WEST VIRGINIA

LEGISLATIVE

HAND BOOK
and MANUAL

and

OFFICIAL REGISTER

1928

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

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INTRODUCTORY

To the Members of the Legislature:

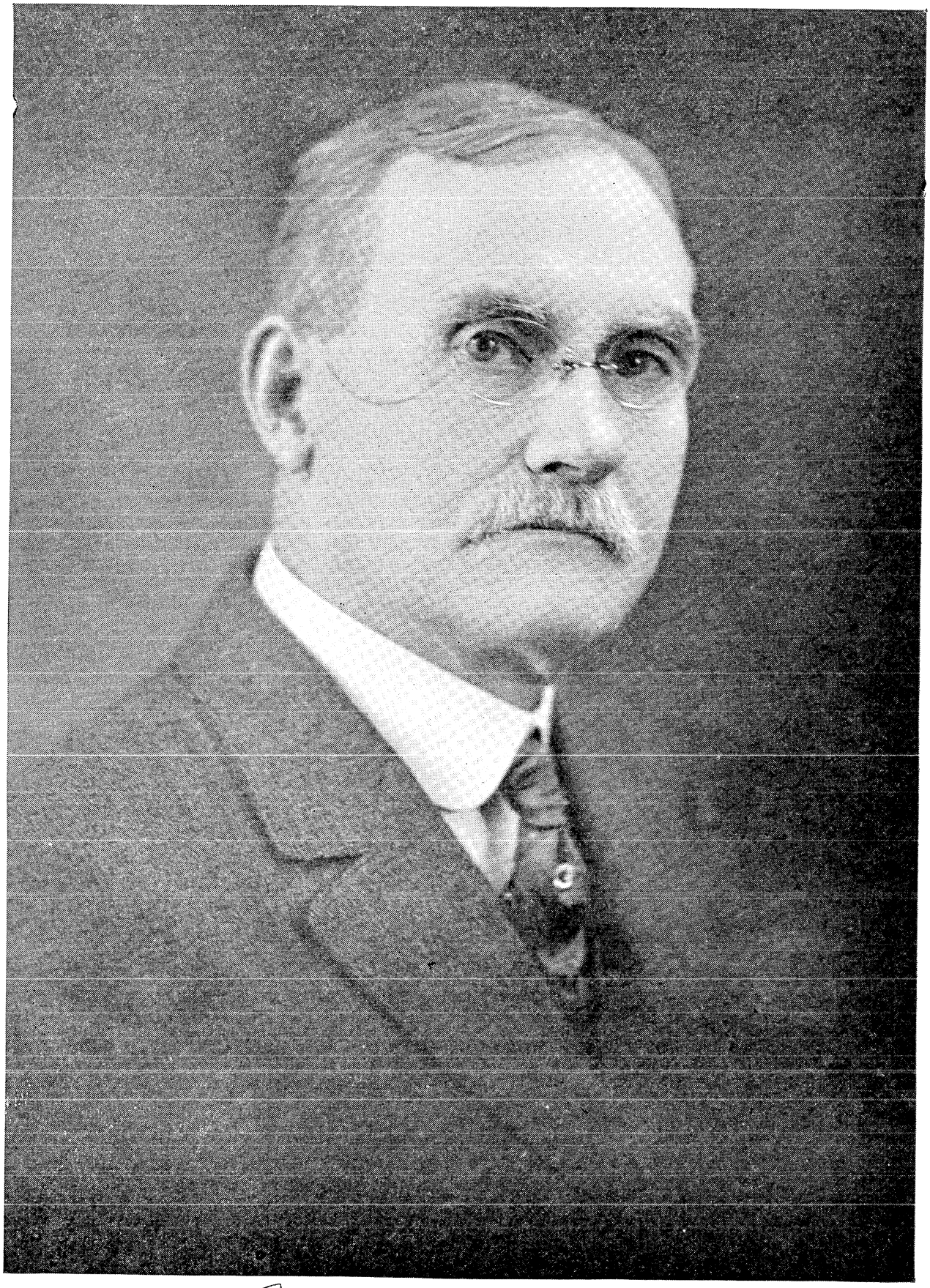
Immediately after the death of Hon. John T. Harris, of Parkersburg, originator and publisher of the "Blue Book" I was asked by Mrs. Harris to assume the work of the completion of the book. The work was about half completed at the time of his death and a few days previous to that time while in Charleston he had gone over the part of the work as yet unfinished with me and had thoroughly outlined his ideas in the matter. Although I had worked with Mr. Harris since the start of the publication of this book in 1916, and his outline had been so thorough, yet I have been at a loss many times as to what to do, not having his counsel and advice to depend on, to carry on the work to completion. I have been greatly aided in the work by Mr. Boyd Stutler, who had been asked by Mr. Harris to look after the historical part, especially as to the part connected with the history of the different counties. Mr. Stutler has made an extensive study of this line of work and his handling of the history of the various counties does great credit to him. Valuable assistance was also given by Mr. John Gilmer, of the Secretary of State's office in the gathering of statistics relating to the various political parties which appears in the Political Division.

The work of gathering the data, compiling the matter for the printer, proof reading, folioing and giving a final O. K. for the press has fallen to my lot. Several changes has been made in the work, especially as to the political part of it, among which is the complete list of candidates of each county for both the Republican and Democratic parties. Another valuable addition is a table on pages 1068-69 which carries the following information: Number of precincts, total registration, Republican and Democratic vote cast and per cent of registered vote cast. An Analytical Index to the Constitution of the United States was also added. I have tried to follow the lines laid down by Mr. Harris to the best of my ability and I sincerely hope that the finished product will meet with your approbation.

The "Blue Book" is the only publication expressly made by Legislative order. Of the many official documents and reports made by the State government the Blue Book is peculiarly a Legislative Hand Book and, in my opinion, based on personal and public comments collected by Mr. Harris prior to his death, is the most useful publication issued by the State. I am of the opinion that there exists a very concrete sentiment for the Legislature to continue its annual publication.

LEROY CLEMANS.

October 15, 1928.



John P. Harris

JOHN T. HARRIS: A PERSONAL APPRECIATION

(By LEROY CLEMANS)

The career of one of the most outstanding figures in the annals of West Virginia was ended Monday, June 11, 1928, in the death of John T. Harris, aged seventy-seven years, at his home in Parkersburg.

Born in Harrisville, the son of a pioneer of Ritchie county, a graduate of the West Virginia University, and with practically an entire life-service devoted to the State, Mr. Harris was genuinely a West Virginian. Integrity, industry and duty were decided traits of character in Mr. Harris, and he combined them with rare ability, resourcefulness and congeniality.

To serve thirty-three years continuously as Clerk of the State Senate, elected by the Senate members at each biennial meeting of the Legislature, manifests in itself an appreciation of the great work he was rendering to the State. Whenever the names of the useful West Virginians are listed for the permanent archives of the State, Mr. Harris will rank among the first.

The writer became associated with Mr. Harris in 1906 while employed as Superintendent of State Printing, and became intimately acquainted with him in 1913, when at his request the writer established and put into effect the present system and plan of printing the bills and journals and keeping the records of the Legislature, conceived and devised by him. As a public servant in his line of duty he was unsurpassed. He was conscientious and painstaking almost to a fault; but in his private relations he never forgot the human touch and was faithful and just, amiable and lovable, tender-hearted and true. Such and more if possible was he to the writer. Though he has gone yet is he present in the record he has made inscribed upon the pages of the books of State and enshrined in the hearts and memories of his friends; and though shafts may crumble and fall and tablets grow dim and fail, so long as these shall live John T. Harris shall never die; and though he has passed from sight, let us believe that behind the veil that shrouds death in mystery there will dawn the long-heralded morn of the day that has no end which faith and hope alone can see.

The West Virginia Hand Book and Manual and Official Register, familiarly called the "Blue Book," which Mr. Harris began publishing in 1916, and has continued annually, is alone a memorial of his own building and no marble shaft, however priceless, could more perpetualy commemorate. Into this book every year has gone his ceaseless energies in the interest of the common welfare. The annual "Blue Book" with its endless pages of records of economics, industrial, political and educational matter concerning the State and Nation has no equal of its kind. John T. Harris was the "Blue Book" and the "Blue Book" was John T. Harris.

October 15, 1928.

JOHN T. HARRIS

April 27, 1851
June 11, 1928

By BOYD B. STUTLER

When the Senate of West Virginia convenes in its next regular session on the second Wednesday in January, 1929, the familiar figure of John T. Harris will be absent from the Clerk's desk. For the first time in thirty-four years some other person will rise at that desk in his place to call the body to order and designate the oldest member in point of continuous service as temporary President to preside until the formal organization is perfected. There will be a sense of loss, very personal to the older members of the Senate, and perhaps a little feeling of uncertainty on the part of those who have leaned heavily on his knowledge of parliamentary law and have been guided by his judgment in matters pertaining to that body throughout the whole of their legislative experience.

The death of Mr. Harris at his home at Parkersburg on Monday, June 11, 1928, removed West Virginia's best known public man. His continuous service for thirty-three years as Clerk of the Senate of West Virginia is a record that has never been equaled by any man in a similar position in a legislative body in the United States. A whole generation of legislators passed across the stage during his incumbency to whom he was a monitor and adviser, as well as a vital force in shaping the legislation of his day.

To be elected Clerk of the highest law-making body of a state for seventeen consecutive biennial sessions is a unique record, but while he was doing this Mr. Harris achieved another record that is more remarkable and one that perhaps never will be surpassed. The office of Clerk is usually considered a political office, and is usually changed with the shift of partisan control. He was first elected clerk of that body on January 9, 1895, by the Republican majority—that party having just come into power after a season of twenty-four years as the minority. The Democratic minority at that session offered a candidate to oppose him at the organization of the body, as they did at the sessions of 1897 and 1899. Since the last named year no candidate for Clerk has been offered by the Democratic members and many times the members of that political party joined with the Republican majority in a unanimous vote. Mr. Harris had, then, twenty-eight years in office, fourteen consecutive biennial sessions, without opposition from the political party opposite to that of his own faith. This record will stand in West Virginia for perhaps all time.

In all his years as Clerk of the Senate Mr. Harris was opposed but once in the organization caucus of his own party, that at the session of 1905 by the late Honorable D. B. Smith, of Cabell County. At other times a canvass of the Senate membership was made by party leaders who were ambitious to succeed him, but at no time did their candidacies obtain pledged votes enough to become formidable or to warrant going before the caucus for a test of strength.

The strength of Mr. Harris—or the Colonel, as he was known to his friends—was not as a politician, but was built upon a foundation of fitness for the office, service, absolute disinterested fairness to all, and a sense of justice that could not be shaken by the storms and assaults of partisan issues. He had none of the cheap blandishments of the professional type of politician; none of the hail-fellow-well-met-back-slapping tactics or the oily, insincere smile. He earned the respect and confidence of his fellow men and fellow workers by strict integrity, character and unswerving loyalty, and kept that respect and confidence once it was gained. He has many times been termed West Virginia's best known and most useful citizen.

Colonel Harris possessed a strong sense of humor and a never-failing fund of humorous anecdotes. He was genial and kindly, though somewhat reserved in public. He maintained a poise and dignity that forbade not only familiarity, but inspired respect and confidence in the man. His sense of humor always came to the top in the trying moments—then he would pause and relate a humorous story applicable to the case at hand. One could better appreciate the escape President Lincoln found in homely stories and anecdotes after an incident or two of this kind with Colonel Harris. His genial disposition kept him in company much with men far younger than himself—he grew old in years, but never old in spirit.

The life span of Colonel Harris, who was born April 27, 1851, was twelve years more than that of the state at the time of his death. The prominence of his father in public affairs during his youth and early young manhood threw him very much in the official circles, civil and military, and gave him an opportunity to meet and to know practically every man who has achieved prominence in West Virginia since 1860. He had known personally every Governor of West Virginia. His tenure of public office extended over the administrations of the last nine, from Governor William A. MacCorkle to Governor Howard M. Gore.

While Colonel Harris had been more or less connected with public affairs and public men all his life, his long service as Clerk of the Senate from 1895 to the 1927 session, both inclusive, covered the period of the greatest development of the state and also saw some of its most bitter party battles. The fights for the organization of the Senate at the sessions of 1911 and 1913, in which Mr. Harris figured prominently, may be cited as two of the most bitter and closely contested.

At each biennial session, 1911 and 1913, the membership in that body was evenly divided as to party allegiance—fifteen Republican and fifteen Democrats. This situation made it impossible to organize the Senate for business on partisan lines, but made it necessary that the organization be effected on lines of compromise and agreement.

As Clerk of the Senate it was the duty of Colonel Harris to call upon some member to preside at the opening session pending the election of the permanent officers. Under the constitutional provision the "oldest member of the Senate present at the commencement of each regular session" is designated for this honor. But in the organization of these sessions there was something more than an empty honor involved in the selection of a temporary presiding officer. The organization of that body on partisan political lines was involved and the advantage was with the party controlling the opening session.

The State Constitution does not specifically designate the manner in which the "oldest member" shall be determined, whether the age of the Senator or the years of continuous service in the Senate shall be considered as the determining factor. But very early in the life of the state a precedent was established of calling that Senator to the Chair who had the longest continuous service in that body, regardless of his political affiliation or whether or not he was junior to some other member in point of years.

This question arose to vex when the party membership became evenly divided and it was most bitterly fought out. Declining to be swayed by the specious reasoning and arguments of some partisans, Colonel Harris, at the opening session of the 1911 session, called Hon. Robert F. Kidd, of Gilmer County, a Democrat, to the Chair—he having served longer continuously than any other member at that time. By this action and the refusal to break an unbroken precedent the political advantage, if any, was given to that party opposed to the one of which the Clerk was a member. This action aroused some anger and threats of removal were bandied about. But Colonel Harris pursued his way unshaken by charges of party disloyalty and serene in the knowledge that his action was in accord with the unbroken custom and that he had dealt fairly and honorably in the matter. The Republican members declined to sit with their colleagues of the Democracy and in order to break a quorum, or to prevent the possibility of a quorum in the event that one of the members weakened and repaired to his seat in the Senate chamber, the fifteen Republicans left the state in a body. After a few days sojourn at Cincinnati a truce was

effected and an organization agreed upon. Then the fifteen Republicans returned to the Capitol and took their seats in the Senate chamber. Honorable Henry D. Hatfield, then of McDowell County, was elected President, and the Honorable John T. Harris was retained as Clerk, both from the Republican side. The Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper were elected from the Democratic side.

The same situation as to party membership existed at the organization of the 1913 biennial session. The elections of 1912 had brought about some changes in personnel and had returned to that body the Honorable Oliver S. Marshall, of Hancock County, who had previously served two full terms but who had not been a member for four years prior to the 1913 session. On the other hand, Honorable Robert F. Kidd, of Gilmer County, and Honorable Gray Silver, of Berkeley County, both Democrats, had each a longer period of continuous service. Before the opening session pressure was brought to bear on Colonel Harris to call Senator Marshall to the chair, he being a Republican, and it was argued by party leaders that expediency demanded that the former precedent be broken; that Senator Marshall was senior in years and in terms served, though not continuous, to both ranking Democratic members. All advances of that nature were put aside by Colonel Harris, who felt that his own integrity and the integrity and best interest of the Senate were involved in the issue. If a rule, law or precedent could be waived to serve the ends of party expediency, then no one could feel secure in any of the safeguards offered by our state government.

When the Senate convened Senator Kidd was absent because of illness in his family. Senator Silver, the next ranking member, was present and was called by the clerk to preside until the formal organization of the body was made by the election of permanent officers.

The fight for the organization was a long, drawn-out battle extending over a period of weeks, but finally resulted in the election of the Honorable Sam V. Woods, then of Barbour County, a Democrat, to the Presidency on the one hundred and eleventh ballot. Colonel Harris was re-elected Clerk. He was placed in nomination by Senator Gray Silver and the nomination was seconded by Honorable William A. MacCorkle, a former Governor, then serving as a member from the Eighth Senatorial District. Both Senators Silver and MacCorkle paid allegiance to the Democracy.

In this organization fight the position of Colonel Harris best demonstrated his high ideals of public service and stewardship of a trust, though his action was not to the liking of partisan politicians. In designating a man from the party opposite his own as temporary officer and thus give the political advantage to that party merely to conform to a long-established custom seemed inexcusable to some. It was argued that the action was indefensible for the reason that a reasonable excuse could be found for changing the custom; the language of the Constitution did not clearly say that continuous service should be made the basis and that on the Republican side of the Senate was a man senior in years to both Senators Kidd or Silver, and that by throwing the balance of power to that side the action could be justified by this method of adventitious reasoning. At either session the stand taken by Colonel Harris would have wrecked, or at least seriously clouded, the political life of a man less esteemed for his absolute fairness to all and his respect for the laws, rules and precedents of the land.

Presidents of the Senate have come and gone during the past thirty-two years, but each one has found in Colonel Harris a thoroughly trustworthy guide in parliamentary matters. Each has been benefited by his counsel and advice in organizing a smoothly running legislative body. It will be many years hence that the influence of the veteran Clerk is not felt in the Senate chamber. So thorough was his knowledge of the work and his capacity for detail that it is said that two, or perhaps three, will be necessary to fill his place or to do the work that has heretofore been accomplished by him. He had an especial pleasure in guiding the steps of new members of the Senate and there is not a member of the body as constituted at this time that was not "broken in" under his tutelage.

The youth of Colonel Harris was broken by the period of the Civil War. Though too young for service in the army, he saw much of army life and some

of the wreck and ruin of that conflict. His father, Major General Thomas Maley Harris, played a conspicuous part in that stark tragedy and it was with him that the boy had his taste of action.

At the outbreak of the war, General Harris, then a practicing physician, was located at Glenville, Gilmer County, where he ministered to the physical ills of a people scattered over a wide but thinly settled section. The political prejudices in that part ran high and though the greater part of his neighbors espoused the cause of the South, Dr. Harris was firmly attached to the Union. His adherence was so obnoxious to his Confederate neighbors that he was forced to leave his home during the early summer of 1861, leaving his wife and children behind. Glenville was occupied by a battalion of the 17th Ohio Volunteer Infantry about the first of July, 1861, thus making it safe for Dr. Harris to return to his home and gather his family and effects for removal to a section more sympathetic to the Federal government. And it was while Dr. Harris was home on this errand that his ten-year-old son, John, saw his first clash of arms and heard the sound of guns fired in anger.

General Wise had occupied the western part, or upper section of the Kanawha Valley for the purpose of holding it against Federal forces and to recruit regiments for service in his Legion. The General had long been a political leader in the Old Dominion and had just retired from the office of Governor. During his political campaigns he had found the counties between the two Kanawhas firmly attached to his cause and felt that his influence and a message from him would do much toward holding that section in allegiance to the Confederacy. He therefore detached Colonel Caskie and sent him into the Roane, Calhoun and Gilmer section as a personal ambassador and to recruit men for the Southern army.

The Colonel succeeded in his mission and gathered quite a respectable force. Hearing that Glenville was held by "alien" troops from Ohio, he determined to dislodge the force and redeem the county seat of Gilmer. The Federal force at Glenville had, as a measure of precaution against a surprise attack, thrown out pickets to warn them of the advance of suspicious parties. On the evening of July 8th, young Harris and a companion of about the same age, were visiting the pickets at one of the approaches to town, giving some valid boyish reason for their presence. Colonel Caskie's force quietly advanced until well within rifle shot of the station of the pickets without being observed, then opened fire, driving the pickets back on the town. Colonel Harris often said that he thought he was leading the retreat, as he got back to the shelter of his home in zero time, or in present day parlance, in nothing, flat. But quick as he was, others of the party outran him.

Dr. Harris wrote an account of the skirmish for the Wheeling Intelligencer, stating that forty or fifty shots were fired at the outer pickets and that the leaves were cut from the bushes and fell in showers about "my little son, ten years of age."

Dr. Harris obtained authority to recruit a regiment in that section and after some effort succeeded in putting the 10th West Virginia Volunteer Infantry in the field, of which he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel. The regiment was active in the mountain campaigns in West Virginia in 1862 and 1863, and during part of this time the Colonel's son accompanied the troops. He was with them during the campaign in Randolph and Pocahontas counties during the summer and fall of 1863, riding his own horse with the wagon train during the troop movements. Several times during this campaign the train was fired on by irregular troops and raiders, sometimes resulting in casualties, but at no time in the loss of transports or supplies. One of Colonel Harris' best stories was of his experience on one of these marches and his endeavor to get under a pile of camp supplies in a wagon when guerrillas opened fire from the hills.

The young boy soon made friends with the men of the regiment and he often told with relish many humorous anecdotes and incidents about them. He remembered that he deserted the delicacies offered at the Colonel's table to share the rough food of the soldiers; that he then preferred corn on the cob and stew with the sergeant's mess to the chicken and cake on which certain officers regaled. One man in particular, Orderly Sergeant John D. Baxter, of Com-

pany F, 10th West Virginia Infantry, was his especial favorite. Baxter was his beau ideal; his boyish hero and one from whom he expected great things. He was grieved beyond measure when this gallant soldier was shot down at the battle of Droop Mountain, but Baxter died doing the thing that his young admirer expected of him—he was shot down while leading his company in a charge against the strongest point in the Confederate defense.

The regiment bore its full share of the shock of battle on that day, November 6, 1863, and the boy mourned the loss of many friends when the battle ended and news of it was borne back to him. He was not with the troops at the time of the fight, but because of his father's command there and the intimate friends engaged he was thoroughly in sympathy with the recent purchase of the battle field for the purpose of making it into a state memorial park.

The 10th Infantry, with its two companion regiments, the 11th and 15th West Virginia Infantry, passed on from Droop Mountain to the Valley of Virginia for the 1864 campaign, fighting battles and withstanding shocks that earned for Colonel Harris promotion to the rank of Brigadier General and command of the brigade. This command took a prominent and conspicuous part in the fighting around Petersburg and Richmond in the spring of 1865, and it was the West Virginia brigade that stormed and captured Fort Whitworth, near Petersburg, breaching the last line of Confederate defense. For this conspicuous action of his command, General Harris was brevetted a Major General.

General Harris led his troops on to Appomattox and was an actor in the final scene of the tragedy. It was a company placed at his command, under Captain James A. Jarboe, 10th West Virginia Infantry, that silenced and captured the last battery sent into position by General Lee.

The boy of twelve who had accompanied the troops in the West Virginia campaigns of 1862 and 1863 was now a husky lad of fourteen. He had spent the winters in the public school at Washington, Pennsylvania. After the surrender of General Lee he again joined his father in camp near Richmond and again fraternized with the few remaining friends left of the companies of a year or so before, and some exciting experiences befell him.

Before the close of his life with the army another historic event has an association with Mr. Harris, and one in which his father was a conspicuous figure. This was the military trial of the conspirators who had aided and abetted in the assassination of President Abraham Lincoln by John Wilkes Booth. Major General Harris was detailed for duty on this court, of which General David R. Hunter was president, and Generals Lew Wallace, James A. Ekin, A. V. Kautz, A. R. Howe, R. S. Foster, Colonels Charles H. Tomkins and David R. Clendenin were the other members. The military trial of the conspirators was held at Washington and extended over a period of time, resulting in the conviction of Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, Lewis Payne, David E. Harrold and George A. Atzerodt, who were sentenced to death by hanging. Michael O'Laughlin, Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, Samuel Arnold and Edward Spangler were also convicted of participation in the conspiracy in a less degree and were sentenced to life imprisonment on the Dry Tortugas.

Because of the political interest attached to the trial and the ever-recurring question of the right of military authorities to conduct the trial, the whole matter has been a matter of discussion since the rising of the court. Colonel Harris was keenly interested in the discussion, perhaps more from his early recollection of the event and his association with the leading actors in the affair.

Following his "demobilization" and the rehabilitation of the family fortune the boy was sent back to school, giving his spare time to learning the printer's trade in the office of the Ritchie Press, at Harrisville, where his father had established himself after leaving the army. In 1867, with the late C. F. Scott, of Parkersburg, he purchased the printing office in which he had learned the printing trade, changed the name of the paper to the West Virginia Star and embarked in the newspaper business on his own account. He was then sixteen years of age, but the unsettled conditions through which he had passed had taught him the lesson of self-reliance and he faced the future without fear.

He retained his interest in the paper until 1869, when he sold out. He then entered Washington College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, where he remained one year.

The West Virginia Star was purchased by the late Presley W. Morris, of Parkersburg, in 1872, and the name was again changed to the Ritchie Gazette. Under this name the paper still remains in the Morris family. For the past twenty years it has been owned and edited by Hon. Robert Morris, a son of Senator Presley W. Morris, and the younger man has served his county in the lower house of the Legislature the past several sessions.

After a year at Washington College, Colonel Harris left that institution and entered West Virginia University at Morgantown in 1870. He was graduated from that university with the class of 1873 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Later the degree of Master of Science was conferred upon him.

Having once turned his hand to newspaper work it was difficult for the young graduate to turn away from the profession. In fact he was never able in all his long life to entirely rid himself of his love for the smell of printers' ink. After graduation he engaged in newspaper work for a time. In 1877 he removed to the West and from 1878 until 1883 he was connected with railway service at Peoria, Illinois, and Detroit, Michigan, in general office work and as private secretary to superintendents and general managers. He held a similar position with one of the lake lines in 1884 and the early part of 1885, but in that year he returned to West Virginia and took up his profession as a short-hand law reporter, establishing his home at Parkersburg in 1887 and where he retained his residence until his death. As a court reporter he was employed in some of the most important cases in the State and Federal courts in the past forty years.

Colonel Harris enjoyed a long and useful life. He left his impress upon the record of his time. He will be remembered long for his public service and for his genius in guiding the legislative organization. But that for which he will be longer remembered is his series of state hand books usually referred to as the "Blue Book," but published under the official title of "West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual and Official Register." This series was begun in 1916 under the patronage of Governor Henry D. Hatfield and so caught public favor that two editions were printed that year. The manual was adopted by the Legislature as an official publication the year following and has since that time been issued as an annual.

The "Blue Book" under the editorial direction of Colonel Harris was all that is claimed for it in its all-inclusive title; a compilation of facts and figures, official registers, historical data, and other data of public interest relating to or affecting the state. This series of books is his monument, more enduring than bronze or marble. Work on the 1928 edition had reached an advanced stage when the editor and compiler laid down his pen.

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, City Library Building, Charleston, West Virginia.

STATE LIBRARIES

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State Library	Phoenix	Arizona
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State Library	Austin	Texas
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State Library	Madison	Wisconsin

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

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University of Chicago Library	Chicago	Illinois
Imperial University	Kobe	Japan
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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 Philppines	Manila	Philippine Islands
Beloit College Library	Beloit	Wisconsin

State Superintendent of Free Schools 142
State Auditor 144
State Treasurer 146
Attorney General 148
Commissioner of Agriculture 150

Supreme Court Judges:
Hon. William N. Miller 152
Hon. Frank Lively 154
Hon. M. O. Litz 156
Hon. John H. Hatcher 158
Hon. Homer B. Woods 160

Members of Congress:
Hon. Mansfield M. Neely 162
Hon. Guy Despard Goff 164
Hon. Carl G. Bachmann 166
Hon. Frank L. Bowman 168
Hon. William S. O'Brien 170
Hon. James A. Hughes 172
Hon. James F. Strother 174
Hon. E. T. England 176

Members of the Legislature:
Hon. M. Z. White, President of the Senate 180
Members of the Senate 184–198
Hon. Vernon S. Johnson, Speaker of the House of Delegates 200
Members of the House of Delegates 202–248

PART IV

LEGISLATIVE DIVISION:

Present Members of Congress from West Virginia 251
The State Legislature 252–254
Recent Legislative History 255–258
Officers and Members of the State Senate 259–260
Standing Committees of the State Senate 261–263
Rules of the Senate 264–270
Officers and Members of the House of Delegates 271–273
Standing Committees of the House of Delegates 274–277
Rules of the House of Delegates 278–288
Synopsis of Enactments of the Legislature of 1927 289–308
Comparative Statement of Appropriations 1920 to 1929, both inclusive 309–315

PART V

HISTORICAL DIVISION:

Act Creating Historical Society 319
Roll of Members 320
The Midland Trail—Part One 321
The Seneca Trail—Part Two 407

PART VI

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	513	Kanawha	619	Pocahontas	735
Berkeley	519	Lewis	632	Preston	740
Boone	525	Lincoln	638	Putnam	746
Braxton	530	Logan	644	Raleigh	752
Brooke	535	Marion	648	Randolph	758
Cabell	539	Marshall	656	Ritchie	765
Calhoun	548	Mason	663	Roane	770
Clay	553	Mercer	670	Summers	775
Doddridge	558	Mineral	676	Taylor	780
Fayette	563	Mingo	682	Tucker	786
Gilmer	569	Monongalia	688	Tyler	791
Grant	574	Monroe	695	Upshur	797
Greenbrier	578	Morgan	701	Wayne	802
Hampshire	585	McDowell	706	Webster	809
Hancock	591	Nicholas	712	Wetzel	813
Hardy	595	Ohio	717	Wirt	819
Harrison	599	Pendleton	726	Wood	826
Jackson	608	Pleasants	731	Wyoming	834
Jefferson	613				

Miscellaneous Index to Register Division

West Virginia Municipalities 884–912
Population of the State, by Counties, Census of 1920 840
Estimated Population of Same and Sundry Municipalities as of July 1, 1925 841–845
Tabulated Lists of County Officers:
- Sheriffs 846
- Prosecuting Attorneys 847
- Circuit Clerks 848
- County Clerks 849
- County Superintendents 850
- Salaries of Sundry County Officers 851
- Assessors 852
- Surveyors 853
- County Health Officers 854
- County Road Engineers 855

Boards of Review and Equalization 856–858
Commercial Organizations:
- Coal Association 859
- Manufacturers Association 860
- Wholesale Grocers Association 862

West Virginia Publishers and Printers Associations and Newspaper Council 864–866
Assessment of Public Utilities by the Board of Public Works for 1927 873–883
Active and Inactive State Funds 913–915
Tabulated Lists of National and State Banks 916–925
Tabulated List of West Virginia Newspapers and Periodicals 926–931
Gross Sales Tax; Revenue Derived from 932–935

PART VII

POLITICAL DIVISION:
- Republican National Committee 939
- Republican State Chairmen and Vice Chairwomen 942
- Republican National Convention of 1928, with West Virginia Delegation 945
- Republican National Platform 946
- Republican State Executive Committee 963
- Republican Nominees for Circuit Judge 966

Republican County Chairmen and Secretaries 967
Republican National, State, Congressional and County Tickets 969
Republican State Platform 990
Republican Primary Election Returns 1053
Democratic National Committee 998
Democratic State Chairmen 1001
Delegation 1004
Democratic National Platform 1005
Democratic State Executive Committee 1019
Democratic Nominees for Circuit Judge 1022
Democratic County Chairmen and Secretaries 1023
Democratic National, State, Congressional and County Tickets 1025
Democratic State Platform 1046
Primary Statistics 1068
Democratic Primary Election Returns 1072
Nominees for House of Delegates 1086
General Election Returns 1088
Comparative Election Returns 1094
Map of Senatorial Districts 1105
Map of Congressional Districts 1102

PART VIII

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DIVISION:
The President and his Cabinet 1113
United States Officials for West Virginia 1113–1114
Population of the United States Census of 1900, 1910 and 1920 1115
Estimated Population of the United States 1920-1925 1116
Estimated Population of the United States and Outlying Possessions July 1, 1926 and July 1, 1927 1117
Parcel Post Rates 1118
West Virginia Classified Post Offices with Salaries of Postmasters 1119–1120
Alphabetical List of West Virginia Post Offices 1121–1137

PART I.

THE STATE GOVERNMENT:

Directory of Elective and Appointive Officers.

Directory of the Several Departments.

Directory of Boards and Commissions.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OF THE

STATE GOVERNMENT

As of September 22, 1928.

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

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Governor

HOWARD M. 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.....Dunbar

Auditor

SAM T. MALLISON, Harrison County.....1716 Kanawha Street

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

FRANK LIVELY, President, Kanawha County.....1420 Lee Street
M. O. LITZ, McDowell County.....Charleston
JOHN H. HATCHER, Raleigh County.....2 Madison Hall, Maple Terrace
HOMER B. WOODS, Ritchie County.....2402 Kanawha Street
HAYMOND MAXWELL, Harrison County.....1423 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.....1204 Virginia Street

Public Service Commission

I. WADE COFFMAN, Chairman, Harrison County.....1526 Virginia Street
C. E. NETHKEN, Commissioner, Mineral County.....1210 Virginia Street
JAMES J. DIVINE, Commissioner, McDowell County.....1211 Quarrier Street

Compensation Commissioner

CHARLES L. HEABERLIN, Raleigh County.....501 Hall 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

HOWARD S. JARRETT, Kanawha County.....505 Hall Street

Health Commissioner

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

State Historian and Archivist

CLIFFORD R. MYERS, Mason County.....708 Main Street

State Geologist

Vacant.

State Road Commission

C. P. FORTNEY, Chairman, Harrison County.....405 Bradford Street
HARVEY MARSH, Member, Wood County.....1605-C Quarrier Street
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.....302 Elizabeth Street

Director Bureau Negro Welfare

J. W. ROBINSON, Harrison County.....Frankenberger Bldg.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds

CHARLES BOYLES.....1626 Washington Street

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Governor, Capitol Office Building

Governor—Howard Mason Gore, Harrison County; term expires March 4, 1929.....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 Harmison, Morgan County....1625 McClung Street
Recording Clerk—J. C. Gilmer, Kanawha County.....512 Morris 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
Clerk—Leon Groves, Nicholas County.....1546 Quarrier Street
Messenger—Thomas Jennings, Kanawha County.....309 Elizabeth Street

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Capitol Office Building

Superintendent—George M. Ford, term expires March 4, 1929.....Dunbar
Asst. Superintendent—T. P. Hill, Tyler County.....1600 Piedmont Road
Chief Clerk—Jno. W. Cooke, Kanawha County.....609 Ohio Avenue
State Aid Clerk—George E. Hubbs, Kanawha County.....1519 Lewis Street
Supply Clerk—George Z. Angelos, Kanawha County.....1582 Washington Street

Research Division

Director—L. V. Cavins, Monongalia County.....1539 Lee Street
Statistical Clerk—E. L. Bowman, Kanawha County.....309 Joseph Street

Division of High Schools

Supervisor—R. Emerson Langfitt, Wood County.....2443 Washington Street

Division of Rural Schools

Supervisor—L. T. Tustin, Mercer County.....907 Thompson Street
Asst. Supervisor—E. A. Hunt, Barbour County.....Charleston
Asst. Supervisor—Myra M. Nefflen, Mineral County.....1716 Virginia Street

Division of Physical Education

Director—Melville Stewart, Marshall County.....204 Oney Street

Division of Teacher Training

Supervisor—Robert Clark, Randolph County.....2443 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 Ohio Avenue
Lena Kinzel.....25 California Apts.
Mrs. L. Ethel Carskadon, Marion County.....1 Stephenson Apts.
Lucy S. Hamilton, Kanawha County.....406 Duffy Street
Carrie E. Plummer.....19 Arlington Court
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.....Dunbar
Wm. G. Conley, Member.....Charleston
W. C. Cook, Member.....Welch
Bernard McClaugherty, Member.....Bluefield
J. H. Gorby, Member.....New Martinsville
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

Division of Vocational Education

Acting Supervisor—J. V. Ankeney.....1107 Bridge Avenue
Home Economics—Lena M. Charner.....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
J. Rupert Jefferson, Member.....Parkersburg
E. L. Morton, Member.....Beckley

Executive Committee of the State Education Association

Mrs. Bertha S. Filson, President.....Point Pleasant
W. H. S. White, Vice President.....Shepherdstown
S. S. Jacob, Jr., Treasurer.....Wheeling
J. H. Hickman, Secretary.....Charleston
Emily Wilmoth, Member.....Elkins
E. A. Hunt, Member.....Charleston

OFFICE OF AUDITOR

Capitol Office Building

Auditor—Sam T. Mallison, Harrison County; term expires March 4, 1929.....1716 Kanawha Street
Chief Clerk—L. O. Curtis, Roane County.....2210 Washington Street
Stenographer—Myrtle R. Fox, Kanawha County.....1555 Jackson Street
Messenger—Zack Hopkins, McDowell County.....1317 Washington Street

Accounting Department

Auditor and Accountant—H. H. Ballard, Monroe County.....907 Edgewood
Bookkeeper—Helen Peters, Raleigh County.....1720 McClung Street
Cashier—C. A. Bays, Fayette County.....1594 Piedmont Road
Bookkeeper—Ada Diehl, Ohio County.....1551 Virginia Street
Bookkeeper—Esther Evnitz, Kanawha County.....1904 McClung Street

Claims Department

Clerk—Hattie Skidmore, Jackson County.....7 Park Drive
Clerk—Garnett Thacker, Cabell County.....1223 Lee Street

Criminal Claims Department

Clerk—Paul H. Goshorn, Mineral County.....2511½ Wahington Street

Corporation Department

Corporation Clerk—E. McVey, Fayette County.....504 Morris Street
Stenographer—Jeanette Humphrey, Monroe County.....1410 Jackson Street

Taxation Department

Chief—John M. Miller, Fayette County.....1560 Quarrier Street
Clerk—Frank W. Pritt, Tucker County.....1508 Piedmont Road
Clerk—Jos. C. Smith, Upshur County.....206 California Avenue

Land Department

Chief—Clark W. Kyle, Harrison County.....1531 Dixie Street
Clerk—Ethel Wolfes, Kanawha County.....1250½ Piedmont Road
Clerk—Paul Bond, Kanawha County.....317 Michigan Avenue
Clerk—Anna Whitmore, Summers County.....428½ Elizabeth Street
Clerk—John H. Randolph, Hancock County.....309 Ruffner Avenue
Typist—Ruby Dilly, Pocahontas County.....1625 McClung Street
Typist—Alberta Patterson, Kanawha County.....807 Smith Street
Typist—Jessie Williams, Kanawha County.....1718 Darst Street
Typist—Eva Martin, Summers County.....1119 Quarrier Street
Stenographer—Opal Stowers, Lincoln County.....701 Morris Street
Clerk—Freman Carte, Kanawha County.....704 Donnally Street
Clerk—Glen Carper, Kanawha County.....908 Indiana Avenue

Blue Sky Department

Chief—James D. Gronninger, Monongalia County.....1504 Lee Street
Field Representative—B. Jett Smith, Harrison County.....Morgantown
Stenographer—Myrtle R. Fox, Kanawha County.....1555 Jackson Street

Insurance Department

Chief—William E. White, Wood County.....825 Myrtle Avenue
License Clerk—Orum E. Price, Kanawha County.....405 Russell Street
Stenographer—Nora Costello, Harrison County.....1541 Washington Street

Fire Marshall Department

Fire Marshal—Charles W. Nolte, Ohio County.....1004 Third Avenue
Asst. Fire Marshal—P. C. Horan, Nicholas County.....1539 Washigton Street
Asst. Fire Marshal—Edward Ritz, Ohio County.....2919 Eoff Street, Wheeling
Asst. Fire Marshal—Howard Welcher, Kanawha County.....Edgewood Drive
Asst. Fire Marshal—Grover C. Hite, Mason County.....Ft. Pleasant
Asst. Fire Marshal—A. A. Dorsey, Tucker County.....Parsons
Asst. Fire Marshal—W. M. Pifer, Cabell County.....1674 3rd Ave., Huntington
Stenographer—Dorothy Murphy, Kanawha County.....1530 Jackson Street

OFFICE OF TREASURER

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—James A. Beheler, Kanawha County.....1326 Seventh Avenue
Asst. Bookkeeper—J. Fred Wood, Wood County.....1010½ Quarrier Street
Deposit Clerk—C. A. Wright, Wayne County.....2000 Washington Street
Stenographer and File Clerk—Laura Chambers, Marshall County..1430 Lee Street
Check Clerk—Ruth Young, Kanawha County.....1604 Washington Street
Asst. Check and Receipt Clerk—Ethel Bullman, Wood County..19 Arlington Court
Messenger—J. P. Monroe, Fayette County.....1625 Third Avenue

Joint Custodians of State Securities

F. W. Edele, Ohio County.....828 Edgewood Avenue
George L. Petty, Kanawha County.....906 Thompson Street

OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL

110 Duffy Street

Attorney General—H. B. Lee, Mercer County; term expires March 4, 1929.....1621 Quarrier Street
Assistants—R. Dennis Steed.....1113 Oakmont Avenue
R. A. Blessing.....910 Charleston Street
W. Elliott Nefflen.....Parsons Apts., Lewis and Thompson Streets
Chief Clerk—Mrs. Beth P. McLean.....1720 McClung Street
Printing Clerk—John R. Foster, Kanawha County.....1800 Darst Street
Reading Clerk—Mrs. Harry Menefee.....5 Capitol View Apts., Summers Street
Stenographer—Monica Sovine.....St. Albans
Stenographer—Mrs. Mary Pruitt.....1587 Lee Street

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

Commissioner—John W. Smith, Lewis County; term expires March 4, 1929.....1424 Washington Street
Assistant—*Charles H. Hartley, Jackson County.....Charleston
Editor—Ross B. Johnston, Taylor County.....Charleston
Horticulturist—Arthur A. Gold, Mason County.....Charleston
Entomologist—†W. E. Rumsey.....Morgantown
Plant Pathologist—‡E. C. Sherwood.....Morgantown
Seed Analyst—†H. K. Rowley, Jackson County.....Morgantown
Chemist—†T. B. Leith.....Morgantown
Asst. Plant Pathologist and Entomologist—F. Waldo Craig, Preston County.....Charleston
Asst. Entomologist—‡A. D. Strader.....Parsons
Inspector—C. I. Powell, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Marketing—Hubert B. Davis, Lewis County.....Charleston
Martyn Rogers, Greenbrier County.....Charleston
Federal Veterinarian in charge of Cooperative Bovine Tuberculosis Eradication and State Veterinarian in charge of the Control of Contagious and Infectious Diseases—Dr. H. M. Newton.....Charleston
Veterinarians Assisting in Tuberculosis Eradication—
Dr. C. E. John.....Weston
Dr. Frank N. Rowan.....Charleston
Dr. F. E. Johnson.....Charleston
Dr. A. A. Johnson.....Martinsburg
Dr. S. R. White.....St. Marys
Dr. H. B. Woofter.....Coxs Mills
Dr. O. R. Taylor.....Toll Gate
Dr. A. C. Thrash.....Lost Creek
Dr. Clarence E. Barb.....Clarksburg
Dr. G. W. Hambrick.....Princeton
Agricultural Statistician—‖J. B. Gibbs.....Charleston
Stenographers and Clerks—
Bertie Gary, Putnam County.....Charleston
Alice Horan, Nicholas County.....Charleston
Mildred Summers Hoard, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
Mary Johnson, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Thelma Zinn, Lewis County.....Charleston
Mailing Clerks—
Roy R. Epner, Kanawha County.....Charleston
J. L. Dawson, Preston County.....Charleston
Messenger—Edward Spurlock, Kanawha County.....Charleston

*—Also Assistant Director Agricultural Extension Division, Morgantown.
‡—In cooperation with the West Virginia Agricultural Extension Division.
†—In cooperation with the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station.
‖—In cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture.

THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

Third Floor, New Capitol Unit No. 2

Judges

Frank Lively, President, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires December 31, 1932.....1420 Lee Street
M. O. Litz, Welch, McDowell County; term expires December 31, 1936.....Charleston
John H. Hatcher, Beckley, Raleigh County; term expires December 31, 1928.....2 Madison Hall, Maple Terrace

Homer B. Woods, Harrisville, Ritchie County; term expires December 31, 1936.....2402 Kanawha Street
Haymond Maxwell, Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires December 31, 1928.....1423 Lee Street

Clerks and Assistants

Wm. B. Mathews, Clerk, Kanawha County.....1501 Quarrier Street
Ralph D. Woods, Deputy Clerk, Ritchie County.....1620 Franklin Avenue

Law Clerks

To Judge Lively—M. J. Crocker, Kanawha County.....3 Gates Place, Broad Street
To Judge Litz—I Mann Litz, Mercer County.....1424 Quarrier Street
To Judge Hatcher—Lyle Hatcher Bennett, Raleigh County....1312-A Quarrier St.
To Judge Woods—Ralph D. Woods, Ritchie County.....1620 Franklin Avenue
To Judge Maxwell—Delbert T. Robinson, Kanawha County.....1 Gates Place

Stenographers

Virginia Tallmadge, Kanawha County.....802 West Avenue
Leroy G. Young, Putnam County.....529½ Charleston Street

State Law Library

J. A. Jackson, State Law Librarian, Kanawha County.....302 Elizabeth Street
Albert D. Wright, Assistant Librarian, Kanawha County.....1104 Piedmont Road

State Board of Law Examiners

R. S. Spilman, President, Kanawha County.....South Hills, Charleston
John O. Henson, Berkeley County.....Martinsburg
James W. Ewing, Ohio County.....Wheeling
James W. Vandervort, Wood County.....Parkersburg
D. J. F. Strother, McDowell County.....Welch
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, 1933.....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.....1204 Virginia Street
Secretary—Roy Reger, Upshur County.....1409 Jackson Street
Buyer—Mamie L. McRa, Hampshire County.....1615-C Franklin Avenue
Auditing—C. M. Haddox, Kanawha County.....1708 Franklin Avenue
Auditing Assistant—Daisy Arnold, Marshall County.....1529 Lewis Street
Accountant—Wm. H. Hover, Kanawha County.....821 Main Street
Assistant Bookkeeper—Ruth I. Groves, Kanawha County.....2002 Piedmont Road
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.....2312 Kanawha Street
Clerk Construction Department—Minnie E. Rinard, Preston County .....1810 Washington Street
Chief Clerk, Printing Department—Capt. E. E. Hood, Mineral County .....1718 Darst Street

Assistant Printing Clerk—Martha Warwick, Kanawha County....206 Broad Street
Clerk—Glenn Jeffers, Kanawha County.....1912 McClung Street
Stenographer—Edith K. Phillips, Kanawha County.....1419 Washington Street
Stenographer—Eula C. Hockman, Hardy County.....306½ Duffy Street
Stenographer—Florene Ryan, Kanawha County.....107 Morris Street
Stenographer—Ruth Carver, Kanawha County.....2314 Kanawha Street
Stenographer—Bertha B. Rubin, Kanawha County.....406 Morris Street
Stenographer—Lottie Lopin, Kanawha County.....1568 Lee Street
Stenographer—Ethel Arnold, Marshall County.....1529 Lewis Street
Stenographer—Lillian K. Coleman, Kanawha County.....
.....500 D Street and 7th Avenue, So. Charleston
Stenographer—Glenna Mullins, Kanawha County.....1208 Lewis Street
Stenographer—Amelia C. Young, Kanawha County.....847 Anaconda Avenue
Stenographer—Florence Pike, Kanawha County.....1308 Quarrier Street
Stenographer—Virginia Gilardi, Kanawha County.....Stop 6, Dunbar Line
Messenger—Harvey Mickens.....7 Cart Street
Messenger for Printing Department—Cecil R. H. Scott.....405 Shrewsbury 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. Sims, Fayette County
.....1411 Quarrier Street
Chief Assistant to Commissioner—Frank B. Hall, Kanawha County
.....1537 Quarrier Street
Chief Clerk Inheritance Tax Bureau—T. L. Burdette, Fayette County....Edgewood
Clerks—Stenographers—Gladys Cornwell, Kanawha County....6 California Avenue
Lottie Taliaferro, Kanawha County....1522 Lewis Street
Mrs. Margaret Hudlin, Mason County..44 California Place
Mail Clerk and Messenger—J. W. Minor, Clay County.....1623 Bigley Avenue

Field Agents, License Taxes

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

Assessments and Levy Department

Chief Deputy—Uriel McCoy, Barbour County.....1608 Piedmont Road
Statistical Clerk—F. R. Hickman, Tyler County....39 Rhodes Ave., So. 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
L. D. Bailey, Raleigh County.....406 Wyoming Street
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
William Leavitt, Kanawha County.....919 W. Second Street
Ira D. Maynor, Kanawha County.....South Charleston

L. J. Heslop, Mason County.....1205 Lee Street
W. R. Pool, Kanawha County.....1712-A Quarrier Street
Victor H. Knopp, Kanawha County.....1532 Quarrier Street
Rose Mann, Summers County.....404-C Ruffner Avenue
Mrs. Marguerite Clark, Kanawha County.....314 Jefferson Avenue
Lillith L. Garner, Kanawha County.....Kanawha City
Myrtle A. Waugh, Kanawha County.....1126½ Lee Street
Effie Harris, Kanawha County.....404-C Ruffner Avenue

Accounting Department

Chief Accountant—E. A. Dover, Kanawha County.....Virginia Apartments
Stenographer and Clerk—Hazel Martin, Kanawha County....1705 Piedmont Road
Examiners—E. E. Ballard, Monroe County.....Peterstown
Russell R. Bell, Mineral County.....1536 Washington Street
I. E. Brammer, Pleasants County.....St. Marys
M. B. Cobun, Marion County.....Fairmont
Hunter Graham, Summers County.....Hinton
Aaron H. Gumm, Braxton County.....Frametown
Everett Hughes, Jackson County.....Ravenswood
Hiram Hutson, Doddridge County.....West Union
Charles E. Jolliffe, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
R. M. Kittle, Barbour County.....Philippi
Mark C. Kyle, Clay County.....1037 Valley Road
W. E. McKnight, Wetzel County.....308 Ruffner Avenue
J. H. Otto, Ohio County.....Wheeling
Elmer Price, Marion County.....Fairmont
John L. Ramsey, Kanawha County.....Elkview
P. H. Rardin, Jackson County.....Ripley
H. C. Paxton, Jackson County.....515 Price Street
William B. Surber, Monroe County.....1806 Piedmont Road
W. E. Whiteman, Ohio County.....1424-A Lee Street
C. A. Wood, Kanawha County.....2406 Washington 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
Alonzo Prince.....Wheeling
W. H. Chrisley.....Beckley
J. Bruce Lambert.....Parsons
Eli Watkins.....Bluefield
A. B. Dyche.....Berkeley Springs
F. S. Cherrington.....Huntington
O. E. Summers.....Parkersburg
T. A. Borradaile, General Agent.....Charleston

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Chairman—I. Wade Coffman, Harrison County; term expires May 31, 1933.....1526 Virginia Street
Commissioner—C. E. Nethken, Mineral County; term expires May 31, 1931.....1210 Virginia Street

Commissioner—James J. Devine, McDowell County; term expires May 31, 1929.....1211 Quarrier Street
Secretary—A. B. Moore, Upshur County.....1412 Washington Street
Chief Clerk—Fredona Gluesenkamp, Kanawha County....1548½ Washington St.
Attorney—F. M. Livezey, Cabell County.....Huntington
Statistician—E. V. Williamson, Taylor County.....McKinley Avenue
Assistant Statistician—H. V. Wycoff, Ohio County.....1714 McClung Street
Railroad Inspector—E. E. Winters, Cabell County.....Huntington
Railroad Rate Clerk—Harry M. Baker, Wood County.....35 Monongalia Avenue
Chief Engineer—James Imboden, Kanawha County.....Edgewood Drive
Assistant Engineer—W. Baker Hall, Jefferson County.....1523 Quarrier Street
Reporter—L. W. Stanard, Kanawha County.....20 Columbia Boulevard
Reporter—Boyd E. Cain, Kanawha County.....18 California Apts.

Stenographers

C. W. Coffman, Harrison County.....1526 Virginia Street
Barbara E. Haid, Kanawha County.....117 Columbia Boulevard
Reid Holt, Nicholas County.....1620 McClung Street
Hannah Massing, Kanawha County.....412 Ruffner Avenue
Agnes Morris, Kanawha County.....1610 Franklin Avenue
Ada B. Oates, Mineral County.....12 Arlington Court
Mrs. Kirkwood Otey, Cabell County.....1718½ Virginia Street
Laura E. Richardson, Kanawha County.....1542 Quarrier Street

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT

Capitol Office Building

Commissioner—C. L. Heaberlin, Raleigh County; term expires June 30, 1933.....501 Hall Street
Secretary—J. E. Brown, Mercer County.....Scott Building, Capitol Street
Assistant Secretary—Vincent Legg, Fayette County.....1562 Lee Street
Chief Medical Examiner—Dr. R. H. Walker, Kanawha County.....633 Virginia Street, West
Chief Accounting Department—H. L. Miller, Preston County....1703 McClung Street
Actuary—J. R. Hanley.....210 Oney Street
Statistician—Lewis J. Frey, Morgan County.....1625 McClung Street
Chief of Disbursing Department—H. G. Morgan, Kanawha County.....202 Elm Street
Chief of Claim Department—O. R. Graham, Summers County.....1920 Washington Street

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

City Library Building

Adjutant General—H. B. Cornwell, Kanawha County; term expires March 4, 1929.....6 California Avenue
Major—Chas. D. Riley, Roane County.....Worthy Hotel
Captain—Frederick E. Nicholson, Cabell County.....1816 Washington Street
Clerk—Bess F. Hall, Kanawha County.....Blue Creek
Armorer—Harvey B. Hysell, Sr., Kanawha County.....409½ Capitol Street
Stenographer—Florence Griffin.....301 Montrose Drive
Stenographer—Bessie M. Smith.....1413 Washington Street

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

Capitol Office Building

Commissioner—H. A. Abbott, Taylor County; term expires March 31, 1931.....Charleston
Secretary—Helen Barringer, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Assistant Secretary—Alta Wagner, Taylor County.....Charleston
Assistant Commissioners—E. L. Morrison, Kanawha County.....Charleston
W. R. Seal, Cabell County.....Huntington
O. S. Summers, Kanawha County.....Clendenin
M. Workman, Mineral County.....Keyser
W. Ray Tabler, Wood County.....Parkersburg
L. D. Griffin, Harrison County.....Clarksburg
Claude F. Smith, Doddridge County.....West Union
Paul Sayre, Taylor County.....Grafton

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, 1931.
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.
B. O. Robinson, M. D., Parkersburg, Wood County; term expires June 30, 1929.
W. S. Fulton, M. D., Wheeling, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1930.
Health Commissioner—W. T. Henshaw, M. D., Berkeley County; term expires May 31, 1931.....17 Curry Street, South Charleston
Secretary—Dorcas McGraw, Kanawha County.....854 Chester Road
Stenographer—Helen Gluesenkamp, Kanawha County.....1625 Quarrier Street
Division of Sanitary Engineering:
E. S. Tisdale, B. S., Director.....5 Curry Street, South Charleston
John B. Harrington, assistant engineer....24 Washington St., So. Charleston
C. F. Browning, Preston County, assistant engineer.....14 Washington Street, So. Charleston
Stenographer—Nina V. Whitehurst, Kanawha County.....1551 Dixie Street
Division of Vital Statistics—Carl F. Raver, M. D., Director.....1107 Lee Street
Stenographer—Mollie B. Jenkins, Kanawha County.....10 Park Drive
Typists—Fay Lewis, Kanawha County.....1131 Neal Avenue
Ruth Adkins, Kanawha County.....806 Maple Road, Edgewood
Sadye 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.....2404 Washington Street
Ada L. Coddington, Associate Director, Boone County.....Ruffner Hotel
Stenographer—Eugenia Whitehurst Bond, Kanawha County....1326 Quarrier St.
Division of Preventable Diseases—W. T. Henshaw, M. D., Acting Director, Berkeley County.....17 Curry Street, So. Charleston
Division of Rural Sanitation—David Littlejohn, M. D., Director, Mercer County.....2404 Washington Street
Stenographer—Genevieve Cottrill, Nicholas County.....1557-A Lee Street

Division of Child Hygiene—R. H. Paden, M. D., Director, Wood County.....1505 Virginia Street
Field Advisory Nurses:
Jean T. Dillon, R. N.....10 Hubbard Court
Edna M. Hardsaw, R. N., Kanawha County.....1706 Virgiina Street
Wayne Welton Gadd, R. N., Grant County.....1514½ Kanawha Street
Stenographers—Daisy G. Michaelson, Kanawha County.....612 Ruffner Avenue
Annette King, Kanawha County.....1634 Franklin Avenue
Bureau of Public Health Education—Dorothea Campbell, Director, Morgan County.....1548 Virginia Street
Stenographer—Mary D. Rowan, Kanawha County.....1571 Jackson Street
State Hygienic Laboratory—Elizabeth I. Parsons, A. B., D. Sc., Director.....1411 Virginia Street
Laboratory Technicians—Thomas J. Moore, Greenbrier County....107 Duffy Street
Edith K. Myers.....1571 Quarrier Street
Official Substitute—Dorothy C. Kuykendall.....2306-A Kanawha Street
Stenographer—Emily Wegmann, Kanawha County.....1611 Washington Street
Laboratory Helper—Roxie Taylor.....504 Bradford Street
Chiropractic Licensing Board—Composed of members of the Public Health Council and—
T. I. Morgan, D. C., Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1929.....Huntington
John N. Monroe, D. C., Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Wheeling

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Capitol Office Building

Chief of Department—R. M. Lambie, Fayette County; term expires December 31, 1929.....319 Michigan Avenue
Chief Clerk—James L. Heizer, Kanawha County.....620 Main Street
Clerk—Effie Carter Lacey, Kanawha County.....South Side, Charleston
Stenographers—Blanche M. Smith, Raleigh County.....Charleston
Rebecca Curry, Kanawha County.....Dana
Marie Griffith, Monongalia County.....Charleston

Inspection Districts

First District—Composed of the counties of Grant, Mineral, Randolph (part), Preston (part) and Tucker; A. B. Spencer, Inspector, Elkins, West Virginia.

Second District—Composed of the counties of Barbour (part), Harrison (part), Marion (part), Preston (part) and Taylor; W. H. Sandridge, 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); Evan L. Griffiths, Inspector, Clarksburg, West Virginia.

Fifth District—Composed of the counties of Harrison (part) and Marion (part); W. B. Riggleman, 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); H. I. Connor, 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; Henry Jenkins, Inspector, Charleston, West Virginia.

Eleventh District—Composed of the counties of Fayette (part), Kanawha

(part) ; V. E. Sullivan, 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 Raleigh (part) Fayette (part), Greenbrier (part) and Summers; W. H. Thomas, Inspector, Rainelle, 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) ; Eli J. Mason, 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) ; Robert R. Fields, 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, Matoaka, Mercer County, and Cannelton, Fayette County.

Directors of Safety and Rescue Work

C. O. Morris, Charleston, Kanawha County.
(Charleston and Mt. Hope Districts.)
L. S. McGee, Meadowbrook, Harrison County.
(Fairmont and Morgantown Districts.)
John A. Simms, Wheeling, Ohio County.
(Elkins and Wheeling Districts.)
Percy Gillie, Welch, McDowell County.
(Welch and Matoaka Districts.)
H. P. Farley, Logan, Logan County.
(Logan and Williamson Districts.)

Inspector of Sand Mines

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

BUREAU OF LABOR

Day and Night Bank Bldg., 710½ State Street

Commissioner—Howard S. Jarrett, Kanawha County; term expires February 28, 1929.....505 Hall Street
Chief Clerk—Gordon R. Blizzard, Fayette County.....219 Spring Street
Stenographer—Ruth Dunn, Monroe County.....1410 Jackson Street
Factory Inspectors—Robert C. Logan, Ohio County.....Wheeling
R. E. Mumaugh, Wood County.....Parkersburg
Fred S. Thompson, Harrison County.....Clarksburg
A. C. Minear, Tucker County.....Parsons
Jack Smith, Cabell County.....Huntington
Boyd E. Chambers, Mercer County.....Princeton
Mary Dille Emory, Monongalia County.....Morgantown

Weights and Measures

Commissioner—Howard S. Jarrett, ex-officio.
Chief Clerk—Gordon R. Blizzard.
Stenographer—Ruth Dunn.

State Inspectors

P. T. Sullivan, Marshall County.....Moundsville
P. R. Edler, Raleigh County.....317 Laidley Street

Federal-State Employment Bureau

Howard S. Jarrett, Federal-State Director U. S. Employment Service.

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

City Library Building

State Historian and Archivist—Clifford R. Myers, Mason County; term expires October 1, 1929.....708 Main Street
Librarian—Florence Schum, Kanawha County.....1591 Jackson Street
Cataloguer—E. Maude Lewis, Cabell County.....202 Greenbrier Street
Stenographer—Opal C. Nuckols, Kanawha County.....635 Central Avenue
Janitor—D. W. Carter, Kanawha County.....509 Thompson Street

STATE ROAD COMMISSION

Second Wing New Capitol Building

Commissioner—C. P. Fortney, Harrison County; term expires May 31, 1933.....405 Bradford Street
Commissioner—Harvey Marsh (Member), Wood County; term expires May 31, 1929.....1605-C Quarrier Street
Commissioner—C. E. McCoy (Member), Putnam County; term expires May 31, 1931.....1515 Lee Street

Secretary's Office

Secretary—E. B. Carskadon, Marion County....Cor. Greenbrier and Virginia Sts.
Asst. Secretary—R. W. Chidester, Lewis County.....1622 Quarrier Street
Stenographer—Mary V. Roberts, Monroe County.....No. 5 Hubbard Court

Stenographer—Jessie A. Campbell, Barbour County.....No. 6 Sherwood Apts.
Stenographer and Index Clerk—Thelma C. Hill, Kanawha County
.....305 Hunt Avenue
File Clerk—Anna Neff, Kanawha County.....1430 Lee Street
Janitor—Edward Turner, Kanawha County.....1338 Hansford Street
Driver—Charles Hancock, Kanawha County.....Riverside

Engineering Bureau

Office Engineer—George H. Hill, Kanawha County....Holly Avenue, South Hills
Asst. Office Engineer—D. D. Teets, Jr., Kanawha County....1612½ Quarrier Street
Clerk—Davis M. Walker.....701 Hunt Avenue
Draftsman—Geo. W. Strum, Marion County.....109 Maryland 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
Bridge Draftsman—W. F. Tormey, Kanawha County.....1422 Lewis Street
Bridge Designer—Thos. H. Meek, Ohio County....23 Rhodes Ave., So. 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.....104 Broad Street
Stenographer—Gertrude Dotson, Kanawha County.....Bownemont
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 Williams.....Morgantown
Estimate Clerk—C. R. Sevy, Kanawha County.....2228 Washington Street
Blue Printer—Harry U. Crumit, Jr., Harrison County.....2228 Washington 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—Etchison W. A. Friend.
Bookkeeper—W. C. Hall, Braxton County.....607 Glenwood Avenue
Stenographer—Zela G. Baber, Nicholas County.....1565 Quarrier Street
Stenographer—Dottie Hartsaw, Nicholas County.....928½ Bigley Avenue
Janitor—Paul Welcher, Kanawha County.....Ferguson Hotel

Division No. 2—Huntington

Division Engineer—H. J. Spelman, Cabell County.....107 Robson-Pritchard Bldg.
Senior Asst. Engineer—S. E. Bradley, Boone County..107 Robson-Pritchard Bldg.
Assistant Engineer—E. G. Middleton, 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

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

Accounting Department

Chief Clerk—B. F. Jackson, Roane County.....1812 Bigley Avenue
Clerk—Grace Gist Kyle, Mason County.....1531 Dixie Street
Bond Clerk—L. G. Taylor, Kanawha County.....109 Cora Street
Bond Clerk—A. B. Cavender, Kanawha County.....920 Garden Street
Maintenance Clerk—D. G. Lilly, Kanawha County.....2226 Washington Street
Auditor—W. T. Maynor, Fayette County.....South Charleston
Maintenance Clerk—Anna Margaret Castlidge, Kanawha County.....
.....1593 Lee Street
Invoice Clerk—Josephine Hudkins, Kanawha County.....1535 Dixie Street
Invoice Clerk—R. B. Morris, Upshur County.....506 Broad Street
Stenographer—Mary Dorsey, Nicholas County.....6 Capitol View Apartments
Stenographer—Roxalana Garcelon, Kanawha County.....1715 Bigley Avenue

Automobile Bureau

Superintendent—B. S. Ray, Roane County.....2138 Pennsylvania Avenue
Asst. Superintendent—A. P. Jones, Kanawha County.....509 Glenwood Avenue
Bookkeepers—Mrs. H. V. Arkle, Ohio County.....Holley Hotel
Hattie D. Coffman, Wood County.....1119 Quarrier Street
Hannah M. Pearse, Kanawha County.....1908 Washington Street
M. Louise Brown, Kanawha County.....1430 Quarrier Street
Registrar—L. Roy Caldwell, Kanawha County.....Carpenter
Asst. Registrar—G. H. Ray, Roane County.....2043 Pennsylvania Avenue
Asst. Registrar—Rebecca McClure, Cabell County.....Worthy Hotel
Refund Clerk—D. L. Haddox, Kanawha County.....No. 3 Pauley Court
Supervisor Mail Checking—Alfred A. Lilly, Mercer County.....1335 Frame Street
Checking Clerks—Amizetta K. Noel, Kanawha County.....406-B Morris Street
Adda McCombs, Putnam County.....105½ Tennessee Avenue
Mary Tracey, Tyler County.....1504 Piedmont Road
Hilda Hutchinson, Hampshire County.....216 Brooks Street
Ruth Carden, Kanawha County.....South Charleston
Leola J. Trew, Kanawha County.....444½ Virginia Street
Maud DeBoard, Kanawha County.....1511 Lincoln Street
Juanita Epling, Raleigh County.....1422 Washington Street
Transfer Clerks—Clara M. Maxwell, Jackson County.....1521 Jackson Street
Pemel Noel, Kanawha County.....No. 8 Harding Apt., Lee Street
Duplicate Title Clerk—Hazel Lundquist, Upshur County.....308 Maryland Avenue
Numbering Clerk—Waveline Davis Gillespie, Webster County....1803 Darst Street
File Clerks—Ada Lorentz, Braxton County.....1013 Lee Street
Ida B. Dunbar, Cabell County.....1013 Lee Street
Myrtle McDowell, Kanawha County.....Dana
Louise Surber, Kanawha County.....809 Pennsylvania Avenue
Mary Moffett, Roane County.....1422 Washington Street
Irene Sloan, Cabell County.....1587 Washington Street

Lena Barnes, Kanawha County....1700 McClung Street
Grace M. Hughart, Marshall County....1701 Darst Street
Stenographers—Gertrude Ruffner, Kanawha County....14 Maple Terrace
Vonnie B. Stowers, Lincoln County....1713 Piedmont Road
Gay Rosenbaum, Fayette County....30 Ruffner Avenue
Typist Clerks—Emma R. Smith, Nicholas County....15 Mt. Vernon Apt.
L. S. Rodgers, Greenbrier County....1563 Washington Street
Mailing Dept.—Sarah E. Adams, Fayette County....1005 Piedmont Road
J. W. Pauley, Lincoln County....237 Fourth Avenue, So. Charleston
Supply Clerk—Jas. V. Stewart, Monongalia County....604 Tennessee Avenue
Recorder—Elva Young, Roane County....310 Randolph Street
Machinist and Printing—P. J. Morrison, Kanawha County....218 Roane Apt.
E. L. Morrison, Jr., Kanawha County..Poffenbarger Apt.
Number Clerk—W. H. Hutchison, Roane County....1573 Lee Street
Graphotype Operators—Dorothy Gress, Mason County....No. 2 Arlington Court
Katherine Ancion, Harrison Co....1518 Washington Street
Grace Martin, Kanawha County....107 Wyoming Street
Addressograph Operators—Verna C. Kerr, Kanawha County....315 Bibby Street
Edna Rice, Kanawha County....209 Maryland Avenue
Gertrude Pauley, Roane County....14 Sherwood Apts.
Docia Knight, Kanawha County....218 Brooks Street
File Clerk-Plates—Hattie B. Hanger, Kanawha County....1209 Homer Street
Lelia Davis, Webster County....Stop 1 Lock Six Road, Dunbar
Lillian Hicks, Putnam County....1694 Washington Street
Field Agents—H. S. White, Mingo County....Matewan
E. O. Davis, Cabell County....Huntington
Transportation Supervisor—F. O. Sanders, Cabell County....204 Beauregard Street
Asst. Transportation Supervisor—J. G. Tilton, Pocahontas County
....402 Beauregard Street
Transportation Stenographer—Ruth Couch, Kanawha County....
....16 So. Greenbrier Street

Purchasing Department

Purchasing Agent—John M. Olver, Kanawha County....1506½ Washington Street
Assistant Purchasing Agent—Victor H. Hess, Harrison County....
....224 Pritchard Street, Dunbar
Stenographer—Jessie A. Campbell, Barbour County....1701 Darst Street
Stenographer—Louise Dillon, Monroe County....221 Morris Street

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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, 1929....Charleston
John L. Hatfield, Monongalia County; term expires June 30, 1929....Morgantown
Superintendent—R. E. O'Connor, Randolph County; term expires December 31, 1928....1810 Kanawha Street
Headquarters Sergeant—....1810 Kanawha Street
Supply Sergeant—Geo. Harvey Skeen....1810 Kanawha Street
Clerk—Fred Graham, Randolph County....1810 Kanawha Street
Bookkeeper—H. E. Strom, Kanawha County....1810 Kanawha Street
Stenographer—Pearle G. Kyle, Harrison County....1810 Kanawha Street

Company "A"

Headquarters, Shinnston

Captain—Hobart A. Brown Lieutenant—H. N. Rexroad

Company "B"

Headquarters, Williamson

Captain—James R. Brockus Lieutenant—H. E. Wilson

Company "C"

Headquarters, Beckley

Captain—Thomas W. Norton Lieutenant—Frank Gibson

Company "D"

Headquarters, Parkersburg

Captain—Lloyd Layman Lieutenant—S. P. Jennings

Sub-Patrol Stations

Alderson
Ansted
Barboursville
Beckley
Buckhannon
Cannelton
Charleston
Clendenin
Clothier
Dry Branch
Elkins
Fairmont
Glenville
Hamlin
Handley
Harrisville
Keyser
Kenova
Lewisburg
Logan
Martinsburg
Marlinton
Matewan
Morgantown
Moundsville
Mullens
Nitro
Parkersburg
Petersburg
Philippi
Princeton
Rainelle
Richwood
Shinnston
Spencer
St. Marys
Terra Alta
Wellsburg
Weston
West Union
Whitesville
Williamson
Wheeling

BUREAU OF NEGRO WELFARE AND STATISTICS

Offices, Frankenberger Building

Director—J. W. Robinson, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1929.....St. Albans
Secretary—Evelyn Smith, Kanawha County.....1326 Washington Street

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION

Chairman—Edward Cooper, Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1929.....Bramwell
Charles A. Cabell, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Charleston
George C. Curtin, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Clarksburg
Chief Game Protector—Ernest Angelo, Tucker County....2313 Washington Street
Executive Secretary—L. G. Smith, Kanawha County.....603½ Main Street
Chief Forest Fire Warden—P. M. Browning, Upshur County.....
.....Riverside Drive, South Charleston
Chief Clerk—Kathryn Bromley, Kanawha County.....1707 Washington Street
Superintendent of Game Farm—A. C. Young, Upshur County.....French Creek

STATE SINKING FUND COMMISSION

Offices, 1804 Quarrier Street

Chairman—Grant P. Hall, Tax Commissioner.
Secretary—George W. Sharp, Secretary of State.
Wm. S. Johnson, State Treasurer.
Sam T. Mallison, State Auditor.
Assistant Secretary—Hazel Kirke Dunlap, Wetzel County....1607 Quarrier Street
Accountant—Weldon Walker, Clay County.....110 Glenwood Avenue
Bookkeeper—A. W. Daubenspeck, Kanawha Co.....15 Ninth Ave., So. Charleston
Assistant Bookkeeper—James W. Patton, Greenbrier County.....211 Park Drive
Stenographer—Esther M. Barnette, Mason County.....1536 Lee Street

STATE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

State Geologist—(Vacant.)
Assistant Geologist (in charge)—David B. Reger, Monongalia County
.....Morgantown
Assistant Geologist—R. C. Tucker, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
Assistant Geologist—Paul H. Price, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
Paleontologist—John L. Tilton, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
Chemist—B. B. Kaplan, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
Chief Clerk—Edgar Williams, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
Stenographer—Marie Stenger Azure, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
Stenographer—Inez White Glisan, Monongalia County.....Morgantown

STATE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S COUNCIL

J. S. Lakin, of the State Board of Control.
Dr. W. T. Henshaw, State Commissioner of Health.
George M. Ford, State Superintendent of Free Schools.
Mary L. Yager, Executive Secretary of Board of Children's Guardians.
Fred W. Udy, Mercer County.....Bluefield
Dr. A. T. Post, Harrison County.....Clarksburg
Mrs. S. W. Price, Fayette County.....Scarbro

POINT PLEASANT BATTLE MONUMENT COMMISSION

Chairman—Mrs. H. A. Barbee, Mason County.....Point Pleasant
Secretary—Mrs. George Poffenbarger, Kanawha County.....1124 Lee Street
Charles C. Bowyer, Mason County.....Point Pleasant

PRICKETT'S FORT STATE PARK COMMISSION

Marshall W. Harris, Marion County.....Fairmont
Thomas W. Fleming, Marion County.....Fairmont
Ellsworth Morgan, Marion County.....Fairmont

PHILIPPI BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION

Chairman—Troy E. Hardman, Randolph County.....240 Boundry Avenue, Elkins
Secretary—Dr. C. P. Crawford, Randolph County.....7 Central Street, Elkins

B. H. Hiner, Pendleton County.....Franklin
W. A. Street, Barbour County.....Belington
Dr. George F. Hull, Pocahontas County.....Durbin

DROOP MOUNTAIN BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION

Chairman—John D. Sutton, Braxton County.....Sutton
Secretary—Norman F. Kendall, Taylor County.....333 Maple Avenue, Grafton
Robert F. Kidd, Gilmer County.....Glenville
A. L. Helmick, Tucker County.....Thomas
M. M. Harrison, Putnam County.....Confidence

UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL COMMISSION

H. S. White, Mingo County.....Matewan
S. R. Hanen, Marshall County.....Moundsville
W. N. Edgel, Harrison County.....Clarksburg
Thomas Carter, Wood County.....Parkersburg

STATE FOREST AND PARKS COMMISSION

The Governor, Howard M. Gore.
The Commissioner of Agriculture, John W. Smith.
The Director of Agricultural Extension, Henry G. Knight, Morgantown.
The State Geologist.
The Chairman of the Game and Fish Commission.

COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Harold A. Ritz, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1929.....Charleston
John L. Hatfield, Monongalia County; term expires June 30, 1929....Morgantown

STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

(Length of Term six years)

State Headquarters, Day and Nigh Bank Building

President—Miss Sue Staunton, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1933.....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 C. Mudd, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Record Clerk—Russie Harrah Ross, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Placing Supervisor—Alice V. Welton, Mineral County.....Charleston
Colored Supervisor—Mrs. Nannie C. Huskins, Kanawha County.....Charleston

Agents

First District—Edna Dodson.....Charleston
Second District—Florence Lakin.....Huntington

Third District—
Fourth District—Lena B. Smith.....Hinton
Fifth District—Mary Kay Babb.....Keyser
Sixth District—Stella Parker.....Parkersburg
Seventh District—Mrs. Harry L. Bond.....Wheeling
Eighth District—Margaret E. McKinney.....Fairmont
Ninth District—Florence Charter.....Clarksburg
Tenth District—(To be appointed).....Martinsburg

BOARD OF GOVERNORS WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

(Length of term four years)

Edward Grandison Smith, President, Harrison County; term expires June 1, 1930.....Clarksburg
Frank H. Babb, Mineral County; term expires June 1, 1932.....Keyser
Arthur B. Koontz, Kanawha County; term expires June 1, 1932.....Charleston
R. L. Ramsey, Brooke County; term expires June 30, 1929.....Wellsburg
Hugh Ike Shott, Jr., Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1929.....Bluefield
Miss Gertrude Roberts, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1929....Huntington
D. A. Burt, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Wheeling
C. T. Neff, Secretary, West Virginia University.....Morgantown

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

(Length of term six years)

President—George M. Ford, member ex-officio; term expires March 4, 1929.
Member—Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1933.....Huntington
Member—W. G. Conley, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1932 .....Charleston
Member—J. B. McLaughlin, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Charleston
Member—W. C. Cook, McDowell County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Welch
Member—J. H. Gorby, Wetzel County; term expires June 30, 1929 .....New Martinsville
Member—Bernard McClaugherty, Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1934.....Bluefield

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

(Length of term four years)

Chairman—E. L. Morton, Raleigh County; term expires July 1, 1929.....Beckley
Secretary—W. W. Sanders, State Supervisor of Negro Schools.....Charleston
Member—J. Rupert Jefferson, Wood County; term expires July 1, 1931 .....Parkersburg

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

(Length of term five years)

President—O. W. Burdats, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1930 .....Board of Trade Bldg., Wheeling
Secretary—C. H. Neill, Marion County; term expires June 30, 1930 .....205 Professional Bldg., Fairmont

H. J. Scott, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Clarksburg
C. M. Jividen, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Charleston
C. L. Ritz, Mingo County; term expires June 30, 1932.....Williamson

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STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF ENGINEERS

(Length of term four years)

President—Carl L. Hornor, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1929.....c/o Hornor Bros., Clarksburg
Secretary—George E. Taylor, Doddridge County; term expires June 30, 1932.....611 Bank of Commerce Bldg., Charleston
Conrad N. Ross, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Charleston
Frank Haas, Marion County; term expires June 30, 1930.
Nathan A. Manakee, Mercer County; term expired June 30, 1926.

STATE BOARD OF EMBALMERS

(Length of term three years)

President—B. C. Hooper, Fayette County; term expired September 15, 1928.....Montgomery
Secretary—R. F. Poling, Upshur County; term expires March 1, 1929 .....Buckhannon
O. J. Douglas, McDowell County; term expired June 30, 1928.....Welch
Louis Bertschy, Ohio County; term expires April 30, 1929.....Wheeling
Mrs. Julia A. Ogden, Wood County; term expires March 31, 1931.....Parkersburg

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BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS

(Length of term five years)

President—Theodore T. Sansbury, Wood County; term expires October 1, 1931.....408 Citizens Guaranty Bldg., Parkersburg
Secretary—A. F. Wysong, Mercer County; term expires October 1, 1930.....310 Professional Bldg., Charleston
Charles L. Hickman, Harrison County; term expires October 1, 1929....Clarksburg
M. F. Geisey, Ohio County; term expires October 1, 1928.....Wheeling
Martin J. Garry, Mercer County; term expires October 1, 1932.....Bluefield

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BOARD OF EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS

(Length of term three years)

President—David A. Jayne, Kanawha County; term expires September 15, 1929.....Bank of Commerce Bldg., Charleston
Secretary—Okey Hayslip, Cabell County; term expires May 15, 1930 .....P. O. Box 642, Huntington
W. H. Rardin, Raleigh County; term expired May 15, 1925.....Beckley

VETERINARY EXAMINING BOARD

(Length of term six years)

President—Dr. Ernest Layne, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1933.....P. O. Box 885, Huntington
Secretary—Dr. O. C. Bradley, Monongalia County; term expires June 1, 1929.....Fairview
Dr. W. M. Stanley, Jefferson County; term expires May 1, 1931.....Charles Town

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BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR REGISTERED NURSES

(Length of term three years)

President—Frank LeMoyne Hupp, M. D., Sc. D., Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1931.....61 Fourteenth Street, Wheeling
Harriet B. Jones, M. D., Marshall County; term expires June 30, 1930....Glendale
Mrs. Nellie McIntosh Noel, R. N., Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Princeton
Vesta V. Reid, R. N., Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Huntington
Mabel Fuller, R. N., Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1929....Charleston
Secretary—Mrs. Andrew Wilson, R. N.....1300 Byron Street, Wheeling

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THE WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY PAROLE BOARD

The Warden—Dr. L. M. Robinson, Harrison County; term expires May 31, 1931.
Mrs. George K. Nutting, Summers County.....Hinton
Mrs. Donald Clark, Cabell County.....Huntington

STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY

(Length of term three years)

President—Dr. J. H. Robinett, Cabell County; term expires July 31, 1930.....613 First Huntington National Bank Bldg., Huntington
Secretary—Dr. G. E. Morris, Harrison County; term expires July 31, 1928.....542 Empire Building, Clarksburg
Dr. Donna G. Russell, Kanawha County; term expires July 31, 1929....Charleston

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BOARD OF OPTOMETRY

(Length of term three years)

President—Will H. Hayes, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1929 .....1041 Main Street, Wheeling
Secretary—Fred L. Morris, Marion County; term expires June 30, 1930.....228 Main Street, Fairmont
J. H. Zilliken, Brooke County; term expired June 30, 1925 (resigned)..Wellsburg
A. B. Scott, Marion County; term expired June 30, 1928.....Fairmont
Charles C. Wilson, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1929.....Clarksburg

BOARD OF PHARMACY

(Length of term five years)

President—S. M. Scott, Jr., Preston County; term expires June 30, 1929.....Terra Alta
Secretary—Alf Walker, Braxton County; term expires June 30, 1931 .....P. O. Box 175, Sutton
Frank B. Haymaker, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1932....Clarksburg
Mrs. Marion H. Judy, Grant County; term expires June 30, 1933.....Petersburg
Roy B. Cook, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Charleston

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

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

BOARD OF THE SCHOOL FUND

Chairman—Governor Howard M. Gore.
Secretary—The Auditor, Sam T. Mallison.
William S. Johnson, State Treasurer.

STATE BOARD OF FINANCE

Chairman—The Governor, Howard M. Gore.
Secretary—The Auditor, Sam T. Mallison.
The Treasurer, William S. Johnson.

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

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

West Virginia University, Morgantown....John R. Turner, President; Salary $15,000
Marshall College, Huntington.....Morris P. Shawkey, President; Salary $ 6,000
Fairmont State Normal School, Fairmont....Jos. Rosier, President; Salary $ 5,000
Concord State Normal School, Athens..George W. Diehl, President; Salary $ 4,500
Shepherd College, Shepherdstown.....W. H. S. White, President; Salary $ 4,500
West Liberty State Normal School, West Liberty
John S. Bonar, President; Salary $ 4,200
Potomac State School, Keyser.....Jos. W. Stayman, President; Salary $ 4,500
New River State School, Montgomery.....C. H. Martin, President; Salary $ 4,500

Glenville State Normal School, Glenville
E. G. Rohrbough, President; Salary $ 5,000
West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute
Jno. W. Davis, President; Salary $ 4,200
Bluefield Colored Institute, Bluefield.....R. P. Sims, President; Salary $ 4,000
Schools for the Deaf and Blind, Romney
Parley DeBerry, President; Salary $ 3,600
West Virginia School for the Colored Deaf and Blind, Institute,
James L. Hill, Superintendent; Salary $ 2,100

STATE HOSPITALS AND SANITARIA

Weston State Hospital, Weston.....J. W. Hartigan, Superintendent; Salary $6,000
Spencer State Hospital, Spencer....W. D. McClung, Superintendent; Salary $5,000
State Colored Hospital for the Insane, Lakin
Constance C. Barnett, Superintendent; Salary $3,000
Huntington State Hospital, Huntington
L. V. Guthrie, Superintendent; Salary $7,000
Welch Hospital No. 1, Welch.....A. G. Rutherford, Superintendent; Salary $6,000
McKendree Hospital No. 2, McKendree
M. V. Godbey, Superintendent, Salary $4,800
Fairmont Hospital No. 3, Fairmont
William A. Welton, Superintendent; Salary $4,200
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Hopemont
J. G. Pettit, Superintendent; Salary $4,200
State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium, Denmar
B. A. Crichlow, Superintendent; Salary $4,000

STATE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

West Virginia Children's Home, Elkins
Mrs. Jessica P. Lehman, Superintendent; Salary $2,100
West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home, Huntington
H. H. Railey, Superintendent; Salary $1,800
State Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Men and Women, Huntington
Jacob H. Johnson, Superintendent; Salary $1,800

STATE CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The West Virginia Penitentiary, Moundsville
Dr. L. M. Robinson, Warden; Salary $5,000
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, Pruntytown
H. E. Flesher, Superintendent; Salary $3,000
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, Industrial
Jennie F. Sutton, Superintendent; Salary $2,700
State Industrial School for Colored Boys, Lakin
S. S. Gordon, Superintendent; Salary $2,220
State Industrial Home for Colored Girls, Huntington
Mrs. Fannie Cobb Carter, Superintendent; Salary $1,800

Note—Salaries of heads of public institutions are fixed by the State Board of Control and are subject to change.

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)	10,000
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	4,800
State Fire Marshal	4,000
State Historian and Archivist	3,000
State Road Commissioners (each)	7,500
State Librarian	3,000
Adjutant General	4,000
Superintendent Department of Public Safety	5,000
State Commissioner of Prohibition	5,000
Director Bureau of Negro Welfare	3,600
Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds	2,100
Circuit Judges:	
In circuits of 100,000 population, or more, census of 1910	7,500
In circuits of more than 60,000 population	5,500
In circuits of less than 60,000	5,000

PART II.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION:

Declaration of Independence.

Articles of the Confederation.

Constitution of the United States with Aanalytical Index.

Constitution of West Virginia.

Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution.

Legislative Amendment.

Road Bond Issue Amendment.

Elective Officers of the State Government.

Federal and State Courts.

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 inalienable 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 invasion 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 be-

tween 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 proptrey 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 states, 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 accoutered, and shall provide and constantly have ready for use, in public stores, a due number of field pieces 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; ap-

pointing 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 hearing 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 hear 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, Gouv. Morris.

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

On the part and behalf of the State of Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Daniel Roberdean, Jona. Bayard Smith, William Clingan, 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 Henry Lee, John Bannister, 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, William 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 Tranquility, 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.

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* 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 effectively 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, Febru-

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

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ary 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 informed 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.)

Class at 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 chuse 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 chusing 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 encreased 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 Excises, 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 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, &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;

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* 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 its 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 of 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 Represntatives, 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 encreased 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 Affimation:—"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.

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

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.

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—PROVISO

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 attained.

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.

* See Thirteenth Amendment.

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.

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° : WASHINGTON—
Presidt. and deputy from Virginia.

Attest
WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary.

New Hampshire.
JOHN LANGDON
NICHOLAS GILMAN

Massachusetts.
NATHANIEL GORMAN
RUFUS KING

Connecticut.
WM. SAML. JOHNSON
ROGER SHERMAN

New York.
ALEXANDER HAMILTON

New Jersey.
WILL LIVINGSTON
WM. PATTERSON
DAVID BREARLEY
JONAS DAYTON

Pennsylvania.
B. FRANKLIN
THOS. FITZSIMMONS
THOMAS MIFFLIN
JARED INGERSOLL
ROBT. MORRIS
JAMES WILSON
GEO. CLYMER
GOUV MORRIS

Delaware.
GEO. READ
RICHARD BASSETT
GUNNING BEDFORD, JUN.
JACOB BROOM
JOHN DICKINSON

Maryland.
JAMES MCHENRY
DAN'L. CARROLL
DAN OF ST. THOS. JENIFER

Virginia.
JOHN BLAIR
JAMES MADISON, JR.

North Carolina.
WM. BLOUNT
HU WILLIAMSON
RICHD. DOBBS SPAIGHT

South Carolina.
J. RUTLEDGE
CHARLES PINCKNEY
CHARLES COTESWORTH PINCKNEY
PIERCE BUTLER

Georgia.
WILLIAM FEW
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 Legislatures 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; Hhode Island, June 15, 1790; Vermont, November 3, 1791; Virginia, December 15, 1791. The acts of 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 lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of

* 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 8th 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 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, 1887.

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, 1887.

* 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, 1870.

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

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.

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on 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 19, 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 4, 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, 1879. 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

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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 Legislature 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 25, 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.

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.

[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, into, or the exportation thereof, from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

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]**

RIGHTS 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.

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†† 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 20th, 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 20, 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

TO BE ENFORCED BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION

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

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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.

ANALYTICAL INDEX

TO THE

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

AND THE

AMENDMENTS THERETO

A.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Page
Abridged. The privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States shall not be. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as it may provide. Each House is authorized to compel the attendance of	1	5	1	14
Accounts of receipts and expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A statement of the	1	9	7	18
Accusation. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be informed of the cause and nature of the. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
Accused shall have a speedy public trial. In all criminal prosecutions the. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
He shall be tried by an impartial jury of the State and district where the crime was committed. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
He shall be informed of the nature of the accusation. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
He shall have the assistance of counsel for his defense. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
Actions at common law involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury. [Amendments]	7	—	—	25
Acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the	4	1	—	21
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	—	21
Adjourn from day to day. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may	1	5	1	14
Adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting. Neither House shall, during the session of Congress, without the consent of the other	1	5	4	15
Adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to	2	3	—	20
Admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of	3	2	1	20
Admitted by the Congress into this Union, but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State. New States may be	4	3	1	21
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress	4	3	1	21

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Adoption of the Constitution shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted by the Confederation and before the	6	–	1	22
Advice and consent of the Senate. The President shall have power to make treaties by and with the	2	2	2	20
To appoint ambassadors or other public ministers and consuls by and with the	2	2	2	20
To appoint all other officers of the United States not herein otherwise provided for by and with the	2	2	2	20
Affirmation. Senators sitting to try impeachments shall be on oath or	1	3	6	14
To be taken by the President of the United States. Form of the oath or	2	1	8	19
No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause and on oath or. [Amendments]	4	–	–	24
To support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers, both State and Federal, shall be bound by oath or	6	–	3	22
Age. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained twenty-five years of	1	2	2	13
No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained thirty years of	1	3	3	14
Agreement or compact with another State without the consent of Congress. No State shall enter into any	1	10	3	18
Aid and comfort. Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, adhering to their enemies, and giving them	3	3	1	21
Alliance or confederation. No State shall enter into any treaty of	1	10	1	18
Ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls. The President may appoint	2	2	2	20
The judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases affecting	3	2	1	20
Amendments to the Constitution. Whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress shall propose	5	–	–	22
To the Constitution. On application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention to propose	5	–	–	22
Shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of or by conventions in three-fourths of the States	5	–	–	22
Answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to. [Amendments]	5	–	–	24
Except in cases in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]	5	–	–	24
Appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make. In what cases the Supreme Court shall have	3	2	2	21
Application of the legislature of the executive of a State. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence on the	4	4	–	22
Application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the	5	–	–	22
Appointment of officers and authority to train the militia reserved to the States respectively	1	8	16	17
Of such inferior officers as they may think proper in the President alone. Congress may by law vest the	2	2	2	20

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Appointment in the courts of law or in the heads of Departments. Congress may by law vest the	2	2	2	20
Apportionment of representation and direct taxation among the several states. Provisions relating to the. [Amended by sec. 2 of 14th amendment, on page 27]	1	2	3	13
Of Representatives among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amendments]	14	2	—	27
Appropriate legislation. Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof	1	8	18	17
Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth article, prohibiting slavery, by. [Amendments]	13	2	—	26
Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth article by. [Amendments]	14	5	—	27
Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of the fifteenth article by. [Amendments]	15	2	—	28
Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce the eighteenth article by. [Amendments]	18	2	—	29
Congress shall have power to enforce the nineteenth article by. [Amendments]	19	—	2	30
Appropriation of money for raising and supporting armies shall be for a longer term than two years. But no	1	8	12	16
Appropriations made by law. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of	1	9	7	18
Approve and sign a bill before it shall become a law. The President shall	1	7	2	15
He shall return it to the House in which it originated, with his objections, if he do not	1	7	2	15
Armies, but no appropriation for that use shall be for a longer term than two years. Congress shall have power to raise and support	1	8	12	16
Armies. Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces	1	8	14	17
Arms. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear. [Amendments]	2	—	—	24
Arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same. Members shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from	1	6	1	15
Arsenals. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of	1	8	17	17
Articles exported from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on	1	9	5	17
Arts by securing to authors and inventors their patent rights. Congress may promote the progress of science and the useful	1	8	8	16
Assistance of counsel for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
Assumption of the debt or obligations incurred in aid of rebellion or insurrection against the United States. Provision against the. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
Attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed. No bill of	1	9	3	17
Attainder, expost facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of	1	10	1	18

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Attainder of treason shall not work corruption or blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted	3	3	2	21
Authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to secure to	1	8	8	16
B.				
Bail. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines nor cruel and unusual punishments imposed. [Amendments]	8	—	—	25
Ballot for President and Vice-President. The electors shall vote by. [Amendments]	12	—	—	25
Ballot. If no person have a majority of the electoral votes for President and Vice-President, the House of Representatives shall immediately choose the President by. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
Bankruptcies. Congress shall have power to pass uniform laws on the subject of	1	8	4	16
Basis of representation among the several States. Provisions relating to the. [Amendments]	14	2	—	27
Bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and. [Amendments]	2	—	—	24
Behavior. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good	3	1	—	20
Bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law shall be passed. No	1	9	3	17
Bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any	1	10	1	18
Bills of credit. No State shall emit	1	10	1	18
Bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. All	1	7	1	15
Bills which have passed the Senate and House of Representatives shall, before they become laws, be presented to the President	1	7	2	15
If he approve, he shall sign them; if he disapprove, he shall return them, with his objections, to that House in which they originated	1	7	2	15
Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President, with his objections, if two-thirds of each House agree to pass the same, it shall become a law	1	7	2	15
Upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President, the question shall be taken by yeas and nays	1	7	2	15
Not returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) shall, unless Congress adjourn, become laws	1	7	2	15
Borrow money on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to	1	8	2	16
Bounties and pensions, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
Breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest while attending the session, and in going to and returning from the same. Senators and Representatives, except for treason, felony, and	1	6	1	15
Bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason	2	4	—	20

C.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on indictment of a grand jury, except in certain specified cases. No person shall be held to answer for a. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No	1	9	4	17
Captures on land and water. Congress shall make rules concerning	1	8	11	16
Casting vote. The Vice-President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4	14
Census or enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter	1	2	3	13
Census or enumeration. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid except in proportion to the	1	9	4	17
Chief Justice shall preside when the President of the United States is tried upon impeachment. The	1	3	6	14
Choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of	2	1	4	19
Citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution shall be eligible to the office of President. No person not a natural born	2	1	5	19
Citizen of the United States. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and been nine years a	1	3	3	14
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a	1	2	2	13
Citizenship. Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States	4	2	1	21
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 in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Citizen or subjects of a foreign state. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to suits in law or equity brought against one of the States by the citizens of another State, or by. [Amendments]	11	—	—	25
Civil officers of the United States shall, on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors, be removed. All	2	4	—	20
Claims of the United States or any particular State in the territory or public property. Nothing in this Constitution shall be construed to prejudice	4	3	2	22
Classification of Senators. Immediately after they shall be assembled after the first election they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes	1	3	2	13
The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year	1	3	2	13

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
The seats of the Senators of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year	1	3	2	13
The seats of the Senators of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year	1	3	2	13
Coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver	1	10	1	18
Coin money and regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to	1	8	5	16
Coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting the securities and current	1	8	6	16
Color, or previous condition of servitude. 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. [Amendments]	15	1	—	28
Comfort. Treason against the United States shall consist in levying war against them, and giving their enemies aid and	3	3	1	21
Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and of the militia when in actual service. The President shall be	2	2	1	19
Commerce with foreign nations, among the States, and with Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate	1	8	3	16
Commerce or revenue. No preference shall be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulation of	1	9	6	17
Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in those of another	1	9	6	17
Commissions to expire at the end of the next session. The President may fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate by granting	2	2	3	20
Common defense, promote the general welfare, etc. To insure the. [Preamble]	—	—	—	12
Common defense and general welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the	1	8	1	16
Common law, where the amount involved exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by jury. Suits at. [Amendments]	7	—	—	25
No fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise reexamined in any court of the United States than according to the rules of the. [Amendments]	7	—	—	25
Compact with another State. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or	1	10	3	18
Compact with a foreign power. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, enter into any agreement or	1	10	3	18
Compensation of Senators and Representatives to be ascertained by law	1	6	1	15
Compensation of the President shall not be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall be elected	2	1	7	19
Compensation of the judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	—	20
Compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
Confederation. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or	1	10	1	18

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Confederation. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under it, as under the	6	—	1	22
Confession in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two persons to the overt act, or upon	3	3	1	21
Congress of the United States. All legislative powers shall be vested in a	1	1	—	12
Shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives	1	1	—	12
Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, which shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they by law appoint a different day	1	4	2	14
May at any time alter regulations for elections of Senators and Representatives, except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1	14
Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members	1	5	1	14
A majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business	1	5	1	14
A smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1	14
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	1	5	2	14
Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings	1	5	3	15
Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days	1	5	4	15
Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law	1	6	1	15
They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1	15
No Senator or Representative shall, during his term, be appointed to any civil office which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term	1	6	2	15
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while in office, be a member of either House of Congress	1	6	2	15
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives	1	7	1	15
Proceedings in cases of bills returned by the President with his objections	1	7	2	15
Shall have power to lay and collect duties, imposts, and excises, pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare	1	8	1	16
Shall have power to borrow money on the credit of the United States	1	8	2	16
Congress to regulate foreign and domestic commerce, and with the Indian tribes	1	8	3	16
To establish an uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies	1	8	4	16
To coin money, regulate its value, and the value of foreign coin, and to fix the standard of weights and measures	1	8	5	16

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
To punish the counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States	1	8	6	16
To establish post-offices and post-roads	1	8	7	16
To promote the progress of science and the useful arts	1	8	8	16
To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9	16
To define and punish piracies and felonies on the high seas, and to punish offenses against the law of nations	1	8	10	16
To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water	1	8	11	16
To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer period than two years	1	8	12	16
To provide and maintain a Navy	1	8	13	16
To make rules for the government of the Army and Navy	1	8	14	17
To call out the militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions	1	8	15	17
To provide for organizing, arming, and equipping the militia	1	8	16	17
To exercise exclusive legislation over the District fixed for the seat of government, and over forts, magazines, arsenals, and dockyards	1	8	17	17
To make all laws necessary and proper to carry into execution all powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States	1	8	18	17
No person holding any office under the United States shall accept any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind from any foreign state, without the consent of	1	9	8	18
May determine the time of choosing the electors for President and Vice-President and the day on which they shall give their votes	2	1	4	19
Congress. The President may, on extraordinary occasions, convene either House of	2	3	—	20
The manner in which the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the States shall be proved, shall be prescribed by	4	1	—	21
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union	4	3	1	21
Shall have the power to make all needed rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States	4	3	2	22
Amendments to the Constitution shall be proposed whenever it shall be deemed necessary by two-thirds of both houses of	5	—	—	22
Persons engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States disqualified for Senators or Representatives in. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
But such disqualifications may be removed by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the thirteenth amendment. [Amendments]	13	2	—	26
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fourteenth amendment. [Amendments]	14	5	—	27
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the fifteenth amendment. [Amendments]	15	2	—	28
Shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes. [Amendments]	16	—	—	28
Shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the nineteenth amendment. [Amendments]	19	—	2	30

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Congress and the States shall have concurrent power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the eighteenth amendment. [Amendments]	18	2	—	29
Consent. No State shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate without its	5	—	—	22
Consent of Congress. No person holding any office of profit or trust under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign potentate, without the	1	9	8	18
No State shall lay any imposts, or duties on imports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, without the	1	10	2	18
No State shall lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, without the	1	10	3	18
No State shall enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, without the	1	10	3	18
No State shall engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, without the	1	10	3	18
Consent of Congress. 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 legislatures thereof, as well as the	4	3	1	21
Consent of the legislature of the State in which the same may be. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings by the	1	8	17	17
Consent of the legislatures of the States of Congress. No States shall be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States without the	4	3	1	21
Consent of the other. Neither House, during the session of Congress, shall adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they shall be sitting, without the	1	5	4	15
Consent of the owner. No soldier shall be quartered in time of peace in any house without the. [Amendments]	3	—	—	24
Consent of the Senate. The President shall have power to make treaties, by and with the advice and	2	2	2	20
The President shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers created by law and not otherwise herein provided for, by and with the advice and	2	2	2	20
Constitution, in the Government of the United States or in any Department or officer thereof. Congress shall have power to pass all laws necessary to the execution of the powers vested by the	1	8	18	17
Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a natural-born citizen or a citizen at the time of adoption of the	2	1	5	19
Constitution. The President, before he enters upon the execution of his office, shall take an oath to preserve, protect, and defend the	2	1	8	19
Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the	3	2	1	20

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States or of any State (in respect to territory or other property of the United States.) Nothing in the	4	3	2	22
Constitution. The manner in which amendments may be proposed and ratified	5	–	–	22
Constitution as under the Confederation shall be valid. All debts and engagements contracted before the adoption of the	6	–	1	22
Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, by the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. The	6	–	2	22
The judges in every State, anything in the constitution or laws of a State to the contrary notwithstanding, shall be bound thereby	6	–	2	22
Constitution. All officers, legislative, executive, and judicial, of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by an oath to support the	6	–	3	22
But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust	6	–	3	22
Constitution between the States so ratifying the same. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the	7	–	–	22
Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the. [Amendments]	9	–	–	25
Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the State respectively or to the people. Powers not delegated to the United States by the [Amendments]	10	–	–	25
Constitution, and then engaged in rebellion against the United States. Disqualification for office imposed upon certain classes of persons who took an oath to support the. [Amendments]	14	3	–	27
Constitution. Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, September 17, 1787	7	–	2	23
Contracts. No State shall pass any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of	1	10	1	18
Controversies to which the United States shall be a party; 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; between a State or its citizens and foreign states, citizens, or subjects. The judicial power shall extend to	3	2	1	20
Convene Congress or either House, on extraordinary occasions. The President may	2	3	–	20
Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. Congress, on the application of two-thirds of the legislatures of the States, may call a	5	–	–	22
Convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present on the 17th of September, 1787. Adoption of the Constitution in	7	–	–	23
Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of the Constitution. The ratification of the	7	–	–	22
Conviction in cases of impeachment shall not be had without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present	1	3	6	14

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Copyrights to authors for limited times. Congress shall have power to provide for	1	8	8	16
Corruption of blood. Attainder of treason shall not work	3	3	2	21
Counsel for his defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
Counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for the punishment of	1	8	6	16
Courts. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9	16
Courts of law. Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the heads of Departments, or in the	2	2	2	20
Courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such inferior	3	1	—	20
Courts. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	—	20
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	—	20
Credit. No State shall emit bills of	1	10	1	18
Credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow money on the	1	8	2	16
Credit shall be given in every other State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State. Full faith and	4	1	—	21
Crime, unless on a presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Except in cases in the military and naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other	2	4	—	20
Crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury. All	3	2	3	21
They shall be tried in the State within which they may be committed	3	2	3	21
When not committed in a State, they shall be tried at the places which Congress may by law have provided	3	2	3	21
Criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by jury in the State and district where the crime was committed. In all. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
He shall have the assistance of counsel in his defense. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
Criminate himself. No person as a witness shall be compelled to. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor. [Amendments]	8	—	—	25

D.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Danger as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent	1	10	3	18
Day on which they shall vote for President and Vice-President, which shall be the same throughout the United States. Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the	2	1	4	19
Day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members. A smaller number than a quorum of each House may adjourn from	1	5	1	14
Death, resignation, or inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the	2	1	6	19
Death, resignation, or inability of the President. Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal	2	1	6	19
Debt of the United States, including debts for pensions and bounties incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. The validity of the public. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
Debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of	1	10	1	18
Debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the	1	8	1	16
Debts and engagements contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under it as under the Confederation	6	—	1	22
Debts or obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claims for the loss or emancipation of any slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
Declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to	1	8	11	16
Defense, promote the general welfare, etc. To insure the common. [Preamble]	—	—	—	12
Defense and general welfare throughout the United States. Congress shall have power to pay the debts and provide for the common	1	8	1	16
Defense. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the assistance of counsel for his. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
Delaware entitled to one representative in the First Congress	1	2	3	13
Delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of	1	10	3	18
Delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the people. The powers not. [Amendments]	10	—	—	25
Departments upon any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive	2	2	1	19
Departments. Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of	2	2	2	20
Direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other	1	9	4	17

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Direct taxes and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States. [Amended by the second section of the fourteenth amendment, on page 27]	1	2	3	13
Disability of the President and Vice-President. Provisions in case of the	2	1	6	19
Disability. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who having previously taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
Disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, the President may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper. In case of	2	3	—	20
Disorderly behavior. Each House may punish its members for	1	5	2	14
And with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member	1	5	2	14
Disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or. [Amendments]	9	—	—	25
Disqualification. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during such term	1	6	2	15
Disqualification. No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office	1	6	2	15
No person shall be a member of either House, Presidential elector, or hold any office under the United States, or any State, who, having previously sworn to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
District of Columbia. Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over the	1	8	17	17
Dockyards. Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of	1	8	17	17
Domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, etc. To insure. [Preamble]	—	—	—	12
Domestic violence. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and	4	4	—	22
Due process of law. No person shall be compelled, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Duties and powers of the office of the President, in case of his death, removal, or inability to act, shall devolve on the Vice-President	2	1	6	19
In case of the disability of the President and Vice-President, Congress shall declare what officer shall act	2	1	6	19

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Duties, imposts, and excises. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes	1	8	1	16
Shall be uniform throughout the United States	1	8	1	16
Duties shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No tax or	1	9	5	17
Duties in another State. Vessels clearing in the ports of one State shall not be obliged to pay	1	9	6	17
On imports and exports, without the consent of Congress, except where necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall lay any	1	10	2	18
Duties on imports or exports. The net produce of all such duties shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States	1	10	2	18
Duties on imports or exports. All laws laying such duties shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress	1	10	2	18
Duty of tonnage without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any	1	10	3	18

E.

Election of President and Vice-President. Congress may determine the day for the	2	1	4	19
Shall be the same throughout the United States. The day of the	2	1	4	19
Elections for Senators and Representatives. The legislatures of the States shall prescribe the time, places, and manner of holding	1	4	1	14
But Congress may, at any time, alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators	1	4	1	14
Returns and qualifications of its own members. Each House shall be judge of the	1	5	1	14
Electors for members of the House of Representatives. Qualifications of	1	2	1	13
Electors for Senators. Qualifications of. [Amendments]	17	—	1	28
Electors for President and Vice-President. 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.	2	1	2	18
But no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector	2	1	2	18
Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors and the day on which they shall give their votes	2	1	4	19
Which day shall be the same throughout the United States	2	1	4	19
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. [Amendments]	12	—	—	25
Electors shall name, in their ballots, the persons voted for as President; and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	—	—	25
Electors. They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and of persons voted for as Vice-President, which they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendments]	12	—	—	25

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
No person having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be an elector. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
Emancipation of any slave shall be held to be illegal and void. Claims for the loss or. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
Emit bills of credit. No State shall	1	10	1	18
Emolument of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign state, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept any	1	9	8	18
Enemies. Treason shall consist in levying war against the United States, in adhering to or giving aid and comfort to their	3	3	1	21
Engagements contracted before the adoption of this Constitution shall be valid. All debts and	6	—	1	22
Enumeration of the inhabitants shall be made within three years after the first meeting of Congress, and within every subsequent term of ten years thereafter	1	2	3	13
Ratio of representation not to exceed one for every 30,000 until the first enumeration shall be made	1	2	3	13
Enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The. [Amendments]	9	—	—	25
Equal protection of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Equal suffrage in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent of its	5	—	—	22
Establishment of this Constitution between the States ratifying the same. The ratification of nine States shall be sufficient for the	7	—	—	22
Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted. [Amendments]	8	—	—	25
Excises. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and	1	8	1	16
Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All duties, imposts, and	1	8	1	16
Exclusive legislation, in all cases, over such district as may become the seat of government. Congress shall exercise	1	8	71	17
Exclusive legislation over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise	1	8	17	17
Executive of a State. The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence on the application of the legislature or the	4	4	—	22
Executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by an oath to support the Constitution	6	3	—	22
Executive Departments. On subjects relating to their duties the President may require the written opinions of the principal officers in each of the	2	2	1	19
Congress may by law vest the appointment of inferior officers in the heads of	2	2	2	20
Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. The	2	1	1	18

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Expel a member. Each House, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may	1	5	2	14
Expenditures of public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of the receipts and	1	9	7	18
Exportations from any State. No tax or duty shall be laid on	1	9	5	17
Exports or imports, except upon certain conditions. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on	1	10	2	18
Laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on	1	10	2	18
Shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of the States laying duties on	1	10	2	18
Ex post facto law shall be passed. No bill of attainder or	1	9	3	17
Ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any bill of attainder	1	10	1	18
Extraordinary occasions. The President may convene both Houses—either House of Congress on	2	3	—	20

F.

Faith and credit in each State shall be given to the acts, records, and judicial proceedings of another State. Full	4	1	—	21
Felony, and breach of the peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason	1	6	1	15
Felonies committed on the high seas. Congress shall have power to define and punish piracies and	1	8	10	16
Fines. Excessive fines shall not be imposed. [Amendments]	8	—	—	25
Foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin money, fix the standard of weights and measures, and to regulate the value of	1	8	5	16
Foreign nations, among the States, and with the Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with	1	8	3	16
Foreign power. No state shall, without the consent of Congress. enter into any compact or agreement with any	1	10	3	18
Forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of treason shall not work	3	3	2	21
Formation of new States. Provisions relating to the	4	3	1	21
Form of government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican	4	4	—	22
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	—	22
Forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall exercise exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of	1	8	17	17
Freedom of speech or the press. Congress shall make no law abridging the [Amendments]	1	—	—	24
Free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a. [Amendments]	2	—	—	24
Fugitives from crime found in another State shall, on demand, be delivered up to the authorities of the State from which they may flee	4	2	2	21

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Fugitives from service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due	4	2	3	21

G.

General welfare and secure the blessings of liberty, etc. To promote the. [Preamble]	—	—	—	12
General welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and	1	8	1	16
Georgia shall be entitled to three Representatives in the First Congress	1	2	3	13
Gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but	1	10	1	18
Good behavior. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during	3	1	—	20
Government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of	4	4	—	22
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	—	22
Grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on the presentment of a. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Except in cases arising in the land and naval forces; and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government. The United States shall	4	4	—	22
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	—	22

H.

Habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in cases of rebellion or invasion. The writ of	1	9	2	17
Heads of Departments. Congress may, by law, vest the appointment of inferior officers in the	2	2	2	20
On any subject relating to their duties, the President may require the written opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments	2	2	1	19
High crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other	2	4	—	20
House of Representatives. Congress shall consist of a Senate and	1	1	—	12
Shall be composed of members chosen every second year	1	2	—	13
Qualifications of electors for members of the	1	2	1	13
No person shall be a member who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States	1	2	2	13
The executive of the several States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the	1	2	4	13
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers	1	2	5	13
Shall have the sole power of impeachment	1	2	5	13

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members	1	5	1	14
A majority shall constitute a quorum to do business	1	5	1	14
Less than a majority may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1	14
May determine its own rule of proceedings	1	5	2	14
May punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member	1	5	2	14
Shall keep a journal of its proceedings	1	5	3	15
Shall not adjourn for more than three days during the session of Congress without the consent of the Senate	1	5	4	15
Members shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House or any other place	1	6	1	15
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the	1	6	2	15
No person, while a member of either House, shall be appointed to an office which shall have been created or the emoluments increased during his membership	1	6	2	15
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the	1	7	1	15
The vote for President and Vice-President shall be counted in the presence of the Senate and [Amendments]	12	—	—	25
If no person have a majority of electoral votes, then from the three highest on the list the House of Representatives shall immediately, by ballot, choose a President. [Amendments]	12	—	—	25
They shall vote by States, each State counting one vote. [Amendments]	12	—	—	25
House of Representatives. A quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to the choice of a President. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
No person having as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, taken an oath to support the Constitution, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, shall be a member of the [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27

I.

Imminent danger as will not admit of delay. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war, unless actually invaded or in such	1	10	3	18
Immunities. Members of Congress 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 and returning from the same	1	6	1	15
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments]	3	—	—	24
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
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 in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Impeachment. The President may grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of	2	2	1	19
Impeachment. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of	1	2	5	13
The trial of all crimes shall be by jury except in cases of	3	2	3	21
Impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed upon	2	4	—	20
Impeachments. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all	1	3	6	14
The Senate shall be on oath, or affirmation, when sitting for the trial of	1	3	6	14
When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside	1	3	6	14
No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present	1	3	6	14
Judgment shall not extend beyond the removal from office and disqualification to hold office	1	3	7	14
But the party convicted shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law	1	3	7	14
Importation of slaves prior to 1808 shall not be prohibited by the Congress	1	9	1	17
But a tax or duty of ten dollars for each person may be imposed on such	1	9	1	17
Imports or exports except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts or duties on	1	10	2	18
Imports or exports laid by any State shall be for the use of the Treasury. The net produce of all duties on	1	10	2	18
Imports or exports shall be subject to the revision and control of Congress. All laws of States laying duties on	1	10	2	18
Imposts and excises. Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties	1	8	1	16
Shall be uniform throughout the United States. All taxes, duties	1	8	1	16
Inability of the President, the powers and duties of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the death, resignation, or	2	1	6	19
Inability of the President or Vice-President. Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or	2	1	6	19
Incomes. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. [Amendments]	16	—	—	28
Indian tribes. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with the	1	8	3	16

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Indictment or presentment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or infamous crime unless on. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Indictment. Except in cases arising in the land and naval and in the militia when in actual service. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law. The party convicted in case of impeachment shall nevertheless be liable and subject to	1	3	7	14
Infamous crime unless on presentment or indictment of a grand jury. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Inferior courts. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9	16
Inferior courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and such	3	1	—	20
The Judges of both the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	—	20
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuation in office	3	1	—	20
Inferior officers in the courts of law, in the President alone, or in the heads of Departments. Congress, if they think proper, may by law vest the appointment of	2	2	2	20
Inhabitant of the State for which he shall be chosen. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an	1	3	3	14
Insurrection or rebellion against the United States. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or Presidential elector, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or any State, who, having taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of a State, afterwards engaged in. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disabilities. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
Debts declared illegal and void which were contracted in aid of. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
Insurrections and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress	1	8	15	17
Intoxicating Liquors. The manufacture, sale or transportation of within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes prohibited. [Amendments]	18	1	—	29
Invasion. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, engage in war unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay	1	10	3	18
Invasion. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless in case of rebellion or	1	9	2	17
Invasion and domestic violence. The United States shall protect each State against	4	4	—	22
Invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrections and repel	1	8	15	17
Inventors and authors in their inventions and writings. Congress may pass laws to secure for limited times exclusive rights to	1	8	8	16
Involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, abolished in the United States. Slavery and. [Amendments]	13	1	—	26

J.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Journal of its proceedings. Each House shall keep a	1	5	3	15
Judges in every State shall be bound by the Constitution, the laws and treaties of the United States, which shall be the supreme law of the land	6	—	2	22
Judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	—	20
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	—	20
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 United tSates	1	3	7	14
But the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment according to law	1	3	7	14
Judicial power of the United States. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court	1	8	9	16
The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish	3	1	—	20
Judicial power of the United States. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	—	20
Their compensation shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	—	20
Judicial power of the United States. It shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, laws, and treaties of the United tSates	3	2	1	20
To all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls	3	2	1	20
To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction	3	2	1	20
To controversies to which the United States shall be a party	3	2	1	20
To controversies between two or more States	3	2	1	20
To controversies between a State and citizens of another State	3	2	1	20
To controversies between citizens of different States	3	2	1	20
To citizens of the same State claiming lands under grant of different States	3	2	1	20
To controversies between a State or its citizens and foreign States, citizens, or subjects	3	2	1	20
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	3	2	2	21
In all other cases before mentioned it shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress shall make	3	2	2	21
The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury	3	2	3	21
The trial shall be held in the State where the crimes shall have been committed	3	2	3	21
But when not committed in a State, the trial shall be at such place or places as Congress may by law have directed	3	2	3	21

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
The judicial power of the United States shall not be held 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. [Amendments]	11	—	—	25
Judicial proceedings of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts, records, and	4	1	—	21
Congress shall prescribe the manner of providing such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	—	21
Judicial and executive officers of the United States and of the several States shall be bound by oath to support the Constitution	6	—	3	22
Judiciary. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State may be a party	3	2	2	21
The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make	3	2	2	21
Junction of two or more States or parts of States without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress. No State shall be formed by the	4	3	1	21
Jurisdiction of another State. No new State shall, without the consent of Congress, be formed or erected within the	4	3	1	21
Jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress may make. The Supreme Court shall have appellate	3	2	2	21
Jurisdiction. In all cases affecting ambassadors, and other public ministers and consuls, and in cases where a State is a party, the Supreme Court shall have original	3	2	2	21
Jury. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by	3	2	3	21
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public trial by. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
All suits at common law, where the value exceeds twenty dollars, shall be tried by. [Amendments]	7	—	—	25
Where a fact has been tried by a jury it shall not be reexamined except by the rules of the common law. [Amendments]	7	—	—	25
Just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public use without. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Justice, insure domestic tranquillity, etc. To establish. [Preamble]	—	—	—	12

L.

Labor, in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from service or	4	2	3	21
Land and naval forces. Congress shall make rules for the government and regulation of the	1	8	14	17
Law and fact, with exceptions and under regulations to be made by Congress. The Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction as to	3	2	2	21
Law of the land. The Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and treaties of the United States, shall be the supreme	6	—	2	22
The judges in every State shall be bound thereby	6	—	2	22

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Law of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the	1	8	10	16
Laws. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to suppress insurrection, repel invasion, and to execute the	1	8	15	17
Laws and treaties of the United States. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution or the	3	2	1	20
Laws necessary to carry into execution the powers vested in the Government, or in any department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all	1	8	18	17
Legal tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a	1	10	1	18
Legislation in all cases over such district as may become the seat of the Government. Congress shall exercise exclusive	1	8	17	17
Over all places purchased for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings, Congress shall exercise exclusive	1	8	17	17
Legislation. Congress shall have power to make all laws necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof	1	8	18	17
Legislation. Congress shall have power to enforce the thirteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]	13	2	—	26
Congress shall have power to enforce the fourteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]	14	5	—	27
Legislation. Congress shall have power to enforce the fifteenth amendment by appropriate. [Amendments]	15	2	—	28
Legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All	1	1	—	12
Legislature, or the executive (when the legislature can not be convened). The United States shall protect each State against invasion and domestic violence, on the application of the	4	4	—	22
Legislatures of two-thirds of the States, Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution. On the application of the	5	—	—	22
Letters of marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant	1	8	11	16
Letters of marque and reprisal. No State shall grant	1	10	1	18
Liberty to ourselves and our posterity, etc. To secure the blessings of. [Preamble]	—	—	—	12
Life, liberty and property without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Life or limb for the same offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Loss or emancipation of any slave shall be held illegal and void. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27

M.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg
Magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings. Congress shall have exclusive authority over all places purchased for the erection of	1	8	17	17
Majority of each House shall constitute a quorum to do business. A	1	5	1	14
But a smaller number may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1	14
Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States; but a. [Amendments]	12	—	—	25
Majority. When the choice of a Vice-President shall devolve on the Senate, a quorum shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
Maritime jurisdiction. The judicial power shall extend to all cases of admiralty and	3	2	1	20
Marque and reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant letters of	1	8	11	16
No State shall grant any letters of	1	10	1	18
Maryland entitled to Six Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	13
Massachusetts entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	13
Measures. Congress shall fix the standard of weights and	1	8	5	16
Meeting of Congress. 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	1	4	2	14
Members of Congress and of State legislatures shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support the Constitution	6	—	3	22
Militia to execute the laws, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the	1	8	15	17
Congress shall provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the	1	8	16	17
Congress shall provide for governing such part of them as may be employed by the United States	1	8	16	17
Reserving to the States the appointment of the officers and the right to train the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress	1	8	16	17
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. [Amendments]	2	—	—	24
Misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and	2	4	—	20
Money on the credit of the United States. Congress shall have power to borrow	1	8	2	16
Regulate the value thereof and of foreign coin. Congress shall have power to coin	1	8	5	16
Money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriation made by law. No	1	9	7	18

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg
Shall be published from time to time. A regular statement and account of receipts and expenditures of public	1	9	7	18
For raising and supporting armies. No appropriation of money shall be for a longer term than two years	1	8	12	16
N.				
Nations. Congress shall have power to regulate commerce with foreign	1	8	3	16
Congress shall provide for punishing offenses against the law of	1	8	10	16
Natural-born citizens, or a citizen at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President. No person except a	2	1	5	19
Naturalization. Congress shall have power to establish a uniform rule of	1	8	4	16
Naturalized in the United States, and subject to their jurisdiction, shall be citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside. All persons born, or. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Naval forces. Congress shall make rules and regulations for the government and regulation of the land and	1	8	14	17
Navy. Congress shall have power to provide and maintain a	1	8	13	16
New Hampshire entitled to three Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	13
New Jersey entitled to four Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	13
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union. But no new State shall be formed within the jurisdiction of another State without the consent of Congress	4	3	1	21
Nor shall any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures and of Congress	4	3	1	21
New York entitled to six Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	13
Nobility shall be granted by the United States. No title of	1	9	8	18
No State shall grant any title of	1	10	1	18
Nominations for office by the President. The President shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors and other public officers	2	2	2	20
He may grant commissions to fill vacancies that happen in the recess of the Senate, which shall expire at the end of their next session	2	2	3	20
North Carolina entitled to five Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	13
Number of electors for President and Vice-President in each State shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in Congress	2	1	2	18
O.				
Oath of office of the President of the United States. Form of the	2	1	8	19
Oath or affirmation. No warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by. [Amendments]	4	—	—	24

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg
Oath or affirmation to support the Constitution. Senators and Representatives, members of State legislatures, executive and judicial officers of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by	6	—	3	22
But no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for office	6	—	3	22
The Senators when sitting to try impeachment shall be on	1	3	6	14
Objections. If he shall not approve it, the President shall return the bill to the House in which it originated with his	1	7	2	15
Obligation of contracts. No State shall pass any *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the	1	10	1	18
Obligations incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States to be held illegal and void. All debts or. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
Offense. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Offenses against the law of nations. Congress shall provide for punishing	1	8	10	16
Offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves or pardons for	2	2	1	19
Office under the United States. No person shall be a member of either House while holding any civil	1	6	2	15
No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created, or its emoluments increased, during the term for which he is elected	1	6	2	15
Or title of any kind from any king, prince, or foreign State, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any present, emolument	1	9	8	18
Office of President, in case of his removal, death, resignation, or inability, shall devolve on the Vice-President. The powers and duties of the	2	1	6	19
During the term of four years. The President and Vice-President shall hold	2	1	1	18
Of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President. No person holding an	2	1	2	18
Office, civil or military under the United States, or any State who has taken an oath as a legislative, executive, or judicial officer of the United States, or of any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion. No person shall be a Senator, Representative, or Presidential elector, or hold any. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
Officers in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments. Congress may vest the appointment of inferior	2	2	2	20
Officers of the United States shall be removed on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil	2	4	—	20
The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other	1	2	5	13
The Senate, in the absence of the Vice-President, shall choose a President *pro tempore,* and also their other	1	3	5	14

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg
Offices becoming vacant in the recess of the Senate may be filled by the President, the commissions to expire at the end of the next session	2	2	3	20
One-fifth of the members present, be entered on the journal of each House. The yeas and nays shall, at the desire of	1	5	3	15
Opinion of the principal officers in each of the Executive Departments on any subject relating to their duties. The President may require the written	2	2	2	19
Order, resolution, or vote (except on a question of adjournment), requiring the concurrence of the two Houses, shall be presented to the President. Every	1	7	3	15
Original jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and in which a State may be a party. The Supreme Court shall have	3	2	2	21
Overt act, or on confession in open court. Conviction of treason shall be on the testimony of two witnesses to the	3	3	1	21
P.				
Pardons, except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant reprieves and	2	2	1	19
Patent rights to inventors. Congress may pass laws for securing	1	8	8	16
Peace. Members of Congress shall not be privileged from arrest for treason, felony, and breach of the	1	6	1	15
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, keep troops or ships of war in time of	1	10	3	18
No soldier shall be quartered in any huose without the consent of the owner in time of. [Amendments]	3	—	—	24
Pensions and bounties shall not be questioned. The validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection and rebellion against the United States, including the debt for. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
Pennsylvania entitled to eight Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	13
People, peaceably to assemble and petition for redress of grievances shall not be abridged by Congress. The right of the. [Amendments]	1	—	—	24
To keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the. [Amendments]	2	—	—	24
To be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated. The right of the. [Amendments]	4	—	—	24
People. The enumeration of certain rights in the Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the. [Amendments]	9	—	—	25
Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohibited to the States, are reserved to the States or to the. [Amendments]	10	—	—	25
Perfect Union, &c. To establish a more. [Preamble]	—	—	—	12
Persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures. The people shall be secure in their. [Amendments]	4	—	—	24
Persons as any State may think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited prior to 1808. The migration or importation of such	1	9	1	17

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg
But a tax or duty of ten dollars shall be imposed on the importation of each of such	1	9	1	17
Petition for the redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to. [Amendments]	1	—	—	24
Piracies and felonies committed on the high seas. Congress shall define and punish	1	8	10	16
Place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting. Neither House during the session shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other	1	5	4	15
Places of choosing Senators. Congress may by law make or alter regulations for the election of Senators and Representatives, except as to the	1	4	1	14
Ports of one State over those of another. Preference shall not be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the	1	9	6	17
Ports. Vessels clearing from the ports of one State shall not pay duties in another	1	9	6	17
Post-offices and post-roads. Congress shall establish	1	8	7	16
Powers herein granted shall be vested in Congress. All legislative	1	1	—	12
Powers vested by the Constitution in the government or in any department or officer of the United States. Congress shall make all laws necessary to carry into execution the	1	8	18	17
Powers and duties of the office shall devolve on the Vice-President, on the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President. The	2	1	6	19
Powers not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States and to the people. [Amendments]	10	—	—	25
The enumeration of certain rights in this Constitution shall not be held to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments]	9	—	—	25
Preference, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another	1	9	6	17
Prejudice any claims of the United States or of any particular State in the territory or property of the United States. Nothing in this Constitution shall	4	3	2	22
Present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any king, prince, or foreign State. No person holding any office under the United States shall, without the consent of Congress, accept any	1	9	8	18
Presentment or indictment of a grant jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service. No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime unless on a. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
President of the United States. The Senate shall choose a President *pro tempore* when the Vice-President shall exercise the office of	1	3	5	14
The Chief Justice shall preside upon the trial of the	1	3	6	14
Shall approve and sign all bills passed by Congress before they shall become laws	1	7	2	15
Shall return to the House in which it originated, with his objections, any bill which he shall not approve	1	7	2	15

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
If not returned within ten days (Sundays excepted), it shall become a law, unless Congress shall adjourn before the expiration of that time	1	7	2	15
Every order, resolution, or vote which requires the concurrence of both Houses, except on the question of adjournment, shall be presented to the	1	7	3	15
If disapproved by him, shall be returned and proceeded on as in the case of a bill	1	7	3	15
The executive power shall be vested in a	2	1	1	18
He shall hold his office during the term of four years.	2	1	1	18
President of the United States. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the duties of his office the Vice-President shall perform the duties of	2	1	6	19
Congress may declare, by law, in the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, what officer shall act as	2	1	6	19
The President shall receive a compensation which shall not be increased nor diminished during his term, nor shall he receive any other emolument from the United States	2	1	7	19
Before he enters upon the execution of his office he shall take an oath of office	2	1	8	19
Shall be Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and of the militia of the States when called into actual service	2	2	1	19
He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments	2	2	1	19
He may grant reprieves or pardons for offenses, except in cases of impeachment	2	2	1	19
He may make treaties, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring	2	2	2	20
He may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers whose appointments may be authorized by law and not herein provided for	2	2	2	20
Congress may vest the appointment of inferior officers in the	2	2	2	20
He may fill up the vacancies that may happen in the recess of the Senate by commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session	2	2	3	20
He shall give information to Congress of the state of the Union, and recommend measures	2	3	–	20
On extraordinary occasions he may convene both Houses or either House of Congress	2	3	–	20
In case of disagreement between the two Houses as to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he may think proper	2	3	–	20
He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers	2	3	–	20
President of the United States. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed	2	3	–	20
He shall commission all the officers of the United States	2	3	–	20
On impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors, shall be removed from office. The	2	4	–	20

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of	2	1	5	19
No person who shall not have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a citizen of the United States shall be eligible to the office of	2	1	5	19
President and Vice-President. Manner of choosing. Each State, by its legislature, shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress	2	1	2	18
No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector	2	1	2	18
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	2	1	4	19
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. [Amendments]	12	—	—	25
They shall name in distinct ballots the person voted for as President and the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	—	—	25
They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as President and Vice-President, which they shall sign and certify and transmit sealed to the President of the Senate at the seat of government. [Amendments]	12	—	—	25
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. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
President and Vice-President. Manner of choosing. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
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. [Amendments.]	12	—	—	26
In choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
A quorum for this 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. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
But if no choice shall be made before the 4th of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or disability of the President. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided. The Vice-President shall be	1	3	4	14
President pro tempore. In the absence of the Vice-President the Senate shall choose a	1	3	5	14

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
When the Vice-President shall exercise the office of President of the United States, the Senate shall choose a	1	3	5	14
Press. Congress shall pass no law abridging the freedom of speech or of the. [Amendments]	1	—	—	24
Previous condition of servitude. 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. [Amendments]	15	1	—	28
Private Property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Privilege. Senators and Representatives 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	1	6	1	15
Privilege. They shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place	1	6	1	15
Privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of the citizens of the several States	4	2	1	21
No soldier shall be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. [Amendments]	3	—	—	24
No person shall be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb for the same offense. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
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 in which they reside. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of its laws. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Prizes captured on land or water. Congress shall make rules concerning	1	8	11	16
Probable cause. 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 warrant shall issue for such but upon. [Amendments]	4	—	—	24
Process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due. [Amendments]	14	1	—	26
Process for obtaining witnesses in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
Progress of science and useful arts. Congress shall have power to promote the	1	8	8	16
Property of the United States. Congress may dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or	4	3	2	22

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Property without due process of law. No person shall be compelled in any criminal case to be a witness against himself, nor shall he be deprived of his life, liberty, or. [Amendments]	5	–	–	24
No State shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States, nor deprive any person of his life, liberty, or. [Amendments]	14	1	–	26
Prosecutions. The accused shall have a speedy and public trial in all criminal. [Amendments]	6	–	–	25
He shall be tried by a jury in the State or district where the crime was committed. [Amendments]	6	–	–	25
He shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation. [Amendments]	6	–	–	25
He shall be confronted with the witnesses against him. [Amendments]	6	–	–	25
He shall have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses. [Amendments]	6	–	–	25
He shall have counsel for his defense. [Amendments]	6	–	–	25
Protection of the laws. No State shall deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal. [Amendments]	14	1	–	26
Public debt of the United States incurred in suppressing insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The validity of the. [Amendments]	14	4	–	27
Public safety may require it. The writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the	1	9	2	17
Public trial by jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and. [Amendments]	6	–	–	25
Public use. Private property shall not be taken for, without just compensation. [Amendments]	5	–	–	24
Punishments according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and	1	3	7	14
Punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required nor excessive fines imposed nor cruel and unusual. [Amendments]	8	–	–	25
Q.				
Qualification for office. No religious test shall ever be required as a	6	–	3	22
Qualifications of electors of members of the House of Representatives shall be the same as electors for the most numerous branch of the State legislature	1	2	1	13
Qualifications of members of the House of Representatives. They shall be twenty-five years of age, seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen	1	2	2	13
Of Senators. They shall be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which chosen	1	3	3	14
Of its own members. Each House shall be the judge of the election, returns, and	1	5	1	14
Of the President. No person except a natural-born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of the Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President	2	1	5	19

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Neither shall any person be eligible to the office of President who shall have attained the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States	2	1	5	19
Of the Vice-President. No person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice-President. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
Quartered in any house without the consent of the owner in time of peace. No soldier shall be. [Amendments]	3	—	—	24
Quorum to do business. A majority of each House shall constitute a	1	5	1	14
But a smaller number than a quorum may adjourn from day to day and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members	1	5	1	14
Of the House of Representatives for choosing a President 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. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
Quorum to elect a Vice-President by the Senate. Two-thirds of the whole number of Senators shall be a. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
A majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26

R.

Race, color, or previous condition of servitude. 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. [Amendments]	15	1	—	28
Ratification of amendments to the Constitution shall be by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by conventions in three-fourths of the States, accordingly as Congress may propose	5	—	—	22
Ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same	7	—	—	22
Ratification of eighteenth amendment by three-fourths of States within seven years required for operation. [Amendments]	18	3	—	29
Ratio of representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution shall be made not to exceed one for every thirty thousand	1	2	3	13
Ratio of representation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, including Indians not taxed. [Amendments]	14	2	—	27
Ratio. But when the right to vote for Presidential electors or members of Congress, or the legislative, executive, and judicial officers of the State, except for engaging in rebelion or other crime, shall be denied or abridged by a State, the basis of representation shall be reduced therein in the proportion of such denial or abridgment of the right to vote. [Amendments]	14	2	—	27

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Rebellion against the United States. Persons who, while holding certain Federal and State offices, took an oath to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion, disabled from holding office under the United States. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
But Congress may by a vote of two-thirds of each House remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
Rebellion against the United States. Debts incurred for pensions and bounties for services in suppressing the rebellion shall not be questioned. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
All debts and obligations incurred in aid of the rebellion, and all claims for the loss or emancipation of slaves, declared and held to be illegal and void. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
Rebellion or invasion. The writ of *habeas corpus* shall not be suspended except when the public safety may require it in cases of	1	9	2	17
Receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time. A regular statement of	1	9	7	18
Recess of the Senate. The President may grant commissions, which shall expire at the end of the next session, to fill vacancies that may happen during the	2	2	3	20
Reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections. Proceedings to be had upon the	1	7	2	15
Records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the acts	4	1	—	21
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	—	21
Redress of grievances. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the. [Amendments]	1	—	—	24
Regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators. The time, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States, but Congress may at any time by law make or alter such	1	4	1	14
Regulations of commerce or revenue. Preference to the ports of one State over those of another shall not be given by any	1	9	6	17
Religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof. Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of. [Amendments]	1	—	—	24
Religious test shall ever be required as a qualification for any office or public trust under the United States. No	6	—	3	22
Removal of the President from office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the	2	1	6	19
Representation. No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate	5	—	—	22
Representation and direct taxation, how apportioned among the several States. [This provision is changed by the 14th amendment, section 2, on page 27]	1	2	3	13
Representation until the first enumeration under the Constitution not to exceed one for every thirty thousand. The ratio of	1	2	3	13
Representation in any State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the	1	2	4	13

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Representation among the several States shall be according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. The ratio of. [Amendments]	14	2	—	27
But where the right to vote in certain Federal and State elections is abridged for any cause other than rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation shall be reduced. [Amendments]	14	2	—	27
Representatives. Congress shall consist of a Senate and House of	1	1	—	12
Qualifications of electors of members of the House of	1	2	1	13
No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained the age of twenty-five years, been seven years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State in which he shall be chosen	1	2	2	13
And direct taxes, how apportioned among the several States. [Amended by 14th amendment, section 2, on page 45]	1	2	3	13
Shall choose their Speaker and other officers. The House of	1	2	5	13
Shall have the sole power of impeachment. The House of	1	2	5	13
Executives of the States shall issue writs of election to fill vacancies in the House of	1	2	4	13
The times, places, and manner of choosing Representatives shall be prescribed by the legislatures of the States	1	4	1	14
But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1	14
And Senators shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law	1	6	1	15
Shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during attendance at the session of the House, and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1	15
Shall not be questioned in any other place for any speech or debate. Members of the House of	1	6	1	15
Representatives. No member shall be appointed during his term to any civil office which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term	1	6	2	15
No person holding any office under the United States shall, while holding such office, be a member of the House of	1	6	2	15
All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of	1	7	1	15
No Senator or Representative shall be an elector for President or Vice-President	2	1	2	18
Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States. The Senators and	6	—	3	22
Representatives among the several States. Provisions relative to the apportionment of. [Amendments]	14	2	—	27
Representatives and Senators. Prescribing certain disqualifications for office as. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disqualification. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
Reprieves and pardons except in cases of impeachment. The President may grant	2	2	1	19

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Reprisal. Congress shall have power to grant letters of marque and	1	8	11	16
No State shall grant any letters of marque and	1	10	1	18
Republican form of government. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a	4	4	—	22
And shall protect each of them against invasion; and on the application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	—	22
Reserved rights of the States and the people. The enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. [Amendments]	9	—	—	25
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. [Amendments]	10	—	—	25
Resignation, or inability of the President, the duties and powers of his office shall devolve on the Vice-President. In case of the death	2	1	6	19
Resignation, or inability of the President. Congress may by law provide for the case of the removal, death	2	1	6	19
Resolution, or vote (except on a question of adjournment) requiring the concurrence of the two Houses shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President. Every order	1	7	3	15
Revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives. All bills for raising	1	7	1	15
Revenue. Preference shall not be given to the ports of one State over those of another by any regulations of commerce or	1	9	6	17
Rhode Island entitled to one Representative in the First Congress	1	2	3	13
Right of petition. Congress shall make no law abridging the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition for the redress of grievances. [Amendments]	1	—	—	24
Right to keep and bear arms. 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. [Amendments]	2	—	—	24
Rights in the Constitution shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people. The enumeration of certain. [Amendments]	9	—	—	25
Rights not delegated to the United States nor prohibited to the States are reserved to the States or to the people. [Amendments]	10	—	—	25
Rules of its proceedings. Each House may determine the	1	5	2	14
Rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful	4	3	2	22
Rules of the common law. All suits involving over twenty dollars shall be tried by jury according to the. [Amendments]	7	—	—	25
No fact tried by a jury shall be reexamined except according to the. [Amendments]	7	—	—	25

S.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Science and the useful arts by securing to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and discoveries. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of	1	8	8	16
Searches and seizures shall not be violated. The right of the people to be secure against unreasonable. [Amendments]	4	—	—	24
Searches and seizures. And no warrant shall be issued but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched and the person or things to be seized. [Amendments]	4	—	—	24
Seat of government. Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation in all cases over such district as may become the	1	8	17	17
Securities and current coin of the United States. Congress shall provide for punishing the counterfeiting of the	1	8	6	16
Security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed. A well-regulated militia being necessary to the. [Amendments]	2	—	—	24
Senate and House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall consist of a	1	1	—	12
Senate of the United States. The Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the legislature for six years. [Amended by the 17th Amendment on page 28]	1	3	1	13
If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature	1	3	2	13
The Vice-President shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4	14
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	1	3	5	14
The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation	1	3	6	14
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	1	3	6	14
It shall be the judge of elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members	1	5	1	14
A majority 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	1	5	1	14
Senate of the United States. It may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish a member for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member	1	5	2	14
It shall keep a journal of its proceedings and from time to time publish the same, except such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy	1	5	3	15
It shall not adjourn for more than three days during a session without the consent of the other House	1	5	4	15

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
It may propose amendments to bills for raising revenue, but such bills shall originate in the House of Representatives	1	7	1	15
The Senate shall advise and consent to the ratification of all treaties, provided two-thirds of the members present concur	2	2	2	20
It shall advise and consent to the appointment of ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers not herein otherwise provided for	2	2	2	20
It may be convened by the President on extraordinary occasions	2	3	—	20
No State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate	5	—	—	22
Shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years. [Amendments]	17	—	—	28
Senators. They shall immediately after assembling, under their first election, be divided into two classes, so that the seats of one-third shall become vacant at the expiration of every second year	1	3	2	13
No person shall be a Senator who shall not be thirty years of age, nine years a citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant when elected of the State for which he shall be chosen	1	3	3	14
The time, places, and manner of choosing Senators may be fixed by the legislature of a State, but Congress may by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing	1	4	1	14
If vacancies happen during the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature	1	3	2	14
They shall in cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of the Senate and in going to and returning from the same	1	6	1	15
Senators. Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation to be ascertained by law	1	6	1	15
Senators and Representatives shall not be questioned for any speech or debate in either House in any other place	1	6	1	15
No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the United States which shall have been created, or of which the emoluments shall have been increased, during such term	1	6	2	15
No person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office	1	6	2	15
No Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President	2	1	2	18
Senators and Representatives shall be bound by an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution	6	—	3	22
No person shall be a Senator or Representative who having, as a Federal or State officer, taken an oath to support the Constitution, afterwards engaged in rebellion against the United States. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27
But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability. [Amendments]	14	3	—	27

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Service or labor in one State, escaping into another State, shall be delivered up to the party to whom such service or labor may be due. Fugitives from	4	2	3	21
Servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Neither slavery nor involuntary. [Amendments]	13	1	—	26
Servitude. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of. [Amendments]	15	1	—	28
Sex. 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. [Amendments]	19	—	—	29
Ships of war in time of peace, without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep troops or	1	10	3	18
Silver coin a tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and	1	10	1	18
Slave. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist in the United States, or any places subject to their jurisdiction. Neither. [Amendments]	13	1	—	26
Soldiers shall not be quartered, in time of peace, in any house without the consent of the owner. [Amendments]	3	—	—	24
South Carolina entitled to five Representatives in the First Congress	1	2	3	13
Speaker and other officers. The House of Representatives shall choose their	1	2	5	13
Speech or of the press. Congress shall make no law abridging the freedom of. [Amendments]	1	—	—	24
Speedy and public trial by a jury. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
Standard of weights and measures. Congress shall fix the	1	8	5	16
State of the Union. The President shall, from time to time, give Congress information of the	2	3	—	20
State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers of the United States, shall take an oath to support the Constitution. All members of the several	6	—	3	22
States. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies	1	2	4	13
Congress shall have power to regulate commerce among the several	1	8	3	16
No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation	1	10	1	18
Shall not grant letters of marque and reprisal	1	10	1	18
Shall not coin money	1	10	1	18
Shall not emit bills of credit	1	10	1	18
Shall not make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts	1	10	1	18
Shall not pass any bill of attainder, *ex post facto* law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts	1	10	1	18
Shall not grant any title of nobility	1	10	1	18

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
States shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws	1	10	2	18
Shall not, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of 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	1	10	3	18
Full faith and credit in every other State shall be given to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of each State	4	1	–	21
Congress shall prescribe the manner of proving such acts, records, and proceedings	4	1	–	21
Citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States	4	2	1	21
New States may be admitted by Congress into this Union	4	3	1	21
But no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another State	4	3	1	21
Nor any State formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures as well as of Congress	4	3	1	21
No State shall be deprived, without its consent, of its equal suffrage in the Senate	5	–	–	22
Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States or conventions of three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution	5	–	–	22
The United States shall guarantee a republican form of government to every State in the Union	4	4	–	22
They shall protect each State against invasion	4	4	–	22
And on application of the legislature, or the executive (when the legislature can not be convened), against domestic violence	4	4	–	22
The ratification by nine States shall be sufficient to establish the Constitution between the States so ratifying the same	7	–	–	22
When the choice of President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, the vote shall be taken by States. [Amendments]	12	–	–	26
States. But in choosing the President the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. [Amendments]	12	–	–	26
A quorum for choice of President 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. [Amendments]	12	–	–	26
States or to the people. Powers not delegated to the United States, nor prohiibited to the States are reserved to the. [Amendments]	10	–	–	25
States and Congress shall have concurrent power to enforce by appropriate legislation the eighteenth amendment. [Amendments]	18	2	–	29
Suffrage in the Senate. No State shall be deprived without its consent of its equal	5	–	–	22
Suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed $20, shall be tried by jury. [Amendments]	7	–	–	25

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
In law or equity against one of the States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens of a foreign state. The judicial power of the United States shall not extend to. [Amendments]	11	—	—	25
Supreme Court. Congress shall have power to constitute tribunals inferior to the	1	8	9	16
Supreme Court, and such inferior courts as Congress may establish. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one	3	1	—	20
Supreme Court. The judges of the Supreme and inferior courts shall hold their offices during good behavior	3	1	—	20
The compensation of the judges shall not be diminished during their continuance in office	3	1	—	20
Shall have original jurisdiction. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and in which a State may be a party, the	3	2	2	21
Shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and the fact, with such exceptions and regulations as Congress may make. The	3	2	2	21
Supreme law of the land. This Constitution, the laws made in pursuance thereof, and the treaties of the United States, shall be the	6	—	2	22
The judges in every State shall be bound thereby	6	—	2	22
Suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Congress shall provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws	1	8	15	17
Suppression of insurrection or rebellion shall not be questioned. The public debt, including the debt for pensions and bounties, incurred in the. [Amendments]	14	4	—	27
T.				
Tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration. No capitation or other direct	1	9	4	17
Tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No	1	9	5	17
Taxes (direct) and Representatives, how apportioned among the several States. [See 14th amendment, section 2, page 27]	1	2	3	13
Taxes, duties, imposts, and excises. Congress shall have power to lay	1	8	1	16
They shall be uniform throughout the United States	1	8	1	16
Taxes on Incomes. The Congress shall have power to lay and collect, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several States, and without regard to any census or enumeration. [Amendments]	16	—	—	28
Temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature. If vacancies happen in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State, the executive of the State shall make	1	3	2	14
Tender in payment of debts. No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a	1	10	1	18
Term of four years. The President and Vice President shall hold their offices for the	2	1	1	18
Term for which he is elected. No Senator or Representative shall be appointed to any office under the United States which shall have been created or its emoluments increased during the	1	6	2	15
Territory or other property of the United States. Congress shall dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the	4	3	2	22

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Test as a qualification for any office or public trust shall ever be required. No religious	6	—	3	22
Testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason except on the	3	3	1	21
Three-fourths of the legislatures of the States, or conventions in three-fourths of the States, as Congress shall prescribe, may ratify amendments to the Constitution	5	—	—	22
Tie. The Vice-President shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4	14
Times, places, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof	1	4	1	14
But Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators	1	4	1	14
Title of nobility. The United States shall not grant any	1	9	8	18
No State shall grant any	1	10	1	18
Title of any kind, from any king, prince, or foreign state, without the consent of Congress. No person holding any office under the United States shall accept of any	1	9	8	18
Tonnage without the consent of Congress. No State shall lay any duty of	1	10	3	18
Tranquillity, provide for common defense, etc. To insure domestic. [Preamble]	—	—	—	12
Treason shall consist only in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort	3	3	1	21
Treason. No person shall, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court, be convicted of	3	3	1	21
Congress shall have the power to declare the punishment of	3	3	2	21
Shall not work corruption of blood. Attainder of	3	3	2	21
Shall not work forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted. Attainder of	3	3	2	21
Treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors. The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of	2	4	—	20
Treason, felony, and breach of the peace. Senators and Representatives shall be privileged from arrest while attending or while going to or returning from the sessions of Congress, except in cases of	1	6	1	15
Treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law. No money shall be drawn from the	1	9	7	18
Treaties. The President shall have power, with the advice and consent of the Senate, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur, to make	2	2	2	20
The judicial power shall extend to all cases arising under the Constitution, laws, and	3	2	1	20
Treaties. They shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby	6	—	2	22
Treaty, alliance, or confederation. No State shall enter into any	1	10	1	18

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Trial, judgment, and punishment according to law. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from, and disqualification for, office; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment	1	3	7	14
Trial by jury. All crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be tried by jury	3	2	3	21
Such trial shall be held in the State within which the crime shall have been committed	3	2	3	21
But when not committed within a State, the trial shall be at such place as Congress may by law have directed	3	2	3	21
In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have a speedy and public. [Amendments]	6	—	—	25
Suits at common law, when the amount exceeds $20, shall be by. [Amendments]	7	—	—	25
Tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court. Congress shall have power to constitute	1	8	9	16
Troops or ships of war in time of peace without the consent of Congress. No State shall keep	1	10	3	18
Trust and profit under the United States shall be an elector for President and Vice-President. No Senator, Representative, or person holding any office of	2	1	2	18
Two-thirds of the members present. No person shall be convicted on impeachment without the concurrence of	1	3	6	14
Two-thirds, may expel a member. Each House, with the concurrence of	1	5	2	14
Two-thirds. A bill returned by the President with his objections may be repassed by each House by a vote of	1	7	2	15
Two-thirds of the Senators present concur. The President shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided	2	2	2	20
Two-thirds of the legislatures of the several States. Congress shall call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution on the application of	5	—	—	22
Two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary. Congress shall propose amendments to the Constitution whenever	5	—	—	22
Two-thirds of the States. When the choice of a President shall devolve on the House of Representatives, a quorum shall consist of a member or members from. [Amendments]	12	—	—	26
Two-thirds of the whole number of Senators. A quorum of the Senate, when choosing a Vice-President, shall consist of. [Amendments.]	12	—	—	26
Two-thirds, may remove the disabilities imposed by the third section of the fourteenth amendment. Congress by a vote of. [Amendments.]	14	3	—	27
Two years. Appropriations for raising and supporting armies shall not be for a longer term than	1	8	12	16

U.

Union. To establish a more perfect. [Preamble.]	—	—	—	12
The President shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the	2	3	—	20
New States may be admitted by Congress into this	4	3	1	21
But no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of another	4	3	1	21

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Unreasonable searches and seizures. The people shall be secured in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against. [Amendments.]	4	—	—	24
And no warrants shall be issued but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized. [Amendments.]	4	—	—	24
Unusual punishments inflicted. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and. [Amendments.]	8	—	—	25
Use without just compensation. Private property shall not be taken for public. [Amendments.]	5	—	—	24
Useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their writings and inventions. Congress shall have power to promote the progress of science and the	1	8	8	16
V.				
Vacancies happening in the representation of a State. The executive thereof shall issue writs of election to fill	1	2	4	13
Vacancies happening in the Senate in the recess of the legislature of a State. How filled	1	3	2	13
Vacancies that happened during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of the next session. The President shall have power to fill	2	2	3	20
Validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing insurrection against the United States, including debt for pensions and bounties, shall not be questioned. [Amendments.]	14	4	—	27
Vessels bound to or from the ports of one State shall not be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties in another State	1	9	6	17
Veto of a bill by the President. Proceedings of the two Houses upon the	1	7	2	15
Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate	1	3	4	14
He shall have no vote unless the Senate be equally divided	1	3	4	14
The Senate shall elect a President *pro tempore* in the absence of the	1	3	5	14
He shall be chosen for the term of four years	2	1	1	18
The number and the manner of appointing electors for President and	2	1	2	18
In case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability of the President, the power and duties of his office shall devolve on the	2	1	6	19
Congress may provide by law for the case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and	2	1	6	19
Vice-President on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors shall be removed from office. The	2	4	—	20
Vice-President. The manner of choosing the. 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. [Amendments.]	12	—	—	25
The electors shall name, in distinct ballots, the person voted for as Vice-President. [Amendments.]	12	—	—	25

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
Vice-President. The manner of choosing the. They shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for as Vice-President, which lists they shall sign and certify, and send sealed to the seat of Government, directed to the President of the Senate. [Amendments.]	12	—	—	25
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. [Amendments.]	12	—	—	26
The person having the greatest number of votes shall be Vice-President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors. [Amendments.]	12	—	—	26
If no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the Senate shall choose the Vice-President. [Amendments.]	12	—	—	26
A quorum for this 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. [Amendments.]	12	—	—	26
But if the House shall make no choice of a President before the 4th 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. [Amendments.]	12	—	—	26
No person constitutionally ineligible as President shall be eligible as. [Amendments.]	12	—	—	26
Violence. The United States shall guarantee to every State a republican form of Government, and shall protect each State against invasion and domestic	4	4	—	22
Virginia entitled to ten Representatives in the first Congress	1	2	3	13
Vote. Each Senator shall have one	1	3	1	13
The Vice-President, unless the Senate be equally divided, shall have no	1	3	4	14
Vote requiring the concurrence of the two Houses (except upon a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President. Every order, resolution, or	1	7	3	15
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. The right of citizens of the United States to. [Amendments.]	15	1	—	28
Vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. The right of citizens of the United States to. [Amendments.]	19	—	—	29
Vote of two-thirds. Each House may expel a member by a	1	5	2	14
A bill vetoed by the President may be repassed in each House by a	1	7	2	15
No person shall be convicted on an impeachment except by a	1	3	6	14
Whenever both Houses shall deem it necessary, Congress may propose amendments to the Constitution by a	5	—	—	22
The President may make treaties, with the advice and consent of the Senate, by a	2	2	2	20
Disabilities incurred by participation in insurrection or rebellion may be relieved by Congress by a. [Amendments.]	14	3	—	27

W.

	Art.	Sec.	Cl.	Pg.
War, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water. Congress shall have power to declare	1	8	11	16
For governing the land and naval forces. Congress shall have power to make rules and articles of	1	8	15	17
No State shall, without the consent of Congress, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay, engage in	1	10	3	18
War against the United States, adhering to their enemies, and giving them aid and comfort. Treason shall consist only in levying	3	3	1	21
Warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, on oath or affirmation, describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized. No. [Amendments]	4	—	—	24
Weights and measures. Congress shall fix the standard of	1	8	5	16
Welfare, and to secure the blessings of liberty, etc. To promote the general. [Preamble.]	—	—	—	12
Welfare. Congress shall have power to provide for the common defense and general	1	8	1	16
Witness against himself. No person shall, in a criminal case, be compelled to be a. [Amendments]	5	—	—	24
Witnesses against him. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall be confronted with the. [Amendments.]	6	—	—	25
Witnesses in his favor. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have compulsory process for obtaining. [Amendments.]	6	—	—	25
Witnesses to the same overt act, or a confession in open court. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two	3	3	1	21
Writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it	1	9	2	17
Writs of election to fill vacancies in the representation of any State. The executive of the State shall issue	1	2	4	13
Written opinion of the principal officer in each of the executive departments on any subject relating to the duties of his office. The President may require the	2	2	1	19

Y.

Yeas and nays of the members of either House shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journals	1	5	3	15
The votes of both Houses upon the reconsideration of a bill returned by the President with his objections shall be determined by	1	7	2	15

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 indefeasible 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, 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 INVIOLATE

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 inviolate.

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 suitor, 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 remove 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 author-

ized 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 impaneling 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 adminis-

trative 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 of 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.

SPECIAL TERMS AND JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS

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 chapter 46 Acts Regular Session 1927; and of circuit judges, chapter 3, Acts Extraordinary Session, 1917, and chapter 47, Acts Regular Session, 1927, in counties of one hundred thousand or more population. 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 commissoners, 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 appoint-

ment 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 Constituton 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 filed 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.

MALFEASANCE AND MISFEANCE 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 malfeasance, 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 laws.

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 RAILROADS

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 portion of said interest remaining unexpended at the close of a fiscal year schools throughout the State, and to no other purpose whatever. But any 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 were 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 devises), 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 devises), 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 devises), 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 whereto 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. Those 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, 1928.

The Legislature of 1927 submitted to the voters of the State two proposed amendments to the Constitution, to be voted upon at the next general election in November, 1928.

The first proposed amendment has to do with the Legislature itself. It amends Section 22, of Article VI, does away with the initial session of fifteen days, with all its emergency provisions, and provides for a continuous session of sixty days. It is known as the

LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENT

> "Sec. 22. All sessions of the Legislature, other than extraordinary sessions, shall continue for a period of sixty days from the date of beginning. But all regular sessions may be extended by the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each house."

The second proposed amendment to be voted upon, is in the way of an addition to the Constitution, and, if ratified, will follow the "Good Roads Amendment" which was ratified November 2, 1920. This second proposed amendment provides for the selling of state bonds not in excess of thirty-five million dollars, the proceeds to be used in building and constructing and for assisting in building and constructing, the system of state roads and highways provided for in the "Good Roads Amendment."

The second proposed amendment is as follows:

THIRTY-FIVE MILLION DOLLAR BOND ISSUE FOR ROADS AMENDMENT

> "The Legislature shall have power to authorize the issuing and selling of state bonds not exceeding in the aggregate thirty-five million dollars in addition to the state bonds which were authorized to be issued and sold by the amendment to the Constitution proposed by Senate Joint Resolution No. 15, adopted February 15, 1919, and afterwards ratified by a vote of the people. The proceeds of said additional bonds hereby authorized to be issued and sold shall be used and appropriated solely for the building and constructing, or for assisting in building and constructing, the system of state roads and highways provided for by the amendment to the Constitution above mentioned.
>
> "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 to pay the principal thereof within and not exceeding thirty years."

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. 26, 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 Boggess	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	Mineral	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	March 15, 1927
Sam T. Mallison	Harrison	Republican	March 18, 1927	

*Resigned March 14, 1927; Sam T. Mallison appointed March 18, to fill vacancy.

TREASURERS OF STATE

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Campbell Tarr	Brooke	Republican	June 20, 1863	March 3, 1867
Jacob H. Bristor	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	

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Aquilla Caldwell	Ohio	Republican	June 20, 1863	Dec. 31, 1864
Ephraim 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 R. 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	Greenbreir	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	.....

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA
1863-1925

No.	NAME	COUNTY	Service	Born	Appointed or Resigned	Elected	Died
1	Ralph Lazier Berkshire	Monongalia	—1863-66 —1869-72	April 8, 1816	*Sept. 10, 1868	1863	Nov. 8, 1902
2	William A. Harrison	Harrison	1863-68	Aug. 27, 1795	zSept. 1, 1768	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. 5, 1903
5	Charles P. T. Moore	Mason	1871-81	Feb. 8, 1831	zJune 1, 1881	—1870 —1872	1904
6	John S. Huffman	Harrison	1873-76	June 25, 1821	zJune 1, 1876	1872	Nov. 18, 1877
7	James Paul	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 Se	pt. 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	Okey Johnson	Wood	1877-88	Mar. 24, 1834	.....	1876	June 16, 1903
12	James French Patton	Monroe	1881-82	Sept. 19, 1843	*June 1, 1881	.....	Mar. 30, 1882
13	Adam C. Snyder	Greenbrier	1882-90	Mar. 26, 1834	—*June 1, 1882 —Nov. 8, 1890	1882 1884	Juny 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 24, 1919
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	.....	1892	Sept. 11, 1909
20	Henry C. McWhorter	Kanawha	1897-08	Feb. 20, 1836	.....	1896	April 15, 1913
21	George Poffenbarger	Mason	1901-22	Nov. 24, 1861	.....	1900	.....
					zDec. 31, 1922	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	.....
26	Ira E. Robinson	Tayler	1907-15	Sept. 16, 1869	*Oct. 15, 1907 zOct. 26, 1915	1908	.....
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	1915-16	Jan. 13, 1842	*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 16, 1869	.....	1924	.....

*Appointed.
zResigned.

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS FROM THE FORMATION OF THE STATE

UNITED STATES SENATORS

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Peter G. 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 Polsley, of Mason; Republican

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS
(March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1871)
Isaac Harden Duvall, 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. Hagans, 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 Macrh 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, Wenster, 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. Synder, 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, og 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)
ohn 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. Dovener, 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. Dovener, 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. Dovener, 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. Dovener, 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. Dovener, 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. Dovener, 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 repportionment 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 representation 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 Goodykoontz, 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 Goodykoontz, of Mingo; Republican
Leonard S. Echolas, 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. Strother, of McDowell; Republican
J. Alfred Taylor, of Fayette; Democrat

SEVENTIETH CONGRESS
(March 4, 1927, to March 3, 1929)
Carl G. Bachmann, of Ohio; Republican
Frank H. Bowman, of Monongalia; Republican
William S. O'Brien, of Upshur; Democrat
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican
J. F. Strother, of McDowell; Republican
E. T. England, of Kanawha; Republican

FEDERAL AND STATE COURTS

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Name and Office	Whence Appointed	Appointed	Salary
CHIEF JUSTICE			
William H. Taft	Ohio	June 30, 1921	$ 20,500
ASSOCIATE JUSTICES			
Oliver Wendell Holmes	Massachusetts	Dec. 4, 1902	20,000
Willis Van Devanter	Wyoming	Dec. 16, 1910	20,000
James Clark McReynolds	Tennessee	Aug. 29, 1914	20,000
Louis D. Brandeis	Massachusetts	June 1, 1916	20,000
George Sutherland	Utah	Sept. 5, 1922	20,000
Pierce Butler	Minnesota	Nov. 23, 1922	20,000
Edward T. Sanford	Tennessee	Jan. 24, 1923	20,000
Harlan Fiske Stone	New York	Jan. 5, 1925	20,000

Clerk—CHARLES ELMORE CROPLEY
Marshall—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		
North Carolina, eastern	Henry G. Conner		
North Carolina, western	Jas. Edmund Boyd		
North Carolina, western	Edwin Y. Webb		
South Carolina, eastern	Henry A. M. Smith	Edmund Waddill, Jr.	William H. Taft
South Carolina, eastern	Ernest F. Cochran	John J. Parker	
South Carolina, western	Henry H. Watkins	Elliott Northcott	
Virginia, eastern	D. Lawrence Groner		
Virginia, western	Henry C. McDowell		
West Virginia, northern	W. E. Baker		
West Virginia, southern	George W. McClintic	Salary $12,500	Salary $20,500
	Salary $10,000		

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
MISS DORA SHANABERGER	Stenographer to 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	Clarkeburg
A. C. NADENBOUSCH	Deputy Clerk	Martinsburg
JOHN RINE	Deputy Clerk	Elkins
ARTHUR ARNOLD	District Attorney	Parkersburg
DARRELL K. KOONCE	Assistant District Attorney	Parkersburg
RUSSELL L. FUREEE	Assistant District Attorney	Clarksburg
F. E. PARRACK	Assistant District Attorney	Clarksburg
WILLIAM HOWARD	Assistant District Attorney	Wheeling
MRS. MALLIE W. METTLER	Clerk to District Attorney	Parkersburg
MISS MARGARET K. CLEVENGER	Stenographer	Parkersburg
HARRY A. WEISS	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	BRYAN A. MITCHELL	Petersburg
JOHN W. KINDELBERGER	Wheeling	GEORGE C. LUDWIG	Keyser
FRANCIS B. BURKE	Parkersburg	GEORGE H. GORDON	Clarksburg
HARRY A. DOWNS	Martinsburg	M. M. SMITH	Elkins

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY

C. M. HANNA	Parkersburg	O. E. WYCKOFF	Grafton
RUSSELL NESBITT	Wheeling	JOHN F. BROWN	Elkins
WILBUR H. THOMAS	Martinsburg	RAY L. STROTHER	Clarksburg
WM. J. SNEE	Morgantown		

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. MOTTESHERAD	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
E. BYRON MEYER	Deputy Clerk	Charleston
JAMES DAMRON	District Attorney	Williamson
CARL C. SANDERS	Assistant	Charleston
ELLIS A. YOST	Assistant	Huntington
LAWRENCE L. MCCLURE	Assistant	Huntington
SIEGEL 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. MOTTESHEARD	Office Deputy	Charleston
R. F. BEASLEY	Office Deputy	Charleston
J. H. ABSALOM	Office Deputy	Charleston
G. E. SPRAGUE	Office Deputy	Lewisburg
J. T. REYNOLDS	Office Deputy	Logan
W. E. GRAHAM	Office Deputy	Huntington
J. H. HUNT	Office Deputy	Welch

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

JOSEPH RUFFNER	Charleston	L. A. THOMAS	Richwood
ALBERT FITZWATER	Charleston	N. M. LAWHEAD	Pt. Pleasant
G. R. HEFFLEY	Huntington	J. L. RYAN	Fayetteville
E. C. EAGLE	Hinton	W. G. WILES	Williamson
A. J. HEARN	Bluefield	RAYMOND L. GOSLING	Huntington
A. S. REYNOLDS	Spencer	THOMAS H. SCOTT	Bluefield
O. O. SUTTON	Sutton	C. F. STEED	Hamlin
J. E. BASS	Lewisburg	SAMPSON N. MILLER	Webster Springs
IRA P. HAGER	Logan	HOAGLAND FRENCH	Welch
W. F. BOGGESS	Union	JOHN B. HAGER	Madison
W. H. RARDIN	Beckley	LEMASTERS B. ROGERS	Glenray
A. E. SMITH	Marlinton		

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

William N. Miller, President, Parkersburg, Wood County; term expires December 31, 1928.....5 Veasy Street
John H. Hatcher, Beckley, Raleigh County; term expires December 31, 1928 .....Walton Apartments
M. O. Litz, Welch, McDowell County; term expires December 31, 1936..Charleston
Frank Lively, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires December 31, 1932 .....1420 Lee Street
Homer B. Woods, Ritchie County; term expires December 31, 1936..... .....2402 Kanawha Street

Clerks and Assistants

Wm. B. Mathews, Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County.....1501 Quarrier Street
Ralph D. Woods, Deputy Clerk, Harrisville, Ritchie County....1620 Franklin Ave.
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—I. Mann Litz, Mercer County.....1586 Quarrier Street
To Judge Hatcher—Lyle Hatcher Bennett, Beckley, Raleigh County..Charleston
To Judge Woods—Ralph D. Woods, Harrisville, Ritchie County..... .....1620 Franklin Avenue

State Library

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

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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 third floor of the new capitol building, number two.

The library is in charge of the state librarian, appointed by the Supreme Court.

The books of the library consist of text-books 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. SPILMAN, President.....South Hills, Charleston
JOHN ●. HENSON, Berkeley County.....Martinsburg
JAMES W. EWING, Ohio County.....Wheeling
JAMES W. VANDERVORT, Wood County.....Parkersburg
D. J. F. STROTHER.....Welch
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 vant or unnecessary to the presentation of the question intended to be raised.

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 on 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: (Here 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 hearing.

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 hearing 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 obviated. 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 same 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 typewritten 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 days 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 dimunition 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 dismission 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.

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	Third Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in July, and fourth Tuesday in November of each year.
Monroe	First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July, and the second Tuesday in November of each year.
Pocahontas	Second Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June, and the first Tuesday in October of each year.

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—J. W. EARY, 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, third Monday in June, and first Monday in November.

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—HARRY SHAW, 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 the first Monday in October.

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—A. G. HUGHES, Judge, Kingwood

County	Commencement of Terms
Preston	Second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in November.

*Appointed January 30, 1927, to fill vacancy caused by the death of Judge W. S. Meredith.

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 September.
Taylor	Third Monday in February, third Monday in May and second Monday in October.

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, the second Tuesday in July, and the third Tuesday in November.
Mineral	Third Tuesday in January, the third Tuesday in April, the fourth Tuesday in July, and the third Tuesday in October.
Tucker	First Monday in March, first Monday in June, the third Monday in September, and the third Monday in December.

TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—G. K. KUMP, Judge, Romney

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.

HARRISON COUNTY

CRIMINAL COURT—John C. Southern, Judge, Clarksburg. Terms commence first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in November.

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.

MARION COUNTY

CRIMINAL COURT—L. S. Schwenck, Judge, Fairmont. Terms commence second Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and third Tuesday in September.

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.

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.

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.

RALEIGH COUNTY

CRIMINAL COURT—Hugh A. Dunn, Judge, Beckley. Terms commence second Monday in January, third Monday in March, second Monday in June and third Monday in October.

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	Federsliat	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 Filmore	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 Buckhanan	Cove Gap, Pa	1791	Scotch-Irish	Pennsylvania	1857	66	Democrat	1868	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	1908	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	56	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	Age
1	John Adams	Massachusetts	1789	Federalist	Quincy, Mass	1823	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797	Republican	Monticello, Va	1826	83
3	Aaaron 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	68
8	Martin Van Buren	New York	1833	Democrat	Kinderhook, N. Y	1862	79
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	Pennsylviana	1845	Democrat	Philadelphia, Pa	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	New York	1849	Whig	Buffalo, N. Y	1874	74
13	William R. King	Alabama	1853	Democrat	Dallas County, Ala	1853	67
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	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	New York	1881	Republican	New York City	1886	56
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	1919	61
26	Charles W. Fairbanks	Indiana	1905	Republican	Indianapolis, Ind	1918	66
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			
30	Charles G. Dawes	Illinois	1925	Republican			

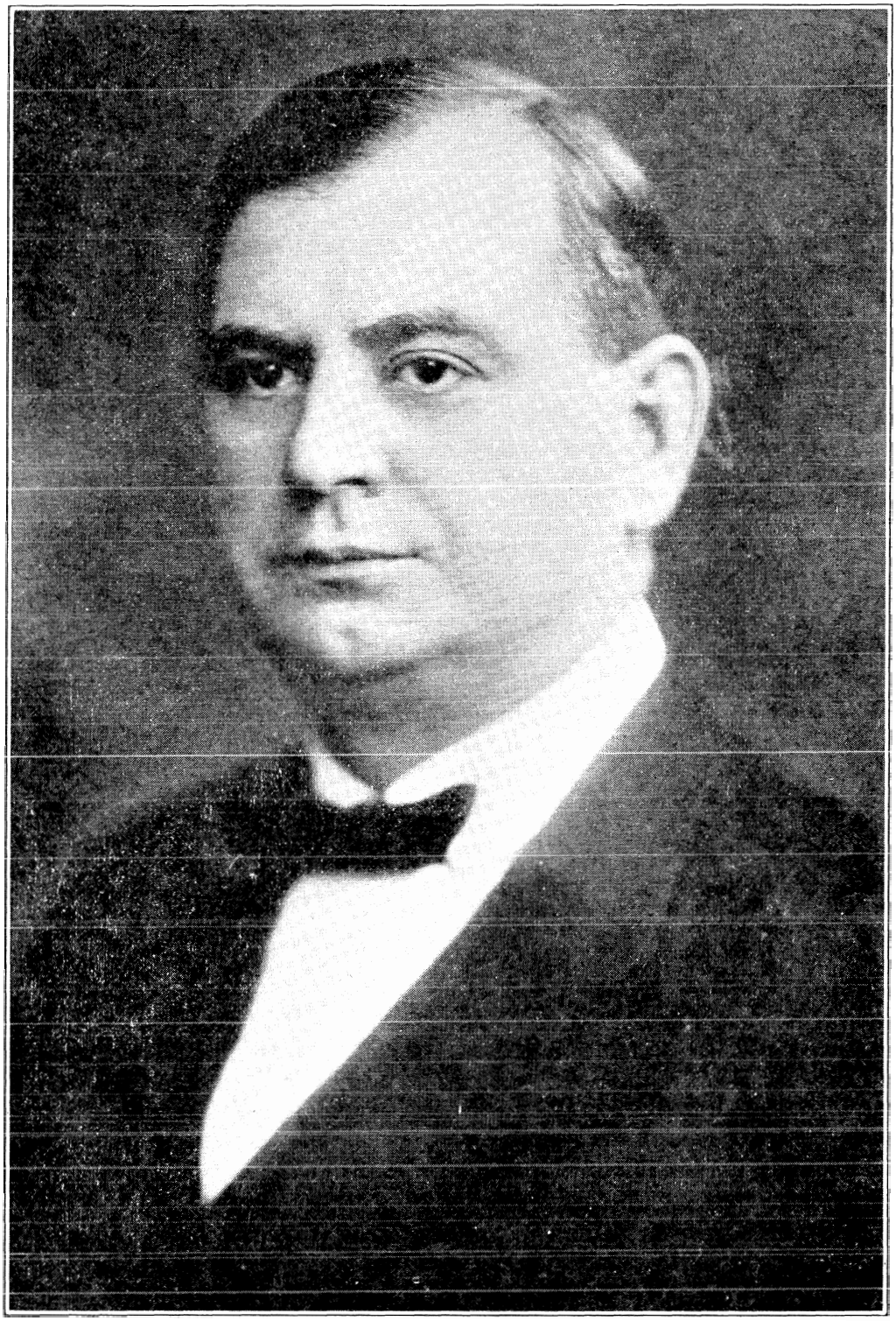
PART III

HALF TONES AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Elective State Officers.

Members of Congress from West Virginia.

Presiding Officers and Members of the Senate and 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 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. C. 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 commissined Captain in the Second Infantry, West Virginia National Guard. 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.

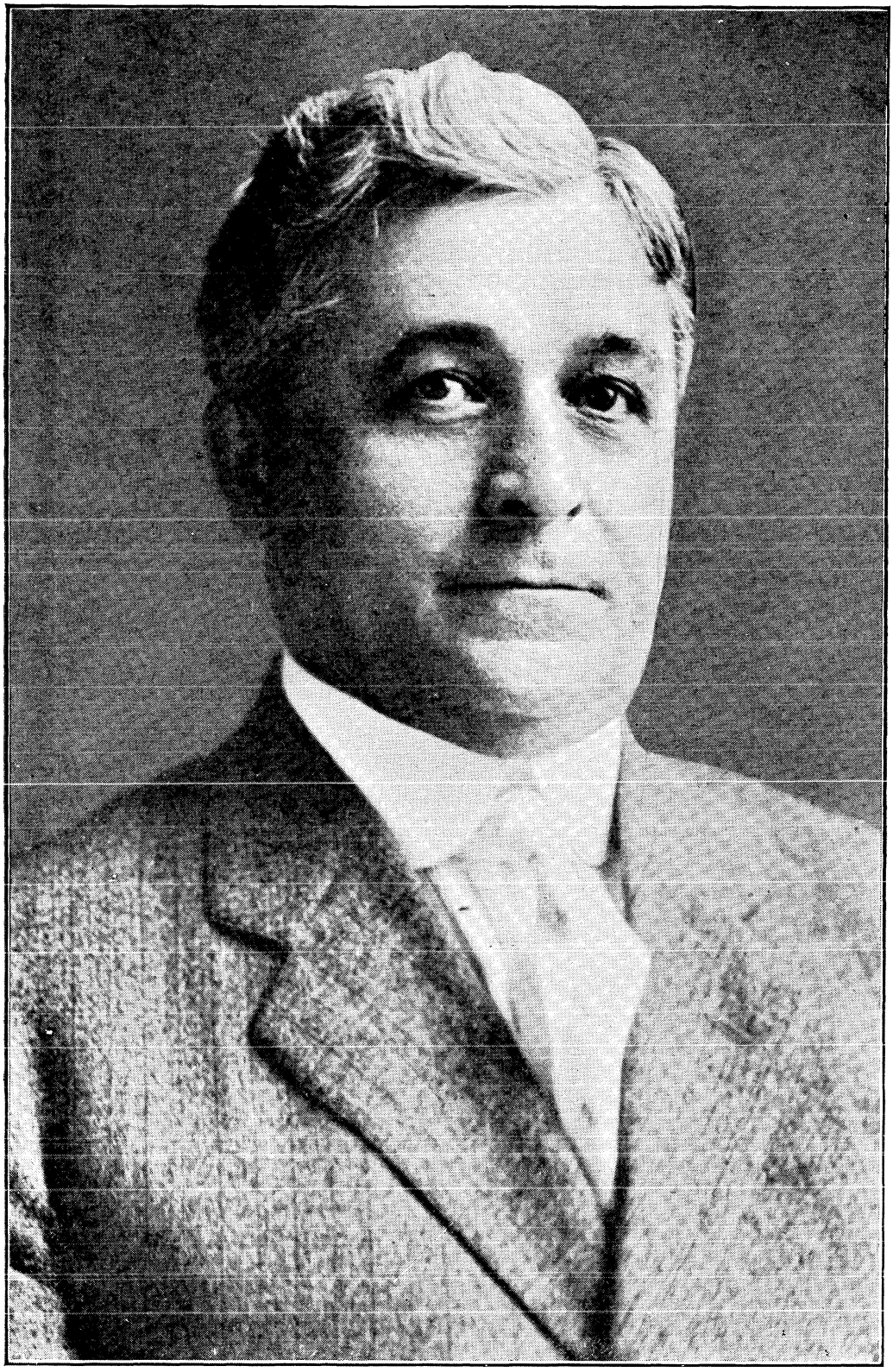
SAMUEL T. MALLISON
State Auditor

BIOGRAPHY

SAM T. MALLISON, (Republican), State Auditor, was born September 9, 1894, at Rocky Mount, North Carolina. He graduated from the high school at that place, and began work as a printer, later as a newspaper reporter, in his home city.

Mr. Mallison removed to Clarksburg, West Virginia, on September 1, 1913, and was employed as a reporter on the Clarksburg Telegram; became city editor of that paper in 1916 and held this position until 1923, when he resigned to become publicity director for Howard M. Gore in the latter's campaign for Governor in the primary and general elections of 1924. Following the election Mr. Mallison went to Washington as Secretary to Mr. Gore, who was then serving as Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet of President Coolidge. Upon assuming the office of Governor of West Virginia on March 4, 1925, Governor Gore appointed Mr. Mallison to the office of Secretary to the Governor. He served in that position until March 18, 1927, when he was appointed Auditor to fill out the unexpired term of John C. Bond.

Mr. Mallison was married to Miss Nellie Virginia Waldeck, of Clarksburg, on November 25, 1915. He holds membership in the Masonic order.



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 bill 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 $6,197,500.00 of these bonds at a cost of $5,551,650.13, thereby netting the State a saving of $627,849.87 in actual cash.

The total number of checks issued annually by the Treasurer has increased from 73,512 in 1916 to 273,000 in 1927; the amount of money handled including transfers has increased from eleven million in 1917 to seventy-eight million in 1927; the number of depository banks has increased from 156 in 1916 to 278 in 1927.

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 3½% coupon bonds in payment of the Virginia Debt, and $50,000,000.00 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 Carey, 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.

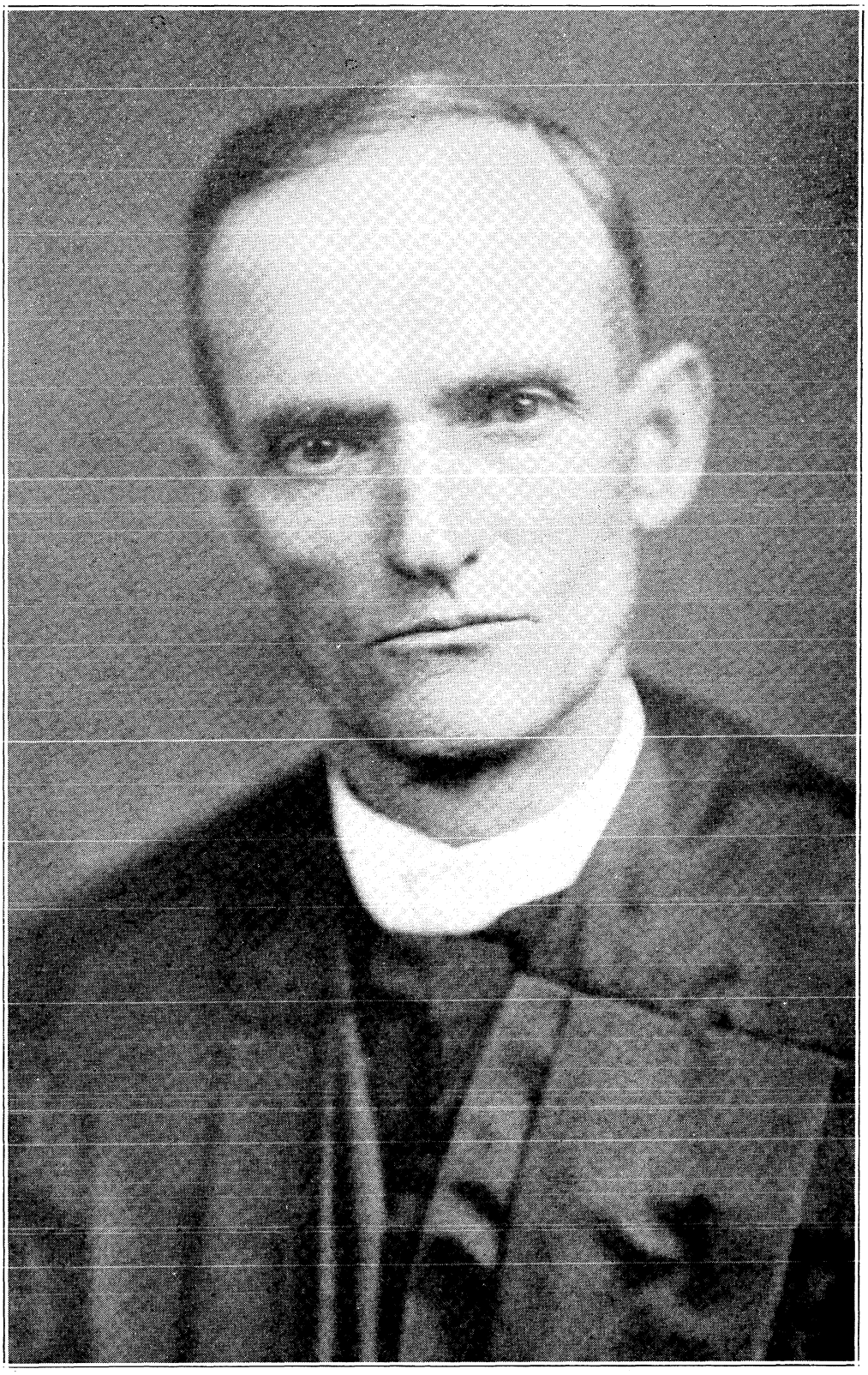
HON. WILLIAM N. MILLER
President

BIOGRAPHY

JUDGE WILLIAM NISWONDER MILLER, the Nestor of the Supreme Bench, was born in Ohio, October 18, 1855, and was educated at Otterbein University from which institution he received the degree of A. B. in 1879, A. M. in 1881 and LL. D. in 1921. He was admitted to the bar in 1882, and began practice in Parkersburg and soon became a member of the firm of Cole & Miller. After 1885 he practiced alone.

Judge Miller was Judge Advocate General in the administration of Governor White and of Goverson Dawson. For fifteen years he was an officer of the West Virginia Bar Association. He has been a member of the American Bar Association since 1903, and a charter member of the American Law Institute. On January 28, 1907, he was appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals to succeed Judge Cox, resigned, and was twice elected to the same office—in 1908 and 1916. His present term expires December 31, 1928. He has performed the arduous duties of this high office with conspicuous ability, and his record has been eminently satisfactory both to the bar and litigants. His faithful service on the bench, in conference and in chambers and his conscientious and painstaking consideration of each case before the Court have won for him highest commendation. He is now serving as President of the Court for the sixth time.

Judge Miller has been a lifelong Republican and before he ascended the bench was an active leader of his party. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention which renominated President Benjamin Harrison. He is an Episcopalian, a member of the Elks and other orders, and is a public spirited citizen of high repute.



HON. FRANK LIVELY

BIOGRAPHY

JUDGE FRANK LIVELY was born in Monroe County, W. Va., on November 18, 1864. His father was Col. Wilson Lively, the son of a soldier of the Revolution. Possibly Judge Lively is the only grandson of a Revolutionary War soldier now living in West Virginia.

He obtained his education at the Concord Normal School from which he graduated in 1882, and the West Virginia University from which he graduated with the degree of LL. B. in 1885. He began active practice at Hinton, W. Va., in 1886, and served a large clientele with the firm of Thompson & Lively. He was Prosecuting Attorney of Summers County, 1900-1904; Assistant Attorney General of West Virginia, 1905-6; Pardon Attorney, 1906-9; First Assistant Attorney General, 1909-20; and in 1920 was elected Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals for the term ending December 31, 1932. In all these official positions Judge Lively has made an enviable record by serving the State with marked faithfulness and ability. He served as President of the Court in 1921. His long and successful practice at the bar, and his eight years' experience on the appellate bench have ripened him into one of the most able judges in the State.

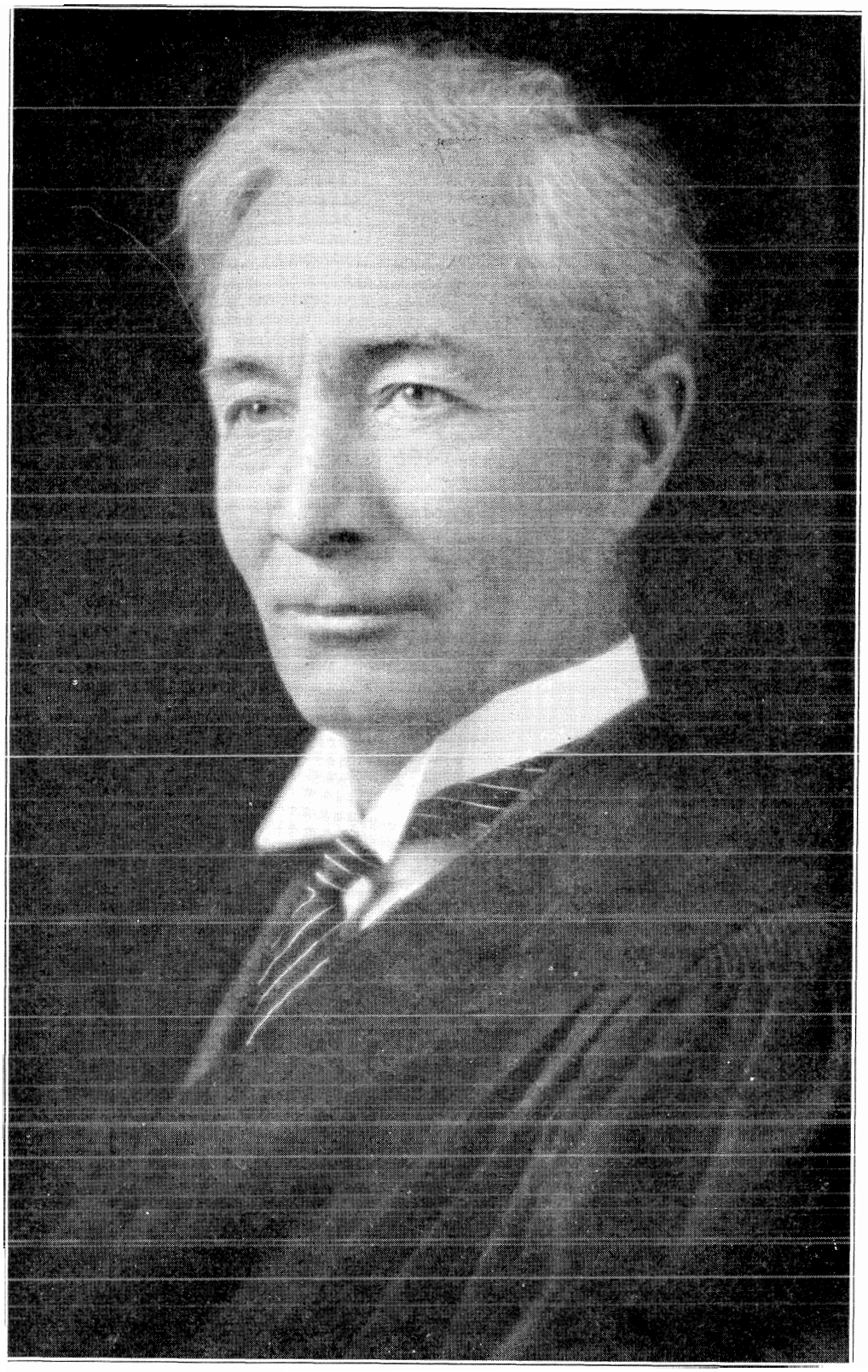
Judge Lively is greatly interested in Masonry, being a 33° Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner. He is a Republican in politics and a Unitarian in Church affiliation.

HON. M. O. LITZ

BIOGRAPHY

JUDGE M. O. LITZ, of Welch, was born in Tazewell County, Virginia, on August 13, 1874, and is one of the well known ten Litz brothers. After receiving academic training in public schools and college, he was for two years principal of the high school at Graham, Va. He then entered the University of Virginia, where he graduated in law in 1902. Immediately entering upon his profession at Welch, he continued in the active practice in the State and Federal Courts of Virginia and West Virginia until January 1, 1923, when he was appointed as a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals to succeed Judge George Poffenbarger. Being nominated by acclamation at the State Republican Judicial Convention of 1924 to succeed himself for a full term of twelve years, he was elected in the following November, and served as President of the Court in 1926.

Judge Litz is in the prime of life. He has the judicial temperament to a marked degree and his written opinions are clear and concise showing a thorough grasp of the issues involved and a logical application of the law thereto.



HON. JOHN H. HATCHER

BIOGRAPHY

JUDGE JOHN HENRY HATCHER was born at Bland, Virginia, June 29, 1875. He was educated at Emory and Henry College and the West Virginia University. He was admitted to the West Virginia Bar in 1899, and began the active practice at Beckley, W. Va., of which city he was Mayor in 1903. For fourteen years he was associated in the practice with Judge W. H. McGinnis under the firm name of McGinnis & Hatcher. They had a large and important practice and both became members of the highest Court of the State.

Judge Hatcher was elected Judge of the Circuit Court for the Tenth Judicial Circuit in 1920, and resigned that office to become a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals to which he was elected in 1924, for the term ending December 31, 1928. He was President of the Court in 1927. Judge Hatcher is an indefatigable worker and with his natural endowments and trained ability he has taken high rank as a jurist.

He is a member of the West Virginia Bar Association, the Phi Delta Phi fraternity, and Edgewood Country Club, a Republican, Methodist and Mason.

HON. HOMER B. WOODS

BIOGRAPHY

JUDGE HOMER BOUGHNER WOODS was born on a farm near Harrisville, W. Va., July 16, 1869. He was a student at Marietta College and took the law course of the West Virginia University. At the age of sixteen he began to teach school and was teacher, high school principal and county superintendent until he was admitted to the bar in 1892. For two years (1896-1897) he was editor of the Ritchie Standard. He was twice Prosecuting Attorney of Ritchie county, 1897-1904. In 1904, he was elected Judge of the Circuit Court of the Third Judicial Circuit and was twice reelected. He resigned as Circuit Judge in 1924, having been elected in that year a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals for the term ending Decembr 31, 1936.

Judge Woods, therefore, already has had twenty-four years' experience as a nisi prius and Appellate Judge and still is in his prime. His record as a jurist of probity and ability is firmly established.

He is a public spirited citizen and was a leader in all the World War activities. He is a member of the American, West Virginia and Ritchie County Bar Associations, and is a Republican, Baptist, Mason, Modern Woodman of America, Odd Fellow and Kiwanian.

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.

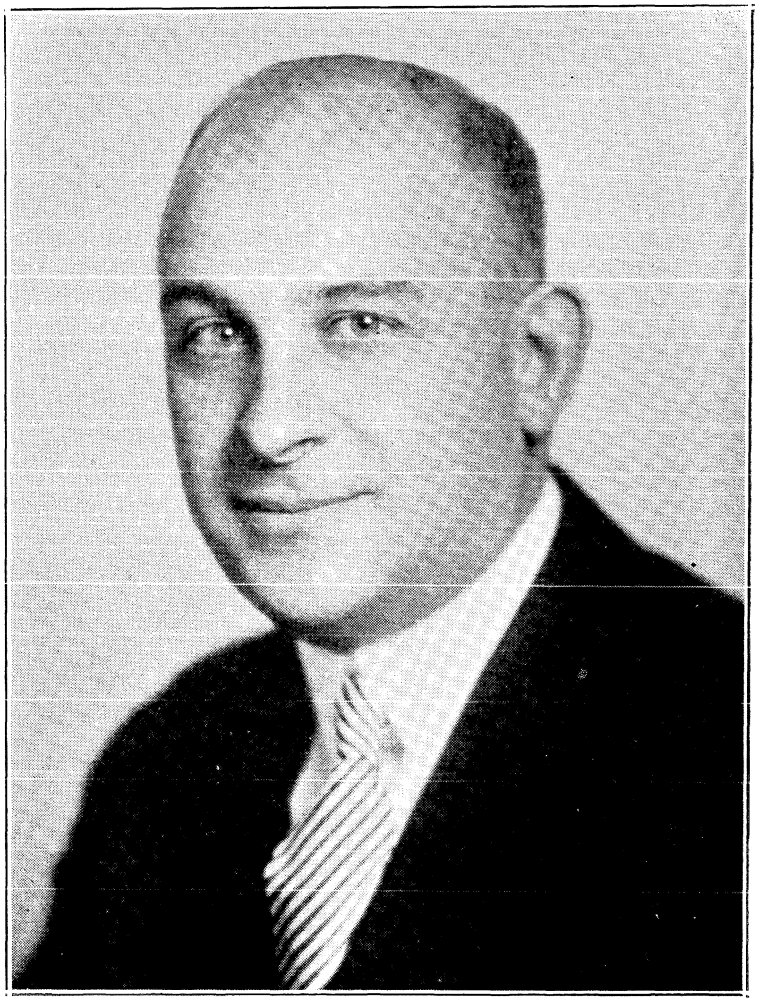
Committee assignments Seventieth Congress: District of Columbia, Judiciary, Pensions, Privileges and Elections and Rules.

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.

Committee assignments Seventieth Congress: Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Interstate Commerce, Judiciary, Mines and Mining and Privileges and Elections.



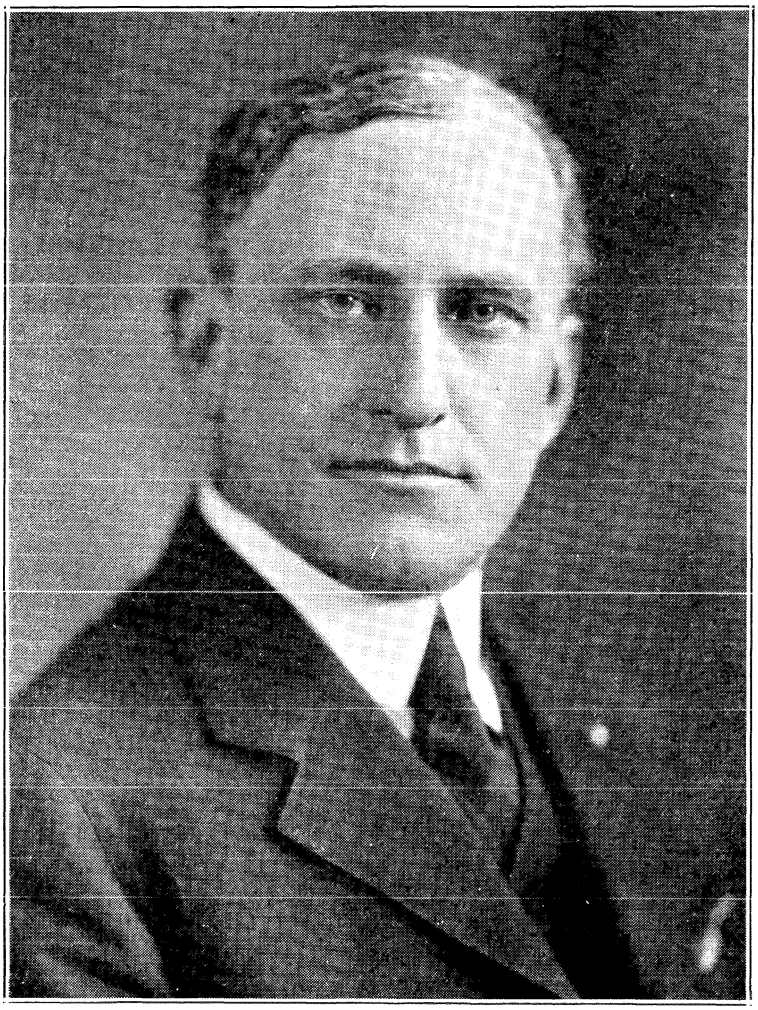
CARL G. BACHMANN
Member of Congress, First District

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; graduate 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. Oldham, Democrat.

Committee assignments Seventieth Congress: Accounts, Civil Service, Elections No. 2, Immigration and Naturalization.

The First District is composed of the counties of: Brooke, Hancock, Marion, Marshall, Ohio, Taylor and Wetzel (7 counties). Population (1920), 229,457.



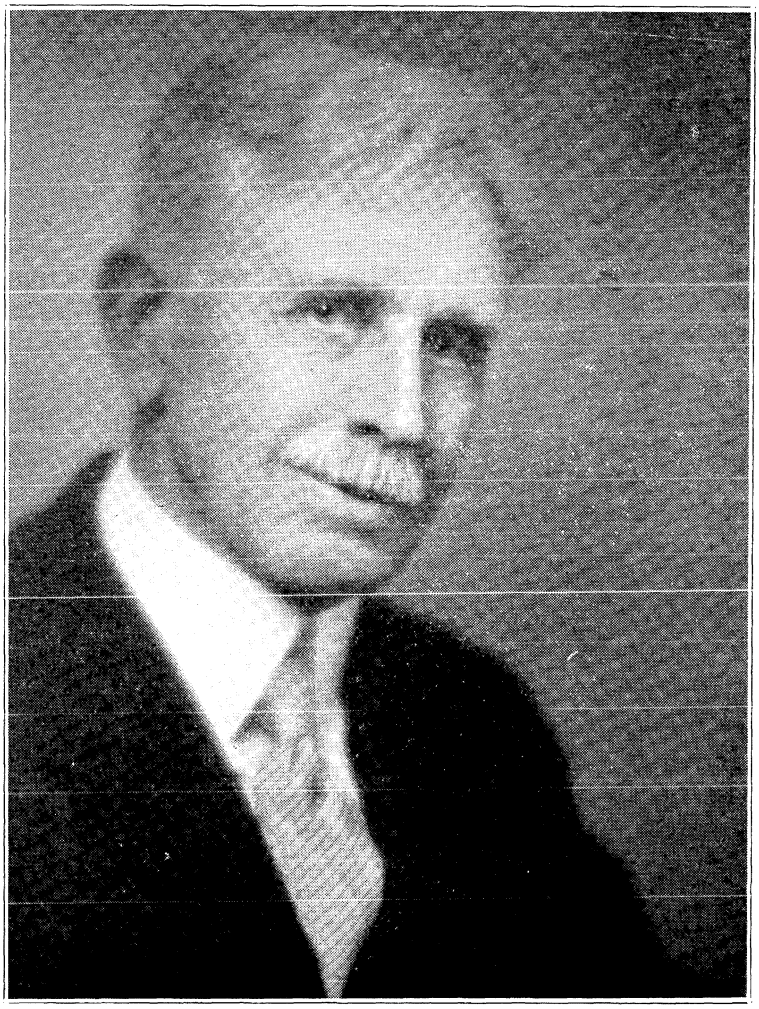
FRANK L. BOWMAN
Member of Congress, Second District

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 Seventieth Congress: District of Columbia, Election of President, Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, Invalid Pensions, Merchant Marine and Fisheries and Patents.

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.



WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN
Member of Congress, Third District

BIOGRAPHY

WILLIAM SMITHE O'BRIEN, (Democrat), of Buckhannon; born January 8, 1862, in Barbour County, Va., now West Virginia; reared in Weston, Lewis County; educated in the common and academic schools and in West Virginia University, receiving the degree of LL. B. from this institution in 1891; teacher; lawyer; judge of the Twelfth Judicial Circuit of West Virginia, 1913 to 1919, inclusive; Captain in the State Militia; married, 1896, to Emma White, eldest daughter of Alexander Perry White and Mary (Fetty) White, of Camden, Lewis County, W. Va.; three sons: Perry Emmet O'Brien, age 29; D. Pitt. age 27; William T., age 23; and one daughter, Mary Martha; elected 1926, from the Third Congressional District of West Virginia to the Seventieth Congress, John M. Wolverton, Republican, receiving 29,719 votes and O'Brien, Democrat, receiving 31,954 votes; majority, 2,235. The Third District is strongly Republican. Mr. O'Brien is the first Democrat to be elected therefrom.

Committee assignments Seventieth Congress: Expenditures in the Executive Departments and Elections No. 1.

Mr. O'Brien represents the Third Congressional District, composed of the counties of Braxton, Calhoun, Clay, Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Lewis, Nicholas, Ritchie, Upshur and Webster (11 counties). Population (1920), 230,255.

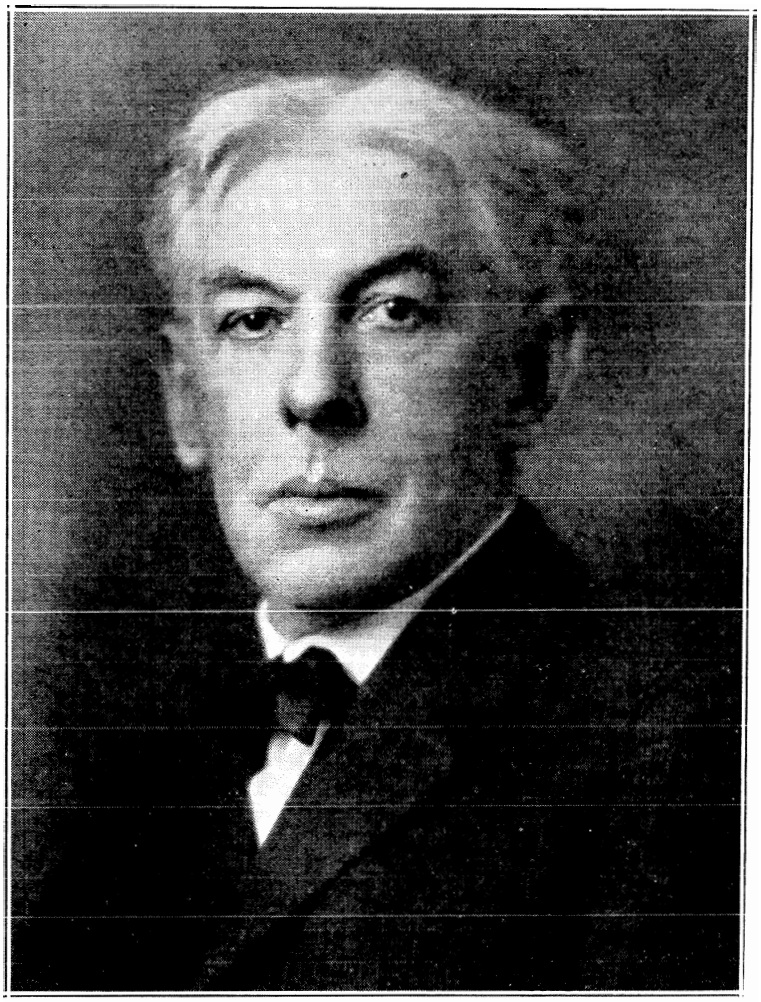
JAMES A. HUGHES
Member of Congress, Fourth District

BIOGRAPHY

JAMES ANTHONY HUGHES, (Republican), of Huntington; born in Corunna, Ontario, February 27, 1861; in July, 1873, moved with his parents to Ashland, Ky., where he entered on a business career; in 1885, married Miss Belle Vinson, daughter of the late Col. S. S. Vinson; has two daughters, Mary Eloise and Tudell Vinson; elected to represent the counties of Boyd and Lawrence in the Legislature of Kentucky for the years 1887 and 1888; the bulk of his business interests having drifted to the adjoining State of West Virginia necessitated the removal of his residence to that State. The Sixth Senatorial District sent him to the West Virginia Legislature by a large majority, the first Republican senator to represent it, in the terms of 1894-1898; he has always been an active and interested Republican, identifying himself with all the movements and aspirations of his party; elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress by the largest Republican vote ever given in the Fourth District (the majority being 3,784), and to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, and Sixty-third Congresses; re-elected to Seventieth Congress.

Committee assignments in the Seventieth Congress: Military Affairs.

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.



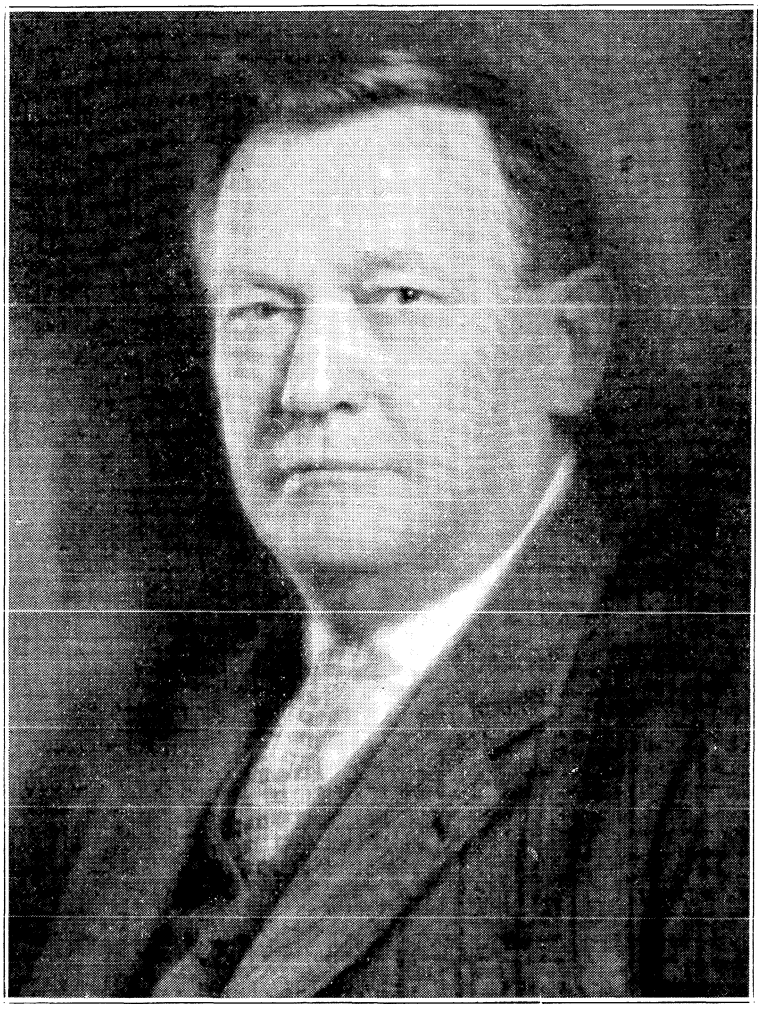
JAMES F. STROTHER
Member of Congress, Fifth District

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 Seventieth Congress: Judiciary.

Mr. Srother 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.



E. T. ENGLAND
Member of Congress, Sixth District

BIOGRAPHY

EDWARD THEODORE ENGLAND, (Republican), of Charleston, was born in Jackson County, W. Va.; educated in the public schools; graduated from Concord Normal School, at Athens, W. Va.; graduated from Southern Normal University, of Huntingdon, Tenn., receiving degrees of B. S. and LL. B.; lawyer; elected to State Senate from the Eighth Senatorial District of West Virginia in 1908 for term of four years; re-elected in 1912; elected President of Senate in 1915, by virtue of which office was Lieutenant Governor for two years; presided over the first meeting of Lieutenant Governors of the United States, held at Rhea Springs, Tenn., June 9-12, 1915; elected Attorney General, 1916, for term of four years; re-elected 1920; during incumbency as Attorney General had charge of and conducted for State of West Virginia the celebrated Virginia Debt controversy in the Supreme Court of the United States; also the cases of Ohio and Pennsylvania v. West Virginia, involving the constitutionality of an act passed by the Legislature of West Virginia affecting the transportation of gas out of the State, which cases were instituted in the Supreme Court of the United States; elected President of Attorney Generals' Association of the United States at Minneapolis, Minn., 1923; candidate for Governor in 1924, but was defeated by a small majority in the primary; married, and has three children; member of Knights of Pythias; was Grand Chancellor for the Grand Domain of West Virginia, 1920-21; Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and Moose; Kiwanis Club; M. E. Church; elected to the Seventieth Congress, November 2, 1926, from the Sixth Congressional District of West Virginia, receiving 45,898 votes to 45,681 votes for J. Alfred Taylor, Democrat.

Committee assignment, Seventieth Congress: Post Office and Post Roads.

The Sixth Congressional District is composed of the counties of: Boone, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Pocahontas and Raleigh (6 counties). Population (1920), 279,072.

Presiding Officers and Members

of the Senate and House

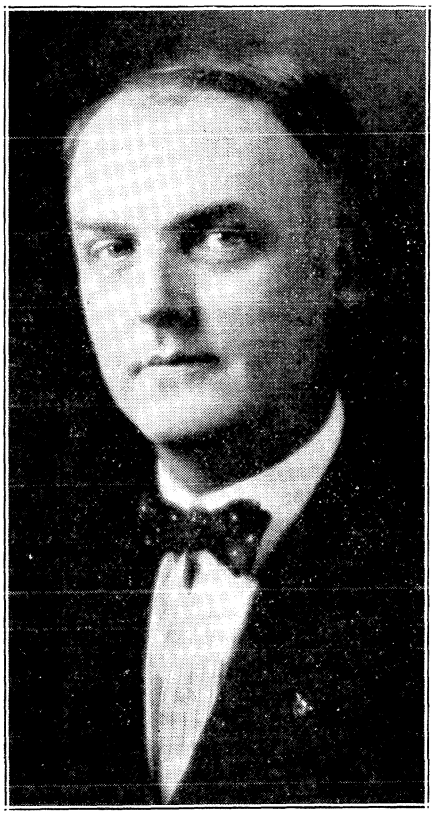
of Delegates

M. Z. WHITE
President of the Senate

BIOGRAPHY

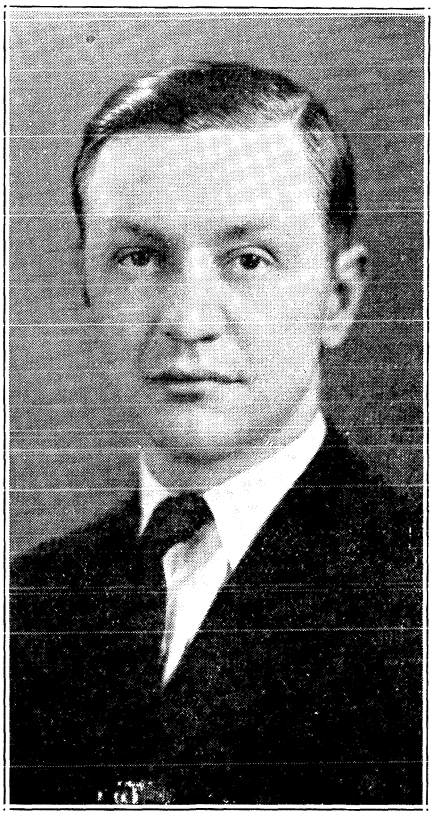
M. Z. WHITE, (Republican), elected President of the Senate in 1925 to fill an unexpired term, and re-elected January 12th, 1927. President White is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born at Deep Valley, in that state, September 6th, 1872. He was educated there in the public schools. When he came to West Virginia he established himself at Williamson, Mingo County, and became one of its most prominent and prosperous citizens. He has served as Chief Deputy Sheriff and as President of the County Court of Mingo County and also as Mayor of the thriving city of Williamson. He is largely interested in the banking business and is Vice-President of the First National Bank of Williamson. He was elected to the State Senate from the Sixth District in 1910 and served in the sessions of 1911 and 1913. After that he filled the position of Chairman of the Republican State Committee for four years. Governor Hatfield appointed him Warden of the Penitentiary, at Moundsville, and his administration was marked with great success. After the expiration of his term he returned to Williamson and was again sent to the Senate in 1923; re-elected in 1926 and is a hold-over Senator. During both of his terms as presiding officer of the Senate he enjoyed the confidence of the membership for his fairness as a parliamentarian and was highly complimented for the easy manner in which he expedited the handling of the immense amount of business that came before the Senate.

Members of
The State Senate



ABBOT, ALOIS BAHLMANN, (Democrat). Address: Fayetteville, West Virginia. One of the members of the Senate from the Ninth District, composed of the counties of Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas; a hold-over Senator. Born at Washington Court House, Ohio, November 2, 1875; early education received in the public schools of Fayette County, West Virginia; afterwards attended Marshall College; occupation: Banking and Railroad Construction; has been President of the Fayetteville Rotary Club; is a Mason and member of the Beni-Kedem Shrine; in the primary of 1926 received the Democratic nomination for State Senate in the Ninth District and at the general election had a majority of 1750 over his Republican opponent; at the regular session of 1927 was appointed by the President of the Senate to serve on the following committees: Finance, Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations, Railroads, Mines and Mining, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing and Temperance.

ALDERSON, EUGENE PECK. (Democrat). Address: Summersville, West Virginia. Born in Summersville, Nicholas County, April 1st, 1899; attended the public schools until he reached the eighth grade; entered the Nicholas County High School and later became a student of the Staunton, Virginia, Military Academy; is a practicing attorney; received his professional training at Washington and Lee University, where he graduated in 1921 with the degree of L.L. B.; both of his grandfathers served in the Virginia Senate from the district that included Nicholas County. Senator Alderson was a resident of Clay County when he received the Democratic nomination for and was elected to the Senate from the Ninth District, in 1924, but subsequently removed to Nicholas County, in the same district; when the Senate committees were appointed in 1927 he was selected to serve on the Judiciary, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Militia, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture and Claims and Grievances.



ASHWORTH, BEN H. (Democrat). Address: Beckley, West Virginia. An over-seas veteran of the World War who served in the 137th Infantry, 31st Division; with the American Expeditionary Forces three months; after the Armistice entered the University of Paris and took courses in French law and constitutional government. Born at Rock Gap, Virginia, July 9th, 1891; early education received in the public schools of Athens, Mercer County; then attended the Concord State Normal School at that place; still later became a student at West Virginia University, where he took the law course and received the degree of L.L. B. in 1916; elected to the Senate from the Seventh District in 1924; in the session of 1927 served on the following committees: Judiciary, Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Roads and Navigation, Penitentiary, Militia, Mines and Mining, Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands, Forestry and Conservation, Redistricting and Joint Committee on Printing Bills.

CANNON, WILLIAM WAYNE. (Democrat). Address: Hurricane, West Virginia. Born in Olive Dale, Pennsylvania, April 11th, 1897; came to Kanawha County in 1900; educated in the common and high schools supplemented by practical study in electrical construction and installations; served in Company K, 29th Regiment of Engineers, during the World War; instructor of electricity in United States Veterans Bureau at Chillicothe, Ohio; member of executive council of Private Soldiers and Sailors Legion, Washington, D. C., and served as their national legislative representative; resigned from the Veterans' Bureau to engage in private business; in 1924 was nominated for and elected to the State Senate from the Fifth District; in the session of 1927 was assigned by President White to serve on the following committees: Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Militia, Federal Relations, Insurance and Prohibition and Temperance.

ENGLE, BLAINE. (Republican). Address: Clarksburg, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the Twelfth District, who also served in the House from Harrison County in 1925. A native of Gilmer; born near Tanner, in that county; attended the public schools; later went to Glenville State Normal School, from which he holds a diploma, and West Virginia Wesleyan College, where he received the degree of L.L. B.; is 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; earned every dollar spent in his own education; is an inspector and adjuster for fire insurance companies; earlier in life was a farmer and school teacher; elected to the Senate in 1926; served on the following committees in 1927: Insurance (Chairman), Judiciary, Finance, Education, Roads and Navigation, Railroads, Militia, Medicine and Sanitation, Forestry and Conservation and Redistricting.

DEVORE, JAMES MARLIN. (Republican). Address: Creston, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the Third District. Born at Creston, Wirt County, August 14th, 1884, son of William and Emma Park Devore; moved with his parents to Parkersburg when ten years old; educated in the public schools of Parkersburg; employed three years in the Parkersburg National Bank; on the Parkersburg News three years; Deputy Sheriff of Wood County under his father; City Commissioner of Parkersburg; moved to Creston and was associated with his father in farming, cattle raising and oil production; is a life-long Republican; elected to the Senate in 1924 and during the session of 1927 was Chairman of the Committee on Public Library and served on other committees, as follows: Privileges and Elections, Judiciary, Roads, Banks and Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Immigration and Agriculture and Labor. Was member of sub-committee on Road Commission investigation.

HARDMAN, TROY EMERSON. (Republican). Address: Elkins, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the Thirteenth District. A native of Upshur County. Born at Holly Grove, September 9th, 1884; early education received in the public schools; then graduated from a business college; taught school two years; devoted eighteen months to stenographic work; at the age of twenty-one went on the road selling lumber and continued at it four years; in 1910 organized and became President of the Hardman Lumber Company; afterwards, organized several other lumber concerns; belongs to the United Brethren Church; member of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States; fraternally connected with the Masons, Knights of Pythias and Elks; is also a Rotarian; elected to the Senate in 1924; in 1927 was assigned to the following committees: Federal Relations (Chairman); Counties and Municipal Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Immigration and Agriculture and Claims and Grievances.

HALLANAN, WALTER S. (Republican). Address: Charleston, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the Eighth District; a son of the late Dr. Thomas Hallanan, a distinguished physician who died in 1921. Senator Hallanan is a native of Cabell County. Born at Huntington in 1890; educated in the public schools and Morris Harvey College, Barboursville, from which he graduated; leaving college he adopted journalism as a profession in connection with the Huntington Herald; when that paper was consolidated with the Dispatch he became managing editor of the Herald-Dispatch; became the private secretary of Governor Hatfield in 1913, a position that he filled with great honor and dignity. March 1st, 1917, the Governor appointed him State Tax Commissioner. Senate committee assignments in 1927: Counties and Municipal Corporations and Enrolled Bills (Chairman); Finance, Education, Roads and Navigation, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Medicine and Sanitation and Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands.

HELMICK, ABRAHAM LINCOLN. (Republican). Address: Thomas, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the Fourteenth District, whose service began with the session of 1921; elected for the first time in November, 1920, and re-elected in 1924. Born in Pendleton County, August 31st, 1864; received most of his schooling in Tucker County, where he attended common and normal schools; has been for many years and still is a member of the Board of Review and Equalization of Tucker County; Mayor of Thomas and member of its common council; Sheriff of Tucker County and one of its commissioners; at one time President of the County Court; his long public service in Tucker County and his thorough acquaintance with the needs of his district, have made him a valuable legislative representative. Committee assignments, 1927: Railroads and Redistricting (Chairman), Finance, Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Mines and Mining, Labor and Forestry and Conservation.

HENSHAW, HARRY PRESTON. (Democrat). Address: Bunker Hill, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the Fifteenth District, who served in the House of Delegates from Berkeley County in 1917. Born in Berkeley County, December 21st, 1886; educated in the public schools, the Shenandoah Valley Military Academy, Winchester, Virginia; and the West Virginia University; a successful farmer and fruit grower; serving his second term as Senator, having been re-elected in 1924; a life-long Democrat of the old school but a man who is conservative in his views and deliberate in action; the election returns from the Fifteenth District evidence the popularity he enjoys among his constituents; during the legislative session of 1927 was selected to serve on standing committees as follows: Judiciary, Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Roads and Navigation, Penitentiary, Railroads, Insurance, Immigration and Agriculture, To Examine the Clerk's Office, Redistricting, Enrolled Bills and Capitol Building Joint Committee.

HEROLD, ANDERSON C. (Democrat). Address: Sutton, West Virginia. Born in Nicholas County, June 4th, 1886; received his early education in the public schools and then attended Morris Harvey College, at Barboursville; occupation: farming and banking; has been interested in banks in Nicholas and Braxton counties and served at different times as Director, Cashier, Vice-President and President; very successful in other lines of business; Democratic nominee for State Treasurer in 1920 but was defeated; elected on the Democratic ticket as Senator from the Tenth District in 1922 and re-elected in 1926; is a hold-over Senator; following the organization of the Legislature in 1927 was assigned for service on the following committees: Privileges and Elections, Banks and Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Federal Relations, Medicine and Sanitation, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing and Public Library.

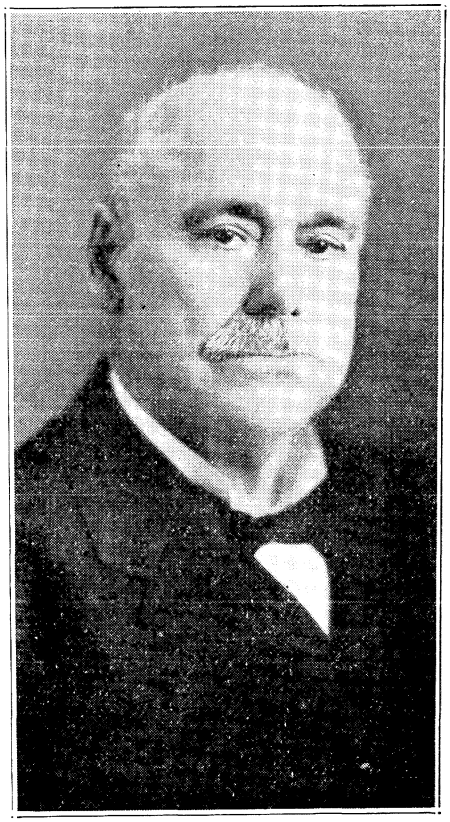
HIGHLAND, CECIL B. (Republican). Address: New Martinsville, West Virginia. Born at West Milford, Harrison County, November 2nd, 1876; educated in the public schools and at the University of Kentucky Business College; is a dealer in real estate; served as Deputy County Clerk of Harrison County and Deputy Sheriff of Wetzel County; elected as one of the Senators from the Second District in 1924; in January, 1927, was selected by President White to serve as Chairman of the Committee on Finance and was also assigned to membership of other standing committees, as follows: Privileges and Elections, Judiciary, Rules, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Railroads, Insurance, Medicine and Sanitation, Redistricting and Enrolled Bills; was Chairman of the Conference Committee on Road Bill 100, appropriating fifteen million dollars for the building and designating of roads; also served on the joint committee to consider the raising of revenue for building the new capitol.

HINER, BEN H. (Democrat). Address: Franklin, West Virginia. Educated in the public schools of Pendleton County; took law course at University of Virginia; was Prosecuting Attorney eight years, being elected before he had tried a case; Democratic nominee in 1908 and 1918 for Congress in the Second District; in 1912 was chairman of the last nominating State convention in Huntington, and nominee for Congressman-at-Large; in all three cases went down before the avalanche of the opposition majority; in 1926 elected Senator from the 13th District by a majority in excess of 5000; is conservative, and takes as his slogan, "He Serves His Party Best Who Serves His State First"; father, grandfather and great grandfather all served in the Virginia House of Delegates; committee assignments in 1927: Privileges and Elections, Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Medicine and Sanitation, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Public Printing, Public Library, Temperance and Forestry and Conservation. Is a hold-over Senator.

HOGG, ROBERT LYNN. (Republican). Address: Point Pleasant, West Virginia. One of the members of the Senate from the Fourth District. Born at Point Pleasant, December 30th, 1893; educated in the public schools and at West Virginia University; graduated from that institution in 1914, receiving the degree of L.L. B.; in 1916 the degree of Bachelor of Law; is a practicing attorney at Point Pleasant; Prosecuting Attorney of Mason County from 1920 to 1924; spent sixteen months overseas as a United States soldier during the World War; entered the Senate in 1925 and made Chairman of the Committee on Finance, a position of major importance and corresponding responsibility; in the session of 1927 was assigned to the following standing committees: Judiciary, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Militia, Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands, Public Library, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Printing Bills.

HUGUS, WRIGHT. (Republican). Address: Wheeling, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the First District, and a hold-over Senator. Born near Wheeling, November 8th, 1890; early education received in rural schools and graded and high schools of Wheeling; entered Dartmouth College and graduated with the degree of A. B., in 1913; attended Harvard College and graduated from its law school with the degree of L.L. B. in 1916; served fourteen months over-seas during the World War; is now practicing his profession in the city of Wheeling, a member of the law firm of Schmidt, Hugus & Laas; represented Ohio County as a delegate in the legislative session of 1921; served in the Senate from the First District in the sessions of 1923, 1925 and 1927; at the last session, was Chairman of the Committee on Militia, and a member of other committees, as follows: Judiciary, Federal Relations, Claims and Grievances and Public Library.

JACKSON, NAAMAN. (Republican). Address: Logan, West Virginia. Born November 13th, 1873, in Boyd County, Kentucky; attended the rural schools of Boyd and Lawrence counties; reared on a farm; academic education received at the National Normal University, Lebanon, Ohio, and the Southern Normal University, Huntington, Tennessee; taught school several years; practiced law in Logan County three years; has been connected with the First National Bank of Logan since 1906, either as Cashier, Vice-President or President; Chairman Logan County Republican Executive Committee; Commissioner of the City of Logan two years; State Commissioner of Banking, 1923-24; elected to the Senate from the Eighth District in 1924; in 1927 was Chairman of the Committees on Roads and Navigation and Prohibition and Temperance; served, also, on Privileges and Elections, Judiciary, Finance, Education, Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Labor, Public Printing and Forestry and Conservation.



KIDD, ROBERT FRANKLIN. (Democrat). Address: Glenville, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the Tenth District; a man of large legislative experience; first served in the House of Delegates from Gilmer County in the memorable session of 1887, when there was a bitter contest over the election of a United States Senator; first elected to the State Senate in 1898 and served until 1914; in 1922 was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Shackleford; elected again in 1924; in the session of 1927 served on the following committees: Privileges and Elections, Finance, Education, Roads and Navigation, Penitentiary, Railroads, Insurance, Immigration and Agriculture, Mines and Mining, Labor, Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands, Rules, to Examine the Clerk's Office, Redistricting and Enrolled Bills. Senator Kidd was born in Upshur County in 1853; educated in the common schools; at one time principal of Glenville State Normal School; practices law.

LILLY, T. H. (Republican). Address: Hinton, West Virginia. Born May 23rd, 1868, in Raleigh County, at the foot of Flat Top Mountain; attended country schools during the winter time; worked on a farm until fifteen years old, then engaged in the stave and lumber business; began operating his own mill in 1888; present occupation, banking, commercial stocks and hotel; organized the Lilly Lumber Company in 1907 and was its President and General Manager, with main offices at Hinton, sales offices in New York and with foreign connections; did a large export business; as a member of the County Court started improvements that resulted in the building of many miles of good roads; particularly interested in water power development; elected to the Senate from the Seventh District in 1926; committee service, 1927: Counties and Municipal Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Penitentiary, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing, Public Library and Forestry and Conservation.

MILLER, LEWIS HARRISON. (Republican). Address: Ripley, West Virginia. Born in Millwood, Jackson County, November 19th, 1890; primary education received in rural schools; academic training at West Virginia Wesleyan College, Ohio University and West Virginia University, graduating from the last two institutions with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; is an attorney at law; legal education received in the law school of the State University; taught school five years; is a veteran of the World War; served as Mayor of Ripley; married December 23rd, 1917, to Miss Freda Rambow; elected in 1926 on the Republican ticket, to the State Senate, from the Fourth District, by a majority of nearly three hundred; is a hold-over Senator; after the organization of the Senate in January, 1927, was appointed to serve on the following committees: Forestry and Conservation (Chairman); Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Militia, Agriculture, Public Printing and To Examine the Clerk's Office.

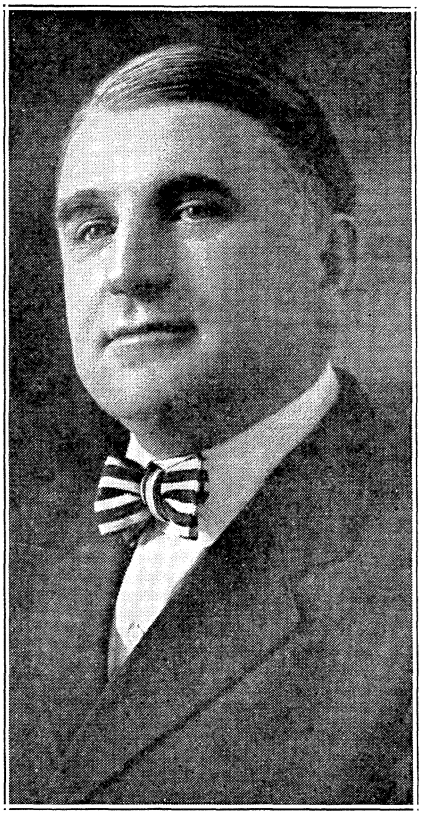
REITZ, WALTER R. (Republican). Address: Sistersville, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the Second District and a holdover Senator. Born in Barnesville, Ohio, December 8th, 1895; educated in the common schools, the Marion, Indiana, High School; later attended West Virginia University and studied law; is a banker and oil producer; with the Farmers & Producers National Bank, of Sistersville, for many years; during the World War served as First Lieutenant, United States Army, but not overseas; on the consolidation of the Farmers & Producers Bank with the Peoples National, forming the Union National Bank, became President and still occupies that position; is officially connected with several oil companies; secretary and member of the Republican Executive Committee of Tyler County a number of years; committee service in the 1927 legislative session: Penitentiary (Chairman); Judiciary, Finance, Education, Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations, Militia, Mines and Mining, Labor, Public Library and Prohibition and Temperance.

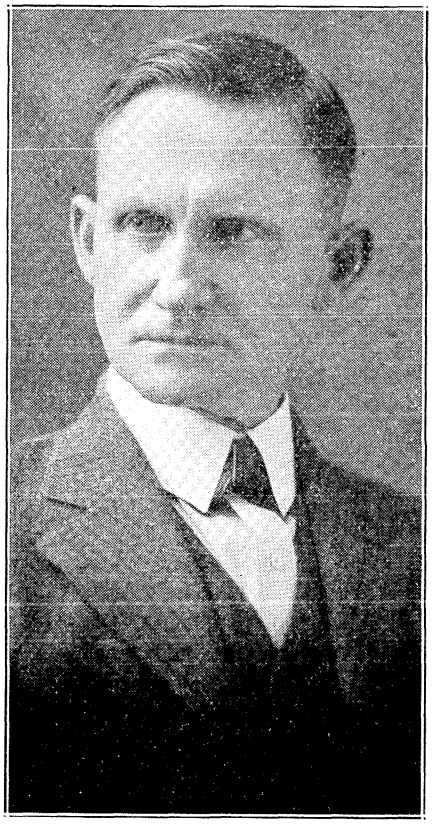
REYNOLDS, EDWARD BUNKER. (Republican). Address: Keyser, West Virginia. Born in the city of Keyser, July 18th, 1873; educated in the public schools, at Dickinson College, Pa., the University of West Virginia and the University of Boston; took a post-graduate course at the latter; is an attorney, farmer and fruit-grower; member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, a Knight Templar, 32nd Degree Mason, Knight of Pythias and a Rotarian; first elected to the Senate from the Fourteenth District in 1922; re-elected in 1926 and is a hold-over Senator; during the session of 1927 served as Chairman of the Committees on Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Labor and Public Printing; on other committees as follows: Elections and Privileges, Judiciary, Finance, Roads and Navigation, Immigration and Agriculture, Medicine and Sanitation, Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands, To Examine the Clerk's Office, Forestry and Conservation and Enrolled Bills.

ROBINSON, FRANK BARNES. (Republican). Address: Ranson, West Virginia. Born in the city of Fairmont, November 20th, 1885; educated in the public schools, West Virginia Wesleyan College, Buckhannon, and the Shenandoah Valley Academy, Winchester, Virginia; is a farmer, fruit grower, manufacturer and banker; President of the Jefferson Bank & Trust Company, of the Robinson Ice & Cold Storage Corporation and the West Virginia Horticultural Society; also Chairman of the Jefferson County Republican Executive Committee; elected Senator from the Fifteenth District by a majority of 847, the district being normally Democratic; is a member of the Presbyterian Church, a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner and is affiliated with the P. O. S. of A.; following the organization of the Senate in January, 1927, was assigned to serve on the following standing committees of that body: Immigration and Agriculture, (Chairman); Finance, Federal Relations, Claims and Grievances, Public Printing and Forestry and Conservation.

SMITH, IRA EDWARD. (Republican). Address: West Union, West Virginia. One of the members of the Senate from the Twelfth District; a native of West Union, Doddridge County; occupation, banker; Assistant Cashier Doddridge County Bank; served in the Legislature of 1915 and 1923 as a member of the House from Doddridge County; in 1924 was chosen by the Republicans of the Twelfth District as their candidate for the State Senate and elected by a large majority; Chairman of the Committee on Counties and Municipal Corporations and Prohibition and Temperance in 1925, and a member of other important major committees; in the session of 1927 was appointed to serve as Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Corporations and as a member of other committees, as follows: Finance, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Federal Relations, Immigration and Agriculture, Public Library, To Examine the Clerk's Office and Prohibition and Temperance.

SMITH, IRA L. (Republican). Address: Fairmont, West Virginia. Born near Masontown, Fayette County, Pa., March 16th, 1870; educated in the public schools, Southwestern State Normal School, California, Pa., Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and West Virginia University; took the law course at the latter, graduating in 1905; principal in the public schools of Pennsylvania ten years; twenty-two years of law practice in Fairmont; member Presbyterian Church over thirty-six years; an active, progressive Republican; elected to the Senate from the Eleventh District in 1926; committee assignments in 1927: Privileges and Elections, Judiciary, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Penitentiary, Railroads, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Medicine and Sanitation, Public Printing and Temperance. Member of joint committees to investigate Workmen's Compensation Fund and to report on Code Revision. Married Miss Florence Belle Cox, of Morgantown, in 1906; member Sigma Nu and Theta Nu Epsilon Greek fraternities, and of County, State and National Bar Associations.





TAYLOR, DR. JAMES BOYCE. (Democrat). Address: Huntington, West Virginia. Born in Culpeper, Virginia, June 5th, 1869, the son of a distinguished Baptist minister; attended Staunton Military Academy; later went to Washington & Lee University, the University of Virginia and the University of Maryland; is a physician and surgeon; elected to the House from Cabell County in 1898; President local Board of Health; one of the founders of the first medical journal published in the State; member of staff of Chesapeake & Ohio Hospital; Chairman Board of Deacons Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, Huntington; broad and liberal in his ideas of governmental affairs, ever having in mind the welfare of the people; a warm supporter of prohibition; elected to Senate, from the Fifth District, 1926; Chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Sanitation, session of 1927, the only minority member honored with a chairmanship; served also on the committees on Labor and Education.

WHITE, ALBERT BLAKESLEE. (Republican). Address: Parkersburg, West Virginia. Hold-over Senator from the Third District. Born in Cleveland, Ohio, in 1856; education received in the public schools of Columbus and Marietta College; graduated there in 1878; newspaper editor and publisher twenty-one years; moved from Lafayette, Indiana, to Parkersburg, in 1881; founded the Daily State Journal; President National Editorial Association of the United States in 1888; Collector of Internal Revenue, District of West Virginia, under Presidents Harrison, McKinley and Harding; Governor of West Virginia, 1901-1905; State Tax Commissioner, eighteen months, in 1907-1908; director, Cashier or President of banks about twenty-five years; member of all Masonic bodies and life-member Imperial Council of the Shrine (A. A. O. N. M. S.); Vice-President George Washington Life Insurance Company; committee assignments in 1927: Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Penitentiary, Medicine and Sanitation and Claims and Grievances.

WILKIN, WILLIAM SAYLOR. (Republican). Address: Wellsburg, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the First District; Chairman of the Judiciary Committee in 1927 and majority floor leader. Born in New Cumberland, Hancock County, November 30th, 1890; primary education received in the common schools and New Cumberland High School; entered Bethany College and graduated in 1912; valedictorian of his class; is a lawyer by profession; took the law course at Yale University and graduated in 1915 with the degree of L.L. B.; student there under William Howard Taft; Prosecuting Attorney of Brooke County four years, and during his term he handled the noted "Cliftonville Riot Cases"; elected to the Senate from the First District in 1924 by an overwhelming majority; in the session of 1927 besides being Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, served on Claims and Grievances (Chairman); Finance, Railroads, Militia, Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands, and Redistricting.

WILLIS, DENNIS MARTIN. (Republican). Address: Morgantown, West Virginia. A native of Harrison County; removed to Monongalia in 1920; represented Harrison County in the lower House in 1901. Born at Bridgeport in 1872; attended the public schools, West Virginia Wesleyan Academy, at Buckhannon, and West Virginia University; holds University degrees of A. B., L.L. B., L. L. M.; took special training in law, banking and accounting; is Financial Secretary of the University; taught in that institution many years; after moving to Monongalia represented that county in the House in the sessions of 1921 and 1923; nominated and elected by the Republicans of the Eleventh District in 1924 as their candidate for the State Senate; in the legislative session of 1927 was Chairman of the Committees on Privileges and Elections, Education and Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands, and served, also, on the Judiciary, Finance, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Banks and Corporations and Redistricting.

WOODS, LUTHER EUGENE. (Republican). Address: Welch, West Virginia. One of the Senators from the Sixth District, elected in 1924. A native of Pennsylvania. Born in York County, in that state, January 24th, 1883; educated in the public schools and at Millersville State Normal School; came to West Virginia in 1904 to work for the United States Steel Corporation, at Gary; in 1915 became President of the Central Pocahontas Coal Company, the Crystal Block Coal & Coke Company and the Crystal Block Mining Company; served as President of the Board of Education at Welch and of its Chamber of Commerce; interested in banks, both at Gary and Welch; an active worker in church and civic affairs; a Shriner and Rotarian; in the session of 1927 was Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining and also served on the Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Railroads, Federal Relations, Insurance and Temperance.

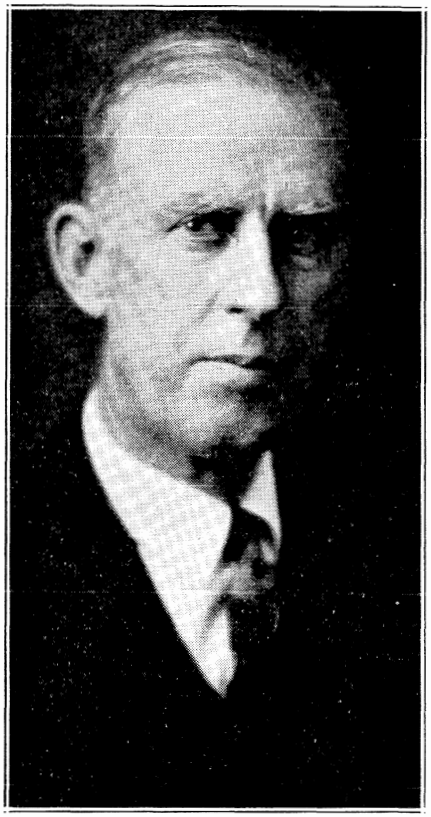
Speaker and Members of the

House of Delegates

VERNON E. JOHNSON
Speaker of the House of Delegates

BIOGRAPHY

VERNON E. JOHNSON, (Republican), Speaker of the House of Delegates. Born at Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, on the 22nd day of May, 1880. Primary education received in the public schools of his native town. Subsequently, he took a course at Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He is now a banker and general insurance agent. Since 1908 he has been President of the Bank of Berkeley Springs. Mr. Johnson served in the legislative sessions of 1911, 1913 and 1915 as the representative in the House of Delegates from Morgan County and was again elected in 1926. He was chosen Speaker of the House, by acclamation, in 1915 and 1927. In 1916 he was Chairman of the School Book Committee, and in 1927 was an ex-officio member of the Legislative Code Committee. During the World War he was Chairman of the Draft Board of Morgan County. In 1920 was one of the Republican presidential electors. Mr. Johnson has filled many important local positions, having served in the Town Council, as one of the Berkeley Springs Park Board and as a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Governor Glasscock appointed him on his staff, as also did Governor Hatfield. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order. As a Speaker he was fair and impartial in his rulings, and his administration was mapped out on lines of rigid economy.

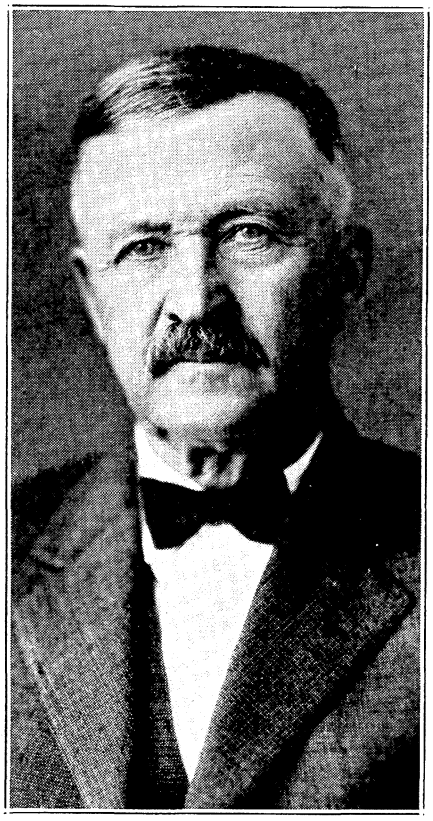


ALEXANDER, HERBERT LEE. (Democrat). Address: Martinsburg, West Virginia. One of the members of the House of Delegates from Berkeley. Born in Jefferson County on the 9th day of August, 1869; early education obtained in private schools; then attended Kable's Academy for Boys; has been engaged for many years in the general insurance business; at one time served as President of the Independent Board of Education of Martinsburg; in the May primary, 1926, was nominated on the Democratic ticket as one of that party's candidates in Berkeley County for the Legislature; at the general election, in November following, had a majority of more than one hundred over the lowest Republican candidate; his first experience in legislative work came with the session of 1927, and the Speaker of the House assigned him to serve on the following standing committees of that body: Judiciary, Insurance and Privileges and Elections.

ALLISON, OSCAR O. (Democrat). Address: Chester, West Virginia. Born on a farm near Chester, Hancock County, March 31st, 1872; educated in country schools; moved to Chester in 1898; engaged in general merchandising five years; is the first Democrat elected to the Legislature from Hancock County since 1908; member of the Democratic State Executive Committee since 1924; many years on the county committee; Deputy Sheriff 1900-1904; Postmaster at Chester several years; director and Cashier of the First National Bank of Chester twenty-two years; also director and Secretary of the Hancock Building & Loan Company for the same period; member of and ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church; is affiliated with the Masons (33rd Degree), Junior Order of U. A. M. and the Knights of Pythias; charter member Chamber of Commerce; in the legislative sessions of 1927 served on the following committees: Judiciary, Banks and Corporations, Labor, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Claims and Grievances.

ANDREWS, HOMER H. (Republican). Address: Whitesville, West Virginia. Delegate from Boone County, serving a second term. Born in Ohio and educated there in private, public, normal and law schools; graduated from a business college; occupation, banker; President and Cashier of the Bank of Whitesville; organized one national bank and two state banks and filled the position of Cashier in six banks; Chairman of House Committee on Banks and Corporations during the sessions of 1925; at the close of that session resigned, following a decision of the Supreme Court affecting his title; the Republicans of Boone County named him again in 1926 as their candidate for the Legislature and at the general election he had a majority of forty-five over his Democratic opponent. In the session of 1927 was again made Chairman of the Committee on Banks and Corporations and a member of the committees on Agriculture and Insurance.

ARMSTRONG, J. RILEY. (Democrat). Address: Moyers, West Virginia. A native of Pendleton County, of Scotch-Irish descent. Born at Sugar Grove on the 10th day of February, 1861, the son of a Confederate soldier; education received in the common schools; occupation, farmer and stock dealer; served as Postmaster at Tressel, West Virginia, for a period of ten years; filled the office of Constable for four years and was twice elected a member of the County Court of Pendleton County; was chosen at the general election of 1926 to represent that county in the House of Delegates and after the organization of the Legislature in January, 1927, was designated by Speaker Johnson to serve on the following standing committetes of the House: Counties and Municipal Corporations, Claims and Grievances, Forestry and Conservation and Medicine and Sanitation.

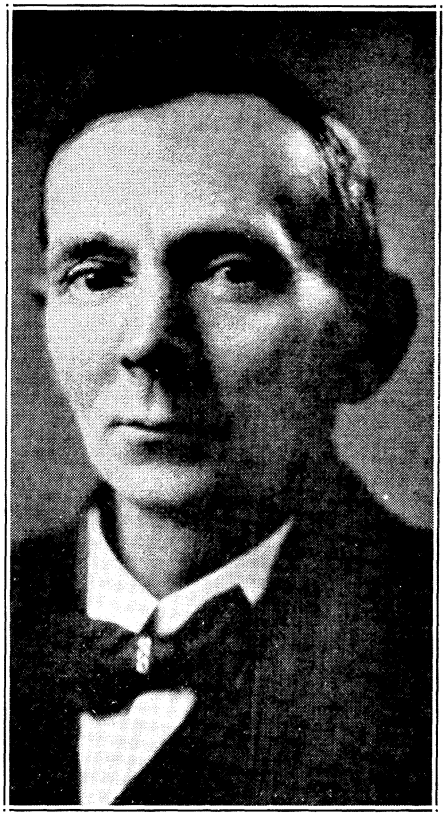


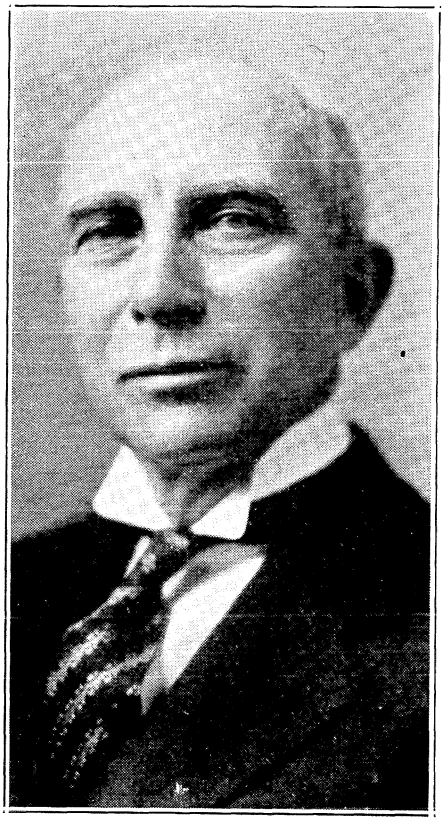
ARNOLD, EUGENE HILL. (Democrat). Address: Elkins, West Virginia. One of the representatives in the House from Randolph who also represented that county during the sessions of 1917 and 1925. In addition to his experience as a legislator has done considerable journalistic work with Washington and Baltimore papers; during the World War enlisted as a private and served overseas, reaching the rank of First Lieutenant; at present, is a practicing attorney and interested in coal production; City Attorney of Elkins two terms; served on the Democratic Congressional Committee of the Second District. Mr. Arnold was born in the city of San Diego, California, June 6, 1890; early education received in the public schools; then attended Davis-Elkins College, graduating with the degree of A. B., Georgetown University, at Washington, and West Virginia University. Committee service 1927: Taxation and Finance, Mines and Mining and Labor.

BARTLETT, HOMER A. (Republican). Address: Fairmont, West Virginia. One of the Republican representatives in the Legislature from Marion County, who also served in the sessions of 1925. Born at Prospect Valley, West Virginia, May 10th, 1870; primary education received in the public schools; later attended Waynesburg College, Pennsylvania; occupation, Public Accountant; received his occupational training at the Walton School of Commerce, Chicago; having been a member of the House of Delegates from Marion County in the last preceding session, the Republicans re-nominated him for that position, and at the general election gave him a safe majority over his highest Democratic opponent; after the Legislature was organized in January, 1927, he was made Chairman of the House Committee on Arts, Science and General Improvements and served, also, on other standing committees of that body, as follows: Banks and Corporations, Roads, Insurance, Federal Relations and State Buildings.

BASHAM, ISAAC EVERETTE. (Republican). Address: Pineville, West Virginia. Born November 5, 1893, in Wyoming County; early education received in the common schools; later took a correspondence course in engineering; commenced general field and office work in 1911; in 1915 resident Road Engineer of Wyoming County; in 1918 employed by United States Government as chief of corps in laying out and construction of Explosive Plant "C" at Nitro; transferred to the operative department as supervisor in the powder finishing department remaining until the close of the World War; returned to Wyoming as Assistant Road Engineer; in 1921 became resident Road Engineer for McDowell County; returned the same year to Wyoming County as County Road Engineer; served until 1926 when appointed to present position of Office Road Engineer; committee service in session of 1927: Federal Relations, Roads, Mines and Mining, Military Affairs and Railroads.

BEARD, REV. CHARLES R. (Republican). Address: Martinsburg, West Virginia. One of the members of the House from Berkeley County, who also served in the sessions of 1915 and 1925. Born November 30, 1878, in Berkeley County; attended the public schools of Martinsburg; learned the trade of a blacksmith and worked at blacksmithing for eighteen years, when he abandoned that occupation for the evangelical field; is a member of the First United Brethren Church of Martinsburg and an ordained minister of that denomination; was married June 17th, 1904, to Miss Elizabeth Robbins, of Hedgesville; in the 1926 primary was renominated by the Republicans of Berkeley County for a seat in the Legislature and at the general election won out with a handsome majority, receiving the highest vote of any legislative candidate; in the session of 1927 was named to serve on the following committees: Prohibition and Temperance, Agriculture, Railroads and Labor.





BREWSTER, JAMES HENRY. (Republican). Address: Weston, West Virginia. A native of Ohio, having been born in the village of Little Hocking, May 23rd, 1869; educated in the public schools; is a lumberman and farmer; elected in 1924 to represent Lewis County in the Legislature and in the sessions of 1925 was Chairman of the House Committee on Taxation and Finance, one of the most important committees of that body; following that session served as a member of the Tax Commission, authorized by the Legislature of 1925, that submitted a voluminous report to the Legislature of 1927; in 1926 was re-nominated by the Republicans of Lewis County for the Legislature and at the general election was re-elected by a majority of over five hundred; in the sessions of 1927 served on the following committees: Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations, Claims and Grievances, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings and Game and Fish.

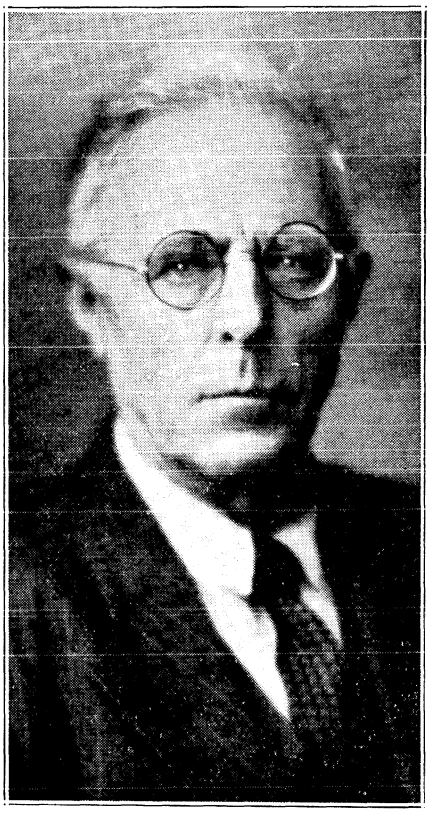
CARTER, SAMUEL T. (Republican). Address: Fayetteville, West Virginia. One of the members of the House of Delegates from Fayette County, elected on the Republican ticket in November, 1926. Mr. Carter was born at Dempsey, in that county, on the 25th day of January, 1866; obtained his education in the public schools; he has filled acceptably the offices of Assessor and County Clerk of his native county and for a time was a Deputy United States Internal Revenue Collector; during the Legislative session of 1927 was assigned by the Speaker of the House to serve on the following standing committees of that body: Taxation and Finance and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

COLE, ROY A. (Republican). Address: Montcalm, West Virginia. One of the members of the House of Delegates from Mercer County. Born at Shawsville, Virginia, April 21st, 1896; received his early education in the public schools of Mercer County, this State, and later attended Concord State Normal School, at Athens, in the same county; taught in the public schools of Mercer for four years; present occupation, funeral director; is a member of the Methodist Church and connected with various Masonic and Knights of Pythias fraternities; at the general election of 1926 was chosen on the Republican ticket as one of the delegates from Mercer in the lower House of the Legislature and in the session of 1927 received the following important standing committee assignments: Elections and Privileges, Medicine and Sanitation, Mines and Mining, Forestry and Conservation, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Federal Relations.

COOPER, WILLIAM C. (Democrat). Address: Webster Springs, West Virginia. Born at Webster Springs on the 12th day of June, 1884; educated in the public schools and summer normals; occupation, printer and insurance agent; elected as a Democratic Senatorial Committeeman from the Tenth District in 1916; was President of the Board of Education of Fork Lick District, Webster County, 1918; clerked in the Assessor's office for two years—1925-1926; was chosen to represent Webster County in the Legislature in 1922; elected again in 1926; during the session of 1927 was assigned to and served on the following committees: Elections and Privileges, Education, Game and Fish, Claims and Grievances and Printing and Contingent Expenses. Mr. Cooper voted for all bills favorable to the small taxpayer and farmer during both of his terms of service in the lower House as the representative from Webster County.

CRAWFORD, DR. CHARLES PRESTON. (Democrat). Address: Elkins, West Virginia. Born at Crawley, Greenbrier County; serving his second term as one of the members of the House from Randolph County; primary education received in the public schools of Greenbrier, followed by work in teachers' training schools; taught for several years in the public schools of his native county; went to Elkins in 1904; since 1910 has been engaged as a veterinarian and also as a dealer in horses; received his professional training in the Detroit Dental and Canadian Veterinarian Colleges; served on the local Board of Health at Elkins; in May, 1926, was renominated by the Democrats of Randolph County as one of their candidates for the Legislature and at the general election was elected by a large majority; in the 1927 session was selected for service on the following House committees: Roads, Penitentiary, Medicine and Sanitation and Insurance.

CROW, WILLIAM F. (Republican). Address: Glen Easton, West Virginia. Born in Marshall County November 23rd, 1865; primary education obtained in rural schools; while pursuing his studies worked on a farm and as a carpenter; afterwards attended West Liberty State Normal School and graduated in the class of 1891; followed teaching for some time and finally was able to graduate at an Eclectic Medical College in 1894; located at Glen Easton, Marshall County, and remained there continuously until 1918 when he entered the World War as a volunteer; received a commission as Captain in the Medical Section and was mustered out of service December 23rd, 1918; in November, 1926, was elected on the Republican ticket to the House of Delegates from Marshall County and during the session of 1927 served on the following committees: Military Affairs, Prohibition and Temperance and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.



CUMMINS, JOHN WILLIAM. (Republican). Address: Wheeling, West Virginia. Born in the city of Wheeling, July 24th, 1881; early education received in the public schools of that city; afterwards attended West Virginia University; profession, lawyer; received his professional training at the Georgetown Law School from which he graduated in 1907 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; was a Referee in Bankruptcy, in Wheeling, 1909-1925; Exalted Ruler of Wheeling Lodge of Elks, 1915-1916; served as Post Commander of Wheeling Post No. 1, American Legion; First Lieutenant in air service, United States Army, 1918-1919; is now a First Lieutenant in the Air Service Reserve Corps; elected to the House of Delegates in 1926 as one of the members from Ohio County; during the session of 1927 was Chairman of the House Committee on Insurance and also served on the Judiciary, Militia, Railroads, Enrolled Bills and Executive Offices and Library.

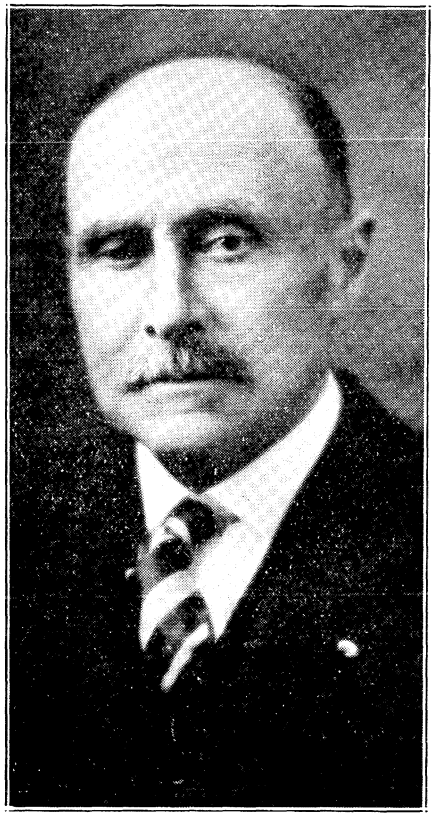
CUSACK, LEE. (Democrat). Address: New Martinsville, West Virginia. One of the delegates from Wetzel. Born in that county on the 26th day of August, 1888; educated in public and summer normal schools; lived on a farm until he entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company as a locomotive fireman; promoted to the position of engineer in 1906, in which service he is still engaged; has served as a member of the New Martinsville City Council and as a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee; is a member of the Masonic Order, and also of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; elected to the Legislature in 1926, and during the sessions of 1927 served on the following standing committees: Privileges and Elections, Penitentiary, Labor and Counties and Municipal Corporations.

DAVIS, CAUDY GEORGE. (Democrat). Address: Yellow Spring, West Virginia. Born at Yellow Spring, Hampshire County, April 30th, 1886; reared on a farm; attended district schools and worked on the farm until twenty-one years old, then attended teachers' training school two terms; taught six terms in the public schools of Hampshire County; filled the office of Justice of the Peace for six years; was Deputy Sheriff of Hampshire County from 1920 to 1925; is a miller by trade and has also devoted considerable attention to land surveying; was the Democratic candidate for member of the House of Delegates from Hampshire County in 1926, and won by a large majority of all the votes cast at the general election; following the organization of the House in January, 1927, was appointed by the Speaker to serve on the following standing committees of that body: Railroads, Penitentiary and Federal Relations.

DEAN, RICHARD MARSH. (Republican). Address, Elk Garden, West Virginia. Born at Old Town, Maryland, July 10th, 1882; comes from the Maryland family of Deans and the Virginia-Maryland family of McLaughlins; received his early education in the public schools of Elk Garden; afterwards attended Teachers Normal School at Keyser, the summer school at the University and a Wheeling business college; was a teacher and principal of graded schools for many years; is now a coal operator, farmer and banker; was first elected to the House from Mineral County to fill a vacancy; was re-elected in 1926 and in the session following, was Chairman of the Committee on Prohibition and Temperance, and a member of the committees on Taxation and Finance, Mines and Mining and Executive Offices and Library.

DE LAWDER, PERRY DAVIS. (Democrat). Address: Lost River, West Virginia. A native of the county he has represented in the lower House for three terms, serving in 1923, 1925 and 1927. Born at Lost River, Hardy County, October 5th, 1870, a descendant of a French soldier of the Revolution who witnessed the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown; occupation, merchant; served as postmaster at Lost River and has been a member of the Democratic County Committee; belongs to Moorefield Lodge No. 29, A. F. & A. M., and Hardy Lodge No. 277, I. O. O. F. Mr. De Lawder's early education was received in the common schools but he subsequently attended Shenandoah Normal College, at Basic City, Virginia, and taught school for ten years. In the legislative session of 1927 he was appointed to serve on the following committees: Elections and Privileges, Agriculture, Game and Fish and Prohibition and Temperance.

DEULEY, JAMES LATIMER. (Republican). Address: Wellsburg, West Virginia. The delegate from Brooke. Born in that county June 5th, 1881; received his primary education in the public schools; later attended West Liberty State Normal School and a Wheeling business college; has been a school teacher, bookkeeper and salesman; conducted rural schools a number of years and was Principal of the Follansbee schools four years; Recorder of the city of Follansbee; Deputy Sheriff of Brooke county four years; legislative clerk in 1917; represented Brooke county in the lower house in 1921; elected again in 1924 and during the sessions of 1925 was Chairman of the Committee on Education; in 1926 was renominated for the lower House; at the general election had a majority of over 700; Chairman of the Committee on Game and Fish in 1927; served also on other committees as follows: Education, Counties and Municipal Corporations and Printing and Contingent Expenses.



DICKSON, CLARENCE FARNSWORTH. (Democrat). Address: Organ Cave, West Virginia. Born on Second Creek, Monroe county, July 19th, 1864; early education received in the public schools; subsequently attended Washington and Lee University but had to abandon a college course on account of defective eyesight; his great-grandfather was one of the old pioneers and in 1765 settled on the place that is now owned by the subject of this sketch. Mr. Dickson is a prominent farmer and stock raiser and claims to be the first one of the family to run for a political office; in 1926 was nominated on the Democratic ticket in Monroe county for the House of Delegates and elected by a safe majority; for more than twenty years has been a Director of the First National Bank of Ronceverte; in the session of 1927, served on the following House committees: Roads, Agriculture, Military Affairs, Railroads and Federal Relations.

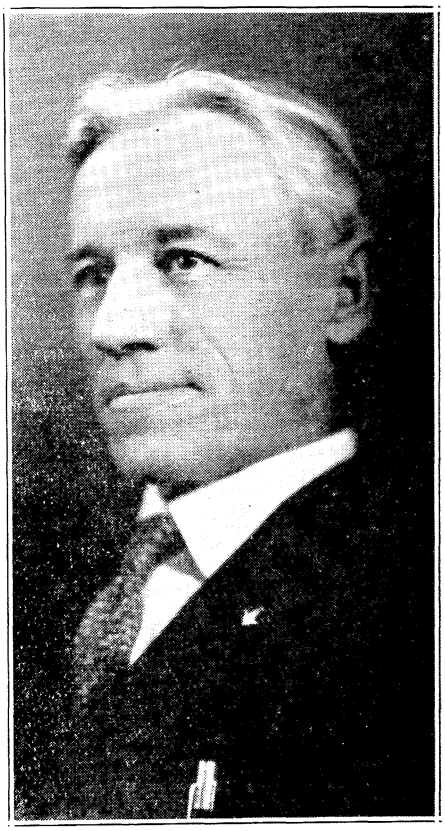
DOAK, LAWRENCE RANDALL. (Democrat). Address: West Union, West Virginia. Born in Ritchie county, September 5th, 1890; early education received in the public schools; afterwards attended Valparaiso University, Bethany College and the Biblical Seminary of New York; holds A. M., A. B., and B. D. degrees from Bethany College; is a Minister of the Gospel; taught four years in public and high schools before entering the ministry; has held pastorates at New Martinsville, West Virginia, and at Steubenville and Akron, Ohio; at the time of the preparation of this sketch had held a four years' pastorate at West Union; elected to the lower House from Doddridge county, on the Democratic ticket, in 1926, by a majority of 238, overcoming a normal Republican majority of about 1500; in the session of 1927 his committee appointments were as follows: Taxation and Finance, Education, Prohibition and Temperance and Game and Fish.

DORSEY, E. DALTON. (Republican). Address: Richwood, West Virginia. A native of Nicholas, having been born at Fowlers Knob, in that county, June 1st, 1881; educated in the rural schools and Summersville Normal; spent two years of early life on the plains of North Dakota, nine years as a grocery salesman, and thirteen years in general merchandising at Richwood; was Vice-President of the Burnsville Grocery Company and Vice-President and member of the Board of Directors of the Citizens Bank of Richwood; always has been an ardent Methodist; President of Board of Trustees that built the best church in Nicholas county; is at present supporting two ministers in foreign mission work—one in China and one in Japan; was a Sunday School Superintendent for three years and has always been a supporter of prohibition; standing committee assignments in the Legislative sessions of 1927: Roads, Insurance, Re-districting and Forestry and Conservation.

DOWNS, BERT E. (Republican). Address: Welch, West Virginia. One of the members of the lower House from McDowell county. Born at Greenup, Kentucky, January 29th, 1879; early education received in Greenup common and high schools; afterwards attended Ohio Northern University at Ada; occupation, pharmacist; a member of the State Board of Pharmacy 1913-1923; President of the Board in 1921; President of the Welch Rotary Club 1923-4; President of the Boy Scouts Council for McDowell county, 1925-1926; in the primary of 1926 was named as one of the candidates on the Republican ticket for the House of Delegates from McDowell county and at the general election received next to the highest vote of any candidate on the ticket; after the organization of the House in 1927 was designated by the Speaker to serve on the following standing committees: Rules, Education, Roads and Military Affairs.

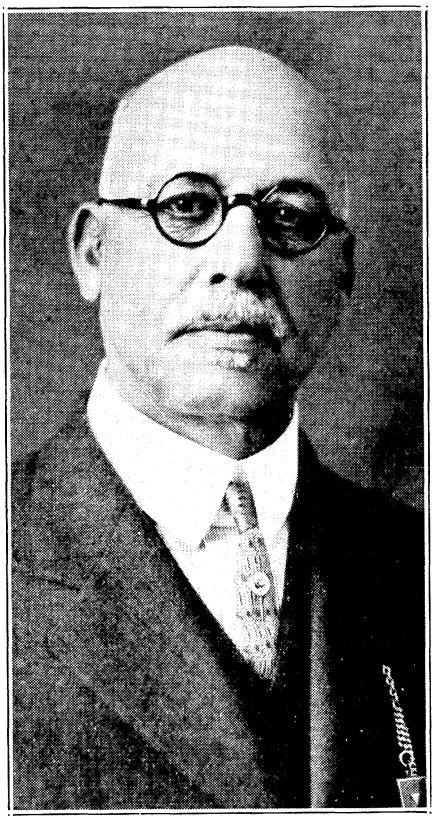
DYE, GEORGE W. (Democrat). Address: Parkersburg, West Virginia. One of the representatives in the House from Wood county, who also served during the sessions of 1923 and 1925. Mr. Dye is a native of Wood county having been born at Rockport in 1864; reared on a farm; attended the public schools until he was seventeen years of age; left the farm when he attained his majority and was employed on public works; married at twenty-three; has lived in Wood county all his life; in 1908 was elected to the office of Constable, which he filled for four years; was a travelling salesman for a wholesale grocery house four years; is now interested in general merchandising and real estate; in the legislative sessions of 1927 served on standing committees of the House as follows: Federal Relations, Military Affairs, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Medicine and Sanitation and Redistricting.

EASTON, JOHN BERTRAM. (Republican). Address: Williamstown, West Virginia. One of the Republican members of the House from the county of Wood. Born in Allegheny county, Pennsylvania, September 26, 1880; educated in common and city schools; is a glass worker who has been employed in many cities over the country; served in the City Council of Williamstown and in many offices of trust in the American Flint Glass Workers Union, including chairmanship of the Executive Board for four years; this Board met the manufacturers, made working rules, wage agreements and adjusted disputes; is now serving his fourth term as President of the West Virginia Federation of Labor; during the legislative session of 1927 was a member of the Special Committee to Investigate the Workmen's Compensation Fund; also was assigned to the following other committees of the House: Labor (Chairman), Insurance, State Boundaries, Agriculture, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Printing and Contingent Expenses.



EMBLETON, ROBERT T. (Republican). Address: Hartford, West Virginia. One of the representatives from Mason county, now serving his third term as a member of the House, his former service covering the sessions of 1907 and 1925. Born at Hartford, Mason county; educated there in the public schools; now engaged as a fire insurance agent and in the mercantile business; served three terms as Mayor of Hartford and several terms in its council; left school at an early age to work in the mines, and while so employed attended night school and tried to keep abreast of the times by study and reading, paying especial attention to works on social and industrial questions; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of Masonic and K. of P. lodges; in the sessions of 1927 served on the following committees: Claims and Grievances, Insurance, Penitentiary, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Labor.

FLETCHER, HARRY G. (Republican). Address: Fairmont, West Virginia. One of three Republicans representing Marion county in the lower House of the present Legislature. Mr. Fletcher was born in the town of Mannington, Marion county, in 1868; education obtained in the public schools of Shinnston, Harrison county; occupation, conductor, employed at present on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad; in the primary election of May, 1926, was named as one of the candidates on the Republican ticket for the Legislature from Marion county and at the general election received the highest vote of any Republican candidate for that office, having a majority of nearly six hundred over his highest Democratic opponent; following the organization of the House of Delegates in January, 1927, was assigned to serve on the following important standing committees of that body: Counties and Municipal Corporations, Arts, Science and General Improvements, Railroads and Redistricting.



GARTEN, CHARLES ERNEST. (Republican). Address: Hinton, West Virginia. Born in Hinton, December 15th, 1893; early education received in rural schools; afterwards attended Alderson Baptist Academy, Law Department University of Richmond, and Louisville Theological Seminary; reared by his grandfather on a plantation fourteen miles from Hinton until he reached the age of sixteen; after that worked at Hinton as a delivery boy for several months, then entered Alderson Baptist Academy and worked his way through that institution; at nineteen was ordained a minister in the Missionary Baptist Church; held small churches around Richmond while in the University; later did mission work in Fayette and Logan counties; held a pastorate at Asheville, North Carolina; retired from the ministry owing to failing health; is now sales manager of the Gay Coal and Coke Company; committee assignments, 1927 legislative sessions: Elections and Privileges, (Chairman), Judiciary, Railroads, Counties and Municipal Corporations and Forestry and Conservation.

FOGLE, REV. CHARLES E. (Republican). Address: St. Marys, West Virginia. The representative from Pleasants in the lower House. Born in Belmont county, Ohio, September 20th, 1926; education received in the public schools; six years Chief of Police of Barnesville, Ohio; also served as a Constable in Warren Township, same county, and as local Deputy Sheriff; taught school eleven years; is now a minister of the Gospel; he with two brothers was reared by a widowed mother and all the sons became ministers; as Chief of Police of Barnesville destroyed hundreds of gallons of "booze"; was known as the "Carrie Nation of Barnesville"; the town at that time had the reputation of being one of the worst in eastern Ohio; since then it has surrendered that distinction; resides now in St. Marys; committee assignments in 1927: Roads, Prohibition and Temperance; Claims and Grievances, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Penitentiary.

GARVIN, RAY WARD. (Democrat). Address: Clarksburg, West Virginia. The only Democrat elected to the House of Delegates from Harrison county in 1926, and one of two members who did not introduce a bill in the 1927 session. A native of Iowa, having been born at Kirkville, in that state, April 9th, 1896; received his education in the public schools; a journalist by profession; has been employed as a printer on several state newspapers and was on the editorial staff of the Clarksburg Exponent for seven years; served as one of the members of the House from Harrison county in 1923; is a member of the Masonic order and also of the Elks, Lions and International Typographical Union; during the session of 1927 was assigned to House committees as follows: Judiciary, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Military Affairs, Printing, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations, Railroads and Enrolled Bills.

GAY, HARRY SAMUEL. (Republican). Address: Mount Gay, West Virginia. The first Republican elected from Logan county to the House. Born at Lykens, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1899; early education received in the public and high schools of Shamokin; later attended Lehigh University, graduating in 1910 with the degree of Engineer of Mines; general manager and Superintendent of the Gay Coal & Coke Company; of the third generation in his family to follow coal mining; his grandfather, who was largely interested in the anthracite fields, came to West Virginia to open the Turkey Gap Coal & Coke Company's plant in the Pocahontas field; in the 1927 session Mr. Harry Gay had the following committee assignments: Mines and Mining, (Chairman), Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations and Game and Fish. Is a member of Sigma Nu college fraternity, the Elks, and various Masonic orders; also of the American Institute of Mining Engineers and Logan Presbyterian Church.

GOODE, MADISON D. (Democrat). Address: Griffithsville, West Virginia. Serving his fourth term as a member of the lower House from Lincoln county; other service covered by the sessions of 1911, 1913 and 1923. Mr. Goode was born at Rocky Mount, Virginia, November 17, 1867; early education received in the common schools of West Virginia and at county normal schools which were in vogue before the establishment of high schools; taught school in Lincoln and adjoining counties fourteen years consecutively; is now a farmer and merchant, raises cattle and hogs on his farm, and has yet about seventy-five acres of virgin forest of poplar and oak abounding in small game; served two terms as jury commissioner of Lincoln county; in the legislative session of 1927 served on the following standing committees: Insurance, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Penitentiary, Prohibition and Temperance and Federal Relations.

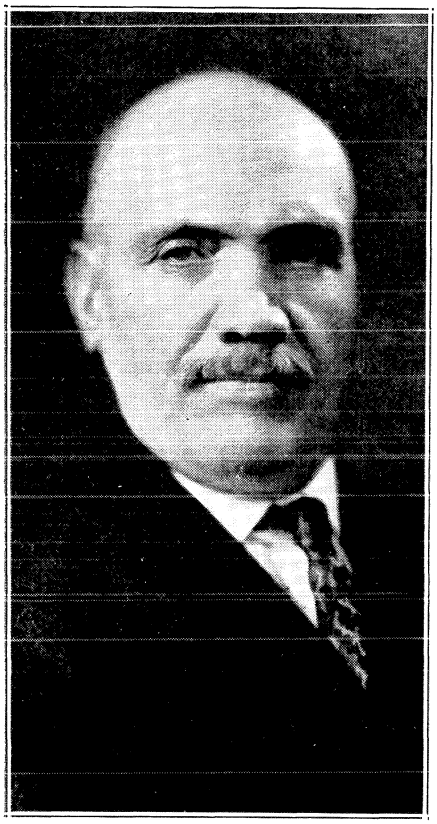
GROSS, SAMUEL WELLINGTON. (Democrat). Address: Thomas, West Virginia. Elected to the Legislature from a Republican county. Born at Thornton, Taylor county, November 14th, 1875; primary education received in the public schools; later earned two certificates from the International Correspondence School of Scranton, Pennsylvania; is employed as a locomotive engineer; served as a Councilman in the city of Thomas; is affiliated with the York Rite Masonic bodies; member of Osiris Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Wheeling, and also a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; in the primary election of 1926 was nominated on the Democratic ticket as that party's candidate for the Legislature in Tucker county and at the general election had a majority of twenty-four over his Republican opponent. In the legislative session of 1927 was a member of the following standing committees: Labor, Forestry and Conservation, Penitentiary and Federal Relations.

GUIHER, JAMES MORFORD. (Republican). Address: Clarksburg, West Virginia. Born in Smithfield, Pennsylvania, January 31, 1897; early education received in the graded and high schools; academic education pursued at West Virginia University, (from which he holds the degree of A. B.,) George Washington University and Harvard Law School, where he received his professional training and from which he holds the degree of Bachelor of Laws, graduating in 1922; is a practicing attorney in the city of Clarksburg; member of Phi Beta Kappa, honorary fraternity; served in the United States Army overseas during the World War as First Lieutenant, 316th Infantry; severely wounded, in action, from machine gun fire, near Consenvoye, Meuses, France, November 5th, 1918; remained in Army hospitals recovering from wounds until July 31st, 1920; elected to the House from Harrison county in 1926; committee assignments in 1927: Judiciary, Military Affairs, State Boundaries and Executive Offices and Library.

HALL, JOHN SMITH. (Democrat). Address: Williamson, West Virginia. Serving his fourth term as a member of the House from Mingo county, having previously served in the sessions of 1921, 1923, and 1925. Born March 26, 1883, in the village of Canterbury, then in Logan county; early education obtained in the public schools; later attended Concord State Normal; taught rural schools seven years; devoted two years to the lumber business; in 1905 entered the employ of the Norfolk and Western Railroad and remained with that company until 1913, when he resigned; served as City Clerk and City Collector of Williamson and as Office Deputy Sheriff of Mingo; in recognition of his long and eminent service in the House was renominated in 1926 and reelected by a majority of nearly three hundred; in the session of 1927 served on the following committees: Taxation and Finance, Mines and Mining, Railroads and Rules.

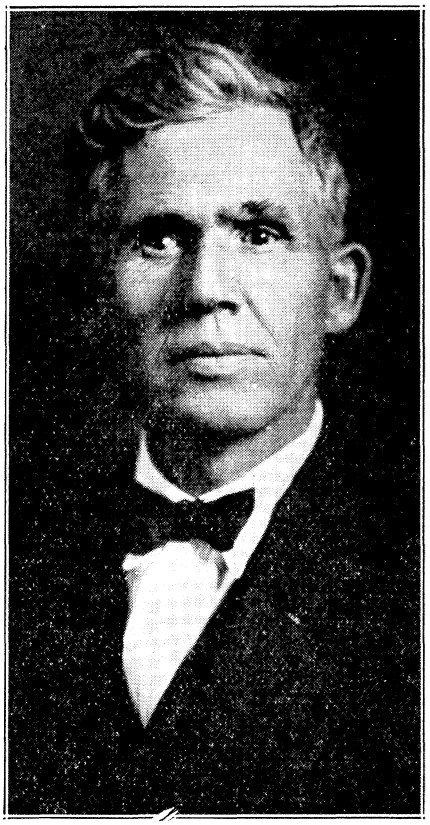
HALSTEAD, CHARLES B. (Republican). Address: South Charleston, West Virginia. Born at Frame, Kanawha county; attended the public schools of that village and Charleston; went to Marshall College where he graduated in the Science Department in June, 1910; entered the mercantile business in the Roane county oil fields and remained there until 1917, when he went to Mount Hope, Fayette county, and co-operated in the organiaztion of the First National Bank of Mount Hope; was one of its directors, beginning in 1917; enlisted in the United States Marine Corps in 1918; honorably discharged in February, 1919; is now a hardware dealer in South Charleston; served as Mayor of that city two years; elected to the House from Kanawha county in 1926; committee assignments session of 1927: Military Affairs, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Roads, Executive Offices and Library and State Boundaries; is a member of the Elks, Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

HARPER, EBENEZER HOWARD. (Republican). Deceased. While serving his third term as one of the Republican members of the Legislature from McDowell county, Mr. Harper met with an accident that necessitated the amputation of his right leg. After a lingering illness, he died on the 22nd day of December, 1927, in a Huntington hospital. He was one of the leading men of the negro race in the state. Born at Tazewell Court House, Virginia, August 4, 1864; received his primary education in the free schools of Tazewell county; afterwards attended the Virginia Normal Collegiate Institute, at Petersburg, Virginia; was a lawyer, farmer and dealer in real estate; received his professional training at Howard University, Washington, D. C., from which he graduated in June, 1899; Republican State Committeeman, 1912-1916; McDowell County Committeeman, 1920-1924; served in the legislative sessions of 1917, 1925 and 1927.



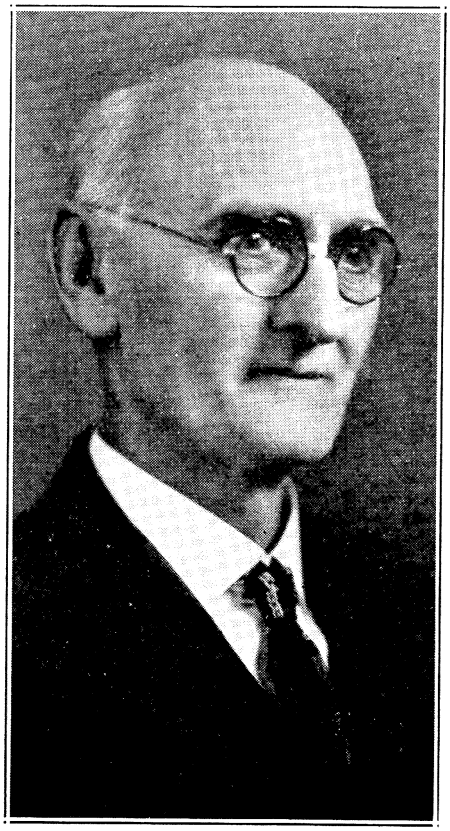
HARPER, MRS. MINNIE BUCKINGHAM. (Republican). Address: Keystone, West Virginia. Born in the town of Winfield, Putnam county, West Virginia, on the 15th day of May, 1886; education obtained in the public schools of West Virginia; appointed by Governor Howard M. Gore, January 10th, 1928, to fill the unexpired term of her late husband, E. Howard Harper, member of the House of Delegates from McDowell county. Mrs. Harper was unanimously recommended by the McDowell County Republican Executive Committee, and is the first woman of the Negro race to become a member of a legislative body in the United States.

HARRISON, MARCUS M. (Republican). Address: Confidence, West Virginia. Born near Liberty Post Office, Putnam county, February 28, 1873; attended the public schools; then became a miner in the coal fields of Putnam county and has followed that occupation for thirty years, during which time he also did considerable farming and stock raising; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; belongs to the I. O. O. F.; has been a member of the United Mine Workers since 1891; has taken an active part in county affairs and is a lifelong Republican; always tries to put the welfare of his county and state above any personal desires; was appointed by Governor Gore to inspect the battlefield of Droop Mountain; elected to the House of Delegates from Putnam county in 1926; in the legislative session following served on House committees on Agriculaure, Redistricting, Forestry and Conservation and Forfeited and Unappropriated Land.



HARTIGAN, JAMES WILLIAM. (Republican). Address: Weston, West Virginia. Late a delegate from Monongalia county; now Superintendent of Weston State Hospital. Born in Lexington, Virginia, April 19th, 1863; attended the public schools of Piedmont, West Virginia, and Cumberland, Maryland; academic education obtained at West Virginia University, (A. M.,) professional training at Bellevue Hospital Medical College (M. D.,) Medical Department of the University of Wooster (M. D.,) Ohio Western Reserve College, Johns Hopkins and College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore; Professor Biology and Microscopist, State University; established first hospital in Monongalia county; Captain Medical Corps, 25th General Hospital, World War; qualified as administrative and staff officer in field service, Army Service School, Fort Leavenworth; Lieutenant Colonel, M. V. Emergency Service; committee service legislative sessions of 1927; Medicine and Sanitation, Mines and Mining, Agriculture, Taxation and Finance and Education.

HARVEY, REV. L. T. (Democrat). Address: Sutton, West Virginia. One of the delegates from Braxton county who has had extensive legislative experience, having served as a member of the House in the sessions of 1917, 1919, 1923 and 1925. Born in Doddridge county in 1875; obtained his education in district and select schools, supplemented by work at Glenville State Normal and a correspondence course in theology; taught school several years; is a minister but devotes much of his time to farming; Moderator of Elk Valley Baptist Association seven sessions; in 1927 served on the following committees: Judiciary, Prohibition and Temperance, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings; actively interested in furthering completion of Roads 4, 5 and 13, the enactment of sane prohibition laws and an equitable and just tax law.

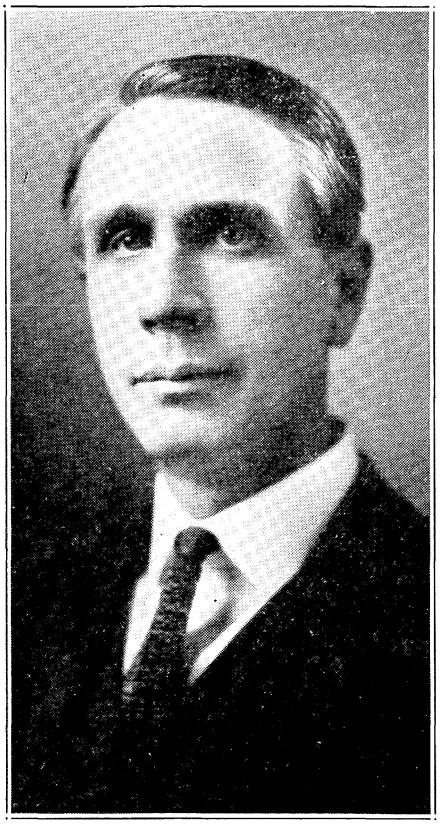


HAYS, REV. JOHN MARTIN. (Democrat). Address: Glenville, West Virginia. A direct descendant from Stonewall Jackson's family. Born at Weston, Lewis county, then in the state of Virginia, August 3, 1861; received his education in the public schools; although he never obtained a degree from any university or college, has been a life-long student and spent much of his time in reading and study; is a typical self-made man; served in the lower House in 1925 as the representative from Gilmer county; at the primary of May, 1926, was again named on the Democratic ticket as that party's choice for the position and re-elected over his Republican opponent by a majority of 828; after the organization of the House in January, 1927, was selected to serve on the following committees: Military Affairs, Prohibition and Temperance, Education and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

HEABERLIN, CHARLES L. (Republican). Address: Charleston, West Virginia. One of the delegates from Raleigh who served, also, in the sessions of 1917 and 1925. Mr. Heaberlin is a native of Tennessee; born in Hancock county, in that state, February 12th, 1883; shortly afterward the family moved to Wise county, Virginia, where he received his education in common and high schools; came to West Virginia in 1900 and worked several years in coal mines; engaged in the insurance business at Beckley, where he was Vice-President and General Manager of the Home Insurance Agency; re-elected to the Legislature in 1926; in the session of 1927 served as Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Finance and on other committees, as follows: Claims and Grievances, Railroads and Insurance; resigned June 11th, 1927, to accept the position of Compensation Commissioner under Governor Gore.

HOUCHINS, DR. JOHN C. (Republican). Address: Northfork, West Virginia. A native of this state. Born June 20th, 1892; educated in rural schools, Concord State Normal, Athens, Mercer county, Valparaiso University, Indiana, and the Central University of Kentucky, from the latter of which he was graduated; is a dentist; professional training received in the Louisville College of Dental Surgery; is a member of all branches of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Elks and the Kiwanis Club of Internationalists; served as an officer in the World War; in the 1926 primary was chosen as one of the Republican candidates for the lower House from McDowell county; elected the following November by a handsome majority; had the following committee assignments in session of 1927: Taxation and Finance, Military Affairs, Claims and Grievances, Game and Fish, Forestry and Conservation and Enrolled Bills.

HULL, DR. GEORGE F. (Republican). Address: Durbin, West Virginia. Representative from Pocahontas county. Born on a farm near Hightown, Highland county, Virginia, December 1st, 1879; primary education received in the public schools; later attended Kenmore High School and Randolph-Macon College; entered the Medical Department of the University of Virginia in 1900 and graduated in 1905; was a member of the Virginia Football Team, 1902-3-4; in 1907 located at Durbin to practice his profession as a physician and surgeon; has filled the following positions in connection with his profession: Surgeon for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, County Health Officer and Chairman of the Draft Board during the World War; elected to the House of Delegates in 1926; in the sessions of 1927 was Chairman of the Committee on Redistricting, and a member of the committees on Medicine and Sanitation, Game and Fish, Banks and Corporations and Claims and Grievances.



HUNDLEY, J. HOWARD. (Republican). Address: Charleston, West Virginia. Born in Greenbrier county, January 20th, 1882; early education received in the home schools; later entered Marshall College where he graduated in 1905; is a lawyer by profession; admitted to the bar in 1909; located in the city of Charleston; received his professional training in the law school of West Virginia University; is a member of the Baptist Church, a 32nd Degree Scottish Rite Mason and a Knight of Pythias; member of the Charleston Bar Association and West Virginia Bar Association; served as one of the Republican members from Kanawha county in the Legislature of 1925; was renominated in 1926 and again successful at the general election; during the session of 1927 was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House and a member of the committees on Elections and Privileges and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

HYLBERT, ROY. (Republican). Address: Ravenswood, West Virginia. One of the members of the House from Jackson county, who led his ticket at the November, 1926, election. Born at Reedy, Roane county, August 27th, 1886; educated in the public schools; has always been a staunch Republican from an old and highly respected Roane county family; much of his life has been spent in a dry goods store; engaged in mercantile work at Aberdeen, South Dakota, and later at Ravenswood, West Virginia; member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and active in the work of that denomination; has also been an active worker in the prohibition cause; District Deputy of the Modern Woodmen of America, a fraternal insurance society; after the organization of the House in 1927 was appointed to serve on the following committees: Roads, Insurance, Railroads, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Redistricting, which brought him his first experience in public service.

JIVIDEN, DR. CECIL MORRIS. (Republican). Address: Charleston, West Virginia. Born at Philoah, Putnam county, November 19th, 1896; education received in the country schools until he was ten years of age when the family moved to Hartford, Mason county, where he attended the public schools; graduated from Mason High School, Mason City, in 1916; worked his way through the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, at Cincinnati, from which institution he graduated in 1918, with honors; was President of the graduating class and the recipient of a medal for scholarship or highest average; practices his profession in the city of Charleston; elected to the House on the Republican ticket as one of the delegates from Kanawha county in 1926; after the organization of the Legislature in 1927 was appointed to serve on the following committees: Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, (Chairman), Education, Railroads, and Redistricting.

KEATLEY, EDWARD MINER. (Republican). Address: Charleston, West Virginia. One of the delegates from Kanawha who was honored in 1925 by being elected Speaker of the House. Born in Barton, Tioga county, New York, May 12th, 1868; educated in public and academic schools; practiced his profession as a mining engineer for several years, in the employ of coal companies in Pennsylvania and with the State Geological Survey; came to West Virginia in 1890 in the employ of J. P. Morgan & Company; engaged in prospecting and surveying large tracts of land in Raleigh and Wyoming counties; later was employed by various companies in the Pocahontas field; studied and practiced law; assistant to Attorney General Rucker during his term of office; clerk of the United States District Court, Southern District, nearly seventeen years; in the session of 1927 served on the Judiciary, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, State Boundaries and Rules Committees.

KENDALL, NORMAN F. (Democrat). Address: Grafton, West Virginia. Born on a farm near Mannington, West Virginia; educated in the public and normal schools of the state, teaching later, in those schools; principal and assistant superintendent of the Industrial School for Boys at Pruntytown; Principal of the Grafton Schools; member of the Board of Education of Grafton for six years; Mayor of Fetterman two terms; edited the Salem Express and Harrison County Herald; represented the West Virginia Conference of the M. E. Church in General Conference; President, Grafton Chamber of Commerce; Vice-President and Cashier of the Taylor County Bank; a member of Masonic and Odd Fellows lodges; elected to the House from Taylor county in 1926; in the session following served on the committees on Roads, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Forestry and Conservation and on the Conference Committee on Road Bill; is a member and Secretary of the Droop Mountain Battle Field Association.

KNABENSHUE, EDWARD HANSON. (Republican). Address: Buckhannon, West Virginia. Born in Barbour county, April 14th, 1871; primary education received in rural schools; academic education at the Wesleyan College, West Virginia University, Marietta College and Chicago University; is President and General Manager of the Buckhannon Oil Company; served as County Superintendent of Schools for Upshur county; was Principal of the Clay County High School for a time and Superintendent of Schools at Weston, Belington and Webster Springs; also taught in Parkersburg High School, the California, Pennsylvania Normal School; is a member of the Masonic lodge and of the Buckhannon Rotary Club; chosen in 1926 to represent Upshur county in the lower House; in the session of 1927, was Chairman of the Committee on Education, and served, also, on other House standing committees as follows: Game and Fish, Forfeited and Unappropriated Land, Claims and Grievances and Redistricting.

KYLE, KARL BYRON. (Republican). Address: Clarksburg, West Virginia. One of the members of the House from Harrison county. Born in the city of Clarksburg May 29th, 1897; early education received in the public schools; subsequently attended West Virginia University; is an attorney at law; obtained his legal education in the Law Department of the State University from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law; has served as a member of the Council of the city of Clarksburg; in the primary of 1926, was named on the Republican ticket as one of that party's candidates to represent Harrison county in the lower House; was elected in November following; during the session of 1927 served on the following House standing committees: Judiciary, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Re-districting, Medicine and Sanitation, Penitentiary and State Boundaries; was Chairman of the last named committee.

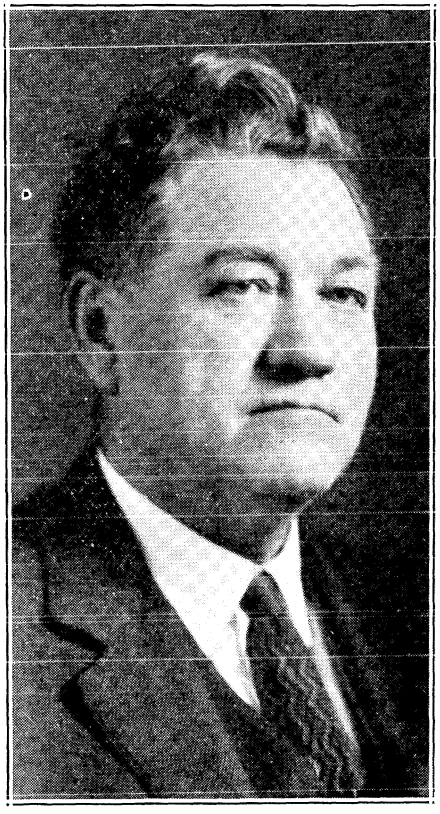
LANTZ, LEWIS EDWIN. (Democrat). Address: Jacksonburg, West Virginia. One of the representatives in the House from Wetzel county, which he also represented in the sessions of 1919 and 1921. Descended from a long line of successful farmers and stock raisers; educated in common and select schools; entered the mercantile business as a young man; engaged in oil and gas production commencing in 1905; is now interested in farming, merchandising, banking and oil and gas; is a Knight Templar, 32nd Degree Mason, and Shriner; member of the United States Chamber of Commerce; owns a life membership in the Federal Good Roads Association; has always taken an active part in politics, serving for years on the Democratic State and county committees; was postmaster under Grover Cleveland; in the legislative session of 1927 served on the following House committees: Banks and Corporations, Roads, Game and Fish and Forfeited and Unappropriated Land.

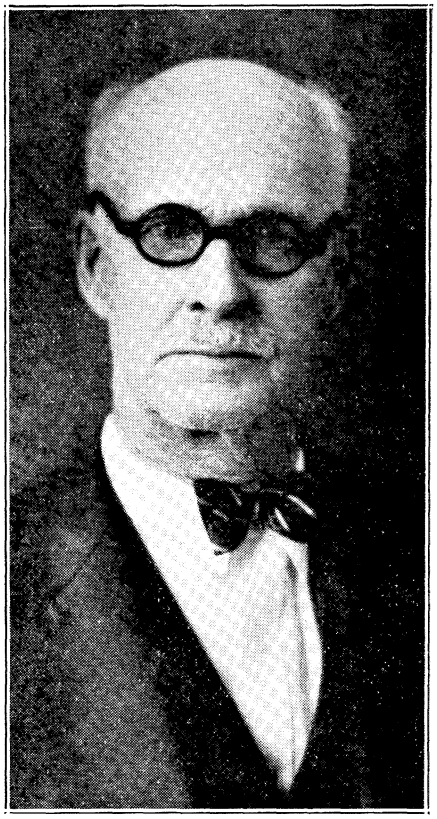
LAWTON, WILLIAM D. (Republican). Address: Gauley Bridge, West Virginia. One of the members of the House of Delegates from Fayette county. Born in the state of Pennsylvania, May 15th, 1900; early education received in the Sunbury and Carlisle graded and high schools; later attended Conway Hall Prep, at Carlisle, and the Dickinson School of Law, being a member of the class of 1921; is now a representative of one of the leading automobile manufacturers of the country, located at Gauley Bridge; in the primary election of 1926 was named by the Republicans as one of their candidates from Fayette county for the Legislature; at the general election had a majority of more than 800 over his highest Democratic opponent; following the organization of the House in January, 1927, was appointed to serve on the following committees: Mines and Mining, Banks and Corporations, Labor and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

LOCKHART, DR. RALPH R. (Democrat). Address: Clay, West Virginia. Born in the village of Looneyville, Roane county, October 16th, 1893; early education received in the public schools of that county; adopted dentistry as a profession after having graduated from the Cincinnati College of Dental Surgery; has practiced his profession for thirteen years in Clay county; Mayor of the town of Clay two terms; during his incumbency rendered great service in putting over a bond issue for the purpose of sewering the town and paving its streets; in 1925 received the Democratic nomination in the primary for the House of Delegates and was successful at the general election; in 1926 was re-nominated by his party and re-elected; in the session of 1927 was appointed by the Speaker of the House to serve on the committees on Banks and Corporations, Insurance, Redistricting and State Boundaries.

LONG, PAUL WALKER. (Democrat). Address: Huntington, West Virginia. Born in Huntington October 20th, 1896; primary education received in the public and high schools; later attended Cornell University and graduated there; completed a course in the Air Service of the United States Navy at Seattle, Washington; stationed for a time at San Diego, California; is now one of the editors of the Huntington Advertiser; the paper is Democratic in politics, has a wide circulation and under the able management of J. H. Long & Sons has wielded a potent influence in Cabell county politics. Mr. Walker Long was elected to the House on the Democratic ticket in 1926, receiving the highest vote of any candidate on the ticket; in the session of 1927 served on the committees on Taxation and Finance, Executive Offices and Library and State Boundaries; was also a member of the Joint Committee on the Budget Bill.

MARCUM, JAMES OVERTON. (Democrat). Address: Ceredo, West Virginia. A native of Virginia, having been born in Smith county, in that state, October 17th, 1865; early education received in the public schools of Louisa, Kentucky, and in Professor Taylor McClure's subscription school at Wayne, West Virginia; studied law under his father; admitted to practice in 1894; served as mayor of Ceredo; for several years was a member of the Democratic State Committee; is a member of the Congregational Church; belongs to Lodge No. 32, A. F. & A. M., a 32nd Degree Mason, a member of Beni Kedem A. A. O. N. M. S., of Charleston; holds membership in the Huntington Chamber of Commerce and its Rotary Club; represented Wayne county in the Legislature of 1925; re-nominated and re-elected in 1926; committee assignments, 1927: Executive Offices and Library, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Mines and Mining, Railroads and Labor.





MATHEWS, HAROLD SCHUYLER. (Republican). Address: Charleston, West Virginia. Born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 1st, 1882; primary education received in the public schools of that city; later attended Drexell Institute, of Philadelphia; served four terms as Councilman - at - Large in Charleston; Treasurer of the Republican Executive Committee of Kanawha county several years; Past Exalted Ruler of the Charleston Lodge No. 202, B. P. O. E.; at present is Treasurer of the Mathews Storage and Transfer Company; was one of the Republican members of the Legislature from Kanawha county in 1925; re-elected in 1926; during the session of 1927 was particularly interested in the passage of what was known as the "Probation System Bill," introduced by himself and passed by both Houses; during the same session was Chairman—on the part of the House—of the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills and a member of the committees on Taxation and Finance and Penitentiary.

MASSIE, THOMAS KELLY. (Republican). Address: Princeton, West Virginia. Nominated for the House against his protest by the Republicans of Mercer; elected by the people, irrespective of political affiliations, they deeming him "safely dependable". Born in Mercer county, then in Virginia, July 23, 1852; educated in the rural schools; taught fifteen terms of country schools; from May, 1878, to October, 1880, edited the "Greenback Banner," a newspaper published at Princeton; in 1879 received a complimentary vote for United States Senator from Greenback members of the Legislature; served as Deputy United States Marshal in Harrison administration; connected with the Department of Agriculture since 1912 as Inspector of Honey Bees and Instructor in Horticulture; organized the State Bee Keepers' Association in 1917; President of it ever since; in the legislative session of 1927 was Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, and also served on Prohibition and Temperance and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

McCOLLOCH, MILTON. (Republican). Address: Wheeling, West Virginia, R. 1. One of the representatives from Ohio county, of which he is a native. Born at Short Creek, June 29th, 1874; comes from an old pioneer family; received his preliminary education in the public schools; then attended West Liberty State Normal School, graduating from that institution in the class of 1893; for many years was a prominent and successful farmer, but is now retired; is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and a member of the Eastern Star and Golden Links; is a Republican of the old school whose popularity at home is evidenced by his service in the Legislature; was a member of the House in the sessions of 1921 and 1925; re-elected in 1926; in the session of 1927 served on the following committees: Elections and Privileges, Insurance, Forestry and Conservation, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Mines and Mining.

McPHERSON, W. L. (Republican). Address: Parkersburg, West Virginia, R. D. A man of large legislative experience, having four times represented Wood county in the lower House, viz: 1919, 1921, 1925 and 1927. Born in Wood county, five miles from Parkersburg, January 7th, 1872; raised on a farm; early education received in Parkersburg Independent District Schools; then attended various select schools and state normals; vacation periods spent in normal training, farming and industrial pursuits; much of his life has been devoted to teaching and extension work, most of it being done in his home schools; Secretary of the Board of Education, Union district, Wood county, twelve years; in 1926 was for the fourth time elected to serve Wood county in the lower House and in the session of 1927 his committee assignments were as follows: Education, Redistricting, Military Affairs, Railroads, Counties and Municipal Corporations and Elections and Privileges.

MITCHELL, S. P. (Republican). Address: Kingwood, West Virginia. Born at Rock Camp, Monroe county, March 11th, 1879; early training received in the public schools; then attended West Virginia University where he studied law; also spent a short time at Columbia University; is now located at Kingwood practicing law; married Miss Myrtle Lowe, of Summers county; is the father of four children; is a firm believer in and patron of education; is persistent, industrious and deeply interested in the progress of West Virginia; member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; elected to the House on the Republican ticket in 1926 as one of the representatives from Preston county; during the session of 1927 was Chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations, and a member of the committees on the Judiciary, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, State Boundaries and Medicine and Sanitation.

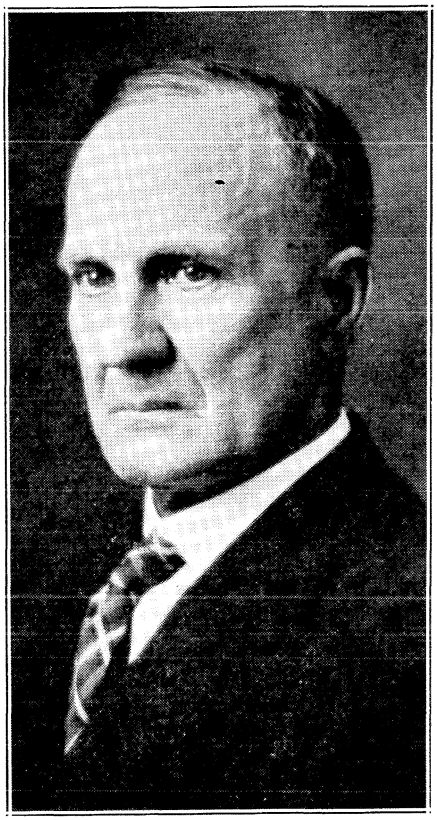
MORGAN, W. ELLSWORTH. (Republican). Address: Fairmont, West Virginia, R. 3. One of the representatives in the House of Delegates from Marion and a native of that county. Born April 17th, 1864; early education received in the free schools of that day; later was a student at Fairmont State Normal; taught school for twenty-six years; is now engaged in farming; at the May primary, 1926, was one of the candidates chosen by the Republican party for a seat in the Legislature; at the general election, in November following, had a safe majority over his highest Democratic opponent; following the organization of the House on the 12th day of January, 1927, Speaker Johnson named him to serve on the following standing committees of that body: Prohibition and Temperance, Claims and Grievances, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Agriculture and Medicine and Sanitation.

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 and four terms in the Senate of West Virginia. Robert Morris was born in Harrisville, March 27th, 1873; early education received in the public schools; later graduated from Peabody Normal School, Nashville, Tennessee, receiving degrees from all these institutions; also had the degree of Master of Arts conferred on him by Harvard College; was an instructor in Economics at our State University, Washington and Lee University and the University of Chicago; has engaged in journalism for many years; connected with newspapers in Harrisville, Cairo and New Martinsville; represented Ritchie county in the House in 1923; re-elected in 1924 and 1926; committee assignments, 1927: Judiciary, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Penitentiary, Insurance and Enrolled Bills.

NORTON, WILBERT HENRY. (Democrat). Address: Huntington, West Virginia. Born in Deltaville, Virginia, August 4th, 1896; early education obtained in the High School; academic education at Lynchburg College, William and Mary College and the University of Virginia; graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts at Lynchburg College and with the degree of Bachelor of Laws at the University of Virginia; taught school for a year when he resigned, during the World War, to enter the service by enlisting in the Marine Corps; served with the Fifth Regiment, United States Marines, and was wounded; has practiced law since 1923; served as President of the Huntington Lions Club; in 1926 was one of the Democratic nominees in Cabell county for the House of Delegates, and was successful at the general election; during the session of 1927 served on the following standing committees: Judiciary, Counties and Municipal Corporations and Military Affairs.

OLES, LYNN SCOTT. (Republican). Address: Grantsville, West Virginia. Born at Ludlow, Pennsylvania, February 22nd, 1896; education received in the common schools of his native state and in the public schools of West Virginia; is an automobile dealer and a garage owner; in 1926 was one of the members of the Grantsville Town Council; served one term as Vice-President and four terms as Secretary-Treasurer of the Grantsville Auto Club; is the first Republican to represent Calhoun county in the House of Delegates; was elected on the "Square Deal" ticket with a majority of 298; fraternal affiliations: Royal Arch Mason, Past Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, D. O. K. K., I. O. O. F. and U. C. T.; following the organization of the House in January, 1927, was selected by Speaker Johnson to serve on the following committees: Roads, Railroads, Military Affairs and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

PETERS, FRANCIS M. (Democrat). Address: Bluefield, West Virginia. One of the representatives from Mercer county in the House of Delegates. A native of Wayne county; educated in the graded schools, Marshall College and the United States Naval Academy; studied law at West Virginia University and began the practice at Bluefield in 1900; has served Bluefield as its City Attorney, Treasurer, Mayor (two terms), and Postmaster; is now Trust Officer of the First National Bank in that city; was elected to the House of Delegates in 1926 on the Democratic ticket and in the Legislative session of 1927, served on the following standing committees of the House: Taxation and Finance, Judiciary, Insurance, Banks and Corporations and Mines and Mining.



POOLE, WILLIAM P. (Republican). Address: Spencer, West Virginia. Born in the town of Spencer, Roane county, on the 30th day of March, 1862; educated there in the common schools; present occupation, farming; in the '80s served as Deputy County Clerk under C. C. Cleavenger and two terms in the same position under W. A. Carpenter; was Deputy Sheriff of Roane county for two terms; in the May primary of 1926 was named on the Republican ticket as one of that party's candidates for the Legislature from Roane county and at the general election, the following November, won out by a majority of 480 over his highest Democratic opponent; following the organization of the House in January, 1927, was selected by the Speaker to serve on the committee on Education, and also the committee on Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

PRATHER, HUGH. (Democrat). Address: Elizabeth, West Virginia. Born on a farm near Pullman, Ritchie county, December 15th, 1866; early education received in country schools; afterwards attended Teachers' Training Department, Kansas Normal College, Fort Scott; taught a winter school each year for nine consecutive years; during summer seasons learned trade of a stone cutter; worked at it in Morgantown most of the time from 1893 to 1899; bought a farm in Wirt county in 1901; worked on that farm and at his trade until he again secured a teacher's certificate and taught school two terms; is now a farmer and contractor; member Board of Education, Clay district, eight years; Clerk of the Circuit Court six years; Justice of the Peace, two years; elected to the Legislature in 1926; committee assignments in 1927: Counties and Municipal Corporations, Executive Offices and Library, Arts, Science and General Improvements and Medicine and Sanitation.

RAIRDEN, GEORGE A. (Republican). Address: Leon, West Virginia. One of the representatives in the House from Mason county. Born in the town of Leon, January 9th, 1892; education received in the public schools; occupation, merchant; filled the office of Justice of the Peace two terms; served as an infantry soldier during the World War; is a member of the Baptist Church, the American Legion, all branches of York Rite Masonry and Beni Kedem Shrine; in the May, 1926, primary was named by the Republicans of Mason as one of their candidates for the Legislature; at the general election had the highest vote of any party candidate for that office; following the organization of the House in 1927 was made Chairman of the Committee on Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and selected to serve on other committees, as follows: Roads, Banks and Corporations and Medicine and Sanitation.

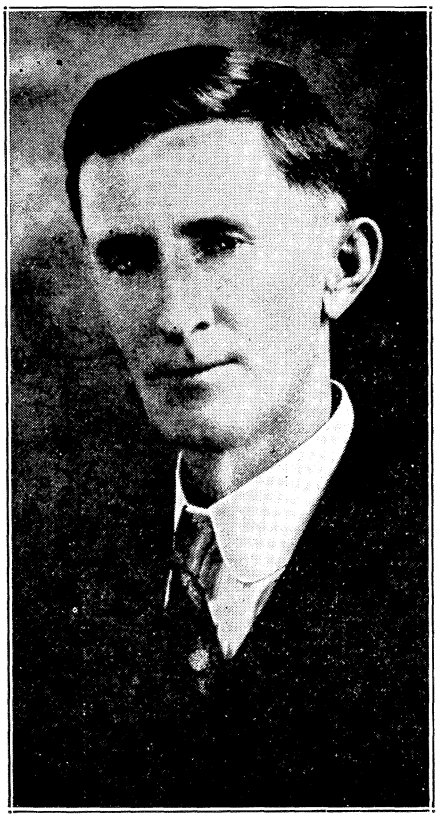
REXROAD, JOSEPH L. (Republican). Address: Petersburg, West Virginia. Delegate from Grant county, who also served in the session of 1923. Born December 3rd, 1861, in Hardy county, then in Virginia; early education received in the public schools of Grant county; afterwards attended Fairmont State Normal School, West Virginia University and the Shenandoah Normal College, Virginia; occupation, farming and teaching; has devoted more than forty years of his life to school work; holds a state life certificate; County Superintendent Grant county 1891-1907; owned and lived on a farm most of the time while engaged in school work; was President of his home district board of education; member of the County Board of Review and Equalization for many years; member of the United Brethren Church forty-four years; in the session of 1927 had the following committee assignments: Executive Offices and Library, Chairman), Education, Prohibition and Temperance, Penitentiary and Game and Fish.

ROBERTS, EVAN GARRETT. (Republican). Address: Moundsville, West Virginia. Born in 1870 at Moundsville; educated in its common and high schoods; took a course in higher accounting in Pittsburgh, and a four-year Chautauqua course; in the mercantile business a number of years; Secretary and General Manager Citizens Savings and Loan Company twenty-three years; President Board of Education Moundsville Independent School District; served as a City Councilman and two terms as Mayor of Moundsville; has been President of the Chamber of Commerce; during the World War one of five members of the County Executive Committee in charge of war activities; Chairman United War Work campaign for Marshall county; a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, Kiwanian and a member of the Presbyterian Church; in the session of 1927 was a member of the committee on Rules, Taxation and Finance, Education, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Banks and Corporations and Penitentiary.

ROBINSON, DR. L. MARION. (Republican). Address: Moundsville, West Virginia. Lately one of the delegates from Harrison county who served in the session of 1925. A native of Indiana, having been born at Madison, in that state, March 10th, 1873; educated in the public schools of Indiana and at Hanover College; is an osteopathic physician; received his professional training at the Union School of Osteopathy; practiced his profession in Clarksburg for several years; renominated for the House of Delegates on the Republican ticket at the primary of 1926 and was successful at the general election; during the session of 1927 was Chairman of the Committete on Rules and served on other committees, as follows: Taxation and Finance and State Boundaries. Dr. Robinson resigned as a Delegate June 11th, 1927, to accept the position of Warden of the Penitentiary, at Moundsville, under appointment by Governor Gore.

SHEPPARD, WILLIAM TAYLOR. (Democrat). Address: Smoot, West Virginia. Born near the county line of Fayette and Clinton counties, Ohio, April 16th, 1877; parents natives of Greenbrier county, this state, and moved to Ohio shortly after the Civil War; father served under the Confederate flag; returned to the coal fields of West Virginia in 1880, locating in Fayette county; in 1893 moved to Greenbrier county; attended the public schools of Fayette and Greenbrier and spent one term each at West Virginia University and Morris-Harvey College; attended Smoot High School and graduated at Barboursville Academy; took a course in school supervision and agriculture at the State University; occupation, teaching and farming; is a member of and has held important positions in several fraternal organizations; elected to the House from Greenbrier county in 1926; committee assignments, 1927: Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Executive Offices and Library, Arts, Science and General Improvement and Redistricting.

SLAUGHTER, EUGENE. (Republican). Address: Cottageville, West Virginia. Born in the village of Cottageville, Jackson county, October 24th, 1870; educated in the public schools; reared on a farm and still follows farming as an occupation; member of the House from Jackson county in 1923 and 1925 and devoted special attention to all matters affecting the agricultural class in a beneficial way; stands for good, clean government and the interests of the people as a whole; has been Deputy Sheriff of Jackson county and a member of the Republican County Committee; in the 1926 primary was again re-nominated for the Legislature and at the general election was again re-elected; after the organization of the House in January, 1927, the Speaker selected him as Chairman of the committee on Counties and Municipal Corporations, and to serve on other committees, as follows: Prohibition and Temperance, Agriculture, Labor and Military Affairs.

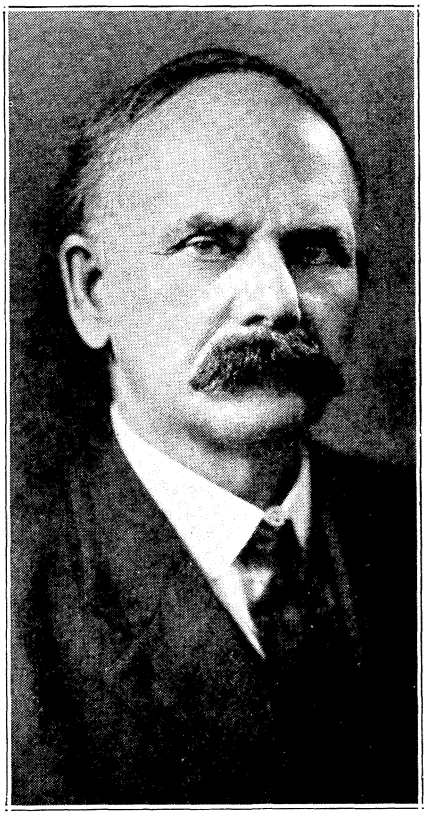


SMITH, JAMES HENRY. (Republican). Address: Bruceton Mills, West Virginia. Born at Dawson, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 17th, 1882; early education received in the public schools, Trinity Hall Military School, Washington, Pennsylvania, and Morgantown High School; later attended West Virginia University, taking the law and commercial courses; part of boyhood life spent on a farm near Bruceton Mills that was settled on in 1826 by Jacob Smith, his grandfather; now owns and operates that farm, which is also near Brandonville, the oldest town in Preston county, where the first newspaper in that county was published; served two terms as County Commissioner; member of the Episcopal Church, the North Preston Farm Club, Preston County Country Club, and various Masonic orders at Kingwood, Morgantown and Wheeling; elected to the House from Preston county in 1926; committee service, 1927: Roads (Chairman), Executive Offices and Library, Agriculture, Mines and Mining, Game and Fish and Conference Committee on Roads.

STACEY, ARTHUR E. (Republican). Address: Glen Ferris, West Virginia. A native of New York. Born in the village of Gouverneur, in that state, January 12th, 1892; early education received there in the public schools; subsequently attended Phillips Andover Academy and St. Lawrence University; now occupies a position as office manager in Fayette county, this state; was named by the Republicans of that county at the May primary, 1926, as one of their candidates for the lower House of the Legislature; was successful at the general election in November, having a majority of nearly 800 over his highest Democratic opponent; when the House organized in January, 1927, the Speaker assigned him to the Chairmanship of the committee on Forestry and Conservation, and appointed him to serve on other standing committees of the House, as follows: Judiciary and Military Affairs.

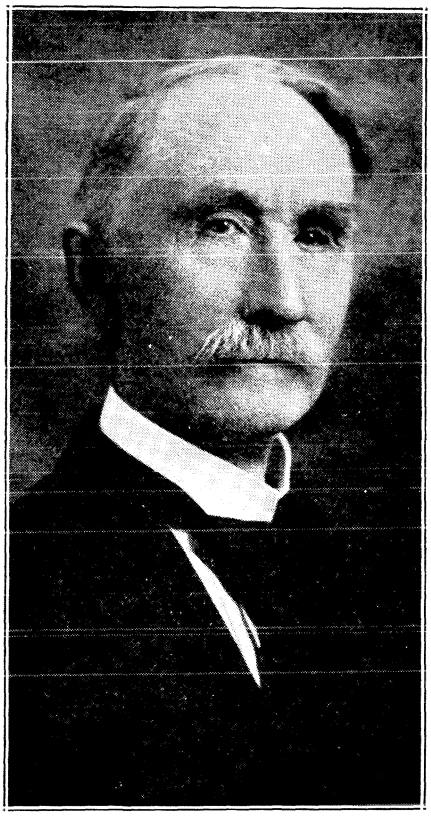
STEVENS, WILL W. (Democrat). Address: Alderson, West Virginia. One of the representatives from the county of Greenbrier, (erroneously reported in 1926 "Blue Book" as from the county of Monroe). Born in Monroe county, November 19th, 1873; primary education received in the public schools; afterwards attended West Virginia University one year; occupation, farmer and lumberman; at one time Assistant Cashier of the Alderson National Bank; still a director in that institution; served in legislative sessions of 1923 and 1925; re-elected in 1926; in the session of 1927 was assigned to House committee on Forestry and Conservation, Mines and Mining, Claims and Grievances and State Boundaries; always been interested in a re-adjustment and equalization of tax burdens, particularly as they affect the farming and home-owning classes; believes the amount of tax should be limited by "the ability of the people to pay"; strongly favors income and indirect methods of taxation.

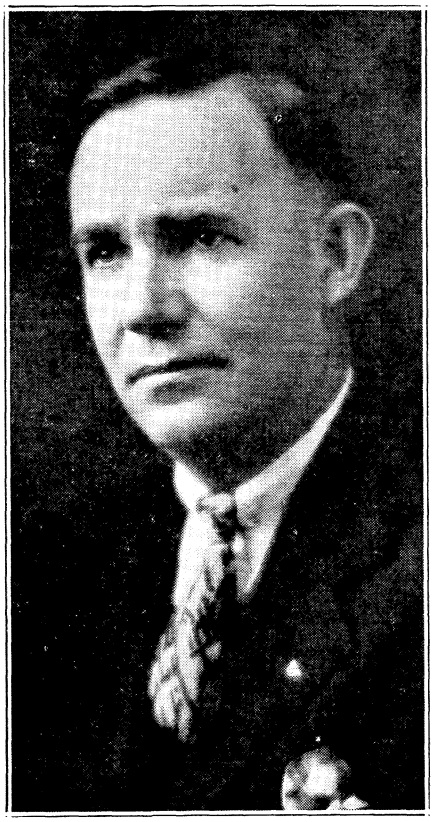
STREET, WILLIAM ANTHONY. (Republican). Address: Belington, West Virginia. Born February 20th, 1851, in Madison county, Virginia; great - grandfather, John Street, served in the Revolution with Washington, at Valley Forge, Trenton and Yorktown; educated in public and private schools in West Virginia and Fairmont State Normal; fourteen years old when he first attended school in 1865 and remained in school, as a student, but fifteen months; commenced teaching in 1874 and has been at it ever since; stands for the Bible in the public schools, America first and a "square deal"; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and of the I. O. O. F. and Junior Order U. A. M.; served in the House in 1925 as the representative from Barbour; re-elected in 1926; committee assignments in 1927: Claims and Grievances (Chairman), Education, Federal Relations, Prohibition and Temperance, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Agriculture.



SUTPHIN, ADNEY C. (Republican). Address: Beckley, West Virginia. Born in Beckley, April 23, 1881; early education obtained in the public schools of Raleigh county; later attended Dunsmore Business College, Staunton, Virginia, where he graduated; reared on a farm near Beckley and employed on public works for a time; traveling salesman for a number of years; after completing his business course was bookkeeper in a coal company's office and later with the Raleigh County Bank in a similar capacity; has been serving as Assistant Cashier of that bank for twelve years; in 1926 was nominated as one of the Republican candidates for the House, leading his ticket; at the general election had a majority of more than two thousand; in the session of 1927, was ranking member of Banks and Corporations and was also on the committees on Taxation and Finance, Mines and Mining, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Forestry and Conservation.

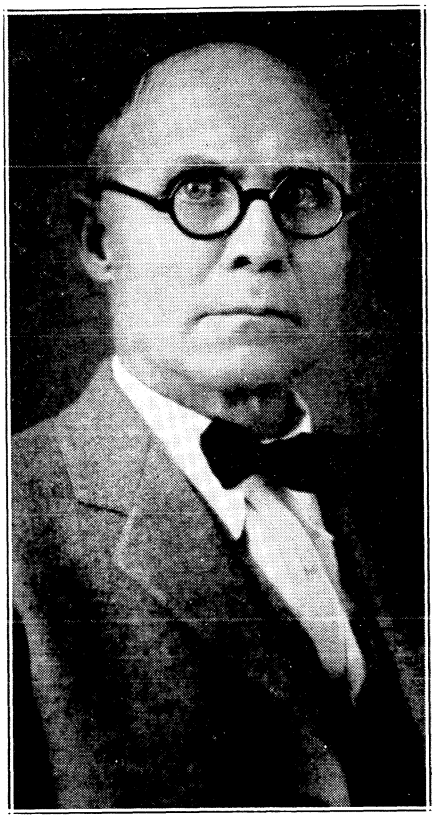
SUTTON, JOHN DAVISON. (Democrat). Address: Sutton, West Virginia. One of the members of the House from Braxton. Born at Flatwoods, February 4th, 1844; education received in country and grammar schools; farmer and author; wrote a "History of Braxton County and Central West Virginia," the "Rise and Fall of the Bull Moose Party" and several serial historical stories; has also done work as a newspaper correspondent; during the Civil War served as a Union soldier in the 10th Regiment, West Virginia Infantry; held the offices of Constable and Surveyor and was in the United States Revenue Service; delegate to National Democratic Convention in 1916; member of the House in 1923; elected again in 1926; in the session of 1927 was on the following committees: Medicine and Sanitation, Agriculture, Arts, Science and General Improvement, Military Affairs and Redistricting; President of Droop Mountain Battlefield Association created in 1927.





TABOR, DR. McHENRY H. (Republican). Address: Crumpler, West Virginia. Born August 15th, 1885, on Camp Creek, Mercer county; primary education obtained in public schools; then attended Concord State Normal School; is a physician and surgeon; received his professional education in the University College of Medicine of Richmond, Virginia; took special training in the City Hospital at Richmond; then located in McDowell county, West Virginia, and has been practicing medicine there since 1910; local surgeon for the Norfolk and Western Railway and the United Pocahontas Coal Company, of Crumpler; a life-long Republican; Mason and Shriner of Beni Kedem Temple; in the May primary of 1926 was named as one of the Republican candidates from McDowell county for the Legislature; at the general election had an overwhelming majority; committee service in the legislative session, 1927: Judiciary, Medicine and Sanitation, Banks and Corporations, Mines and Mining and Insurance.

THOMAS, WILLIAM H. (Republican). Address: Montgomery, West Virginia. One of the members of the House of Delegates from Fayette; born at Nuttallburg, June 22nd, 1878; education received in the public schools of Clifftop; occupation, mine foreman and superintendent; has devoted his life to mining and filled all kinds of positions from trapper boy to general superintendent of different companies; at present is District Mine Inspector for the Fifteenth District composed of parts of the counties of Raleigh, Fayette and Greenbrier and all of Summers; has been a lifelong, stand-pat Republican; in the primary of 1926 was named by his party as one of its candidates for the Legislature from Fayette and received a handsome majority at the general election; during the session of 1927 served on House committees on Game and Fish, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Human Institutions and Public Buildings and Forestry and Conservation.

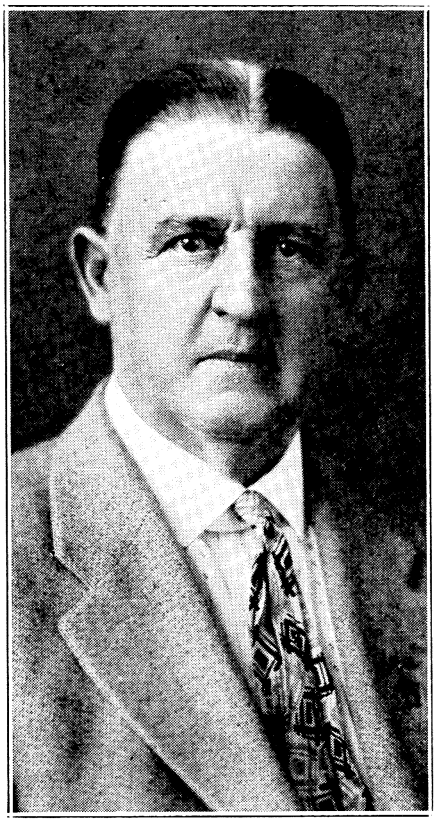


TRACY, WILLIAM J. (Democrat). Address: Sistersville, West Virginia. Born near Woodsfield, Monroe county, Ohio, August 2nd, 1866; family moved to Tyler county in 1876; education received in the free schools of Ohio and West Virginia and select or normal schools, taught at Middlebourne by graduates of state normal schools or colleges; began teaching in 1888 and taught fifteen consecutive years; since then has lived on Pursley Creek, near Sistersville, following the life of a "dirt farmer"; considers his most valuable service to the State has been in the way of teaching; his wife, formerly Miss Emma R. Garman, devoted ten years of her life to the same service; parents of seven promising daughters, with high school educations; members of the Church of Christ, in Sistersville, the father being an elder; elected to the House from Tyler county in 1926; committee assignments, 1927: Education, Agriculture, State Boundaries, Arts, Science and General Improvement.

ULRICH, JOHN. (Republican). Address: Wheeling, West Virginia. A native of Pennsylvania, having been born in the town of Sharon, in that state, June 14th, 1871; educated in the public schools of Bridgeport, Ohio; is a steel worker; for thirty-five years a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America; was President of the local of that organization in Bridgeport and is Treasurer of Crescent Lodge No. 8 in Wheeling; is a member of the First Christian Church of Wheeling, and an elder in that church; is affiliated with Ohio Lodge No. 1, A. F. & A. M., and with West Virginia Consistory No. 1, both of Wheeling; elected on the Republican ticket in 1926 as one of Ohio county's representatives in the Legislature; during the session of 1927 served on the following committees: Roads, Prohibition and Temperance, Printing, Library and State Boundaries.

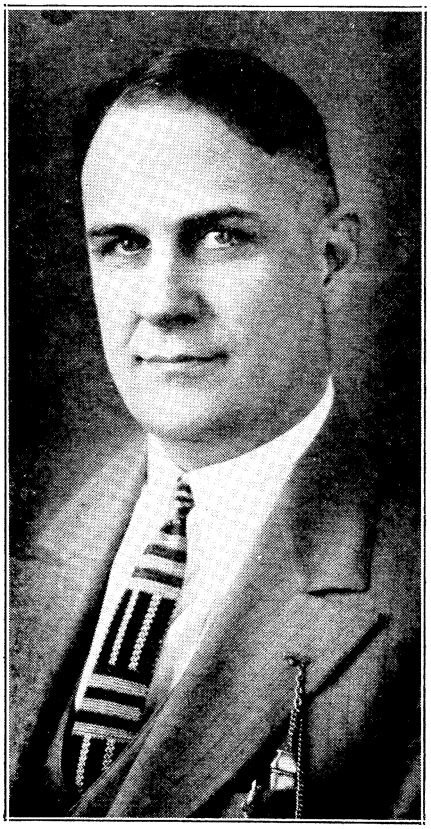
VANDERVORT, HU SWISHER. (Republican). Address: Morgantown, West Virginia. Born in Morgantown, July 23rd, 1886; primary training received in country schools; later attended West Virginia University where he took the general agricultural course; graduated in 1911; was County Agricultural Agent of Wood County, 1912-1915; the second county agent in West Virginia; Assistant Director in charge of County Agents for the Extension Division of West Virginia University until 1924; active in agricultural work for sixteen years; member of the Morgantown City Council two terms; now general manager of the Sanitary Milk and Ice Cream Company, of Morgantown; elected on the Republican ticket as one of the members of the Legislature from Monongalia county in 1926; during the regular session of 1927 was selected by the Speaker to serve as Chairman of the committee on Penitentiary, and named as a member of the committee on Agriculture and Forestry and Conservation.

VANDINE, DR. ALONZO CLARKE. (Republican). Address: Charleston, West Virginia. Born in Sissonsville, Kanawha county, September 18, 1872; early training received in the public schools; academic education at the Louisville, Kentucky, University and Louisville Medical College; practices his profession as a physician and surgeon in Charleston; was Mayor of Clendenin seven terms and Recorder two terms; President of Big Sandy High School eight years; member of the House from Kanawha county in 1913; elected again in 1926 and in the session of 1927 was Chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Sanitation and a member of the committees on Privileges and Elections, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Executive Offices and Library and Insurance. Dr. Vandine is an ardent churchman and a fraternalist, being connected with more than thirty fraternal organizations; is a friend of the farmer, school teacher and general taxpayer; was one of the most active members of the 1927 Legislature.



WATTS, OSCAR. (Democrat). Address: Westmoreland, West Virginia. Born in Stonewall District, Wayne county, April 29th, 1886; educated in the rural schools of Wayne county; is a firm believer in the Christian religion and insists upon the teaching of the Bible in the public schools; his motto in life has been: "Treat your fellowman as you would have him treat you"; occupation, traveling salesman; with the Ohio Valley Electric Railway Company for five years; on the road three years and despatcher two years; elected Justice of the Peace in Stonewall district in 1920; member of the Citizens Board of Huntington, 1925; chosen on the Democratic ticket as one of the delegates to represent Wayne county in the Legislature of 1926; following the organization of the House in January, 1927, was selected to serve on the following committees: Roads, Game and Fish and Arts, Science and General Improvements.

WEISS, HARRY A. (Republican). Address: Wheeling, West Virginia. A native of Marshall, having been born in that county April 23rd, 1884; primary education received in the public schools; afterwards took a course at Wheeling Business College; started in early life as a mill-worker and followed that occupation for many years; is especially popular, as evidenced by the number of times he has represented Ohio county in the Legislature; commenced his legislative career in 1913 and served in every session, including 1927, with the exception of the session of 1923; during his legislative service filled many important committee assignments with great credit; resigned as one of the delegates from Ohio county shortly after the close of the session of 1927, having been appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of West Virginia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Louis Buchwald.



WEST, DR. BERNARD WILMER. (Republican). Address: Huntington, West Virginia. One of the representatives in the lower House from Cabell county and the only Republican elected from that county in 1926. Born in the city of Charleston December 2nd, 1888; education obtained in the public schools, in normal schools in the city of Huntington and at Marshall College; is a dentist; received his professional training in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, graduating in 1912, with the degree of D. D. S.; in active practice in the city of Huntington for fifteen years; member of the Christian Church and affiliated with the Elks, Red Men and Junior Order of American Mechanics; in the legislative session of 1927 was honored by Speaker Johnson with appointment to the chairmanship of the committee on Railroads; served, also, on the Judiciary, Labor, Counties and Municipal Corporations and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings committees.

WITHERS, ROBERT L. (Democrat). Address: Summit Point, West Virginia. A native of Maryland. Born in the city of Cumberland January 29th, 1869; the family moved to Jefferson county, West Virginia, in the early seventies; education received in the public and private schools of Cumberland and Jefferson county; has devoted the most of his life to farming; President of the Farmers & Merchants Deposit Company, of Charles Town, for more than twenty years; has served as Chairman of the Jefferson County Democratic Executive Committee for a number of years; named in the primary of 1926 as the candidate on the Democratic ticket for the House of Delegates, and elected the following November without opposition; following the organization of the House of Delegates in January, 1927, was selected to serve on the following standing committees of the House: Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations, Forestry and Conservation and Agriculture.

WOLFARD, LEE A. (Democrat). Address: Huntington, West Virginia. Born August 9th, 1884, in Lawrence, Kansas; early education received at home, from his father, who was a professional educator, and later in the public schools of Encampment, Wyoming; academic education obtained at Valparaiso University (B. S., 1906), University of Wyoming (B. Ped., 1911; A. B., 1912), University of Denver, School of Commerce, Accounts and Finance (M. C. S., 1922); is now Professor of Commerce at Marshall College, training young men and women for teaching commerce in the high schools of this State; his goal as an educator is this: "So prepare the student that he can and will make a living while building a life"; for that two-fold reason he chose the field of business, for instruction, and along with it correlates the truest ideals in literature, ethics and religion; elected to the House from Cabell county in 1926; committee assignments in the session of 1927: Education, Redistricting and State Boundaries.

WOODYARD, WILLIAM. (Republican). Address: Spencer, West Virginia. A delegate from Roane county who comes from an ancestry experienced in parliamentary service; his great-grandfather, Henry D. Chapman, was a delegate to the Constitutional Convention of 1861, at Wheeling; his grandfather, William Woodyard, was an honored member of the State Senate from 1883 to 1890; his father, Harry C. Woodyard, was an active and forceful member of the State Senate in 1899 and 1901, and served eight terms in Congress. Delegate Woodyard was born in Spencer, September 13, 1894; educated in the public schools, at Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pa., and West Virginia University; an army captain in the World War; now a journalist connected with a number of influential state papers; during the session of 1927 was Chairman of the Committee on Printing and Contingent Expenses and a member of the committees on Taxation and Finance, Game and Fish and Redistricting.

PART IV

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

Synopsis of Legislative Enactments of 1927

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM WEST VIRGINIA

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.

Representatives

FIRST DISTRICT

Carl G. Bachmann, Republican; Wheeling, Ohio County.

SECOND DISTRICT

Frank L. Bowman, Republican; Morgantown, Monongalia County.

THIRD DISTRICT

William S. O'Brien, Democrat; Buckhannon, Upshur County.

FOURTH DISTRICT

James A. Hughes, Republican; Huntington, Cabell County.

FIFTH DISTRICT

James F. Strother, Republican; Welch, McDowell County.

SIXTH DISTRICT

E. T. England, Republican; Charleston, Kanawha County.

Terms of all representatives expire March 3, 1929.

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 Wetzel, 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, pursuant to the Constitution, on Wednesday, the 12th day of January, 1927.

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 two houses was promptly effected on the opening day of the session. Hon. M. Z. White, of Williamson, a member of the Senate from the Sixth Senatorial District, was chosen to preside over the Senate, and Hon. Vernon E. Johnson, of Berkeley Springs, Morgan County, was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates. Mr. White had served as President of the Senate for a part of the session of 1925 and Mr. Johnson as Speaker of the House in 1915.

During the initial session of fifteen days more than a thousand bills were introduced—378 in the Senate and 668 in the House. Most of the bills were of a local nature but much time was required for their consideration at the adjourned session. Of the bills of a general character, one providing for a continuation of the road building program and a reissuing of fifteen million dollars in bonds to cover the further work of road construction, engrossed the attention of the members of the Legislature to a greater extent than any other measure before it and engendered many disagreements that finally had to be ironed out by a committee of conference. The water-power bill—which was finally passed but vetoed by the Governor—met with the same experience, and a great deal of valuable time was consumed in its consideration.

The "Budget Bill" not having been passed within three days before the time for a *sine die* adjournment, on the 27th day of April the Governor transmitted to the Legislature the following proclamation:

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." And, it appearing that said Budget Bill has not been acted upon within the time prescribed by the Constitution.

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 the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, or such part of said three days as may be necessary to act upon said Budget Bill.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be affixed.

[SEAL] Done at the Capitol, in the city of Charleston, this, the twenty-seventh day of April, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and of the State the sixty-fourth.

HOWARD M. GORE,
Governor.

By the Governor:
GEORGE W. SHARP,
Secretary of State.

During the extension period provided for in the foregoing proclamation the Legislature completed its consideration of the "Budget Bill" and passed the same on the 2nd day of May; but before a *sine die* adjournment was had the Governor transmitted to the Legislature a second proclamation, which was as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GOVERNOR

I, Howard M. Gore, Governor of the State of West Virginia, by virtue of the authority conferred upon me by section seven of article seven of the Constitution, and in pursuance thereof, do hereby call the Legislature of said State to convene in its chambers in the City of Charleston, at two o'clock, P. M., on Tuesday, the third day of May, A. D., one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, to consider and act upon the following subjects of legislative business, namely:

First. To consider and pass upon persons nominated by the Governor to fill the respective offices established by the Constitution, or created by law, as provided in sections eight and nine of article seven of the Constitution of West Virginia.

Second. To authorize and provide revenue for construction of the main unit of the Capitol Building, situate in the City of Charleston, West Virginia.

Third. To repeal the law barring counties and districts through which designated State roads pass from expending money authorized by vote,

either in the form of levy or bond issue, upon such highways within the respective counties or districts, and to enact laws authorizing the counties or districts to expend money upon roads situate within the counties or districts, upon an affirmative vote, or authorization, in the form of bonds or special levy by the citizens of the respective political units referred to, and make such provisions as to making contract with respect thereto, as may appear to be desirable or necessary.

Fourth. To authorize constitutional amendments, covering such subjects as the Legislature may deem necessary and wise, for submission to the voters of the State at the next general election, including protection against condemnation by public service corporations, under regulations prescribed by authorities designated by the Legislature, to persons building dams for the production of hydro-electric power to be used in connection with manufacturing plants or other business enterprises within the State.

Fifth. To make appropriation of public moneys to pay all expenses, including necessary mileage of members and compensation of 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 third day of May, [SEAL] A. D., one thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven, and of the State the sixty-fourth.

HOWARD M. GORE, *Governor.*

By the Governor:
GEORGE W. SHARP,
Secretary of State.

In compliance with the Governor's proclamation the Legislature met on Tuesday, May 3rd, and remained in extraordinary session until the night of May 4th, when it recessed until Monday, June 6th, under Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 2, adopted by both houses.

Re-assembling on June 6th, the work of the extraordinary session was resumed and continued until Wednesday, June 15th, when the Legislature adjourned *sine die.* But two bills were passed at this extra session—one "creating a capitol commission and authorizing the construction of the main unit of the capitol building at a cost not exceeding five million dollars and appropriating money for the preparation of plans," and the other making appropriations of public moneys to pay the expenses of the session.

Changes in Personnel

Since the adjournment of the Legislature on June 15th, five vacancies have occurred in the House of Delegates.

Hon. Harry A. Weiss, one of the delegates from Ohio County, after many sessions of faithful and arduous service, resigned his place as a delegate, having been appointed United States Marshal for the Northern District of West Virginia, *vice* Louis Buchwald, deceased.

On the 11th day of June, Dr. L. M. Robinson, one of the delegates from Harrison County, resigned his legislative position to accept the wardenship of the Penitentiary, at Moundsville, under appointment by Governor Gore.

Hon. C. L. Heaberlin, one of the delegates from Raleigh County, resigned as a member of the House on the 11th day of June, having been appointed Compensation Commissioner, by Governor Gore, to succeed Lee Ott.

Dr. J. W. Hartigan, one of the members of the House of Delegates from Monongalia County, is now Superintendent of the Weston State Hospital, appointed by Governor Gore as successor to Dr. M. D. Cure.

On the 22nd day of December, 1927, Hon. E. Howard Harper, one of the members of the House of Delegates from McDowell County, died in a Huntington hospital, after a long illness. He was one of the outstanding Negro men in West Virginia, and at the time of his death was serving his third term as a delegate from McDowell. Upon the unanimous recommendation of the Republican Executive Committee of that county, his widow, Mrs. Minnie B. Harper, was, on the 10th day of January, 1928, appointed by Governor Gore to fill the vacancy caused by her husband's death.

ROSTER OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1927

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 Legislative Printing—LeRoy Clemans, Republican; Charleston.
Sergeant-at-Arms—D. C. Bennett, Republican; New Martinsville.
Door-Keeper—John W. Blizzard, Republican; Edmont.

Members

First District—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio counties. William S. Wilkin, Republican; Wellsburg. Wright Hugus, Republican; Wheeling.

Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel counties. Cecil B. Highland, Republican; New Martinsville. Walter R. Reitz, Republican; Sistersville.

Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood counties. James M. Devore, Republican; Creston. Albert B. White, Republican; Parkersburg.

Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane counties. Robert L. Hogg, Republican; Point Pleasant. Lewis H. Miller, Republican, Ripley.

Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam counties. W. W. Cannon, Democrat; Hurricane. Dr. James Boyce Taylor, Democrat; Huntington.

Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming counties. L. E. Woods, Republican; Welch. M. Z. White, Republican; Williamson.

Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers counties. Ben H. Ashworth, Democrat; Beckley. T. H. Lilly, Republican; Williamson.

Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan counties. Naaman Jackson, Republican; Logan. Walter S. Hallanan, Republican; Charleston.

Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. E. P. Alderson, Democrat; Summersville. A. B. Abbot, Democrat; Fayetteville.

Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster counties. R. F. Kidd, Democrat; Glenville. A. C. Herold, Democrat; Sutton.

Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor counties. Dennis M. Willis, Republican; Morgantown. Ira L. Smith, Republican; Fairmont.

Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis counties. Ira E. Smith, Republican; West Union. Blaine Engle, Republican; Clarksburg.

Thirteenth District—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur counties. Troy E. Hardman, Republican; Elkins. B. H. Hiner, Democrat; Franklin.

Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker counties. A. L. Helmick, Republican; Thomas. E. Bunker Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.

Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan counties. H. P. Henshaw, Democrat; Bunker Hill. Frank B. Robinson, Republican; Ranson.

Recapitulation

Republicans	21
Democrats	9
Total	30

Standing Committees of the Senate

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Messrs. Willis *(Chairman)*, Jackson, Devore, Reynolds, Smith (of Marion), Highland, Kidd, Hiner and Herold.

ON THE JUDICIARY

Messrs. Wilkin *(Chairman)*, Smith (of Marion), Willis, Woods, Reynolds, Reitz, Miller, Jackson, Hugus, Hogg, Highland, Engle, Devore, Kidd, Hiner, Ashworth, Alderson and Henshaw.

ON FINANCE

Messrs. Highland *(Chairman)*, Willis, Wilkin, White (of Wood), Smith (of Doddridge), Robinson, Reynolds, Reitz, Jackson, Helmick, Hallanan, Engle, Henshaw, Abbot, Ashworth, Cannon and Kidd.

ON EDUCATION

Messrs. Willis *(Chairman)*, Hallanan, Robinson, Reitz, Jackson, Engle, Henshaw, Kidd and Taylor.

ON COUNTIES AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Messrs. Hallanan *(Chairman)*, Highland, Lilly, White (of Wood), Willis, Hardman, Henshaw, Ashworth and Cannon.

ON ROADS AND NAVIGATION

Messrs. Jackson *(Chairman)*, Devore, Engle, Hallanan, Helmick, Miller, Reitz, Wilkin, Reynolds, Woods, Abbot, Ashworth, Hiner, Henshaw and Kidd.

ON BANKS AND CORPORATIONS

Messrs. Smith (of Doddridge) *(Chairman)*, Jackson, Devore, Helmick, Reitz, Willis, Abbot, Herold and Taylor.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HUMANE INSTITUTIONS

Messrs. Reynolds *(Chairman)*, White (of Wood), Smith (of Marion), Smith (of Doddridge), Lilly, Devore, Hardman, Hogg, Alderson, Cannon and Herold.

ON PENITENTIARY

Messrs. Reitz *(Chairman)*, Helmick, Jackson, Lilly, Smith (of Marion), White (of Wood), Ashworth, Henshaw and Kidd.

ON RAILROADS

Messrs. Helmick *(Chairman)*, Woods, Wilkin, Smith (of Marion), Highland, Engle, Abbot, Henshaw and Kidd.

ON MILITIA

Messrs. Hugus *(Chairman)*, Miller, Reitz, Wilkin, Hogg, Engle, Alderson, Ashworth and Cannon.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS

Messrs. Hardman *(Chairman)*, Robinson, Smith (of Doddridge), Woods, Lilly, Hugus, Alderson, Cannon and Herold.

ON INSURANCE

Messrs. Engle *(Chairman)*, Jackson, Hallanan, Highland, Smith (of Marion), Woods, Cannon, Henshaw and Kidd.

ON IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURE

Messrs. Robinson *(Chairman)*, Smith (of Doddridge), Reynolds, Miller, Hardman, Devore, Alderson, Henshaw and Kidd.

ON MINES AND MINING

Messrs. Woods *(Chairman)*, Hallanan, Helmick, Jackson, Reitz, Smith (of Marion), Abbot, Ashworth and Kidd.

ON MEDICINE AND SANITATION

Messrs. Taylor *(Chairman)*, Hallanan, Highland, Reynolds, Smith (of Marion), White (of Wood), Engle, Herold and Hiner.

ON LABOR

Messrs. Reynolds *(Chairman)*, Jackson, Devore, Helmick, Reitz, Woods, Hensaw, Kidd and Taylor.

ON CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES

Messrs. Wilkin *(Chairman)*, Lilly, Hardman, Hugus, Robinson, White (of Wood), Abbot, Alderson and Herold.

ON FORFEITED DELINQUENT AND UNAPPROPRIATED LANDS

Messrs. Willis *(Chairman)*, Reynolds, Wilkin, White (of Wood), Hogg, Hallanan, Ashworth, Hiner and Kidd.

ON PUBLIC PRINTING

Messrs. Reynolds *(Chairman)*, Robinson, Smith (of Marion), Miller, Lilly, Jackson, Abbot, Herold and Hiner.

ON RULES (THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE TO BE EX-OFFICIO CHAIRMAN)

Messrs. White (of Mingo), *(Ex-Officio Chairman)*, Highland, Jackson, Willis, Kidd and Henshaw.

ON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Messrs. Devore *(Chairman)*, Hogg, Hugus, Lilly, Reitz, Smith (of Doddridge), Herold, Hiner and Taylor.

TO EXAMINE THE CLERK'S OFFICE

Messrs. Miller *(Chairman)*, Reynolds, White (of Wood), Smith (of Doddridge), Jackson, Henshaw, Kidd and Taylor.

ON TEMPERANCE

Messrs. Jackson *(Chairman)*, Smith (of Doddridge), Smith (of Marion), Reitz, Woods, Devore, Abbot, Hiner and Cannon.

ON FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION

Messrs. Miller *(Chairman)*, Lilly, Reynolds, White (of Wood), Jackson, Engle, Robinson, Helmick, Ashworth, Hiner and Taylor.

ON RE-DISTRICTING

Messrs. Helmick *(Chairman)*, Engle, Highland, Wilkin, Willis, Woods, Ashworth, Henshaw and Kidd.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PASSED BILLS, ON THE PART OF THE SENATE

Messrs. Hallanan *(Chairman)*, Reynolds, Highland, Henshaw and Kidd.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON PRINTING BILLS, ON THE PART OF THE SENATE

Messrs. Hogg *(Chairman)*, Miller, Jackson, Ashworth and Hiner.

RULES OF THE SENATE

(Adopted January 17, 1927)

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 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.

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 Committee on Forestry and Conservation, and on Public Buildings, shall each consist of eleven members, the Committee on the Judiciary shall consist of eighteen members, the Committee on Roads and Navigation shall 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 Iusurance.
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 committee, 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 ayes 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—Vernon E. Johnson, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Clerk—M. S. Hodges, Republican; Franklin.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. Hutchison, Republican; Spencer.
Joint Supervisor of Printing—LeRoy Clemans, Republican; Charleston.
Doorkeeper—F. A. Morrison, Republican; Pt. Pleasant.

Members

Barbour—W. A. Street, Republican; Belington.

Berkeley—Charles Beard, Republican; Martinsburg. H. L. Alexander, Democrat; Martinsburg.

Boone—H. H. Andrews, Republican; Whitesville.

Braxton—John D. Sutton, Democrat; Sutton. L. T. Harvey, Democrat; Frametown.

Brooke—James L. Deuley, Republican; Wellsburg.

Cabell—Dr. B. W. West, Republican; Huntington. Lee A. Wolford, Democrat, Huntington. Wilbert H. Norton, Democrat, Huntington. Walker Long, Democrat, Huntington.

Calhoun—Lyon S. Oles, Republican; Grantsville.

Clay—Ralph R. Lockhart, Democrat; Clay.

Doddridge—L. R. Doak, Democrat; West Union.

Fayette—W. D. Lawton, Republican; Lawton. A. E. Stacey, Republican; Glen Ferris. S. T. Carter, Republican; Fayetteville. W. H. Thomas, Republican; Montgomery.

Gilmer—J. M. Hays, Democrat; Glenville.

Grant—J. L. Rexroad, Republican; Lahmansville.

Greenbrier—W. W. Stevens, Democrat; Alderson. W. T. Sheppard, Democrat; Smoot.

Hampshire—C. G. Davis, Democrat; Yellow Springs.

Hancock—O. O. Allison, Democrat; Chester.

Hardy—P. D. DeLawder, Democrat; Lost River.

Harrison—James M. Guiher, Republican; Clarksburg. Karl B. Kyle, Republican; Clarksburg. **Dr. L. M. Robinson, Republican; Clarksburg. Ray W. Garvin, Democrat; Clarksburg.

Jackson—Eugene Slaughter, Republican; Cottageville. Roy Hylbert, Republican; Ravenswood.

Jefferson—Robert L. Withers, Democrat; Summit Point.

Kanawha—Charles B. Halstead, Republican; South Charleston. J. Howard Hundley, Republican; Charleston. Dr. C. M. Jividen, Republican; Charleston. E. M. Keatley, Republican; Charleston. Harold S. Mathews, Republican; Charleston. Dr. A. C. Vandine, Republican; Charleston.

Lewis—J. H. Brewster, Republican; Weston.

Lincoln—M. D. Goode, Democrat; Griffithsville.

Logan—Harry S. Gay, Jr., Republican; Mount Gay.

Marion—Homer A. Bartlett, Republican; Fairmont. Harry G. Fletcher, Republican; Fairmont. Ellsworth Morgan, Republican; Fairmont, R. F. D. 3.

Marshall—Evan G. Roberts, Republican; Moundsville. Dr. Will F. Crow, Republican; Glen Easton.

Mason—R. T. Embleton, Republican; Hartford. George A. Rairden, Republican, Leon.

Mercer—T. K. Massie, Republican; Princeton, R. D. Roy A. Cole, Republican; Montcalm. F. M. Peters, Democrat; Bluefield.

Mineral—R. Marsh Dean, Republican; Elk Garden.

Mingo—John S. Hall, Democrat; Williamson.

Monongalia—††Dr. J. W. Hartigan, Republican; Morgantown. H. S. Vandervort, Republican; Morgantown.

Monroe—C. F. Dickson, Democrat; Organ Cave.

Morgan—Vernon E. Johnson, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

McDowell—Dr. B. E. Downs, Republican; Welch. Dr. M. H. Tabor, Republican; Crumpler. Dr. John C. Houchins, Republican; Northfork. ‡E. Howard Harper, Republican; Keystone. Mrs. Minnie B. Harper, Republican; Keystone.

Nicholas—E. D. Dorsey, Republican; Richwood.

Ohio—J. Wm. Cummins, Republican; Wheeling. *Harry A. Weiss, Republican; Wheeling. Milton McColloch, Republican; Wheeling. John Ulrich, Republican; Wheeling.

Pendleton—J. Riley Armstrong, Democrat; Doe Hill, Va.

Pleasants—Charles E. Fogle, Republican; St. Marys.

Pocahontas—Dr. George F. Hull, Republican; Durbin.

Preston—S. P. Mitchell, Republican; Kingwood. James Henry Smith, Republican, Bruceton Mills.

Putnam—M. M. Harrison, Republican; Confidence.

Raleigh—A. C. Sutphin, Republican; Beckley. †C. L. Heaberlin, Republican; Beckley.

Randolph—E. H. Arnold, Democrat; Elkins. Dr. C. P. Crawford, Democrat; Elkins.

Ritchie—Robert Morris, Republican; Harrisville.

Roane—W. P. Pool, Republican; Spencer. William Woodyard, Republican; Spencer.

Summers—C. E. Garten, Republican; Hinton.

Taylor—N. F. Kendall, Democrat; Grafton.

Tucker—Sam W. Gross, Democrat; Thomas.

Tyler—William J. Tracy, Democrat; Sistersville.

Upshur—E. H. Knabenshue, Republican; Buckhannon.

Wayne—Oscar Watts, Democrat; Westmoreland. James O. Marcum, Democrat; Ceredo.

Webster—W. C. Cooper, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Wetzel—Lee Cusack, Democrat; New Martinsville. L. E. Lantz, Democrat; Jacksonburg.

Wirt—Hugh Prather, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Wood—John B. Easton, Republican; Williamstown. W. L. McPherson, Republican; Parkersburg, R. F. D. George W. Dye, Democrat; Parkersburg.

Wyoming—I. E. Basham, Republican; Pineville.

Recapitulation

Republicans	61
Democrats	33
Total	94

* Resigned July 2, 1927; appointed United States Marshal, Northern District of West Virginia.
** Resigned June 1, 1927; appointed Warden of the penitentiary.
† Resigned June 11, 1927; appointed Compensation Commissioner.
†† Appointed Superintendent of Weston State Hospital.
‡ Died December 22, 1927. Mrs. Minnie B. Harper appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.

Standing Committees of the House of Delegates

ON ELECTIONS AND PRIVILEGES

Messrs. Garten *(Chairman)*, Hundley, McColloch, McPherson, Pool, Carter, Slaughter, Vandervort, Vandine, Cole, Alexander, Cooper, Cusack, Davis, DeLawder.

ON JUDICIARY

Messrs. Hundley *(Chairman)*, Guiher, Keatley, Kyle, Mitchell, Cummins, Tabor, Garten, Morris, Stacey, West, Board, Norton, Alexander, Harvey, Allison, Garvin.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS

Messrs. Mitchell *(Chairman)*, Fletcher, Street, Mathews, Bartlett, Basham, Cole, Downs, Fogle, Harper, Davis, Dickson, Dye, Goode, Gross.

ON TAXATION AND FINANCE

Messrs. Heaberlin *(Chairman)*, Robinson, Dean, Brewster, Mathews, Weiss, Carter, Woodyard, Hartigan, Houchins, Roberts, Peters, Gay, Hall, Arnold, Withers, Doak, Long.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Messrs. Crow *(Chairman)*, Guiher, Halstead, Downs, Basham, Oles, Stacey, Cummins, Slaughter, McPherson, Houchins, Sutton, Dye, Dickson, Garvin, Hays, Norton.

ON PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE

Messrs. Dean *(Chairman)*, Morgan, Rexroad, Fogle, Beard, Street, Slaughter, Massie, Ulrich, Crow, Hays, Harvey, DeLawder, Doak, Goode.

ON EDUCATION

Messrs. Knabenshue *(Chairman)*, Hartigan, Roberts, Deuley, Jividen, Rexroad, Street, Pool, Downs McPherson Wolford, Cooper, Hays, Doak, Tracy.

ON COUNTIES AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Messrs. Slaughter *(Chairman)*, Fletcher, Deuley, Roberts, Garten, Thomas, Halstead, McPherson, Kyle, West, Norton, Prather, Garvin, Cusack, Armstrong.

ON BANKS AND CORPORATIONS

Messrs. Andrews *(Chairman)*, Sutphin, Bartlett, Lawton, Brewster, Rairden, Hull, Tabor, Gay, Roberts, Lantz, Allison, Lockhart, Peters, Withers.

ON ROADS

Messrs. Smith *(Chairman)*, Bartlett, Basham, Crow, Rairden, Dorsey, Downs, Oles, Halstead, Ulrich, Lantz, Crawford, Watts, Kendall, Dickson, Fogle, Hylbert.

ON FORFEITED AND UNAPPROPRIATED LANDS

Messrs. Rairden *(Chairman)*, Stacey, Street, Hundley, Harrison, Keatley, Knabenshue, Lawton, Morris, Oles, Sheppard, Harvey, Hayes, Kendall, Lantz.

ON CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES

Messrs. Street *(Chairman)*, Morgan, Brewster, Embleton, Pool, Fogle, Heaberlin, Houchins, Hull, Knabenshue, Alexander, Allison, Armstrong, Stevens, Cooper.

ON HUMANE INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Messrs. Jividen *(Chairman)*, Mitchell, Thomas, Carter, Crow, Brewster, Pool, Vandine, West, Massie, Garvin, Marcum, Dye, Goode, Harvey.

ON PRINTING AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Messrs. Woodyard *(Chairman)*, Deuley, Ulrich, Street, Morgan, Easton, Cole, Hylbert, Sutphin, Long, Cooper, Garvin, Watts, Allison.

ON EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND LIBRARY

Messrs. Rexroad *(Chairman)*, Cummins, Guiher, Halstead, Massie, Pool, Dean, Smith, Harrison, Vandine, Long, Marcum, Norton, Prather, Sheppard.

ON FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION

Messrs. Stacey *(Chairman)*, Cole, Thomas, Vandervort, Houchins, Garten, Sutphin, Harrison, McColloch, Dorsey, Withers, Stevens, Gross, Armstrong, Kendall.

ON ARTS, SCIENCE AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

Messrs. Bartlett *(Chairman)*, Massie, Embleton, Fletcher, Fogle, Easton, McColloch, Oles, Pool, Thomas, Prather, Sheppard, Sutton, Tracy, Watts.

ON PENITENTIARY

Messrs. Vandervort *(Chairman)*, *Roberts *(Chairman)*, Weiss, Rexroad, Morris, Kyle, Fogle, Mathews, Embleton, Harper, Crawford, Cusack, Goode, Gross, Davis.

*NOTE—On account of absence of Mr. Vandervort, due to illness, Mr. Roberts was, on April 11, appointed chairman.

ON MINES AND MINING

Messrs. Gay *(Chairman)*, Dean, Lawton, Basham, Sutphin, Smith, Cole, Hartigan, Tabor, McColloch, Hall, Marcum, Stevens, Arnold, Peters, Andrews, Deuley.

ON AGRICULTURE

Messrs. Massie *(Chairman)*, Hartigan, Andrews, Beard, Vandervort, Harrison, Easton, Smith, Morgan, Slaughter, Tracy, Sutton, DeLawder, Withers, Dickson, Street.

ON STATE BOUNDARIES

Messrs. Kyle *(Chairman)*, Halstead, Robinson, Mitchell, Keatley, Easton, Downs, Bartlett, Guiher, Ulrich, Lockhart, Long, Stevens, Wolford, Tracy.

ON RAILROADS

Messrs. West *(Chairman)*, Heaberlin, Hylbert, Oles, Jividen, Basham, Harper, Beard, Fletcher, McPherson, Cummins, Garten, Hall, Davis, Marcum, Garvin, Dickson.

ON LABOR

Messrs. Easton *(Chairman)*, Jividen, West, Beard, Ulrich, Embleton, Harper, Weiss, Slaughter, Lawton, Arnold, Allison, Gross, Cusack, Marcum.

ON MEDICINE AND SANITATION

Messrs. Vandine *(Chairman)*, Tabor, Hull, Crow, Hartigan, Mitchell, Kyle, Rairden, Morgan, Cole, Crawford, Prather, Dye, Sutton, Armstrong.

ON GAME AND FISH

Messrs. Deuley *(Chairman)*, Hull, Houchins, Rexroad, Thomas, Brewster, Gay, Smith, Woodyard, Knabenshue, Cooper, Lantz, DeLawder, Doak, Watts.

ON INSURANCE

Messrs. Cummins *(Chairman)*, Heaberlin, Hylbert, Morris, Dorsey, Bartlett, Andrews, Embleton, Vandine, Tabor, McColloch, Easton, Peters, Alexander, Goode, Crawford, Lockhart.

ON RULES

Messrs. Robinson *(Chairman)*, Johnson, *(Chairman Ex-Officio)*, Weiss, Keatley, Roberts, Downs, Hall.

ON RE-DISTRICTING

Messrs. Hull *(Chairman)*, Kyle, Woodyard, Harrison, Dorsey, Fletcher, Jividen, Hylbert, Knabenshue, McPherson, Wolfard, Sutton, Sheppard, Dye, Lockhart.

ON ENROLLED BILLS

Messrs. Mathews *(Chairman)*, Morris, Houchins, Cummins, Garvin.

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 recommitted 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.

10-A. All bills proposing a change in existing law, when introduced, shall plainly show by means of underscored lines the change proposed. All printed bills shall be in the following form in order to plainly show the proposed change in existing law, if any; if the bill does not propose to amend existing law, the body of the bill shall be printed in ten-point Roman type. If the bill proposes to amend existing law, the existing law shall be printed in ten-point Roman type with the part proposed to be omitted set off in black face brackets and with the new matter proposed to be inserted printed in italics. A brief explanation of the form used shall be printed in six-point type on the first page of the bill. (Adopted by the House April 29, 1927.)

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 typewriting 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 personality 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 6x9 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 his 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 1927

(NOTE—Each statute is prefaced by its Senate and 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.)

SALARIES—MEMBERS STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

S. B. 95. Highland. **(Ch. 1.)** Increases the annual salaries of the members of the state board of control from $5,000 to $6,000 per year.

STATE VETERANS' SERVICE OFFICER

H. B. 98. Smith. **(Ch. 2.)** Provides for the appointment of a state veterans' service officer, to be appointed by the governor, for a term of four years, at a salary of $3,000 per year, whose duty it shall be to assist veterans of all wars in which the United States has participated, in properly presenting their claims before the United States Veterans' Bureau or before any other bureaus or departments of the United States or any of the several states.

OFFICE OF POET LAUREATE

S. B. 191. Helmick. **(Ch. 3.)** Creates the office of poet laureate of West Virginia, to be appointed by and serve during the will and pleasure of the governor and receive an annual salary of $900.

STATE FOREST AND PARKS COMMISSION

S. B. 247. Miller. **(Ch. 4.)** Creates a state forest and parks commission to be composed of the governor, commissioner of agriculture, director of agricultural extension, state geologist and chairman of the game and fish commission and empowers such commission to investigate lands held by the state as to their availability as state forests and parks; to co-operate with the federal forestry service and to make a report of its investigations to the next session of the legislature.

CUSTODIAN OF BONDS AND SECURITIES

H. B. 441. Heaberlin. **(Ch. 5.)** Makes the state treasurer custodian of all bonds and securities belonging to the state or by law deposited with the state, requiring the treasurer to designate two employees of his office to have special charge of these bonds and securities. Formerly some of these securities were held in other offices of the state government and the purpose of this Act was to vest in the state treasurer the safeguarding of all these securities.

STATE INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR COLORED GIRLS

S. B. 167. Hallanan. **(Ch. 6.)** Requires the county court to pay into the state treasury $50 per year on account of each girl received in the state industrial home for girls from that county and requires the parent or guardian of such girl to reimburse the county.

State Industrial Home for Colored Boys

S. B. 168. Hallanan. (Ch. 7.) Requires the county court to pay into the state treasury fifty dollars per year on account of each boy received in the state industrial school for colored boys from that county and requires the parents or guardians of such boys to reimburse the county to that amount.

Southern Tuberculosis Sanitarium

S. B. 262. Hallanan. (Ch. 8.) Provides for the establishment of an additional tuberculosis sanitarium, a suitable site to be selected by the state board of control and the state department of health south of a line through the central section of the state, for the treatment of persons afflicted with tuberculosis.

School Opportunities Beyond Two-Mile Limit

S. B. 79. Engle. (Ch. 9.) Amends section fifty-eight of chapter two of the Acts of the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, providing that whenever any children be without opportunity to attend a school within two miles of their home, that the district board of education shall make provision to procure for such children such educational opportunities as the board may deem best.

State Aid for Students Outside the State

H. B. 10. Weiss. (Ch. 10.) Provides for the extension of state aid in certain courses of study for students in schools outside the state for whom no such courses are provided in the educational institutions within the state. Where, because of racial restrictions, such students are unable to pursue these courses of study within the state, the legislature is directed to provide funds to pay such tuition and fees as may be ascertained by the state board of control.

Interest of Officers in Contracts

H. B. 121. Wolford. (Ch. 11.) Makes it unlawful for any member of a county court, overseer of the poor, district school officer, or any other member of any county or district board or officer to become pecuniarily interested in the proceeds of any contract or service or in the furnishing of any supplies. Teachers or superintendents who violate these provisions shall have their certificates revoked.

Teaching Effects of Alcohol, Etc.

H. B. 383. Morris. (Ch. 12.) Makes it mandatory for the teaching in all public schools, the nature of alcoholic drinks and narcotics and their effect upon the human system and provides that the state board of education shall prescribe the courses of study in said schools.

University Board of Governors

H. B. 486. Hartigan. (Ch. 13.) Creates a board of governors for the West Virginia University, consisting of seven members, one from each congressional district and one at large, to be appointed by the governor, and gives to the board entire control and management of all the educational affairs of the university.

Exempting Church Property from Taxation

S. B. 107. Ashworth. (Ch. 14.) Exempting from taxation mortgages and bonds held by churches and religious societies for the purpose of securing money for the erection of church buildings or paying the indebtedness thereon.

Collection of Taxes

S. B. 140. Kidd. (Ch. 15.) Provides for extension of time to sheriffs for collecting taxes past due, the sheriffs whose term expired in 1924 being allowed until December 31, 1928, within which to make distraint and sale for the collection of taxes.

Tax on Labor Agencies

S. B. 293. Woods. (Ch. 16.) Amending the law relating to license taxes, imposing a tax of $5,000.00 on each license to conduct the business of a labor agency, designed to prevent the transportation of labor outside the state.

Repeal of License Tax

H. B. 517. Robinson. (Ch. 17.) Provides for the repeal of an annual license tax on the sale of grape juice.

Gasoline Tax

S. B. 306. Highland. (Ch. 18.) Increasing the special excise tax upon the sale of gasoline from three and one-half cents to four cents a gallon.

Bonds for Bank Officers

S. B. 277. Engle. (Ch. 19.) Provides that the board of directors shall require the cashier and other accounting employees of banks to execute corporate surety bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

Industrial Loan Companies

H. B. 195. Mathews. (Ch. 20.) Provides for the incorporation, establishment and operation of industrial loan companies. No charter shall be issued to any such company without the approval of the commissioner of banking. Such companies are authorized to lend money, buy and sell bonds, to purchase and convey real estate. Each industrial company is required to maintain a cash reserve equal to five per centum of its issued certificates of indebtedness.

Pledge of Banking Assets

S. B. 332. Smith of Doddridge. (Ch. 21). Provides that no banking institution shall pledge, hypothecate or deliver any of its assets to any person or corporation to indemnify them as surety for such bank or as surety of any person.

Receivers for Banks

S. B. 360. Hugus. (Ch. 22.) Relates to the appointment of receivers for banking institutions and provides that any receiver heretofore or hereafter appointed by the commissioner of banking may bring a suit in the circuit court to ascertain the separate depositors and creditors of such institution and the amounts and priorities of their respective claims. It also provides that in any such suit the receiver may also proceed against the stockholders of the bank to enforce their individual liabilities.

Mine Rescue Crews

H. B. 125. Dean. (Ch. 23.) Authorizes the chief of the state department of mines to train and employ at each of the ten mine rescue stations in the state two rescue crews of six members each. Each employee of a rescue crew is required to devote eight hours each month for training purposes and shall be available at all times to assist in rescue work at mine explosions and mine fires.

Electric Haulage in Mines

H. B. 151. Thomas. (Ch. 24.) Gives the chief of the department of mines authority to make special rulings on electric haulage by locomotives in mines.

European Corn Borer

H. B. 146. Beard. (Ch. 25.) Authorizes the State Commissioner of Agriculture to adopt such control measures as may be deemed advisable and to cooperate with the United States Department of Agriculture in providing for the control, quarantine and eradication of the European corn borer.

Testing of Seeds

H. B. 246. Slaughter. (Ch. 26.) Requires each lot of agricultural and vegetable seeds when sold or distributed in this state to have affixed thereto on the exterior of the container a written or printed tag setting forth the commonly accepted name of the kind and variety of such seeds, the purity and the approximate percentage of germination. Penalties are provided for false labeling of mixtures and seeds. The enforcement of the Act is vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Credit and Co-operative Associations

S. B. 329. Smith of Doddridge. (Ch. 27.) Authorizes the organization and operation of agricultural credit and co-operative associations for the purpose of providing greater financial facilities for the agricultural and live stock industries of the state.

Sessions of Legislature

S. B. 185. Hiner. (Ch. 28.) Provides for the submission of a constitutional amendment which prescribes that all sessions of the legislature, other than special sessions, shall continue in session for a period not exceeding sixty days from the date of convening. If this amendment is ratified at the general election in 1928 the present double session of the legislature will be eliminated and the legislature of 1929 will meet on the second Wednesday in January of that year and remain in continuous session for a period of sixty days.

Good Roads Amendment

H. B. 542. Smith. (Ch. 29.) Provides for the submission to the voters of this state of an amendment to the constitution to be voted on at the general election of 1928, giving the legislature power and authority to issue and sell state bonds in a sum not exceeding $35,000,000 for the purpose of road construction. Under the good roads amendment established in 1920 the present limitation on state road bond issues is $50,000,000. The proposed amendment would provide for the issuance of an additional $35,000,000.

Mutual Insurance Companies

S. B. 144. Engle. (Ch. 30.) Provides that any number of persons not less than twenty may become a corporate body for the purpose of carrying on the business of mutual automobile insurance.

Insurance Rate Making Bureaus

S. B. 317. Henshaw. (Ch. 31.) Provides for the supervision of insurance rate making associations. In the event of changes in established schedules of rates, the rating bureau is required to submit the proposed change to the insurance commissioner and upon which the commissioner shall order a hearing. The commissioner shall make such findings as he shall consider proper, and is given

power when he finds a rate is excessive or unreasonably high or discriminatory to require the bureau to publish a rate which is not discriminatory and in each case shall be reasonable.

Suits Against Railroads

S. B. 65. Hallanan. (Ch. 32.) Requiring locomotives on railroads to give warning with bell or steam whistle on approach to a railroad crossing and provides that suit for violation of this provision must be instituted within three months from the time the cause of action arises.

Use of Railroad Crossings

S. B. 66. Hallanan. (Ch. 33.) Makes it a misdemeanor for any person to drive any horse or horse-drawn vehicle across any railroad track or bridge except at public, private or farm crossings.

Examinations to Practice Medicine

S. B. 179. Taylor. (Ch. 34.) Provides for the payment of a fee of $25 by any person taking an examination before the public health council to practice medicine. This fee shall not be returned if the certificate be refused, but the applicant may at any time within one year after such refusal present himself for another examination without payment of additional fee.

Practice of Optometry

S. B. 99. Wilkin. (Ch. 35.) Amending and re-enacting section 29-e of chapter one hundred and fifty, Barnes' code of West Virginia, 1923, relating to the practice of optometry, making it unlawful for any person to practice optometry in the state without a certificate of registration as a registered optometrist, which shall be issued only by the state board of examiners in optometry and authorizing the board of examiners to refuse, suspend or revoke any certificate for cause.

Board of Pharmacy Fees

S. B. 47. Woods. (Ch. 36.) Providing that all the fees collected by the secretary of the board of pharmacy shall be put into the state treasury monthly through the state board of control, and that the compensation and expenses of persons and members shall be paid out of the fees collected upon requisition made through the state board of control. The Act also provides for a fee of ten dollars for examination of an applicant; a fee of five dollars for examination of an applicant for license as an assistant pharmacist, and fees of two dollars and one dollar for renewing licenses of pharmacists and assistant pharmacists.

Issuance of Scrip

S. B. 216. Woods. (Ch. 37.) Makes it lawful for any person, firm or corporation to issue to employees as a medium of credit in payment for labor scrip orders or coupons payable and redeemable in merchandise and non-transferable. Any unused portion of such scrip is redeemable in cash at the regular settlement day or pay day when the same would have been due in cash had not the scrip been issued.

Employment of Minors

S. B. 292. Woods. (Ch. 38.) Amending the statute relating to the employment of minors by providing that before any working permit is issued to children between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years it shall be necessary to obtain in writing the consent of the parent or parents, guardian or custodian of such child. It also provides that whenever such work permit has been issued or whenever an age certificate has been issued for minors it shall be conclusive as to the age of the child on whose behalf the permit or certificate was issued.

Issuance of State Road Bonds

S. B. 100. Jackson. (Ch. 39.) Authorizes the issuance and sale of fifteen million dollars of road bonds for the construction of permanent highways, providing for re-issuance of road bonds maturing under previous issues made by the legislature in compliance with the "Good Roads Amendment" to the constitution of the state.

Violations of State Prohibition Law

S. B. 9. Hallanan. (Ch. 40.) Provides for the elimination of fees paid to arresting officers in prosecutions for the violation of the state prohibition laws before justices of the peace.

Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace

S. B. 54. Hugus. (Ch. 41.) Amends the existing law under chapter fifty of the code of West Virginia concerning the jurisdiction, powers and duties of justices of the peace and constables in regard to the garnishee of property. Provides that if the plaintiff's cause of action arose outside of the state while both the defendant and plaintiff were non-residents, then the garnishee shall not be held liable.

Regional Four-H Camp

H. B. 368. Heaberlin. (Ch. 42.) Authorizes the state board of control to accept a deed to property known as Pinecrest camp in Raleigh county as the site of a regional Four-H Camp for the benefit of mining and other industrial neighborhoods. The county court of Raleigh county, or any other county, is authorized to erect buildings, or construct improvements at Pinecrest camp, and pay for same from the general funds of the county.

Fish and Game Protective Acts

H. B. 541. Woodyard. (Ch. 43.) Removes the inhibition contained in section twelve of chapter sixty-five, Acts of the Legislature of one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, making it unlawful for any person prior to the first day of November, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine to catch or kill any quail or Virginia partridge in the county of Roane.

Municipal Pensions

S. B. 159. Hugus. (Ch. 44.) Provides that any member of a municipal fire department or police department who has been in continuous service for twenty-three years, and who has reached the age of fifty years may be retired on a pension of seventy-five dollars per month. Members of such department who have served twenty-three years, but not continuously, and have reached the age of fifty years, are entitled to the benefits of this act; provided, they shall not have been out of the service for a period longer than two years.

Relief Funds for Firemen and Policemen

H. B. 167. Easton. (Ch. 45.) Authorizes municipalities to lay a levy not to exceed seven and one-half mills on the hundred dollars taxable property for the maintenance of a fireman's and policeman's pension fund, provided that all fines imposed upon any member of the fire or police department shall be credited to said pension or relief fund, and that it shall be the duty of the municipality to assess and collect from each member of the fire and police department the sum of one dollar each month to be deposited to the credit of the fund.

Salaries—Judges Supreme Court of Appeals

S. B. 15. Hugus. (Ch. 46.) Provides for an increase in the annual salary of the judges of the supreme court of appeals from eight thousand dollars to ten thousand dollars per annum.

Salaries—Judges of Circuit Courts

S. B. 68. Hallanan. (Ch. 47.) Provides that the circuit court of counties having a population of more than one hundred thousand shall pay the judge of the circuit court of said county two thousand dollars per annum in addition to the amount allowed such judge out of the state treasury.

Prickett's Fort State Park Commission

S. B. 21. Smith of Marion. (Ch. 48.) Creates a commission of three members, to be appointed by the governor, serving without compensation for a term of four years, and known as the "Prickett's Fort State Park Commission." The commission is authorized to survey and locate a state park not exceeding ten acres, in Winfield district, Marion county, near the mouth of Prickett's creek, to include the site of Prickett's Fort, to procure an option thereon and to contract for the payment of the purchase price out of any moneys which may be appropriated.

Operation of Motor Vehicles in Interstate Transportation

S. B. 177. Smith of Marion. (Ch. 49.) Confers upon the state road commission authority to grant certificates of convenience and necessity for the transportation of persons or property for compensation in interstate commerce, and to regulate said commission in accordance with any statutory provisions that may be enacted by the federal congress.

Adulteration and Misbranding of Vinegars

S. B. 248. Robinson. (Ch. 50.) Defines vinegar, spirits and distilled vinegar and adulterated vinegar, and provides penalties for the misbranding of such vinegar.

Formation of the Judicial Circuits of State

S. B. 250. Robinson. (Ch. 51.) Provides for the reorganization of the judicial circuits of the state on and after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine, and fixes the time for holding terms of court in the several counties thereof.

Bonds of County Officers

H. B. 335. Johnson. (Ch. 52.) Provides that every commissioner of a county court, or every member of a tribunal created for the transaction of business required to be performed by a county court shall give bond in the penalty of ten thousand dollars.

Potomac River Bridge

S. B. 384. Henshaw. (Ch. 53.) Provides that the state road commission shall appropriate and expend state road funds that may hereafter be apportioned to Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan counties, not exceeding ten thousand dollars for each of said counties, for the construction and completion of a bridge across the Potomac river at or near Paw Paw, West Virginia, in the county of Morgan.

Monument to Union Soldiers

H. B. 477. Hall. (Ch. 54.) Authorizes the creation of a commission to consist of the governor and four members, all of the members to be veterans of the Civil war, and to be known as the Union soldiers and sailors memorial commission. The commission is empowered to have erected on the grounds of the state capitol a monument or memorial to the Union soldiers, sailors and marines of West Virginia, and an appropriation of fifteen thousand dollars is made for that purpose.

Probation System for Misdemeanors

H. B. 38. Mathews. (Ch. 55.) Gives to the courts of the state having original jurisdiction of criminal action the power after conviction or plea of guilty in misdemeanor cases to suspend the execution of sentence and to place the defendant upon probation, under such terms as the court may deem best.

Filing of Federal Liens for Taxes

H. B. 41. Long. (Ch. 56.) Provides that notices of federal tax liens and certificates discharging such liens may be filed in the offices of the clerk of the county court.

Observance of Memorial Day at Grafton National Cemetery

H. B. 53. Kendall. (Ch. 57.) Provides that the board of public works shall include in its budget the sum of one thousand dollars for decorations, improvements and other necessary purposes in the preparation of the grounds and graves in the National Cemetery at Grafton for Memorial Day exercises.

Limitations on Bond Issues

H. B. 70. Hall. (Ch. 58.) Provides that no political division authorized to issue bonds shall become indebted to an amount exceeding two and one-half per cent of the value of the taxable property therein; *provided, however,* that any county, district or group of districts for the construction of roads or bridges, and any municipal corporation of three hundred inhabitants or more, for grading, paving, sewering and otherwise improving the streets may become indebted and issue bonds in an additional sum not exceeding two and one-half per cent of the value of the taxable property therein.

Legal Holidays

H. B. 135. Rairden. (Ch. 59.) Designates the eleventh day of November, commonly called Armistice Day, and the twentieth day of June, commonly called West Virginia Day, as legal holidays.

Employment of Attorneys

H. B. 166. Marcum. (Ch. 60.) Makes it unlawful for any attorney, either himself or through an agent, to solicit another person to employ the said attorney or any other attorney for the purpose of presenting a suit for damages, or personal injury or death.

Community Egg Marketing

H. B. 182. Easton. (Ch. 61.) Provides for the establishment of a community egg marketing, packing, grading and poultry feeding and fattening demonstration, for the purpose of demonstrating approved methods of marketing, handling, and storing of poultry and poultry products. A committee consisting of the dean of the college of agriculture, the director of agricultural extension, the commissioner of agriculture and the secretary of the West Virginia farm bureau federation is created with power to select a location for the demonstration plant.

Relating to Juries

H. B. 345. Cummins. (Ch. 62.) Provides that all male persons under twenty-one years of age, and not over sixty-five years and who are citizens of the state, shall be liable to serve as jurors, and provides that the jury commissioners in counties having a population of fifty thousand or more shall be required to have at least eight hundred names in their list of eligible jurors.

Bounties for Non-Game Animals and Birds

H. B. 63. Arnold. (Ch. 63.) Extends to the county court of any county, upon petition of one hundred citizens, authority to offer bounties for the killing and destruction of wild non-game animals and fowls.

Limiting Expenses of Candidates

H. B. 567. Gay. (Ch. 64.) Provides that money expended by a candidate for personal, traveling or subsistence expenses, or for stationery, postage, writing or printing, for distributing letters, circulars or posters, shall not be included in determining whether his expenditures have exceeded the amounts provided in the "Corrupt Practices Act" limiting candidates to certain authorized expenditures at primary and general elections.

Suits Against Non-Resident Corporations

H. B. 518. Robinson. (Ch. 65.) Gives to the circuit court of the county in which the plaintiff resides or the circuit court of the county in which the seat of state government is located jurisdiction of all actions at law or suits in equity where the cause of action grows out of the rights of stockholders with respect to corporate management against any corporation which has its principal office located outside of this state.

Fixing Times for Holding Terms of Court

H. B. 90. Street. (Ch. 66.) Fixes the times and number of terms for the holding of circuit court in the nineteenth judicial circuit in the counties of Barbour and Taylor.

Fixing Time for Holding Circuit Court

H. B. 327. Dean. (Ch. 67.) Fixes the time of holding terms of the circuit courts in the twenty-first judicial circuit, consisting of Tucker, Mineral and Grant counties.

Fixing Time and Terms of Holding Circuit Court

H. B. 360. Brewster. (Ch. 68.) Fixes the time for holding terms of the circuit court in the fifteenth judicial circuit, consisting of Lewis and Harrison counties.

Transferring County of Monroe to Eleventh Judicial Circuit

H. B. 339. Dickson. (Ch. 69.) Provides for the transfer of the county of Monroe from the ninth judicial circuit to the eleventh judicial circuit and fixes the time of holding circuit court therein.

Appropriations of Public Moneys

H. B. 208. Johnson. (Ch. 70.) Makes appropriations of public moneys out of the treasury in compliance with the provisions of the amendment to the constitution known as the "Budget Amendment."

High School on University Grounds

S. B. 77. Willis. (Ch. 71.) Enables Cass, Grant and Union districts of Monongalia county to lay a levy of twenty-five cents to assist in the erection and equipment of a high school in Morgantown on the lands of the West Virginia University.

Corporate Limits of Charleston Independent School District

S. B. 349. Hallanan. (Ch. 72.) Provides for the enlarging of the boundaries of the Charleston independent school district.

HINTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

S. B. 373. Lilly. (Ch. 73.) Changes the boundary of the independent school district of Hinton to include additional territory.

WELLSBURG INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

S. B. 380. Wilkin. (Ch. 74.) Permitting the Wellsburg independent school district to borrow money and issue bonds for the purpose of buying land and for the building of a high school in said district.

SUTTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

S. B. 381. Herold. (Ch. 75.) Provides for the abolition of the board of education of the town of Sutton and provides for the election of a new board with power to employ teachers to conduct the schools in said district.

SHERIDAN INDEPENDENT HIGH SCHOOL

H. B. 122. Wolfard. (Ch. 76.) Creates and establishes the "Guyan Valley High School," a district high school in Sheridan district of Lincoln county.

SISTERSVILLE INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

H. B. 134. Tracy. (Ch. 77.) Proposes the annexation of certain territory in Lincoln district in the county of Tyler to the independent school district of Sistersville in the said county.

VALIDATING MCCOMAS HIGH SCHOOL

H. B. 149. Cole. (Ch. 78.) Validates the high school at McComas in Rock district of Mercer county, and authorizes the board of education of Rock district to maintain and control said high school.

CHESTER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICTS

H. B. 159. Allison. (Ch. 79.) Authorizes the board of education of Chester independent district in Hancock county to issue orders to pay Finley Brothers Company the sum of six thousand four hundred sixty-nine dollars and forty-eight cents, balance due the said company for the construction of a high school building.

WESTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

H. B. 211. Brewster. (Ch. 80.) Provides for the enlargement of the boundaries of the Weston independent school district.

RICHWOOD INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

H. B. 259. Dorsey. (Ch. 81.) Provides for the enlargement of the boundaries of Richwood independent school district in the county of Nicholas.

BELINGTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

H. B. 261. Street. (Ch. 82.) Provides for the establishment of the Belington independent school district from territory in Barker and Valley districts of Barbour county, subject to a referendum on the adoption of this act.

MINGO INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

H. B. 475. Hall. (Ch. 83.) Provides for the creation of the Mingo independent school district in Kermit district of Mingo county and the appointment of members of a board of education.

Sherman District Special Levy

H. B. 489. Andrews. (Ch. 84.) Authorizes the board of education of Sherman district, in Boone county, to lay a special levy of twenty-five cents for high school building purposes.

Wirt County High School

H. B. 593. Prather. (Ch. 85.) Authorizes the establishment of a county high school for Wirt county on some site in and near the town of Elizabeth.

Upshur County High School

H. B. 632. Knabenshue. (Ch. 86.) Provides for the creation of a board of education of the Upshur county high school.

Spencer Independent School District

H. B. 636. Woodward. (Ch. 87.) Provides for the submission to the voters of Spencer independent school district of a special levy of eighty-five cents for the teachers fund of said district.

Ohio County Intermediate Court

S. B. 55. Hugus. (Ch. 88.) Provides that the clerk of the circuit court of Ohio county shall be clerk of the Ohio county intermediate court and receive for his services the salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Compensation Ohio County Circuit Judges

S. B. 56. Hugus. (Ch. 89.) Authorizes the board of commissioners of Ohio county to pay additional compensation to the judges of the first judicial circuit not exceeding twenty-five hundred dollars per annum to each of said judges.

Domestic Relations Court of Cabell County

S. B. 75. Taylor. (Ch. 90.) Provides for the payment of an annual salary of five thousand dollars to the judge of the domestic relations court of Cabell county.

Monongalia Circuit Judge

S. B. 202. Willis. (Ch. 91.) Authorizes the county court of Monongalia county to pay the judge of the circuit court, in addition to the amount paid from the state treasury, the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Monongalia Domestic Relations Court

S. B. 204. Willis. (Ch. 92.) Provides for the payment of an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars to the judge of the domestic relations court of Monongalia county, and makes it lawful for the judge of such court to engage in the general practice of law not affecting the duties required under this act.

Kanawha County Juvenile Court Officers

H. B. 20. Hundley. (Ch. 93.) Provides for the payment of an annual salary of two thousand dollars per year to the judge of the juvenile court of Kanawha county; for a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum for the chief probation officer, and salaries not exceeding eighteen hundred dollars per annum to other deputy probation officers.

Kanawha County Intermediate Court

H. B. 102. Hundley. (Ch. 94.) Provides for the payment of an annual salary to the judge of the intermediate court of Kanawha county of seven thousand five hundred dollars.

Logan County Circuit Court

H. B. 138. Gay. (Ch. 95.) Empowers the circuit court of Logan county to pay additional compensation to the judge of the seventh judicial circuit of West Virginia not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Kanawha County Circuit Clerk

H. B. 194. Mathews. (Ch. 96.) Makes the clerk of the circuit court of Kanawha county clerk of the juvenile court of said county and fixes his compensation at one thousand dollars annually.

Wyoming and Mingo Circuit Courts

H. B. 474. Hall. (Ch. 97.) Authorizes the county courts of Mingo and Wyoming counties to pay the judge of the eighth judicial circuit an additional compensation not to exceed twelve hundred dollars per annum.

Monongalia County Prosecuting Attorney

S. B. 200. Willis. (Ch. 98.) Provides that the annual compensation of the prosecuting attorney of Monongalia county shall be four thousand dollars and the annual salary of the assistant prosecuting attorney shall be two thousand dollars. Effective January 1, 1929.

Gilmer County Stenographer

S. B. 280. Kidd. (Ch. 99.) Authorizes the county court of Gilmer county to employ a stenographer for the prosecuting attorney at a compensation of not less than sixty dollars a month.

Gilmer County Prosecuting Attorney

S. B. 284. Kidd. (Ch. 100.) Provides that the annual salary of the prosecuting attorney of Gilmer county shall be fifteen hundred dollars. Effective January 1, 1929.

Wetzel County Prosecuting Attorney

H. B. 30. Cusack. (Ch. 101.) Fixes the salary of the prosecuting attorney of Wetzel county at two thousand dollars per annum, and provides that the prosecuting attorney of said county may employ a stenographer or clerk at a salary of not more than fifty dollars per month. Effective January 1, 1929, as to prosecuting attorney.

Jefferson County Officers Salaries

H. B. 76. Withers. (Ch. 102.) Provides that the county court of Jefferson county shall pay to the clerk of the circuit court an annual compensation of two thousand dollars, and a similar amount as compensation to the assessor of Jefferson county. Effective after term of present incumbents.

Wyoming County Officers

H. B. 84. Basham. (Ch. 103.) Provides for the payment of annual salaries of three thousand dollars each to county and circuit clerks of Wyoming county. Effective after term of present incumbents.

Berkeley County Prosecuting Attorney

H. B. 96. Beard. (Ch. 104.) Authorizes the prosecuting attorney of Berkeley county to employ a stenographer or other clerical assistance for his office not to exceed more than six hundred dollars per year.

Employment of Stenographer

H. B. 112. Guiher. (Ch. 105.) Empowers the judge of the circuit court of the fifteenth judicial circuit to employ a competent stenographer.

WIRT COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

H. B. 193. Prather. (Ch. 106.) Fixes the annual salary of the prosecuting attorney of Wirt county at six hundred dollars. Effective January 1, 1929.

PRESTON COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

H. B. 199. Smith. (Ch. 107.) Fixes the salary of the prosecuting attorney of Preston county at two thousand five hundred dollars per annum. Effective January 1, 1929.

CABELL COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

H. B. 210. Long. (Ch. 108.) Fixes the salary of the prosecuting attorney of Cabell county at the sum of four thousand eight hundred dollars per annum. Effective January 1, 1929.

HANCOCK COUNTY ASSESSOR

H. B. 282. Deuley. (Ch. 109.) Fixes the compensation of the assessor of Hancock county at two thousand two hundred dollars per annum. Effective January 1, 1929.

HARDY COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

H. B. 331. DeLawder. (Ch. 110.) Provides that the county court of Hardy county shall pay to the prosecuting attorney of said county an annual salary of not less than six hundred dollars and not over twelve hundred dollars. Effective January 1, 1929.

MARION COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

H. B. 409. Morgan. (Ch. 111.) Provides for the payment of an annual salary of forty-four hundred dollars to the prosecuting attorney of Marion county, and the payment to an assistant prosecuting attorney of compensation of not less than two thousand dollars per annum and not more than three thousand dollars per annum. Effective January 1, 1929, as to prosecuting attorney.

GREENBRIER COUNTY OFFICERS

H. B. 415. Stevens. (Ch. 112.) Provides that the annual compensation of the assessor of Greenbrier county shall be fixed at eighteen hundred dollars per year and that the annual compensation of the prosecuting attorney and the clerk of the circuit court of Greenbrier county shall likewise be eighteen hundred dollars per year. Effective after expiration of terms of present incumbents.

KANAWHA COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

H. B. 429. Hundley. (Ch. 113.) Provides that the prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county shall receive an annual compensation for his services as attorney for boards of education of Kanawha county the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars, and that the assistant prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county shall receive for similar services the sum of one thousand dollars annually.

MINGO COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

H. B. 473. Hall. (Ch. 114.) Fixes the salary of the prosecuting attorney of Mingo county at forty-eight hundred dollars per year. Effective January 1, 1929.

BOONE COUNTY OFFICERS

H. B. 488. Andrews. (Ch. 115.) Fixes the salaries of certain Boone county officers as follows: Sheriff, two thousand five hundred dollars; county clerk, two thousand four hundred dollars; circuit clerk, one thousand eight hundred dollars; prosecuting attorney, two thousand four hundred dollars, and stenographer to prosecuting attorney, one thousand two hundred dollars. Effective after expiration of terms of present incumbents.

Kanawha County Stenographer

H. B. 639. Mathews. (Ch. 116.) Authorizes the county court of Kanawha county to employ a competent stenographer for its legal counsel at a compensation not exceeding one thousand dollars per annum.

Tucker County Special Levy

S. B. 11. Helmick. (Ch. 117.) Authorizes the county court of Tucker county to lay a special levy in Fairfax and Davis districts in that county for the construction of a bridge across the North Fork of Blackwater river.

Monongalia County Special Road Levy

S. B. 130. Willis. (Ch. 118.) Authorizes the county court of Monongalia county to lay a special levy of twenty cents for the purpose of building roads in Clay district of said county.

Williamson Special Levy

S. B. 145. White of Mingo. (Ch. 119.) Authorizes the city of Williamson to lay a special levy of thirty cents for two years for the purpose of improving streets in said city.

Glenville Special Levy

S. B. 194. Kidd. (Ch. 120.) Authorizes the town of Glenville, in Gilmer county, to lay a special levy not to exceed thirty cents for a period of three years for the improvement of streets in said town.

Grafton Special Levy

H. B. 50. Kendall. (Ch. 121.) Authorizes the commission of the city of Grafton in Taylor county to lay a special levy not to exceed twenty cents for a period of five years for the purpose of constructing a filtration plant and extending the water system of the city of Grafton.

Taylor County Special Levy

H. B. 52. Kendall. (Ch. 122.) Empowers the county court of Taylor county to lay a special levy of not more than ten cents for a period of six years to be used for the construction of bridges in said county.

Charleston District Public Library

H. B. 130. Mathews. (Ch. 123.) Empowers the board of education of Charleston independent school district to lay an annual levy for the support, maintenance and enlargement of a library building, established in said district.

Fayette County Special Bridge Levy

H. B. 235. Lawton. (Ch. 124.) Authorizes the county court of Fayette county to lay a special levy of five cents for the purpose of completing a public bridge across New river at Stone Cliff in said county.

Wood County Bridge Levy

H. B. 271. Dye. (Ch. 125.) Authorizes the county court of Wood county to construct a bridge across the Little Kanawha river at Parkersburg, and for such purposes provides a special levy on all property within the Parkersburg, Tygart and Lubeck districts of Wood county.

Lincoln County Special Bridge Levy

H. B. 301. Goode. (Ch. 126.) Authorizes the county court of Lincoln county to lay a special levy not to exceed ten cents for the purpose of building bridges in Lincoln county.

Doddridge County Special Levy

H. B. 302. Doak. (Ch. 127.) Authorizes the county court of Doddridge county to lay a special levy not to exceed thirty cents for road or bridge purposes in Doddridge county.

McClellan District Road Work

H. B. 304. Doak. (Ch. 128.) Authorizes the county court of Doddridge county to lay a special road levy in McClellan district not to exceed fifty cents.

Taylor County Hospital

H. B. 337. Kendall. (Ch. 129.) Authorizes the Taylor county court to lay a levy not to exceed ten cents for a period of four years for the purpose of acquiring and maintaining the Taylor county hospital.

Harrison County Court House

H. B. 405. Kyle. (Ch. 130.) Authorizes the county court of Harrison, subject to approval by the voters, to issue and sell bonds of the county of not more than one million dollars for the construction and equipment of a court house in the city of Clarksburg.

Putnam County Special Levy

H. B. 416. Harrison. (Ch. 131.) Provides that the county court of Putnam county is authorized to lay a special levy not to exceed ten cents for the purpose of completing a jail building and jailer's residence.

Marshall County Special Levies

H. B. 628. Roberts. (Ch. 132.) Provides that the legal voters of the county of Marshall of any magisterial district within may sign a petition requesting the building of a road or roads, or bridges in any of the territory of Marshall county, and requesting the board of county commissioners to lay a special levy for the purpose of building any such road or bridge.

City of Charleston Special Debt

H. B. 635. Mathews. (Ch. 133.) Requires the city of Charleston to pay a proportion of the assessed bonded indebtedness for school and road purposes of Charleston district which the value of the real estate annexed to said city bears to the value of all real estate within said Charleston district.

Logan County Special Levy

H. B. 637. Gay. (Ch. 134.) Authorizes the county court of Logan county to lay a special levy of not exceeding ten cents to supplement funds derived for county purposes.

Greenbrier County Special Levy

H. B. 640. Stevens. (Ch. 135.) Empowers the county court of Greenbrier county to lay a special levy not to exceed twenty-five cents for the purpose of purchasing additional ground to the present court property in Greenbrier county.

Martinsburg Public Library

S. B. 326. Robinson. (Ch. 136.) Empowers the city of Martinsburg to establish and maintain a public library and to levy and collect a tax suitable for said purpose, subject to the approval of a referendum.

Nicholas County Bonds

S. B. 260. Alderson. (Ch. 137.) Provides for the issuance, when authorized by the county court of Nicholas county, of bonds for the improvement of roads in Beaver and Kentucky districts in said county.

Validation of Wetzel County Bonds

S. B. 272. Highland. (Ch. 138.) Validates the proceedings, authorizing the issuance of road bonds of Grant district in Wetzel county in the sum of four hundred and ninety thousand dollars for road purposes.

Martinsburg Water Works Bonds

S. B. 325. Robinson. (Ch. 139.) Authorizes the city of Martinsburg to issue bonds, with the approval of the voters, for the purpose of reconstructing or repairing the water works or mains in said city.

Monongalia County Bonds

S. B. 382. Willis. (Ch. 140.) Validating the proceedings, authorizing the issuance of bonds by Grant district in Monongalia county in the sum of four hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars for road construction.

Paden City Bonds

S. B. 386. Highland. (Ch. 141.) Directs the council of Paden City in Wetzel county to call a special election for the purpose of issuing bonds or providing funds for the paving of certain streets in said town.

Blacksville Town Bonds

S. B. 387. Willis. (Ch. 142.) Authorizing the town of Blacksville, in Monongalia county, to issue and sell bonds for such purposes as may be provided by general law.

Nicholas County Road Bonds

S. B. 388. Alderson. (Ch. 143.) Authorizes the county court of Nicholas county to issue bonds for and on behalf of Beaver district, Kentucky district, Summersville district, Hamilton district, Jefferson district or Grant district.

Cooper District Road Bonds

H. B. 624. Rairden. (Ch. 144.) Authorizes the county court of Mason county to apply any unexpended balance of a bond issue ratified by the voters of Cooper district, Mason county, to any project contemplated and provided for in the terms of the said bond issue.

Tyler County Court

S. B. 252. Reitz. (Ch. 145.) Provides that the county of Tyler shall be laid off in not less than six districts, each district to be represented on a board of county commissioners, the proposed change subject to approval by the voters at the general election to be held in one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

County Road Supervisors

S. B. 318. Alderson. (Ch. 146.) Appoints the commissioners of the Nicholas county court as road supervisors of said county, for which they shall each receive a salary of two hundred dollars per annum, and provides further that the county court of Mineral county may appoint one of its members as a road supervisor, to be paid a salary not to exceed six hundred dollars per annum.

Grant County Court

H. B. 631. Rexroad. (Ch. 147.) Proposes that the county of Grant shall be laid off into not less than three magisterial districts and that each district shall be represented with a member of the county court, subject to a referendum on the adoption of this act.

Paving of Wheeling Streets

S. B. 136. Hugus. (Ch. 148.) Authorizes the board of commissioners of Ohio county to pay such funds to the city of Wheeling as have been or will be assessed against the owners of property on McColloch street for paving.

Kanawha River Toll Bridge

S. B. 385. Hallanan. (Ch. 149.) Grants authority to the Henderson Bridge Company to construct and operate a bridge across the Great Kanawha river at or near the town of Henderson.

Appropriation for William M. Clemans

H. B. 11. Weiss. (Ch. 150.) Provides that William M. Clemans, former sheriff of Ohio county, be allowed out of the general county fund the credit of four hundred and fifty-five dollars for extending land and personal property books.

Hancock County Monuments and Markers

H. B. 28. Allison. (Ch. 151.) Requires the county court of Hancock county to levy not to exceed two cents each year to provide funds to perpetuate the memory of pioneer soldiers, sailors and historical places within Hancock county with suitable monuments or markers.

Reimbursing Taylor County Taxpayers

H. B. 51. Kendall. (Ch. 152.) Authorizing the county court of Taylor county to pay out of the general county road fund the sum of eleven thousand dollars to reimburse certain taxpayers of Taylor county who used such an amount to grade and drain certain public roads.

Board of Pharmacy

H. B. 123. Weiss. (Ch. 153.) Authorizes the board of pharmacy to permit M. M. Murray of Wheeling to take an examination for license as a registered pharmacist at the next regular meeting of the state board.

Kanawha County Superintendent of Schools

H. B. 141. Hundley. (Ch. 154.) Provides for the payment to the county superintendent of schools of Kanawha county of a sum not to exceed one hundred dollars per month for the employment of clerical assistants.

Board of Dental Examiners

H. B. 147. Peters. (Ch. 155.) Authorizes the board of dental examiners to issue a license to Frank M. O'Brien of Bluefield to practice dentistry whenever he shall have passed a practical examination.

KANAWHA AND JACKSON COUNTY BOUNDARIES

H. B. 160. Keatley. (Ch. 156.) Provides for the annexation to Kanawha county of a small area of Jackson county near the mouth of Allen Fork on the Pocataligo river.

UPSHUR COUNTY FAIR FUND

H. B. 177. Knabenshue. (Ch. 157.) Authorizes the commissioner of agriculture to distribute a portion of the state aid to fair fund direct to the exhibitors of the Upshur county fair.

RETIREMENT PENSION FOR SUE SHEETZ

H. B. 183. (Ch. 158.) Authorizes the board of education of the Keyser independent school district to establish a retirement pension for Sue Sheetz in recognition of her services as a teacher in the schools of the district for the past fifty years.

SALE OF WESTON REAL ESTATE

H. B. 296. Brewster. (Ch. 159.) Authorizes the city of Weston to sell the ground and city building erected thereon and that the proceeds shall be expended by the city towards the construction of such city building as may hereafter be authorized.

TOWN OF HENRY RENAMED CLAY

H. B. 308. Lockhart. (Ch. 160.) Provides that the corporate name of the town of Henry, in the county of Clay, be changed to the name of Clay.

ENDOWMENT FUNDS FOR CEMETERIES

H. B. 341. Roberts. (Ch. 161.) Provides for the establishment in Marshall county of endowment funds for the perpetual maintenance and care of cemeteries and the appointment of trustees to manage such funds.

MARSHALL COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

H. B. 361. Crow. (Ch. 162.) Provides that the prosecuting attorney of Marshall county shall be paid an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars as compensation for his services in connection with all criminal proceedings against convicts in the penitentiary.

DAM ACROSS SPRING CREEK

H. B. 395. Woodyard. (Ch. 163.) Authorizes the Spencer Water and Ice Company to construct and maintain a dam or dams across Spring Creek in Roane county, West Virginia, and to condemn real estate necessary for such purpose.

BLAINE ISLAND BRIDGE

H. B. 627. Hundley. (Ch. 164.) Extending authority to the Carbide and Carbon Chemicals Corporation to construct for private use bridges from Blaine Island in the Great Kanawha river to the town of South Charleston.

MCDOWELL COUNTY DETENTION HOME

H. B. 630. Downs. (Ch. 165.) Authorizes the county court of McDowell county, when the necessity arises, to establish a detention home for the employment, care and custody of delinquent, dependent and neglected children.

MUNICIPAL CHARTERS

HINTON CHARTER

S. B. 12. Lilly. (Ch. 1.) Changing the corporate limits of the cities of Hinton, Avis and village of Bellepoint and combining all the territory; changing form of government, and providing a new charter for the City of Hinton.

MONTGOMERY CHARTER

S. B. 30. Abbott. (Ch. 2.) Amending the charter so as to increase the maximum levy for general purposes and providing for a finance committee.

ELKINS CHARTER

S. B. 53. Hardman. (Ch. 3.) Amending charter relating to general powers of the city council, and providing alternative method of making certain improvements.

WILLIAMSON CHARTER

S. B. 146. White (of Mingo.) (Ch. 4.) Charter amended by adding section 28-b and 28-c, relating to street improvements in the City of Williamson.

WHEELING CHARTER

S. B. 157. Hugus. (Ch. 5.) Amending charter by the addition of section 38-a, granting to council the power to adopt zoning regulations, and providing for the submission of same at general election.

SOUTH CHARLESTON CHARTER

S. B. 233. Hallanan. (Ch. 6.) Amending the charter of South Charleston by adding thereto sections 54-a, 60-a and 60-b in reference to street and sewer assessments.

CITY OF WELLSBURG CHARTER

S. B. 242. Wilkin. (Ch. 7.) Amending and re-enacting section 38 and adding section 45, relating to appropriations and public improvements.

CHARLESTON CHARTER

S. B. 261. Hallanan. (Ch. 8.) Charleston charter amended by adding sections 102, 102-a, 102-b, 102-c, 102-d and 102-e, relating to building restrictions, and the appointment of a zoning commission.

TOWN OF NEW MARTINSVILLE

S. B. 303. Highland. (Ch. 9.) Amending the charter of the Town of New Martinsville and providing for the annexation to said Town of the Town of Brooklyn; election necessary to make effective the annexation.

CITY OF CAMERON CHARTER

S. B. 383. Highland. (Ch. 10.) Chapter three of said charter amended and chapter 68 repealed. Creating the City of Cameron from the Town of Cameron.

PRINCETON CHARTER

H. B. 34. Massie. (Ch. 11.) Amending the charter of the City of Princeton in the county of Mercer.

WELCH CHARTER

H. B. 115. Downs. (Ch. 12.) Amending section two of article two and section three of article three of chapter four relative to the corporate limits and boundaries of the wards of the City of Welch.

ST. MARY'S CHARTER

H. B. 178. Fogle. (Ch. 13.) Amending and re-enacting sections 25, 27, 28 and 29 of chapter 28, Acts of 1921, relating to the laying of debt and additional levies.

BELINGTON CHARTER

H. B. 214. Street. (Ch. 14.) An act to create the municipal corporation of the City of Belington in the county of Barbour, and annul the charter of the Town of Belington.

BLUEFIELD CHARTER

H. B. 481. Massie. (Ch. 15.) Amending chapter two of the Acts of 1921, relating to the charter of the City of Bluefield and adding thereto section 30-a.

KENOVA CHARTER

H. B. 508. Marcum. (Ch. 16.) Incorporating the City of Kenova, Wayne County; chapter 79 of the Acts of 1923 repealed; to fix corporate limits and provide for the extension thereof.

HUNTINGTON CHARTER

H. B. 510. West. (Ch. 17.) Amending chapter 11 of the Acts of 1921 in certain sections, and re-enacting other sections and adding certain new sections, relating to the charter of the City of Huntington.

BECKLEY CHARTER

H. B. 598. Heaberlin. (Ch. 18.) Creating the municipal corporation of the City of Beckley and annulling the charter granted to said city at the extra session of the Legislature in February 1908.

MANNINGTON CHARTER

H. B. 625. Fletcher. (Ch. 19.) Amending and re-enacting section 9 of chapter 13 of the Acts of 1921, incorporating the City of Mannington, in relation to qualification of voters, registration, form of election ballots, etc.

FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION 1927

CREATION OF CAPITOL COMMISSION

S. B. 6. Hallanan. (Ch. 1.) Provides for the appointment of a capitol commission of eleven members and authorizes the construction of the main unit of the capitol building at a cost not to exceed five million dollars.

COST OF EXTRAORDINARY SESSION

H. B. 9. Committee on Taxation and Finance. (Ch. 2.) Makes appropriations of public money to pay the mileage of the members of the legislature for the first extraordinary session and for the salaries of the officers and attaches.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

From 1920 to 1929 both inclusive. Prepared by W. E. Whiteman Clerk of the Senate Finance Committee

	1920	1021	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Auditor's Office, Salaries and Other Expenses.	$ 36,720.00	$ 36,720.00	$ 53,400.00	$ 53,400.00	$ 51,800.00	$ 51,800.00	$ 55,800.00	$ 55,150.00	$ 54,750.00	$ 54,750.00
Insurance and Speculative Securities	11,000.00	11,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	31,600.00	31,690.00
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 & Expenses.	24,800.00	24,800.00	34,500.00	30,500.00	31,220.00	31,220.00	31,220.00	31,220.00	31,220.00	31,220.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature		323.85								
Reprinting & Binding, 9 Vol.Sup.Ct.Reports		30,000.00								
Commissioner of Agriculture,Salaries&Expen's	93,400.00	93,400.00	104,400.00	104,400.00	107,500.00	107,500.00	116,000.00	116,000.00	126,000.00	126,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature		323.80								
Aid to Agricultural Fairs	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Secretary of State, Salaries and Expenses	21,000.00	21,000.00	26,000.00	26,000.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	25,640.00	25,640.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature		6,623.85								
State Treasurer, Salaries and Expenses	18,500.00	18,500.00	32,300.00	32,300.00	30,220.00	30,220.00	34,100.00	24,100.00	38,920.00	38,920.00
Supplemental, by 1919 and 1921 Legislatures		485.79								
Governor's Office Salaries	12,500.00	14,112.86	14,500.00	14,500.00	20,500.00	20,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Governor's Mansion and Grounds	4,630.00	4,630.00	15,000.00	15,000.00			10,000.00	10,000.00	26,000.00	24,000.00
Purchase of New			82,500.00	82,500.00			50,000.00	50,000.00		
Civil Contingent, Governor's	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Pardon Attorney, Salaries and Expenses	4,500.00	4,500.00	6,000.00	6,000.00			6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00
Supreme Court, Salaries and Expenses	65,950.00	65,950.00	75,400.00	69,000.00	65,050.00	65,050.00	74,800.00	71,300.00	89,400.00	85,400.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature		5,000.00								
Circuit Courts, Salaries and Mileage	128,500.00	129,000.00	130,500.00	130,500.00	163,000.00	163,000.00	143,000.00	143,000.00	148,000.00	148,000.00
Supplemental, to adjust, 1921 Legislature		1,100.00								
State Law Library, Salaries and Expenses	6,700.00	6,550.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	13,600.00	13,600.00
Criminal Charges	56,500.00	56,500.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	120,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature		35,000.00								
Militia, Salaries and Expenses	3,600.00	3,600.00	33,000.00	33,600.00	58,945.00	58,945.00	104,000.00	128,420.00	124,000.00	124,000.00
For Purchase of Safes for War Records		1,000.00								
Supplemental, by 1917 Legislature										
Purchase of Huntington Armory					32,660.00					
State Tax Commissioner, Tax Office	32,000.00	32,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	40,000.00	41,000.00	40,220.00	40,220.00	42,620.00	42,620.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature		5,388.88								
Accounting Department	21,000.00	21,000.00	24,500.00	24,500.00	24,500.00	26,000.00	25,300.00	25,200.00	29,500.00	29,500.00
Prohibition Department	40,000.00	40,000.00	12,500.00							
Supplemental, by 1919 and 1921 Legislature		40,000.00								
Excise and Business-Profession Tax	20,500.00	20,500.00	63,000.00	56,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	44,980.00	44,980.00	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	8,600.00	8,600.00
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	63,500.00	63,500.00
Department of Mines, Salaries and Expenses	115,100.00	101,100.00	116,200.00	116,200.00	116,520.00	116,520.00	180,020.00	155,020.00	17,440.00	174,440.00
Supplemental, by 1919 Legislature										

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Commissioner of Banking, Salaries & Expenses	17,800.00	17,800.00	32,300.00	32,300.00	32,200.00	32,200.00	55,000.00	53,500.00	68,900.00	68,900.00
Sullpemental, by 1921 Legislature		3,600.00								
Bureau of Labor, Salaries and Expenses	35,800.00	35,800.00	36,100.00	36,100.00	50,800.00	50,800.00	50,300.00	50,300.00	48,400.00	48,400.00
Supplemental, by 1919 Legislature										
Archives and History	11,800.00	11,800.00	14,200.00	14,200.00	12,100.00	12,100.00	12,300.00	12,300.00	12,600.00	12,600.00
Departmen of Health, Salaries and Expenses	44,940.00	44,940.00	74,800.00	74,800.00	90,800.00	90,800.00	199,800.00	109,800.00	119,800.00	119,800.00
Supplementa; by 1921 Legislature		5,000.00								
State Board of Regents										
Capitol, Buildings and Grounds, Current	20,000.00	20,000.00	41,000.00	41,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Supplementa, by 1919 and 1921 Legislature		29,000.00								
Capitol Buildings and Lands, New Annex Rent and Equipment New Capitol			750,000.00	1,500,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	450,000.00	450,000.00	310,000.00	35,000.00
Janitor and Labor Fund, Capitol Building	17,820.00	24,000.00	28,800.00	28,800.00	27,800.00	27,800.00	32,800.00	32,800.00	42,100.00	42,100.00
Keeper of Rolls, Salary	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	3000.0	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Commissioner of Innigration, Expenses										
Legislative Hand Book and Manual	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Printing, Binding and Stationery	80,000.00	80,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	60,750.00	60,750.00	70,000.00	79,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Supplemental,by 1915, 1917, 1919,1921 Legis		75,000.00								
State Sinking Fund Commission, Expenses			8,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,780.00	14,280.00
Recodification Commission			33,000.00	33,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	54,000.00	21,000.00		
World War Relief			50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Public School Commission					7,500.00	7,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00		
Childs' Welfare Commission			4,750.00	4,750.00						
Bureau of Negro Welfare			6,100.00	6,100.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	7,700.00	7,700.00
Vicksburg Peace Jubilee										
Monument Commission			7,500.00							
Monuments					2,500.00	2,500.00			8,500.00	8,500.00
Emergency Appropriation			50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
State Senate—Compensation Members		15,128.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Mileage		2,264.80		2,155.60			3,043.39		4,358.40	
Officers and Attaches and Contingent		101,353.00		73,224.13	975.00		106,262.67		97,226.50	
Miscellaneous		10,550.32		5,061.33			18,869.11			
House of Delegates, Compensation Members		47,128.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00
Mileage		7,000.00		6,352.00			10,323.80			
Officers and Attaches and Contingent		89,961.50		25,565.24			119,739.08			
Miscellaneous		14,424.31		7,581.30			3,518.06		12,815.77	
Legislative Printing	35,000.00	35,000.00		50,000.00			50,000.00		32,000.00	
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature		125,000.00							65,000.00	
Distribution of Journals and Bills	500.00	21,400.60							7,600.00	
Virginia Debt									50,000.00	
General Miscellaneous		32,978.13					46,394.44			
Miscellaneous for Legislature							12,916.48			
Supplemental to General School Fund	50,000.00	50,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,000,000.00	1,275,000.00	1,275,000.00	1,250,000.00	1,250,000.00
Poet Laureate									900.00	900.00

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	412,500.00	412,500.00
Annuities										
Panama Pacific Exposition			600.00	600.00	2,400.00	2,400.00			35,000.00	
Oil and Tax Litigation		50,000.00								
Pa. and Ohio vs. West Virginia		50,000.00								
Temporary Capitol Building and Equipment		225,000.00			5,000.00					
Wrecking and Removing Old Building Ruins		20,000.00								
Inauguration Expenses (Gov. Morgan)		3,500.00								
Board of Control Office, Salaries and Expenses	44,150.00	44,150.00	61,000.00	61,000.00	61,910.00	62,160.00	65,400.00	65,400.00	71,390.00	71,390.00
Huntington State Hospital:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	120,000.00	120,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	7,500.00	7,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	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 Expenses	120,000.00	120,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	7,500.00	7,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	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 Expenses	195,000.00	195,000.00	210,000.00	210,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	37,500.00	37,500.00	32,500.00	32,500.00
Buildings and Land	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00				15,000.00	15,000.00
Supple't to Current Exp's, 1921 Legislature		25,000.00								
State Colored Hospital for Insane:										
Salaries and Current Expenses		15,000.00	5,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00
Repairs and Improvements							25,000.00	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	75,000.00	75,000.00
Welch Hospital No. 1:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	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	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00				
McKendree Hospital No. 2:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	25,000.00	25,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Buildings and Land					5,000.00	5,000.00				
Fairmont Hospital No. 3:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	22,000.00	22,000.00	28,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Supple't to Current Exp's, 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 Expenses	85,000.00	85,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	170,000.00	170,000.00
Buildings and Land	7,500.00	7,500.00	37,500.00	37,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	15,000.00	18,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	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	7,500.00	7,500.00
Buildings and Land										

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	1920	1921	1922	1923	192(	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	85,000.00	85,900.00	92,000.00	92,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	101,200.00	101,200.00	100,000.00	100,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	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										
Supplement to Current Expenses, 1921 Leg's		10,000.00								
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	25,000.00	25,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Buildings and Land							37,500.00	37,500.00		
Supplem't to Current Expense by 1921 Legis		5,000.00								
West Virginia Children's Home:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Buildings and Land	1,000.00	1,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Repairs and Improvements			2,500.00	2,500.00					2,000.00	2,000.00
State Industrial School for Colored Boys:										
Salaries and Current Expenses							25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Repairs and Improvements							7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Buildings and Land			75,000.00	75,000.00						
State Industrial Home for Colored Girls:										
Salaries and Current Expenses							10,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Repairs and Improvements							5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Buildings and Land			25,000.00	25,000.00			24,726.59			
West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	12,500.00	12,500.00	5,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	3,500.00	3,500.00			2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,500.00
Buildings and Land	2,500.00	2,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00						
State Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Men and Women:										
Current General Expenses					7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
State Board of Children's Guardians:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	25,000.00	25,000.00	36,500.00	36,500.00	37,200.00	37,200.00	44,000.00	44,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
State Geologic and Economic Survey	37,000.00	36,700.00	44,500.00	44,500.00	34,100.00	36,600.00	36,500.00	35,000.00	40,040.00	40,040.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature		2,500.00								
Forestry, Game and Fish Warden	6,700.00	6,700.00	550,00				11,500.00	1,500.00		
Pt. Pleasant Monument Commission	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	5,900.00	5,900.00
Berkeley Springs Board	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	1,000.00	500.00	10,000.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
Commissioner of Pharmacy	2,100.00	2,100.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
State Hotel Inspector			3,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00
Insurance on Public Buildings	25,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	60,000.00	125,000.00
Florence Crittenden Home	2,500.00	2,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	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	25,000.00	25,000.00
Hil Crest Sanitarium	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00						

Private Hospital Treatment	78,750.00	78,750.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Care and Treatment Drug Addicts	.....	.....	5,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia University:										
Salaries	200,000.00	210,000.00	400,000.00	425,000.00	475,000.00	475,000.00	505,000.00	530,000.00	580,000.00	60,500.00
Current General Expenses	80,000.00	80,000.00	150,000.00	150,000.00	165,000.00	165,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	200,000.00	205,000.00
Agricultural, Horticulture&Home Economics	60,000.00	65,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00
Athletic Expenses	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	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	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Repars and Improvements	40,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Buildings and Land	127,500.00	127,500.00	400,000.00	400,000.00	.....	200,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	141,250.00	116,250.00
Supplemental Salaries and B. & L 1919 and 1921 Legislatures	.....	234,947.36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Agricultural Experiment Station:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	45,000.00	45,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	90,000.00	70,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature	.....	28,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Farm Building and Improvements	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	28,500.00	28,500.00
Buiding Reyman Farm	7,500.00	7,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	5,000.00	.....	6,500.00	6,500.00	.....	.....
4-H Camp	.....	.....	10,000.00	5,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	57,500.00	35,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
Supplemental Farm Bldgs., 1921 Legislature	.....	10,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reimbursement of unused Fertilizer Tags	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,814.75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Community Packing House:										
Current General Expenses	.....	4,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	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)	13,000.00	13,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	55,000.00	60,000.00	63,000.00	68,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature	.....	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,500.00	17,500.00	.....	.....
Current General Expenses	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....	17,500.00	17,500.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature	.....	7,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs and Improvements	1,500.00	1,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,50.000	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)	12,500.00	12,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	50,000.00	55,000.00	57,000.00	59,000.00
Current General Expenses	7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	19,000.00	19,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	5,500.00	5,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Buildings and Land	11,000.00	11,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....
Supplemental, by 1919 Legislature	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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)	70,000.00	75,000.00	125,000.00	135,000.00	140,000.00	145,000.00	170,000.00	175,000.00	200,000.00	2000,00.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature	.....	19,937.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Current General Expenses	12,500.00	12,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Library Books and Equipment	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	20,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	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	65,000.00	.....
Concord State Normal School:										
Salaries	24,000.00	24,000.00	44,000.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	58,000.00	63,000.00	65,000.00	67,000.00	69,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature	.....	10,775.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Current General Expenses	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Repairs and Improvements	5,000.00	5,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	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	40,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	85,000.00	90,000.00	95,000.00	105,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature		15,000.00								
Current General Expenses	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
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	21,700.00	
Glenville State Normal School:										
Salaries	21,000.00	22,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	46,000.00	48,000.00	53,000.00	55,000.00	57,000.00	60,000.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature		8,350.00								
Current General Expenses	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,750.00	13,750.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	3,000.00	3,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	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	20,000.00	20,000.00	34,000.00	38,000.00	42,500.00	42,500.00	46,000.00	46,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature		10,000.00								
Current General Expenses	6,000.00	6,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Repairs and Improvements	3,000.00	2,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Buildings and Land			12,500.00	12,500.00						
West Liberty State Normal School:										
Salaries	16,000.00	16,000.00	15,000.00	27,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	33,000.00	35,000.00	38,000.00	43,000.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature		6,500.00								
Current General Expenses	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	3,500.00	3,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
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 (1916-17 includes Current)	40,000.00	40,000.00	55,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00
Supplemental, by 1921 Legislature		10,035.00								
Current General Expenses	45,000.00	45,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	22,500.00
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	7,500.00	7,500.00
Colored Deaf and Blind School:										
Salaries								10,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Current General Expenses		10,000.00		10,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00
Repairs and Improvements							125,000.00	125,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Buildings and Land	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00					
West Virginia Collegiate Institute:										
Salaries	32,000.00	32,000.00	64,000.00	64,000.00	80,000.00	90,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00	120,000.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature		25,990.00								
Current General Expenses	14,000.00	14,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	52,500.00	52,500.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature		10,000.00								
Repairs and Improvements	12,000.00	12,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	37,500.00	37,500.00	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	5,000.00	5,000.00

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929
Bluefield Colored Institute:										
Salaries	17,000.00	17,000.00	27,750.00	27,750.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00	48,000.00
Supplemental, 1921 Legislature		6,144.00								
Current General Expenses	4,000.00	4,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	5,000.00	5,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00
Buildings and Land	7,500.00	7,500.00	8,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00				
Storer College Salaries	2,700.00	2,700.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00

PART V

HISTORICAL DIVISION

PLAIN TALES OF MOUNTAIN TRAILS

I. The Midland Trail

II. The Seneca Trail

By ANDREW PRICE

President West Virginia Historical Society

Published under the auspices of the West Virginia Historical Society,
through the courtesy of the Editor and Compiler
of the Blue Book

1928

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 Eeleventh 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.

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Roll of Members Appointed by Governor Gore under Authority of an Act of the Legislature passed April 24, 1925

BARBOUR—Richard E. Talbott, 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.
GRANT—Arch J. Welton, Petersburg.
GILMER—Dr. E. G. Rohrbough, Glenville.
GREENBRIER—Miss Io Boone, Ronceverte.
HAMPSHIRE—Robert White, Romney.
HANCOCK—R. M. Brown, New Cumberland.
HARDY—Miss Virginia Hopewell Wood, Moorefield.
HARRISON—Hon. Haymond Maxwell, Clarksburg.
JEFFERSON—Miss Ella May Turner, Shepherdstown.
JACKSON—Sattis Simmons, Ripley.
KANAWHA—William B. Mathews, Charleston.
LEWIS—C. B. McWhorter, 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.

PART I

THE MIDLAND TRAIL

The Midland trail runs east and west, from the paw-paw to the pine,
The skyblue track on hill and dale—look at it loop and twine.
It follows the path of the minute men of the deadly flintlock gun,
The march that took them thirty days, you can make it in less than one.
They found it a howling wilderness, you whirl through a smiling land,
Where Crook fed his horses the standing crop, they greet you with waving hand.
Towns, woods, and field, by day and night, at dusk or in the dawn,
The eager car reels off the miles with the speed of a startled fawn.
So it is up and away, on the Height of Land, like the blue dust devils go—
The Sedan flees like an antlered buck, and the Ford like a barren doe!
Detour!

PREFACE

The Midland Trail has been a potent factor in the history of the United States. The geologist tells us that this is the oldest part of the nation since the continent rose from its last submergence. This great highway traverses this great peneplain and presents to the traveler the richest field on earth for the collector of the evidences of the upbuilding of the earth as shown by historical geology.

Here the New River breaks through the whole Appalachian range. Over this line of travel, General Andrew Lewis took his army and struck the first blow for the independence of the colonies. Here was the struggle which in the opening days of the Civil War determined the result of that appeal to arms.

When this highway was completed it was deemed proper for those who practiced the art of writing to turn to its inspiring history and to endeavor to make others feel the emotion that moved them. But we are a poor inarticulate race at the best and the efforts have not resulted in material worthy of the subject. That will have to come later. Some day a great singer will sing the song of the paw-paw and the pine.

The subject is inexhaustible. Every foot of the road furnishes a subject for a chapter. The following articles will be found to be in that strained condition that results when a poor orator has to keep one eye on his subject and the other on his reader.

ANDREW PRICE.

Marlinton, W. Va.

CHAPTER I

The Midland Trail over which Westward the Course of Empire took its way.

The Midland Trail is a restless place. It is a good deal like another trail in the north called Broadway, where people hurry to and fro. It is road number 3 cutting the State into two parts, after the manner New-Kanawha River first overcame the mountain barrier. Later on the Indians marked a trail, and perhaps the Kentucky buffalo made a trip through the rugged mountains to use the grass lands of the Valley of Virginia. Then the white men made a road called the James River & Kanawha Turnpike. Then the Virginians made the noble project of building a canal across the mountains, and they would have done so, too, but for the fact that the modern invention of the steam railway decreased the economic necessity of a water way from east to west. Then the C. & O. Railway crept across the divide and took away the dividends of the stage companies and the old pike fell into disuse except for local purposes. The pike had tackled mountains on the proved proposition that a straight line is the nearest way between two points. But the railroad had its limitations and it sought the grades along the stream. The railroad fixed the status of the State, for it came at a time when the natural resources of the State, especially its coal, were needed for the upbuilding of the Nation, and great cities like Huntington and Charleston and many other fine municipalities sprang up and flourished.

Then came the day of the new kind of wheel and the world commenced to sit on rubber pneumatic cushions and sew a finer seam, and then the old trail came back.

It appears that the commission was empowered to build roads and to give these roads names. The commission found it more convenient to give them numbers to begin with, but the more important highways began to get names, and the Midland Trail was the name that was placed on the old stage road, when it was broadened and surfaced and completed over mountain, hill, and dale.

It seems to me that I have always intended to travel this pike and see the wonders that the Lord hath made, but it was not until the year of grace, 1926, when I got a roving commission to go from county to county and talk to the hard-boiled professionals that go to make up the Institutes held during the summer time of the year that I had an opportunity to travel the road, and I cannot say that I saw everything that was to be seen, for I had to do the driving and the word has been passed around that he who drives the Midland Trail must keep his eye on the road every moment of the time. So the driver gets but fleeting glances.

It is about a hundred and eighty miles across the State of West Virginia by this highway, and about a hundred miles of it lies over the highlands through a rarefied atmosphere that is very grateful in the summer time, and the week I made the pilgrimage was said to have been unusually hot for any place or time. I know that I have never suffered

from heat as I did at that time when I violated the rule to keep well above the two thousand foot contour line during the warm months.

The Seneca Trail will give even a better respite from the summer heat to the restless horde for it will afford a journey through the State of one hundred and ninety-eight miles, all of it well above the point of suffocation. These two trails will cross at Lewisburg, and the time will come when to even a greater extent than now the lowlanders will come to the uplands when the dog star rages and run their cars around in circles with glad cries.

The lowlanders have good winter climates, but we have the world beat on the upper levels in the summer time.

As most everybody else has taken a shot at the Midland Trail, I felt that I ought to be allowed to set down some of my observations.

I have read most of these rhapsodies about the Midland Trail, but they do not begin to bring home the realization of the pure delight that the presence of the woods, fields and streams bring to you.

The longer I live and the more I think about it, the more I am convinced that West Virginia, the odd State, is a magic world of its own not like any other part of the world, and I believe that I have discovered the secret hid in its mountains. In every age and in every time since history has been kept, there have been serious thinkers who tried to read the riddle of the lost island of Atlantis, or as it has been called the Islands of the Blest.

All historians sooner or later acknowledge that the only really ancient records are the stones and the record kept in the markings on the rock. Millions of years ago a drop of rain falling on a surface prepared to record it, now shows where it fell when the stone is brought in for the pile.

And so I will now drag in geology by the hair of her head and tell you something that has not been advanced before and that is that West Virginia is Atlantis. You remember the story of the man in the book. He had plenty of money and no work to do, and he devoted some years of his life to discover a specimen of that rare bird known as a man-about-town. Finally he himself got his name in the papers by reason of having got run over by a street car, and there it was stated that he was a man-about-town. All that he needed in his search was the thought to glance in a looking-glass. So it is with you West Virginians who have given the identity of Atlantis a second thought. All you needed to know about Atlantis, was to look out of the window and you would have seen the wonder land.

Let us reason together. Let us bring to the hearing pure minds, clear consciences, understanding hearts, and retentive memories, fully prepared to claim everything that will redound to the honor and glory of West Virginia.

It is written in the rock and expounded by the geologist, that once upon a time, all of the Western Hemisphere was a sea except that rising from that gray and melancholy waste was an emerald isle whose boundaries were nearly that of West Virginia of today. It was in the carboniferous age, and there was a luxuriant growth of vegetation such as is not known today. Club moss, now perhaps three inches high, grew as

tall as hemlock trees, and other things in proportion, and the great coal deposits were formed and hid away for a future time and occasion. After some millions of years, this wonderful land was changed by the action of water. At first it was a great mass of rock, but in time erosion had reduced it to a base level called a peneplain, by which is meant a plain. It was tilted and sloped to the northwest, and on close inspection it was seamed and fissured with valleys through which the water ran to the sea. At a great height it would look like a level plain, but to those who dwelt upon its surface it seemed to be rugged and mountainous and anything but a plain. But the geologist is not deceived. He knows that it is the remnant of a great rock that once towered forty or fifty thousand feet above the surface of the water, and which has weathered down to its present form, still a plain but somewhat eroded.

This is the reason that you can look in the bottom of great valleys like that of the New River and the Elk River and other rivers and see rock stratas as level as the floor on the water line and then lift your eyes and see a thousand or more feet above you the crest of a mountain, and you know that it was wholly formed, cut out, and shaped by little drops of water. Time amounts to nothing with a mountain. After the lapse of some hundred million of years—to use that as a convenient round number—the mountain isle was ready to receive and support human life of divine origin. And that it when the supermen of Atlantis came into being.

The tradition is that the commonwealth of Atlantis was the most powerful and the best governed of any country under the sun. The men were the strongest, and the women the most beautiful. Its climate was equable. Its lands rich. Its waters the most pure. Its grass the greenest. In fact, it was a blue grass country. Sailing from its shores, the men of Atlantis conquered the world, save only and excepting Athens, whose men were left to tell the tale. Everything that was desirable was to be found in Atlantis, and it was the dream of the down-trodden European to sail away to the Islands of the Blest.

Sometime when I have more time, I will go into the details concerning Atlantis, to a fuller extent, but for the present, suffice it to say, that if you would cut away the later geological upheavals to the north, east, south, and west, of the Mountain State, that you would restore Atlantis, which as every one knew in those days of the dim red dawn of man, lay west of the Pillars of Hercules, which is now called Gibraltar.

The report that Atlantis had been sunk beneath the sea was not correct. What really happened was that on every side the earth trembled, and the continent of North America rose all around about it, and the ensuing heat, confusion, and torrential rain wholly destroyed the citizens of Atlantis, and it waited for another day and time, when Europeans would turn longing eyes to the west. There is no wonder that it could not be found when the ships were built that could traverse the Atlantic Ocean. Atlantis was hundreds of miles inland.

Sometime when we have time, it would be a delightful task to trace the limits of the acreage formed by erosion, as distinguished by that formed by sediment and that formed by folded strata. Then it is that we will know the limits of Atlantis famed in song and story.

And there is no better place to see Atlantis than along the Midland Trail. The valley of the high steep sides has the right to be called the New River canyon. There is just room for the river and the railroad in the bottom, and the highway occupies a terrifying height above the awful gorge. A top of a cliff known as Hawk's Nest, is a frightful place. A walk of about two hundred feet brings you to the brink of one of the most awful precipices in the world. Not a sign of a railing or support. Keep away from the edge.

The drop is something over a thousand feet. It is almost perpendicular. It takes a good thrower to send a stone into the waters of the New River, but that seems unbelievable to those who stand on the little platform on the brink large enough to afford standing room to about six persons. A person standing there is fully convinced that he could leap into the river.

In 1812, Chief Justice John Marshall, one of the State commissioners, came to this rock, and stood upon it, and had accurate measurements made of it. At that time, in honor of the visit of the chief justice, and the interest that he took in the place, the citizens of Kanawha County changed the name from Hawk's Nest to Marshall's Pillar, but the name did not take. One hears only of Hawk's Nest.

Something over a hundred years ago a traveler from a foreign country was traveling east on the stage coach. He arrived at Kanawha Falls at midnight, where a stop of three hours was scheduled at the inn, which by the way is still standing, an immense brick mansion, the property of Mrs. C. W. Osenton. The traveler clambered out over the rock to see the falls by the light of a fading moon. Here it was that Batts and Fallam took formal possession of the Mississippi Valley for King Charles II, of England, in 1671.

The passengers were roused at three in the morning to resume their journey and the road climbed Gauley Mountain, a continuation of the Cumberland Mountains. It is ten or eleven miles to Hawk's Nest as I recall it. The stage coach made it in four hours according to this account. Approaching the spot of great reputed beauty, they pledged the coachman to stop, and from the top of the cliff on which then stood an ancient pine, the traveler seems to have gotten quite a kick.

He wondered if it were possible to gain access to the level of the river, for it looked like he might find some peace there. As far as he could tell it had never been trodden by the foot of man. That is changed now. The railroad town of Hawk's Nest is there and trains de luxe go roaring through by day and by night, and I am here to tell to the cockeyed world that I much prefer to look up at Hawk's Nest the pillar than to look down at Hawk's Nest the town.

There is little doubt that the pioneer left the bottom of the New River gorge alone. The engineers sent out from Richmond to go through the gorge at Hawk's Nest to observe its possibilities were strictly enjoined to employ one particular man who was fond of roving through it on hunting and fishing expeditions. This man refused to go because he was preparing to plant corn. Instructions then became peremptory to get him no matter at what cost. They were prepared to pay him a thousand dollars. The only contract that he would make was that he should have

the setting of the sum and he would not name it until he knew how long they would be getting through. It was so agreed and the party spent four days in the gorge, and the farmer, solely on account of having to hire hands to plant corn, demanded six dollars for the trip.

My observation is that outside of the garages and the drug stores and the hot dog stands, that tourists are not particularly welcome to the hard-working populace that inhabit the Midland Trail. In vain do the thinkers cry out to the people, "Make much of the tourist!" The citizen does not encourage conversation. At least those I tried to interest were polite but distant. I think they are fed up on strange faces. It was the hottest weather ever known outside of Hades, and it seemed to me that I was begging water with my hat in my hand all the time. And it was forthcoming, but it seemed to give no pleasure to the gracious giver. I tried tipping for water and that did not work, for I suppose that while they would like to have the money, it would not do to have it said that water was not free. It was in the dry season, and this condition will not prevail except in such a year as that and then only for a few days. I think I saw thousands of little children of school age carrying pails of water from distant springs. But I think the drought ended the day I came through on my way back, and paradise no doubt has resumed her sway in the delectable mountains.

I am glad I made that trip clear to the Ohio River on the Midland Trail, for if a gentleman can guide a car that distance over that road, meeting a car every few moments and being overhauled and passed by all kinds of craft—I say that if he can do that and still preserve his Christian integrity and the sunshine in his soul, then he ought to be able to drive on that other Broadway that follows the old calf path through New York City.

I observed a curious thing. After coming out of Charleston there came a lull in the proceedings in that while I met about thirty cars a minute, I was not overhauled for a couple of minutes. I went tooling along at a fast trot and came up to a car that was making about five miles an hour and I fell in behind it and on we went for some minutes at a fast walk. If it had not been for one thing I would have tried to pass, but so far I have not passed a single moving pleasure car. I have passed tractors and trucks, but so far each and every driver is fast enough for me. I saw the driver turn and look at me several times, and he was about fifty years old and had the eye of an eagle and the whimsical face of a kidder.

Presently other cars drew up and one of them gave a polite "Toot," which meant "damye, get over and slow down and let me by." He went by me and was going on by the front man, when that car picked up speed and kept ahead. Every now and then the speeding car would say "Toot!" Then it got to saying "Toot?" and then it ceased all sound. By and by, some twenty or thirty cars got by me and fell into line behind the two leaders, and then I got to speeding up for I wanted to see how it all came out. And another car came up. A many-colored roadster driven by a male about eighteen years old accompanied by two females still younger . With a polite salute and with a wide sweep on the margin of the road he went by me, and when he found what was up, he gave one

fell whoop and charged into the pile and by the time he had got to the head of the column he had broken the race all up. He picked them up and flung them behind one by one, for youth will be served. I have no doubt that the youngster got safely to the end of his journey in a short time and sat down to loaf.

These crowded roads are not so comfortable as they seem though the country has many millions of drivers who are far more resourceful and expert than the old time locomotive driver who was regarded with so much awe. All he could do was to keep to the rails. The common ordinary family driver, man, woman and child, must be prepared to drive a car through the eye of a needle and never scratch the paint.

I saw one aggregation of human beings and the perils of the crowded road. I came to a railroad crossing. I saw the first sign. The highway paralleled the track and crossed diagonally. Between me and the crossing was a Ford, then a boy on a bicycle, and my car. A street car whistled for the crossing. I was well to the right of the white line. The Ford in front slipped across ahead of the street car. The boy on the bicycle slowed so he barely moved, and I was barely moving well behind him. Just then a car banged into my running board, so that it was badly bended down and cost seventy-five cents to get it fixed. I never knew who hit me for the traffic flowed on in a stream for a few minutes. A dozen or more cars went by. As soon as I got across the track I stopped to see what damage had been done. A couple of walkers then came to me full of indignation. "Did you get his number?" Never had identified the car. Then the men told me what had happened. Most of us had lined up as I was giving the street car the ten seconds it needed, but one man had left the line to pass so that he could graze the tail end of the street car and get to his loafing place without delay. He passed successfully until he came to a point opposite my car. There he encountered the two pedestrians walking towards him on their right-hand side of the road, and as they refused to give in, the car driver had turned violently to the right and landed against me. The walkers were in workingmen's clothes. It was about six in the evening, and I bet they belonged to the union and stood upon their rights. Envying the lamb in the large place, I grinned and went on. There was a combination of a street car, a boy on a bicycle, a lot of motorcars, and a couple of walkers, on a busy highway at a railway crossing. I am more than ever convinced that in emergencies that if every mother's son of them will stop and freeze that nothing can happen.

Even though a tourist may be unwelcome to a man with a house by the road, I came back from a swing around in nine counties more than ever convinced that West Virginia is the show place of the world. I am tired of that Switzerland business. Switzerland is not worthy to hold a candle to Atlantis.

And when I come to think about it, I, too, live by the road and thousands go skyhooting along, and maybe they think that we are cold. Well, it is a fact, that they are on a lark, and I am at home grubbing along. I have got a notion to put up a sign "This is a friendly house. Call for water or anything else you need. Talk your blamed head off if you want to."

CHAPTER II

Nine Miles Lost, but it was Nine Miles off the Top of the World. Dunmore's War. Camp 12 was Charlestown, now Charleston.

South by sou'west and all sail set, and a wet seat and a wandering foot, and ho for the Midland Trail! That is the country where I am going to take my pleasure pretty soon. I had known about that kind of a country for a long time. In the days when I took to the woods, I always went to the west. In that direction lay trout, and deer, and blackberries. No snakes in Erose, at least no pizen snakes. The only time that I remember having chosen the east side of Greenbrier River as a place to camp, and having picked out a smooth place underneath some overhanging trees, a rattlesnake lifted up his head and shook his castanets at us, and we camped on the west side of the river after that sinister welcome.

Many is the month that I have roamed through the rich lands to the west and slept on the ground. Strange as it may seem, I do not count that time as lost. It now appears that it was the most sensible of the things that I did. I got to know that country of great mountains and forested valleys. I have seen from the high peaks, the dawn come up like thunder. I have heard the roar of the rivers. I have been in the shadow of the great trees. And then the time came when fate put the harness on me and I had to go to work, and I neglected the wilderness. And the timber men came to give the mountains a hair cut and messed things up considerably. But the memory of those woods was clear and the thought of the peace there has soothed me to sleep thousands of times.

The other day I had occasion to go to the southwestern part of the State and we went forth in the Ford car, and in that way we found the Midland Trail, and for something like seventy-five miles I saw the land of my dreams from the sure foundation of a boulevard. So I want to go back and take my time and jog through the country that lies between Lewisburg and the mouth of Gauley River, for that is the kind of a country that I delighted to frequent in the dear dead days now gone beyond recall.

But I must get down to my knitting and stop trying to do fine writing like a lady. I have been trying to explain the geological formation of these endless mountains, and I cannot get the stuff verified by the scientists. The trouble about them is that they lack the vision to see the land as it once was. A peneplain is to them a peneplain and it is nothing more. They cannot see the part that has disappeared, and if they could they would not dare to talk about it, for they are materialists of the most pronounced type. One of the greatest of all geologists, Dr. I. C. White, gave me the clue once when I heard him make the assertion that nearly all the mountains of West Virginia were formed by erosion. And starting from that accepted truth, I was able to build my mountains in the air. I got one other cold fact. The table lands in these parts once rose fifty thousand feet into the air. That is from a book. Starting from this true premise, I am going to make another effort to get my vision to you after the manner of the inarticulate.

A million years is but a moment in the sight of a geologist, and yet he cannot afford to have any imagination. I can wander in the realms of fancy.

And the Spirit of God moved upon the face of the waters, and said let the dry land appear. Then where we now sit, surrounded by all that endears and embellishes civilized life, on the third day, there arose a great level of an oblong shape, with a flat top, ten miles above the surface of the water, slightly tilted to the northwest. That was the beginning of the western hemisphere. And the Lord said, Let the earth bring forth grass, the herb yielding seed, and the fruit tree yielding fruit after his kind, and that was still accomplished in the third day.

In pursuance of this command, the great flat rock began to weather down and in course of time it had lost nine miles of solids in height, and the irregular wearing away by the winds and the water had left an erosed surface consisting of mountains, hills, valleys, and plains, the whole constituting a peneplain, by which is meant a land surface reduced by erosion almost to base level, so that most of it is nearly plain. For instance you think of Elk Mountain as a great mountain, when in fact it is but a bump on the plain. And we think that we are above highwater mark and safe from the waves of the sea. Just remember that out of the ten miles that we once had that we have left less than a mile to go upon. We are down to the last mile and going fast, geologically speaking. We are nearing base level.

The washings from this great plateau formed the Mississippi Valley to a great extent. Nearly all of the fertile part. That is what the State of Mississippi owes to the State of West Virginia. Let them look to the hills from whence cometh their help.

As the great rock wore down the long water courses flowed to the west and on the east the slope was precipitate and plunged to the sea, and the surf beat upon a narrow beach just about where the Greenbrier flows today. You can go along a well defined and curving line and pick up coral and shell shapes today.

And this was the end of the fourth day. And then in the fifth period there came some animal life into the world but it was confined to the waters, with the exception, that certain aquatic forms could fly over the land and return to the waters, and that is the reason that fish, birds and reptiles are the oldest form of animal life. And on the sixth day the land animals were made, and then the earth was ready for man who was t have dominion over the creatures. That is the history of creation, especially that part of it where we live.

We do not have everything here for we have been saved from great convulsions and from volcanic fires. The muck heap to the west became the great valley, and to the east the sea pushed away several hundred miles by some bastions that were thrown up by the folding of the crust of the earth, so that instead of the bullering of the surf, we hear the murmuring of the brook.

So the Midland Trail affords a most convenient way to view the oldest part of creation.

And by the way the more I think about it, the more I am convinced that if we had more poetical geologists, that we would get a better picture of the earth as it was at the beginning.

Geologists are inclined to be too matter of fact. They rely too much upon the printed word. They are too much like the ancient witness. In Morgantown, on the banks of the Monongahela River, at the courthouse years ago they were examining an old lady who was to prove an event that happened almost beyond the memory of man. She said that she did not know what year she was born. She did not know how old she was. Then the lawyer asked her if she could not fix her age by some event that had occurred in her early childhood, for example her first visit to Morgantown. Her answer was: "I could not pretend to give my age but I am very certain that when I was a little girl and first visited Morgantown there was no river there."

That is my idea of a geologist. A person whose field work is crippled by imperfect recollections of textbooks. It is getting to be about time for a new deal. Time to burn all the geological works except the first chapter of Genesis, and to let men of the radiant radio age give us their ideas of creation and the meaning of the markings on the rocks.

But at this rate, I am going to be quite a long time getting to the Midland Trail. Midland Trail is road 3, to be succinct. The crossroads are at Lewisburg. The Midland Trail is an east and west road. The north and south road had no individual number but you cannot keep a good road down so it just growed, and to give it entity they called it the Seneca Trail. In the confusion of the christening in the first instance, it should have been road number four, but that fell to a road that runs through the central part of the State, the great road in Braxton County.

Every since the Seneca Trail has been growing like a green bay tree, road four has been in trouble. We hold that is one of the reasons that the tribes that live on Road 4 will not let a Senator come from the Seneca country.

My home is forty-two miles north of the Midland Trail and we have to win our way over Droop Mountain and Spring Creek Mountain, and through the red McCready shale of the Little Levels, and Renicks Valley, and the Big Levels to get to the Midland Trail. If we could follow the bank of the Greenbrier River down to the Midland Trail, it would not be so bad, but we have to go over the uplands where the people live to get there.

I went down one day to add to the confusion that exists in the mind of the educated, and talked to the Institute of Greenbrier County. I thought we might be able to do something about New England having stolen all the credit that belongs to Greenbrier County as the birthplace of American independence. We did not get it fully accomplished, but I hope that we got something started.

After the lecture, and before I had come out from under the hypnosis superinduced by an effort to speak in public, a young lady professor from Frankford asked me how I secured my facts that I used in my writings about this part of the country. I was not at all clear with her, I am sure, and being a writer, rather than a speaker, I want to set down a few matters here in that connection. I am credulous by nature and am

willing to believe. I think we can sense the truth. I know women can. Do not ask me how I know that. And I go so far as to say, that if a community has no historical matters, that it is the duty of the local historian to supply them. But it is all bosh to say that a community has no history. There is material for many books in the history of every cross-roads. And I would rather be asked about specific statements anyway, for I will be only too glad to furnish detailed information as to my authority. That is one of the important things about putting your assertions in print. It is scanned by thousands, and if it stands the pitiless publicity without contradiction, it is almost established itself. Look at that statement about the burial of Washington Neff, the soldier. I had him buried on the right creek but in the wrong field, and full and complete facts were forthcoming at once from every point of the compass to set the record right.

The lady asked me about Fort Stuart or Stewart. They say that Col. Stuart signed his name both ways. Frankford lies between here and the Midland Trail in the Big Levels. It is a town first settled by Col. John Stuart in 1769, and it is the only large town that I can recall that does not have as much as a spring branch to give it the name of a ford. Ford is an Anglo-Saxon word and until the other day had but one meaning and that was where a stream can be crossed by wading. Lately it also means a pleasure carriage.

So I take it, that the name has suffered somewhat in transmission for it was a fort, and not a ford. So that is one way that a historian reasons aloud, and whether it is sound or not is for the reader to say.

The question is whether Fort Stuart was on the other side of Lewisburg or whether it was the Stuart place at Frankford. Lately I have been giving it as my opinion that it was not Frankford. Col. John Stuart had a fort at Frankford but the name of that fort was Fort Spring, a name that is given to a town in another part of Greenbrier County.

It is very hard to get documentary evidence of those days on the Western Waters. On the 2nd day of September, 1774, Col. William Fleming was in camp at the big spring at Lewisburg. He set down in his journal that day the following words: "We were alarmed by a report that Stewarts Fort, four miles from camp, was attacked by Indians."

On the first day of August, 1774, Gen. James Robertson wrote to Col. William Preston, that he had just received flying news that the Indians had shot one of Arbuckle's sentries on Muddy Creek; that John Stewart had a company in the levels of Greenbrier, "not more than six miles from Arbuckle's fort." I do not know this Midland Trail country so well, but it appears to me from my local knowledge of Muddy Creek, which is the stream that comes into the Greenbrier River near Alderson, that Stuart's Fort as depended upon by the community in 1774 was south of the Midland Trail and not at Frankford, ten miles north of the Midland Trail and much further than that from Muddy Creek.

There it is for you. That is the evidence that is convenient. We know that in 1774 there was no fort at Lewisburg. The place was chosen for the assembling of the first army to resist the power and orders of the British king in regard to settlements west of the Allegheny Mountain.

Stewart's Fort must have been the nearest fort to the big spring. The evidence that I have used in this article as to the record in the handwriting of Fleming and Robertson was gathered by the Wisconsin Historical Society which was the first to collect the old letters and journals preserved in these mountains, and which are in that western State. Wisconsin has done more to preserve our history than we have ourselves. That record refers to Frankford and as Frankfort. Their books can be consulted, and for a very reasonable sum they will send photo copies of any of the old manuscripts that they hold. The index to their manuscripts makes a large volume in itself.

Before the snow flies, I hope to have time to go to the Midland Trail and loiter along it and make a complete and satisfactory study of the way the army marched in 1774, in the current of the Revolution.

Col. Fleming, commanding the Botetourt militia, left Lewisburg on the Midland Trail, September 12, 1774, and marched seven miles crossing Muddy Creek Mountain. By constant marching his command reached the mouth of Elk River at Charleston on the evening of the 23rd day of September, having spent twelve days on the march. Here the army halted for something like a week to get canoes made. Then they marched and floated down the river to the mouth of Coal River, to a camp.

I followed him to that point, but I noticed some changes. From the camp that he calls Camp 12, to the mouth of Coal River, I found a great city, and for something like fourteen or fifteen miles, I was driving through a town. Here is a significant thing. That Camp 12 was somewhere in the upper part of Charleston, above the State House, and the countersign for the day for that camp was "Charlestown." This antedated by some years the establishment of Fort Clendenin, by George Clendenin, and Charleston was named in honor of his father, Charles Clendenin. Yet we find that the parole word for that first encampment of Americans to be "Charlestown," which was the original name given the present city. At Elk River the work was "Dunkirk." At Coal River the word was "Burke." At Point Pleasant the first day, the word was "York," second day "Cork," third day "Gooch," fourth day "Richmond." And the fifth day they got into a fight before a word could be given out.

At the mouth of Coal River, the ancient and honorable city of St. Albans, the Midland Trail swings over a mountain and keeps to the left, while the pioneer army kept on down the river towards the Point. I was not prepared to leave the line of march so I turned on down the river and followed it some twelve or fifteen miles on a broad road that leads to Winfield, the county seat of Putnam, on the banks of the Great Kanawha, where the steamboats stop. The courthouse has a bell that was salvaged from a great steamer that blew up at this point.

I had a most delightful day at Winfield concerning which I hope to write at some future time. It is a small town, with so much strength in stores, hotels, newspapers, lawyers, banks, and schools that it seems to be over-engined for its beam, but that is because it is the county seat of a great county.

I had seen about the fishing in 1774 in the army records and I made inquiry of the barber of Winfield while he was trying to make me look like an old basin freshly scoured, he knew about fishing. It is different

there from the kind I was used to, where the fish are jumping crazy for the fly or bait. It is still water and when a fisherman overcomes a big catfish they butcher it and put the choice cuts on the market and retail it out at from twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents a pound. There is a recollection of one big one that weighed eighty-two pounds gross that was peddled out to the public.

There was another case of an eighty-pound catfish. In this case the fish had taken refuge in a big hollow sunken log and it had grown so big that it could not get out of its retreat. So the log was hauled out and split open and the fish extracted.

I asked the barber if there were any notable fishes frequenting that part of the river which had not been taken. He said there certainly was one, and he had seen it. When it came to the top of the water that it made as much commotion as a horse. It could not be taken with a line. It went around trailing fishing lines from its mouth. They called it "Old Ruffner." And the taking of Old Ruffner is the thing that those boys have to look forward to.

CHAPTER III

Dunmore's Army on the Midland Trail. The Surveying Parties of 1774. The Dunmore Campaign the Beginning of the Revolution.

A lady in Point Pleasant said to me that she would like me to give some authority for calling the battle of Point Pleasant the first battle of the Revolution. She had a son who lived in Washington and it seems that when he advanced that claim, the people laughed. The New England bodyguard would see to that. It has always been plain to me that the Revolution began at Lewisburg and ended at Yorktown. Began in Virginia and ended in Virginia, but great is the power of the printed word, and New England claims the beginning of the Revolution to be the battles of Lexington and Concord in April, 1775. Ridpath refers to Patrick Henry and his speech in 1765 in the House of Burgesses in Virginia in which he declared for liberty or death as the effort of an "uneducated mountaineer of Louisa County."

Roosevelt's construction is the true one. He was more than a historian. He was a history maker himself. But he is second to none as an interpreter of history. In his "Winning of the West," Part I, chapter two, "In the Current of the Revolution," he said:

"Lord Dunmore's War waged by Americans for the good of America, was the opening act in the drama whereof the closing scene was played at Yorktown. It made possible the twofold character of the Revolutionary War, wherein on the one hand the Americans won by conquest and colonization new lands for their children, and on the other wrought out their national independence of the British king."

If a West Virginian desires further verification he is hard to please.

Roosevelt cannot be charged with sectional influence. He was a citizen born and bred north of forty-one, and was not moved by sectional prejudice or pride. Surely any fair-minded man will accept his value of the worth of the efforts of the mountaineers in asserting their rights in defense of their homes.

Dunmore's army at Fort Gower, November 5, 1774, declared by written resolution:

"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 defense of American liberty, and for the support of her just rights and privileges."

Those were the declarations of men under arms at the end of a successful campaign and antedated the formal declaration of independence that was to follow nearly two years later.

Revolution implies the overthrow of one government and the substitution of another by the governed. Rebellion is the open, organized, and armed resistance to constituted authority. As a revolution the revolt was on the part of the thirteen colonies of the British empire, and did not involve the whole empire. Therefore it might be said that when the movement succeeds that it is a revolution, and that when it fails it is a rebellion.

The point I wish to make is that when the colonies revolted and acted independently of Great Britain, that they asserted themselves as Americans, and when they were engaged in establishing their rights by the force of arms, that all who opposed them were enemies, whether they were British soldiers, Hessian troops, Indian warriors, or Tories. It must be remembered that some of the greatest battles were fought against Americans, as in the case of Kings Mountain, where so many Tories lived.

In the case of the war of 1774, every citizen on the Western Waters held his homestead in defiance of the king's proclamation to vacate. This was passive defiance. When these citizens formed an army and fought a war that was an overt act against the constituted authority of Great Britain, as construed in London, and in a great measure at Williamsburg.

Virginia was having an unhappy time. The loyalists were so strong that it forced all to declare for the king, and the distinction was made as to king's ministers. It took a couple of years to bring the temper of the people to the point of issuing the declaration of independence.

In regard to the proclamation of the king in 1763, to prevent additional immigration to the west, and to require those who had settled on the Western Waters to return, that applied to Virginia and Pennsylvania particularly. In Pennsylvania, that colony approved the king's order and forcibly removed the settlers from the Indian land. Virginia did not attempt that. But the House of Burgesses took the middle course of refusing to authorize or appropriate for the war of 1774. As far as I can learn, there was not a dollar of public money to back the campaign, and though after its wonderful success, commissioners were appointed to list the soldiers and fix their rewards, I find no record of any appropriation for them.

When Dunmore stepped in and prevented the plunder of the rich Indian towns in Ohio, then the minute men were about to turn on him,

and it afterwards appeared that they did lose there the only chance that they had of reimbursing themselves for their time and expense. But it was part of the Providence that watched over the destinies of America, that the soldiers did not help themselves to the riches of the Indians, though great quantities of spoil from the paleface cabins had been carried into those towns the preceding summer. Think of the emotions of a mountaineer who identified his favorite horse or his rifle gun in the hands of an Indian, and not being able to replevin them.

It was my intention on taking up this subject to compare the moving causes of the Revolution. I cannot help but feel that the land laws of Virginia had more to do with the spirit of revolt than even the stamp tax or the tea tax.

It is well known that sandy and desolate lands of the Atlantic seaboard caused the land that comprised the thirteen colonies to be ignored by the European nations for more than a hundred years. Vessels would be put into Chesapeake Bay and seeing a country not much better than the Sahara Desert would leave for the rich lands of Central and South America. England was slow to act upon the discoveries of Columbus, and when she did act, about all that was left was that uninviting country along the seaboard lying between 34 degrees and 48 degrees north, and England had a most difficult undertaking to get settlements started at Jamestown and Plymouth Rock. But when it was found out that the land as it extended inward became much better, the country settled up very fast.

The Blue Ridge Mountains were fixed as the western line for a long time, but after a hundred years or more, Fairfax and Borden succeeded in making a foothold in the Valley of Virginia, and in 1722, the Great Men of the Five Nations at Albany ratified a treaty fixing the Great Ridge, the Allegheny Mountains, as the partition line between the land of the palefaces and the lands of the red men, and after that the settlement of the Valley of Virginia and all of the waters of the Potomac River was rapid, and the settlers came largely from Pennsylvania and New Jersey, for the land was the best in the world.

Borden had succeeded with his colonization scheme by which he was entitled to take up five hundred thousand acres in odd shapes and sizes, and this was managed from Staunton with the aid and assistance of John Lewis. Borden got this concession in 1736. In ten years the great county of Augusta was formed. The rich lands of the Shenandoah waters., ready for the scythe, gave a great impetus to immigration from the north and east. In a few years the game had been driven to the mountains, and it became a custom to make hunting trips into the Indian reservation to the west in the fall of the year for a supply of venison. And thus the pioneers saw much fine land especially in the Greenbrier valley.

In the seventeen-forties, squatters began to come here. The oldest recorded settlement is that of Jacob Marlin who was established here in 1749, but who had come some time before that. Owing no doubt to fortuitous circumstances, his presence here was noted in such a way that every conservative history of the Western Waters starts with 1749, and Jacob Marlin's house, making the town of Marlinton the oldest English

settlement in the Mississippi Valley, for which background we are duly thankful.

In the course of events, the rich lands of the southwestern part of the present boundary of Virginia attracted attention, and also the rich lands now within the bounds of Kentucky. But the trouble was that they were on the Western Waters, and when the palefaces broke over the border, the Iroquois or Five Nations, put up a regular protest with the colonies of New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, giving each year the number of trespassers on their lands, and objecting to the invasion. And these complaints reached London. The government of all the colonies except Virginia were able to control the tide of immigration, but Virginia could not control it. For instance the topography of the country was such that it was impossible to tell what was what as between the waters that flowed to the Chesapeake Bay and those that flowed to the Gulf of Mexico. The Indians knew but the white men did not, but they did not greatly care. The tourist today does not know as he hastens across the mountains where he leaves the Mississippi Valley. And the great New River rising in North Carolina and breaking through the mountains to the Ohio River added to the confusion.

The government of England no doubt intended to keep their compact with the Indians but they became muddled owing to the lack of maps and definite information. In 1749, they granted to John Lewis and Thomas Walker and a lot of other men under the name of the Loyal Company the right to locate 800,000 acres in small detached parcels from the Blue Ridge west, north of the North Carolina line, all of which was on the Western Waters. And in 1751, the right was granted to the Greenbrier Company to take up and locate 100,000 acres to the northwest and west of the Cowpasture River, and Newfoundland. Newfoundland was the name given to the Cowpasture settlement. Note that northwest and west description. The mouth of the Greenbrier is due west of the mouth of the Cowpasture River. And all of the great Jackson River valley is west and northwest of the Cowpasture, and one is forced to the conclusion that the canny Scotch put it over on the Londoners in both instances.

The result was that though more than a thousand surveys were made by these companies, no grants or patents were issued until after the titles had been confirmed by a revolution, and then by the new government.

The French and Indian War brought out the truth in regard to these grants, and it was in 1763, that the king attempted to nullify the western movement by his proclamation. And when that did not succeed, in 1768, he bought the land out from under the settlers and claimed it as against all the colonies.

The companies were in a bad fix. In the first place they had only four years to complete their surveys, and the French and Indian War breaking out drove most of the palefaces off of the Western Waters. The annual complaints of the Indian governments kept them in hot water. The king claimed the land by right of purchase from the Iroquois. The Shawnees disputed the title of both. The Greenbrier and the Loyal Companies granted rights contingent on their own rights being ratified at some subsequent time. The word "if" controlled the grants. The pioneers decided that they would go on over and settle in the land of Canaan and

take chances. Once in a while some settlers would shelter behind a company permit.

In 1768, Governor John Blair in his message to the House of Burgesses of Virginia, said: "A set of men regardless of natural justice, and in contempt of royal proclamation, have dared to settle themselves upon lands near Cheat River, which are the property of the Indians."

This was the condition up to 1773. That year the two companies, Loyal and Greenbrier, appeared before the governor and council, and represented that certain soldiers holding military grants under the order of 1762, were locating their lands on surveys made by the companies, and that when there was such a superabundance of land that it was not right that the soldiers should take land that had been previously claimed. And on this hearing the council ordered that the holders of military grants for service should locate their lands so as not to interfere with legal surveys or actual settlements.

This was the entering of the thin edge of the wedge. The order was entered on December 16, 1773. It was destined to bring great results to America. It was a test as to whether the colonies were to grow and expand and govern themselves or continue to be at the mercy of the politicians in London. The king had shut up the land office to prevent the issuing of grants to public land, and necessity had sharpened the wits of the mountaineers and they were going ahead, and getting as much authority as they could.

By 1773 the settlers had moved to the mountains by the thousands, and they were without title papers. The Iroquois had made a quit claim to the king of England, but they knew nothing of land titles other than that a cultivated field belonged to the Indian or his family as long as they used it and no longer. They understood the grant to the king to be permission to use the land with them. The king held it to prevent settlements. The Shawnees claimed it.

No doubt on the evening of the 16th of December, 1773, John Lewis, Andrew Lewis, Thomas Walker, William Preston, Hugh Mercer, and the other mountaineers had a quiet meeting celebrating their victory, for they had ground to argue that the governor and council had recognized that the settlers had some rights. That the effect of the decision was that all that a settler had to do to perfect his title was to buy a right from the companies or some military scrip, and that the king would have to open the land office sooner or later, and then the grants would issue. It is hard to say what would have happened if the war had not broken out the next year. But no sooner had the decision been announced than a great land boom began and surveying parties got ready to go into the mountains and take up land for the companies or locate lands on military scrip. The grand rush started as early as January, in the dead of winter, and the Indians went to war. In May, Dunmore tried to get the House of Burgesses to act. When they refused he told the mountain counties to raise armies, and he went with them.

The mountaineers had a dreadful time the summer of 1774, while the word was being carried from clearing to clearing to call the minute men to meet at Lewisburg on the first of September. The issue was either to fight or get out. The statesmen in the capitals of the colonies might

argue themselves hoarse as to the right of the British parliament to impose stamp taxes on deeds and notes, and the right to collect custom dues on imported goods. Those are words of peace and they have been the subject of debate in peaceful times since then.

In the mountains of western Virginia the people were arming to protect themselves and to justify their disobedience to the royal proclamation. To add to the confusion of the Virginians, Pennsylvania got angry and declared that no title should be perfected by Virginian surveys in any of the boundary claimed by it, which included Virginian territory almost as large as the present State of West Virginia.

But the new brand of liberty was in the air and inoculating the populace from the seaboard to the height of land. Almost on the very day that the biggest army America had seen rendezvoused at Lewisburg, the first continental congress met at Philadelphia, for the express purpose of assuring the king that Americans were loyal to him, and to petition him to make parliament and the ministers give America a square deal.

The army was American and fought for an American ideal, and asked no odds of London. Dunmore was with them. It was the climax of his life. He carried the war through to a glorious and successful conclusion, and never held up his head after he got back to the palace at Williamsburg. There he found serious charges from London against him. He justified himself as best he could, ate humble pie before the king, put himself to the work of combatting that curious brand of liberty that had been invented for the good of the souls of men, and so fades out of the picture. He was a good friend to the mountain people, but red tape got him and kept him out of the fruits of his victory.

By 1779, there was no question in the minds of the Virginia assembly that we were no longer a part of England. They then ignored the rights of the king and the Indians, and passed a law validating all claims to unpatented lands, and opened the land office. And the assembly went further and recognized a settler right as good without the scratch of the pen from anybody. The marking of a few trees around a spring, called a tomahawk right was as good as any if there was no opposing claim, and if there was the tomahawk owner hunted up another spring.

And they divided the counties on the Western Waters into four districts. Monongalia, Yohogania, and Ohio, was one district. Augusta, Botetourt, and Greenbrier another; Washington and Montgomery another; and the county of Kentucky another district. Four commissioners were appointed for each district. These commissioners traveled from place to place and granted lands by the thousands of tracts, and from their finding there was no appeal.

It is true that the Virginians under Dunmore and Lewis did not face British soldiers, but the Revolution was not a war against any particular enemy. It was based on the theory of the Declaration of Independence, that the United States of America are free and independent states with power to do all things that independent nations have the right to do. And this declaration was the somewhat belated expression of the principles of liberty that had been exemplified by the battles of the American soldiers, and the acts of the respective colonies from the first overt act, that of assembling an army of volunteers at Lewisburg. Then is when

the American first asserted himself, and our independence faced, east, west, north and south.

The battle of Point Pleasant was the first battle of the Revolution. And as to our wiping out all the flaws from our titles, and the removing of all the clouds that lowered about our homes, I sometimes think that they were the most revolutionary of all the things that went to make up the Revolutionary War.

CHAPTER IV

The Midland Trail the War Road of the Shawnees under Cornstalk. An Interpretation of the Hannah Dennis Captivity.

The Midland Trail crosses West Virginia through the counties of Greenbrier, Fayette, Kanawha, Putnam, and Cabell, all of which were once parts of Greenbrier County, and I feel that I ought not leave the subject of this great highway without recording some of the most important historical events that occurred along the trail in the Greenbrier settlements.

The Greenbrier Valley was once a choice hunting ground for its treeless plains afforded much range for buffalo, elk and deer. West Virginia was never much of a buffalo country but there were enough buffalo here to afford the primitive hunter an occasional shot, and to leave its mark in the way of names for many places and natural objects.

The first settlements were made in Pocahontas County on the Greenbrier, but as soon as the wider pastures around Lewisburg and Union were realized by the immigrants, the lower valley soon became the most populous and powerful.

At first the settlers around Lewisburg did not realize that they were on the trail that brought the hostile Shawnee east, and it was not until a large number of the settlers were killed and the settlements broken up, that they woke to the dangers of their position.

It is set down in history generally that after the Clendenin massacre in 1763, that all the settlers who were not killed in the Big Levels removed east of the mountains, but I have reason to believe that at least one settler remained in his cabin. He was a short distance off of the trail but in a way, the knob to which he gave the name was in sight of the passway.

I am satisfied in my own mind that William Price, the weaver, continued to occupy his cabin on Weavers Knob north of Lewisburg from 1749 until his death after the Revolutionary War.

Every few days I get letters asking me if I can give any particulars about certain ancestors of persons who would like to trace their line back to the immigrant. These requests from all over the United States leave me helpless, for while it would be quite possible no doubt to trace the line, it would be a matter of months' steady work, and there is no work more galling than that of the genealogist. These persons seem to think that a family tree can be furnished by return mail. I have to tell them that I cannot make the long and expensive searches. And I do not crave to be a genealogist for hire for the reason that there is the

great temptation to furnish ancestors whether the record justifies it or not. The prayer is to Lead us, but not into temptation.

But I was so bedevilled with inquiries about the Price descent in the Greenbrier Valley, that I did look into that question a little and I unearthed a pretty kettle of fish, let me tell you.

There seems to have been two men in a small Hundred in Wales. And William Price, weaver, executed to Hugh Donnelly, cordwainer, a note for two hundred pounds, equivalent to about a thousand dollars. A cordwainer was a shoemaker. I know nothing about the transaction or the merits of it. But it seems that William Price came to Newcastle, Pennsylvania, and that Hugh Donnelly followed him there, and that then William Price came to Staunton Virginia, where Hugh Donnelly again caught up with him, and brought suit on the note, and the judgment not being paid, William Price, was committed to prison. Note this that in those days, 1749, the criminal and the malefactor, were committed to jail, but that the unfortunate debtor was committed to prison. The two words were not synonymous.

In England, the debtors' prisons were elaborate affairs with rooms around four sides and a large court in the middle, and the debtors carried on a more or less futile life with their liberty confined to the rooms and yards of the institution. But in Virginia, the towns were all small and the rule was to make prison bounds of about ten acres so as to include taverns, stores, churches, so that the prisoner could have the run of the town like a high-class pauper in the county infirmary.

During the year of 1749, William Price, having become tired of town life broke prison and the next we hear of him was at his home in the Big Levels of Greenbrier, and there can be little or no question that he did not refugee back to Augusta on the account of any such thing as an Indian uprising. He rounded out his life on those plains and after the Revolution he was granted the land that he had in possession so long. And in addition, it is a fair conjecture that Hugh Donnelly followed him to the Greenbrier Valley and took up land contiguous to William Price, at Donnellys Fort, and that he and William Price lived as neighbors and friends for many years, and that no doubt the little matter of a couple hundred pounds sterling was fixed up between them.

I claim descent from that William Price and a great many hundred others in the counties lying round about, but the Price name is getting scarce in the mountains. That William Price had three sons, and they perpetuated the name, but they have scattered far and wide. I do not know how the proud descendants of William Price will like my claiming him as my ancestor, but I am very proud of him myself. I think that the money matter must surely have been adjusted satisfactory to Hugh Donnelly, and that they had a peaceful and happy old age, and saw the United States formed and flourishing. I think I can say that there is very little disposition on the part of his blood to hire money. I have in mind such persons as the late J. Washington Price, Hon. Jesse Bright, Dr. J. W. Price and others.

No history of the Midland Trail would be complete without mention of the Cornstalk massacre and the seige of Fort Donnelly in the Big Levels.

Cornstalk as a soldier, statesman, and friend was satisfactory to all the world except to those of us living in a sort of Grisons canton, composed of the counties where Cornstalk slew hundreds of the pioneer, sparing neither young nor old, male or female. It is fit and proper that the rest of the world should adore this dangerous old savage, but it is not proper that we should, for it stultifies us to accept the estimate placed upon his worth and character by third parties. We are the people that suffered from his forays, and we are the people that accepted the arbitrament of war upon the issue of who should occupy these lands, and we are the people who scattered his armies and destroyed him. We are willing to admit his good qualities and that he had good reasons to fight, but as we got the decision and kept the land, it does not lie in our mouths as descendants of those Indian fighters to put them in the wrong.

That one trip over the week-end at Clendennins, near Lewisburg, and on Kerrs Creek netted the savage chief Cornstalk something like two hundred white scalps in 1763.

It came about something like this. To begin with the settlers had taken up homes too near the highway. A house by the side of the road is not all that it is cracked up to be. In the first period, the people who lived too near the road were massacred. In the second period they were eaten out of house and home. And in this third period of skyhooting motor cars, they get nervous prostration.

Two years before, in 1761, the gay and festive Cornstalk with three inch silver saucers in his ears, and a nose ornament had led a party down to the country where the meeting of Cowpasture River and Jackson River forms the James River, and among other settlers he had killed and captured the Dennis family and the Renick family on Purgatory Creek. There were about sixty warriors in Cornstalk's party that trip.

They killed Robert Renick, the head of the house, and took Mrs. Renick and five children captive and carried them to their towns beyond the Ohio River. Four of the children were redeemed when Bouquet made the treaty in 1764. Betsy had died in the Indian Camps. Joshua would not come home, and he lived to be a great Indian chief. Mrs. Renick reached home in 1767. All the Renicks that I ever heard of were descendants of this Robert Renick.

Another family broken up was that of Joseph Dennis, wife and child. Dennis and the child were killed, and the wife, Hannah Dennis was carried into captivity to the towns. She is one of the heroines of pioneer times. It appears that she was separated from the other prisoners and there were many. Hannah Dennis found herself at the town of Chillicothe. She was a smart woman. She soon learned the Indian language and conformed to the manners and customs of the tribe. She paid attention to sick persons and administered medicines. And she professed to be a witch and prophetess and she became a sort of queen among the Indians. This was Cornstalk's home town and he was a wise man and she was a wise woman. She was undoubtedly a wonderful woman. She never gave up the idea of escape. After two years, she went forth one day to gather medicinal herbs, and she kept going. She crossed the Scioto River three times in forty miles and was just about to cross it again when her pursuers on the opposite side of the river discovered her

and fired upon her. In turning to run she injured her foot on a sharp stone, and to elude them she crept in the hollow limb of a large fallen sycamore where she remained all night, the Indians camping close by. She crossed the Ohio River at the mouth of the Kanawha River on a drift log and made her way by the Midland Trail to the Clendennin settlement where she was given food, and was taken on horseback to Fort Young at Covington. She had subsisted on roots and herbs, green grapes, and mild cherries, and fresh water mussels.

Cornstalk, the Solomon of his nation, finding that the Queen of Sheba had gone, though she took nothing with her, rounded up his team of sixty warriors and followed her up, and appeared in the Greenbrier settlement a day or two after Mrs. Dennis had passed through, and that is how Cornstalk came to take such heavy toll from the white men.

The old Indian trail led them to the headwaters of Muddy Creek where there were a number of clearings, and here the Indians appeared in small parties as visitors at every cabin. At a given time this settlement was entirely destroyed, and they then proceeded over the mountain to Clendennin's, before any word of the Muddy Creek massacre could be carried.

There was no great apprehension it appears at that time of danger from the Indians owing to the Bouquet treaty entered into the spring before. The settlers were curious to see friendly Indians. Clendennin had just come in from a successful hunt bringing in three elk. This fresh meat and the presence of an interesting party of Indians, under the personal supervision of the great chief Cornstalk, caused all the settlers living near Clendennin's to gather to the feast and Cornstalk expressed himself as being there as a friend. The Indians were all fed and treated with the greatest hospitality. Finally an old lady with an ulcer on her leg asked an Indian warrior if he knew of any cure for that disease, the Indians being noted for some of their lore of this kind. Perhaps the warriors remembered the loss of their famous women herb doctor, or perhaps at a signal, he said that he did know a cure for it, and promptly tomahawked the old lady, so that she died instantly, and the Indians then arose and killed or captured the whole settlement.

Thus perished something like a hundred of the intrepid pioneers who had come from the Augusta settlements to people that portion of Greenbrier. It is generally admitted that upon the news of this massacre reaching distant cabins that every white person in the Greenbrier Valley fled to the east of the mountains. But this not correct. I feel sure that neither the Donnelleys nor the Prices living some ten miles to the north, went back, and it is certain that the settlers in what is now Pocahontas county remained in their homes and stockades.

But still Cornstalk had not overtaken his valued captive, the wise woman, and he left his prisoners with guards and continued over the Allegheny. He passed near Fort Young where Mrs. Dennis was recuperating and passed over North Mountain and fell on the unsuspecting inhabitants of Kerrs Creek and killed and captured upwards of a hundred more, and with bells on his horses, and his plunder and his captives, he marched back in triumph to Chillicothe.

Mrs. Clendennin made a bold escape on Keeneys Knob by handing her infant to another prisoner, and jumping over the road and running down the mountain side. The Indians killed the child.

Mrs. Clendennin made her way to the Augusta settlements and returned to the place of the massacre, where she lived to be an old woman. Anne Royal, a woman writer, talked with her daughter about the occurrence in 1826, sixty-three years after.

The Shawnees continued to give us trouble culminating in Dunmore's War, when a great battle was fought at Point Pleasant, Cornstalk, in command, and in the front line of battle. A treaty of peace was made with Virginia through Dunmore by Cornstalk. This was in 1774. In 1776, the Revolution having begun, Great Britain succeeded in making an alliance with many Indian tribes, mostly through Gen. Hamilton, the hair-buyer, of Detroit. The Ohio tribes generally were drawn in, and the Six Nations turned their whole strength against the Americans.

In 1777, Cornstalk being in a quandary on account of his treaty with Virginia, appeared at the fort at Point Pleasant to confer with the commandant, Captain Arbuckle, as to what course he could pursue. Cornstalk said that it looked like every Indian tribe was going to join up with Great Britain, and that if they did, he saw nothing else for the Shawnees to do but to go with the stream.

Thereupon he was detained, and after a time an attack was made on two soldiers by Indians near the fort, and Gilmore, of Rockbridge county, killed. In retaliation, Rockbridge soldiers destroyed Cornstalk.

It was not long until it was apparent that the Shawnees were going to retaliate for the killing of Cornstalk. Within a few weeks a small band of Indians showed themselves outside of the fort at Point Pleasant, and Lieut. Moore and a party of soldiers were dispatched to drive them off. This party fell into ambush, and Moore and three soldiers were killed. The rest saved themselves by running back to the fort.

The next move on the part of the Shawnees to avenge the death of Cornstalk was the attack on Fort Donnelly, in Greenbrier county, north of the Midland Trail. Cornstalk alive or dead troubled the people of this valley.

In May, 1778, another party appeared at the fort at Point Pleasant, showing a few of their number, in the hopes that the garrison would rush out, as they did at Fort Henry, at Wheeling, and at Point Pleasant the year before. The garrison refusing to be drawn out, the Indians showed themselves in force and formed a line from the Ohio to the Kanawha, showing that several hundred were on the war path. They besieged the fort for a week, and one night they withdrew up the Kanawha. Captain McKee seeing in this a menace to the Greenbrier settlements called for volunteers to warn the people in Greenbrier. John Pryor and William Hammond volunteered.

These men disguised themselves as Indians and painted their faces and set out hot foot after the Indian army up the Midland Trail. They passed through the Indian army about where Rainelle is and carried the news to Fort Donnelly, the frontier post, and Captain Andrew Donnelly sent a messenger to warn Fort Savannah, now Lewisburg, under the command of Captain Stuart.

Pryor and Hammond remained at Fort Donnelly and the fort was put in a state of readiness. However, early next morning, John Pritchet, who worked for Donnelly, went to the woodpile for wood and was fired upon and killed, and the Indians immediately entered the stockade and attacked the kitchen door attempting to cut it to pieces with their hatchets. In the kitchen were Hammond, the courier and Dick Pointer, a negro slave belonging to Donnelly. Hammond armed Dick with a musket heavily loaded with swan shot, or as we would say, buckshot. Seeing that the door would soon be destroyed, Hammond threw it open and fired and killed an Indian, and Dick poured his load of buckshot into a throng of Indians. By that time, the rest of the garrison had wakened and they fired from the upstairs windows and there were seventeen dead Indians in the yard when the Indians drew off some distance.

Captain Stuart hearing that the fort had been attacked raised sixty-six men and with Col. Samuel Lewis, a son of Gen. Andrew Lewis, marched to their relief, arriving about two o'clock in the afternoon. They were able to enter the stockade without loss and the Indians kept up a fire until dark. Then an Indian called to the fort in broken English: "We want peace." He was invited to enter but declined. The Indians went back to their homes without gains. They had suffered a loss of at least twenty-five killed. The whites had lost four men. Pritchet at the first fire, Graham in the house, and James Burns and Alexander Ochiltree, who attempted to join the garrison, before daylight in the morning.

There were twenty-one men in the fort. The Indians numbered at least two hundred.

This was the last but one of the Indian raids into the Greenbrier Valley. The next year a war party appeared at Marlins Bottom and killed thirteen persons in the neighborhood, among whom were John and James Bridger and Henry Baker.

John Pryor who was one of the two famous scouts that carried the word to the Greenbrier Settlements the year before, was returning to Kanawha with his wife and infant child. The whole family were killed that dreadful day at some place near Mill Point.

Of Phillip Hammond, his companion, in that notable service, I have no further trace.

CHAPTER V

How the White Indian, Dickinson came back to Capture Kitty Moffett. This is a Moving Picture.

The Midland Trail crosses the Big Levels of Greenbrier Valley at the widest point. I have never seen anything just like these so-called levels that border the Greenbrier River on the west elevated some five hundred feet above the stream from the head of the stream to Ronceverte, something over a hundred miles. There the levels cross the river, or rather the river breaks through, and the result is that Monroe County gets the benefit of the rich, level lying land. They call them levels and ex-

plain that they are level plateaus, but they are really more like terraces than anything else. At the head of the West Fork of Greenbrier River, this terrace starts off with a width of about fifty feet and this broadens to fifteen or twenty miles where the Midland Trail cuts it.

The Allegheny Mountains divide the eastern and the western waters To the east there is a great net work of streams like the Jackson River, Back Creek, Bull Pasture, Cow Pasture, Calf Pasture, on which are beautiful homesteads, and which marked the western boundary of the white man's land for many generations. This was grouped into a region often referred to as Newfoundland. The settlers in Newfoundland suffered terribly in the French and Indian war. Dinwiddie, Governor, could not understand why these settlers refugeed to the Staunton settlements from the Indians, and he wrote them that if they abandoned their farms that they should not have them back after the war was over. He did not seem to understand that the Indian nations in the Ohio country swooped down on them by way of the Midland Trail and that against these raids isolated farms were helpless.

Dinwiddie was a nervous wretch. Braddock's Defeat seems to have broken him. He wrote complaining letters to the Augusta people wanting to know why they allowed themselves to be killed with impunity. But finally he and the assembly built a line of forts along the eastern foot of the Allegheny from the North Carolina line to Maryland and the Indians were held back.

After the Indians settled down a bit when Bouquet brought them to terms, the pioneers of Newfoundland commenced to covet the rich lands of the Greenbrier Valley. It did look like a hardship that the best and biggest valley of them all should be left to the Indians. Every hunter that came across on the western water to kill his winter meat saw richer land than any then in the white man's possession and it was not long until a steady stream of settlers flowed into this valley, and from the moment that the first pioneer trespassed on the Indian reservation, there was trouble with the mother country, which led up by slow stages to the war for independence.

Greenbrier valley was the last valley going west that runs north and south, but down where the Midland Trail lies, there is a great river which rises in North Carolina, traverses a great part of Virginia, and then turns and breaks entirely through the whole Appalachian chain of mountains. The New River. This river affects the contour of the Greenbrier valley in its lower and broader portions so that by following the Kanawha River and the New River for a distance the trail falls naturally into the Greenbrier Valley where the Midland Trail now runs, and from there through gaps in the Allegheny to the settlements of Augusta county. There is no place, north or south, where there is such a natural passway for the Indians in the olden days, and war parties were continually raiding the settlements, a condition that prevailed for about twelve years, when the Greenbrier Valley having been settled by white men formed a bulwark of protection to Newfoundland and Augusta.

There was no declared war after Bouquet brought the Indians to terms, but that did not mean that the killing stopped. It became a

matter of private enterprise. The settlers in the northern part of the Valley of Virginia suffered from raids from the Wyandots, the Delewares, and other Indian tribes inhabiting the northern part of Ohio, and they came east on trails known to them, but the powerful Shawnee nation furnished the bands that came through the New River passage and worried the settlers that had Staunton for their head town.

A raid originated something like this. An enterprising Indian would decide that he was ready for war, and on the first suitable council day when the tribe was present and ready to hear him, he would stick his war hatchet in the council post and dance toward the point of the compass where his enemy resided. Then he would come back and make an oration, in which he would first recount all the deeds of valor that he had accomplished as a warrior and the congregation would respond by frequent uh-hus, after the manner of saying amen. Then when he had presented his credentials as a first class fighting man, he would stage the object of his proposed raid, and paint a picture of plunder and carnage, the intention being to induce other warriors to join him in the project.

He would subside, and if the party was a go, some other warrior would take up the chant and as the warriors qualified they would remain in line and dance to the east while the speaking was going on. When a party of nine or more had been secured, they retired to their wigwams and the next morning they marched out of the village in Indian file, with faces painted, each warrior discharging his gun as he slowly passed the limits of the encampment. Such parties came east continually for twenty-five or thirty years and the white men got so that they believed that they could sense the presence of Indians in the community and so guard against them. The Indians dearly loved to attack lonely cabins while the men were absent and destroy or capture the women and children.

It was this habit of warfare that turned the pioneer into an avenging angel, and caused so many to devote their lives to the extermination of the red devils. Historians think that after a father had returned home to find his home in ashes and his wife and children dead and mutilated, that they were never sane after that, and he took toll from the Indian tribes.

It is well established that the white pioneers made up war parties with all the dances and ceremonies that the Indians used.

Occasionally a white man would become offended and join the Indians and such renegades were despised and abhorred. The worst thing that could be said about a white man was that he had painted his face. Then too there were very numerous cases of children who being captured and growing up with the Indians would not leave them. But that was a very different matter. Simon Girty was the most notable case of a white man that painted his face. He was supposed to have all the attributes of the devil, and yet when he was a British soldier at Fort Pitt, he was considered to be a very decent fellow.

Along about the French and Indian war a young man by the name of Dickinson left the Staunton settlements and went to the Shawnees. The Dickinson name has been one of the very best in the annals of Augusta county. There was a Dickinson on the first county court of

Augusta county. There is not much known about this boy that went to the Indians, and my research leads me to believe that it was the waywardness of youth and a hopeless love affair that sent him into voluntary exile.

The most that is known about him is his return to the Valley to capture his sweetheart and take her with him into that Indian country. In October, 1764, he came back as the head of a band of murderous Indians.

The girl in the case was a very beautiful young woman by the name of Kitty Moffett, who was the daughter of John Moffett, one of the first settlers of Augusta county. He married Mary Christian, and they had seven children, the oldest being the famous Col. George Moffett. John Moffett went on a journey to North Carolina and was never heard from again, and after a time his estate was administered upon. It was supposed that he had been killed by Indians. He was declared to be dead in 1749. Sometime after his widow married John Trimble. Their home was on Middle River near Staunton and not far from Churchville. They had one son, James Trimble, eight years old at the time of the Dickinson raid.

Dickinson was at the head of about nine warriors. He had evidently recruited them from some tribe that he had become a member of, for it was a rather queer aggregation of heathen, there being old men in it and very young boys, but they were dangerous. They came from the Shawnee country across the Big Levels of Greenbrier, and led by Dickinson did not strike until they reached Middle River, being the last raid that got that far east. They first appeared at the house of Alexander Crawford and killed him and his wife, and from there they marched down the river to John Trimble's and killed him as he was going out to plow.

There were at the house Kitty Moffett, who married and was now Mrs. Estill, the young boy James Trimble, and a slave, a Negro named Adam recently imported from Africa. Dickinson was well known to the family. He said to the boy James, "Come with me and I will make a good Indian out of you. But look at this (showing his father's scalp) if you do not come with me I will take your scalp also."

The Indians took four horses and loaded them with plunder from the Trimble homestead. They placed Mrs. Estill on a horse and Dickinson stayed close by her all the way. They made a quick get away and traveled west for five days.

Col. George Moffett on receipt of the news raised a company of eighteen Indian fighters and pursued the party fifteen hours behind them. At one place he thought he had lost the trail and was about to abandon the pursuit when he found his sister's garter hanging on a bush.

The white men came in sight of the Indians on the morning of the fifth day on the west side of the Allegheny Mountains near the White Sulphur Springs. It was determined to follow and attack the Indians at their next camping place after dark, and the parties moved west across the Big Levels. But at some time before the end of the day the Indians halted for the purpose of killing game and Dickinson left the party to go on a hunt. This must have been somewhere in the limits of Greenbrier County of today.

The whites not knowing that the Indians had halted pressed on silently and soon a shot rang out from a gun near them in advance and they supposed that they had been discovered. But it seems that the Indians had fired at a deer which came bounding back along the trail and came so close to the pursuers that one of them slapped it in the head with his hat and the deer then turned and ran back and was killed by the Indians. The men under Moffett then advanced and took the Indian party by surprise and fired on them and killed six of them. The other Indians scattered and all the prisoners were rescued and the return journey began.

Dickinson rallied his party of Indians and swinging around the white company lay in ambush before them, but fortunately the Virginians discovered the ambush in time to save themselves, and the only casualty was the wounding of a soldier by the name of Russell, who was carried back to his home in Augusta on a litter.

Soon after her return Mrs. Estill gave birth to her first child. Her husband was Benjamin Estill, a justice of Augusta County, at the time of the raid and a prominent man in the early history of the country. Soon after he moved to the Holston River. Captain John M. Estill, of Long Glade, Augusta county, was one of their sons, and Judge Benjamin Estill, a judge of southwest Virginia was another.

When the Indians were overtaken by the Virginians, they were resting easy in a sunlit glade. Mrs. Estill was sitting on a log sewing ruffles on a hunting shirt for Dickinson. Young James had been sent some little distance away to bring a bucket of drinking water.

There is some confusion about the date of this Dickinson raid into Augusta, but the county records fix it with a certainty as the year 1764. At the November Term, 1764, both the estate of Alexander Crawford and the estate of John Trimble, who had been killed by the Indians in October previous, were committed to administrators.

This was the last time that the Indians invaded the valley as far east as the Staunton settlements, and it is certain that John Trimble was the last person killed by the Indians in the present limits of Augusta County.

The little eight year old boy, James Trimble, had a hard time for five days keeping up with the Indians and acting as water boy and all around camp attendant. This James Trimble was afterwards Captain James Trimble of the Revolutionary war. He had to undergo cruelty and torture on the part of the Indian boys in the party. At the end of a long day's journey they would stand him up against a tree and throw tomahawks at him, burying them in the tree close to his body.

Adam, the Negro, lived to be a very old man in Augusta and never wearied talking of his experience with the Indians. He was a much-traveled person, having been reared in the jungles of Africa, enslaved, and worked on the farm, and then to undergo the captivity of the Indians. He said that he happened to find a large yellow jacket's nest on the line of march one warm day, and that he waited until the naked Indians came up, and then stirred the nest, and some of the Indians were stung and they were about to execute Adam then and there.

The Chief Dickinson was a well known warrior in the days that followed. Some warriors set him down as a half-breed, but I do not so read the sign. I think that he led a party of scrub warriors, young and old,

back to capture his sweetheart, and if it had not been for the prompt action on the part of her brother, Col. George Moffett, he would have succeeded.

There is some further record on Dickinson in the history of the Indian wars.

In the spring of 1774, Captain Jack Floyd, father of Governor Floyd, led a surveying party to the Ohio River to enter surveys in West Virginia and in Kentucky. The first survey that they entered, was two thousand acres for George Washington on the Coal and Kanawha Rivers, through which the Midland Trail now runs.

By the 26th of May they were well down the Ohio River near the mouth of Kentucky River. On that day they noticed a canoe with a red flag, on which there were two persons, coming down the river. The surveying party hailed them but they would not come to them, so the surveyors went to them and found they were two Indians, one of whom was named Dickinson. Dickinson showed a permit from Fort Pitt to travel the river, and he said that he was on his way to call the hunters in, for there was war between the Indians and the white people; that all the white people had left their habitations in the region of Fort Pitt. He said the white people and the Indians had had a skirmish and that sixteen Indians had been killed, thirteen Shawnees, two Mingos and one Delaware.

He evidently referred to the killing about the first of May near Wheeling and Yellow Creek.

This was the summer of 1774, when the Virginians were gathering at Lewisburg, to march to Point Pleasant, to fight a great battle with the tribes under Cornstalk. It was just ten years after the affair on Middle River, when John Trimble was killed. Young Trimble showed up in the Lewis Division from Augusta County, as did the soldier Russell, who had been shot by Dickinson ten years before.

These soldiers followed the Midland Trail to the Ohio, where they came near to being surprised by a great Indian army. The battle began at dawn at the place Point Pleasant stands, and continued until dark, on the 10th day of October, 1774, exactly ten years from the date of the affair on Middle River. Russell was fighting under the command of Gen. Andrew Lewis, and Dickinson was there as one of Cornstalk's braves.

Sometime during the course of the battle these two men entered into a combat, and Russell killed Dickinson with his hands, and that is the story of the white Indian, Dickinson. And a very good moving picture it would make, too.

My guess at the place where the Indians halted to enable hunt to be had before dark to get food to go on with, was at the foot of Muddy Creek Mountain. We know that on the morning of the 15th day of October they had camped on the west side of the Allegheny Mountains near the White Sulphur Springs, and that from there they were followed for a part of the day by their pursuers.

Evidently Dickinson thought having got across to the Western Waters that he was safe from pursuit. It is something like fifteen miles to the foot of Muddy Creek Mountain. Anyway, the Indians were at the foot of a mountain at a spring, and Muddy Creek Mountain answers the description of the mountain, and if some of the people residing in that

locality know where there is a spring where the Indian trail took up the mountain, it ought to be the place of the rescue.

The Midland Trail, the highway, does not cross Muddy Creek Mountain, but passes in sight of it and on the north.

It was the great passway, for having come by easy stages into the Greenbrier Valley, and crossed that the old timers found themselves on the waters of James River and an open road to the sea.

The way that war party retreated can be designated now by the following points: Middle River, Churchville, Buffalo Gap, Goshen, Panther Gap, Millboro, Clifton Forge, Covington, Callahans, White Sulphur Springs, Lewisburg, and Muddy Creek Mountain.

CHAPTER VI

The Midland Trail was the Northern Route to Kentucky, shorter and more Convenient than the Wilderness Trail, but far more dangerous. Governor George Mathews kept a Trader's Outpost on Midland Trail at Lewisburg.

The Midland Trail played its part in the stampede to take up the rich lands in Kentucky after the Revolutionary War. It was known as the Northern Route. The other and most popular line of travel was known as the Wilderness Road. The trails forked at or near Staunton. The pioneers who came by the way of New York or Philadelphia, or any of the eastern places in the north traveled south through the Valley of Virginia until they reached Staunton, and there they decided whether they would continue south through the Valley of Virginia to Crab Orchard and go in by the Wilderness Road, or whether they would go to the Ohio River at the mouth of the Great Kanawha River and thence to Kentucky.

Much has been written about the perils of the Wilderness Road and there is no doubt that many immigrants were killed on that route, but the fact remains that all that commended the Wilderness Road to the traveler was its safety, and that is the reason that it was the favorite line of travel. The distance from the falls of the Ohio (Louisville) to Staunton by the Wilderness Road was five hundred and nine miles. On horseback the trip took something over a month.

Isaac Weld, an English writer, speaks of the great number of travelers that he saw all on horseback, traveling from Baltimore and Philadelphia to Kentucky and Tennessee. This on his visit to Staunton.

A great many Augusta county men were in the Revolution and they were entitled to land grants after the war for their service. The rich lands of Kentucky proved very attractive to hundreds of these Revolutionary soldiers and there was a great migration to the dark and bloody ground. Robertsons, Seviers, Moffetts, Poages, Allens, Trimbles, and all of the well known Augusta names had representatives in this exodus, and some of the most prominent Kentuckians trace their ancestry back to Augusta. Irvin S. Cobb, for instance, is of the Augusta Lewis descent.

It is not certain that the Northern Route was any shorter than the Wilderness Road, but as soon as the pioneer reached the mouth of Kellys Creek, at the place then called Boatyard, he could purchase a dugout canoe and float down the placid waters of the Kanawha and the Ohio. As soon as he had passed the white water of the New River, that way was easy from that time on, with the exception of the Indians watching from the north bank of the Ohio.

At Staunton, if the traveler decided to go by the Northern Route, he turned west through Buffalo Gap and came by the Warm Springs, and from there through the Narrows by Huntersville, to Marlins Bottom and then by the War Path of the Seneca Indians to some point near the White Sulphur Springs, where he turned west on the Midland Trail, through the rich lands of the Big Levels, and over Gauley Mountain.

There can be little doubt that the ghost of Cornstalk still walked and that after the party got beyond the settlements in Greenbrier that they were in hourly danger from the Indians, and that as they floated down the broad rivers they never knew what eyes observed them from the leafy coverts along the bank, or when lead would sing round their boats.

Washington must have made a trip over this Midland Trail, for he says in his will that he had been on his lands near the mouth of the Kanawha River. He says, too, that he and Gen. Andrew Lewis owned a tract of 250 acres surveyed so as to include the Burning Spring, on the Kanawha, or as he spells it Kanawa, River.* For a number of years, Lewisburg was the frontier on the Midland Trail for the Kentucky travel, and all to the west was Indian infested. Lewisburg was then known as Fort Savannah.

When Lewis's army was camped at the big spring that made Lewisburg in the first instance, in 1774, there were no people living by the big spring. This may be accounted for in either of two ways. There is a great deal of rocky, difficult land around the spring, and this may have caused the land lookers to avoid it, but it is more reasonable to suppose that when the Greenbrier Land Company were making surveys some twenty-odd years prior to that date, that company had marked the spring and the land surrounding it for its own.

One of the captains under Lewis, was George Mathews, and while there he saw the advantage of the place as a trading post and when he had come back from the campaign, he opened a store there with his partner, another young Virginian, Captain Mathew Arbuckle.

This was the first settlement in the town of Lewisburg. This Captain George Mathews was a famous man in the annals of the Nation as well as these mountains.

He was the son of John Mathews, one of the first settlers on the Borden grant, in Augusta County. Sampson Archer settled about this time in Augusta County. One of the daughters was Ann Archer, and she and John Mathews were married. George Mathews was born in 1739. He

* General Washington and Andrew Lewis were joint owners of a survey at the "Burning Springs," on the Kanawha, a few miles above Charleston. The tract was supposed to be 250 acres, but by actual survey was found to contain 587. Lewis visited this land, but Washington at no time ever saw it. His nearest approach was in 1770, when he followed the Kanawha for about fourteen miles from its mouth, then returned to the Ohio. Washington was, then, within forty-four miles of his "Burning Springs" land.—B. B. S.

was a brother of the first Sampson Mathews, there being three of that name in successive generations. The first Sampson Mathews was colonel of Augusta County.

John Mathews had eleven children and their descendants are scattered far and wide, but the Mathews blood tells for good, faith, honor, and ability wherever found.

Another son John Mathews, Jr., settled early in the forks of James River and he and his wife and six children were killed by the Indians.

I want to devote some space here to George Mathews, the trader at Lewisburg for one or two years between Dunmore's war and the main Revolution.

George Mathews won his spurs and fame when he was twenty-two years old. When the Cornstalk raid was made in 1761, to Purgatory Creek, near Buchanan, on the James River, at the time that the Renicks, Smiths and Dennises suffered, George Mathews was on his way to that settlement on horseback and heard the firing of the guns, but paid no particular attention to it. Mrs. Robert Renick was an aunt of George Mathews.

When he found the dead bodies, he recruited twenty-one men, and as their leader followed up the Indians and killed nine of them.

It was this prompt and efficient action that gained him a captaincy in Dunmore's war. In 1776, when the colonies were arming for the great conflict with Great Britain, George Mathews was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the Ninth Virginia Regiment, which was ordered north to join Washington. Col. Fleming dying soon after the regiment was formed, Mathews was made a full colonel and led it during the Burgoyne campaigns in the north.

He was regarded by Washington as an invaluable soldier and officer—one who could be relied upon to carry out and execute any order given. On October 3, 1777, Washington conceived the plan of surprising Howe in a night attack in Germantown, after the manner of the Trenton affair. He formed his army into several divisions and marched on to Germantown. The Ninth Virginia was one of the few regiments if not the only one that carried out instructions to the letter, and that regiment led by Mathews fought its way into the very heart of Germantown, while many of the divisions never even reached the city. Being surrounded by an overwhelming force, the regiment was surrendered, and Mathews spent several years as a prisoner of war in a prison ship in New York harbor.

Being exchanged about 1781, he was ordered to join Gen. Greene in South Carolina, and he served to the end of the war as commander of the Third Virginia Regiment. While on this campaign, he saw a place in Georgia that he liked, and he bought it, and moved there in 1784.

He came out of the Revolutionary War with the rank of general. General Mathews was a short, thick man, standing very erect, and carrying his head thrown back. His features were bluff, his hair light red and his complexion florid.

He was married three times. His first wife and the mother of his children was Anne Paul of Augusta, a step-daughter of Col. David Stewart. His second wife was a Mrs. Reed, of Augusta County, from whom he was divorced, and his third wife a Mrs. Flowers, of Mississippi.

The Mathews family claims descent from Samuel Mathews one of five commissioners sent by King James to the colony of Virginia in 1622, but the Augusta County descent that has produced so many great men dates from John Mathews, who went to the mountains, and married Ann Archer. It was this union that really founded the family as we know it. It is a fact observed by students of history that great families date back to some particularly happy marriage that seems to extend its blessings to many generations.

General Mathews was elected governor of Georgia in 1786, two years after he had moved from Augusta County to that State. His first term was served without making much history, and after it had ended he was elected as the first representative in Congress from the State of Georgia. He served one term in Congress, and on his return, in 1794, he was again elected governor of Georgia, and it was during that term of office that fur began to fly.

Georgia claimed all the land lying between her present borders and the Mississippi River, now contained in the States of Alabama and Mississippi. It is true that she did not have much title to it, but it was customary for States on the Atlantic seabord to claim all land back of them until stopped by the bounds of Spain or France.

Four companies, known as the Georgia Company, Georgia-Mississippi Company, Tennessee Company, and Upper Mississippi Company, as tenants in common offered the legislature a half million dollars for thirty-five million acres of land at the rate of about a cent and a half an acre. The governor opposed the bill but he was induced to sign it.

One of the members of the legislature was General Samuel Blackburn, who had married Ann Mathews, the oldest daughter of the governor. He had voted for the bill.

As soon as the legislature had adjourned a storm of protest went up from the whole State of Georgia, and the transaction was at once dubbed the Yazoo Fraud, and Blackburn fled before the anger of the State, but the Governor faced them like an angry bull. Blackburn came to Staunton where he passed the remainder of his life, being one of the most noted trial lawyers and orators that Virginia has ever produced.

Governor Gilmer in his writings speaks of hearing Blackburn defend a person charged with murder at Harrisonburg. In the poor house of Rockingham County, two paupers fought. They were each over eighty years old. One killed the other. The dispute was over the ownership of a cucumber. The only eye-witness was over ninety years.

General Mathews acknowledged but one superior and that was Washington. The State of Georgia threw a fit. They elected a legislature to repeal the land sale, the Yazoo Fraud. Not a vote opposed the repeal. And it was further ordered that the pages of the journals and record books and the bill itself be burnt in front of the capitol in the presence of the legislature. James Jackson had resigned a seat in the United States Senate to be elected to that legislature, and when the papers were ready to be burned, he produced a sun glass and called down the fire from heaven to destroy the fell works.

The Yazoo Fraud got into Congress, and John Randolph, the leader of the Democrats, then in the majority, made it live hard. It was a favorite subject for his bitter eloquence.

John Randolph must have been a thorn in the flesh and a rankling fire to the ordinary peace-loving citizen. He was a kind of a scorpion and rattlesnake and mad dog combined. He was chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, and he swore by all that was good and bad that never should the Yazoo title be fixed up or compromised, and right there is where he ran athwart of one Madison, then in the cabinet, and afterwards President. While the diatribes of John Randolph of Roanoke, make interesting reading about this deplorable chapter of Georgia history, he alienated a great many level-headed people by reason of them.

John Marshall, of the Supreme Court of the United States, as clear-headed a lawyer as ever lived, propounded the question to the effect that if a court could inquire into the question of the good faith of a legislative body passing bills, would it not defeat the plan of American government? And the act repealing the Yazoo grant was held to be unconstitutional as abrogating a contract.

The water was so hot in Georgia, that every person in anywise connected with the Yazoo grant was accused of fraud and corruption. Historians clear the General of any wrong in connection with the act of the legislature. But the fact remains that they made it so uncomfortable for him that he finally refugeed to Florida, then a sort of no man's land, not stoutly held by any government.

He was a Federalist in politics with Washington and Adams. That is, he belonged to the party that favored a Constitution and a closer union of the States. Adams, becoming President, and the General being at leisure in the wastes of Florida, the President appointed him governor of the territory of Mississippi, but the Senators making a row about it, the appointment was withdrawn. General Mathews rode to Philadelphia on horseback and mounted at the front door of the President's house, and walked in wearing his old army sword and his three-cornered cocked hat, and proceeded to cuss Adams out. But the President pacified him and sent him home satisfied.

The next and last great mission of General Mathews was in connection with Florida. In 1813, James Madison was President. He had condoned the Yazoo business by trying to compromise it. So he appointed General Mathews and Colonel John McKee receivers for the great colony of Florida. This was Spain's colony, but Napoleon had conquered Spain, and the English were driving the French out of Spain, and it seemed to Madison that Great Britain would seize Florida, and there was a war on between the United States and Great Britain.

The commissioners were instructed to receive that country if surrendered by the Spanish authorities voluntarily, and to take it by force if any other foreign power attempted to take it.

The commissioners did exactly what Andrew Jackson did a few years after. They recruited an army of their own just as Old Hickory did, and raised the United States flag over the Spanish capital, over the protest of the Spanish authorities.

This seizure was nullified by the President who recalled the General and ordered him to restore the country to Spain.

The General flew into a tremendous rage and started to Washington to have it out with the President. Some say that he threatened to beat him up. But he fell sick and died at Augusta, Georgia, on the thirtieth day of September, 1812, in the seventy-third year of his age.

Andrew Jackson a few years later seized Florida in the same way and Spain made to the United States a quit claim deed for the State, in consideration of a quit claim to Texas on our part, and that the United States would pay five million dollars to American citizens who had been injured by the Spanish navy.

I have taken up a good deal of space in writing about the sturdy old general, but I have never seen his life written up in West Virginia history before.

Great strains of blood spring from great marriages. It never runs out. Such marriages as John Mathews and Ann Archer, Jacob Warwick and Mary Vance, John Lewis and Margaret Lynn, William Randolph and Mary Isham, and many others that could be named.

In Diary of an American Aviator Killed in France, published in Liberty, issue of November 20, 1926, is this entry:

"Alex Mathews is dead. He was walking across the airdome after a movie show over at 48, and a Hun bomber saw the light when the door was opened, and dropped a 212 pound bomb on him."

This a Mathews of the youngest generation, serving with great distinction as an aviator in the World War.

What I started to say away back in the beginning of this chapter was that Captain George Mathews opened the trading post at the Big Spring on the Midland Trail.

The war clouds continued to gather and it was selected as the fort for that community. It was enclosed in a stockade in size about what is now a city block, with a great gateway opening on to and next to the spring, and extending back across Main Street, which sheltered something over five hundred people in the summers of the Revolution. You can find the place, but when they point out to you some solid stone masonry as a part of the fort, take that with a grain of salt, for Indian forts were made of wood.

CHAPTER VII

John Field clad only in his shirt ran eighty miles over the Midland Trail without stopping, longest Marathon Race ever run. Thoughts of Indian Torture proved to be a Splendid Spur.

The Midland Trail is the kind of a path on which you can find such places as the White Sulphur Springs, and such cities as Charleston and Huntington. Charleston and Huntington, rival cities, challenging each to each, both putting on as much dog as little old New York. And having sat with gladness in the hospitality of such places, to come to a part of the road where the wild flowers are nodding in the wind, where the wild

fox digs his hole unscared, I think theme may be something in these violent contrasts. I do not think that it is the scenery that makes me rave and write about the Midland Trail and all that the name implies. If any one is inured to scenery it is certainly this writer. I was raised on it. I can write about it even if I cannot talk about it.

The more experience I have in talking the more I think of writing. It is a harmless pastime for the writer and the reader can either take it or leave it alone. There is no compulsion about it. Lately I have been shouting all over the State trying to keep the teachers awake until I have nearly cracked my voice.

I hate to mark those stifled yawns,
In fat gazelles in dotted lawns,
Or watch the tides of sleep arise,
In yon pale lady's tired eyes.

But in this cross-section that is known as the Midland Trail you see all that is to be seen in the way of grandeur and beauty and art, except the surf and the desert.

Up until the automobile came the record for quick traveling over this trail was held by Captain John Field who in the summer of 1774 ran from Kelly's place twelve miles below the Kanawha Falls to Arbuckle's Fort on Muddy Creek, between Lewisburg and Alderson, a distance of eighty miles without stopping, clad only in his shirt. He arrived tired and hungry and badly lacerated by the briers and brush. Ordinarily it took three days to march this distance from Kelly's to Kelly's, but Captain Field made it without stopping. He was a man fifty-four years of age and his splendid spur was the thought of torture by the Indians.

John Field was a citizen of Culpepper. He had served in Braddock's War and under Bouquet. He was one of the many surveyors who went into the Kentucky and Kanawha countries to survey land under the military scrip gotten from the English government for service in the Indian wars. He had gone to the Kanawha Falls country with two servants, a Scotchman and a Negro woman cook. In the summer runners were sent through the woods to warn the surveying parties that the Indians were up and that they had better withdraw. There was a Kelly place on Muddy Creek near the Big Levels on the Greenbrier and another Kelly place at the mouth of Kelly's Creek below the great falls. This Kelly Creek crosses the Midland Trail. Walter Kelly lived on the Kanawha and when the runners came from Greenbrier sent out by Col. John Stuart, Walter Kelly sent all of his family under the care of his younger brother back to Greenbrier, but he remained with Field and the two servants at Kelly's Creek with the intention of going on with the surveys. This was in July. The family of Walter Kelly reached the Greenbrier settlement safely. Col. Stuart took some soldiers and went westward but they soon met Field. It then appeared that soon after the Kelly family had started home that Indians surprised the Kelly house in Kanawha, and fired on Field and Kelly as they were shifting some leather which was tanning in a vat in the yard. It is probably true that Walter Kelly who raised a crop of corn at the mouth of Kelly's Creek in the year 1774 was the first settler of Kanawha County. At the fire Walter Kelly was killed and Field escaped.

The Indians then killed the Negro woman and took the Scotchman prisoner, and this prisoner was not afterwards heard from.

The Kellys were to suffer more losses from the Indians. About the first of August a party of Indians came near Kellys on Muddy Creek. The younger brother of Walter Kelly who had just been killed and scalped on Kelly's Creek, was walking near the house with a daughter of Walter Kelly. They were fired upon and young Kelly killed and scalped and the girl carried into captivity.

This is the true statement of the fate of the Kelly brothers, one killed on the Great Kanawha River and the other on Muddy Creek. There is no reason to doubt this. There has been some confusion as to this, some saying one thing and some another, trying to reconcile the tradition of one Kelly being killed by the Indians at widely separated places. Two Kellys and within a few days of each other, about eighty miles apart.

John Field being hunted out of the Kanawha Valley became a partisan of the Lewises and spent some time in raising a company for the Point Pleasant campaign. He made a hurried trip to Culpepper and raised a company of thirty-five men and these were the Culpepper men who came across the Blue Ridge Mountains to join the war waged by the mountaineers.

Field reached Lewisburg with this small company and made a demand that as he had outranked Andrew Lewis in the Bouquet war that by rights he ought to have command, but Andrew Lewis was county colonel of Botetourt, and he was made commander in chief. Whereupon, Field was angry and marched away off to one side of the main army, but by the time that Field had reached Meadow River, somewhere near Rainelle, Indians fired on his company, and that caused him to close up with the main army, where he was mollified as being listed with the rank of colonel but had charge of only thirty-five men.

At the battle of Point Pleasant, Col. Charles Lewis was killed at the first onset and the men gave back under the attack, and they were rallied by Col. Field approaching with reinforcements, but later in the day Col. Field was also killed.

Col. William Christian in a letter written on the 15th day of October, 1774, said that Col. Field had gotten behind a great tree and that an Indian near him talked to him to draw his attention while some other Indians on the right hand of the tree behind some logs shot him.

It will be seen then that the last two months of the life of John Field would make a basis for a historical romance if anyone desired to develop the character of an outstanding pioneer in that way. By gum, if I had time, I would do it myself.

Here was a man who had won fame as a young man in two great campaigns. He returned to the sheltered life in Culpepper. Then when the great land boom came in 1774, when Washington and other shrewd land-hungry Americans found a way to make a breach in the mountains and acquire Indian land in the reservation, John Field burnishes up his compass, and taking a raw Scotch immigrant and colored mammy to cook, turns his back on the luxurious life in the lowlands and wins his way across the terrifying mountains until he comes to Walter Kelly's on the Kanawha. Walter Kelly had established the outpost of the settlements,

but he was not inviting any company. He had come nearly a hundred miles west so that he would not be disturbed. He had urgent reasons for remaining secluded. Something to do with an issue raised in North Carolina. And here in 1774 he found that he lived on a highway and he tasted the first onrush of the Midland Trail. April 14, 1774, Surveyor Jack Floyd's party of eight men came to his house. They were surveying for Washington and others. Thomas Hanson kept a journal of the expedition. At the mouth of Elk River they made a canoe which they called the Good Hope, and drifted down the river and surveyed 2,000 acres for Col. Washington bordered by the Coal River and the Canawagh River. And by the way, Hanson spells the name of the river C-O-A-L.* This party does not seem to have disturbed Walter Kelly, but later when Field and his party came to put up with him, Kelly got restive, sent his family back to the settlements and was figuring on some way to stop on and save his corn crop and get rid of his visitors, when his life was cut short by Indian warriors.

Field then being the only survivor and making his escape by the skin of his teeth in his shirt tail devoted the rest of his life to war on the Indians.

Hanson caught a pike at the mouth of Elk River forty-three inches long.

Field refused at Camp Union to submit to the leadership of Andrew Lewis. Charles Lewis marched his detachment first and Field took his company on as an independent command until they got to the banks of Little Meadow River. Here two hunters by the name of Clay and Coward went to hunt deer and encountered two Indians. The Indians shot and killed Coward and before they could scalp him, Clay killed one of the Indians. The other Indian escaped and took the report of the advance of the army to the Shawnee towns. This was on the 10th day of September, 1774. Field then waited until Andrew Lewis came up with the main army and while that army was encamped in a meadow or Savannah on Meadow River, he brought his men into camp and after that harmony prevailed.

The Midland Trail skirts the brink of the New River canyon on the south side of Gauley Mountain and comes down to the edge of the New River just above the mouth of Gauley River. But the army avoided that awe-inspiring gorge and turned to the right and crossed over Gauley Mountain and came down on Gauley River. Fleming records the facts that Gauley collects the waters betwixt the Greenbrier River and the Elk River. They marched down Gauley River and crossed over to the headwaters of Kelly's Creek by way of Bell's Creek on the line between Nicholas County and Fayette County. They marched down Kelly's Creek to the Kanawha River. Kelly's place was found to be about a half mile from the river. Here Fleming places Paw Paw trees, the flowering Poplar, and leatherwood. They found coal which burned well.

*John Peter Salley was the discoverer of this stream in 1742, and was the first to traverse its full length. He named the stream "Coal River." It has been asserted that the original name was "Cole" in honor of a soldier who served in Lewis' Big Sandy expedition in 1756, but the daily journal kept by Salley disproves the statement. In the journal the following entry was made: "In these mountains we found great plenty of Coal for which we named it (the stream) COAL RIVER."—B. B. S.

The name of the town at the mouth of Kelly's Creek is now Cedar Grove, but for many years it was known as Kelly's Station. A fort was built there in 1774 or shortly after by Captain William Morris who was a member of Captain Arbuckle's company and who was wounded at Point Pleasant. It was the head of navigation of the Kanawha River. In the years that followed it was the end of one of the Kentucky trails, and was the place that the immigrants came to navigable water on their westward journey to the rich lands of Kentucky. Here they dug out canoes and floated with the stream to Kentucky. It was a most important place.

After a time when the fort had rotted down it was known as the Boat Yards.

Now it is in the rich coal fields. It is in Cabin Creek district. Above and on the opposite side of the river is Paint Creek and below and across the river is Cabin Creek.

If I get the time, I want to go down to the Kelly place and follow up the line of travel that the army took in 1774. It would be a very interesting expedition to go there with Fleming's journal, and also his orderly book in hand and tramp over the route of that army.

There is tradition that I would like to verify, too. Fayette County was formed in the year 1831, from the counties of Logan, Greenbrier, Nicholas, and Kanawha. It fixes the boundary on the Nicholas side as coming to the mouth of Bell's Creek and running up and with the same to the house of James Nicholas, and from thence a straight line to Rock Camp, on the line between Kanawha and Nicholas, thence a straight line to Kanawha River. They say that in after years that considerable confusion arose about the lines on Bell Creek, as to the residence of certain citizens, and upon the matter being investigated, it was found that James Nicholas moved several times as his clearing extended up the creek that he lived upon, and that every time that he moved he took the county line with him. As I heard it the matter was adjusted by locating the original Nicholas homestead and fixing the lines to corner at that point.

There is another tradition about a kink in the line of Fayette County that is of great interest. It will be noticed that on its western boundary that the line between Fayette and Kanawha running south comes to the Kanawha River so as to leave Cannelton in Kanawha, and then follows the river down for about a mile and then continues south so as to throw Montgomery into Fayette County. As I heard it, when the new county was proposed, this line crossed the river where it cornered on the river, but the owner of a farm at that place on the south side of the river, Col. Montgomery, hearing about the proposed measure, and being at outs with the then government of Kanawha County, hot-footed to Richmond, and had the line so adjusted that his land was included within the new bounds of Fayette County. By this adventitious circumstance the large and important city of Montgomery was destined to be in Fayette County.

Montgomery is a fine city. I knew it when we both were young and we went the pace and went it blind. Twenty-five years ago Montgomery was in its hectic youth and its saloons sold a brand that would enable a man to go home and argue with his mother-in-law. The only honest-to-goodness dance-halls that I ever saw in my life, were in the moving pic-

tures, and in Montgomery. But that is all changed now. Montgomery is noted for culture, schools, science, and art. I saw one of the best college publications that came from there the other day. It was the issue of its college paper of August 11th. You cross over dry shod on a bridge from the Midland Trail. When my wife and I were tourists, we paid the town the greatest compliment that a tourist can pay to a community, we stopped overnight there both going and coming. And they have a doctor there of the kind that causes the world to make a path to his door. The time is coming, if it has not already come for the people down the river to speak of that town as Kanawha Irredenta.

There is another place along the Midland Trail that I hope that the bright-eyed youngsters will look out for. I do not know how long a tree will live in this climate. Certainly not the hundreds and thousands of years that some enthusiastic tree lovers assert. But two hundred and fifty-five years ago, Thomas Batts and Robert Fallam came to the Kanawha Falls on the 17th day of September, 1671. They had been commissioned by General Wood to make an expedition to the west and to go through Appalachian Mountains until they came to the waters of the South Sea, and there ascertain the ebbing and the flowing of the waters on that side of the mountains so that a discovery of the South Sea might be accomplished. They were to go until they came to the tidewater rivers so common in Virginia, at Petersburg from whence they started. A third man was commissioned at the same time, Thomas Woods, but he fell sick and died before he reached the end of the journey.

The explorers found four trees in a row and marked them for the king. They took possession of the country in these words: "Long live Charles the Second, by grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland, and Virginia, and of all the territory thereunto belonging, defender of the faith, etc." They bared some places on the trunk of the tree and with marking irons burned C. R. and the royal arms, and placed various letters including W. B. for Governor Sir William Berkeley and A. W. for General Wood. These trees if they have not been destroyed are somewhere in the region of the great falls.

They traveled northwest from the extreme headwaters of Roanoke River for seventy-one miles and when they were thoroughly well satisfied that they had reached the place on the Great Kanawha where the tide ebbed and flowed they took possession in the name of the king and went back home again.

The trees stood on the other side of the river, I think, and they are on the hill for after the trees were marked the explorers went to the river's edge but with great difficulty on account of the thorns on the locust and the dense brush. This would correspond with the terrace on which the town of Kanawha Falls is built.

CHAPTER VIII

As you approach the break between the States of Virginia and West Virginia take note of the Mineral Waters. The greatest variety of Mineral Springs in the World as well as the Boldest.

Mineral waters affect me differently. The absorption of natural tonics inclines me to dance, hunt, fish, golf, lie and romance around. To eat, drink and be merry. The theory is to go to the springs and be sedate and build up for the battle of life. But so far all the effect that it has had on me is to increase my capacity for pleasure and the question has been not so much whether I could come back stronger and better for the experience, but whether I could go there and retain my Christian integrity.

If you have followed me this far, I would remind you that in writing on the subject of mineral waters, that I approach it from a viewpoint of an observer who has lived all his life in the heart of the most prolific region of mineral springs to be found anywhere in the world.

One of my earliest recollections is that of helping a gentleman gather up and place a few hundredweight of second-hand horseshoes and other scrap iron in the flow of a celebrated chalybeate spring and cover up the place. The object was to improve the quality of the water. I think now that it was a harmless experiment and that it was in no wise to be compared to the salting of a mine. My part of the work was to accumulate the iron. I got five cents for my part of the dirty work.

Later on, it was a matter of great interest to make a trip in a covered wagon across the mountains and observe the superior mortals who dallied around such summer resorts as the Hot Springs, the Warm Springs, the Bath Alum and Millboro Springs, all of which lay on the road to the railway depot. There we saw a set of carefree mortals, and it never occurred to us young ones that these kind of people ever had any troubles and tribulations. I know better now.

There is a real value in the curative powers of mineral waters and many instances occur where persons are sent to the springs by anxious hearts at a cost that makes it a supreme sacrifice. It is a terrible drain on the family savings but it is given in hope of saving a loved one's life. And tragedy walks hand in hand with pleasure at watering places.

People of this section do not realize what a wonderful geological region they live in. There are so many tinctured waters that they have invented a word for water that does not have a pronounced mineral taste, and they call it freestone water, and prize it very highly.

The Encyclopedia Britannica lists the mineral waters of North America according to the German classification. It gives thirty springs in the United States and Canada as representing the best of the classes and subclasses, including such springs as the Hot Springs of Arkansas, and Saratoga Springs, of New York. Yet notwithstanding the immense area covered by the list, there are in it eleven springs in this vicinity.

Six indifferent or thermal springs are given. Local springs included in the list are the Healing Springs, Warm Springs, and Hot Springs of Bath County.

Six calcareous and earthy springs, of which the Sweet Springs, of Monroe County, Berkeley Springs of Morgan County, and Allegheny Springs, Montgomery County, are the local representatives.

Four sulphur springs: The two close by are the White Sulphur Springs, of Greenbrier County, and the Salt Sulphur Springs, of Monroe County.

Five iron springs: Included in the list are Rawley Springs, of Rockingham County, Sweet Chalybeate Springs, of Allegheny County, and Rockbridge Alum, of Rockbridge County.

The classes in which this region does not take first place are epsom salts, common salt, glauber salt, and alkaline. Other States take supremacy in those.

The reason of the great abundance of mineral waters in the mountains is stated as follows. The Devonian and Silurian formations which overlie the Eozoic rocks along the course of the Appalachian range, especially in Virginia and West Virginia, have been greatly fissued—the faulting of the strata in some places of enormous magnitude—by the series of upheavals which gave rise to the many parallel mountain ridges along the lines of fault.

In other words, the Accordion Mountains. The surface of the earth once stretched far and wide. Then it folded like an accordion, and the ridges appeared. If you do not know what an accordion is it can be stated that it is a musical bellows. Now when the earth's crust gets to folding up like a bellows, there is apt to be some fracture of the strata, for there is only a limited amount of elasticity to the rock beds, and the dislocation caused by the slipping of rock masses along the plane of fracture, is called a fault. In following a vein in mining it sometimes disappears, and it may be found many feet below on account of a subsidence of a considerable portion of the broken strata. But nature did such a neat job of folding up these mountains that there are surprisingly few faults, and most of our noble mountains west of the main break, the Allegheny, are due to erosion. Most of the ridges that run north and south are folded mountains and most of those which set some other way are eroded.

One naturally looks for the mineral waters then along the great break of the Allegheny Mountain dividing the two Virginias. But as a sort of a compensation to the people living west of the main break, nature provided a very important mineral water in vast quantities, and that is a calcareous or earthy water, known generally as limestone water. And but for its great plentifulness this would be the most valuable mineral water of all for it makes men grow strong and well and to attain great size, strength, and stature. In limestone countries look for six-footers. We call it hard water. It is cold, clear, invigorating, healthy. The housewife learns to qualify it by buying an alkali soap to wash clothes. Something in the nature of soda. The chemists of the kitchen know about it. At our house until the last year, we had a fine limestone water and when the new source of supply came to the town water works, and it commenced to use an indifferent water, or as we would say, a freestone

water, the soap bill for wash day was about one-tenth of what it was when we had to soften up the noble and calcareous mixture.

For years the main water supply of this town was a mixture of iron and salt and a few other powerful remedies, and in all the years, the chemists had not found any commercial soap that would qualify it and make it tractable. It was good to extinguish fires, and it was healthy to drink, though not so palatable. But they gave it up as a bad job and took a soft water.

But let us have a few more scientific observations. The folding of the mountains caused faults and fissures and the rains descended and the floods came and the cracks and crevices of the earth were filled and the water went deep and returned again to the surface, and a number of warm springs were found flowing. I have never seen a thermal spring that was not a bold and abundant flow and volume. It is unaffected by change in the seasons. Wet and dry weather does not affect it. Such springs go so deep into the surface of the earth and find such vast reservoirs, that they go on forever, unchanged. They take their temperature from heat deep in the bowels of the earth and they flow in such volume that they are not subject to much contamination in the way of nauseous minerals, but come forth bubbling with gas, and the water is the most palatable of all waters, in spite of its temperature. It is very different from the ordinary tepid water. The gentleman who chambers a gallon or two of the light, airy water fresh from the inferno rejoices like a strong man to run a race.

All through these mountain counties there are mineral springs. They are in such numbers that it may be said that no community is without them, and these offer to suffering humanity a cure for almost every ill. The fact is that the very number make mineral water so common that it is not valuable as mineral water. The great price that it brings in the cities represents labor and transportation. I had this experience. I drove down Anthony's Creek passing near where Alvon water comes out in such great abundance. The next day I was in Charleston at a great hotel. Feeling faint, in a moment of weakness, I ordered a bottle of this water to be used internally and the charge was fifty cents for a half-gallon bottle. This was about four times the price of gasoline. It shows what a man will give for a drink of water when he is away from home.

A light water. That is the kind that a person can carry easily. Those used to a moderate tumbler full of ordinary solid water, are surprised to find that they can chamber glass after glass of light water that rises from such great depths that it carries with it a great deal of gas. Thus a gallon of water from the Warm Springs if consumed in one drink, will furnish to airy, fairy Lillian four and one-half cubic inches of gas, and she will float away on the wings of the morning feeling fine.

The tradition of the Warm Springs is that a party of Indians on a forced march camped there one night and one of the warriors attracted by the temperature of the water bathed in it, and it was so agreeable that he found a suitable wallow and slept in the water all night. On the march being resumed the next morning, it was found that the Indian who had slept in the water had more speed and stamina than any other in the army, and he flew up the mountain like a bird, and ever after

that the magic of its waters were recognized. Long before settlers came to Bath County, the value of the water for bathing became known, and sick persons were carried there. There is no question as to value of these thermal waters to persons afflicted with rheumatism and a large number of other complaints that take the joy out of life.

The most luxurious resort is the Hot Springs but most of us Scots keep away from there on account of the worry attending the brooding over the scale of prices. There is such a thing as paying so much for food that it takes away the appetite. And while the visitor may be there for his health the hotel keeper is not. I have had experiences at the Hot Springs ranging from sleeping in the road at the railway depot under a covered wagon, to that of dining with the President of the United States. I have even had the experience there of meeting and being associated with a courteous caddy of an understanding heart, and that is making a bold and broad statement, but it is true.

The Warm Springs is the county seat town of Bath County and when I can first remember it, it was more important than the Hot Springs. That was before the millions were expended on the Hot Springs. My father used to preach at the Warm Springs. And then in the seventies he went there to attend a meeting of Lexington Presbytery, one of the most intellectual and powerful institutions in the world. It was my time to go to Presbytery and I went along. I have never forgotten the boiling caldron of water, appreciably warm to the taste. It was a round well-like spring covered with a round shelter. On the ground near the spring, I found a beautiful print, and I asked my father if I could have it. He hesitated for a moment to answer but said yes. It was a playing card, the three of diamonds, and I carried it home with me. The water flowed into great bathing pools and it maintained in these pools a temperature of ninety-eight degrees. The water is clear as clear can be and is thoroughly well charged with gas. At these springs in Bath County, bathing has reached its highest state of perfection.

Of all the vistas afforded by the Accordion Mountains, there is none more wonderful than the one from Warm Springs Mountain, where the innumerable crests of mountains can be seen as far as the eye can reach. Some delirious summer boarder remarked that it was like a dark blue sea of giant billows, instantly stricken solid by nature's magic wand.

For many years the wagon road ended at Bath Alum, at the eastern foot of Warm Springs Mountain, and this was the end of wagon transportation for emigration and trade. From that point on, it was pack-horses.

The Hot Springs is east of the great divide, but the other great watering place is in West Virginia west of the divide. It is in West Virginia between the Greenbrier River and the height of land. The Greenbrier River people are placed on the dividing line between the mineral waters of the east and the petroleum of the west. The White Sulphur Springs probably give the drinker more suspended matter than is to be found in any other nearby waters. At least I have always felt like there was some very substantial qualities to the water. I see it stated that by evaporation a hundred cubic inches of this water (between a quart and a half gallon) will yield sixty-three grains of solid matter. Or.

63.54 grains to be exact. It is a light palatable water and one readily sees that after the third or fourth glassful of this beautiful water that he would be well supplied with a number of healthful and invigorating grains.

Like so many other sulphur springs, this was a famous deer lick in the old days. Another tradition is that in 1772, a woman who was so sick that she was given up to die, was brought there on a litter. A poplar tree was felled and a large trough for bathing purposes was constructed with adz and axe. Sulphur water was put in it, and it was heated by placing hot stones in the water. The sick woman was bathed in the water thus prepared and she drank freely of the water from the spring. In a few weeks she went home cured.

It is a matter of utmost importance to Virginia and West Virginia to have the world realize the beauty and the importance of the mountain counties and nothing adds more to their attractiveness than the great number of beautiful springs all of which have curative values. These springs are so numerous that it may be said that they have never been numbered. They are to be found everywhere. Some of the most natable have fixed the sites of watering places, but there are many just as valuable which are disregarded and known only to those who live in the locality.

It is a day of easy and cheap transportation by means of the motor car and the world do move. About sixty-odd years ago, the powers that be staged a great Civil War which was fought for four years, largely in the zone of fracture, which divides Virginia and West Virginia, and after it had been kept up for years, the people of the cities had found other and safer resorts, and our watering places came out of the war all shot to pieces with much of their glory departed. They have not had the vogue since then that they once enjoyed.

But the country has increased in population and the motor car has come, and it may be that the mountains will once more come into their own.

About the best evidence that there is universal, internal heat in the interior of the earth is furnished by the great number of thermal springs that flow from this broken and disjointed mountain country.

For petroleum we know that one must look for a hermetically sealed container which is without a leak and in which the oil has been stored by the action of nature. And for warm springs one must look for some condition of the strata just the opposite, for these flowing springs are supplied by the rainfall and are rendered warm by traversing hidden channels under the surface.

Petroleum is a mineral like coal. There is a deposit and when it is exhausted it cannot be replenished under modern conditions. And petroleum is like water in that it will drain away if a leak occurs, but there is no power to restore it as has a spring that feeds from the rainfall. I asked an engineer how big was an oil pool? And he said: 'How long is a stick?" One well may be all that will touch a particular pool or there may be hundreds.

It is indefinite to say mineral water. Probably the White Sulphur Springs handles the extremes, Alvon water from up on Anthonys Creek

will probably show less than five grains of solids to the gallon and the water from the main sulphur spring shows one hundred and twenty-four grains to the gallon.

And then, too, in this country there is a dispute as to what is a thermal spring. There is no question about the hot springs, but what of the others that show no variation in temperature from atmospheric conditions? Do they not have the right to be called thermal and are they not extremely valuable on account of the tremendous purifying process they have undergone within the deep and vast confines of subterranean caverns?

Alum water is the heaviest and most powerful of all our iron springs. It is often so acid as to make it disagreeable to drink. The springs that give the red color to the soil from the flow of water are not the strongest necessarily in iron. It may be that other springs that do not have the red running water may taste strong of acid. The main quality of iron water is that of a tonic and the use of it greatly stimulates the appetite for plain and wholesome food.

In the plan to have the teacher from every sub-district in the State make a record of the predominant features of the sub-district, the thousands of notable mineral springs of the mountain counties will be listed and made available for inspection by any person interested.

In the meantime rest assured that the border counties on either side of the Great Divide, the Allegheny Mountain, in West Virginia and Virginia, have the world beaten as to the volume and variety of mineral waters.

CHAPTER IX

Civil War activities on the Midland Trail. The stamping ground of Lee, Crook, Wise, Floyd, and other generals. Here Milton W. Humphries invented indirect fire.

In regard to these chapters on the Midland Trail, fast assuming the size and shape of a history of southern West Virginia, the period of the Civil War demands some attention. The activities along the James River and Kanawha Turnpike, now called the Midland Trail would demand a book in themselves, but there would be so many statistics in it that you would not stand for it. The names of the regiments and companies clutter up war history until the unfortunate reader throws the thing across the room.

When Moses was writing and compiling the Pentateuch, some earnest souls thought that he was not getting enough statistics in it, and they called for a recording of facts. More facts and less style. Moses seems to have been a nervous man, and he gave them some chapters of genealogy running like this: And Joktan begat Almodad, and so forth. And all the world gives it the go by. In the days when we read the Bible through every few months at family prayers, our good father would direct the skipping of the begatitudes.

And now that I am undertaking a chapter on the Civil War, I am going to see if I cannot make it run along in a sort of general way pleasing to the company in an attempt to get at the kernel of the subject, even under the danger of being accused of soldiering.

During the whole four years there were armies marching to and fro across the southern part of West Virginia from the first to the last, and there has not been very much said about the campaigns in any books that I can get hold of. A similar activity was to be observed along the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, the parallel road farther north, but it seems that most of the writers have been from the northern part of the State, and small attention has been given to the tremendous happenings of what is now the more populous half of West Virginia, to wit, the southern end—that part of the State that lies south of the Bison Range, the unbroken divide that lies from the Virginia line at the junction of Pendleton, Highland, and Pocahontas counties, to the Ohio River above the mouth of the Great Kanawha River.

Among the actions fought on the Midland Trail were: Battle of White Sulphur Springs, two battles at Lewisburg, Sewell Mountain, Carnifax Ferry, Cotton Hill, two battles at Fayetteville, Charleston (September 13, 1862), Scary, Hurricane Bridge, three battles in Lincoln (Sandy Lick, Curry Farm, and Coon Creek), Winfield, Pore's Hill and Guyandotte.

In the beginning, Gen. Cox advanced eastward on the highway from Ohio, with the Union Army, and Henry A. Wise and John B. Floyd came from Virginia, as rival commanders of the Confederate forces. And the feeling between the Blue and the Gray was mild compared to the fierce conflict between those two generals. It is apparent that the dislike between the two commanders extended to the rank and file.

Henry A. Wise had been governor of Virginia just preceding the war, and had steam-rollered the ordinance of secession through the Richmond convention the year after his term as governor had ended. He emphasized his remarks with a horse pistol and carried everything before him. He put Virginia with the seceding States and caused West Virginia to leave home and set up for herself. In 1856, when Henry, the Worst, was nominated at Staunton, much of his strength came from the western counties. I have it on the authority of a son of Dr. English, that Dr. Thomas Dunn English, of Logan County, first suggested Wise as a candidate and put his nomination over. Anyway he hotfooted to the Kanawha Valley on the outbreaking of hostilities, to hold these counties in line, but he met with only partial success. He did raise a considerable army by bringing on Virginia troops to augment his volunteers from this side of the mountain, and so far as Wise's campaign was concerned he succeeded in what he undertook. Probably his most signal success was the winning of the battle of Scary, down the river between St. Albans and Winfield.

Gen. John B. Floyd had also served as governor of Virginia, and in addition to that he had been Secretary of War in President Buchanan's cabinet, immediately preceding the war. His commission antedated that of Wise, and on this ground he claimed to be in command. Wise who had driven a recalcitrant convention at the point of a horse pistol was not one to submit tamely to an old political rival, and he took it up with

Robert E. Lee as did Floyd, and Lee seems to have intimated that while the position of one of them was safer that the position of the other was stronger. But finally the President of the Confederates States ordered Wise to turn over everything to Floyd and to report in Richmond, which he did after consulting Lee on that, too. Wise retained his rank as general all through the war, and was with Lee at Appomattox.

After Wise got to Richmond, he gave such an account of the troubles in the Kanawha Valley that the department allowed him to withdraw his Legion to eastern Virginia, and ordered Gen. Loring's army to march on to Charleston by the Midland Trail, while Floyd with 4,700 men was ordered to proceed in a parallel line on the south side of the river. But en route Gen Loring was ordered to Cheat Mountain, and Floyd was left unsupported. He had several contacts with Gen. Cox at Cotton Hill, Fayetteville, and other points in Fayette and Raleigh counties, and he reported that the Union forces would not stand up and fight. The Union officers reported Floyd in hasty and disorganized retreat. The Richmond department was not satisfied with Floyd's account and his command was ordered east. This was in November and thus ended the first season in southern West Virginia with the Union army in possession.

The next year, the Kanawha campaign was turned over to Gen. Loring.

Detailed accounts of this and other campaigns may be found in a pamphlet by Milton W. Humphries, entitled "Military Operations in Fayette County and the Lynchburg Campaign printed by Charles A. Goddard, Fayetteville, W. Va."

One of the units of the Confederate forces that traveled the Midland Trail was the Monroe Artillery, more often referred to as Bryan's Battery. In charge of the first gun of that battery was A. N. Campbell, known as the Big Sergeant of Bryan's Battery. He was a powerful man over six feet tall and weighing about three hundred and fifty pounds in his prime. After the war he became a famous judge and lawyer. He was judge of the district composed of the counties of Pocahontas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers and Fayette, which he served for eight years as presiding judge for a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per year. The vicissitudes of politics retired him in 1896, when he was approaching old age and he was very much concerned about the chances of building up a pracice again. But his ability was recognized and he at once was retained by two clients on a yearly retainer of $2,500.00 each, and he built up a great practice and accumulated a fortune. His defeat had proved a blessing in disguise. Soldiers who have seen him in action serving his piece of artillery have said that it was one of the most remarkable exhibitions of courage and strength that they had ever seen.

Captain Thomas A. Bryan's battery in the opening of the campaign of 1862, consisted of two pieces of artillery and eighty men. The men served with an infantry regiment.

The sergeant of the second piece, a twelve-pound howitzer, was Milton W. Humphries, of Monroe County, aged eighteen, who had been recalled from college life to fight for the Confederacy. He served throughout the war, and studied ballistics with an acute and scientific mind until he became a recognized authority in the science of the motion of projectiles. For instance a shot from a cannon must take into consideration the rotary

motion of the earth and that the target shifts to the left and that has to be taken into consideration in firing smooth bores, but with rifled guns the drift caused by the rotation of the ball offsets his shift, or some such rule, if I read him right.

In the last great war, the gunners fired the cannon without seeing the target fired at. They would elevate the cannon and let fly and shoot the head off of a squirred in a tree in the next county or country, the ball traveling high in the air, over the intervening hills, mountains, and valleys. They fired by maps. And if they did not have one handy of the country they sent up an airship with a camera and got a photograph. One colored trooper insisted that all the gunners needed to get a man with a cannon ball was his post office address. This firing at unseen targets is called indirect fire or defilade fire, and is about the only kind of shooting that is done in this day and time.

Milton W. Humphries worked out the science of indirect fire while serving with Bryan's Battery in the Kanawha Valley, and first practiced it at the second battle of Fayetteville. He continued to improve the theory by actual work, until it was universally accepted.

The occasion of the first firing of this kind, was when he set up his howitzer on the 19th day of May, 1863, three-fourths of a mile from Fayetteville on the Oak Hill road. The Federal forces the year before had erected well-built and extensive earth forts on the heights at that town. Humphries set up his gun in plain view of the fort and fired through an opening cut in the woods. At his third or fourth fire he hit the flagstaff in the fort cutting the colors down. Then the fort answered him with artillery shell fire which was so accurate that he shifted his gun where it would be hid by the intervening wood and from that time to night he fired on the fort some sixty-odd times.

The Federal forces withdrew during the night but occupied the same forts again the next day, and the Confederate forces withdrew towards Beckley.

The other battle at these same forts at Fayetteville had taken place September 10th, the year before.

Prof. Milton W. Humphries, the gunner, became famous after the war as one of the great educators of the country. He was at Washington College the year the war opened, and finished there after the war, and became one of the faculty under Robert E. Lee. He finished his education in Germany at the University of Leipsic and served as professor in the Vanderbilt University, the University of Texas and in the University of Virginia, where he served for twenty-five years until his retirement in 1912. He was a native of Monroe County, a son of Dr. A. C. Humphries and Mary McQuain Heiner Humphries. He has attained fame as a writer and lecturer, gunner, Greek scholar, and as one of the greatest of chess players.

The year of 1862, the Confederates under Loring occupied the Kanawha Valley and held Charleston until October 8th. On September 13, the artillery of the Confederate forces fired on Charleston all day while Gen. Lightburn, commander of the Federal forces was getting his army out of town. On that day he crossed the bridge at the mouth of Elk River with eleven hundred wagons and then burned the bridge that car-

ried him over. While Loring held Charleston, innumerable wagons appeared at the salt works and hauled salt away. It was getting scarce in the Southern States.

Loring marched back to Lewisburg with his whole force for some unexplained reason. The Federal forces occupied Charleston again and held it to the close of the war. At Lewisburg Loring was halted and he returned but failed to take Charleston. His retreat from the Kanawha is about as hard to understand as that of Floyd's the year before.

The most reasonable explanation or conjecture as to Loring moving his army a hundred miles east on the pike to Lewisburg, and his frantic effort to get back to Charleston before the Federal forces occupied it is that Loring received a command from headquarters to report at Richmond that he read to mean to bring his army with him. So much for the vagaries of the English language.

From this year 1862, the West Virginia mountains, and especially this road, was to see a great deal of a hero of American history, **Gen.** George Crook, the "Gray Fox" of the Indian wars. He got that nickname from his shrewdness and by reason of the fact that he wore a beard that was very much the tint and general makeup of a fox's bushy tail. He was born in Dayton, Ohio. He graduated from West Point in 1852, and immediately joined his regiment in California and saw nine years' service in keeping the Indians in order on the Pacific Coast. When the war broke out he came east as fast as he could by way of Panama, and receiving a colonel's commission he joined the 36th Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Summersville.

The next May he occupied Lewisburg, with a brigade of troops. The Confederate force sent to dislodge him from Mercer County under Gen. Heth, though much superior in number and arms, was defeated and retreated with great loss. The reason ascribed by commanders on both sides was that Crook at the beginning of the winter had erected a large building and in it had drilled his raw recruits hard and the Confederate forces were undrilled. This victory made Crook and it worsted Heth, who was relieved of his mountain command.

The people of West Virginia after the war spoke often of the Gray Fox and he was universally liked and respected for his fairness and as a capable man. He saw service in all parts of the Virginias. He got to be major general in the latter part of 1864, and was placed in command of the Department of West Virginia, with headquarters at Cumberland. In the spring of that year he was placed in command of the Kanawha Division and he fought the battle of Cloyd's Mountain, and took and burned a bridge over New River, and lay at Meadow Bluff in Greenbrier county on the pike from May 19 to June 1, the day that his army crossed the Greenbrier River on the way to the Lynchburg campaign.

After the war Crook went back from major general to lieutenant colonel and went west to fight the Indians again, and it was this period of his life that so much has been written about him by the authors of the country, and it was during these years that his fame in the west kept his memory alive in West Virginia.

He was not only a great Indian fighter but he understood the Indian character and he accomplished more by peaceful settlement than by

fighting, though he saw much of that. He conquered the Snake Indians, the Apaches, the Sioux, and the Chiricahaus.

No story of Indian war for twenty years after the Civil War was considered complete without some reference to the Gray Fox. He was a quiet, soft spoken man, who dressed shabbily, and who knew the army from the ground up, and who inquired into the minute details in regard to his soldiers, their arms, stock, and equipment.

He had the distinction of working his way up to the position of major general the second time by a commission dated April 6, 1888. He died in Chicago in 1890.

In February, 1865, Crook was ordered to turn over the Department of West Virginia to Major General Benjamin F. Kelley, and take Sheridan's place in the Valley of Virginia. Kelley came to Cumberland and Crook started to Winchester. Captain Jesse McNeil's rangers had torn up the tracks of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and the train backed into Cumberland. Crook went to the hotel where Kelley was stationed.

That night same twenty-odd of McNeil's rangers made a raid on Cumberland, and in the dead of night rode into the city then occupied by a Federal army and going into the hotel, woke up the two major generals and at the point of the pistol carried them off and delivered them to the Confederate authorities at Richmond.

I got the details of this exploit at first hand from Armistead Combs who was in the surprise that night, and according to his report they had no trouble in riding into Cumberland and up to the hotel, which was called the Windsor, the last time I stopped over in that city. The generals gave them no trouble, as they probably knew that there would be shooting and that death would be their portion.

This company was from Hardy County and knew all the ins and outs of the mountains, and riding with them was a man by the name of Charles J. Daily who knew all about the city and the hotel where the generals stopped.

When they delivered the major generals at Richmond, the Confederates wanted to trade them for all the prisoners in the northern prisons. The Secretary of War at Washington wanted to dismiss both generals but Grant would not stand for that. The Confederacy was on its last legs. Less than two months was to see the end of the war. The stage had been reached where it took a barrel of money to buy a barrel of flour, and a pound of money to buy a pound of bacon. But they made a quick trade with Crook, and by March 27th, Crook was on duty near Richmond in command of all the cavalry of the Army of the Potomac.

With only fourteen days of the war remaining, Crook managed to fight four battles, Dinwiddie Courthouse, Jetersville, Sailors Creek, and Farmville, and it was Crook's cavalry that held Lee on the 9th of April, when the advance of the infantry convinced him that his case was hopeless, and he surrendered to Grant. Crook's success started at Lewisburg and it carried him through to Appomattox.

It took more than the rugged mountains to awe Crook. He was the Gray Fox of the West. And nowhere did he have more friends and admirers than those who lived along the Midland Trail.

CHAPTER X

The Mouth of the Guyandotte River and the Trail to that point from the Mouth of Coal River.

The Midland Trail was an Indian trail and not a buffalo trail. No record of any kind is extant of seeing a herd of buffaloes in the wooded slopes of West Virginia. There were many cases of solitary wood buffalo, but they differed materially from the grass-eating buffalo of the plains, and they were solitary and not gregarious. The wood buffalo did not travel all over the country. They stayed where they were put.

The old Indian trail followed the Great Kanawha to its mouth, and across the Ohio River, and that is the line of travel that General Andrew Lewis's army took in 1774, in Dunmore's War.

When the white men occupied the country and it became expedient to connect Richmond and Staunton with the traffic on the Ohio River, there was a change made in the line of travel at a very early date.

The Indian trail was followed to the mouth of Coal River, at St. Albans, on the two thousand-acre Washington survey, and there the road branches off to the south to reach the Ohio River at the mouth of the Guyan River, and that is the way that State Highway No. 3, the Midland Trail, follows.

The road began at the important town of Guyandotte and reached the top of Allegheny Mountain at the pass near White Sulphur Springs. It is hard to say when this became the great highway, but it must have been as far back at 1800. There was every reason for taking the near cut through the hills to the Kanawha River at the mouth of Coal River. It was only about forty miles. For the boats down the river there were two great highways in the north, the Braddock road, and the Pennsylvania road. But for the boats poled laboriously up the Ohio River against the current, the deep inlet formed by the Guyan River, formed a most tempting and convenient place to branch off and use the great canyon of the New River, where the mountains were rent in twain, and which led to the metropolis of Richmond, and to the sea.

A great traffic was maintained on this road long before the James River and Kanawha Turnpike was incorporated. Guyandotte and Wheeling were the two principal towns on the Ohio in Western Virginia, handling the river travel and freight. It was this transportation problem that led to the founding of those ancient towns, Barboursville and Guyandotte, and to the formation of the county of Cabell, in 1809. William H. Cabell was governor of Virginia and the new county was named in his honor.

The first court was organized when Judge Coalter arrived at Barboursville one day, soon after the formation of the county. Barboursville was the first county seat. He reported that there was considerable debate and opposition to his mission, on the grounds that the inhabitants were of a mind to try to get along without a court or grand jury, and that they did not want any protection of that kind. But Judge Coalter proceeded to organize a court. This Judge Coalter was the Staunton attorney. He

was born in Rockbridge County and was a judge of the general court and afterwards a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia.

Edmund Morris was appointed clerk of the Cabell court and James Wilson, prosecuting attorney. Lawyers qualified to practice were David Cartmill, Henry Hunter, William H. Cavendish, John Mathews, Ballard Smith, Lewis Summers, and Sylvester Woodward, afterwards attorney general of the State of New York.

A hundred years ago, Guyandotte could not compare with the metropolis of Wheeling in size but it was its rival so far as an inland port was concerned. It had about eight hundred people as compared to Wheeling's five thousand, but it was the route that many chose for goods or travel who came out of the west headed to Richmond and the ports on the Atlantic Ocean.

The sign in which Cabell County conquers is transportation from the first. About fifty-odd years ago, the great railroad builder, C. P. Huntington, came by and he was intent on joining Cincinnati and Richmond by means of a railroad, with a side service to New York, and he picked out Cabell County as the spot for the halfway place, and that carried along the plan of making Wheeling and Guyandotte the two most important West Virginia towns on the Ohio River.

Guyandotte did not know what luck had come to her, for the place that Huntington took for the town of his name was miles away from the town of Guyandotte, but the time has come when the city has reached out and included that town in its improvements and is on its way to absorb Barboursville, and right the ancient wrong of taking the courthouse away from that ancient town.

We have five or six big cities in West Virginia but all of them except Huntington are old and go back to the days of Cornstalk, but Huntington only goes back to the days of Jesse James, and the good Queen Victoria. There on some broad level lands on the banks of the Ohio River so high that it fears no flood, the great railroad man Huntington, said there was to be a city, and after a time it grew so fast that it took in Guyandotte with its brick work and paved streets, and that in a way is the oldest part of Huntington. And the wayfarer should note that Guyandotte stood on its dignity, and advanced no part of the way to join up with Huntington. She waited in all calmness and dignity for Huntington to come and get her and envelop her with city improvements.

Jesse James was a great outlaw in the days gone by, some fifty years ago. He was a sort of Rob Roy and Robin Hood and Jack Cade combined. They used to sell his life in the shape of a subscription book. I can well remember how disappointed we children were when our minister father refused to subscribe to the life of Jesse James as represented by a book agent. They say that Jesse James ravaged as far east as Huntington, and that a robbery in Huntington was actually his farthest east. Last summer at Princeton, I ran on a tradition that one day Jesse James came there to consider the advisability of robbing a bank that stood there in what was a very small village then, and that having partaken of the hospitality of the president of the bank, he stayed his hand, and left it undisturbed.

In those days, Jesse James was a great lawbreaker and hero, but he would not amount to much in this day of bootleggers and other evils. He specialized in robbing banks, and he would ride up and get a bag full of money and ride away, but he would find his occupation gone if he lived today, and he would probably have to hold up a truck load of liquor or something like that if he had to make a living for his family.

Cabell (Kabble) County was formed in 1809, from Kanawha. It was at the time that William H. Cabell was governor of Virginia, hence the name. It was a fine large county to begin with. It ran from Mason to Giles, and with Giles and Tazewell to Tug River, and with Tug River to the Ohio River and up the Ohio River to the Mason County line. Wayne, Lincoln, Mingo, Wyoming, and other counties have reduced it to its present boundaries, but with it all it has kept the old road and the brightest jewel, the city of Huntington.

There seems to be no West Virginia historian who has called attention to the part that the port of Guyandotte and the road to the mouth of Coal River and to the Kanawha River have played in the development of southern West Virginia, which, much to the mystification of the great northwest, turned up a short time ago with more than half the people of the State.

So far as I know, it was Professor Brown, of the University, the geologist, who traced strata of the earth and took note of the way the streams ran, and how the land lay, who announced some thirty-odd years ago that Huntington was destined to be the big city on the Ohio River between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh.

First the flat boats poled up the river from as far south as New Orleans and found a harbor in the still water between the high banks of the Guyan River where it entered the Ohio, and later steamboats followed the same course, to connect with the carry-across the Appalachians, by way of the great watering place, the White Sulphur Springs.

Huntington is the big Victorian city of West Virginia. It grew without noise, fuss, or confusion until the time is near at hand if not already come when it can claim its six figures in population. Many of us who belong to the Victorian age are inclined to think that the world reached the high point of valor and endeavor during those halcyon years, and that the great events of the twentieth century are builded on the sure foundation of those years, of the good queen, who kept the noiseless tenor of her way and reigned for sixty-four years. The gentle lady who as the old Irishman said had shown interest in but one piece of music in her life, when the tune was traced down and discovered it was found to be "Come where the booze is cheaper."

But with all the overwhelming bigness of Huntington, Cabell is an important farming county, having still some two thousand farms.

Thomas Hannon was the first settler. He moved from Botetourt County in the year 1796, and settled up near the Mason County line, on what was called Green Bottom. Shortly after, Thomas Buffington settled at the mouth of the Guyan River.

The earliest reference that I find to Guyandotte River is in the journal of Floyd's surveying party who made camp at the mouth of the Great Giandot on the 27th day of April, 1774. The party was at that place

thirty-seven strong, having joined some other parties of surveyors. While in camp there four Delaware Indian men with fourteen squaws and some children came to the camp and told them that there was a party of about fifty Indians on the River below them. They stopped over on the 28th of April on account of rain and proceeded to the Big Sandy on the 29th. And Nicholas Cresswell notes in his journal that on the 10th day of May, 1775, that he passed the mouth of Giandot Creek coming in from the east. These journals both show that the stream had been named previous to the times, and that the name was in common use and intelligible to the people of that day and time. In 1756, almost twenty years before, Gen. Andrew Lewis marched an army of 418 men to the mouth of the Big Sandy River, a few miles below the mouth of the Guyandotte, and had marched across the headwaters of that stream from the place that he left New River. Either that or around the headwaters.

The first congressmen elected in western Virginia after the secession movement were: William G. Brown, Jacob B. Blair, and Kellian V. Whaley. These men served in place of the seceding members. They were electd in 1861. Congressman Whaley was commissioned a major by Governor Pierpont and authorized to recruit a regiment. Major Whaley made his headquarters at Guyandotte and up to November 10, 1861, had enlisted about 150 men. On that date a Confederate force under Jenkins and Clarkson of twelve hundred men made a raid on Guyandotte, and captured Major Whaley and a number of his men.

It was not much of a battle. There was some firing but no one hit. Major Whaley was firing a rifle but a soldier overpowered him and commenced talking about killing the damned abolitionist, but Col. Clarkson, of the Confederacy, rode up and told the soldiers to behave themselves, and that Major Whaley was a brave man and was to be well treated. The Confederates then moved rapidly towards Barboursville, where there were other prisoners and the whole command went on a forced march and landed about Chapmanville, in Logan County. The distinguished prisoner thought they marched about forty miles that day. The prisoners had to walk at first but later they were taken up behind soldiers on the horses,

During the day a messenger overtook the cavalry and reported that Col. Zeigler, of the Union Army, had taken Confederates prisoners and burned the town of Guyandotte.

By night, Major Whaley was turned over to Captain Witcher's command, and placed under guard of eight men in a house. He woke about three in the morning and found that all the soldiers were asleep. He took Witcher's hat and his own shoes, and stepped outside, ran to the Guyandotte River and swam across. He had gone about a mile when he heard the firing of guns announcing his escape.

He climbed a mountain by daybreak. He stayed all that day in a thicket of redbrush, walking most of the time in a path to and fro to keep from freezing. He had no coat and a cold wind was blowing.

When night came he started down the valley and in about two miles came on a camp of Confederate soldiers. He took to the hilltops. Next day on Harts Creek he came to a place inhabited by a family named Adkins. Here he got a boy to guide him to Keysers Creek for two

dollars. Arriving at Keysers Creek he found that he had but twenty-five cents, as all the rest of his money had been taken from him. He gave the twenty-five cents to Adkins and his shoes and took an old pair of moccasins the boy had worn. Whaley went on down the creek and barely escaped capture. He laid down behind a rail fence and a Confederate troop passed within six feet of him. He had been thirty-six hours without food. He went to the nearest house but could not get anything to eat. He offered the man five hundred dollars to guide him to the house of Absolom Queen. The man was a Union man but he refused from fear of the Confederates. He gave Whaley a blanket and told him how to find the Queen place.

When the got to Queen's he found a Union home guard of twenty men, and at last got something to eat.

Queen and eleven of his men then took Whaley, traveling only by night, to the Tug Fork of the Big Sandy River. They crossed over into Kentucky and stopped at the house of Roland Sammon. At night they floated in a boat down to the forks of the Big Sandy where they found about midnight the regiment of Col. Laban Moore, of Kentucky, also a member of Congress, and from there they went on to the mouth of the Big Sandy, where they were safe and were received with great rejoicing.

Whaley presented to each of Queen's men an Enfield rifle and a thousand rounds of ammunition and a lot of store goods. Absolom Queen was a veteran of the War of 1812.

The present limits of Cabell County were free from Indian raids, for the reason there were no inhabitants, but there was trouble along the border of the county as originally laid out. There was an Indian war road up the Big Sandy and the Tug rivers, on the line between Kentucky and Virginia, and over to the Blue Stone and the Roanoke settlements, that was used after the settlements in the Greenbrier Valley had blocked the Midland Trail to the Indians. Much of the trouble in the year 1774, in the summer, was occasioned by what James Robertson called the little straggling parties that came east on the Big Sandy route and killed the pioneers in their cabins. I think it was the road most used by the Mingoes that summer when Logan set out to kill and torture at least one hundred and twenty white persons, in revenge for the Yellow Creek battle.

There is one thing about Cabell County that I have always wanted to find out about, but nobody seems to know anything about it that I ask. It was reported over a hundred years ago that there was the distinct outline of an important prehistoric city, about eighteen miles up the river above the mouth of the Guyandotte on what was called Green Bottom. I understand, too, that the land was exceedingly rich and valuable and that the signs of the city were disappearing before the careful farming and improving that was being carried on.

It was said that this city had a frontage on the Ohio River of about half a mile, and that the streets were laid out in regular form so as to form a city with streets of about a hundred and sixty acres. The signs show that it was compactly built and that it was in most respects like the cities found in Central America which indicate a civilization whose other records have been lost in the passage of time.

The big mound farther up the Ohio at Moundsville, is another instance of this ancient people. The labor required to build some of these prehistoric mounds is comparable to the work that it took to erect the pyramids of Egypt.

If the place on Green Bottom was one of the ancient cities it is probably the one farthest north that has been discovered, as these are found in the southern part of the continent, as a general rule.

Cabell County is but a remnant so far as acreage is concerned, of what it was in the beginning, but it kept the tote road, that is now the Midland Trail, and the place where the big city, inconceivably fine and great, was to be built, so that she hardly misses the land that went to make up the rich counties carved out of her original boundary. Cabell is richer than ever.

One more thing. Cabell County was the point farthest north that wild cane grew in the United States, though it has long since disappeared owing to the importation of domestic cattle.

CHAPTER XI

How General William H. Powell won the Congressional Medal at Sinking Creek in the Civil War.

This story is not intended for the Midland Trail series, but it got back there of its own accord, and it belongs to that place in the west of Greenbrier County, where there is a sign "Sinking Creek."

This history business is like tracking game in the woods. One impression among many others on a game trail may cause the hunter to pause and examine it and decide that there is big game afoot, that will be worth while to follow.

And there is another way to put it. In a distant county last summer I saw an aged lawyer and passed the time of day with him, and inquired how everything was with him. And he said that he was like the rest of his profession and subsisted on the crumbs that fell from the rich men's tables.

In making up these chapters on West Virginia history, we have to depend upon fragmentary evidence and use the little odds and ends that have been preserved. It will not be that way in the future about the events that are happening every day, for there is a sufficient number of presses running in West Virginia to perpetuate them, but it is a question whether they will have the appeal that the traditions of a more primitive people have for their descendants.

What put me on inquiry in this instance was a medal awarded by Congress with this inscription: "The Congress to General William H. Powell, and 2nd West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers, Sinking Creek, Virginia, November 26, 1862."

I had heard of Powell and knew that the 2nd was one of the biggest regiments of West Virginia, with the longest continued service of any

troops of the Mountain State but I had never heard of any Sinking Creek affair and I went on a cold trail in an effort to run it down.

As I read the record the first name that it had was the 2nd Regiment Loyal Virginia Calvary which was the name when Governor Pierpont accepted their services in 1861 and mustered them in. Then after the State of West Virginia had been created and ratified by an act of Congress, the name was changed to the 2nd West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers. And if I am not very much mistaken it was a different regiment serving under the name of the Second West Virginia Mounted Infantry at Droop Mountain battle. That was the regiment that old soldiers say flinched on its way up Droop Mountain in a galling fire from Confederate riflemen, and were boosted back into line by the Tenth West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, under General T. M. Harris. They topped the mountain and were in at the victory, but that is only whispered, and there is no doubt that they reached the top and did all that was required of them.

The Second West Virginia Cavalry were mustered into service at Parkersburg and for four years were busy practically all of the time on Virginia soil. The first winter saw them with Col. James A. Garfield in Kentucky. They were here, there, and everywhere in the mountains.

In 1862, Lightburn commanded the Kanawha Division, with headquarters at Charleston, and on September 13, 1862, artillery was placed on the south side of the Kanawha, by the Confederates, and all day long the Federal Army was bombarded. Lightburn moved out with all bags and baggage from Charleston and never rested until he had nearly all of his army in Ohio. It was not on account of the cannonade, but because there was word that Loring was advancing with a vastly superior force against him.

The Second always prided itself on the fact that it did not quite cross the Ohio River. This was the occasion that Loring of the Confederates marched his army east and Lightburn marched his army west, each day widening the gap between them. Both thought discussion was the better part of valor and did not fight. When Loring got to Lewisburg, Echols took over his command and hurried the army back over the Midland Trail, but in the meantime the Federals came back and never after that gave up the Kanawha Valley. Loring's move is supposed to have been caused by an order from Richmond to come there, and that Loring thought it was an order to bring his army, when the order meant for Loring to report in person and leave his army to hold Charleston.

The Second had three colonels during its fighting years. Colonel William Bolles resigned June 25, 1862. Colonel John C. Paxton served nearly a year with signal success, but when he fell in with Edgar's Battalion on the Midland Trail near Tuckwiler Hill and lost a fight he was dismissed from the service May 7, 1863. And on May 18, Colonel William H. Powell was promoted and took the regiment over until October 19, 1864, when he was promoted to brigadier general. He was the hero of the regiment.

He was born in Wales and at the age of five years was brought to the United States. The family lived in Tennessee and Powell took up the profession of mechanical engineer and at the age of twenty-five years

he was employed to superintend the erection of a large plant near Wheeling known as the Benwood Iron and Nail Works, and from that time until the breaking out of the Civil War, found him engaged in some capacity or other in iron works in the Ohio River towns along the western border of Virginia.

In 1861, he recruited a company attached to and made a part of the Second, with Powell with the rank of captain. From the very first he made good as a commanding officer. He was promoted to major the first year of the war. The second year to lieutenant colonel. The third year to colonel. The fourth year to general. He was a steady fighter.

In 1863 he was captured at Wytheville, and he was confined in Libby Prison for thirty-seven days. Libby Prison was no first-class boarding house at the best and it is said that Col. Powell was given cruel and unusual treatment, even for that noted resort. It is said that he was confined in a cell in the basement, and that in that cell was no bed or bunk. The only food was corn bread, and his water supply was limited to one bucketful a week which was delivered to him in his dungeon on Sunday mornings. This had to last a week for drinking and washing. It soon became apparent that the Federal government was anxious to get him back and made many efforts to exchange him which were without avail until they offered Col. Richard Henry Lee, who was at Johnson Island, and that offer was accepted, and the exchange was effected. He was given a great reception by the people of Ironton, who presented him with a gold watch, a horse and equipment, a sword, and two revolvers.

In browsing through the dispatches printed in some one hundred and thirty-nine great volumes by the government, I think I ran on the reason that Powell had such a hard time at Libby. There was a dispatch from the Confederate general, Sam Jones, notifying the war office at Richmond not to exchange Powell for the reason that a soldier had informed the general that Powell had made an assault upon the soldier without cause, and that Powell was a dangerous man. Putting these things together it is a reasonable conjecture that there were special instructions issued both as to his exchange and treatment.

And as I searched through the records I came on some allusions to Sinking Creek and it became apparent that it was in sight of Cold Knob. Now Cold Knob is one of the high points in West Virginia mountains, and at first I could not tell whether it was on the Nicholas County side or in Greenbrier, but it must be in Greenbrier for there is where the big lime is and there is where the streams find the underground passages that cause them to be called sinking creeks.

About that time I had a business trip to make to Greenbrier County to have a conference with a lady who wanted to borrow enough to pay all her debts, and there I had no trouble to locate Sinking Creek. It heads in the forests to the southwest of Cold Knob, between the post office of Trout Valley and the town of Williamsburg, in what is called Sinking Creek Valley. It flows about half a mile west of Williamsburg, and about a mile farther down it passes under a natural bridge. It sinks at the Midland Trail on the Dick Watts farm about twelve miles west of Lewisburg. It comes to the surface again at Pierces Mill and empties into Muddy Creek which flows into Greenbrier River near Alderson.

Lightburn was criticized for abandoning the Kanawha Valley and he was relieved by General Gilmore, who assembled the army at Point Pleasant, and in a few days General Milroy took over the command, and a few days after that, General Cox came and made up the army and marched them back to Charleston.

Here he prepared to go into winter quarters and the Second was ordered into winter quarters at Fort Piatt twelve miles up the Kanawha River east of Charleston. This was in the last week in October, 1862. Then Crook took them over.

On November 23, 1862, the Gray Fox issued his special order at Charleston, to Col. John C. Paxton, commanding the Second Loyal Virginia Cavalry, to take all his serviceable men on the 24th to Cold Knob, in Greenbrier County, by the way of the Summersville and Lewisburg turnpike, leaving the Kanawha River at Cannelton. On Cold Knob they would overtake Col. P. H. McLane, commanding the Eleventh Ohio Infantry, which had been ordered to that point to reinforce the Second. From that position they were to proceed against the Fourteenth Rebel Virginia Cavalry in winter quarters in Sinking Creek Valley recruiting. Break up the organization if possible.

The Second must have been in prime condition both as to horses and men for they left early in the morning and rode through to Summersville, a distance of sixty miles, over rough roads by supper time. That night they camped at Summersville. They broke camp early on the morning of the 25th and rode towards Cold Knob, when it came on to snow and it was the beginning of one of the biggest snow storms ever in these mountains. The regiment was riding towards the uplands and the farther it went the worse the storm came on. In the smother of the storm they came upon a squad of Confederate cavalry and invited them to accompany them, which invitation was accepted. About mid afternoon somewhere in the tall timbers they halted to eat a bite and feed their horses and regard the blinding snow storm. Taking to the road again they forged ahead and somewhere between Summersville and the top of the mountain they made a bivouac for the night and got what comfort they could in the open in a snow storm. The next morning they broke the road and got to the top of a mountain. Now Cold Knob proper is a pinnacle in the Appalachians 4,318 feet high set opposite Grassy Knob, which is 4,390 feet. Between these two knobs the road tops the upland and passes them. These knobs form the gateway where the road begins to descend into Trout Valley, but to the west the road maintains its average altitude of four thousand feet for many miles. The man who goes over it first naturally expects a road that climbs a mountain to descend on the other side, but this is not so of the road between the railway station at Renick and the city of Richwood. About half the way between those points is in the clouds and the road followed one crest after another, until the weary and perplexed stranger to the route begins to think that he has traveled a hundred miles on the ridgepole of the world.

In the summer time it is a pleasure to dwell in these highlands. There the traveler feels the exhilaration of height. A man who has never been four thousand feet up in the air is in the position of one who has never

really breathed. But in the winter in a two-foot snow it is very different and very terrifying. It is no fit place to take your pleasure.

Colonel McLane's infantry had duly arrived and had been loitering along the primrose path of dalliance among the splendid cold springs of that high level. But when it came on to snow so fast and furious and the snow got so deep under foot, McLane decided to call the expedition off and they gathered their belongings together and as the Second with its fine horses and gallant men topped the rise, they met the Ohio troops going out and as they were allowed to depart in peace it is easy to be seen that the expedition was postponed until more suitable weather. The official dispatches do not read that way. Col. Paxton makes it appear that he allowed the Ohio troops to return to the lowlands, while the Second went on to give battle to the army. But it is safe to say that this report was not written until after Powell and his squad had pulled off their psychological exploit and had received the surrender of the Confederate regiment.

There are some things that do not fit in together. It is certain that a squad of twenty-two men took the Confederate regiment and came back with as many as twenty-two could drive without losing any. But I will never believe that the commander of the Second Regiment had any intention of attacking the Confederate's camp in the lowlands until after the Cold Knob road was open and free from snow. Technically the Second certainly did overcome and take prisoners the Fourteenth Virginia Confederates, but the Ohio regiment had been sent back to Summersville, and ninety per cent of the Second never did get near the camp of the Confederates. So handicapped was the squad that out of upwards of a thousand men that they surrounded, they got back to their regiment with but one hundred and eleven, as the official dispatch puts it. It does not say anything about the hundreds that simply spilled out of the hands of those twenty-two soldiers who had taken more prisoners than they could drive up the mountain towards a Federal prison.

I asked a lot of people in Greenbrier County about the Sinking Creek affair and I did not find but one person who had any knowledge of the occurrence, and that was James McClung, who pays attention to history. "Yes," he said, "they captured Uncle Sam Tyree there that day but he escaped." And I really think that about four-fifths of the prisoners either walked away or were excused.

It appears that while the Second lingered on the dreadful miles that lie along the top, that Major Wm. H. Powell and Lieutenant Jeremiah Davidson and twenty men rode on to the end of the road to the place where it pitches over the side lying next to the Greenbrier River. From this point the road descends rapidly until the fringe of the timber is reached, and from there a magnificent view of the Sinking Creek Valley on one hand is to be had, while on the other side and immediately before the observer lies the equally beautiful Trout Valley. These valleys in the summer time with their rich blue grass farms present a very lovely landscape view. The traveler on the Seneca Trail passing through Frankfort does not realize that beyond the hills to the west such peerless valleys exist. And they have a high altitude of twenty-five hundred

feet and more, and frost is no joking matter there any time in the summer.

While the blue-clad soldiers sat on their horses and gazed at the camp of their enemies silent upon the peaks of West Augusta, Powell spoke up and made a dare-devil proposition, that if the men agreed, they would simply ride down to that camp and arrest every one of the Confederate soldiers.

They were many miles from their command. The snow was deep and the day was bitterly cold. As they watched they saw two Confederate scouts pass beneath them and ride into the camp, slow and deliberate, showing that there was no intimation that the camp was about to be attacked.

Something went through that body of men that caused them to agree to Powell's proposition and the little squad came out of the timber and rode into camp, and when they had arrived there they called for the head man and assured him that if the Fourteenth would submit to superior force and surrender, they would be treated with consideration, and their lives spared, and that they would be protected from all harm and injury. And just as the sheriff in the play induces the bad men to give up their guns, so did the Fourteenth lay down its arms and agree to go home with the Federal troops.

I looked for a long time to find a report from the Confederate commanding officer concerning this act of more than Christian humility, but not a word could I find anywhere, and I wonder if any report ever did go into Richmond about it.

And I could see a glimmer of light as to what happened when the twenty-two soldiers tried to round up a regiment and drive them up the mountain. Right then is where the private soldier in the long line would take to the brush and make his way to the Big Levels of Greenbrier County where practically every home was supporting the southern cause. And that is the reason that by the time they joined the main command, but a hundred and eleven prisoners remained of the great herd they had started with.

The Gray Fox appreciated it, and from that time on Powell's advancement was rapid, and the Gray Fox did not forget the day. In 1889 when he had attained the rank of major general in the army, and was about ready to depart from this world, he wrote to Congress about it and Congress had the medal struck, and given to General Powell who had moved to Indiana and was still making iron. Crook said that he regarded the Sinking Creek bloodless battle as one of the most daring, brilliant, and successful expeditions of the whole war.

Years after Owen Wister wrote a story called "The General's Bluff," about a similar victory won by the Gray Fox with a handful of men against a great force of Indians.

CHAPTER XII

The Town of Ansted the Burial Place of Stonewall Jackson's Mother. One of the Notable Women of the Virginias.

The town of Ansted, Fayette County, lies in the curve of the road on the Midland Trail, on the brink of the New River canyon, close to the Hawk's Nest. It has been touched with the evidences of wealth that have come to the rich coal fields in the last two generations, but it has been able to keep to a greater extent than many of these poor little rich towns, that background of ancient worth and greatness, retaining some of the charm of a less complex civilization.

One of the things that is mentioned often by the visitors and tourists is that here is the last resting place of Julia Beckwith Neale, the mother of Stonewall Jackson.

In the well kept Westlake Cemetery on the hill, the grave may be seen. It is easily identified by a tablet on the railing around the grave, and the neat monument bearing the following inscription:

Here lies
Julia Beckwith Neale,
Born
February 28, 1798,
in Loudon Co., Va.
Married first
Jonathan Jackson
Second
Blake B. Woodson
Died September, 1831,
To the Mother of Stonewall
Jackson, this tribute from
one of his old brigade.

It seems that this monument was erected at an opportune time, for if it had been allowed to go much longer the place would have been hard to locate.* As it was, there were a number of living witnesses to the place. Especially is this true of Mrs. Elizabeth Singleton Hamilton, the grandmother of Mrs. W. H. Evans, who was a near neighbor of the Mrs. Woodson, who nursed her in her last illness, and who prepared her body for burial.

The time has come when there ought to be another line in the inscription and that is the name of the soldier whose thoughtfulness has helped so much to enshrine the memory of this noted American woman in the hearts of her countrymen and that name should be Captain Thomas R.

* Captain Ranson caused the stone to be erected many years after the conclusion of the Civil War; about 1906, if a letter from the donor is to be taken as correctly placing the date. General Jackson had some doubt as to the exact location of his mother's grave. In August, 1855, he made a journey to Ansted for the purpose of locating the grave and causing a suitable stone to be erected; later he wrote his aunt, Mrs. Alfred Neale, of Parkersburg: "The gentleman with whom I put up was at my mother's burial and accompanied me to the cemetery for the purpose of pointing out her grave to me but I am not certain that he found it."—B. B. S.

Ranson, of Staunton, Virginia. Captain Ranson was one of the finest gentlemen who ever lived, and this act is very like him.

I belong to the school of thought who believe that all great men owe their mentality including their immortal souls to their maternal ancestor. If you would know what makes a man great look for the woman. And the hic jacet of this country graveyard is best exemplified by Gray's Elegy. "Full many a gem, of purest ray serene, the dark unfathomed caves of ocean bear; full many a flower is born to blush unseen and waste its fragrance on the desert air."

There are two inseparable things, a great man and his mother. And that may not mean heredity so much as it may mean the first six years of a child's life passed in the association of a wise and brilliant woman.

The life of Julia Beckwith Neale does not sound like a happy one. Dead at the age of thirty-three years, twice married, with four children.

George Neale, an uncle of Mrs. Jackson, was an important citizen of Wood County, a county that was formed in 1799, about the time he moved there. Blennerhassett made his purchase of half of the island in 1798, and as George Neale spent the rest of his life in Wood County, there can be little doubt that he was there during the Aaron Burr excitement when that politician was mustering his forces to occupy lands down the river and was putting the come hither on the Blennerhassets. An indignation meeting was held at the courthouse of Wood County on account of the warlike preparations that Burr was making and it is apparent that the county was highly suspicious of the expedition. This meeting was in October, 1806, and on the strength of it three companies of militia volunteered and were organized to oppose the movement. This was probably caused by the effort made to recruit the citizens of Wood County to join the expedition down the river with the promise of a part of Burr's 80,000 acres of land, the men to be young, amenable to discipline, and each to bring a rifle and a blanket.

This action broke up the expedition and Burr and Blennerhassett being arrested and tried at Richmond came out of the trial broke. Blennerhassett came back after a year and found his fine estate ruined, his slaves gone, and his stock driven off, and his house wrecked. He left his estate in the hands of Col. Nathaniel Cushing on a rental contract, and shortly after notes of Aaron Burr indorsed by Herman Blennerhassett showed up in the courts and the property was sold. The first to purchase the island was John S. Lewis, a merchant of Philadelphia, and the property passed into the hands of George Neale, Sr., whose wife was a Lewis.

Julia was eight years old at the date of the Burr episode which shook Wood County and caused it to rise on the side of the United States. In 1820, she was twenty-two years old and was married that year to a young lawyer by the name of Jonathan Jackson. These Jacksons who have played such a large part in winning the west and holding it are all descended from one John Jackson, of Ulster, who emigrated to this country some time before the Revolution. He met a girl on board ship by the name of Elizabeth Cummins, and they were married and founded the Jackson family so closely identified with the history of West Vir-

ginia. They had a lot of children—George, Edward, John, Samuel, Henry, Elizabeth, Mary and Sophia.

John Jackson was one of the earliest settlers of the Tygarts Valley River, arriving there with his sons, George and Edward, in 1768, and following the Pringles on the Buckhannon River. He took up land at the mouth of Turkey Run on Buckhannon River, where the Pringles had sheltered the winter before in a hollow sycamore tree. His place was sometimes called Fort Jackson, but he was also one of the settlers who sheltered in the fort at Buckhannon. On one occasion, in 1781, just after the Tygarts Valley massacre, he and his son George were returning from their farm at Fort Buckhannon, when they were ambushed and shot at by Indians. George fired a shot at one Indian peeping around behind a tree.

George Jackson was a very prominent man and was a colonel of the militia. His son was Gen. John G. Jackson who married in the White House, Mary Payne, a sister of Dolly Madison, the wife of the President. His son was Gen. John J. Jackson, of Parkersburg, who appeared at Wheeling as one of the convention looking forward to forming the State of West Virginia. He was the delegate that thought they ought to put off decisive action until fall and all go home. It was corn planting time. His sons were Judges John J. Jackson, James Monroe Jackson and Governor Jacob Beeson Jackson.

Edward Jackson, the grandfather of Stonewall Jackson, married a Miss Hadden. He set up his plantation on the West Fork in Lewis County below Weston and close to Jane Lew. Here he established a noted mill and it is on this farm that the Four-H state camp for boys and girls is located. Edward Jackson was a surveyor, miller, and millwright. He represented Harrison and Lewis counties in the Legislature.

One of his sons was Jonathan Jackson who married Julia Beckwith Neale. In 1820, the year of his marriage, he commenced the practice of law in Clarksburg, and in four years the young couple were the parents of four children, the youngest being Stonewall Jackson, born January 21, 1824. In 1826, there was much sickness in the family, and Jonathan Jackson fell sick while nursing his sick children, and died. The family were left unprovided for. The mother kept school for three years in Clarksburg, but some notes which her husband had indorsed had to be paid and the family were sold out and the home went. This was in 1830. In that year the widow married Blake B. Woodson who was as poor as herself. He was a citizen of Lewis County. The newly married couple determined to go to the New River country. Woodson had a brother who lived on the James River and Kanawha Turnpike at Lewisburg, and Blake B. Woodson went farther west and made a home at Ansted. This home was poor enough no doubt, but Julia lived but a year or so after arriving there.

Before leaving the northwest she had left her children with her first husband's people.

Shortly after settling in Ansted, Julia fell a victim to tuberculosis from which she died on September 4, 1831. But before her death she was able to have her youngest son, Stonewall, with her, and there is no doubt of the truth of the tradition that Stonewall Jackson as a child played with the children at Ansted.

When the day of her funeral occurred, the minister was Rev. John McElhenny, the famous Presbyterian pastor of the Old Stone Church at Lewisburg, whose parish extended from the head of Greenbrier River to the mouth of the Kanawha.

There is a traidition that on the day of the funeral President Andrew Jackson was passing through Ansted and stopped and attended the services.* There is no reason for doubting the truth of this tradition. It was on the road that the President traveled to and from Tennessee, and the act is characteristic of the man. Fayette County was formed that same year, 1831, and Blake B. Woodson was made the first clerk of Fayette County.

These are then the short and simple annals of Julia Beckwith Neale, but these crowded years were full of sorrow and suffering. She departed this life not knowing that one of her children would be a man known throughout the whole world. Each year adds new lustre to his name. But for this son the name of the poor suffering woman who was acquainted with grief would not be exalted over that of her sisters.

The story of Stonewall Jackson has been often told but I take the liberty to here set down some of the things that I have heard about him that appeal to me very strongly. Whatever may have been the intention of his mother and step father to make a new home for him in the New River country, after his mother's death, his home was at Jackson Mill. Here he lived the outdoor life of the farmer boy, and his schooling was very desultory. He had a spirit of adventure in him that developed at a very early age for he was the original Huckleberry Finn of America. His brother Warren, two years older than Stonewall, and Stonewall himself, aged fourteen and twelve years, respectively, becoming dissatisfied with life on the West Fork, made a raft and floated down the rivers a thousand miles until they came to an island in the Mississippi where they camped a whole winter, and subsisted by cutting wood to sell to steamboats. But both fell sick of malaria. A steamboat captain finding them sick, took pity on them, and sent them home to the mountains of West Virginia.

When his mother left for the New River country, Stonewall was but six years old, and the distance in point of time between the West Fork and New River was farther than the distance between New York and San Francisco. But there is no doubt that the little boy was with his mother before she died, and that it was after her death that he came to live at the mill with Cummins Jackson.

The reason that Stonewall was with his mother is owing to the fact that he was first sent to the house of one of his aunts, and he did not like it there. His uncle-in-law had the reputation for being near, and no doubt the child did not find his surroundings pleasant. Anyway he ran away and showed up at the home of his cousin, the one that married Judge Allen of the Supreme Court of Appeals. The lady was kind to the young runaway but she told him that he ought to go back and stay where he had been placed. He said: "Maybe I ought to go back, but I

* President Andrew Jackson was in Washington at the time of the death of Mrs. Woodson, so there can be no foundation in fact to account for the legend. His presence is proven by letters written on September 5th from Washington and from other records extant.—B. B. S.

am not going to." I wonder sometimes how he found his long, lonesome way to the southern part of the State. But a boy at twelve years who could take his place as a business man on the Mississippi River, would find his way at six years to the home of his mother in the same State without much difficulty.

I do not propose to write a life of Stonewall Jackson. It has been done so often. But I beg leave to write a little about him without going into tedious details. I have often heard my father speak of him. When my father was a student at Washington College, Jackson was an instructor at the Virginia Military Institute, and the two school lots join. They were both Presbyterians, and worked and taught in the same Sunday School, and I have often heard my father speak of being there with him, but I never heard of Stonewall Jackson doing anything unusual or queer. I get the impression that he was a silent man—the kind of a man that it would take the sound of a battle to rouse. He was a praying Presbyterian and a military genius and a brave man.

The boy developed character at a very early age. General Jackson died before I was born, but I have seen and known a good many of his tribe, and I picture him as a powerful man mentally and physically. His grandfather, Edward Jackson, the Indian fighter, was a rugged mountaineer.

John Esten Cooke takes no account of the three long years that Julia Neale Jackson kept her babies under her roof at Clarksburg, tending to four little ones and keeping school. So Cooke makes out that he was constable at sixteen and immediately entered West Point, but Cooke's own record shows that Jackson was twenty-two when he graduated, in 1846, just in time to prove his courage and ability in the Mexican War.

Stonewall stayed with his uncle Cummins Jackson, at the mill for upwards of thirteen years, with the exception of the winter on the Mississippi in 1836. He was a hunter and a fisher. There must have been a great many fish in the mill dam in that day and time, for he let it be known that he would take orders for fish to be delivered as wanted in the nearby county seat, the town of Weston.

And just before he went to West Point, he was made a constable of Lewis County by appointment by the county court. About that time he had a chance at an appointment to West Point.

He had two powerful friends at the county seat in Jonathan M. Bennett, Auditor of Virginia, and Judge Matthew Edmiston, then a young attorney who had moved to Weston from Pocahontas County. These two and no doubt many other influential friends put forward the young man's fitness for an appointment to West Point. S. L. Hays, of Gilmer County, represented the district in Congress, and he gave Stonewall the appointment. Congressman Hays was the ancestor of the gentleman of the Tenth Legion, of that name, whom we still elect or defeat as the case may be.

Stonewall fought many battles and always managed to get the decision either by a knockout or on points. He had the country habit of early rising and he and his men knew how to get off quick on either a march or a charge.

His greatest feat was the manner in which he plucked victory from defeat at the first battle of Bull Run. This was near Washington, and the Federal commander had planned a play in the game that was meant to win. Having the Confederates stationed in an area that was to stop the advance of the Federal army, that army marched past them and pivoted on a point, so that the advance was in the shape of a fish hook, so to speak, and as they came marching back on the Confederates on their rear, they were sweeping everything before them, when they came to Jackson's Brigade. Jackson had his men charge in the bend of the hook and broke it in two, and then the Federals were scattered and the rear-guard put out for Washington as fast as they could lay their feet to the ground. Jackson tried to get a chance to march into Washington with them, but there was so much confusion, that the Confederates never got a command to pursue the fleeing army, and the one big chance of capturing the city of Washington was lost. I have often thought that if Jackson had it to do over he would have followed on his own authority. It was in this battle that Gen. Bee just before he fell dead on the battlefield said that Jackson was standing like a Stonewall. This was but half of it. He was like a ford—when he was still he stood, but when he went forward he went with irresistible speed and force.

CHAPTER XIII

The Battle of White Sulphur Springs in the Civil War When Averell Could Not Get Out of the Ravine.

Another article on the Midland Trail. I have written enough already to make a book on that highway and I have made only one round trip over it.

In recounting some of the Civil War activities of this region, it would not do to omit the greatest fight of all, the Battle of White Sulphur Springs, the time the Confederates built a fence across the road and said they should not pass.

On this road there were three battles at Tuckwiler Hill with but one name, and there was one battle at White Sulphur Springs, but it has three names. It has been called variously, Battle of White Sulphur Springs, the Battle of Dry Creek, and Battle of Rocky Gap. It lasted for two days in hot weather and it was a desperate encounter. Both sides had enough of it the first day, but both waited overnight to give the other a chance to withdraw, and when daylight came both armies were facing each other, and the battle was renewed, but the Federals had been getting ready to withdraw and retreat over the crest of the Allegheny Mountain to the east, so they fought for a while, until they could get their wagons loaded, and then they turned and went back the way they had come, fighting rear guard engagements for miles. But presently they came to some fine tall trees that the commander had ordered to be cut almost to the last blow, and as the last blue soldier passed, these trees came thundering down across the road as it lay at the foot of the narrow valley, and closed the road to travel for a day or so. The Federals made good their

escape on that retreat, save only one Pennsylvanian captain and his company. This captain instead of going into the fight where the bullets were falling like hailstones had turned to one side and finding a pleasant cove in which to shelter, he and his men were having a sound sleep when the withdrawing movement occurred. The Federals marched away and the Rebs came on and found the sleeping company and captured them.

And in one of the wagons was another gallant captain who in the excitement of the battle, had drunk too much whiskey, and he had been skidded into a wagon to sober up and wait for a general court martial. And in those wagons were a number of dead soldiers, including Von Koenig and McNally, two gallant officers who had died in the charge at the fence.

In May, 1863, General Averell was given command of the Fourth Separate Brigade in West Virginia, his orders being to sweep the mountain country clear of Confederate partisan rangers. Averell had won his advancement in the Indian wars in the west. He was a native of the State of New York. He had his leg shattered by a bullet in the fighting with the Navajo Indians in the year 1858, that put him on crutches for two years. A study of the tactics used by Averell and Stonewall Jackson will convince you that they were very much alike in their handling of troops, their quick movements, and their unerring judgment. They were both West Point men, and both elders in the Presbyterian Church.

When Averell got his brigade, it first consisted of three regiments of infantry, the Second, Third and Eighth Loyal Virginia, and of the 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and Ewing's and Gibson's batteries of artillery. It will be seen that this made a very fine little army of rifles, sabers and cannon to go rambling through the green valleys of West Virginia in the summer time. The first thing that Averell did was to buy each one of his soldiers a good horse to ride, something no other general in the mountains had thought necessary. It took no time at all to teach his soldiers to ride for every one of them had been raised on the back of a horse.

In the Alleghenies the mountains parallel each other like a lot of potato rows, and Averell could marshal his mobile force in some sweet spot near the Mason and Dixon line, and raid south through the troughs of the Alleghenies, passing from one to the other through the numerous gaps and passages that made the mountain country like a great maze. Averell's men were mountain bred and they took to the excursions that he laid out for them as to the manner born. Where other commanders had made little circles like the rabbit, the army of Averell swung wide like the red fox. A thousand miles was just a pleasure jaunt for the Fourth Brigade.

Averell started to organize his troops about May 16, 1863, and by July first he was ready to commence operations. Note that the Second West Virginia was a different regiment from the Second West Virginia Cavalry.

This was the season that Lee had led his ill-starred armies into Pennsylvania, and suffered his great defeat at Gettysburg, and was extricating himself the best he could by falling back towards the south in the broad valley between the Blue Ridge and the North Mountain. Averell's first work was to march east and watch the passing of the Potomac and to

hang on the flank of Lee's army and thus the month of July was passed, harrying the defeated Confederates. He wound up at Winchester on July 30th, and stayed there until August 5th, in the morning. Then he got ready to go about his work of putting the Confederate armies out of West Virginia.

So Averell went jimmying around with his mobile little army on the Western Waters and it must have been a pleasant experience to ride with Averell.

Leaving Winchester on August 5, 1863, he marched the army over North Mountain and arrived at Wardensville, and the next day to Moorefield on the South Branch of the Potomac, thirty miles farther. On this day they met with Confederates and on the main line of march, Captain von Koenig captured a lieutenant and ten men of Imboden's command. But a company of the Pennsylvania regiment that had been sent on to Moorefield by way of Lost River turned up minus thirteen men who had been taken over by the Confederates. In addition four Federals were wounded and three Confederates killed and five wounded. Averell halted at Moorefield two days and on the 9th he marched on up the river eleven miles to Petersburg. He was short of supplies and he waited here ten days. He was needing horseshoes and nails and ammunition more than anything else. He had thirty-five rounds of ball cartridges to the man and when the ammunition did not come, he decided to go on with what he had, and on the 10th moved his rear thirty miles to Franklin. On the 20th of August he marched twenty-four miles to Monterey at the head of the Potomac destroying the saltpeter works five miles above Franklin.

Court was going on at Monterey and the court was speedily adjourned and the court officers were arrested. Here it was found that Imboden had been in conference with General Sam Jones as to the chance of making an attack on the Federals at Petersburg, and Averell learned here that a Confederate army was strung out on the road to Huntersville for the purpose of intercepting him. The Confederates were advised that it was Averell's objective to reach what we now call the Seneca Trail and to march south on it until the Virginia and Tennessee Railway was reached and to destroy it and return. Therefore the Confederates had been marching north to intercept them, with Col. Jackson sent with a regiment to Back Creek in Bath County to keep them from turning off to attack Staunton.

The troops of the Confederates in Greenbrier County were what was known as the First Brigade, Gen. Echols, but commanded this week by Col. George H. Patton. A part of this brigade was Edgar's Battalion. In addition Gen. William E. Jones had a small force that fell back from Monterey before Averell. The First Brigade marched north on the Seneca Trail to the Little Levels of Pocahontas County.

On the 21st Averell started to Huntersville, and halted his main command at Frost, a distance of about twenty-four miles, while some of his cavalry drove the Confederates down the fertile Knapps Creek Valley until they reached the Northwest Passage or the Narrows between Huntersville and Minnehaha Springs, a gorge in the mountains through which the Marlins Bottom and Warm Springs turnpike passes. Here they took a stand and in that canyon a handful of men might hold an

army. Averell learning about it at Frost, on the 22nd, sent Gibson's Battalion down the Knapps Creek road to make it appear that it led the army. Then Averell with his main army crossed over by the Hill Country road through the Shrader settlement. This is the road that climbs over Michaels Mountain that we used to use when the fords in Knapps Creek were in flood. By this means Averell rode into the deserted village of Huntersville, the then county seat of Pocahontas County, in the rear of the Confederates who were holding the Northwest Passage. A squadron of cavalry under Col. Ohley was sent through the Narrows and found the Confederates retreating towards Warm Springs. They were overtaken at Camp Northwest where there was a rear guard fight as they ran and the fight continued until the Confederates were driven through Rider Gap on top of the Allegheny, the line between the States.

Camp Northwest was the first elaborate camp to be built in the Civil War. It was located on the White farm on the Warm Springs and Marlins Bottom turnpike and there were substantial log buildings and much equipment and a lot of supplies there. The camp was burned on the 22nd day of August, 1863. The commissary buildings, stores, cabins, blacksmith shops, wagons, rifles, and so forth were destroyed, and a large lot of plunder carried away. All the wheat and flour in the mill opposite J. A. Reed's house was also destroyed. That night the Federals camped at Huntersville and waited for two regiments that were marching to join the Fourth Brigade by way of Beverly, Mingo, Marlinton. These were the Second and Tenth Infantry. On the 24th Averell marched his army east 25 miles to Warm Springs, Col. Jackson and Gen. Jones retreating before them to Millboro. Averell rested that night at Warm Springs, and having cleared the county of Pocahontas of three Confederate armies that had been there a few days before, decided to do the same for Greenbrier County and turned his army south and marched by way of Covington to Callahans on the 25th.

To keep Pocahontas County clear he sent back the Tenth West Virginia which went into camp at Marlins Bottom. This Tenth West Virginia which watched at Marlinton during the week of the battle of White Sulphur Springs was probably the most distinctively West Virginian of any regiment organized in the Civil War. It was the regiment of Gen. Thomas M. Harris. At the outbreak of the war General Harris was a practicing physician of Gilmer County, and he canvassed twelve counties and raised this regiment and was commissioned colonel. He served with great distinction throughout the war and it was his command that fired the last shot at Appomattox. After the war he served on the commission that tried the assassins of President Lincoln.

At the time he was in camp on our farms at Marlins Bottom, he had with him his twelve-year-old son, who had a horse of his own and who rode as the mascot of the Tenth Legion. This twelve-year-old boy is none other than the Hon. John T. Harris, the stated clerk of the West Virginia Senate, and the most popular man in West Virginia. It makes no difference as to the political make up of the Senate, he is chosen year after year, and has served in that capacity for thirty-two years, having been elected seventeen times in succession. He remembers all about the green fields edged by the clear running streams at Marlins Bottom and

has planned to come here next year and cover the ground over which his regiment campaigned.

The Echols army having reached the Little Levels and hearing that Averell had cut away to the east through Riders Gap, concluded that he was making a detour to the east in order to come into the Greenbrier Valley at the place that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway crosses the divide. In this surmise they were eminently correct. So they swung to the east and being mountain men, they found the way to intercept them. They turned and marched to the mouth of Anthonys Creek and across the bridge of the Greenbrier River and came out on the road that leads from Rimel to the White Sulphur Springs, and there marched south with Edgar's Battalion leading. When they reached the junction of the road with the Midland Trail they had sure information of the approach of the Federal army crossing the Allegheny Mountains. The Confederates built a fence across the Midland Trail from hill to hill, using all the fence rails that they could get convenient to that place. It was a strongly built barricade and it held through the two day's fight. The idea was that they should not pass. It was against this fence that charge after charge made by the Federals broke and failed. The Confederates were placed on the hillcrests commanding the barricade and they poured a devastating fire into every charge that was made against the fence. One charge was made with two men on each horse and that failed as the others had failed. I have talked to many men who were in that battle and they never could understand the persistence that the Federal troops showed to break through and charge the infantry posted on the hills. It seemed to them to be unnecessary slaughter.

Averell had moved at four in the morning and it was about nine o'clock that he arrived at the barricade across the road. His march lay through a narrow valley for about four miles from the foot of the mountain and his brigade occupied the road for about that distance. Von Koenig, the Pennsylvanian captain was in the lead, and he met his death in the battle. He was a brave and valuable officer.

The land was cleared and in fields at the forks of the road where the battle was fought. For perhaps a mile of the branch followed by the Midland Trail the land was open forming a narrow valley. There were a number of houses on the battle field.

The town of White Sulphur Springs lies about a mile west of the battle ground and there is a double valley extending north towards Pocahontas County and between the two valleys there is a dividing ridge, at some places approaching the height of a small mountain, and at other places it is worn down to very moderate heights. The Midland Trail at the forks of the road turns to parallel this rampart, and it was on this bulwark facing the barricade across a piece of bottom land that the most of the Confederate riflemen were posted.

The battle the first day commenced at nine in the morning and lasted to seven in the evening. It was the 26th day of August, and a hot, clear, summer day. The most vivid recollection that the Confederates have about it is the thirst that they experienced during that long day. They learned there to chew bullets and bits of gravel to endure the thirst.

The Federals got out their artillery and fired round after round. Their first work was to set fire to the Miller house with shells. Every now and then they would charge the barricade and be driven back. The Federals tried to flank the Confederates but the lay of the ground did not permit any wide encircling movement and whenever the Federals would climb one of the low ranges to get out of the little valley they were in, their movements could be seen and the Confederates would send out a force to meet them on top of the hills and there was nothing gained by that.

Both sides reported that they became short of ammunition. Averell had received a fresh supply of ammunition at Huntersville, and both armies had been moving rapidly and traveling light.

But there was so much powder burned in that long day's work that it is no wonder that the supply ran low.

Averell's hope was that some of the Kanawha Division, under General Scammon would be camping in the western side of Greenbrier County and hearing the cannon would come marching east over the Midland Trail.

Averell said that he had a column of horses four miles long in a narrow gorge and that added to his embarrassment in effecting any manevuer.

I think that there were two fences built across the Midland Trail that day. The Confederates were making a quick march to reach the forks of the road and Edgar's Battalion was in the lead and moving swiftly. When they got to the forks they marched up Dry Creek for about a half mile and built a fence and this was the fence that Captain Von Koenig first ran against in his position leading the Federal army and it is the one that was first charged. After a short time, and when the Confederates had built their much more elaborate stockade out of fence rails down where the valley opened out, the first fence was abandoned, and it was the second barricade that held the enemy.

It will be remembered that hundreds of the soldiers who were in that fight that day were from the Greenbrier Valley and those of us that knew these soldiers after the war have had a great deal of first hand information about that battle, especially about the repeated cavalry charges at the barricade where so many men were killed. And the Confederates always maintained that it was a desperate and useless sacrifice of men, especially the last charge that was made about four o'clock in the afternoon with two men on each horse. It looked to these Confederates who were pouring in the rifle fire that it was a great blunder on the part of some one.

Averell explains this charge by saying it appeared that he could get a part of his army over the low hills to his right so that they could intersect the Anthonys Creek road and march down in the rear of the Confederate position, and that the strategy was to make a desperate charge down the road and engage the attention of the Confederates by an effort to break the barricade, while the movement to the right was attempted. He says that the charge was splendidly made and splendidly supported by Major McNally's force; that they caused about three hundred Confederates to break and run at one point, but they were rallied and brought back by reserves. Averell said that he had issued commands for all the forces on the right to make a drive for the Anthonys Creek road, and that after the cavalry had failed, that he found that there had been no united effort

on the part of those companies to go forward while the charge was on, and that the effort failed. This will explain the reason of all the desperate charges during the day. It was to cover up the efforts made to get men to go to the left and the right in an effort to flank the enemy.

It was a day full of sorrow for Averell. It was his only defeat in some twenty-three engagements that he fought during his command of the Fourth Separate Brigade, but it was his first pitched battle. He lost about 150 killed and the Confederates about 60. Both suffered a large number wounded. The armies slept on the battle field. The next morning found no sign of Gen. Scammon coming from the west and the Confederates were as full of fight as ever, fighting as they did a defensive battle. After two mild demonstrations to cover his movements, Averell withdrew his troops back through the pass of the Allegheny and by way of Jacksons River, and Mountain Grove to Marlins Bottom where he picked up the Tenth and so on to Beverly. About Mingo they found a timber barricade but cut it away and reached Beverly by August 31st.

The battle can be plainly demonstrated upon the ground by anyone who has made a study of the dispatches from both sides, and it is well worth a trip to the White Sulphur Springs to see the lay of the ground and the nature of the contest.

CHAPTER XIV

The Battle of Lewisburg, the Fight That Won for Gen. Crook, the Grey Fox, Speedy Advancement.

They used to call it the James River and Kanawha Turnpike when it was little more than a trail, and when it became a broad highway surfaced and finished like a city avenue, they called it the Midland Trail. But in the Civil War it was in constant use by the contending armies. Most of the time these armies were able to avoid one another. Lewisburg is located in a long hollow place in the hills, and the road tops an eminence on each side. The Lewisburg people got used to the presence of soldiers, and they were accustomed to see the Grays disappear over the hill to the east, and westward look and the land was blue. Or if the Blues went over the western crest the eastern hillside soon was gray.

But once in a while these armies would stand still and fight. I have had a most trying time to get the battle of Tutwiler Hill figured out. A historian in one of the best known histories states that there was such a fight but that it was undecisive, both sides claiming it. I have come to the conclusion that there were at least two fights at Tutwiler Hill, as well as a fight between that hill and Brushy Ridge that many think was the Tutwiler battle, so it is not too much to say that there were three battles.

This hill is in the Richlands, one of the garden places of the State of West Virginia. The first disturbance was when the Second Volunteer Cavalry, West Virginia, was ordered to sweep the Grays out of Lewisburg. They rode with some other troops, and came in the night time.

Col. Edgar of Edgar's Battalion heard of the advance and moved his troops to the top of the hill and disposed of them on the top of that hill and along the rail fences. That was the evening of May 1, 1862. They waylaid the road nearly all night, and he had given the strictest orders not to fire prematurely, but along about the small hours of the night they heard the Blues coming and they approached riding four abreast, talking and laughing and not apprehending any danger. A Confederate Irishman could not wait and fired his gun when the Federals rode up and warned them. In the fire that followed, twelve Federal soldiers were killed and seven wounded. No casualties on the Confederate side. The Federals retired in disorder, and by the breaking of day, a courier arrived under a flag of truce and asked for truce and it was agreed that a cessation of hostilities was to last from 6 a. m. to 11 a. m. This was the morning of May 2nd. Col. Edgar of the 26th, says in his official report that Col. Paxton, the Federal commander took advantage of this truce, granted to take care of the dead and wounded, to extricate his army from danger of capture. He left his surgeon and some men. The Federal surgeon reported to Col Edgar that two men were so badly wounded that they could not be moved had obtained permission to stay at Mr. Tutwiler's and would Col. Edgar kindly lend him a surgeon to help amputate a leg, all of which Col. Edgar agreed to do.

Col. Edgar was a very gallant figure in the war. A native of Monroe and a highly educated gentleman, he went through the war much respected as a commanding officer. He fell badly wounded in the battle of Lewisburg. After the war he was president of a college in Alabama, and was offered the presidency of the University of West Virginia.

That there was a fight on Tutwiler Hill on the morning of the 2nd day of May, 1862, is proved beyond all doubt by the report of Col. Edgar printed in the records of the United States after the war. Now hearken unto the second fight at a place within sight of the first fight ten days after that. Bear in mind that we are talking about the eventful May, 1862, when a batle was staged in Lewisburg.

Just ten days after the first battle of Tuckwiler's Hill, the Second West Virginia Cavalry advanced again. This regiment had been divided into battalions. They joined the 47th Ohio Volunteer Infantry at Gauley Bridge, and marched to Meadow Bluffs in Greenbrier County. They attempted the same thing that Col. Paxton had failed to do, and that was 1862, when a battle was staged in Lewisburg.

Accordingly the cavalry was ordered to proceed during the night of the 11th of May under Major Hoffman and Captain Powell, over the road leading by way of Blue Sulphur Springs and to come into the turnpike at a point west of Lewisburg and between the Tuckwiler Hill and that place. Colonel Elliott marched his infantry along the pike. The orders were to join at daylight on the morning of the 12th of May. Edgar's Battalion and White's cavalry were camped in the fields on the west side of Lewisburg all about the junction of the roads. The two Federal forces arrived at the junction of the roads at the same time. During the night they had captured some Confederate pickets who had informed them of the position of Edgar's troops. Other pickets had escaped and informed Col. Edgar of the approach, and though it was still dark there

was no surprise on either side. The Federal forces charged the Confederate camp and those soldiers scattered and let them through so that no one was hurt in this battle. The Confederates retreated east and Captain Powell was ordered to pursue the rebel cavalry, and this was done with such promptness, that about daylight on that morning the people of Lewisburg were treated to a horse race on Main Street, the Confederate cavalry fleeing before the Federal horsemen. The chase was kept up to within a mile of White Sulphur Springs, and resulted in the capture of a number of prisoners. There was no number mentioned in the accounts that I found.

This was a second battle on the road just west of Lewisburg and there is no doubt about it. The Confederates prevailed in the first battle and the Federal forces in the second. These operations were leading up to a more serious encounter eleven days later.

After the second bout, the Federal forces returned to Meadow Bluffs, and the Confederates naturally gravitated back to Lewisburg, where they occupied the west crest, which belonged to them. It will be remembered that the year before that both Wise and Floyd had left the Kanawha Valley to be occupied by Federal troops, and that on the breaking up of winter, that the Confederate armies were anxious to regain that valley. Salt was manufactured there and it was a prime necessity. And the Federal forces by the same token were on their way to the east to whip Virginia back into the Union.

On the 16th day of May, 1862, Col. Crook, the Gray Fox, arrived at Meadow Bluff with other troops and proceeded to organize a brigade, the 3rd Brigade of the Kanawha Division, with three Ohio regiments and one West Virginia regiment. It has been stated that Crook had drilled his men hard the previous winter and that they were in fine condition. He moved forward quickly and marched through Lewisburg, the Confederates making way for him politely, for Crook had the first hard-boiled army that had as yet appeared on either side. They were winter drilled. They were allowed to march straight through on the pike until they came to Jackson River, and it was then discovered that there were no Confederate armies in that direction to be attacked. The only meat that they got that advance was six Moccasin Ranger captains, and the two officers and twenty-five men captured at Callahan Station. These fell to the Federal army as prisoners.

At Jackson River Crook learned that a Confederate army under Gen. Henry Heth was approaching the Midland Trail at right angles over the road that we now call Seneca Trail. This was the army that had wintered in Mercer County and they were coming to take over the Midland Trail and Kanawha Valley. Their line of march lay through Union and Ronceverte, and Crook saw that in marching east over the Allegheny Mountains that he had left the way open for a Confederate army to march between his brigade and the rest of his division at Charleston and other points west.

So he fell back quickly to Meadow Bluffs, passing through Lewisburg before Heth arrived. Close on his heels followed the Confederate battalion which took up its place on the eastern ridge overlooking Lewisburg.

At that time Lewisburg had a population of about eight hundred per-

sons and was one of the most important towns west of the Allegheny Mountains in Virginia. It had six stores, one newspaper, three churches and one academy. The Supreme Court of Appeals met in regular session there. It had a big brick tavern, and it was about as much like a city as was to be found on the Western Waters.

Henry Heth and George Crook, the leading characters in this campaign had been classmates at West Point. Lewisburg was to prove to be the place of trial by combat between the two trained officers, and was destined to see the defeat and ultimate end of Heth's military advancement, while, Crook was to commence there a military career second to none that was to continue through the Civil War and down to the year 1890, when he departed this life with the rank of major general, and fame that is as everlasting as the hills.

I have one document in my possession that indicates that Heth had arrived at Lewisburg over a month before in person and had looked over the troops at that place, for it is recorded that a delegation of prominent citizens from Pocahontas county had waited on him there and made complaint that while they were Confederates and for the south, that by an act of the Legislature of Virginia, authorizing the formation of companies of rangers or home guards, that Pocahontas County had been overrun by rangers and that the farmers of that county were being deprived of their horses and other property by their own rangers, and that unless the Commonwealth of Virginia could call off these dogs of war, they demanded the right to send for their young men then serving in the Confederate armies to come home and proteet the farm from these depredations.

Heth required them to make the charges in writing which they did, the specifications being dated at Lewisburg, April 4, 1862, and signed by William Skeen, prosecuting attorney of Pocahontas County. He blames the hasty legislature that made the rangers possible, and the force that he complained of was the famous Tuning company, which was afterwards surrounded and wiped out in Webster County. He charges Tuning with killing three men, Arbogast, Buzzard and Alderman. With three robberies. Fifteen or twenty horses stolen. Heth forwarded the papers to Richmond.

On the morning of May 23, 1862, Heth marched his army by way of Ronceverte and in the early morn placed his line on the east crest just as Crook and his brigade came to the western brow and deployed to the right and to the left so that he formed a line of his hard-boiled infantry in a line along about where the woman's college buildings stand. Then, as now, two principal roads run north and south through Lewisburg. One runs by the courthouse and one by the military school. The one by the military school is about half way up the eastern hill, and at that time it had heavy rail fences on it. Heth has been criticized for not putting his infantry behind these fences. He had them much higher up. There was a great rye field up the hill from these fences and it was a forward season and it was high enough to hide a crouching man, and as they tell it to me, Heth's men tried to take advantage of this cover when it was too late.

There was heavy timber out towards Mr. H. Frazier's country place, and this was the only cover that Heth had, and that did him but little good when they crumpled up his right wing, and defeated him. The Confederates had some artillery and they fired many shots into the town. One shell burst in the vestibule of the Negro church. Another went down the chimney of the Cary home, and the Cary girls, the belles of the town, went to work while the battle was raging its fiercest, to carry out the debris, and keep the mansion from burning down.

Crook had built sheds for drilling his soldiers the previous winter and worked them hard. After the heavy firing began and the shell and minnie balls were raining down on his command, he moved the infantry forward and secured the road that leads by the military school, and his men sheltering behind the rail fences poured in a devastating fire on Heth's men at from two to three hundred yards range, and it speedily became so deadly that flesh and blood could not stand it and Heth's men turned and faded away towards Ronceverte, on the road on which they had so recently marched to the battle ground. As Heth so sadly reported to the war office, after being allowed to pick his place, and with a vastly superior force, he had been defeated.

When the Confederates gave way, then came the spectacular charge. It will be remembered that Main Street lies at right angles and across the hollow that is Lewisburg, and that for an hour or so, Gen. Heth had been rolling cannon balls down that street towards Crook, like a lot of bowling balls, but when the galling fire from the rail fences put him out of that, five hundred blue-clad cavalrymen charged the whole length of that street and hung on the flanks of the fleeing Confederates. That was the grand finale, and it was a day full of sorrow for Lewisburg, for it was solid for the south.

One of the charging cavalrymen rode too close to the edge of the road, and his horse slipped on a flagstone and fell sideways, rolling the rider over into the front yard of a residence, where he had to be helped up.

I suppose the only living man who saw that battle is Marcellus Zimmerman. He was eleven years old and was out in the center of the battle field during the whole fight riding a stick horse and playing that he was a horse soldier.

After the fight was over on that beautiful May morning, the work of gathering up the dead and wounded began. Many were found in the deep rye. Col. Edgar was shot through. His bloodstained sword is still to be seen in Ronceverte. The wounded were cared for by surgeons and the town people. The dead were laid out on the floor of two churches, the Old Stone Church, and the colored church.

In this short and swift fight lasting not over thirty minutes, the Confederates' loss was 80 killed, 100 wounded, 157 prisoners, 4 cannon, 25 horses, and 300 stands of small arms. The Federal loss was 13 killed, 50 wounded, and 6 prisoners.

The Federal cavalry drove the Confederates across the Greenbrier River at Ronceverte. Heth reformed his army at Union and rested there for a month, and Crook tried to bring on another battle on June 24th, at Union, but Heth retired over Peters Mountain.

At Lewisburg, the Federal troops that charged up the hill were three regiments of Ohio Volunteer Infantry, the 36th, 44th and 47th.

Among the Confederates at Lewisburg was the father of J. H. Buzzard, of Huntersville, who has held many important offices in this county.

Crook remained in Lewisburg for sixty days after the battle and then fell back to his camp at Meadow Bluffs.

Of all the battlefields that I have studied, I know of none quite so dramatic as Lewisburg. Fought in a mountain town, before breakfast, and combining rifle shooting, artillery fire, infantry charges, and cavalry, all in a sleeping little city whose inhabitants awoke to hear the cannon boom and the rifles speak, and who had no time to do anything in the way of escape until it was all over.

I see I did not finish what I started to say about the Tunings, the dreaded outlaws mentioned by Gen Skeen to Gen. Heth. These were three brothers out of the northwest who ravaged this section of the State for years during the war. The three brothers were Al, Fred and Jack Tuning. The name was probably Chewning. They had the settlers buffaloed and they would come to a farm with their followers and demand to be kept, and no one was brave or foolhardy enough to deny them. They harried the country for years, but finally they were surrounded by about thirty Federal soldiers on leave. The outlaws were in the house of James Dyer, on Gauley River, in Webster County. James Dyer was one of the best citizens. He was the first county superintendent of schools of Webster County. The Tunings attempted to run and Al and Fred were shot and killed. Jack got away and went to Ohio, where he landed in the pen. The Tunings were wiped out March 4, 1864.

Now as to the third battle of Tuckwiler Hill. Hu Maxwell says that on April 19, 1863, the battle of Tuckwiler Hill was fought. You will note that this was almost a year after the other battles. The Federal dispatches call this the battle of Brushy Ridge, a hill about five miles west of Tuckwiler Hill, and it is probable that it was fought between the two places, for the Federals rode into an ambuscade and suffered severely. Gen. E. P. Scammon in command of the Kanawha Division ordered Col. Paxton to reconnoiter Lewisburg, and as he rode with the 2nd West Virginia Cavalry, he encountered Edgar's Battalion and suffered a loss of fourteen men as well as losing a large number as prisoners. Col. Paxton, a gallant officer, on making his report to Gen. Scammon was summarily dismissed from the service by the irate general. Gen. Powell took his place.

Here is the truth about the Tuckwiler Hill fights. On one side in each one of the three encounters was the 2nd West Virginia Volunteer cavalry, and on the other the noted Edgar's Battalion. This is the reason that they run together in the minds of the careless historian.

CHAPTER XV

The Salt Wells of Kanawha Valley and Whether the Stream Ebbs and Flows Like a Tidal River. Some Say it Do.

Continuing to write unto you about the Midland Trail, which is the way I long have sought, I would remind you that it is a passway across the State of West Virginia from the crest of the Allegheny Mountains at White Sulphur Springs to the Ohio River at Huntington. It is a hard-surfaced road and is remarkable for its sudden and violent contrasts. One hour a tourist is in the city streets and in another hour he is in the midst of what looks like a wrecked world. It is the kind of driving where it is better to hug the bank than it is to hug your companion.

In a general way it is about the same kind of a march that the Revolutionary army made across the peneplain in 1774 when they were trying to cut down Cornstalk. It winds in and out and gives the tourist a great variety of sights.

It cuts the State of West Virginia in two so that about two-fifths of the State lies south of the trail, and that is where the people are congregating that make up the population of the State. We have been getting more numerous of late years. West Virginia has more people than had the combined area of Virginia and West Virginia in 1861, when the war broke out. Those old-time golfers who went out in '61 and came home in '65.

A generation ago Prof. Samuel Brown, the geologist at the University, explained very patiently year after year, to student ears that heard not, that the mineral wealth of the southern part of West Virginia indicated that the population would gradually center there, and to be more specific, he said that the time would come when the town of Huntington would be the greatest city between Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, and that having attained an ascendency would thereafter maintain it. All this has come to pass.

And a man of a younger generation now is pointing out that there is untold wealth in New River coal in the county of Randolph, and his words will be remembered some day.

We are used to green fields and pleasant pastures in the blue grass section where I live, but down the State coal is king, and the concentrated extract of vegetation is what makes the country rich. I branched off the Midland Trail to go to Princeton and saw evidence of much mining wealth. The Virginian railway gives time for the grandeur to sink in for it takes about eight hours to win through from Princeton to Charleston. I made myself a nuisance on the train by trying to find out what watercourses I was following, for so many did not think it was of any importance. But you cannot know your West Virginia without getting a working knowledge of the watershed. As near as I could figure out we left the waters of East River and crossed over to dally with the headwaters of Bluestone River, and leaving that to cross the divide to the waters of Guyan River, where the city of Mullens sets in the forks

like the town of Durbin in the forks of the Greenbrier. Then to the waters of Coal River, Paint Creek, and other waters of the New River.

The streams I had learned from the pioneer reports and the maps. One day Congressman Taylor and I were rolling down the Midland Trail and when we approached the town of Malden, we began to inquire for the Burning Springs.

The Kellys Creek that I wrote about is still there. I wrote about it and then went to see it. The town of Cedar Grove is built there as is an old mansion house known as the Tompkins Place. The Journals of the officers in Dunmore's War would indicate that Kelly's cabin was almost exactly where the Tompkins house stands.

Col. Fleming says that nine miles below the mouth of Kellys Creek the burning springs were to be found. He observed that they were on a high bank and consisted of two basins some three or four feet in diameter, and these were filled with water. When he came there he found the basins full of black water that had a greasy taste. It boiled and bubbled some three or four inches above the surface, without either emitting air or heat so far as he could see. The springs had no apparent outlet but the water seemed to escape by soaking through a fattish earth. From them there was a descent to a miry place of fat, black mud where there was a fallen tree and grass. The water as it boiled was black and had a slight sulphur smell.

He flashed a torch over the water at a distance of four or five inches and the flame communicated itself to the surface of the water and burned with surprising force, like a cooking fire of ash wood. After burning a long time the water heated and evaporated. After a time the party tried to put the fire out but was not able to do it. They piled grass on it and it consumed the grass.

The other day we could see no sign of the burning springs but we did not have much time to look for them. Two citizens resting by the roadside said they knew about as much about them as anyone and that they did not know whether they could be definitely located or not, but that tradition said that they were near a certain stump of a tree that stood near the river.

Another traidition says that in the olden times it was a favorite place for boatmen to camp as they could cook by the fires.

Another ancient account says that the burning spring was about eighty yards from the river bank in alluvial soil. In 1842, in boring for salt, the depth of a thousand feet was reached. This was the record for a deep well at that time and a copper pipe was inserted to shut off the surface water. The salt water and gas flowed into the cistern sixty feet above the surface of the river. One well was obtained that spouted a stream of mingled gas and salt water thirty feet in the air, and this when lighted at night made a brilliant display.

The Big Lick was somewhere about five miles above Charleston, that is, above the mouth of Elk River and this is the place that the first well bored by white men for salt was located. That was in 1809. It was the place that the Indians used to make salt. That the Indians made salt here rests on the fact that remains of rude pottery vessels were found here in great abundance which would indicate that they were used to boil

and evaporate the water for salt. At a garage on the Midland Trail above Montgomery, the proprietors being of the class that hankers after things that others idle by, have been collecting flint and celt Indian relics, and they have a bit of pottery picked up on the Kanawha River.

About a hundred years ago close by the Big Lick was a rock called the pictured or calico rock; on it the Indians sculptured many figures of animals and birds and other records. Unfortunately it was needed to make furnace chimneys and the rock was destroyed.

It is a pity that the sign was not allowed to stand. It was of the kind known as petroglyph or rock carving. In this case it was probably a set of symbols carved in the rock and colored. They have about given up the idea that these writing were made to preserve wise thoughts or historic happenings. In the case near the Big Lick salt spring belonging to a very fierce tribe locally referred to as the Salt Indians, it might be inferred that a loose translation of the petroglyphs was something like this: "Notice. This is private property. No trespassing by hunting, fishing or making salt. Keep off. This means you."

There is a tradition of a bearded gentleman from New England who was traveling along by the salt works boring where a well was spouting finely. He had heard that such wells were often accompanied by a flow of gas that could be ignited. He got hold of some fire with his flint and steel and touched the well off and was badly burned, and had to lie up for repairs at Charleston for a long time. It is related that the owner of the well being a good deal damaged by the fire visited the injured man for the purpose of collecting from him, but the stranger was such a pitiful sight that he forebore to bother him about it.

It has not been so very long since wagons went down from the Greenbrier Valley to the salt works on the Kanawha for salt.

It is generally conceded that the original name among the white people for the Great Kanawha River was Wood River, named in honor of Gen-Abraham Wood, whose place was Fort Henry, at the falls of Appomatox River where Petersburg, Virginia, is located. He was a great Indian trader and explorer and was the first to discover that the Great Kanawha River cut all the mountains in two. He had probably mapped the river correctly as early as 1654. His was the name it bore for many years. A great river, four hundred miles long, rising in the State of North Carolina and flowing northeast for a hundred miles and gradually turning to the west and finally running true to the dip of the strata northwest to where it joins the Ohio. It is said the word Kanawha means the river of the woods. The trouble about the mutters that pass for words in a savage tribe is that they can be construed to mean almost anything, and the fate of the word lies in the ear of the hearer. The white men have almost a hundred ways to spell Seneca, and finally they adopted the spelling of the name of the ancient philosopher.

I got out my books to see if I could check up on the meaning of the word and it looks to me that it means the river of the great elms, and that is not so far from the river of the woods.

Now since I made a few observations about Batts and Fallam, I have been over the ground again, and I am about ready to abandon the northern route and come back to my first conclusion that they came over the

southern route. It is somewhat puzzling to follow them. But it is possible. For they kept a journal of each day's travel, and I am about ready to adhere to the belief that they pursued a line of march along Indian paths conforming very closely to the line of the Virginian railway from Roanoke, Virginia to Deepwater, West Virginia, only that they came to the Great Kanawha River at the falls. The terrain at the village of Kanawha Falls answers the particular description that Batts and Fallam give as to the place where they took possession of the Mississippi Valley in the name of King Charles the Second.

When Batts and Fallam made a solemn report that the water in the Kanawha River ebbed and flowed with the tide, we took it for granted that they did not know what they were talking about, but when I got down there the other day, I found that there was a belief that there was some sort of an ebb and flow of the tide, but I do not feel at liberty at this time to give the name of the observers. But there are more things in this world than are dreamed of in your philosophy, Horatio! Therefore, the attention of those uninteresting men, the exact scientists, is invited to this phenomena. I would not care to have the weight of such worlds of science upon my back. I would rather be a dog and bay the moon.

I have not even a jibboom to go searching for tides, but I offer a few golden thoughts on that subject. In the first place the river lies east and west and the moon or whatever it is that affects tidal rivers may coincide with the orbit of its axis in such a way as to magnify its circumference and produce an oscillating isochronism. Who can say?

But in the days of the early salt wells there was a phenomena that has never been satisfactorily explained but which may have a bearing on the ebb and flow of the tides of Kanawha. In those days the salt wells and they were there by the hundreds, fifteen miles on either side of the stream, were bored by going from three to five hundred feet below the bed of the river. The surface water was then carefully excluded by copper pipes which were well wedged into the solid rock, and the result was that the salt water, the desirable commercial fluid would at all times maintain a level with the river of fresh water. When the river rose the salt water in the tube, maybe hundreds of feet from the water's edge would rise like mercury in a thermometer and would subside with the stage of water in the main river. This is given as a historical fact in sober histories, and is not more wonderful than the tides of Kanawha. It may have some bearing on the subject.

No one knows quite so much as he thinks he does, so do not dismiss these dull scientific musings in disdain.

The river was first named from Gen. Abraham Wood, and about that man there is high color and romance. He was about ten years old when he stowed himself away on a ship called the "Margaret and John," sailing out of old England and he was landed on our shores at Hampton Roads in 1620. Up to 1645, he cannot be definitely traced, but he shows up in 1646 as the commander of Fort Henry an outpost of Virginia. It appears that from 1607 to 1644 our pioneer ancestors never left the hearing of the sea, but that about 1644 the Indians killed so many of the first settlers, that it became necessary to fortify against them and that

the plan was to erect strong forts at the falls of each of the rivers. Thus Fort Byrd was built at the falls of the James at Richmond, and that town was thus begun. Another was called Fort Henry at the falls of the Appomattox River, and that in time became the city of Petersburg. Wood commanded there. The Indians were subdued and westward the star of empire took its way. After a few years Virginia found it burdensome to maintain these forts and a bright idea was given to some ancient statesman, that these forts could be well treated as concessions to Indian traders, and in this way the watch and ward would be kept without expense to the State. And it was done.

Wood got Fort Henry. He had a wonderful trade with the Indians in south and west. He went through the woods at first himself, and I see no good reason to doubt that he reached the Great Kanawha in the year 1654, in person. That was the reason it was called Wood River.

But in 1671, when Batts and Fallam were sent across the mountains, they said it was a pleasing though dreadful sight to see the mountains and hills as if piled one upon another. Rest easy Captain Batts. It has the same effect today upon the lowlander.

Wood was a man of sixty-one years and he was sending out agents to trade for him. Furs became a great source of gain. Dryden wrote in 1672:

> Friend, once twas fame that led thee forth,
> To brave the tropic heat and frozen north,
> Late it was gold, then beauty was the spur,
> But now our gallants venture but for fur.

One of Wood's agents captured by the Indians was horrified to see them singe the fur of a beaver to eat it, and that was somewhere in the neighborhood of the Shawnee towns in Ohio.

Wood was not on good terms with a tribe that lived on the Great Kanawha about fifty or sixty miles above its mouth. He called them the Monetons but who are classed as Mohetans, a cognate tribe of the Tutelo, the tribe of the great chief Nastybone. These Mohetans had moved over from Roanoke to the salt springs of Kanawha. Batts and Fallam found a bit of level land where they had once lived at the Falls of the Kanawha, but it was overgrown with locust, and other growth that causes some historians to put the expulsion of the Indians from the Western Waters in the year 1656, by the Five Nations. But be that as it may, a strong colony of Mohetan Indians still lingered around the Big Lick just above Charleston, for Batts and Fallam were afraid to go closer to them than the falls in 1671.

In 1674, Wood sent James Needham and Gabriel Arthur into the Indian country south of Fort Henry to trade, and they got along pretty well until some of the tribe of Indians went to the far south and were killed for their furs by white men. Needham was killed by the Indians in retaliation, and Arthur was tied to a stake and fire set around him, but at the last minute he was saved. He conformed to the life of the tribe and later he went on a ten-day journey to visit the Mohetans at the Big Lick. Here he was allowed to swim in the river several times and he

found that it was fresh water, but he observed that it ebbed and flowed. He reported that it was the same river that Batts and Fallam had visited higher up on its course.

When the Indians took in their furs to Fort Henry they took Arthur with them, and he was able to relate the fate of his companion, James Needham. Wood writes: "So died this heroyic Englishman whose fame shall never die if my penn were able to eternize it. He had adventured where never Englishman had dared to attempt before and with him died one hundred and fourty-foure pounds starling of my adventure with him. I wish I could have saved his life with ten times the vallue."

I am getting this Midland Trail and its history somewhat straightened out in what I am pleased to call my mind.

When we consider that this great mountain country tributary to the Midland Trail has been the scene of the lives of millions of people. When it was freely predicted by historians and writers not more than a hundred years ago that this country would never be inhabited, on account of its rough and mountainous surface, and that only the bear and the other wild animals would ever be found here. When we remember that this rugged land has given to the country great men, beautiful women, and richness beyond computation, it is apparent that it affords an inexhaustible subject for books, and that the best that the most voluminous writer can do is but to mention a few among a myriad of subjects which add to its renown.

I was moved to make the Midland Trail a subject, because so many other writers have been affected the same way, but who were not able to continue any considerable length, probably owing to the immensity of the supply of material. And I find that I have used my space up without making more than a beginning.

PART II

THE SENECA TRAIL OR THE GREAT NORTH ROAD

The sparkling streams that wend their ways
Through pleasant valleys, fair and bright,
Woods where the flickering sunbeam plays,
The peaks lit by the morning rays,
That sweep away the night.

The cliff that rears its frowning face,
The driving snow, the storm's wild strife,
The somber, serried heights that space
The confines of a rugged race—
They weave a spell on life.

O West Virginia, thy good name,
Thy people breathe in love and pride,
The glory of thy days and fame,
Shines with a steady glowing flame,
Time cannot dim or hide!

O mountaineers who rule in stead,
Of those who lived to make men free,
Each mountain peak that lifts its head
Is towering over gallant dead,
Who left their work to thee!

The time may come and that not long,
When greed and hate their deeds complete,
Humanity from out the throng
Looks to the hills to right the wrong,
And raise her to her feet.

INTRODUCTORY

The Seneca Trail is the name that has been given to the great highway running from the north to the south boundary of West Virginia, through the trough-like valleys on the eastern border of the State.

Three rivers lying end to end water these valleys, Cheat River, Greenbrier River, and Bluestone River.

It takes its name from the warpath of the Seneca Indians as formed after the treaty of Albany, 1722, had confirmed the act of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, making the Allegheny Mountain the division line between the lands allotted to the Indians and the lands that could be settled by the white people, a line that was observed with more or less fidelity until the Revolution.

A well-traveled road was established by the Seneca tribe, the most powerful of the Six Nations, over which they traveled from the waters of the St. Lawrence to the northern part of Georgia, and as this followed their eastern border in West Virginia, they were at all times informed of the acts of the bold white settlers in breaking the agreement to remain on the east side of the divide.

The old warpath is still visible in many places. In a general way it follows the highway, first on one side of it and then the other. In many places the two roads occupy the same space.

These articles touch some of innumerable incidents that occurred in the region served by the trail. As long as they are, they are as a drop in the bucket of the rich history of this road.

CHAPTER I

The Seneca Trail connects with the Wilderness Trail. Captives of Abbs Valley.

When we get the Seneca Trail opened up the Greenbrier Valley will come into its own in this way, that we will be in close touch with a country that has been close to us but closed against us by the mountains. We will be open to the southwest portion of Virginia and in touch with Tazewell, Russell, Grayson, Washington counties. Our own kind of people. That throws us once more convenient to the Wilderness road of song and story that Daniel Boone blazed into the dark and bloody ground of Kentucky. The Greenbrier Valley settled up with pioneers first and the lure of the setting sun led the pioneers that felt crowded west. They did not go as we go now towards Cincinnati for that was a country strongly held by hostile Indians. We found a way to slip between the dangerous Cherokees of the south and the Shawnees of the Ohio country through Kentucky. And in doing this we would work down through the southern end of the Valley of Virginia. Pretty soon there were enough people to justify a county. A lot of them stayed on the Holston on the border of North Carolina, but many of them took the turning to the right and settled Kentucky, and while the fate of the Kentucky settlement hung in the balance many years, the inevitable retreat of the victorious Indians took place before the endurance of the white people. So they cut off a county from the lower side of Botetourt County, and called it Fincastle. That took a part of West Virginia, South West Virginia, and all of Kentucky. A big lot of territory later surrendered to North Carolina, and Tennessee was also included.

It was settled and managed largely from Staunton. Col. Wm. Preston was the colonel of that county. He lived in Staunton for the most part and made frequent trips to Fincastle County. Michael Price seems to have established a home down there, center of a Welsh community. It was on Toms Creek, then if not now, Montgomery County. Preston would make appointments to meet persons at Price's. They were no kin to me. They had this set of Prices up for being loyal to the crown, whereas all of the Greenbrier Valley Prices were fighting for the Republic.

The Bluestone River that flows so far to meet the Greenbrier River leads into Tazewell County, and Road 24 ought to give us a chance to explore that Bluestone River country. I would not be surprised to learn in a few years that next to the Greenbrier that the Bluestone River country will be very important and well known to us.

At the head of the river is Abbs Valley, the scene of the tragedy concerning the Moore family. In 1775, James Moore, Jr., settled there. He was born in Rockbridge County, then Augusta. His father was an emigrant of the Lewis colony. Moore moved to Abbs Valley with his wife and a family of three small children. The land was rich and in nine years he prospered exceedingly and had as many as a hundred head of horses and other stock in proportion. The first nine years were passed in peace and safety, but in 1784, his second son James, fourteen

years of age, was sent to a distant pasture to bring in a horse. While on his way he met a party of three Indians—a chief named Black Wolf, so called from having a black beard, and two Indian boys. They were Shawnees.

At our house there used to be a little book called the "Captives of Abbs Valley," and it made a deep and lasting impression on my young mind. I remember that it said that when they moved there in the spring of 1775, that they could carry little or no flour and meal and that to get bread they had to wait until the corn ripened. The nearest thing to bread that they had to eat was the breast of wild turkey. I think it was in this book that it was related with great fervor how provisions of all kind had about disappeared when a fine buck deer showed up one Sunday morning, and though the necessities of the family were great, they could not bring themselves to fire a gun on Sunday. But it pleased fate to make the deer repeat his visit on Monday when it was duly slain. It never occurred to me to pity the poor deer.

But the thing that impressed me most was the perfectly delightful adventure that young James had by being captured by the Indians and carried away on a march of twenty days to the Chillicothe towns and being adopted into the Indian tribe. According to our way of looking at it he was in the best of luck. The chief, old Black Wolf, had a time with the three boys. They not only killed deer but they got some buffalo. They all had big loads to carry and did not carry meat. So when it came on to rain they were three days without food. On the fourth day they killed a buffalo and made broth out of the paunch and broke their fast that way. At Chillicothe they traded James Moore to a sister of Black Wolf for a horse, and it was not a good horse at that. He lived with the Indians then and had a good time. In the same way I used to envy Robinson Crusoe and greatly desired being cast away on an island.

James Moore remained in the Indian country for years. There he discovered his sister, Mary Moore, in rags and destitute, a prisoner.

On the 14th day of July, 1786, occurred the massacre and capture in Abbs Valley. It was during wheat harvest. About thirty Indians crept close to the house and fired. Two children, William Moore and Rebecca Moore, were bringing a bucket of water from the spring. They were killed at the first volley as was Alexander Moore, a child, playing in the yard. Mrs. Moore and Martha Ivins shut the door of the house. Another occupant was John Simpson, an aged man in bed sick. A bullet through the logs killed him. The Indians cut the door down and took prisoner Mrs. Moore, Martha Ivins, John Moore, Jane Moore, Mary Moore, aged eight, and Margaret Moore, an infant. James Moore, the father, ran to the house and was shot as he crossed the fence and fell dead with seven bullet holes through him.

The Indians then went towards their towns. The baby was killed by dashing its brains out against a tree. The boy, John, was tomahawked because he was too weak to travel. When they reached the towns, Mrs. Moore and her daughter Jane were tortured, both dying a dreadful lingering death. It appeared afterwards that the reason of this cruelty was the appearance of a war party of Cherokees smarting under defeat

and determined to put to death the first white persons they could lay their hands upon.

Mary Moore retained a copy of the New Testament all through the period of her captivity which lasted three years. The brother of Martha Ivins, Thomas Ivins, having made his way through to Detroit, was able to secure the release of his sister and Mary and James, and they all came home to Rockbridge County by way of Pittsburgh in one party.

Martha Ivins married a Mr. Hummer. They moved to Indiana. Two of her sons became distinguished Presbyterian preachers.

James Moore grew to manhood in Rockbridge County and went back to Abbs Valley where he raised a large family. He was a prominent and respected citizen and a leading member of the Methodist Church.

Mary Moore married Rev. Samuel Brown, pastor of the New Providence Church, the Church with a History. Mary Moore Brown lies in the graveyard of that church. She had eleven children all of whom were noted for their devout religious lives. Five of her sons became Presbyterian ministers.

Mrs. H. W. McLaughlin, the lady of the manse of New Providence Church, is a lineal descendant.

We have all been taught to revere the name of Mary Moore. Some day a historian will arise who can do justice to the theme and who can form the gallery of fame of the great women of the mountains of pioneer times, and among those names will be the names of Mary Moore, Margaret Lynn Lewis, Mary Vance, Elizabeth Dunlap, and many others who have been too long neglected and obscured by the fame of the fighting side of the house.

CHAPTER II

Battle of Droop Mountain. Tenth West Virginia saved the day. See Blue Book 1926 for another Chapter.

If this article had a head it would be called the Confederate Alibi. It is about the battle of Droop Mountain and the fight was won on points by the Federal forces. But it was a convention in the Civil War practiced by both sides to magnify a victory and minimize a defeat. In this way both sides kept their courage up during a four-year period of great tribulation. The Confederates blocked the road and the Federal army made an attack and drove them from the position. Or rather the Confederate army withdrew gracefully and intimated to the Federal army that if it wanted that place they could have it. It had ceased to be either safe or comfortable.

In November, 1863, there were no considerable Confederate forces anywhere in West Virginia except in the Greenbrier Valley. That was held by the Confederates from its head to its foot some one hundred and seventy miles on the Virginia frontier, protecting Virginia from attack from the west. General Kelly in command of the department of West Virginia gave orders to General Averell at Beverly and General Scammon at Charleston to send armies to meet at Lewisburg and drive the

Confederates out of the valley of the Greenbrier and to go as much farther as they, in their discretion, deemed expedient.

Averell took his army over the Seneca Trail and Scammon sent General Duffie over the Midland Trail, and they met by appointment in Lewisburg, November 7th, and found one Confederate army over the border.

Averell came into the county by the Staunton & Parkersburg Turnpike and turned south at Travelers Repose. At that time the Confederate troops were stationed as follows. At Glade Hill in the upper part of the county was Captain W. L. McNeel's company. At Edray Captain J. W. Marshall was in charge of a detachment watching the Marlins Bottom and Huttonsville turnpike. Colonel W. W. Arnett had a regiment at Marlins Bottom in comfortable log houses getting ready to winter there. Colonel W. L. Jackson had the main part of his regiment, the Nineteenth Virginia Cavalry, at Mill Point. Colonel W. P. Thompson was away with a portion of this regiment on an expedition to Nicholas County and had got as far as the foot of Cold Knob in Greenbrier County. General Echols had the main part of the troops at Lewisburg.

McNeel's company discovered the advance in the upper part of the county and a messenger was dispatched at once and he brought intelligence of the movement to Arnett at Marlinton. Averell moved quickly and but for the courier getting through he would have surprised the Confederates in their camps. As it was, the McNeel soldiers got too close and four of them were captured and one wounded. That was John Adam McNeel, whose horse was shot down and the soldier got a broken leg out of it. The main camp of McNeel's company was cut off and they escaped by going up Galford's Creek and crossing the Allegheny Mountain to the waters of Back Creek. They continued south and had got as far as Callahans, in Allegheny County before the battle of Droop Mountain was pulled off.

Arnett got his regiment out of Marlinton by the skin of his teeth, as it was. He sent off a horse soldier hot foot to Captain Marshall at Edray to come on, telling him that he was going to barricade the road on Price Hill, and for him to march on the back road and come to the pike at Mrs. Kee's. This place was at the top of Price Hill. Arnett cut a lot of trees across the road and dug some of it away on that sliding hillside.

The exciting days for this neighborhood were Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 4th, 5th, and 6th of November, 1863. Then it was that the biggest battle ever fought in West Virginia occurred.

Arnett pulled his freight at sun down on Wednesday, and Colonel Ohley moved into his deserted log cabins at dusk.

There is only one road between Marlinton and Mill Point and Averell with his main army at Huntersville had laid a plan to capture Arnett's force by sending Ohley down the pike to get Arnett started south, while Colonel Harris moved his forces down Beaver Creek to get ahead of him by blocking the road at Marvin Chapel where the two roads unite. The strategy of Averell would have succeeded but for Col. W. P. Thompson's efforts. That morning Thompson had been recalled from Cold Knob with his cavalry and was unsaddling at his old camp at the John S. Kellison

farm, when W. L. Jackson's courier rode up and told him to hold the Beaver Creek road. Thompson immediately took a squadron of his cavalry and hot-footed it to the Beaver Creek country. This was a narrow road used for years as a short cut from the Little Levels district to the county seat at Huntersville. Thompson got several miles up that road and spent a pleasant evening in cutting trees across the road and falling back and firing as he fell back so that the Federal army was considerably delayed in getting to the fork of the road, and Arnett got by.

On this expedition, Averell had with him some signal experts, the art of signaling then being perfected by the experience of the armies in the Civil War. It was arranged that the main corps would stay at Huntersville, while other signal troops would go on to Marvin Chapel where they would use rockets to communicate the position and success of the movement. At Huntersville, Merritt went to the top of the knob to observe the signals and Dernicke went on with the troops to report. It was arranged that the rockets were to be sent up at 8 p. m., and Merritt waited on top of the knob until 10 p. m. and seeing no rockets, he went back to headquarters. It afterwards appeared that Dernicke was not able to send up his rockets until 11 p. m. and they were not observed at Huntersville, though the Confederates saw them red against the sky. They were a sort of a new departure in mountain warfare. Thompson and his blockading tactics had interfered with the march so much that the army was three hours late.

Thursday was Mill Point day. Mill Point has never been given the credit for the baptism by fire that she had that day because what occurred next day at Droop Mountain, five miles south, has overshadowed it to such a great extent. There was enough powder burned that day at Mill Point to fight a great battle. The Federal armies were at Stephen Hole run and on the hill between that run and Mill Point. The Confederates formed a battle line along the banks of Stamping Creek for a mile or more and their artillery was on the hill just south of Mill Point. When the guns began to thunder it occurred to Jackson that his battle line was just the right distance from the Federal batteries to be in range of grape shot and he withdrew his army by having them slip silently up the stream until they were hid by the bend of the mountain, and he took them out by the flint pits.

And having gotten his troops under way he looked up to the long smooth summit of Droop Mountain and decided to take his stand there, and by nightfall he was in camp on the crest looking down on the Federal army as they kindled their fires in the broad fields of the Little Levels.

On that Thursday, the Federal troops at Marlinton got word to cut out the blockade and move on to Mill Point and before they left they burned the log cabins that the Confederates were to winter in. The fire wall of one of those cabins is in my front yard. My father would not allow it to be disturbed in his lifetime and it will be preserved. A few years ago we found a big machete buried there.

On Thursday, too, General Echols at Lewisburg, heard that they were converging on him from Charleston and from Beverly and he got busy. He sent a regiment west on the Midland Trail to hold Duffie and got his

army to move to Pocahontas. That day he marched his men fourteen miles and went into camp at Spring Creek. The arrangement was to reinforce Jackson who was to fall back until Echols could join him. They were from nine in the morning until night marching that fourteen miles to the Seneca Trail and had covered but half the distance to the battle ground.

That night messages were received by Echols to the effect that the Federal army was much larger than they had thought at first and that the north was red with camp fires and that there would be a battle the next day where the pike came to the top of the mountain. And this was no night to sleep; so Echols got his forces under way by two in the morning and reached Droop Mountain at nine the same morning. This was a record march. Twenty-eight miles over mountain roads in twenty-four hours is making good time for the first day out. But when they came back that same night they made it in eleven hours. These mountain troops had marched fifty-six miles in forty-two hours and wasted seven hours in fighting a battle. And they were still going strong when they passed through Lewisburg on their way back, for they never even hesitated, Duffie being due there that same morning.

It is no wonder that after General Sam Jones had telegraphed to Richmond that Echol's brigade had been nearly destroyed, that General Echols and his officers should have felicitated themselves on the fact that they had got away practically intact, and that most of those missing men who had been scattered in flight had reported within a day or two for duty.

Edgar's Battalion had been dispatched from Renick over the back road which he held during the fight and he extricated his army without the loss of a suspender button.

Echols reported that the only trophy that the Federals could boast of was the capture of a brass cannon.

I have heard about this cannon all my life. It was a twelve pound brass howitzer. Howitzer from a foreign word meaning sling. This cannon was the pride of the army. The soldiers said that every time it was fired it called for the "First-born!" It had been injured at White Sulphur Springs in that battle the previous summer. In the hurried retirement from the field at Droop Mountain it was attached to the limber and the pintle hook broke. Then it was lashed to the limber and the gun carriage broke down. It was lifted from the gun carriage and placed in the limber chest and the limber broke down under the additional weight and the cannon was then hid in a morass on top of the mountain, such places as are generally referred to as bear wallows. Old soldiers have spoken about this to me and were always on the point of going to hunt for it, but so far as I know it was never found.

Most of us have grown up with the idea that the Confederates neglected to guard their left flank and that they were surprised and flanked and that was the reason that the battle was lost. But a study of the official dispatches on both sides does not bear out this theory. It seems that no less than four detachments were sent against this attack from the west and that the soldiers fought a long and bloody battle in the thick forest and undergrowth on the flat top of the mountain extending for a

mile or more as level as a floor from the fortified places by the pike clear back to the Viney Mountain.

And what is more, instead of being surprised by the flanking movement, a Confederate soldier fired the first rifle shot on that flank. This soldier said that they were lying in the woods watching for the Federal troops to advance and that the first that they saw of them was when a Federal soldier showed his face over a rail fence. "Shot him square between the eyes and he squealed like a pig." This was the first soldier killed at the battle of Droop Mountain.

Colonel Augustus Moor, of the 28th Ohio regiment, and Col. T. M. Harris, of the 10th West Virginia, were the commanding officers who made that fatal and deadly attack on the left flank of the Confederate army and it was not so much finesse as hard knocks that drove the Confederates in upon their center and disorganized the plans so that there was nothing to do but to run.

Moor went the long way round and Harris joined him somewhere near the Dar Place, so named after Abraham Dar, a pioneer. Moor did not move before daylight, as reported, on this encircling effort. He marched down from near Mill Point to Hillsboro before daylight, but he was still at that town at nine o'clock. Then being in plain view of the enemy on top of the mountains, he received orders to go round them and he was in a broad, open country, and the question was how to get out of there without being observed?

He said that he went northwest taking advantage of woods, hollows, rail fences, and every other thing that could hide them. He had his men trail their rifles. He must have struck the Viney Mountain somewhere back of Captain McNeel's for he said that after getting on the mountain that he marched for one hour due south, when he arrived at a fence. The main crest of Droop Mountain runs north and south for more than a mile, but there was continual fighting on the full length of this ridge, 3100 feet in elevation. He says the Confederates raised at this fence at a distance of not more than twenty-five or thirty yards and poured a devastating fire on his men. That this was the critical moment of the day. He intimates that if his men had broken at that surprise the battle would have been lost. The men were commanded to lie down, and in a few minutes Col. Harris's regiment joined him on that top and they went forward, fighting every inch of the way in thick brush. They must have fought it out in the brush for something like a mile, for they finally arrived at the "cleared hill where the rebel artillery was." When Harris came up he passed through Moor's regiment and formed by inversion on his right, and battle front as they moved forward through the woods was very broad. Just behind the Confederate fortifications a road comes in which intersects the Lobelia-Jacox road and this flanking movement debouching from this road added to the horror and confusion of the Confederates.

Moor says that just as he reached the cleared field that the dismounted men joined him on his left and so they took the Confederate works, but as he emerged from the woods the artillery had already limbered up and started for the pike. This accounts for the fact that the Confederates

were able to bring off their batteries, even the piece which demanded the "first-born."

I think that the battle hung in the balance as the fight went on in the flats west of the pike. The Confederate commander knew of the importance of that movement. He sent Captain Marshall's force in there first. It was reinforced by Colonel Thompson and some more companies of the same regiment. Then the Twenty-third Virginia Battalion was ordered into the woods on the extreme left to support Thompson. Then Patton says: "The action became very heavy in that direction." Then Colonel Gibson with four companies of the Fourteenth Virginia Cavalry (Cochran's regiment) were ordered into the woods where the killing was going on. And finally a picked body of troops from three companies of the Twenty-second, including Capt. Jim McNeill's Nicholas Blues, were placed under Capt. John K. Thompson and they plunged into the fatal woods and by a desperate charge actually stopped the advance and threw back the front, but the next wave went over them and they got to the pike in time to see the Confederate army streaming out towards Lewisburg and fought a stern chase battle with them for hours.

Capt. John K. Thompson received his third wound in that battle. That was where he lost his eye. He was mentioned in the dispatches for his bravery and his courage. He said that it was the hottest fire that he ever experienced. Captain Thompson lived for many years in Putnam and Mason counties. He was noted for his wisdom and intellectual culture. He was the owner of one of the big farms facing on the Kanawha River. Was marshal for West Virginia, chairman of the Republican party in the State. He never married.

Another West Virginian who was desperately wounded in that battle was John Y. Bassell, sixteen years old.

Captain Marshall and Captain Hutton received honorable mention in the dispatches. Also Lieut. John J. Beard.

It was a more far-reaching victory than the Richmond government was willing to admit. For it was the last stand in a way that the Confederate States made in West Virginia. The retreat took them well down to Dublin, and no rebel army was assembled in West Virginia after that time. That was the turning point of the war so far as the mountains were concerned. When the Federal army returned to Beverly they went over the Seneca Trail and as they approached the top of Elk Mountain beyond Edray they were fired on from the woods by a troop of about sixty Confederate soldiers. Bushwackers they called them. The army was halted and a company climbed up the mountain on the right of the road, and another company climbed up to the pass on the left and by the time they all got to the top, the Confederate company was going down the hill on the other side. But they ought not to call them bushwackers. The most of the battle of Droop Mountain was fought in the brush so thick that all of the movements of the troops engaged were obscured from view, and the issue of the battle hung on a hair.

You might travel the world over and not see as fine a scene as is to be obtained from the battle field of Droop Mountain. You see the mountains, the smiling plain, and the river. There above the clouds are to

be seen in the latter part of the summer and early fall the famous cloud seas of the Alleghenies. Some time or other when West Virginia is willing to devote some small part of her time and earnings to history and her good name, the citizens of West Virginia will make here a park like that of Gettysburg, and other battle fields, and when they do they will have one that excels all of the rest in natural beauty and scenic value.

With the exception of Point Pleasant which has been thus honored there is no place in West Virginia more deserving the attention of her citizens.

CHAPTER III

Stephen Sewell in whose honor many places in West Virginia were named. See his cave by highway near Mill Point.

Word came that the road work at Stephen Hole Run on the Seneca Trail had destroyed the cave in which Stephen Sewell lived in the Indian days, so I hot-footed it down there to investigate the rumor and was delighted to find the cave was still there. The big limestone cliff a couple hundred feet high faces the State highway about three hundred yards distant. It is of the Big Lime or Greenbrier Limestone and many thousand tons have been blasted off the face of the cliff for use in surfacing the road.

The quarry is where the main spring issues and what gave rise to the report that the cave had been blasted out was that at the point the work had been going on the cliff overhung and formed a kind of shelter from a rain, but it in nowise filled the specifications as a den or habitation. It would be like living out of doors. The real cave is set high upon the cliff some two hundred yards south of the works, and it is safe for many years to come. It is not at all likely that it will ever be needed for road work.

Stephen's Hole, as it is called, overlooks the little valley and is a hole in the wall that encloses the whole of the upper part of the valley. It is in a similar position to Cluny's Cage, that Robert Louis Stephenson tells us about in "Kidnapped," which was the hiding place of Cluny MacPherson at the time he was outlawed for the part that he had taken in the war against Cromwell in favor of the exiled Stuart kings. It is in the top of a cliff and hid by the trees and timber.

Stephen Hole Run, or Sewell Run, as it was sometimes called, is a little spring branch crossing the highway a mile north of Mill Point. At this point the road to Huntersville branches off to the east and descends the little valley to Greenbrier River, where it crosses at the mouth of Beaver Creek, up which it goes. This was the old time near cut to Huntersville, in the days when it was the county seat, and the river was low enough to ford. Above the road the run has formed a bog of a few acres in extent, and the bold clear stream that issues from it is from everlasting springs and does not vary much in volume the year around. In the old days there was a well-founded belief that if horses afflicted by the scratches, an affection of the skin in the fetlock, were watered and

their feet washed in this little stream that they would be cured, and it was the custom to bring horses there from the surrounding Levels community.

In the tourist day that is coming it will be the regular thing to halt the car at this point and the visitors will walk some three hundred yards and climb up the declivity that brings them near the top of the cliff and inspect the cave. It will also afford them the boon of the finest drinking water, as cool and clear as is to be obtained in this world of ours.

I have never seen a cave that was so well suited for a habitation as this one. On climbing to the level of the opening, first is found a smooth platform sort of place perhaps thirty by forty feet in size. Next is a great roof or portico which shelters a large portion of this terrace, with an out-curving roof perhaps ten feet high. Then in the wall is a room about six feet wide and ten feet deep, with a low ceiling. A fire across the opening would keep this little retreat comfortable in the coldest weather. Back of this room is an opening of unknown dimensions but extending well back into the cliff. It is very dark there and would not be suitable for living rooms but would be an ideal place to store food and supplies. The front room is fitted with a level floor, and being open to the outer air is in good condition now without a particle of fixing to afford a comfortable place to sleep and take shelter. No stream issues from this cave, and there is no current of air. It is an ideal place for camping and it is one of the sights of the county.

If you have occasion to visit it, follow the path up by an old abandoned sawdust heap. The place is on Dr. H. W. McNeel's farm, the top of the cliff being the dividing line between his farm and that of F. W. Ruckman. Perhaps if you go into the cliff you will be on the Ruckman land as well as the McNeel land.

As is the case of every man who has ever cleared and reclaimed land, I am something of a landscape gardener. As you drive through these pleasant valleys, you should remember that it was the man with the axe whose vision splendid and whole arises. So I see great possibilities in that little cave which has not been much more than a waste place so far. It has been talked of as a place to grow water cress, and there have been some slight efforts to transplant wild cranberries into the bog part of the shut in place. On every side is rich farm land, but the cove has been unused except for some indifferent pasture, which in a section so solidly bluegrass has not been much esteemed. With very little work there could be a little lake formed here of clear pure water. It would be surrounded by beautiful grassy shores and beetling crags would overlook it. There you would have grass, water, and a precipice in close harmony, and it would be one of the beauty spots of West Virginia. The highway would skirt one side of the park, and Sewell's everlasting house would look down on it. It would be just the right distance, eight miles, to make an attraction for the town of Marlinton, and it would be an objective for drives from Lewisburg, Ronceverte, White Sulphur Springs and Hot Springs, Virginia.

I have been weighing the somewhat slight evidence that has been left of the pioneer Sewell. He came here with Jacob Marlin in the seventeen-forties, both of them long hunters. I am now informed by competent

authority, Hon. Boyd B. Stutler, the historian, that long hunter is not a synonym of a tall man, but was a term to distinguish the professional hunter, who crossed into the forbidden lands beyond the mountains for months' stay, as compared with those who took a week or so for the purpose of providing their winter meat.

He owes his fame like Marlin and every other notable to the fact that his name got into print and was preserved in that way. Owing to this fact he and Marlin have come to be first English settlers of the Mississippi Valley. Their permanent camp was where the town of Marlinton is located and where they were found by Gen. Andrew Lewis. Marlin survived the French and Indian war, and lived to the end of his life here. He married and had a daughter who married a Drinnin, and he has descendants here now.

Marlin and Sewell had the experience of men who are too closely associated. They quarreled and Sewell left the cabin and took up his abode in a hollow tree. The two places were separated by the crystal waters of Knapps Creek. Both the cabin and the tree dwelling were located in the narrow pass through which Knapps Creek breaks through to reach the Greenbrier River. This stream flows between two peaks or headlands marking the gateway to the great Knapps Creek Valley, one a spur of Buckley Mountain and the other a spur of Marlin Mountain. These peaks have never been given names, and it is now proposed to name them Mary and Elizabeth, after Elizabeth Dunlap, and Mary Vance Warwick.

The people of this county have specialized on the name of Marlin, and have allowed the people in a distant part of the State to use the name of Sewell. Thus Sewell is remembered by Big and Little Sewell mountains, Sewell Creek, Sewell Valley, the town of Sewell, and one of the measures of coal of the New River section, known as the Sewell seam.

It is the common belief based upon a tradition, that Stephen Sewell left Marlin here, and moved to Sewell Creek which flows into the Gauley River, and that he was there killed by the Indians. As a defender of traditions, I am sorry to say that I have come to the conclusion that Sewell never lived farther west than the cave at the run that bears his name in Pocahontas County, near Mill Point.

That he lived on the waters of Gauley is due to a statement prepared by Col. John Stuart, the grand old man of Greenbrier County, in the year 1798. And it is based on his report that Sewell moved forty miles farther west and lived on a creek that bears his name. It is not at all likely that Sewell lived on Gauley or any point west of the Greenbrier Valley prior to 1756. David Tygart had to leave the nearby valley of Tygart's Valley River in 1754, and he is undoubtedly the original settler west of the long intervening valley of the Greenbrier.

At the same time, it is probable that Sewell ranged widely and Sewell Creek could well have been named for him. But we have definite history of the time and place of his death. It occurred on the 11th day of September, 1756, on Jacksons River, near Fort Dinwiddie. In 1750, Dr. Thomas Walker, an explorer towards Kentucky, crossed the Greenbrier River at the mouth of Anthonys Creek and noted that he had word

of white settlements higher up on that river. He referred to people living at or near the mouth of Knapps Creek.

The next year the Lewises were settling whites on the lands surveyed for the Greenbrier Company. The war clouds began to gather in 1753. France claimed all of the land drained by the Mississippi. In pursuance of this claim they commenced the erection of a fort at Pittsburgh. Governor Dinwiddie in 1753 sent George Washington with an ultimatum to the French to abandon their claim to Fort Duquesne, to which the French gave no heed. In 1754, Washington fought a losing campaign and reached some agreement with the French at a place called the Great Meadows or Fort Necessity, near Brownsville, Pennsylvania. Later in that year the Indians killed the Files family at Beverly, the first settlers to be massacred by the Indians in the French and Indian war. The next year the settlers on the frontier felt reasonably safe while Braddock was forming his army but even before his defeat in July, 1755, the Indians were killing on the Holston River and on the headwaters of New River. The first effect of Braddock's defeat in this section occurred just about a month after that time, when the Indians appeared at the mouth of Knapps Creek and killed twelve persons and took eight prisoners.

This raid ended the hostilities for the year 1755. But in February and March, 1756, they broke out again.

This was caused largely by the unfortunate expedition led by Gen. Andrew Lewis in the winter of 1755-56 against the Ohio Indians. He marched an army of 418 men clear across the State of West Virginia to strike the Indians in their towns on the Ohio. It is called the Sandy Creek Voyage. It resulted in disaster and the men suffered from want of food and from the cold weather. The survivors got back in March, 1756, but a good many of the party perished in the wilderness. There never was any way to tell whether they perished from want and exposure or whether the Indians killed them.

That was a bloody summer on the waters of New River and Roanoke River, but the settlements between here and Staunton were not disturbed until September, and the pioneers had gotten careless and caused the authorities a great deal of apprehension. It is certain that a big company of soldiers were garrisoned here in 1756, but must have been recalled before August 12th. It is likely that from that time on Fort Dinwiddie twenty-five miles from Marlinton, on Jacksons River, was the fort on which the settlers relied for protection.

The way I read the record is that about September 11th, Indians appeared in the territory protected by Fort Dinwiddie, which included what is now Pocahontas County, and that they raided the settlers for four days, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th, at which time they withdrew with their prisoners.

During that raid they killed twelve persons, wounded two, and carried off thirty-five prisoners. It is practically certain that these persons were killed and captured at their homes, for there is no evidence of any fight at the fort. In fact on September 11, 1756, when the Indians were engaged in killing the settlers in the Greenbrier Valley, the outskirts of the territory guarded by Fort Dinwiddie, the military officers of Augusta

County were holding a court martial to excuse certain citizens from serving in the militia.

It is a fair conjecture that the Indians killed Stephen Sewell at his cave residence on Stephen Hole run. His home was in sight of the war road, and the raiding party would naturally come from the south, and by his hole in the wall. So passed Stephen Sewell. It is presumed that he was not married. He was from New England and had been in the Greenbrier Valley for perhaps ten years or some such time.

If he was not killed in Pocahontas County, he was killed in Bath County, on Jacksons River, but Col. William Preston who recorded his death laid all of the casualties of this raid on Jacksons River, though the chances are that the people were surprised in their homes some distance from the fort.

It was in this same raid that James Mayse was killed and his family taken prisoners. It is also known that when the Indians came back from the raid that they came down through the Narrows and by Marlinton, and that they were closely pursued by the militia of Augusta County; that the Indians were overtaken at this place, and that one of the first things the Indians did when they found they were being followed, was to kill a baby, and its body was found and buried near where the courthouse stands; that when the whites got to Marlin Ford that the Indians were just getting out of the ford and that they had a lot of horses with them; that after the firing the Indians fled towards the mouth of Indian Draft, and that a small boy by the name of Joseph Mayse, riding a horse, was pulled off by a grapevine, and the Indians were not able to harm him, and that he was carried back home, and became a very prominent and useful man.

So taking the rule that when a pioneer was killed by the Indians, and there were thousands of them so killed, the presumption is that he was killed at his own home, it is likely that Stephen Sewell was surprised some morning about daylight at his cavern as he stepped forth to greet the sunrise, and shot down, killed and scalped.

The measurements of Sewell's abode are as follows: The roofed terrace or portico, twenty-nine feet long by ten feet broad, with the projecting roof eight feet in the clear. The hall bed room in which he slept and which could be made snug and warm by hanging a bear skin as a front door, is thirteen feet deep, six feet six inches broad, and four feet and eight inches high over the part used for sleeping with an offset where the ceiling is seven feet eight inches high in a two-foot passage. The place is neat and dry and clean. Just how far back the passage extends which forms a rear room we do not know, but with a flashlight it was easy to see a high passage about two feet broad and very high winding back into the mountain.

Governor Dinwiddie had a fit when he heard of the great losses in the Indian raid of September, 1756. On the 30th day of September he wrote that he had ordered one-third of the Augusta militia out to protect the frontiers as well as militia from other counties, but they are such a dastardly set of people that he is convinced that they do not do their duty. They have neither courage, spirit, or conduct.

I have seen the date of the raid in which James Mayse was killed

given as 1765, but this is an error caused by the transposition of figures. There was peace in Augusta County with the Indians from the year 1764 to the year of 1774, the date of Dunmore's War. It was during that period that so many persons moved into the Greenbrier Valley that there were enough to form a county in the year 1777, and that is conclusive proof of the peace that this valley enjoyed after Bouquet's treaty, until the breaking out of the war over the surveying parties sent out in the early part of the year 1774.

There is not much known about Stephen Sewell's life and character. The subject is one that historians have dodged and if they have mentioned him at all it is only for a few words. For a man who has left his name on so many important places in West Virginia, it is strange that some effort has not been made to make him a well known hero. It is well established that he lived at two places in the Greenbrier Valley, but it is doubtful whether he ever lived farther west, when we consider the date of his settlement here, and the date and manner of his death. Walter Kelly, killed by the Indians in 1774, at Kellys Creek, is probably the first settler of that part of the Kanawha Valley. He had been there at least a year before he was killed. There is no reason for believing that there was a settler in central West Virginia as early as 1756. And if he had been he would not have been killed in a raid on the Fort Dinwiddie settlers. You can take your choice between a stream eight miles west of Marlinton and the other eighty miles west.

CHAPTER IV

Flint Pits at Mill Point. Here General R. E. Lee camped in 1861.

Being in need of a gun flint, it occurred to me that perhaps Barlow & Moore, at Edray, carried them in stock and I phoned to the store. The young lady who answered the phone, hearing that I wanted a gun flint referred it to the proprietor. A. R. Gay is the Barlow & Moore of this generation, trading and doing business under the old name. He assured me that he could supply the demand and sent me down a gun flint, once a staple article of commerce in these parts but not active for the past hundred years.

The Times office has an old flintlock gun with the date, 1742, carved on the stock. It is in perfect condition. When the hammer falls it falls with great force. It gives a blow like a carpenter driving a tenpenny nail. They do not make such hammers these days. It falls like a thunder bolt. The flint is the tip end of the hammer and it hits a steel elbow which is thrown forward by the force of the falling hammer and a spark is produced by the same motion that uncovers the powder pan. They gave way to the percussion cap, invented in 1820. The flintlock won the war of the Revolution. But I doubt very much that a gun flint could be procured in any store in the United States other than Barlow & Moore at Edray. It is the same store where I bought a set of frizens.

I have never seen a flintlock gun fired and I do not propose to carry

the experiment that far, but it was a great weapon in its day. I wonder if the gunsmiths ever made their flints here? I imagine not, for they were cheap. A flint maker was called a knapper and one workman could turn out about three thousand in a day. For something like fifty years after the use of the flintlock had ceased in England and America, the gun flint continued in trade, large quantities being sold in Africa and in the eastern countries which continued to use the device for discharging the gun.

Flint is very plentiful in this valley but it is not in demand. Our flint quarries or flint pits have not been worked for several hundred years.

The flint that is found here is a very superior quality and is found in conjunction with limestone. The nodules have the elegant local name of nigger-heads. The geologists do not agree as to the way that flint is formed and that gives to us that follow the loose trade of writing a chance to get in some fine work in the way of conjecture. I think it is the same process that forms the fossil. Let us deduce a few things. Focile is the French for flint. When the flintlock was adopted in France they called the arm a fusil and that became English language meaning a gun. And by the same easy deduction our other word fossil. A fossil is formed by animal or vegetable matter decaying and leaving in the mud a cavity mold. The mud hardens into rock and the cavity remains. Then through the pores of the stone the hardest and most minute particles of silicon work their way and fill the cavity and form the fossil and this stone so formed is the hardest kind of stone.

Limestone was formed under the sea, a comparatively soft and porous stone. Cavities were left and these fill with fine particles of silicon, or call it sand for short, for silicon next to oxygen is the most plentiful constituent in the earth's crust.

But us scientific boys are hard to follow, but if you have come this far, please bear with me for a few more minutes, and then take your little hammer and begin to knock on the nearest nigger-head to your house.

This limestone as it forms develops cavities. In this section they seem to have ranged generally in size from that large enough to contain a cocoanut to that of a hen's egg. That is the size of the best quality of flint. Those very large nigger-heads are apt to have streaks through them.

These cavities being left in the limestone, and nature having millions of years to do it in, and abhoring a vacuum, proceeded to fill it up with filtered sand. It can well be seen that those particles that made their way through many feet of limestone, those resolute atoms, would form a stone of hardness next to that of the diamond.

Now take the next process. Limestone erodes and mingles with the dust. Thus limestone soils are the most fertile. The soil is formed. Many feet deep in places. Rich garden spots in limestone regions. But the flint would not yield to the dissolving process. It would last millions of years after the limestone was gone. But in the rich soil these nodules would lie like raisins in a loaf of bread or even form a layer at a certain depth as if the raisins had sunk to the bottom. And the primitive

man like the American Indian to whom gold was nothing, would seize a good big nodule with all the joy of a California placer miner finding a nugget of gold.

How men change! The farmer quarrying lime for his kiln will toss into the discard the precious flint and use the softer limestone.

The other day a party of us went to the flint pits and observed the work of the Indians and the work of the palefaces in the same field. Around the recent working were found large numbers of the pear-shaped nodules. They were covered with a dirt-colored husk, but under this husk was a solid mass of black flint that flaked off under the hammer.

There is something peculiar about the fire in flint. It is the home of the fire. The spark that is produced has real fuel qualities. It is fire itself and lasts a perceptible length of time, not a glow but a burning fire.

When the nugget is first flaked off it is of a very dark color, has a certain amount of moisture and is easier worked than after it has been exposed to the air.

This flaking process is a work that the ancients were skilled in and it meant arms, and tools, and weapons to them. One day when I was experimenting with the freshly opened mass of flint, I took a bone stylus formed from the handle of a toothbrush and shaped out an arrowhead in a few minutes. It was not much of an arrowhead, but if it is ever picked up from the soil it will pass for one for it has the serrated edge from the conchoidal fractures occasioned by the pressure. But I have a more wonderful thing to tell. The flint flaked, and split, and fractured into all shapes and sizes, and I picked up a bit about as big as a silver dollar, nearly square, on one edge, thick as the back of a knife blade and on the opposite edge as thin as the cutting edge of a knife blade.

I said to Parson Cleveland, who was researching with me: "I believe I can shave with this piece!" And so said, so done. I shaved a place on my wrist with a good deal of success. It did not pull but cut the hairs very cleanly and nicely. It can be said that it shaved better than a knife and not so good as a razor. If you do not believe me, ask the parson, or better still, try it yourself.

Then I got the vision of what it meant to the primitive man to have flint. It must have been the highest form of wealth. In the Appalachian Mountains, it would be flint. In the Rocky Mountains, obsidian, volcanic glass. In other parts of the country, perhaps, it was jasper, hornstone, agate, bloodstone, or onyx, but wherever it was used it was one of the chalcedonic group to which flint belongs. But hold on, cut out obsidian from the chalcedony, for obsidian is formed by heat like modern glass.

To the Indian, gold was trash. It was too soft. He had no use for it. He had no iron. Though strange to say the eastern Indians had found out that iron pyrites and flint would make fire, and they used in some places what was the equivalent to flint and steel and tinder box.

To get edged tools that could be used as weapons, as knives, and as augers, it was necessary to get flint, and if you lived far away from the limestone ledges, then expeditions had to be made to go after flint,

or it would have to come to the tribe in the course of trade. The Indians down about the mouth of the James made beads out of sea shells, and this was wampum or money. With it they could trade for flaked flint from the limestone country at the head of the river. And in Crabbottom, at the head of the James River and the head of the Potomac River (and they both head on the same farm) are extensive flint pits from which many a ton of flint has been carried away.

Indians did not wear beards as a rule. They were not afflicted with hair on the face to the extent of the palefaces, and to see an Indian with whiskers was as rare as a day in June. But at the same time without the flint cutting edge the Indians would have presented a hairy appearance. They also shaved the skull, leaving the scalp lock for the benefit of anybody that would take it. And every Indian carried a knife. If he did not have a knife. how could he dress a deer, or do any of the many things about the camp requiring this universal tool? He might bite off the scalp lock as was sometimes done when the warrior was entitled to a scalp and had mislaid or lost his knife. We all find these knives constantly lying around on the fresh plowed field and call them spearheads. All bosh! Who would be caught carrying a spear through the thick brush in this country? Those are knives. And sometimes those knives were worked with such art that they were worth as much in the Indian nations as the fine diamonds are in our nation, and with a great deal more reason. I have seen these knives in the great collections like the Smithsonian that show like fine jewels, and one can well believe that they constituted wealth to the savage possessor.

The gimlet was a common instrument from flint. The gimlets are picked up constantly. The handles in all cases were wood attached to the flint blades by rawhide put on wet and which bound it like iron when it had dried.

The Indians were no mean surgeons, and there are many instances of trephining brought to light by the finding of skulls that have been preserved. In the days of the war club one of the dangers of life was a broken head, and if a gent got a blow on the head that dinged it in, he suffered from pressure on the brain, and he lay unconscious and at the door of death unless the pressure could be relieved. Then came the medicine man and with a sharp bit of flint he uncovered the skull. Then with another bit of flint, he cut through the skull and made a circle and lifted out a bit of the skull about as big as a half-dollar, and cleansed the wound, and sewed the scalp together, and the patient woke up and got well. If I remember the treatise right, there was one skull found in South America which showed that at three different periods in life the patient had been trephined for head injuries. It was apparent that he had continued to fight and get knocked on the head and to undergo operations. As the bone grows and has a tendency to close, it was apparent that the three injuries were the result of three battles separated by years, as shown by the growth of bone.

Catlin says that the Indians used a bone punch to shape the flints and other historians agree that bone was used for the shaping of arrowheads and knives and other manufactured articles. Historians seem to agree, too, that the mountain Indians living in a region where flint

abounded, manufactured large quantities of flint weapons and tools and traded them to the Indians on the seacoast for wampum and shell.

By far the most common form is the arrowhead. It was in constant use and most easily lost. And as the color of the chalcedony varies in the different parts of the country it is interesting to note in finding these arrowheads what part of the country they had been carried from by the human being who last used them.

I have made two visits to the flint quarries or flint pits on Stamping Creek, near Mill Point. These workings are in sight of the State highway known as the Seneca Trail on Tom Beard's land and about a half a mile back of his residence, in a fine blue grass pasture. There must be several hundred of the pits. I tried to count them but I lost my notch stick pretty soon, and wherever I went I found a new set of them.

The most remarkable is that part of the range that has been called the Rich Garden for the past hundred or so years. It is pasture land now, but Uncle William Beard farmed it for a number of years. It is a depression in the hills and a little stream sinks out of sight in the lowest part of it. Though the land has been plowed many times the pits are plain to be seen. At first sight it looks like a place that had been a village where houses had been set close together, walls touching, and under each house there had been a cellar. This little hollow in the hills owes its great fertility to the disintegration of the limestone, and there can be little doubt but that a large number of boulders, or flint nodules were deposited there and that the Indians worked the land to the depth of some ten to twenty feet to get the deposit of flint.

Near by are piles of round river sandstone or hammer stones and the books say that near these flint quarries these hammer stones or nutcrackers are invariably found. M. D. Dunlap used to live on Stamping Creek and he used to tell us that these hammer stones were to be found in great quantities there.

Here was Pocahontas County's oldest industry. Here the red men came from the far countries with their spades made from the antlers of deer, elk, and moose, and staked their claims and worked them and carried back to the flint workers the precious nodules secured by the expedition.

One who knows the geological formation of the State of West Virginia would read the sign as follows. The tidewater Indians would obtain their supply of flint from the quarries in the limestone country east of the Allegheny range, such as are to be found in Crab Bottom. It is not likely that they would seek their treasures as far west as the Big Lime of the Greenbrier Valley though freight tariffs and differentials in the shape of wars and treaties might throw the trade to the Greenbrier Valley instead of to the Valley of Virginia.

It is more likely that the northwest Indians from the counties as far as Ohio and Marshall would find it convenient to send their young men in the country of the Big Lime to get flint.

This seems remarkable that Indians would travel some two hundred miles for flint when they were within two thousand feet of the Big Lime at home, but this is explained that it was two thousand feet straight down in the ground and that they had to follow the streams on the sur-

face of the earth until they found a place where it was within digging distance.

Let us go back to the scientific section again. Indians had no iron. They had a little copper in some distant parts of the country. None here. Some think that they knew how to temper copper until it was like steel. I do not think so. It does not lend itself to that. If it did it would not be copper.

For cutting tools, and general use, they depended upon flint. If they had had glass, it would have supplanted flint to some extent, but they did not have that. So they had to have flint. At the same time that they used flint for the every day wants of the farm, and house, and the weapons, they had another set of tools used, referred to as axes. These were used for flaking the flint in the first instance and reducing the nodules to many fragments.

We have a number of these axes or celts. They are made out of greenstone or diorite, an igneous rock formed by great heat. Volcanic origin. The edge was formed by grinding and the stuff is hard. They are generally called tomahawks, and that is an abused work like spearhead. Tomahawks were war clubs and nearly always made out of wood. Something after the order of a croquet mallet. The axes were used to reduce the flint to fragments.

The importance to the Indian nations of a flint supply can be gathered from an account of a meeting of the common council of the Powhatan Confederacy in the year 1609.

There were present chiefs from the thirty tribes ruled over by Powhatan, principal chief, and King of Virginia by appointment of his royal highness, James I, of England. My grandfather Powhatan was presiding, wearing his crown of good English gold, but I am not so sure that he had any pants on. Probably not. The question of the army and navy bill was being considered and it appeared from the report of the monitor of the flint warehouses that the supply of flint was running low, the main reason being that the Delaware nation who controlled the Crab Bottom flint pits had refused to accept the legal ration of three feet of wampum for one back load of flint, and were demanding four feet of wampum. No flint had been delivered for some months and the customary expeditions had not been set out because of the movement to put up the price of a prime necessity.

Thereupon the gentleman for Pamunkey arose and said that he desired to offer a resolution, that whereas, the Erie nation produced a high quality of flint from their pits in the Little Levels, and that by going by the southern route it was no farther than the Crab Bottom pits, and whereas unlimited loads of flint were offered at the legal rate, be it resolved that the Delawares be told to go to thunder, and hereafter that flint of standard weight and fineness be procured from the Eries, in the Little Levels. Carried with a whoop.

To see the flint pit of Pocahontas, get permission from Tom Beard to tread down his grass, go into the Stamping Creek gateway road, circle the high grassy knoll and there you are. It is a beautiful place, and the workings are well defined and easily identified.

CHAPTER V

Marlins Bottom ancient name for Marlinton. Before the railroad was built.

In 1751, Gen. Andrew Lewis came to Marlins Bottom and found Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell abiding here without families. One had the cabin and the other had a hollow sycamore tree. They were more comfortable apart. During the long hard winter they had tired of the close association and had separated. Lewis came here on the first day of April. He and others with him were working out a scheme to get a foothold in the Greenbrier Valley, on the Indian reservation. The choice places on the Shenandoah, the James and the Potomac rivers had been taken up. Old Virginia was getting crowded. It was an ancient and honorable colony looking back proudly upon its record of progress for one hundred and forty-three years. The white man when it comes to owning land has a modest desire only to own the land adjoining his'n. That is all he wants, and what he wants he takes, and justifies himself after the event. The people east of the Great Divide, especially those who attended court at Staunton, knew about the rich lands west of the mountain. They hunted in the forbidden lands. Men wanted for legal offenses found safe refuge beyond the border. And the general spirit of unrest and expansion forced them over the crest of the mountains.

When land was so plentiful in the old days, the custom was established of allowing the settler to take public lands by the acre and to allow him to lay it off in any shape he desired, and the desired location. The Virginia surveys present crazy quilt effect, and even today there are vacant lands that have never been taken, and they are called Waste and Unappropriated.

That word appropriated is a pretty good word for the plan of acquiring land on the western waters. At Marlins Bottom there were six or seven hundred acres of level land formed by the Greenbrier River and the streams that enter the river at this point. Andrew Lewis had the first go at it. Jacob Marlin and Stephen Sewell belonged to the Daniel Boone type that did not bother to take title to the land they lived upon.

So Andrew Lewis took first choice and he surveyed a boundary containing 480 acres, and went away and left it to ripen into a grant. This survey was respected and the settlers that stole silently into the pleasant valley made their homesteads on Stony Creek and the waters of Price Run, just outside of the 480 Lewis Survey, but it is on the Lewis Survey that most of the thriving town of Marlinton is built, on the oldest and best title in West Virginia, as the saying is.

Gen. Andrew Lewis set his compass on top of the leading ridge that runs down from the point just back of the courthouse towards Pine Crest. At one place this ridge gets so low that Knapps Creek laps the top of it in its highest flood stage but has not quite broken across it. From that point he ran towards Huntersville to take in a fine terrace known as the Hamilton field and then a short line of 22 poles towards

Marlin Run. Then a line of 112 poles, about a third of a mile, crossing Marlin Run to the two oaks at the point of the hill, one still standing, widely known as King George's Oak, the Charter Oak, Member of American Hall of Fame for Trees, and the Corner Tree and so forth. Then he went north on the side of the hill about five rods above the edge of the bottom, to a point up towards the coal tipple, on the upper end of the tannery holdings, or as we called it when I was a boy, the Ingen Patch. Then he crossed to the west bank of Greenbrier River with a line 40 rods long. Then with the river to the mouth of Stony Creek 136 rods. Then to the west to the foot of the hill just about where the Warwick road leaves the turnpike, then with the foot of the mountain turning back in a southerly direction to the river at the island, and then with the river by the county bridge, the mouth of Knapps Creek to a point at the lower end of the McLaughlin or McClintic bottom, the corner of the town of Marlinton, and then across the end of the bottom to the foothill at the C. & O. Railway, and then a straight line through the low place in the ridge to the beginning point.

Lewis and others had a plan to colonize this valley under the name of the Greenbrier Company and that partly succeeded. But the king got suspicious of a description of land that lay north and west of the Cowpasture River. According to his view it should have been limited to the Allegheny for its western boundary. In the meantime a lot of us came in here the next four years and stirred up trouble with the Indians and started the French and Indian war. After they had defeated Braddock, the Indians raided this community at Marlins Bottom and killed and captured eighteen persons. That was August 12, 1755. Lewis had been here in a kind of a fort called Fort Greenbrier just before and after the date of Braddock's defeat, but he had taken some Indian prisoners at this place and marched them to Fort Dinwiddie on the eastern side of the Allegheny.

The king fought all efforts to settle the western waters for thirty years. And the Indians raided, and fought, and slew and tortured the palefaces without cessation, but they could not keep back the constant and increasing tide of white men who broke across the barrier, as Roosevelt describes with so much detail in his "Winning of the West."

Lewis made at least four military campaigns in that time on the western waters. Braddock's war, the Sandy Creek Voyage, the capture of Fort Duquesne, and Dunmore's war.

Finally four years after Virginia had become an independent state, and called herself the Commonwealth of Virginia, Lewis got his deed. Thomas Jefferson, Governor, reciting that Lewis had made composition with the commonwealth by the paying of two pounds and two shillings, he was given a grant or deed for 480 acres of land at the mouth of Ewings Creek by virture of a survey made on the 11th day of October, 1751. That was on the 2nd day of June, 1780, and students of history will observe that the Revolution had been about won by that time and that American land hungry people were eating a little further back on the hog. Thousands of these surveys and settlements that the king had refused to grant, were perfected in a wholesale way by Thomas Jefferson as governor. And right there and then he got the idea which

he afterwards carried into effect as President of the United States of selling all public lands by squares and sections, and not according to the irregular sides occasioned by the idiosyncrasies of the land-looker.

Andrew Lewis was a general in the Revolution. He was much honored and respected. A tall commanding figure of a man. As the Indian chief said he shook the ground when he walked. He departed this life in 1782, leaving a will by which he devised a great many tracts of land to his children.

The 480 acres on both sides of Greenbrier River at the mouth of Ewings Creek he willed to his son, John Lewis.

John Lewis died the next year, 1783, leaving the 480 acres to four of his children: Andrew, Charles, Samuel, and Eliza. Eliza conveys her interest to Samuel.

Samuel, Andrew, and Charles Lewis sign a title bond to Jacob Warwick, my great, great grandfather. He assigns the title bond to my great grandfather William Poage, junior.

William Poage had in addition to this tract, adjacent land sufficient to make up something like two thousand acres and he cleared and established a large farm at this place. He was one of the charter members of the court that formed Pocahontas County and was sheriff of the county. He was a very large, heavy, fat man, a jovial disposition, and very popular. His father was William Poage, senior, who lived in the Levels and who survived his son. His father was John Poage of Augusta who was a member of the first legislature of Virginia, after the date of the Declaration of Independence, and his father was Robert Poage, the immigrant, who could claim to belong to the aristocracy of Augusta County, by reason of having paid his passage money in advance.

William Poage, Senior, was in Dunmore's war and in the war of the Revolution. William Poage, Junior, was a major of the war of 1812. In 1827, there was a celebration at his plantation and there was a kind of a banquet. Anyway, there was a good deal of drinking. One of the party had a great idea to propose the toast to Major Poage congratulating him that it was his forty-fifth birthday, and that from that time forth he would not be liable to be called upon for military service. This was drunk with great zest and Major Poage got up from the table and walked toward the barn. He stepped on a corncob which caused him to fall heavily and he so injured himself by the fall that he died.

His first wife was Nancy, one of the daughters of Jacob Warwick. From this marriage there were four daughters and one son. Rachel married Josiah Beard. Sally married Alexander McChesney. Mary married first Robert Beale and afterwards H. M. Moffett. Margaret married James A. Price. The son, Col. Woods Poage, married Julia Callison. My great grandmother Nancy married for her first husband, Thomas Gatewood, and they lived at Marlins Bottom. One son, Andrew Gatewood, was born. He got the Glade Hill farm at Dunmore for his share at Marlins Bottom. His wife was Sally Moffett. Their daughter, Hannah, was John W. Warwick's first wife. Their only child was Mrs. Sally Ligon.

William Poage, Junior, after the death of his first wife married for his second wife, Polly Blair, who survived him as a young widow, with-

out children. For her second husband she married Big-foot Wallace, one of the heroic figures in the history of Texas, a contemporary of Sam Houston, the president of that republic, and one of the founders of that State.

William Poage, Junior, had a number of slaves, one of them was the late Wesley Brown, who departed this life some years ago aged near a hundred. The Poages imported an iron cook stove and set it up as an improvement on the open hearth process. A number of neighbors had come in to see how the invention worked. Wes, the slave boy, had gathered a lot of buckeyes and put them in the stove. When the stove was well fired up it exploded with a great noise and was a total wreck. Wes said that he took to the water birch coverts along the river and hid himself away all day.

Major Poage made a will leaving the Marlins Bottom lands undivided, one-half to Woods Poage and one-half to Margaret D. Price, both infants. Soon after their inheritance came into effect, Josiah Beard as next friend instituted a suit to enforce the title bond and possession and the papers were drafted by an excellent lawyer by the name of Reynolds. The court decreed a deed and William Carey executed it. Then a short time after that the land was divided between my grandmother Price and Woods Poage, my grandmother getting all the lands west of the river and all the land north of Main Street as now located and twenty acres south of that street. The road used to run through a lane across the bottom to a ford in the river at the mouth of Price Run, and the present location is due to the bridge that was built in 1851 at the end of Main Street.

The next move in the title was that Woods Poage sold to my grandfather, James A. Price, his half of the lands, and this gave the Prices 2,211 acres holding in and around Marlins Bottom. My grandmother would never part with an acre of her land and in that way she maintained her position as a woman of property all her life, and showed her wisdom. She had a theory about land that has been remembered to this day, and that is that there was not an acre of worthless land—that every acre was valuable for some purpose or other. My grandfather disposed of his Marlins Bottom tract, the Woods Poage farm, to Dr. George B. Moffett, a well beloved county physician. Dr. Moffett had married Margaret Elizabeth Beale, the daughter of Mary Vance Poage by her first marriage. Dr. Moffett had lived at Huntersville; then at Marlins Bottom; then at Hillsboro. His last years were spent at Parkersburg.

It was at Marlins Bottom that James A. Moffett, son of Dr. Moffett was born. James A. Moffett in after years became the president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, and was president of that company at the time it had its famous hearing before Judge Landis, when he imposed a fine of twenty-nine million dollars. This decision was reversed by the Supreme Court of the United States, but the Standard had to fee some lawyers of renown and I have heard that the compensation was considerable. There is not a shadow of a doubt that James A. Moffett was born here at Marlinton. He said so himself and I have stood with him on the site of the ancient house on lower Camden Avenue. And

my father had a distinct recollection of the day that James A. Moffett was born, and remembered wading the river to see the new baby.

The only time that the Lewis title was ever questioned or attacked was in 1828, when Margaret Tharp laid a survey for a patent of 165 acres on Still House Run and Greenbrier River, at Stillwell. This took in the Joshua Kee bottom, and interlocked with the extreme southern end of the Lewis survey of 480 acres, involving a part of that bottom, some twenty or thirty acres, perhaps. Alex Lamb got his title or went into possession of it and my grandfather Price brought a suit in ejectment against him, under the quaint old rule of using fictitious names. The suit was styled Peter Fairface versus Jonathan Badtitle. Grandpa was Peter Fairface and Alex Lamb was Jonathan Badtitle. Lamb lived on the Jericho place afterwards with my grandfather so I suppose the suit did not destroy the friendship between them. Josias Shanklin, county surveyor of Greenbrier County, was sent to make the surveys, and he established the Lewis lines. There was very little variation of the needle for that survey was made so long before the date of the true meridian that one movement of the magnetic pole offset the contrary movement beginning in 1810, if you know what I mean. If not look it up, as I do not have time to stop and explain.

Shanklin was considerable of a surveyor. He constantly refers to Knapps Creek once called Ewings Creek. As a matter of fact he gets the name wrong after all, for it was changed from Ewings Creek to Knapps Creek in honor of a settler by the name of Napthalium Gregory and it should be Naps Creek. You might as well write Knapoleon.

The jury found for the plaintiff and the title of Lewis was confirmed. It has always been a matter of satisfaction to the people here that when they started in to build a fine city on the banks of the river and in the hollow of the hills, that they had the oldest and best title in the Mississippi Valley to offer to the investor.

Dr. Geo. B. Moffett in his turn sold the southern half of the survey and the surrounding tracts to Hugh McLaughlin, Esquire, and that is the way the McLaughlin family came here.

When the town site was proposed in 1891, as the last of the Virginia boom towns, the title was in Wm. H. McClintic, Wm. J. McLaughlin estate, A. M. McLaughlin, S. D. Price, Wm. T. Price, James H. Price and Levi Gay.

These were all farms. There was no commercial activity whatever. Huntersville was town to us. Edray and Buckeye were the nearest stores. We had a one-room school. In the eighties we formed a debating society to meet once a week. There is where the Rev. Dr. H. W. McLaughlin, one of the great orators of the South, made his first attempt at public speaking, and showed some signs of stage fright. Uncle Sam Price was the moving genius in the forum. We debated one night in the eighties: "Resolved that the county seat should be moved from Huntersville to Marlinton." It was a one-sided, unilateral discussion, no one taking the negative. At Uncle Sam's suggestion I sent the topic and the news of the meeting to the Pocahontas Times, then published at Huntersville. The proposition was treated with silent contempt, but as has been remarked so often, many a true word is spoken from the

chest. Within five years the voters of the county had moved the county seat from Huntersville to Marlinton, where the Prices and the McLaughlins had lived so long in the swamps that they had become webfooted according to a canard of that election.

In the beginning, and down to recent years, Marlins Bottom where the waters meet was a great place for game and fish. The contour of the country threw great numbers of deer into the runways here. Windblown sea gulls settled and all kinds of wild geese and ducks. Bear and panthers have been seen here in the memory of Henry Cleek, who is visting back from Florida. He was kind of raised at the old Price place.

He went one morning to feed the horses early, and his attention was attracted to the baying of hounds. Grabbing a mountain rifle, he went to the river and found in the river near the end of Twelfth Street, a big buck deer bayed. He shot it in the head and knocked it down. Putting down his rifle he waded in and was about to bleed it, when the buck came to life, and attacked him. The boy was able to fight his way to the bank where he was treed in a clump of water birches opposite F. R. Hunter's and C. J. Richardson's residences. And the buck walked about those trees for more than an hour with fire in his eyes, until old man James Henry Price came silently along the rail fence and shot the buck and killed it.

It was not by accident that Marlinton became the metropolis of the Tenth Senatorial District. There are only two low gaps in the great Allegheny, one the Rider Gap, and the other the Frost Gap, and both of them lead into the Narrows, as the Northwest Passage just east of Huntersville was called by General Andrew Lewis. And all the waters from these gaps lead to the Greenbrier River, the first large stream to be reached after crossing the divide.

There is a tradition, which is as worthy of belief as any of the traditions, concerning the Knights of the Golden Horseshoe, and that is that this is the farthest west reached by Governor Alexander Spotswood, in his expedition west in the year 1716. The trophy that he gave to every member of that expedition bore this inscription: Sic juvat transcendere montes. (This he swears to cross the mountains.) I think he actually crossed the mountains, and not the Blue Ridge only.

CHAPTER VI

One of the Able McLaughlins from the Country of the Seneca Trail.

One fine day I returned from a tour in West Virginia, having addressed eighteen county teacher's institutes from the pawpaw to the pine. I came home a physical wreck caused, as I verily believe, by my efforts to keep up the heads and the eyes open of thousands and thousands of teachers, with my naked and perspiring soul. Mentally speaking it is a good deal like driving a swarm of bees across the plains and never losing a bee.

I felt too sick to prepare an article, but in a past winter's day I had

prepared a sketch of "An Able McLaughlin" for the West Virginia Review which I intended to submit to mine own people through the Pocahontas Times:

Some years ago I was in New York just after the book of the year, "The Able McLaughlins" came out. We Pocahontas County people seized it sooner perhaps than the average reader because it described our clan of that name so well. In the big city in the marble halls one day I was in society up to the saddle girth and acting as pretty as I knew how. I was introduced to a beautiful lady, a Miss McLaughlin. "Ah," I said, archly waving my little finger, "One of the Able McLaughlins?" "No," replied the lady, "Adam McLaughlins." "Ho," I said, "From the Cow Pasture country!" And it was even so. The world is a small place, ain't it? Way up there above the Mason and Dixon, I met a girl from home. Adam McLaughlin and I were boys together.

This assignment is about another Able McLaughlin, one of the big preachers of the country, Rev. H. W. McLaughlin, D. D., Superintendent of the Country Life Department of the Presbyterian Church, recently established by the General Assembly.

Dr. McLaughlin was born at Marlins Bottom, now Marlinton, in the year 1869. He was the oldest child of A. M. McLaughlin and Mary Price McLaughlin. He received some desultory instruction in the free schools. There was a one-room schoolhouse and a four months' school term. He got some inkling of the classics from his uncle, Rev. Dr. Wm. T. Price, who lived on the adjoining farm. When he was nineteen years old he was inducted into college life at Hampden-Sydney College, where he speedily developed into a brilliant student and graduated as an honor man in 1893. Having been chosen for the ministry, he followed his college course with the customary three years at the Union Theological Seminary.

His first work was in Fayette County, West Virginia. He was then pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Hampton, Virginia, during the Spanish-American War. Here he worked with Dr. Calvin Dewitt among the sick and wounded soldiers at Old Point Comfort, which marked a practical beginning of Red Cross work among soldiers. He then became pastor of Liberty and Baxter Churches in Pocahontas County, West Virginia. In 1902, he was abroad making a tour of the Holy Land, the Mediterranean countries, and England. Then he became pastor of the Stuart Robinson Memorial Church in Louisville, Kentucky, where he remained for six and a half year. While here he became associated with Alice Hegan Rice, author of "Mrs. Wiggs of the Cabbage Patch," in carrying on the philanthropic work of the Cabbage Patch Settlement House at Louisville.

He then became pastor of the New Providence Presbyterian Church of Rockbridge County, Virginia, and served as such until the year 1925, when he became the head of one of the departments of the General Assembly. The New Providence Church is a famous institution in the annals of the Scotch-Irish in America. It is the largest Presbyterian Church in the open country in Virginia. It was organized in 1746. It is the principal source of the educational impulse which has resulted in that great institution of learning, Washington and Lee University.

Dr. McLaughlin was married August 31, 1897, to Miss Nellie Swann Brown, seventh daughter of Rev. J. C. Brown, of Malden, West Virginia, and granddaughter of Rev. James M. Brown, once pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Charleston, West Virginia, and a great granddaughter of Rev. Samuel Brown and Mary Moore, the Captive of Abb's Valley. To this union were born nine children, all of whom take to learning as ducks do to the water, who are ornaments to the various institutions of higher education where they have been students. Rev. Samuel Brown was in his life time for a long period pastor of the New Providence Church.

I have got tired writing these statistics and with your permission I am going to wander around for awhile. I would like to bring up the question of how much luck has to do with the lives of successful men. In this case we are discussing a man who picked out for himself the best of fathers and the best of mothers, the best of wives, and the best children. How could it be otherwise, that everything that he did should prosper? But a discussion of that sort of force leads into ways that we know not, and we will not dwell on it. One thing is certain, that something must have been done in his connection that pleased the Lord, for this cousin of mine has been granted a full and satisfactory life and he has not reached the zenith of it.

Great men come from the mountains, and it looks sometimes like it was absolutely necessary for the germ of greatness to find fertile soil, that the subject must be placed in a one-room school in the country.

Let me quote from an article by Dr. McLaughlin, in the "The Biblical Review":

"On the eighth of June as I was passing through Charlottesville, the university town of Virginia, I met my friend the county agent. He introduced me to the teacher of the Men's Bible Class of the leading Baptist Church, who said: 'Yesterday I had an interesting experience. I had seventy-four men present and took a census to find out from whence they had come. Sixty-nine of the seventy-four had been born in the country'."

Forty years ago the McLaughlins lived on one side of Greenbrier River and their land came down to the river on the east side. The farm we lived on, that is the family of Rev. Dr. William T. Price, my father, came down to the other side. The houses were about a mile apart across the bottoms, and when the river got very high the waters extended from one house to the other. The generation before, Henry's father, Andrew M. McLaughlin, had married Mary Price, my aunt, the result of a boy and girl courtship, lasting during the Civil War, when our community seemed to be continually on the firing line. The Greenbrier bridge at this place seemed to be the local Mason and Dixon line within the county.

Andy McLaughlin, when I first remember, was the prosperous farmer of the county. He was a powerful man and a great manager of men. I worked for him a lot myself and I remember his faculty of getting the greatest amount of work out of his men and making them like it. At that time the community of Marlinton did not have even a store. It was forty-six miles from the railroad. The streams were pure and the boundless continuities of shade covered the land. We used to say that

Pocahontas County was the pearl of the Alleghenies, where the men were all true, the women were beautiful, and the fishing was the finest in the world. As a fact we did not know our luck. We hankered after railroads and cities and towns and thought we were shut in. We did not realize that there was a lot of sin and misery shut out.

There were three of us boys about the same age. My brother who is now Dr. J. W. Price, Henry McLaughlin and myself. We were workers in the fields and made a pass at doing all kinds of work. Henry excelled in caring for sheep and he was lucky with them, and any man that can bring sheep to fruition has untold wealth in that quality. We three boys turned our thoughts to matters of public importance. I know that we did not consider ourselves young or immature. We had access to books and periodicals, and we passed on matters that occurred throughout the world with a good deal more thoroughness than any of us do now. We come from a reading stock of people and it was not remarkable that reading being the only connection that we had with the rest of the world that we were readers, and that is why we had the world at our feet.

I think it must have been an unusual one-room school that we all attended, for I counted up the score the other day and out of twenty-eight children, twelve of us had broken into the professions.

The imagery of the Bible likens the work of the pastor with that of the shepherd and those words are interchangeable in the English, German and romance languages. Henry McLaughlin who, as a young boy, knew everyone of three or four hundred sheep by their faces, has never gotten far away from the care of live stock. He owns the Maxwelton farm, out of Lewisburg, and is known all over the world as a breeder of polled shorthorns and Hampshire sheep. He is equally at home in the pulpit and in the bull-pen. He sits with the righteous and the just in the highest church courts and chancelleries. Makes a quick change and appears at the Chicago live stock occasions and talks the language of the breeders.

The McLaughlin home was a big rambling farmhouse by the road. It had been built in three parts, the additions coming as required and there was a lot of porch room. It was a great stopping place for travelers passing on the long roads in the mountains. They would make it suit to stop over night there. There was plenty of room. The barns and stables were commodious. And the long dining table was full every meal. Not the least of our resources in those days was the fine pack of deer and fox hounds. The splendid fishing. By every field there was clear water swarming with fish easier to take than the domesticated animals of the farms. It was an ideal life. Books counted for more than in town. My Aunt Mary McLaughlin, Henry's mother, was one of the most diligent housewives that I ever knew, but she was one of the most delightful readers. She always managed to lose herself each day in a book for an hour or two's surcease from the cares of life, and float away for a brief season to the islands of the blest. Such mothers inspire their children. I belong to the school of thought that holds that we owe our temporal and spiritual salvation to our mothers.

One of the faults I find with the modern system of intensive education is that it does not encourage reading. As I recalled our boyhood

there had to be rules against reading all night, the exception being a concession when the child had the tooth-ache. This orgy of reading was guarded against by limiting the candle power. Sometimes we could beat the rule by demanding that we be allowed two candles to improve the illumination, and then burning only one at a time.

The two families were almost the same as one. One thing I remember with a great deal of gratitude was that I could always depend upon my Uncle Andy's for a square meal, the picking being somewhat meager in the minister's family. Another thing it was the point of contact with the world, and the only one I had. Ministers, judges, statesmen, lawyers, and every class and condition of people who passed through the county were to be seen and heard at that hospitable mountain home.

A. M. McLaughlin was a ruling elder in the Presbyterian Church for some forty years and he made a teaching elder of his son. He bred back through several generations to the highlands of Scotland. He was a Scottish chieftain, and he talked like a Highlander as recorded in the Waverly novels.

As I remember it, the county did not approve of Henry McLaughlin entering the profession. When he went to college at Hampden Sidney, it was considered that a very fine live-stock artist was being sacrificed to the cause of higher education.

It is a matter of congratulation that he has shown the wisdom of the move by becoming a power in the Southern Presbyterian Church.

After he had been at college for a couple of years there came a time when things broke loose at his home. It was in the days of the Virginia booms which were exemplified recently in Florida. Though far removed from the railway, it occurred to some optimistic West Virginians that Marlinton was a very good place for the Virginia fever in real estate to cross the crest of the Allegheny, and the McLaughlin farm was sold for a town site. The great engineer, Mr. Venable, of Charleston, came and laid off the town of Marlinton, and in the excitement the county seat was moved from Huntersville to the new town, and then the bottom fell out and we had to wait ten years for the boom to get under way.

In 1890, the McLaughlins emigrated to Greenbrier County, purchasing the great blue grass farm at the cliffs at the place now called Maxwelton, the place that Dr. McLaughlin owns as his stake in West Virginia. And there the McLaughlins set up another home and center of hospitality. And naturally a church sprang up there, and there the old chieftain and his wife are buried. Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them. The chieftain chose for his epitaph one line: "A ruling elder of the Presbyterian Church."

Maxwelton braes are bonny, and the name is a compliment to a beautiful lady, Dr. McLaughlin's sister Annie, Mrs. J. D. Arbuckle, of Greenbrier County.

The home place fell to Dr. McLaughlin and it is Maxwelton stock farms, the head and front of the polled shorthorn breed, that makes it a well known name in such distant lands as the Argentine, or in South Africa.

Between a mixed descent of Scot and Welsh, Dr. McLaughlin has more

of the characteristics of the Scotch in appearance and in traits of character. A big Scotchman, and in the pulpit to the manner born. After he had been ordained a few years, he came back to the old homestead at Marlinton, and preached in the church, and he made a good impression on his boyhood friends, with the power and beauty of his sermon. We had heard about him, but that day we heard and approved his oratory. He belongs in the pulpit.

Another Scotch trait, is his attitude towards education. The Scot knows how to take care of his money until it comes to educating his children and then he will sell the last button from his coat, and with nine children to put through college, he has his work cut out for him. You heard this one about the Scot? He said that he could not smoke a pipe—when he used his own tobacco he packed it too loose, and when he smoked his friends' he packed it too tight.

Last summer, Dr. McLaughlin's oldest son, Rev. John Brown McLaughlin, a theological student, appeared here and preached in and about Marlinton during the vacation and the people received him gladly. It looked to some of us oldtimers like time had turned backward in its flight. He was the same big, powerful, broad-shouldered six-footer that his pa was when he went forth from Marlin's Bottom to work his way up the ladder of fame.

This is a whale of a biography. I have been thrown between the two standpoints of a genealogist and a historian and have not succeeded with either end of the subject. And then, too, we are not to call anyone blessed until he is dead, and at the age of fifty-six, Dr. McLaughlin is just coming into his estate. He is a powerful influence in the Southern Presbyterian Church, and the Southern Presbyterian Church at the present time is acting like the old guard of the solid south, that dies but never surrenders. Even our Methodist brethren, who used to stand like a stonewall for the lost cause have shown signs of relenting. As time goes on a good many of us unreconstructed grow less solid from the ears up.

My mind goes back to the days of the tallow candle, and the readers each with his tallow candle in one hand and the book in the other. And I introduce you to Preacher McLaughlin, the product of that school. And here is to his good health, and his family's good health, and may they all live long and prosper.

CHAPTER VII

Battles of Marlins Bottom and Huntersville.

There used to be a covered bridge at Marlinton across the Greenbrier River. It was built about 1851, and it was the sop to the Cerebus who was guarding the treasury when great turnpike schemes were being carried out in Richmond. This was one of the bridges that came through the Civil War. Armies marched back and forth over the bridge and it figured in battles and retreats, but as it happened, the critical

occasions did not occur in time of flood except once, and that was during Averell's raid, and then they kindled a fire that my grandma Price was able to scatter.

Before it was torn down, I went across it one morning and saw an old Confed examining the walls. It was my very good friend, James Schisler, of Greenbrier County. He said he was looking for the loophole that he had used during the war.

As near as I can figure it out there was but one time that they had a battle here at Marlinton, during the Civil War, though it was for months at a time a fortified camp. And I never understood the nature of the controversy at that time, and I am pretty sure that none of the local people here on either side ever understood it. All they knew was that there were soldiers stationed at the bridge and suddenly the bottom was full of blue coats and there was much firing and cavalry charging and an awful racket, and the Confederates retreated west and south, and the Yankees went away.

Dr. George B. Moffett was here that day. He was the father of the president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, the one that the umpire fined twenty-nine million dollars. That president said that the fine did not hurt so much as the attorneys' fees that the company had to pay.

Dr. Moffett withdrew that day. In telling about it afterwards he said: "Well, I thought I had a fairly fleet horse, but with all those bullets flying around me, it seemed like Gizzard could not run at all."

Col. Gratton Miller was here that day. He told us children about it forty-odd years ago. He said that he ran through the bridge and got so much dust in his lungs that he could not run and he dared not stop. "Why could you not stop?" "Because I had to run or get shot in the back." So it is to be presumed that he was moving rapidly.

But after so long a time I think I have been able to figure out what the fuss was about, and if you will bear with me as long as the tale unfolds, I will try to pass it on to you. That is the reason I would rather write than speak. In writing I am not interrupted and I do not suffer from the sight of weariness.

The day that the Yankees and Confederates sowed the bottom with minnie balls was January 3, 1862.

It will be remembered that the war broke out in 1861, and that for a time Pocahontas County was the objective of both armies. That is the glorious year in the history of this county. The strength of the militia just before the war was six hundred and fifty, and yet before June 10th, over five hundred had entered the Confederate army from Pocahontas County. Robert E. Lee spent something like two months here in the summer of 1861, between Huntersville and Linwood. His exact whereabouts during that time can be traced by the letters he wrote during his stay in this county.

There had been considerable fighting in Tygarts Valley as the Confederates fell back before McClellan and Rosecrans. The Federals dug in at Elkwater, and Lee fortified the passes through Valley Mountain and Middle Mountain. The Federals had fortified White Top of Cheat Mountain on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. Lee tried to get

Loring's army across the Cheat country and they got lost in the wilderness. If he had got that army in behind the Federals who were at Elkwater, it is to be presumed he would have attacked in the front.

It is pretty plain reading between the lines that Lee was worried about not having word from Loring about whether he had got across or not, and sent Maj. John A. Washington with a handful of men to reconnoiter and see if he saw a Confederate army marching up the river by some hook or crook. And Washington kept looking and looking in vain for such a force and got so near the fortifications in trying to discover the lost army that he was fired upon and killed.

Then Lee pulled up and left in the fall and the troops settled down for the winter. The Federals were at Beverly, and Huttonsville, White Top and Elkwater. The Confederates were at Bartow, Top of Allegheny, Monterey, Huntersville and Marlins Bottom. On the Marlins Bottom and Huttonsville Turnpike the Confederates had fallen back to this place and farther east. The Federals had been stopped in two severe battles on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, one fought at the fording of the East Fork of Greenbrier River, on October 31, 1861, and one at the Top of Allegheny on December 13, 1861. In addition to that there had been two skirmishes at Travelers Repose, at that same ford, one October 3, 1861, and one December 12, 1861. We had six battles in that one year in Pocahontas County. That is counting the battle of January 3, 1862.

At Huttonsville that winter the 25th Ohio was camped, and with them was Maj. George Webster of that regiment. General Milroy was in command of the forces at that time and he conceived a plan to let the young major have a chance to lead a small army into the Greenbrier Valley by the way of the Old Field Fork of Elk to Marlins Bottom, it having been about two weeks since he found the upper road across the Greenbrier Valley blocked at Top of Allegheny.

Webster entered upon his campaign with enthusiasm and he executed his orders with neatness and dispatch. His little army was made up of 400 soldiers from his own regiment. They marched by the Elk Water fort and there he picked up 300 men from the Second West Virginia, and at Linwood he was joined by a little troop of 38 of Bracken's cavalry. He had loaded up his supply wagons and the army of 738 men moved south into the country of the rebel angels. He started from Huttonsville, December 31, 1861, at 1 p. m. The road follows the Tygarts Valley River to its head at Mingo, and from there it crosses over the Valley Mountain where it strikes the upper waters of the Dry Branch of Elk at the post office of Mace. The road descends a little along the foot of the great Cheat Mountain, whose southern end faces this little valley. The road then climbs again for part of a mile to the gap between Cheat Mountain and Middle Mountain. Then down the long slope by the camp that General Robert E. Lee had vacated some months before. Then down the Big Spring Branch of Elk to the Hugh Sharp place, then across a divide to the waters of Slaty Fork of Elk by L. D. Sharp's store, and then across another divide to the Old Field Fork of Elk, so called from an old Indian field near Mary's Chapel. I remember Dr. Lacy's dilemma when he came to change the name of this chapel, from Saint Mary's Chapel,

about the time it was dedicated in 1888 to Mary's Chapel. The original name did not appeal to the old ironsides.

The route lay up the Old Field Fork of Elk for seven or eight miles and when Webster's army reached the place that Crooked Fork of Elk turns to encircle the upper reaches of Gauley River, they found the timber barricade cut into the narrow defile the fall before when Lee's army withdrew from the waters of Elk to the waters of Greenbrier. This barricade was a formidable one, for the trees were all cut for more than a mile. I remember it very distinctly. Webster reached this blockade on the evening of January 2nd, and there were so many trees across the pike that he concluded it would be impossible for him to cut them out so that his wagons could continue to go forward without losing too much time. So he parked his wagons there and left a squadron of fifty men to guard them.

He found a path to the left, on J. C. Gay's side of the blockade and he climbed to the top of the mountain in that way, early on the morning of January 3rd.

When Webster got to the top of Elk Mountain on the Gay place he could look down on the valley of the Greenbrier like whatyoumaycallhim looked down on Italy from the Alps. He could see the tents of the winter camp of the company who had started to winter on the Ingen Patch, that part of the city limits now occupied by the Union Tanning Company. Another company (Louisiana) was camped down the river on the west side where the old Price place is. They had cut every tree on the plantation of any size except a walnut and a hickory that the children begged the colonel to spare.

Marlins Bottom was fortified against invasion from the north. The old pike came up a little hill and dropped down to the bridge head. On top of this hill was a cannon. A part of embankment can still be seen. On the east of the river on the bank was a trench for rifle fire extending the length of the Tannery Row of tenement houses, with another cannon styled where there is now a big oak where the road topped the bank from the Marlin ford. These fortifications commanded the turnpike at a distance of some four hundred yards and made the road extremely dangerous as a passway.

Webster marched his command down Elk Mountain through the loyal village of Edray, across the flats to Drennen's Ridge, and down that ridge into the rebel settlement of Marlins Bottom. At or about the mouth of Stony Creek, a mile above the bridge, he stopped long enough to send his squad of cavalry across the river at the Gay place, and they galloped down the east bank of the river and came out on the bottom land and to the Huntersville road, firing and acting outrageous, while Webster's infantry came down the west of the road. The cavalry cutting in behind the Confederates caused them to stampede and most of them made it across the bridge to the west side and they all fled south and west into the woods. This engagement while a very noisy one resulted in no loss by death or wounding on either side.

And it hardly halted the advance of the Federals. They crossed the bridge and advanced on Huntersville, six miles distant, driving before them some mounted Confederates. Huntersville was the county seat of

Pocahontas County, and was located about four miles from Camp Northwest. It had seen some big armies during the year 1861, and when Lee left everything in charge of Loring, the Confederates made Huntersville their headquarters for all their activities in this part of the county.

Webster had left Captain Johnson with fifty men to guard the wagons at the barricade. So now he left Captain Williams and fifty men to guard Greenbrier Bridge.

When Webster arrived at the ford of Knapps Creek at the place where J. H. Buzzard lives, he found the Confederate cavalry on the south side of the creek in a level bottom field with Knapps Creek on one side of them and their line extending up and over a hilly spur that jutted out into the field, the line crossing the turnpike. Webster sent a detachment up the mountain to turn the Confederate's right while the rest of his command marched upon their front and the firing became general on both sides. But the Confederates perceiving that the Federals on the north side of the creek were encircling them, fell back and formed a new line of battle across the pike and along Cummings Creek near the town. The pickets coming in from Marlins Bottom had reported the Federal force to be about five thousand men.

Webster crossed at the ford at J. H. Buzzard's and topped the little spur and finding that the Confederates were in battle line on Cummings Creek, he sent two companies to his right through the woods on the hillside, and the Bracken cavalry to swing far to the left towards the bank of the creek, and the rest of the troops advanced forward. After some firing the Confederates mounted their horses and retreated to the town, and as the Federal troops entered the town from the west side, the Confederates left by the east side.

The number of Confederates engaged at Huntersville was about four hundred regular cavalry, several hundred citizens of the county, recruited the day before, and two companies of infantry.

In the meantime, at Camp Allegheny, Gen. Edward Johnson was filled with apprehension. This was the Kentucky general. An old lady told me that his ears flapped when his horse trotted. General Johnson's scouts had reported the forward movement of the Federals as being 5,000 men, and Johnson figured out that they would circle around by way of Huntersville, Frost, and Crab Bottom, and detach him violently from his base, at Monterey.

The troops at Huntersville fell back to Monterey. The Federal loss was one man shot in the arm. The Confederate loss was one man killed and seven wounded. At Marlins Bottom all that they lost was their wind.

When Webster marched into Huntersville he found it deserted. Not a soul was living there. The courthouse and jail and stores, and houses were all empty. War had come too close to them, and the county seat and largest town of the county was abandoned by its population. It remained in this condition for most of the war, and the soldiers used the Presbyterian church for a camp, and the houses were abused. Windows were broken and the doors left swinging, and an old timer told me that this, the scene of much social life and gayety, became one of the dreariest sights that he had ever observed.

A civilian came to the Webster command and told him that the people had moved out and taken their belongings with them because the Confederate general had told them that if his army was beaten, the town would be burned.

When the town was captured January 3rd, large army supplies were found stored there. There were 350 barrels of flour, 150,000 pounds of beef, 30,000 pounds of salt, and large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon and clothing.

Not being able to move anything, fire was set to the stores and they were destroyed.

Then Webster turned and marched his men back to his wagons that night in the sleet and driving rain, having fought two engagements, and marched something like twenty-eight miles on foot. That was a big day's work. It took an hour and a half to drive the Confederates a mile, and he was in Huntersville two hours destroying rebel stores.

It is no wonder that the local people did not understand the movements on that day, for the Confederate commanders did not know what was happening to them. Webster's return march from Huntersville was what they had not counted on. They went on the basis that a big army was on the move, and looked for it to go almost any way but back. They figured on a march to the White Sulphur Springs, or on the Central Railroad at Millboro, or to Monterey.

But the little Federal army marching so jaunty with their young commander had no notion of penetrating farther into the strongholds of the Confederacy than any Union army had reached up to that time, and he had swept the country clean as he went along and extricated his army with much neatness and dispatch. The 4th and 5th of January, were spent in marching back from the barricade to Elkwater. On the night of the 5th they were in the fortifications at Elkwater, where they were royally entertained by the soldiers at that camp, and on the morning of the 6th they were in their old headquarters at Huttonsville. They had pulled out on a Tuesday and they got back the following Monday, and it was as fine a little campaign as ever a set of youngsters put over. Maj. George Webster, of the 25th Regiment, Ohio Volunteers, Commanding Huntersville Expedition, was there and back again, with all his men and horses intact, having carried fire and sword into a hostile country, and marched 102 miles in six days. And he threw a scare into the Confederates that made their lines quiver from Huntersville to Winchester, and from Camp Allegheny to Staunton. Scouts rode headlong in every direction carrying dispatches. They seemed to have agreed on the strength of the Federal army as being 5,000 men instead of the 738 that it actually was.

The same week of the Huntersville expedition, Sutton, the county seat of Braxton, had its awful time. In that town a Federal company was stationed under Captain Rowan. The town was attacked by 135 Confederates. The Federal company retreated to Weston, and the Confederates burned the town and took what commissary stores they found there. Colonel Crook with four companies went in pursuit of the Confederates (claimed to be irregular soldiers) and killed six, and dispersed them in the Glades. On the 30th, Colonel Anisansel organized an

expedition of two regiments and marched them to the Glades in Webster County and killed twenty-two and burned twenty houses. This was about the time that Webster was operating in Pocahontas.

Before Webster marched out of Huntersville that rainy day, he nailed the Stars and Stripes to the top of the courthouse and left them flying, with their bright colors against the sodden sky.

There was another skirmish at Marlins Bottom, April 19, 1864. Capt. J. W. Marshall's company of the 19th Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A., came upon a company of Federal soldiers, identity unknown, and chased them north towards Edray.

CHAPTER VIII

Battle of Duncan's Lane fought on Stony Creek near Marlinton. Important Services of State Troops to the Union.

Hearken unto the battle of Duncan's Lane. The story of that battle has never been printed before. It is ignored by all histories of the war. Until late years it was not a subject of frank and open discussion by the people of this county. Time cures all things. There are still living a number of men who participated in that fight, and I have talked with men on both sides recently and after so long a time this historic event, which had been so nebulous, came out clear and distinct and I will endeavor to state the case.

At the West Union schoolhouse at the foot of the mountain, on the road that leads to the Williams River country, in 1864, lived Henry Duncan, in a double log house on the headwaters of Stony Creek. The house was opposite the mouth of a draw or hollow leading off at right angles toward the south, and up that hollow lived William Beverage about a quarter of a mile distant. A pass-way was used up that hollow to reach the Griffin place, and the homes of people living on Days Mountain, and on over to the headwaters of Dry Run, a branch of Swago Creek. Part of the passway between the Duncan place and the Beverage place was fenced on both sides in 1864 as a lane. It was this lane that gave the name to the battle.

The State was formed in 1863, and in the early part of 1864 a regiment of state guards was formed at Buckhannon, and of this regiment Pocahontas County furnished one company, captained at times by Capt. Sam Young, a minister, and later by Capt. I. W. Allen. Captain Young preached at the sulphur spring on Stony Creek (Ellis Sharp's) on May 3, 1854, and made an appointment to preach there again in forty years after. A great concourse of people gathered there in 1894 to keep the appointment, but the captain was dead. Eleven survivors appeared at the meeting.

This regiment had its headquarters in 1864 at Beverly. These state guards were gallant soldiers and were exposed to all the perils and privations of the Civil War. It is not too much to say that they performed service attended by unusual dangers and hazards, and it is a matter of general regret that they were not recognized and rewarded by the Federal government after the war, for however home guards in uninvaded states were placed, those in West Virginia were real soldiers.

In 1864, the Union depended upon the result of the presidential election, as a peace party had set out to defeat the election of Lincoln, and if this had succeeded the erring sisters would have been allowed to go in peace, and the United States would have disintegrated.

The dauntless Averell and his mounted infantry, like a thorn in the flesh and a rankling fire to the Confederates, had conquered and subdued West Virginia for the Union. He was ignominously discharged in Septemper, 1864. The county of Pocahontas, in the fall of 1864, was controlled by the Confederacy. It was determined, however, by the West Virginia authorities to hold an election for president in this county, and arrangements were made to open the polls at Edray. And the Pocahontas County State Guards company was detailed to bring that election off. They marched on foot from Beverly to Edray, a distance of fifty-four miles, coming in by the way of Elk River, and arriving a day or two before election. It was recognized that it was a dangerous expedition, sending one company into Pocahontas County.

The company camped near the headwaters of Elk on the way in, and one of the soldiers, Washington Neff, obtained leave of absence to visit his wife who was stopping at William Gibson's. Here he was captured by a squad belonging to Captain J. C. Gay's company of Confederate scouts, and was taken as a prisoner to the headquarters of that company, at the farm of Samuel Gay just above the mouth of Stony Creek. That night in attempting to escape, Neff was shot and killed. The prisoner had laid out Private Bennett with a stone and had been shot as he fled near the ford in Stony Creek.

This word had reached the company at Edray. Capt. Sam Young was in command. Capt. I. W. Allen was there, too. Nearly every member of the company was a Pocahontas man. Already apprehensive of the danger of being in the heart of a Confederate county, the death of Neff must have impressed them with the dangers of their position. The polls were opened under the oaks standing in front of the William Sharp house, near the big spring. The soldiers all voted irrespective of age and a number of citizens of the vicinity, and the vote was solid for Abraham Lincoln for president.

Aaron Moore was chosen as the messenger to take the vote into the northwestern part of the State, where the existence of the government of West Virginia was recognized, and the company of soldiers prepared to act as his guard. William Hannah was one of the commissioners of election but he had the uniform of a soldier. It was decided not to attempt to return by the pike to Beverly, the road now called Seneca Trail. The return was to be made by crossing the river at Marlins Bottom, by Huntersville, and the Hill country, by Dunmore and Greenbank to the Staunton and Parkersburg pike at Travelers Repose and across Cheat

Mountain. The company marched four miles south to Marlinton and when they came in sight of the bridge they saw a Confederate soldier at the end of the bridge on horseback. This soldier saw the Union soldiers at the same time and whirled his horse and galloped back through the bridge. This was construed to mean that he was a picket and that he had gone to notify southern cavalry of the advance of the northern soldiers. Upon a council of war it was decided to take to the mountain and make a detour in the direction of Williams River in such a way that cavalry could not follow them. They realized that they were a small company of men in a country that was hostile to them, and that they might be killed by an ambushed force at any minute.

It turned out afterwards that the soldier at the bridge was not a sentinel, but was a deserter who was making his getaway to Buckhannon, where they saw him a short time after.

The little army turned up Price Run and from there climbed Bucks Mountain through the grass lands until they reached the fringe of trees near the top, and there they took some cold food from their haversacks and lay down to sleep without any fire whatever.

They were stirring before daylight and marched to the head of Dry Run and called at the house of Peter Beverage, a Union man, and there got something to eat, and then proceeded by the way of the Griffin Place, to William Beverage's place. William Beverage was a brother of Peter Beverage, but was a Confederate in sympathy, and a non-combatant.

Here there were bees, and the little army feeling safe from possible pursuit, commandeered a bee gum or hive full of honey. It was the first week of November and the hive was heavy with honey. The soldiers made the farmer give them buckets and they proceeded to fill the buckets with honey, preparing for a mid-day feed.

In the meantime, the Confederates had been laying plans to capture the Union soldiers sent here in such a small force to beard the lion in his den. Capt. J. C. Gay, holding a commission as captain under the Confederacy, with authority to guard the border, was the ranking officer in this emergency; he augmented his force by summoning to his headquarters at his home, at the mouth of Stony Creek, all Southern soldiers who were at home on furloughs, and his command was made up of about half scouts and half soldiers on furlough.

Godfrey Geiger says that he and his brother, Adam Geiger, were called from their home at Stony Bottom and that they reached headquarters at the Gay farm about dark on the day of the election.

The company was made up there and moved before daylight the next morning, and took the trail of the Union soldiers on Bucks Mountain and found where they had bivouaced in the edge of the woods. They then went to William Kinnison's on the mountain to get some bread but before any could be prepared they heard the northern soldiers' platoon firing at Peter Beverage's near by, and they did not wait for anything to eat.

They hung on the trail slowly which led through the woods for the most part, until they came to the open grass land around William Beverage's, and there they saw the Union soldiers in the act of taking the honey from a bee hive. The distance was about three hundred yards.

The order to fire being given, a volley was let off, the result of which was a general scattering of the blue coats for shelter. Some went to the hillsides on either side of the hollow. Some went down Duncan's Lane, and sheltered in and behind Duncan's house, and some to the knoll commanding the mouth of the hollow where West Union schoolhouse stands and in this way gave battle and returned the fire.

Aaron Moore with the election returns ran up the hillside, and Godfrey Geiger says that he would most certainly have been killed if it had not been that he was in citizen clothes, the rule being to shoot no one not in a uniform.

At or about the first fire, Bernard Sharp, of the Union army, a son of William Sharp, of Elk, and a brother of Silas, Harmon, and Hugh Sharp, fell mortally wounded. He was shot through both hips. Godfrey Geiger says that he was carrying an army gun called a musketoon, which took a paper cartridge. That he went into the fight with three charges and that he would have been out of the battle but for the fact that he got a supply of cartridges from the battle field after the first volley, the Union ammunition just suiting his gun. Godfrey Geiger says that his was a long range gun, and that he saw Captain Young in the passage way between the two parts of the Duncan house and that he shot at him. That Captain told him afterwards that the ball cut away his clothes across his chest. The bullet was recovered after the war from the log where it had lodged.

The two little armies having taken shelter continued to fire at each other for something like an hour and a half, and neither side making a charge, the Union soldiers gradually withdrew and made their way by little squads to the original rendezvous at Beverly taking with them the result of the election.

When it became apparent that the Union army had retired from the place, the Confederates went on down the lane, and came on Bernard Sharp, and carried him to Henry Duncan's house. It was apparent that he was near death, but they sent for a doctor and did what they could for him, but he expired in a few hours.

The Union soldiers wounded were John Armstrong, Moffett Walton, John E. Adkison, William Kinnison, James L. Rodgers, received serious wounds. Moffett Sharp shot in the mouth.

J. R. Moore, who was under fire from the first, says that no one was hit at the first fire, that is the firing that occurred while the Union soldiers were getting the honey for lunch in William Beverage's yard. I think this is correct. I think Bernard Sharp was hit in the hips with a mountain rifle ball while he stood behind a tree, returning the fire of the Confederates. He was a fine, tall, slim young man, and his untimely death was greatly regretted.

The wounded soldiers were taken to a cave near James McClure's, under the shadow of Red Knob, and concealed, and they were treated with great kindness and consideration by the McClure family.

There was no one hit on the Confederate side. The Confederates turned back at Henry Duncan's and they took from his farm a bee gum and bees which they carried to William Beverage to replace the one that he had lost to the Union army. There seems to have been no cause for

this other than Duncan was for the Union, and Beverage was for the Confederacy.

I have talked with Register Moore and Peter McCarty, soldiers of the Union, on one side, and Godfrey Geiger, soldier on the Confederate side. Godfrey Geiger was in some of the biggest fighting of the war. George McCollam was eight years old and he has a vivid recollection of the soldiers returning from the battle field, shouting and victorious. He was at his Aunt Ruth Kee's on Bucks Mountain; George M. Kee, a wounded Confederate soldier, being at home.

It is probably impossible for complete lists of the soldiers to be obtained at this late day and time, and the names here given are those furnished by survivors of the affair.

Union soldiers: Capt. Samuel Young, Capt. I. W. Allen, Lieut. Wm. Kinnison, Corp. John Armstrong, William Hannah, William Gay, George Cochran, Clark Dilley of Ewing's Battery, Jeremy Dilley, Sheldon Hannah, Clark Kellison, Newton Wanless, Moffett Wanless, James L. Rodgers, Aaron Moore, J. B. Moore, Henry Pugh, William Simmons, John E. Adkison, Peter McCarty, James Rider, Aaron Kee, Columbus Silva, Henry Sharp, George McKeever, Moffett Rodgers, Hanson Moore, and Moffett Sharp.

Confederate soldiers: Capt. J. C. Gay, James Shannon, Jacob Simmons, Michael Willerton (one armed soldier), Godfrey Geiger, Adam Geiger, Azri White, Bax White, Charles L. Moore, Mathias Moore, James McLaughlin, George H. McLaughlin, Charles Jackson, Jacob Beverage of Clover Creek, Harvey Lindsey, Geo. Simmons, Hiram Dorman.

There can be no question but that there are many names omitted on both sides. It was not a battle that would be reported in detail to the war office of either country. And though I have known the most of the soldiers mentioned above intimately, it was not a case that was discussed freely in the olden days. It was only when the story of this battle was about to be lost to history that I gathered some of the salient facts in connection with it, and fortunately I was able to talk to soldiers who had been in it.

As a battle it does not rank high in the national issue to be decided other than it had a direct bearing on the election of Lincoln the second time. If he had been defeated, it would have been a long farewell to the greatness of America. But it was not in the plan of Providence for him to fall.

As a part of the travail of West Virginia in her birth throes such contests as these, occurring in the border counties, are of the greatest importance.

I have never been able to understand why the home guards of West Virginia were not pensioned and rewarded like the rest of the volunteer army. To belong to a state guard company in West Virginia and preserve the entity of the state and to assist in every military movement within the borders of the state, was a service of the greatest peril and importance.

I have heard that the troubles in the way of this recognition, was the stand that the all powerful Grand Army of the Republic organization took in the matter. And I can see how a home guard in New Hamp-

shire, for instance, would never hear a shot fired in anger, and might not have the right to as much consideration as the soldier who faces death at the call of his country. But the West Virginia state guard carried his life in his hand during the fourteen months of his active service, and many perished in the discharge of their duties.

The formation of the state guards seems to have released in a great measure the Army of West Virginia for service in the Valley of Virginia and beyond the Blue Ridge. In April, 1864, the state guards were organized and took charge of the danger zone in West Virginia, and in May, 1864, the entire force of the Army of West Virginia, as the regulars stationed in the mountain state were called, were on the move to report to Gen. Hunter at Staunton in a movement against Lynchburg, Virginia, and from that to the end of the war at Appomatox, the Army of West Virginia, fought on the other side of the mountain, with the exception of a detour on a retreat from Salem to Martinsburg by way of Lewisburg and Charleston, from June 29, 1864, to July 18, 1864. The policy of West Virginia for the last year of the war was given over to the state guards, and I feel that they have not been given due credit for their courage and fidelity and efficiency. In peace they seem to have been forgotten, and their signal service ignored. They have not been treated as well as Confederate soldiers, for most of the Southern States have taken very good care of destitute Southern veterans.

The home guard movement should not be confused with the home guard companies formed on either side at the beginning of the war in the West Virginia counties. These un-uniformed patriotic citizens represented the sentiment of their respective sides, and played important parts in the earlier stages of the contest, and they all practically formed or entered regular companies in a very short time.

The West Virginia guards had all the standing of regularly sworn defenders, wearing the uniforms of their country duly authorized by law to lay down their lives for the Union. Unfortunately they became confused with the more peaceful organizations of other states and suffered neglect and ingratitude. Students of history are invited to study the record. They will be convinced that a very important body of Union soldiers failed to receive due recognition after peace was declared.

I am glad to be able to present to you the salient facts of the battle of Duncan's Lane, as an example of what might be expected as a part of the day's work from the West Virginia State Guards who fought a good fight, and finished the course, and who failed to receive the extra compensation after the war was over.

Pocahontas County, West Virginia State Troops:

Adjutant or mustering officers:

Claiborne Pierson, commissioned August 8, 1861.

John Sharp, commission ordered September 30, 1863.

Captain William King, commissioned order of November 6, 1861, to rank from September 28, 1861.

First Lieutenant David King, commissioned November 6, 1861, to rank from September 28, 1861.

Captain Samuel Young's Company compiled from roll dated February 4, 1865.

Captain Samuel Young, commissioned as captain ordered under date of August 29, 1864. (Order Book 6.)

Enlisted men: Benjamin A. Arbogast, sergeant; John H. Armstrong, sergeant; Alexander Atchison, Reuben Buzzard, George S. Cochran, sergeant, Thomas Cunningham, Jeremiah Dilley, Martin C. Dilley, William A. Gay, John S. Gibson, sergeant, Jonathan J. Griffin, Jesse Gregory, Morgan Grimes, William B. Hannah, Aaron Kee, George W. Kellison, John Kellison, William C. Kinnison, Peter McCarty, William McCarty, George W. McKeever, Aaron Moore, Hanson Moore, Harrison Moore, John B. Moore, Washington Neff, Henry E. Pugh, Moffett Pugh, Geo. M. Rogers, James L. Rodgers, Martin B. Sharp, Henry D. Sharp, Milton C. Sharp, Columbus C. Silvey, William Simmons, ——— Sines, John H. Simms, P. A. Smith, John U. Wanless, Newton Wanless, William M. Wanless.

Captain Isaac Allen's Company, Pocahontas County Scouts:

Captain Isaac W. Allen, commissioned captain of Pocahontas County Scouts to rank April 4, 1864.

Enlisted men: Benjamin H. Adkinson, Allen Arbogast, D. M. Burgess, John F. Clutter, Clark C. Young, B. B. Garvey, John H. Grimes, Samuel Grant, Robert F. Green, Adam Gregory, George G. Griffin, Joseph H. Hannah, Michael Hass, Kane W. Hinkle, William E. Johnson, John McLaughlin, Joseph Rapp, Esq., Christopher C. Silva, John M. Slaten, David Sullivan, Marcus G. Waugh, Solomon Westfall, Jacob Weiford, Robert N. Wilkins, J. B. Wright, Esq.

It will be seen from the above list that in regard to the Union troops in Pocahontas County during the Civil War two companies were recruited after the formation of the State in 1863, in this county, and that Capt. Sam Young commanded one company and that Capt. I. W. Allen was the ranking officer of the other company. In the lists given above it will be noticed that two names appear in both companies, that of Christopher Columbus Silva and that of John H. Sims. With these exceptions the companies are not the same. This explains the seeming discrepancy of the common belief that there was but one company of home guards with two captains.

The lists here given are more nearly complete than any that have heretofore been published, and they are secured from the department of history at Charleston, but there are names missing. For instance, the name of the late Sheldon Hannah is not listed. He belonged to Captain Young's company. I got his statement last winter. He had stopped on the march to Edray in November, 1864, to stay all night at his father's house on the Old Field Fork of Elk, and on Monday morning he woke up from a good night's rest in the barn to find that nine or ten soldiers of the Confederate army, under Capt. J. C. Gay, were searching the place for him. He was well concealed in the hay and though the soldiers searched the barn they did not find him. He escaped to the woods. That squad of Confederates marched south on the Seneca Trail but did not go through Edray, and Sheldon Hannah paralleled their march and joined Captain Young's company at Edray, and was in the fight at Duncan's Lane.

Nearly all these soldiers have passed on. I knew most of them. With-

out exception they were righteous and upright men, and leaders in the moral life of the county, and as far as I can recall them they were nearly all of them devout men. On account of the division in sentiment in this county, it suffered far more than other counties north and south. In many instances, brothers fought on opposite sides. I remember hearing much about the war at first hand and did not have sense enough to set it down. It was a subject that was avoided on account of the intense feeling that survived the war. A strange condition arose directly after the Civil War. The restoration of civil rights to the Confederate soldiers resulted in turning over the State government to them and for more than twenty years the Confederates ruled the State and most of the counties. I can remember the blue army overcoats that came out of the war which were worn by Union veterans. It used to make the Confederates grit their teeth when they saw the blue overcoats. And I have heard Confederates speak of the coming in of the first grand jury after that war, when the blue overcoats predominated and it looked like a squad of Union soldiers. And it was a day full of sorrow for the Confederates for most of the prominent Confederate warriors were indicted upon charges ranging from murder down. In fact, if you will examine the list of men indicted for murder just after the war, you will find that it reads like a register of the aristocracy.

But the resentment occasioned by the war became somewhat mellowed by the wisdom of the leading men and a condition of toleration was produced and while the soldiers continued to vote the way they shot, it was no more than healthy rivalry, and they worked together very well.

When Private Washington Neff was taken prisoner on Elk in November by the Confederate soldiers he was marched with them to their camp at the Samuel Gay farm on the river above Marlins Bottom. This is where Marlinton is built. Up the river on the west side the farms lay in this order: First the Price farm, then John Gay's place where the fair ground is, and next the Samuel Gay farm, now the Carter place. Above this the bottom land on the west side is pinched out by the river and then for a distance the bottom lies on the east side. Capt. J. C. Gay was a son of Samuel Gay and the rendezvous and camp was made on the home place. Captain Gay was assembling his company of enlisted men and commanding all Confederate soldiers home on furloughs to report for duty, to repel the invasion of the county by the Union company of State troops which had been sent here from the headquarters camp at Beverly to hold the presidential election in 1864.

They captured Neff who had obtained leave to go to William Gibson's to visit his wife. The Gibson place was in sight of the Hannah place. The fields joined, so it is probable that the same party attempted to capture Sheldon P. Hannah.

Neff was marched over Elk mountain under guard and was held a prisoner at the camp above the mouth of Stony Creek. It was a night with a bright moon. Some time during the night the soldier Neff, asked to be taken out to answer a call of nature, and he was guarded by Private Bennett. Bennett was close to him, and when Neff arose, he came with a large stone in his hand, and with it, he struck his guard a terrible blow on the head, and Bennett went down and out, and the rest of the

camp thought he had been killed. Neff took to his heels and got well away, and would have escaped if he had taken to the woods, instead of pursuing his way along the road.

Captain Gay was asleep, but he roused instantly and saw Bennett lying there apparently dead with a broken head and the prisoner gone. He grabbed his army revolver and without dressing and in his stocking feet, he ran down the river bank, through the fields, keeping well away from the road which led along the foot of the mountain. In a few minutes he came to the ford in Stony Creek where the Warwick road crosses and there waited beside a rail fence. The John Gay farm house and buildings lay on the road between where he waited and the camp that he had left. In a short time the watch dogs at John Gay's barked and that gave the Confederate intimation that the escaped prisoner was coming.

When Neff came up to where the captain was waiting for him, he was given the command to surrender but instead of that he reached to the ground and came up with another stone, whereupon he was shot and killed.

By this time there was a terrible war cloud hanging over Edray district. A pitched battle was imminent to be fought by boys who had grown up together and who had been schooled for four intensive seasons in civil war. Neff was buried where he fell. I have been trying to find out whether his body was removed to the Federal cemetery at Grafton, as some say, or whether he still sleeps were he fell. I own the land at that point, and if the soldier is still there I want to put a marker over his tomb. Sheldon P. Hannah told me last winter in an interview that the body was not removed after the war, and he had good reason to remember the occurrence. The place where Neff is buried is in the woods, and we ought to find out about this before the land is ever used or cleared.

By the way, on the main Gay farm a son of Captain Gay and a daughter of Sheldon P. Hannah, Mr. and Mrs. Pat Gay, are living with a fine family of children, and that is one sign that the bitterness of the war has passed.

That terrible night of the killing of Neff, Captain Gay rode to Mill Point and woke Dr. Wallace up. This was eleven miles distant. Dr. Wallace heard a faint tapping on the window. Captain Gay said: "An escaping prisoner has been killed. My man Bennett is badly wounded. Where is the camp of my men down here. I must find them and get Bennett and the rest of them out of the way before we are raided tomorrow."

Dr. Wallace told him that the men were in a secluded place on Greenbrier River near Chicken House Run, now Watoga, and Captain Gay went there and found a squad of men who went back with him, and there they buried Washington Neff and recruited the company that fought the battle of Duncan's Lane. I think the chronology of the events are about as follows: Monday, November 4, 1864, State troops arrived at Edray, and on the same day Neff was taken prisoner and brought to Greenbrier River, and killed while escaping. On Tuesday, November 5, 1864, the election was held at Edray. On Wednesday, November 6, 1864, on the

first anniversary of Droop Mountain the battle of Duncan's Lane was fought.

"In these woods' enchanted hall,
Unseen hands thy couch are strewing,
Fairy strains of music fall,
Every sense in slumber dewing.
Soldier rest, thy warfare o'er,
Sleep the sleep that knows no waking,
Dream of battle fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking."

It is the experience of men of mature years, to feel regret that they did not inquire more closely into the facts and circumstances surrounding heroic events, when the time comes that such history becomes vague and shadowy. None of us seem to have the right sense of proportion. And even as I record this propensity to neglect current events that will be so eagerly sought in future years, it would be well to mention, that right now there are more interesting things bound up in the inarticulate soldiers of the World's War, than any other event that has ever occurred locally.

Several hundred of the young men of this county, and every county in the United States went on the Grand Tour to the other hemisphere, and stilled the tempest of war that was raging and which threatened to engulf and destroy the whole of Christendom. Compared to the American Expedition, the Crusades amounted to no more than a Sunday School picnic. And yet you could not get the color out of the soldiers with a corkscrew. I am inclined to think that after the survivors of the World War have turned their fiftieth milestone in years, that the great deep will be broken up, and that they will become loquacious and tell what they saw and what they did. Just now their faces are turned toward the future. We will have to wait until they turn their faces toward the past.

A hundred years from now, historians will wonder what the writers of today were like who talked to these soldiers and recorded so few of the intimate details of army life. There never was but one Plutarch and there may never be one again.

And just now, we are running up against an historical problem. The State engineers in changing the grade of the Seneca Trail ran the line through the cemetery containing the remains of the soldiers of Robert E. Lee's army which was encamped on Middle Mountain and Valley Mountain in the summer of 1861. All summer the armies faced each other on this pike. McClellan entrenched below Elkwater, with his line extending back to Beverly, and Lee facing him with his line of supplies extending back to Huntersville. They never gave battle, but the summer was cold and wet and the soldiers not hardened to camp life, and they died in great numbers from typhoid and pneumonia. Soldiers far from their homes. Men from far Southern States. E. S. Gatewood, a son of the late Col. A. C. L. Gatewood, an officer of the Confederate army, on whose farm the burial place is located, made a vigorous protest against the location of the grade so far as it disturbs this burying ground.

CHAPTER IX

The English Colony at Mingo. A part of the Legion that never was listed.

There's a legion that never was listed,
It carries no colours or crest,
But, split in a thousand detachments,
Is breaking the road for the rest.
Our fathers they left us their blessing—
They taught us, and groomed us, and crammed:
But we've shaken the Clubs and the Hesses
To go and find out and be damned,
Dear boys!
To go and get shot and be damned.

Then a health (we must drink it in whispers).
To our wholly unauthorized horde—
To the line of our dusty foreloopers,
The Gentlemen Rovers abroad.
Yes, a health to ourselves ere we scatter,
For the steamer won't wait for the train,
And the Legion that never was listed
Goes back into quarters again.

—*From The Lost Legion.*

Why I can remember when the name of Rudyard Kipling was unknown! I remember how hard it was to assimilate the name. Some said they could not remember the name but it sounded like Woodyard Kindling to them. But he came to the real readers like a meteor across the sky.

We know what Kipling thought of Bhegwan Dass, the bunnia, who lived near Taksali Gate, but we do not know what Mr. Dass thought of Kipling.

My active interest in Englishmen dates from one hot day in hay harvest when I came in to dinner. The mail had brought a letter from England. In an educated hand, hard to read, the writer of the letter said that he was a man just through college, of athletic turn, with a thousand pounds capital, who would like to obtain a footing in the United States. We wrote him to come and see for himself.

About the first of September he came with his boxes driving through from Belington in a spring wagon he had chartered there; a little drive of seventy miles. He had lost his way and suffered extortion. The right way would have been to come to Millboro, Virginia, where he could have got here in forty-six miles and his boxes could have come by the covered wagon trains that ran winter and summer.

But he found comfortable quarters and an understanding people, used to Englishmen. He even found a countryman already stopping here. The first evening they made a bet. The new man bet the salted man

that he, the tenderfoot, would catch a hundred bass before winter set in, and by the way he won the bet, to the astonishment of all of us.

We knew how to deal with the English. Three cardinal rules: Ask no prying questions, give him a bed to himself, and a small hand tub to bathe in, and the world is his.

It was in this way, thirty-four years ago, that James Henry Gilchrist Wilson arrived at Marlins Bottom, Pocahontas County, where it was destined that he spend the rest of his life. I remember him with gratitude and affection. To know him was a liberal education in itself. He was just out of Oxford, Christ College. He had the distinction of being a double first. I will not insult your intelligence by explaining what an Oxford double first is, but it is a wonderful attainment for a student. He played for that university on the rugby team at football. He played as an international. He played for his native county of Yorkshire. You can find his football record in the Blue Book. He had rowed for his university against Cambridge. He was a mighty man with whiskers on his hands, and the mountaineers received him gladly. About eight hundred years ago when the Scots were making it interesting for England, the King of England said of Yorkshire: "The Wilson seals the border." He was of a family of scholars. One brother who came here to see him was the head of a big school for boys in the Isle of Man. Another brother was a successful barrister in London. He got stuck with a horse the day after he arrived. A kind of an outlaw among horses, heavy on his feet and with a mean disposition. Wilson changed his name to Satan. Afterwards he became an expert with horses. He acquired Toby, the beautiful sorrel, and the famous dog Major, and the trio were known and welcomed far and wide. Years after, Wilson having found a way out, I packed up his effects to send back to his people. One of the things that he had saved was a lock of Toby's hair.

I desire to acknowledge my indebtedness to him for a deeper insight into the English language. He did not write and he did not make speeches, but his words fitly spoken were like apples of gold in baskets of silver.

About the same time the great blue grass plains around Mingo Flats filled up with the bull dog breed. There were about thirty of them over there, each one from a stately home in England. Now an Englishman fights against ennui all his lifetime, and the greatest resource that he has is out-door sport. So they educated us in the sports of England. The first golf course I ever saw was at Mingo, about 1891. They taught us to play cricket, tennis, polo, cribbage, and gave us an insight into steeplechases, paper chases and fox hunting, but the game that took like wildfire was football. We were a shut in people in those days, far from the railroad, and the maddening crowds ignoble strife. Mingo was twenty-seven miles distant, a comfortable horseback ride, and every boy by some hook or crook managed to have a horse to ride. The best polo pony that I ever saw was Latimer Tuke's gray mule.

One of the best things that we learned from the English was that it was the proper thing to respond instantly and agree to play in any game at any time to the best of our skill and ability. They got us so that we would try anything, and we found that we could hold our own.

They tried us a little high one time, however. Marathon races came in and a challenge came from Mingo for a marathon race from Jimmy Hebden's front porch on Valley Mountain to the Greenbrier Bridge, as near twenty-five miles as we could lay off the course. The route is now a part of the Seneca Trail you hear so much about. It lies over two mountains. As the day approached and training went on, our athletes at Marlinton began with one accord to make excuses, for twenty-five miles is a long run. Our entries dwindled down to one, but Mingo was in no better shape, for they found that they would have but one entry. For Marlinton, my brother, Dr. Norman R. Price, who has since won the rank of major in the army, was the only entry. S. E. L. Grews, a splendid gentleman, a son of an English colonel, was the other entry. A phone line had been recently built into the county and we could keep tab on the race. I was the timekeeper and waited at this end. The two boys raced too much at the start and made the first twelve miles in an hour, but just at two hours and fifty-nine minutes Grews came in, winning. The impression that flashed to me when I saw him come bounding in over the crest of the last hill just before he reached the goal, was that of a deer run to its death by hounds coming into a deer stand, a sight that I was accustomed to in those day. I gathered him up and wrapped him up and took him to my home and he tried to drink up everything on the place. All the milk, and all the cold tea, and all the water in the well. Another doctor brother of mine was raising sand about it and had gone out to meet our racer and flagged him in much distress four miles out and restored him. Grews went home with death in his face, and in a few weeks, he fell dead, absolutely run to death, as was the young soldier who brought the news of the victory of the Greeks over the Persians on the plains of Marathon.

The life of the party in those days was Arthur Lawson. At the time he came here, his father Sir Wilfred Lawson, was at the height of his fame as a parliamentary leader in England. If I remember correctly, he was the leader of the temperance movement and an advocate of peace. He was seventh baronet. His oldest son visited here, one of the most silent men, Clem Shaver not excepted, that I have ever known. We also had a visit from a sister, Mrs. Holland Hibbets, and her daughter. Mrs. Holland Hibbets, was one of the brightest and fairest ladies of the land. Mr. Holland Hibbetts was a great railway director in England and was here to attend that international railway congress held some twenty-odd years ago. They were the guests of the Stuyvesant Fishes in New York, and the Prices in Marlinton. I do not know how the Stuyvesant Fishes played up to them, but we put the best foot foremost at our house. The word has been grapevined through of late years that Arthur Lawson has succeeded to the title, since the great war. I have had no occasion to verify this until this time, and do not now have the opportunity. Anyway whether he has it or not is immaterial for he was a nobleman de facto every day in the year.

He used to furnish us oceans of copy for the Pocahontas Times, and it was brilliant. I remember one time he went away for a couple of months. He was doing Canada as it afterwards appeared. One day he showed up on the snowy road with a big Irish wolf hound, out of the

storm. I said to him: "We were about to run a scare head about your mysterious disappearance." "O, by jove, let's do it anyway!" So we fixed it up together in a lurid style, and found him the next week.

He was an enthusiast and hated whiskey like the devil hates holy water. One of my keenest regrets is that I did not see as he saw in those days. One dreadful winter night, I rode into his house out of a driving snow storm, and found him in a state of exaltation. He was moved to write a poem and we sat up the entire night by a roaring fire in the hearth, putting together an epic about some matter that had happened in the course of the sports at Mingo. I must hunt that up and see how it flows at this late date.

I tell you who he was like when he was doing a stunt for the entertainment of the gathering after each football event, when each man had to tell a story, sing a song, or turn a somersault. He was like Harry Lauder on the stage.

This started off to be a football piece but I have been a long time approaching the subject. When the English explained football to us, it appeared that it was the principal sport of that country. That the schools played amateur football called rugby with an elongated sphere, with fifteen men on the side, but that these games though largely attended for a few games played comparatively small part in the general island football. The great professional game of soccer was the game for the highly paid experts, and as soon as we saw the difference between the educated foot and the uneducated, the whole country got animated, and there were probably as many as twenty-five teams in Pocahontas County alone. And there was a great devotion to the game. Great crowds of people lined the grounds. The season lasted from October to May, match games not being set in the dead of winter on account of snow possibilities, but practice games went on all through the winter, when the ground was bare. A man does not know what he can do with his foot until he qualifies in the game of soccer.

No age or condition seems to be wholly barred. Up on the head of Elk River there were giants in those days, captains courageous, whom nothing could daunt. One match game against another community was pulled off one day and on the Elk team there were three generations in direct line represented. In the goal, Grandfather William Gibson; in a fullback, his son James Gibson, and as a forward, Levi Gibson, grandson. And, by the way, last May, Jim Gibson, as a man sixty-eight years old, ran with the hounds after a bear from Gibson's Knob to the Hevner place on the head of Slaty Fork, and was in at the killing of the biggest bear that ever fell in these parts. Old Lame Paw, the sheep killer.

It was about this time, I think the same year, that Uncle John Hannah, up in the eighties, put on four pairs of specs and won the turkey at a rifle shooting match.

Here are the rudiments of soccer football. Take a level field about 225 by 100 yards. At each end a goal twenty feet wide, eight feet high. Eleven men to a side. Five forwards, three halfbacks, two fullbacks, and one goal keeper. The ball is placed in the center. The twenty-two men are equally spaced all over the field each side forming a triangle, the bottoms facing each other. No player may touch the ball with his

hands except the goal keeper who can use both hands and feet. The great skill is displayed in dribbling the ball. That is keeping the ball at the feet and under control while running at great speed, and just before interference reaches the man with the ball, to made an accurate pass across the field to another player on the same side, or to shoot it through the goal. Each goal counts one point. The game is open and easily watched. The contests are between individuals, players being tossed for yards if caught just right on the point of the shoulder. Injuries are superficial, the greatest danger being a broken shin bone.

Football of this kind can be played on every village green. It does not take special clothes or training. And it is the very best of training in itself for the college game that the country is wild about.

We could get plenty of games near at home where the visiting teams could come and play and return in the same day. But the Mingo game requires three days—a day to go, one to play, and a day to return—so these were elaborate trips. The journey required a crossing over from the Greenbrier waters, across three or four branches of Elk River, and on to the Tygarts Valley waters. Where we played at Mingo was within a few miles of the uttermost fountain of the Ohio River.

The six and seven footers on Elk had a famous team called "Ironsides," and they were bad to beat. As between the Marlinton team and the Mingo team, the Ironsides favored the English team and we had to travel across Crooked Fork, Old Field Fork, Slaty Fork, Big Spring Fork, and Dry Fork of Elk through a hostile country.

We used to be able to describe each step of the game in the technical language of the sport. For instance: Center forward heeled the ball to the left wing who dribbled it for a matter of some thirty feet and then passed it to the right wing who immediately returned it to the left wing who took it down the side line and sidestepped interference and passed it with his left foot to the center who tried for a goal which was stopped for a moment by the goal keeper, but who was rushed by the opposing team who had been playing well up. The goal keeper and ball were hurled through the goal by the rush, Marlinton making a goal within two minutes from the time the ball was put in play.

In the picture of the ball in play in this article, Ernest Hedben, for the English team is in the act of trying for a goal, before Norman Price, his opponent gets the point of his shoulder under him and tosses him aside. Hebden being caught while on one foot will describe a parabola of some ten or twelve feet, much to the interest of the audience, and the goal-keeper will take care of the ball, maybe.

The Ironsides furnished some great athletes in those days, And by the way, Elk has the world's record for a running long jump, one that will never be equalled. Joseph Hannah, a pioneer, was made the victim of a practical joke. It was arranged to give him a scare. He was to work in the field with Old Dick, a Negro. Indian times were still fresh in the memory. Three boys fired on them from the woods. Old Dick fell down and pretended to be shot, and Hannah ran to the house, and jumped a ravine or gully, making a leap of forty-two feet.

My recollection of these English boys is wholly pleasant. I feel that they broadened our lives and that they left with us some of the fine

traits of English character. I had some ups and downs with them. When I sided with the Boers in that war, some friendships were busted, but we all got together in the World's War. Jack Foster perished covered with glory in battle in South Africa. Christopher Hodson fell shot through the head in France. They are scattered to the four winds of the earth. The colony has ceased to be. And I have reached the age when—

"Come back! ye friendships long departed!
That like o'er flowing streamlets started,
And now are dwindled, one by one,
No stony channels in the sun!
Come back! ye friends, whose lives are ended,
Come back, with all that light attended.
Which seemed to darken and decay
When ye arose and went away!"

CHAPTER X

The Battle of Greenbrier Ford in the First Year of the Civil War.

Let us try to figure out the battles at Travellers Repose in 1861. There were three fights known as the battles of the Greenbrier. One was October 3, 1861, one was October 31, 1861, and one December 12, 1861. The first of these fights was the big one. The Confederates won it and called it one of the greatest victories of that year, and the Federals having lost it called a reconnoissance in force. It is the battle of October 3, that we will take up today, for it has taken many long years for me to get a comprehensive knowledge of the particulars of this fight, and I want to pass it on to students of history that come after me, while it is clear to my mind.

In a word, that fight failed because the soldiers on the Federal side, the attacking army, refused to face a heavy fire from the breastworks of the enemy coupled with a destructive fire of grapeshot from the cannon. And the regiments in front falling back in confusion carried with them the regiments behind which were backing them up. This made an awkward set of circumstances to report to Washington, and it was generally agreed that the trouble was that there had been conveyed to the front lines a bogus order to retire.

The first year of the war saw five battles in the Upper Tract. The reason being that the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike crossed the Greenbrier Valley at this place and it was one of the most important thoroughfares in the nation at the outbreak of the war. It was well served by stage coach lines and it formed a favorite route for persons from the middle west whose business or pleasure took them to Washington or Richmond. While it was never so much used as the National Pike through Pennsylvania, yet at the same time it was considered an agreeable change to come one route and go the other.

A trip across the Appalachians is a never-failing wonder to each successive generation for the folding mountains as well as the eroded mountains of this Atlantis present the most pronounced mountain scenery to be found in America. The political significance of West Virginia seceding from Virginia had made the passes of the Alleghenies the most important spots on earth to the military operations on both sides.

The Federal army had been promptly formed from the volunteers from the populous States of Ohio and Indiana and they had been rushed to Grafton by railroad and from there they had fought their way up the Tygarts Valley until they were halted in July at the summit of Cheat Mountain.

The Confederates had hurried an army to meet them, and the foremost post was at Travellers Repose, composed of troops from Arkansas, Virginia, Georgia, and other States. Among them was the 31st Virginia, of which the home company was from Greenbank district where these battles took place in 1861.

The Federal army was camped on the high divide on Cheat at an elevation of about forty-two hundred feet and twenty miles east of them on the top of the main Allegheny the Confederates were camped at an elevation of about forty-one hundred feet. They lay there for months in sight of each other. In September the Confederates attempted to pass the Federal fortifications by going through the woods and got lost and had a battle and were forced back.

The new soldiers drilled and were trained in sight of each other on these high tops. In addition to these fortified camps, the Confederates had fortified the road at the western base of Allegheny mountain, where the road dips down to an elevation of three thousand feet to cross both forks of the Greenbrier River. This fort was known as Camp Bartow. Since the building of a town on the battle field the post office once known as Travellers Repose has been changed to Bartow. This camp was named in honor of Col. Francis S. Bartow of the 7th Georgia Regiment, who was killed in the battle of Bull Run in July, 1861. The camp was commanded by Gen. H. R. Jackson, of Georgia, who no doubt named it in honor of his friend. Colonel Bartow had said just before the fight, "I shall go into the fight with a determination never to leave it alive, but in victory," was shot through the heart while rallying the 7th Georgia. He lived but a few moments but he was able to say: "They have killed me but never give up the field." This was just when the Stonewall Brigade made the wild charge which won the battle.

It is about three miles the way the road goes along the bottom land between the foot of the main Allegheny and the foot of Back Allegheny. One fork of the river to one mountain and one to the other. The one to the west is known as the West Fork, but it has also been called the North Fork and another name was the Far Fork, as well as the Fur Fork. The one to the east is the East Fork but it is called in the war dispatches the South Fork. The West Fork flows south in a nearly straight line to the forks of Greenbrier in the town of Durbin. There is little level land on the West Fork. The East Fork is the longer. It follows the foot of the Allegheny to Bartow and then flows west for about three miles. Some level beautiful farms are on this fork. At one time there

was a lake here about seven miles long and half a mile broad. It was walled in by a mountain at Durbin, and when it broke and drained it left an opening called the Narrows, which is probably the best deer stand in the county. The Narrows divides the town of Durbin from the town of Frank where the big tannery is located. In the Narrows in the old days was a fine spring, and tradition is that Henry Clay had a hunting cabin at this place.

The bed of the old lake formed fine bottom lands and shortly after the Revolution, five pioneers settled in those rich lands: John Yeager, John Slaven, Abraham Burner, Moses Houchins, and Adam Arbogast, and at the outbreak of the Civil War the descendants of these men still held the lands. John Yeager the second, lived at the Top of Allegheny, and Peter D. Yeager had the bottom land where the stage stand known as Travellers Repose was located, which was the forks of the road where B. B. Beard's house stands. The Houchins and the Arbogast farms were farther up the stream where the town of Thornwood is located. The next farm along the pike was occupied by George Burner, one of the leading men of the county. This was known afterwards as the Charles Burner place. The farm on which the town of Durbin was built was occupied by J. H. Arbogast, another leading man of the mountains, and Jacob Slaven lived on the first top about four hundred feet higher to the west. All of them were secessionists. In fact there was hardly a Union man in the whole of Green Bank district. No where in the mountains were the Confederate States more solidly supported than in this district.

And the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike was the great highway that kept Pocahontas County in touch with the wide world. All sorts of distinguished travelers came through on the stages and the hospitable homes of the Upper Tract were known far and wide.

When I can first remember it the travel had fallen away and the grass grew in the pike where it crossed the Cheat country, but it has come much in evidence in the last twenty-five years since the country has been developed by the railroad building. And the days of the automobile bid fair to make it one of the favorite tourist routes.

After waiting for about two weeks in September, 1861, General Reynolds decided that he would advance an army east over the several crests until he could surround and subdue Staunton, which had become one of the most important centers in the Confederacy. The middle of September had seen him protecting the left flank of the army holding the Elkwater fort in Tygarts Valley, and he had kept Loring from passing. So he decided to do some passing himself.

He ordered the men to prepare four days' rations each and on the morning of the 3rd day of October, 1861, at the early hour of one o'clock a. m., he put his forces in motion and they marched down the mountain and crossed the Shavers Fork of Cheat, continued along the level road that leads to the divide with the waters of Greenbrier, and marched down the mountain to the Slaven plantation, and down the last hill, to the Arbogast farm at Durbin. He had about five thousand troops and six batteries of big guns. His forces were Howe's Battery, Fourth Regular Artillery, Loomis' Battery, Michigan Volunteer Battery,

Daum's Battery, and Virginia Volunteer Artillery. Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth and Thirty-second Ohio Regiments, and Seventh, Ninth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, and Seventeenth Indiana Regiments of Infantry, Robinson's Ohio Cavalry, Greenfield's Pennsylvania Cavalry and Brackman's Indiana Cavalry.

Opposed to them were the Third Arkansas, First Georgia, Twelfth Georgia, Twenty-third Virginia, Thirty-first Virginia, Rice's Battery and Schumaker's Battery.

The Federals got to Durbin about sun up in the morning and saw an advance guard under Colonel Edward Johnson in front of them in or above the Narrows. They set up a cannon or two and fired at them, and the advance guard fell back in good order and the Federals marched up the road and through the fields. Johnson had his horse shot from under him and killed in this engagement. He held the column up for an hour and it was not until six cannon had opened on him, and a flanking movement started on his right hand that he retired to the main works at Camp Bartow.

The Federal army placed two batteries in front of the Confederate breastworks. These batteries were six guns in the meadow about half way from the Burner house to the East Fork, and two guns on the other side of the turnpike.

The Confederate batteries were on a low hill to the north of the pike back of B. B. Beard's house, where there are embankments still plainly to be seen. And in addition Lieutenant Wooding placed a gun in the turnpike directly in front of B. B. Beard's house from which he fired ninety rounds that day point-blank at the enemy across the river bottom or obliquely down and across the river at the Federal batteries. He was highly praised in the dispatches for his men got killed off pretty rapidly. The big guns kept up a steady firing from seven in the morning until two-thirty in the afternoon. A rifled cannon that the Confederates expected would do great damage, was a severe disappointment, for after the first few rounds they could not get the shot down on account of the barrel fouling. The ball stuck and could not be dislodged until Sergt. Timothy H. Stamps could get to the battle from Monterey. There was more powder burned in the big guns during that seven hours than in any other battle in the mountains. It was a great day for noise.

But all this cannon firing was meant to afford cover for infantry work. It will be remembered that the turnpike is an east and west road and that there is a north and south road paralleling the river. This Huntersville road comes to the turnpike at the bridge and crosses the east fork there, and runs with it across the level bottom, and then turns up the river at the foot of the mountain lying between the forks. The Confederate breastworks overlooked a run coming into the river above the bridge and continued at an elevation of something like two hundred feet around to the rivers passing east of the tavern to where the river hugs the foot of the mountain. In this way they commanded the road coming from Durbin from both sides.

General Reynolds proceeded to send infantry against both ends of the Confederate breastworks. It looks like one could hardly call it a flanking movement for these detachments did not attempt to swing in wide

circles. It looks like the plan was to let the artillery keep everything hot along the turnpike, while a force was thrown against the left end of the Confederate works, and another against the right end of the Confederate position.

Jackson evidently expected to face a wide flung encircling movement for he had sent Johnson away up the river more than a mile, and he was clear above the place that the Federals attempted to cross.

Jackson entrusted the defense of his left (down the river), to Colonel Rust and his Arkansas troops. It will be remembered that the Federals had a right large order in that they had to charge across wide open fields, ford a small river, and climb a steep hill to take a fortified camp.

Rust marched down the road towards Green Bank until he had drawn away from the river some little distance and was on an elevation overlooking the river. He then marched by the end of the breastworks and took a station between the breastworks and the stream, and before he could form his men, the Federal batteries commenced a rapid fire, and a regiment of infantry left the road at the Burner homestead and marched across the meadow and waded the river and climbed the hill, but the Arkansas troops met them at the crest of the hill and fired on them, and made it so warm that this regiment went back down the hill and waded back across the river and found a reserve regiment by the Burner barn, and marched up the hill on the other side of the road. This was when Rust was considering following the Federals across the river and making a charge on the troops in the road and the battery in the meadow.

This movement of the Federal troops moving first to the right and then to the left of the road puzzled the Arkansas commander. It now appears that there was a very acrimonious discussion going on there at the Burner place as to what were the orders, one colonel being most positive that the orders were to charge on one side, and the other being that the charge should be made on the other side of the road. And it would appear that the regiment that got across the river and had to retreat decided the argument, for both regiments went into the woods to the north of the turnpike and materially added to the retreat and confusion that soon occurred in that quarter.

The Federal plan to win was by throwing full half of their forces to the north of the road and to charge across the open meadow and wade the river and to fall on the Confederates along the pike as it starts up the Allegheny Mountain. And this might have succeeded better if he had gone way up the river and crossed and come down as the Confederates expected them to do.

The mountain rising from the Burner house and facing the Allegheny is called Burner Mountain and rises to some four thousand feet and extends for miles north walling in the East Fork. It is around the shoulder of this mountain that the East Fork turns.

The Federal army as it came from the west turned into the shelter of this standing timber and clambered around the face of the mountain, until they had turned the corner. They then faced the breastworks of the Confederates and were distant less than half a mile. The forest

was clad in the many colors of autumn, but the leaves were still upon the trees. There was abundant cover for the attacking army so long as they stayed upon the hill, but the moment they left the mountain they were in cleared, level, bottom fields, across which they would have to advance in the face of a galling rifle fire and grapeshot from the big guns.

In massing the Federal troops on the wooded sides of Burner Mountain, the first halt seemed to be opposite the center of the Confederate breastworks which would be on a line that would cross the river just above the bridge, but it was a wide open space in which to make an infantry charge. And about this time the Federals observed the Confederate force waiting up the river, a mile or so above the bridge.

It was then seen that they would be exposed to a fire on their left flank if they attempted to cross the bottom at that place, so the first regiments to come sidled up the hill under cover until they got to a point about half a mile up the river from the bridge and at this place the woods crept down across the road leading to Thornwood, and consequently the advance could be made to the edge of the meadow under cover of the forest. The regiment in advance came to the edge of the meadow at this point, and taking shelter in the fringe of the forest opened up a fire across the river with long range rifles, and as this firing continued the other regiments including the regiments that were meant to charge the other end of the works came around the mountain and an overwhelming force was getting ready to charge. But the firing of the advance regiment caused the whole power of the Confederate artillery to be directed at the place where this rifle firing had begun, and it was so galling and terrifying that the regiment gave way and fell back in confusion, and the regiments in turn gave way, according to the Federal reports, in obedience to an order to about face and march off of the hill.

The Confederate reports say that it was a panic, because they could hear the orders of the officers commanding them to rally and reform for a charge.

Reynolds was satisfied with it and reported a successful reconnaissance. Just as Lee did when he appeared before the Elkwater fortifications. On the other hand the Confederates regarded the battle of the Greenbrier as a great victory and an important battle won.

The turning point of the battle was the discussion of the orders between the two Federal colonels.

Said Colonel Richardson: "My regiment is to attack on my right."

"Not at all," said Colonel Wilder, "You are to attack the enemy's right."

And that is another case of the poverty of our language and the difficulty of conveying thought. But for that the day might have ended differently.

Reynolds got back to his comfortable camp that night, having marched twenty-four miles and fought a battle with green troops.

Loss in killed and wounded: Federals 43; Confederates 52, including 13 missing. The Federals lost one stand of colors.

CHAPTER XI

The Battle of the Top of the Allegheny on December 13, 1861.

This is an article about the Battle of the Top of Allegheny, fought in Pocahontas County, December 13, 1861, between the forces of the Union under Gen. R. H. Milroy, and the forces of the Confederacy, under Gen. W. W. Loring, Col. Edward Johnson, commanding.

The two commands had camped within sight of each other since the 13th day of July, the day that the Federal forces had occupied the place at White's on Cheat Mountain. For five months the hostile camps had watched the smoke rising from the camp fires, across one of the big valleys of West Virginia. Each camp was in the high altitude of more than four thousand feet above the sea level.

The Federal advance had been here blocked and the summer and fall had been passed with battles and skirmishes and an extraordinary effort was planned by Milroy. Both armies were on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, a famous stage road which enjoyed in its time much of the travel that afterwards was accommodated by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The Federal camp was known officially as Camp Cheat Mountain Summit. The Confederate camp was known officially as Camp Baldwin, named in honor of a Confederate colonel of that name. Between the two for a good part of the time, and until the winter fastened down was Camp Bartow, named after a Confederate general who was killed at the first battle of Bull Run. This was at the ford of the East Fork of Greenbrier River at Travellers Repose, now the town of Bartow.

The Confederates had made a winter camp on top of Allegheny Mountain by erecting log cabins. As you go along the road there now you can see piles of stone placed at regular intervals which represent the chimneys of those cabins. You can see the trenches and fortifications at Cheat, Bartow, and Allegheny to this day. I have a recollection of seeing the log cabins on Allegheny Mountain. The pike climbs the mountain from its foot at Bartow to the top in long easy grades and it is an eight to ten-mile journey. The top of the mountain is a wind-swept pasture of good grazing land and the pike lies for some miles through this level tableland before it descends on the eastern side. In making the attack, the Federals had to climb up the side of the mountain and fight on top of the table.

There were three battles at the Greenbrier ford, October 3, October 31, and December 12. The Federals were repulsed in the first two engagements and returned to their camp on the top of Cheat. The advance of December 12 found the camp at the Greenbrier deserted, but on that day Maj. D. H. Ross, of the Fifty-second Virginia, had been dispatched to that point with 106 men to form an ambuscade on the road between Durbin and Bartow. When the advance guard came up, Ross and his men fired on them and killed ten men and wounded a number of others. The Federals deployed and advanced in great force and Ross withdrew and reached Camp Baldwin that night.

Ambrose Bierce was marching with the Federals that day. If ever

I have a literary executioner, he will find that years ago I referred casually to Ambrose Bierce as a Confederate soldier, being misled by an article of his that appeared shortly after he came back here to visit his fighting ground. I understood him to say that he had camped at Bartow, and naturally I jumped to the conclusion that he was a Confederate.

Since reading more of his books I am better informed now. He tells of a horror that was incidental to the battles of December 12 and 13. He said that after they had started to advance from Cheat, they marched down the mountain all day and up the other mountain all night.

The firing at the foot of the mountain halted the advancing columns for a time but after the nest had been cleared out the army reached the forks of the road where the Green Bank road joins the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, where B. B. Beard now lives. Then it was the old tavern known as Travellers Repose where the stage coaches changed horses.

At this place the army was divided. Something like half of them marched down the Green Bank road and turned at the Uriah Heavener farm and climbed the road that is still used as a short cut up the leading ridge between Saulsbury Run and Buffalo Run.

The rest continued up the pike. As the battle was scheduled to begin before daylight, the dead were not buried but were laid on the upper side of the road and covered with blankets. As the soldiers passed that way many of them stopped to look at the dead boys to see if they recognized a friend among them. The next day as they returned from the battle ground defeated, they found that a drove of hogs had been at the bodies and had eaten the faces of the dead men. The soldiers fired a volley and killed the hogs and gathered up the dead soldiers and buried them. This dreadful thing is described by Ambrose Bierce in his book entitled "Iconoclastic Memories of the Civil War." He said that when they got in sight of the dead men on that retreat, it seemed that they had moved and tossed their coverings off. War is too great a price to pay for glory.

It will be remembered that when the pike gets within a mile of the top of the mountain that it makes a sharp curve to the south and from there it climbs gently to the top where it passes a church. The Federal army left the pike at that curve and climbed directly up the hillside, the purpose being to get in behind the camp. But there were pickets out and the camp was alarmed by their shots at 4:15 that winter morning, and the Confederates marched several companies out to meet the Federals as they came to the top. The Federal army came to the edge of the forest and waited until near daylight and then advanced into the open field and the firing became general. The opposing lines swung back and forwards and at one stage of the battle the Confederates on this, their right flank, were driven to take shelter in their log cabins, and there was fighting all over the place from seven in the morning until two in the afternoon.

The party advancing up the crest of Buffalo Ridge failed in its purpose of surprising the camp. On that side of the camp there were trenches prepared to guard both roads and there was some very efficient

artillery. The trenches were full of soldiers prepared for the emergency but when the Federals first appeared, Captain Anderson, of the Lee Battery, thinking that it was a band of pickets being driven in, sprang up on the side of the trench and called to them to hurry up and get into the trenches. He was shot and instantly killed by the troops and the fighting went on until the retreat was sounded and the Federal army made its slow and disconsolate way back to Cheat Mountain Summit. According to the dispatches that went in to the Confederate headquarters it was a great battle and a great victory. According to the report sent in by the Federals it was a reconnaissance in force. According to the Confederate reports 1,200 Confederates had repulsed an army of 5,000. The Federal reports show that they had 1,760 men and the Confederates had 2,500. Now that the Federal reports and the Confederate reports are printed in the same book, it is to be noticed that this same discrepancy always may be expected.

The damage done was as follows: Federal loss, 20 dead, 107 wounded, 10 missing, total 147. Confederate loss, 20 killed, 98 wounded, 28 missing, total 146.

As a Christmas gift, J. P. Benjamin, Secretary of War, wrote that President Jefferson Davis having been informed of the valor of Col. Edward Johnson in repulsing a vastly superior force, was much gratified at the news of success, and had made him a brigadier general.

This was the last battle of the season of 1861 on the Staunton and Parkersburg Tunrpike. The troops went into winter quarters. Ambrose Bierce says that he spent many a winter day in the snow up to his knees tracking bears to their dens. I fear his memory of bear hunts was not accurate for the Cheat Mountain bears usually hole up prior to the first big snow and hibernate. Still there may have been so many soldiers among the thornless blackberries of Cheat in the summer that the bears did not get fat enough to sleep.

April 1, General Fremont commanding the Mountain Department, wrote to Milroy at Huttonsville to get ready to take the road again. The Mountain Department consisted of something like thirty-four thousand soldiers divided into six districts. Cumberland, Railroad, Cheat Mountain, Kanawha, Big Sandy, and Cumberland Gap. Cheat Mountain had 6,082 men. On the 6th of April, 1862, Milroy marched into the deserted camp on top of the Allegheny and took charge. On the 12th of April he had reached Monterey, and routed a Confederate force, and on May 8, he met the Confederates under Stonewall Jackson at McDowell and suffered a defeat, and he then abandoned the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike and went around another way, extricating his army by way of Franklin and the South Branch Valley.

About this time in the beginning of the second year of the war with the troops swept out from northern West Virginia, the irregular fighters commenced to cause trouble. They called them guerillas at first but afterwards they coined the word bushwhacker for them, meaning one who shoots from ambush. It was the curse of a brave and impetuous people such as are to be found in the mountains, that they could not help taking part in the fighting, whether they had been sworn in as soldiers or not. They carried guns like city men carry canes, and they shot on

one side or other according to their convictions. Milroy wrote to Fremont that such bands were being mustered in and asked that Governor Pierpoint, at Wheeling send recruiters to hold as many to the Federal side as possible.

I think that a personal letter that Gen. J. D. Imboden wrote from the mountains gives as good a picture as can be had of the irregular troops. It was while he was marching through the mountains as a colonel with his regiment, and he writes from the Forks of Waters, Highland County:

"There are no troops of consequence west of Beverly. Just in the edge of the village of St. George, I was riding some distance ahead of my men and suddenly came upon old John Snyder and one of the Parsons, both armed with rifles. Parsons fled and I got into a fight with Snyder. Just as he was aiming at me with his long rifle, I fired at him with my revolver. He dropped his gun like a hot potato and leaned forward on the neck of his horse and escaped into the laurel. Pursuit was immediate but he escaped. I have since learned from some refugees that I wounded him badly, though I fear not mortally. I had a fair shot at about 50 yards and I aimed at his hips. We were bushwacked about half a day in Tucker as we fell back from St. George by Union men, but the cowardly scoundrels went so far up the mountains that they only hit one of my men, and he was but slightly wounded in the foot. I sent out a whole company once to try to catch three bushwackers, but it was impossible to come up with them in the brush. If I had caught them I intended hanging them in five minutes. The greatest difficulty in our way out here is the infernal Union men. They carry intelligence and bushwack us when they can, and yet will swear allegiance a dozen times a day. The proper policy to pursue towards Union men who are not in arms as soldiers is one of the most difficult problems that I have to deal with."

The private soldiers found the winter long on Cheat Mountain and Milroy at Huttonsville grew restive before it was over. On March 16, 1862, he was chafing at the delay. That day he wrote to Gen. W. S. Rosecrans a plan of a campaign. He proposed to take his 3,000 infantry and march to a point seven miles east of the summit of Cheat Mountain, and instead of trying to go by the pike which was blocked by Camp Baldwin, he would turn to the right at the foot of the mountain and go to Green Bank eight miles from Baldwin. This road was not entirely cut out, referring, no doubt, to timber blockades so commonly used in this section during that war. At Huntersville twenty miles from Green Bank he would sweep out of the way the Confederate force consisting of twelve or thirteen hundred soldiers and two pieces of artillery. Here he suggested that he would wait until he could be reinforced by General Cox from Lewisburg. With that force he would cross over the Frost Gap into Highland and get to the rear of the camp on the Allegheny, which had at that time about 2,000 men. His greatest need was for some modern cannon. He had smooth bores and he wanted rifled guns. The reason for haste was that the day before had been set for the drafting of the militia of Pocahontas and Highland counties and that many citizens to escape the draft were hiding in the mountains and trying to escape. Seven had arrived the day before and they told him that Gen-

eral Johnson had been to Richmond to tell the war department that if he was not reinforced by 5,000 troops, that the Yankees would surround him. Milroy closed by saying that he feared the game he watched so long might escape him.

On the 19th day of March, three days later he wrote that forty-six refugees from Pocahontas and Highland counties had come to him to escape being drafted into the rebel army; that the penalty to refuse to be drafted was death.

Milroy moved a couple of weeks later and found that the game he had watched so long had really escaped.

March 31, 1862, Milroy at Huttonsville reported that refugees continued to come into his camp in great destitution in squads of from 5 to 25. This day twelve arrived from Pocahontas County and reported that the impressment still continued. A report came that 300 Confederate guerillas attacked a Union settlement in Pendleton County and were repulsed by 75 Union citizens. Confederates were reinforced and citizens driven back. Milroy had sent Major Webster and 300 men of the 25th Ohio to their assistance.

On April 12, 1862, Milroy wrote from Monterey that all kinds of bad men were organizing into gangs in western Virginia to plunder and devastate the counties there. One of the "cut-throats" that he had captured had blank commissions signed by Governor Letcher for guerilla captains and lieutenants. (We called them rangers.) Milroy suggested that if there was a live governor in Wheeling that he be sent out to organize Union home guards.

April 16, 1862, Gen. Geo. Crook reports that he is not able to apprehend the bushwhackers. He wrote from Summerville. He said they took to the woods and disintegrated and hid and then reassembled for fresh depredations. He thinks that if the Federal soldiers were withdrawn that the Union citizens would defend themselves but that they would not raise a hand while the army was there.

April 4, 1862, Gen. William Skeen wrote to the Confederate headquarters that these men that Virginia had authorized to organize as rangers for the home defense were devastating the country, and had killed three citizens of Pocahontas County and stolen fifteen horses. He complained of them as bitterly as did the Federal generals.

April 18, 1862, General Fremont ordered General Milroy, General Schenck, and Col. T. M. Harris to break up and destroy the guerilla organizations. "All adult males found at the houses of Sylvanus Harper, of Bennett, of Hedwick, of Ferris, and the Arbigasses, should be arrested, and every effort made to kill or capture all who belong to those bands in that vicinity."

May 1, 1862, Milroy wrote from McDowell that the guerillas had captured 20 wagons and 80 horses, and that he had compelled the neighborhood to furnish another wagon train and horses.

May 9, 1862, Crook wrote again from Summersville, that he had had word that 300 Moccasin Rangers were raiding Webster County and that he had sent an expedition there, but had found but three and they were too sick to be removed.

It will be seen by these reports at the time that the mountain men

had divided in sentiment and had gone to war on their own hook. It was here that the word bushwhacker was coined. The dictionary says that it was a name for a Confederate guerilla, but we know it was used to designate anyone who shot from the brush. The soldiers who rode in these mountains believed that they were able by a sixth sense to feel the presence of bushwhackers, just as it was the belief that in Indian times, that the settlers had premonition of the coming of the Indians into a community.

During the first year of the war, the western waters were invested with a number of armies and there was hardly a county where there were not troops. In the mountains these soldiers covered all the territory. When they were withdrawn after the battle of the Allegheny, then it was that hundreds if not thousands of able-bodied mountain men took up arms to defend themselves, and there were uneasy times.

Soldiers at home on furloughs responded to appeals for assistance and little armies would spring up in a day and have a skirmish, and disband as quickly as they had come together. It was but an echo of the minute men of the Revolution.

The courts did not meet and the citizens suffered from the needs of soldiers of both armies and from the irregular troops. It is certain that nowhere in the country was there such peril to inhabitants as in these mountain counties. In the northwestern counties, the Federal arms from the first provided safety for the citizens, but in counties on both sides of the Allegheny there was great distress and danger on account of the strength that was divided between the two sides.

One general took to arresting men who had sons in the Confederate army, and he was quickly recalled, for it so often happened in these cases that the prisoners had sons in the Federal army also, and he retired before a storm of his own raising.

Word has recently come that Ambrose Bierce, who disappeared about 1913, went to Mexico during the days of General Villa and that he attached himself to the body of men surrounding that insurgent; that he was tired and sick of existence and so conducted himself that he was shot and killed in some way in that war.

CHAPTER XII

Battle of Cheat Mountain. This is a study of troops from the lowlands in the high mountains.

A mountaineer is an inhabitant of a mountain region as opposed to lowlander who lives on the levels or low-lying lands. The mountaineer is the wilder of the two. He is more active, more virile, and wilder. He grows strong with the struggle to maintain life. As compared to him the lowlander is as one who is down and therefore fears no fall. He is very sedate, he is good to his mate, and fond of amusement, too, he lives in a flat and is apt to grow fat, of a breed that runs even and true. But the mountaineer bold, is a hard man to hold, he has hair on the back

of his hands, he leads in the ruction, of war and destruction, and is ready to meet all demands.

It is a study to see the lowlander trying to be familiar with the mountains. He is like a fish out of water. They overawe him and he steps high and softly when he is among them and leaves them at the first decent opportunity. There is no question but that the mountains get his goat.

For many years the first map makers of the colonies would lay down the Appalachian range and mark the maps, impassable mountains. It was accepted as a fact that the snow never melted on them in the summer time, and that no matter how far an explorer succeeded in clambering over them, still higher mountains presented themselves as barriers to his progress. And they insisted that the country was so broken and uneven it could never be good for anything.

The lowlander today when he comes to the mountains for the first time suffers from a hypersensitive condition and is afflicted with a mild attack of mountain sickness caused by a rarer air than he has been accustomed to. This is not pronounced enough to endanger his health but it does cause a feeling of discomfort and he is inclined to be critical of what he sees. It is the provincialism and the malaria working out, aggravated by the jumbled masses that tower over him. He never realizes that the mountaineers actually prize their mountains and that they despise the dead level of the plains. The mountaineer especially cherishes a noisy stream. He does not like the still waters so highly spoken of in the twenty-third Psalm.

There must be something in common between mountain sickness and sea sickness, for when a man with imagination finds himself upon the vast ocean for the first time and realizes the awe of the mighty deep, he generally tries to throw up his toe nails. And they say that is caused by the pitching of the boat. It is more apt to be the hypersensitive condition of being confronted by nature in an awe-inspiring form.

If it is the pitching of the boat why is it that little children, and aged persons, and the blind do not show the same symptoms? One of the remedies for sea sickness is to blindfold the patient.

Charles Kingsley said: "My first feeling on entering the high woods was helplessness, confusion, awe, all but terror."

Percy Bysshe Shelley said: "I never knew—I never imagined what mountains were before. The immensity of these aurial summits excited, when they suddenly burst upon the sight, a sentiment of ecstatic wonder, not unallied to madness."

And the gentleman from Chicago in the mountains disapproved of the scenery as "ungodly," and the experience of his traveling companion whose stomach departed from him.

It is the intention in this article to relate how Cheat Mountain got the collective goat of an army in war time and changed the history of the country.

A few years ago as the wilderness of Cheat Mountain was being timbered off the workmen would come upon old muskets, sabers, and bayonets lost in these uplands of hell by a lost army of demoralized men who had been sent into those tangled thickets to turn the position of a forti-

fied camp at White's Top. These men suffered peril and privation and no one ever knew how many of them left their bones to whiten in the forest.

At the beginning of the Civil War which was to be ended in ninety days the prophets all thought that it would be fought out in the mountains of West Virginia. When Virginia wrenched loose from the constitution a part of the great corner stone of the Republic adhered to the Union and both north and south rushed armies to hold the fragment.

McClellan swept everything before him for he had railroad transportation into the center of the state, while the Confederates were gathering from the Cotton States and from Virginia by slow marching and wagon trains over the endless mountains. By the middle of the summer McClellan had a large army in Tygarts Valley just below where the Elkwater Creek comes in from the west. Here the valley had narrowed and that army dug one of the biggest trenches and bunkers of the war to hold the road. To keep the fort from being flanked and surprised from behind, another army had made a most elaborate fortified camp at White's Top of Cheat on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. This place also lent itself to easy defense. The road here passes through a gap between two beautiful hills, and the soldiers fortified both sides of it. To capture the forts would require a charge up the steep hillsides, and to pass between them would invite a sudden and complete destruction to an army.

The Confederate forces took all of the Greenbrier Valley, the next valley east of Tygart's Valley. They had armies at Bartow, and at Huntersville (Camp Northwest), and at Marlinton. These troops came from all over the south. They had been rushed there owing to the fact that it soon became apparent that West Virginia west of the great divide was not going to put many troops in the field to aid secession.

And as there was no one in command of the several armies, that is, no commander in chief, enter the great Robert E. Lee, as fine a Virginian gentleman as ever broadened an a. Graduated in 1829 first in his class at West Point. Head of that institution later. A colonel in the army. Resident at Arlington on the Potomac. He resigned from the service of the Union with regret to cast his fortunes with Virginia. He was made major general of Virginia and commander in chief of Virginia's troops in April, 1861, but on the formation of the Confederacy, his rank was fixed as brigadier general and he was ordered to the Greenbrier Valley to take command of the units here. At Camp Northwest, there was General Loring, a North Carolinian, who outranked Lee. At Marlinton Col. Henry R. Jackson, of Georgia, was in command.

He was in charge of green troops in the wettest summer that this county ever saw. We had thirteen inches of rain in August this year and seven inches in December with wet weather at other times, and it has been compared to the year 1861 for genuine wetness.

His troops were volunteers and amateurs in the art of war. They were destined to become seasoned troops later in the war but there was a lot of sickness in the camps that summer. Lee made his main camp on the Seneca Trail twenty miles north of Marlinton. All the histories say that he rested on Valley Mountain. That is true in part for that

was the pass that his forefront watched, but his main camp was south of the pass through Middle Mountain, the next mountain south of Valley Mountain, and the signs there today show the greatest amount of work.

The two armies faced each other on the pike for upwards of two months both waiting to give battle.

Speaking about green troops, many years after the war some city men came to this county to hunt and were the guests of one of the leading men of the county at his plantation. The topic of the war came up and something brought to mind the 808th Virginia regiment. One of the city men told a tale: "Headquarters sent an inspector to report on the 808th and 809th regiments. The letter that he got said that headquarters had heard that the 808th and 809th were nothing but bands of organized horse thieves. Investigate and report. The inspector replied that he had looked them over and that the report was not exactly correct. That the 808th was an organized gang of horse thieves, but that the 809th was an unorganized gang of horse thieves."

A glimmer of a smile appeared on the face of one or two in the room but as for the host, fierce he broke forth: "It's a damned lie—I belonged to the 809th!" And it was one of the most embarrassing moments the witty man ever knew.

But there were not many mountain men in the armies. Henry A. Wise of the Horse Pistol, wrote from Bungers Mill, four miles west of Lewisburg, August 1, 1861, that West Virginia was gone so far as the Confederacy was concerned and that the people of the western waters were submitting, debased and subdued in the belief that the Confederacy could never retake the northwestern part of the State, and that he had fallen back from Kanawha not a minute too soon.

The most of the troops who honored this county with their presence that summer were lowlanders from the cotton country and that is why the mountain got them.

Valley Mountain as soon as it crosses the turnpike and commences to tower in the air is called Cheat Mountain and it is as bold a rampart as is to be found in the State. It curves around away from the pass like a horseshoe and the eastern side is Back Allegheny, and the side that looks down on Elkwater and Huttonsville is Cheat. In this horseshoe the main fork of Cheat River heads and by the time it gets to where the Staunton and Parkersburg road crosses it about twenty miles in an air line, it is a considerable stream. Up against the outer rim of the horseshoe the Ohio River heads as the Tygarts Valley River. Lee must have felt that summer that he was biting on granite. Sickness in the camp, and nothing going right. He planned to attack the fortification at Elkwater about the middle of September. The army at Bartow was to cross the wilderness and fall in behind the forces at White's Top on the pike, and while a part of the troops held the army on White's Top, the rest would drop down into Tygarts Valley and march up stream and attack the fortification in the rear, while Lee marched down stream and gave them what-for in their front. Never was a battle better planned and never was one worse executed, but to one who knows what the spruce woods on top of Cheat are like, it is apparent that Lee could

not have known the character of the country, or he would not have required it of them.

Lee had not seen any of the spruce woods. His camps were all in hardwood territory where a man may walk with some degree of comfort and speed. But to take an army in the night time through the jungles of Cheat was an unheard of project. The evergreens are as thick as wheat in a field. There are great patches of laurel a bear could hardly penetrate. The dense growth of something like a hundred thousand board feet to the acre means that the ground is covered with decaying trunks. There are plants there that are called hobblerod that make a passage painful and difficult. And there are windfalls that cannot be negotiated in the night time.

And realizing that the pike was sealed, the orders were on the night of September 13, to climb the mountain and parallel the pike on both sides and silently pass over the mountains and fall in behind the enemy at White's Top.

You will remember that after topping Back Allegheny Mountain it is some miles across a boggy, swampy country, so covered with fir that the sun could hardly light it in the daytime, and once across that, Cheat Mountain was to be climbed.

To add to the horrors of those southern boys from a warm climate, the first snow of the winter began to fall that night and when the men got into that dank morass through which Cheat River winds its murky way, they scattered. All sense of direction was lost and the soldiers were cold and freezing, lost and bewildered. Few shots were exchanged with the enemy. It is to be supposed that a few of the soldiers would drift out that way but as it was uphill, not very many. Under circumstances like this men throw away their arms and engage in a mad scramble to get somewhere, or else sit down under a tree and stay there until they die.

Of course, the greater number found their way back to camp or to the Valley Mountain camp, but it was days before the army was in shape to present a warlike front. The attack of September 14 had failed because the mountains took a hand in the business and it was destined that these troops should not make a battle field out of the smiling meadows near the Elkwater.

To give you some idea of how dense the growth may be in Cheat, sometime ago a party of us in that difficult country came on a growth of young fir trees covering a great acreage that we estimated to grow forty-five thousand trees to the acre. The top of this forest looks as closely woven as carpet.

Loring had charge of this flanking movement. Putting one and one together, we find that the army was lost in the wilderness on the night of the 13th of September, and that on the next day Lee sent down from his Valley Mountain camp a reconnoitering party under the command of Maj. John A. Washington and that this party approaching the Federal breastworks were fired upon and Major Washington was killed. There can be little doubt but that Lee sent that party down the valley to ascertain, if he could, whether the army had got across Cheat, and was in the valley north of and below the Elkwater fort.

In the meantime Lee was bedeviled with the troubles of two contending rivals, those roosters, General Floyd and General Wise who were quarreling in the Kanawha Valley as to which was in supreme command, both calling on Lee to support their contentions, as Lee was the highest officer of Virginia, though only a brigadier general of the Confederacy. What is a surprise to most people is to hear that Gen. Robert E. Lee did not become commander-in-chief of all the Confederate forces until 1865, just before the war closed.

Lee evidently decided not to attack the strongly fortified Federals at either of their impregnable forts. Anyway there was no more fighting that year on the Randolph and Pocahontas line near Mingo Flats nor yet at White's Top.

After that Lee evidently decided to remain on the defensive. And the Federals had been on the defensive the whole time.

Now here is a bit of history that will not be found in any of the books or dispatches, but I got it from eye-witnesses, most reliable men, and while it was still fresh in their minds. I taught a school at Big Spring on the site of Lee's encampment. The old men told me that the wet summer of 1861 terminated in one of the biggest rains that ever fell in these mountains producing one of the greatest flood ever known in these streams, and that the big rain of all rains culminated in a downpour that lasted all night, and that by daylight next morning, both armies, Federal and Confederate, had broken camp in the night and the tempest, and that both were in headlong retreat. The Confederates fled south up the Old Field Fork of Elk and cut a timber barricade at Crooked Fork at the foot of Elk Mountain. I have seen this barricade myself. The Federal forces retreated down Tygarts River, and it was the case with both armies that a number of men were drowned in the fordings of the creeks.

The Union forces turned east at Huttonsville and marched towards Staunton and fought the battle of Greenbrier, the battle of the Top of Allegheny, the battle of Monterey, and the Battle of McDowell, all on the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike. Stonewall Jackson turned them at McDowell and they went by Franklin.

Lee having extricated his army went to Richmond, and soon after that he was sent to take charge of the coast defenses of South Carolina and Georgia and he spent the first winter of the war in the far South.

The passway on top of Valley Mountain is the southeastern corner of the district of West Augusta, and when the troops in the night time reached the summit of Back Allegheny Mountain looking down on the Greenbrier River they crossed over the eastern line of West Augusta, and that dreadful night they passed in the spruce woods was on West Augusta territory.

I can find no evidence of Lee having gone into southern West Virginia that fall. Wise and Floyd fought it out down there with more or less success but their armies marched east across the mountains before winter. And to the north the Confederates fell back to the top of the Allegheny practically evacuating all of the western waters at the end of the first year's campaign.

Last summer the new highway over Middle Mountain and Valley

Mountain was being graded as Route 24, or Seneca Trail, and at one place the excavation uncovered a great army dump pile in which all sorts of war trophies were to be found ranging from muskets to parts of cannon. This was left by Lee's first command in the civil war.

The only luck that the Federal forces had in 1861 was in West Virginia, and I will always believe that the mountains won that for them.

Ambrose Bierce was a Union soldier in camp at White's Top, at the time of the movement on September 14. He was a seasoned trooper, having served his first three months and beginning on his second enlistment. He does not know that an attack was made or contemplated.

He says: "It was a strange country. Nine in ten of us had never seen a mountain, nor a hill, as high as a church spire, until we had crossed the Ohio River. In power upon the emotions nothing, I think, is comparable to a first sight of mountains. To a member of a plains tribe, born and reared on the flats of Ohio or Indiana, a mountain region was a perpetual miracle. Space seemed to have taken on a new dimension; areas to have not only length and breadth, but thickness. Modern literature is full of evidence that our great grandfathers looked upon mountains with aversion and horrors."

He was speaking of the time that he guarded a pass on the summit of Cheat Mountain through which no one wanted to go, and on a road that led from nowhere to the southeast.

As for Robert E. Lee when he found his summer's work reduced to nothing by this great mishap of the jungle, he was inclined to believe the report that the mountaineer guide had misled his troops and lost them in the fen, and for a time it looked like he was about ready to hang a certain young Pocahontas County man who had undertaken to guide the army. But Lee must have found out that he had been at fault himself in ordering his men to penetrate the Cheat Bottom in the night time, for nobody was executed and the guide lived to be an old man and a respected citizen of this county.

CHAPTER XIII

Battle of Elkwater. When General R. E. Lee gave up the northwestern part of Virginia as a bad job.

The battle of Elkwater was the Civil War battle that was never fought. There was some slaughter but both sides drew back without going on with the great conflict that was staged. Both sides were on the defensive. The Federal forces were dug in in Tygarts Valley, Randolph County, below the mouth of the considerable creek called Elkwater, for the purpose of holding the Confederates from marching into the northwestern part of West Virginia, and the Confederates were entrenched on Middle Mountain to hold the Federal army from marching through Marlinton, Huntersville, and Warm Springs, and taking possession of the Virginia Central Railroad at Millboro. That is the reason that both armies were

content to face each other for eight weeks during the summer months of 1861.

Robert E. Lee to the end of the war shone more as a dfeensive strategist than he did in his offensive movements. In this he was the antithesis of Stonewall Jackson, who came down on them like a wolf on the fold. Note Lee's failure in the Gettysburg campaign.

The Federal forces were flushed with the victories of Philippi, Rich Mountain and Carrick's Ford. McClellan had won these and it made him commander-in-chief, so he went to Washington to take charge of the far-flung battle lines, and left General Reynolds to make a fortified camp at Elkwater, while General Rosecrans marched on to Kanawha.

The road from Marlinton to Elkwater, now called the Seneca Trail is almost due north and south. From Marlinton it is more or less up hill for seven miles until it tops Elk Mountain. Then it descends a short distance to the upper waters of Elk River and follows the Old Field Fork down for about nine miles to the forks, crossing Slaty Fork near its mouth; there to the Big Spring of Elk Fork. The pike follows this stream to the post office Linwood, four miles, and then continues north ascending Middle Mountain two miles, then across a head of a hollow about a mile to the top of Valley Mountain, the line between Randolph County and Pocahontas County, and thence about ten miles to the Elkwater fort. It was an important pike at the beginning of the Civil War, being one of the Commonwealth's highways, under the internal improvement schemes that Virginia had engaged in so heavily for thirty-odd years immediately prior to the war.

The country is, and was at that time nearly all cleared and the road lined with fine farms between Marlinton and Elkwater.

The Union army had won signal victories in Randolph and Tucker counties July 11, 12 and 13, 1861, and the news had just time to spread over the nation for a general rejoicing, when on July 21st, the Confederates won a big battle at Bull Run and convinced the North that there was serious trouble ahead.

McClellan was ordered to leave some one in command in the mountains and get the war going again.

He arranged to hold the Confederates back. The immense size of the ditch and bank at Elkwater is still to be noticed. So it is not surprising to find an order to the effect that this was to be an extra big barrier, as well as the one on Cheat Mountain. That is evidence enough that the Federals did not propose to advance any farther into the enemy's country that summer but would hold what they had won in the northern part of West Virginia and concentrate on driving Wise and Floyd out of the Kanawha Valley.

Reynolds made the fort at Elkwater, and Kimball of the Fourteenth Indiana Regiment, made the one at Cheat Summit generally referred to as White Top, where a man by the name of White lived. The Cheat Summit camp was on the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike and this road ran southeast from Huttonsville, gradually leaving the pike from that place to Marlinton. Cheat Summit is almost due east from Elkwater where the camp was and a trail led down the mountain making a short cut seven miles long between the two places. The wagon roads

around by Huttonsville between the camps covered a distance of eighteen miles.

These camps were formed on or about the 13th or 14th of July. The first troops of the Confederates to arrive at Middle Mountain were the Bath Cavalry on July 28th, followed by Col. Stephen Lee, with the Sixth North Carolina Regiment. The plan of fortifying Valley Mountain and Middle Mountain was the result of a report made by William Skeen, an attorney of Huntersville, who furnished a map of the country, and who pointed out that the Virginia Central Railway was exposed to an attack at Millboro as much as it was at Staunton, and that the distance by turnpike was much less than to Staunton.

In the meantime troops had been pouring into Staunton from all over the South and had been routed by way of Monterey on the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike. The information furnished by Skeen was seized upon immediately by Robert E. Lee at Richmond, and he had a good deal of trouble getting the officers at Staunton to cease to send troops by Monterey and to detrain them at Millboro. His preemptory orders finally resulted in long columns of men being marched by the southern route by Warm Springs, Huntersville, Marlinton and Edray. William Skeen was a prominent man in the history of Pocahontas County. He had been clerk of the courts before the war, and then practiced law. He was noted for his fine penmanship and his flights of oratory. The Commonwealth was referred to by him as the "virgin daughter of a virgin queen," and he was fighting for the idea of states' rights.

These troops gathered at Monterey, Bartow, Huntersville, and Marlinton, were called the Northwestern Army, and General Loring was placed in command of this army by an order from General Lee dated July 20th. This was the officer who had outranked Robert E. Lee but who took his orders from Lee. But it was not long until Lee himself came to the mountains and took over the command. He arrived at Valley Mountain August 8th, and from that time to September 14th, that was Headquarters of the Forces, that title traveling with Lee from Richmond to the Big Spring.

Here is a list of the headquarters in West Virginia during the wet summer of 1861. Lee was at Valley Mountain from August 8 to August 15; at Meadow Bluff on September 24; and at Sewell Mountain on October 20. During 1861, all of Robert E. Lee's activities in camp were confined to West Virginia, the rest of the time being spent at Richmond.

At Clarksburg was another West Virginia lawyer who was willing to advise the war department from the Federal side. John S. Carlile on August 15, 1861, wrote to Simeon Cameron, Secretary of War, for God's sake to send more troops and a general to command them or they would be whipped in ten days; that four Confederate armies were marching on the northwest by Mingo Flats, and that the Mingo Flats road was not guarded. Here was the original Godsaker about whom we heard so much in the World War. He was mistaken about the Mingo Flats road not being guarded for the Elkwater fort was there for that very purpose.

And about this time another defender was brought to light. It was a bushwhacker. By a letter dated July 19, 1861, Gen. H. R. Jackson

wrote to headquarters that he had recruited home guards to the number of one hundred and eighty men, and that as all of them had corn to work, he had agreed that if they left eighty of their best riflemen, the rest might return to their crops. These eighty riflemen were familiar with the country and were to "annoy the enemy from the hills and bushes."

So the mountain armies filled the passes and watched each other during the weeks of August and the first part of September. In the Federal camp at Elkwater were two companies from Indiana who were in gray uniform and these men mingled with the Confederates in their big camp at Valley Mountain. On Sunday the 8th of September a scouting party got as far as Mingo from the Elkwater and had a skirmish at four o'clock in the morning of the 9th in which they reported having killed fifteen secessionists and wounded as many more. And they learned that a general advance was to take place that day and they fell back with the news. And it is now seen that Lee made a general order to advance dated September 9.

There is in this series a chapter telling of the way the Confederate forces got lost in the Cheat River jungles about Cheat Bridge and thereby prevented Lee from having a pitched battle at Elkwater. These troops were from the army at Bartow and they were to pass through the laurel and the hobblerod in the night time to the south of the camp at Cheat Summit and after much suffering and many hardships they came straggling back, defeated, weary and discouraged. In studying the evidence that is left of the Elkwater affair, I have found out something more about that lost legion. They attempted to go through the wilderness on the night of the 11th of September. None of the pickets or sentinels of the Federal camp on the mountain knew that any such movement was taking place. This is conclusive that they did not top the mountain on the pike. And early in the morning there were parts of three regiments that had passed by the camp and gotten to the pike in the rear, for early that morning, the 12th, three army wagons started from Cheat Summit for supplies, and they rolled into the Confederate army about a mile west of the encampment and were captured. The number of Confederate soldiers on the pike west and in the rear were estimated by the Federal officers to be twenty-five hundred men. They took the horses and men and disappeared in thick forest.

From this time on the skirmishing in the big forests of Cheat assumed the character of Indian fighting. Later in the day a company of Indiana troops caught sight of some Confederates four miles west of the camp at the summit and had a battle with them, the Federal troops remaining in the road and the Confederates disappearing in the timber.

It now appears that these Indiana troops had been camped in the dense spruce for full two months and the active young soldiers had nothing better to do than to become thoroughly acquainted with the wonders of such a wilderness. Few of them had ever seen a mountain or a forest of any great extent before. They had roamed in the mountains hunting and fishing and having as good a time as they could under the circumstances, and in the battle in the woods they had the soldiers who had come from Arkansas and other Southern States at a great dis-

advantage. The object of the Confederate flanking movement was to get in behind the Summit camp and take another place which was a small camp and supply point known as Cheat Mountain Pass ten miles west of the summit at the northern base of Cheat Mountain, and the skirmish in the afternoon of the 12th, interfered with this movement.

On the 12th the big army on Valley Mountain moved forward. About half way between the Valley Mountain camp and Elkwater fort, is the town of Valley Head. This is the point that the Webster County road, the Point Mountain pike joins the Seneca Trail and the Federal forces had been maintaining an advance guard at that point.

The Confederate army at this point was about nine thousand strong, and after a battle at the forks of the road at Valley Head, the Federals fell back and the Confederates did not advance. Along the road that follows the river bottom the land was cleared, but between that strip of settled country and the great Cheat Mountain there is a great stretch of broken wooded country through which many streams flow down from Cheat Mountain to the Valley River. Some of these are small runs and others are considerable creeks. At Valley Head, Lee sent three regiments north along the base of Cheat Mountain through the woods to join the flanking army that was to cross from Bartow. These regiments marched all day and came to the Staunton and Parkersburg Pike to the west of the Summit and cut the telegraph wire between the two Federal camps, and effected a junction with part of the Bartow troops.

General Reynolds found by nightfall on the 12th, that he was in a precarious position. Both roads to the Summit camp were in possession of the enemy. The wagon train had been captured, and his own wagon train loaded with supplies for the Summit camp and which were badly needed, had no chance to get through.

So about three in the morning of Friday, the thirteenth, he sent one army to open up the wagon road, and another army to open the bridle path.

As a matter of fact, it would appear that the Confederates had about fifty-five hundred men in the woods around Cheat Summit and that they were literally scattered all over a rugged country like a band of sheep that had lost their shepherd. It was the second night in bad weather and there was no way to form a cohesive force out of them. In the meantime those Indiana boys who had been loafing there all summer and probably knew every trout up there by its given name, were ready to harry the strangers out of there, and at break of day on Friday, the thirteenth, they commenced to hunt the Confederates. About this time some Confederates appeared on the pike about a mile east of the summit and surrounded a picket post and a lieutenant and a private of the Federals were killed.

Learning that a whip chase was under way to the west and that the Confederates were working out towards the Greenbrier River, with the Indiana boys driving them, the commander at the Summit sent some companies of soldiers east over the pike and had them line Cheat River above the bridge, and a battle was fought on that river about two miles above that bridge at a point near where the Cheat Mountain Clubhouse now stands.

The Confederate reports are missing as to this encounter, but the Federal reports are very positive. They are sure that all the regiments, both from Valley Mountain and from Camp Bartow had been rounded up and were being driven toward the Greenbrier, and that when they were stopped by three hundred men at some point on the river near the clubhouse, the Confederates numbered fifty-five hundred men. These men were driven back in to the wilderness and it was not until about ten o'clock that night that they got back to Camp Bartow. Kimball says that the result of the panic in the Confederate ranks was that the woods were literally covered with the baggage, coats, haversacks, and other articles abandoned by the enemy.

Now if this is true, it is not to be wondered that Lee looked in vain for his proud regiments to come stepping up the broad fields of Tygart's Valley, with flags flying and drums beating to take the Federals in the rear, while he marched his victorious legions down the valley to storm the Federal works and take West Virginia into the Confederacy.

It is no wonder that Col. John A. Washington rode down by the mouth of Elkwater with a squad of men to get around the bend so that he could see the Confederate columns advancing up the river to support the attack. And that not seeing such an army that he should have ventured nearer and nearer the fortification so that the could make a thorough search, until so close that he was shot and killed.

Col. Rust was ordered out of Cheat Mountain with his command to get to Bartow as soon as he could and send a dispatch to General Loring by the "near way," Loring was no doubt that day at Valley Mountain. "Get Mr. Arbogast to take the dispatch, if possible." Probably J. H. Arbogast, whose plantation was on the site of the town of Durbin. He is described as the postmaster.

In the meantime on Friday, the thirteenth, Lee's army edged down the stream from Valley Head to a point as low down as the mouth of Elkwater some miles above the Elkwater fort. They did not give battle, waiting no doubt for the flanking army that never came, but the Federals had a rifled gun that shot a ten-pound ball that they ran out about three-quarters of a mile, and fired a few rounds at the Confederates who withdrew a short distance. That Confederate army lay about the mouth of Elkwater Creek all day on the 13th and on the 14th they were still there. Reynolds said that on the 14th another Confederate force was chased by the Summit camp. And that on the 15th there was another Confederate army on top of Cheat, on the pike, that was driven back.

Anyway in the afternoon of the 14th the Confederates went back to their camp on Valley Mountain and Middle Mountain. So Lee's orders to advance dated September 9, 1861, were in force until September 14, when Lee called them back and said good-by.

Lee went down to the Kanawha Valley to see what Wise and Floyd were fussing with each other about. They point out the tree on the Midland Trail where he camped. The first day's travel from Valley Mountain set him thirty-three miles on his way, and he made camp under an oak tree on Stamping Creek just above Mill Point, on Richard McNeel's farm. Mrs. Mary McNeel, now aged ninety-six years, the lady of the manor was a Southern sympathizer. She prepared a fine

breakfast and sent it to the general and he refused to eat it. He evidently was not going to risk any strange cooking in a land that appeared to be hostile to secession. As they put it baldly at the time, he was apprehensive of being poisoned.

CHAPTER XIV

Carrick's Ford. An Address Prepared for the Celebration There. To Which is Added some New History about Rich Mountain.

We are met here today to commemorate an incident of the most heroic and stirring events in the history of the world. Owing to the fact that in the year 1861 the State of Virginia was rent in twain by the passions and prejudices of its people, the chain of events leading up to the action on the part of the mountaineers has been a difficult subject to deal with for the reason that neighbors and families were divided upon the issue. Father against son, and brother against brother—and these matters in difference were carried even to the extreme limits of life.

But time cures all things, and I believe that the time has come when it is possible to interpret the action of those splendid times in such a way that it will not only redound to the glory of the victor, but also to the courage and high romance of his noble adversary.

I feel that it is incumbent upon us, who espoused the Confederate cause and who suffered the adverse decision of an all-wise Providence, to be the first and the frankest to admit that we were wrong. It comes with more graciousness from us who were bound to submit that any other result would have meant the end of the United States and a long farewell to all our glory.

We Confederates fought long and well, and we regard with affection and esteem the tender grace of a day that is dead that can never come back to us.

To the student of the history of the men of the mist, the mountaineers, it becomes more and more apparent that in every great crisis in American history the men of these endless mountains are to be relied upon to save the country from dissolution. Bred into super-men by the fierce thirty years' warfare with the aborigines in the winning of the West, we find in 1774 the mountain men asserting their independence and putting an independent army in the field to win the first battle of the Revolutionary War at Point Pleasant. In the years that followed the Minute Men from Valley Forge to King's Mountain were the main reliance for the success of the American arms, and it was companies of mountain men that drove Cornwallis to the sea and forced him to surrender.

But above and over all was the action of the northwestern counties in 1861 that reorganized the government of Virginia and nullified the act of secession at Richmond on April 17, 1861. It will be remembered that when the greatest Civil War ever known in the history of the world

broke out in the United States that the first movement on the part of the troops of the North and on the part of the troops of the South converged upon the mountain counties of the western waters of Virginia and within a few weeks after the action at Richmond these counties were as completely overrun and invested by the opposing armies as was Belgium in the late great World War. A part of that movement of troops was the battle of Carrick's Ford which we are met to commemorate today. The first troops to reach the northwest were two companies from Highland County, Virginia, marched thither in such great haste that there was not a gun or other weapon of offense amongst them. Each man bore a tin cup which constituted his sole uniform and accoutrement. They reported to Grafton where Colonel Porterfield, a diplomatic Virginia officer, had preceded them upon the mission to induce the local companies of militia to remain true to the falling fortunes of Virginia. Colonel Porterfield wrote home that it was as though he were in a foreign country, so fruitless had been his mission to enlist soldiers for the Confederacy.

In the meantime, General McClellan, lying on the borders of Ohio, was ordered to invest West Virginia with Federal troops and then followed the hurry and mad haste on the part of both armies to possess these mountain counties. General McClellan poured his troops into Grafton over the B. & O. Railway from Parkersburg and Wheeling and the handful of Confederate troops retired before his advance guard by a matter of minutes only, and rested at Philippi.

In the meantime the Confederate forces, without waiting for a vote on the ordinance of secession, bitterly disappointed by the failure of the mountain counties to respond favorably to the secession movement, rushed every available company across the mountains on foot, on horseback and by wagon train, and in a few days had considerable armies at three points on the western waters—that is to say, at Camp Northwest near Huntersville, at Marlinton, and at Beverly.

The leaders in the Northwest, having been sent back from Richmond overwhelmed and defeated, had been busy calling a convention to meet in Wheeling on May 13, 1861, to offset the result of the Secession Convention of April 17th. And while the armies were gathering by every road that point to the height of land, the place where the waters head, this Wheeling Convention was groping its way through the devious roads of parliamentary procedure to depose Governor Letcher, the Governor of Virginia, who had gone Confederate, and to set up in his place an able Fairmont lawyer by the name of Pierpoint to reign in his stead, thereby creating a dual government of the State of Virginia that was to endure for the four long weary years of the war. It took Pierpoint four years to reach the Governor's Mansion in Richmond, but, by the grace of God and the unfaltering support of Abraham Lincoln, he did eventually reach the banks of the James River. The formation of the new State of West Virginia was to be a part of the decrees of Providence and was perhaps the only logical solution of the quandary that Virginia found herself in when she went adrift and was wrecked by the storm and the conflict between the Cottom States, drunk with power and pride, and the loyalty that she owed to the Union she had created.

In the Secession Convention the delegate district composed of Randolph and Tucker was represented by Jonathan N. Hughes, who had voted for secession and who had come home from that convention to find a solemn and a very much divided constituency. It is said that he had gone to Richmond as a Union man and that he had changed his sentiments during the long weary months devoted to practicing upon the minds of Union men to change them to be supporters of the Cotton States' bolt for freedom. Mr. Hughes did not survive his return home many weeks. By a strange act of circumstances he became one of the first victim of the war. At the battle of Rich Mountain he was riding horseback along the road in citizens' clothing. It is supposed that the sudden appearance of a troop of cavalry confused him. He rode rapidly towards them, crying out for Lincoln and was shot dead, receiving seventeen balls in his body.

Randolph and Tucker appear to have had no representatives at Wheeling in the May Convention, but upon the assembling of the Convention of June 11, 1861, at which time Pierpoint was made governor, the district had as its representative Solomon Parsons, and at the third convention which met in Wheeling, November 26, 1861, to frame the constitution of the new State of West Virginia, James W. Parsons appeared for Tucker County. It should be noted, too, that at the June Convention Samuel Crane was also admitted as a delegate from Tucker County, who served with Solomon Parsons.

It will be observed that the month of May, 1861, was a most trying and eventful period for the harassed people of the mountains. Greater armies than had ever been known to our people filled every road and avenue while the thinkers of the mountains, such men as Daniel Lamb, A. W. Campbell, Chester D. Hubbard, J. D. Nichols, Campbell Tarr, Daniel Polsley, George R. Latham, James W. Paxton and other leaders, most earnestly sought a way to extricate Virginia from the curse that had come upon her. Some said one thing and some said another, and the solution did not come like a flash of light, but was rather evolved in long and painful conferences extending over many days and nights. We know now that the plan that worked so well was to treat the elective offices of Virginia as vacant on account of Letcher's adherence, with all his train to the Confederate States of America, and to set up a provisional government by the election of Pierpoint as Governor. The Pierpoint government having been recognized in Washington by the Federal government by the seating of the Senators and Congressmen, enabled the provisional government to agree to the formation of the new State of West Virginia which resulted in the rending of the State both as a war measure and a logical result of the secession of Virginia.

The credit for the idea and the thread of thought that led to this mementous result belong to John D. Nichols, a young lawyer of Wellsburg, who voiced the idea in a conference one evening with some of the older delegates and from that time the way was made plain before the conventions without variableness, nor shadow of turning.

About this time, on the twenty-second day of May, 1861, the first man was killed in the Civil War. T. Bailey Brown, a member of Capt. Daniel Wilson's company, was returning with Captain Wilson from Prunty-

town where they had organized a Union Company. As they came to the eastern end of Grafton, they were halted by a Confederate picket by the name of W. S. Knight. Brown fired at the picket, clipping a piece out of his ear, and Knight returned the fire with a smooth-bore musket, loaded with slugs, killing Brown instantly.

Before daylight on the morning of June 3rd the armies clashed at Philippi and the Confederates withdrew in great haste to Beverly. McClellan moved slowly up Tygart's Valley, having at his command some twenty thousand troops, nearly all from Ohio and Pennsylvania.

On the Confederate side Staunton, Augusta County, had been made a depot of supplies and from all over the South regiment after regiment detrained at Staunton and marched west and northwest over the Harrisonburg and Warm Springs Turnpike and the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike. These troops were accompanied by interminable wagon trains and the people of the mountains in that summer of 1861 were presented with a spectacle of all the glory and gallantry of war. Money became exceedingly plentiful and the Confederate States appeared to be carrying all before them. As a matter of fact the only failure from which the Confederate States suffered during the first year of the war was the repulse in West Virginia. The scene at Beverly by July was that of an all-powerful army in camp. Colonel Porterfield, the urbane diplomat to West Virginia, had been called home and Gen. W. H. Garnett had been placed in charge of the advance army in the Northwest at Beverly. He had under him the flower and the chivalry of the South. General Garnett was a West Pointer and a noted acquisition to the Southern armies. His encampment at Beverly at the junction of the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike and the Beverly and Philippi Turnpike blocked the advance of General McClellan's army. But Garnett decided that he should fortify the two roads in the rugged pass where the Tygarts Valley River breaks through and forms the gorge separating Rich Mountain from Laurel Hill. The latter day tourist is still presented at Beverly with his choice of the two roads into the Northwest. He can either climb Rich Mountain on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, or he can go the broader and smoother State highway by the way of Elkins, Belington, Philippi and Grafton.

Garnett decided to fortify the Buckhannon road on the brow of the mountain overlooking its western declivity. In this he made a fatal error. He seems to have ignored the long flat top of Rich Mountain which invited a flank movement. He should have fortified the eastern top where the battle was actually fought. On the other road Garnett took about six thousand troops and went with them himself to fortify the road on Laurel Hill between Elkins and Belington. Pegram was placed in charge of the Rich Mountain blockade. Colonel Scott was left in charge of the base of supplies at Beverly with one large regiment and other companies and wagon trains coming in daily. It would appear that Garnett had detached himself both on the Rich Mountain road and on the Belington road from his base of supplies.

McClellan with his much larger army, was scattered across the valley from Buckhannon to Webster and seemed to be on the point of playing Garnett's game and storming the fortifications. But on the evening of

the tenth of July a young man by the name of Hart, whose home was on the crest of Rich Mountain, agreed to lead a detachment around the mountain to fall in behind Pegram and in this way the plans of battle were worked out in a way different from that expected by Garnett. Pegram was not wholly surprised. A messenger had fallen into the hands of the Confederates and they were advised of the flanking movement. Perhaps it would have been better if he had been surprised. He rushed three hundred men back to the east brow of Rich Mountain and there met and fought the Federal troops and was defeated. The cannon roared over the mountains there all the afternoon and it seems to have brought consternation to every division of the Confederate forces. Presently came a rain and a stormy night and Pegram withdrew from his position and marched down into the rough canyon of the Tygart's Valley River and up the river to about where Elkins now is, and finding himself without provisions and no chance to get any, sent in his surrender papers.

The battle at Rich Mountain was so sudden and unexpected that there seems to have been no chance to send a courier to Colonel Scott, who lay with such a rich base at Beverly. The Colonel and his staff listened for hours to the cannonading on Rich Mountain, undecided whether to retreat or advance. He finally called for a volunteer to carry a flag of truce to Rich Mountain to obtain some word, and for this service my father, the late Rev. Dr. William T. Price, offered. His offer was not accepted and pretty soon Colonel Scott and the supplies were on their way east.

Garnett abandoned his fort on Laurel Hill on the night of the eleventh, being pursued by McClellan's forces. Learning that Beverly was in possession of Union forces, he turned to the northeast, hoping to escape into the valley of Virginia by Cheat River. Morris' troops overtook the Confederates about noon on July 13, 1861, and followed them for two hours skirmishing all the way until Carrick's Ford was reached, where a pitched battle ensued in which General Garnett and a number of his command were slain.

The result of these operations left the Union forces in full control of West Virginia's western flowing waters in the northwest with the exception of Greenbrier River.

McClellan fortified at Elkwater near the head of the Ohio River and the Confederates were gradually driven back by force and pressure to Staunton within about a year from the time that they had sent their proud armies forth from that place. The retreat was marked by the battle of Greenbrier, the battle of the Top of Allegheny, and the battle of McDowell, all Confederate victories, but all losing victories.

And this is a short story of how the wisdom of the elder statesman and the firing of the younger soldiers in the year 1861 brought forth that great State of West Virginia, the child of the storm.

And on that day no loving arms
Reached forth the newborn child to take,
'Mid cannons' 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 mothers of hard mountain men;
We hail the day, we pledge anew
Our hearts, our hands, our lives to you.

The first year of the Civil War the Confederates assembled a considerable army at Beverly in a short time and from there awaited the coming of the Federal troops under McClellan. Garnett was the general in charge of the Confederates and the middle of July found Garnett shot to death by exposing himself upon the firing line, and his clans scattered in flight or captured.

One of the Virginia regiments under Col. William C. Scott played a part in the debacle of Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, and Carrick's Ford, and I never could make head or tail of the doings of that regiment until lately when I came upon some indications in the records that throw considerable light upon the mental confusion and anguish of that officer.

He was from down east somewhere and he was elected colonel of the 44th Virginia Infantry. He was either from Cumberland or Powhatan county, as he represented that district in the secession convention at Richmond, in 1861.

The battle of Rich Mountain was fought on the 11th day of July. The 44th left Staunton for Beverly on the 5th day of July and arrived in Beverly the evening of the 10th, the day before the battle, and encamped there that night. Garnett was with the main part of the army at Laurel Hill, the big mountain between Elkins and Belington. He had posted Pegram with a large force on the west brow of Rich Mountain, eight miles from Beverly on the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike, between Beverly and Buckhannon. There was a command at Leadsville church, in the neighborhood of the place where the city of Elkins stands now.

The Federals had some twenty thousand troops on the two roads and a battle was expected hourly. The main force of the Federals was on the Buckhannon road in front of Pegram's hastily erected fortifications. Between Pegram and Garnett was the canyon through which the Tygarts Valley River forces a turbulent passage. It is a very deep and wild and rugged gorge.

Most of the wagons and supplies were left at Beverly as a convenient base for the Confederate forces.

Scott's 44th was on the loose, so to speak, his arrival being more or less unexpected, and like all the troops on both sides he was in command of amateurs in the art and science of war.

There has been so much said of Scott's maneuvers at this time that I have been at considerable pains to ferret out as near as possible the truth of the reports. One reason that I was so much interested was that my father, a chaplain, was with Scott on that occasion and by staying with him escaped capture and injury and was extricated from a very perilous position, in which so many green soldiers were killed,

wounded or captured. I never heard my father say much about the retreat from Beverly.

One favorite lie in regard to the gallant 44th was that Scott had cut such a big timber barricade across the pike between Beverly and Laurel Hill that Garnett could not withdraw his troops in the direction of Beverly but was forced to march through Tucker County to meet defeat, disaster, and death at Carrick's Ford. There could be nothing farther from the truth than this for Scott had not been anywhere on that road to cut a barricade and all the defense that he needs on that charge is his perfect alibi.

At Beverly, Scott received an order from Garnett to join him with his regiment at his fort on Laurel Hill, and early that morning he had gotten his weary and footsore troops together and had marched them about two miles towards Elkins, when he was overtaken by a courier with a dispatch from Pegram, who was on the other road on top of Rich Mountain. Pegram asked him to disregard the orders to march to Laurel Hill and to return by way of Beverly and take a position a mile and a half from Beverly on the Buckhannon road, at a place where a county road came in from the north and joined the pike. The reason for this was that Pegram who was guarding the pike had found out that at a point west of his fortification an old road or path branched off on the north side of the pike, dipped down across the Roaring Creek Valley, and climbed Rich Mountain and passed through a gap north of the pass that Pegram was holding, and swung south and joined the county road that led to the pike at the place that Scott was to place his regiment. Pegram had heard that a large force of Federals were already marching on that old road to pass on his right, and Scott's was the only force that could reach the place in time to be of any service. It was apparent that if the Federals took Beverly all the Confederate forces would be cut off from their supplies. Torn from their base, so to speak.

Scott did not hesitate. He about-faced and marched his army back and held the mouth of the county road.

Later in the day, Pegram discovered his error, for the Federals marched around him on his left, and some three hundred of Pegram's men with one cannon hastily detached from the Pegram fort engaged them at the eastern summit and there is where one of the decisive battles of the war was fought, a battle that was discussed and debated to the ends of the world, for right there is where the Union won the war by retaining the territory that was afterwards to be West Virginia.

Pegram was in dreadful straits. His three hundred men held the field for hours against five thousand. Every man belonging to Garnett was in sound of the guns, but none knew that it was not an attack on Pegram's fort except those in that fort. In the light of other days it has become the great unexplained mystery why Pegram did not reinforce his heroes that day.

The noise of the battle was heard by Scott and his troops, but they could not know that it was a battle half way between him and Pegram, and there has never been a time since Casabianca stood on the burning deck when such a distressing alternative was put to a soldier. Scott could not leave the road unguarded. Pegram had not said that the

enemy might come that roundabout way. He had said that they were then moving on that road, and Garnett had endorsed and supplemented Pegram's order, and so he was held by express orders at the foot of a mountain while the cannon roared at the top of that mountain.

When Scott, the night before had arrived at Beverly, he found a very near and dear friend living there. Hon. John N. Hughes the delegate to the convention from the district composed of Randolph and Tucker counties. The two men had served during the long strenuous sessions of the conventions that had voted at Richmond for secession.

Hughes had been sent there as a Union man by an overwhelming vote. At Richmond he had roomed with two strong Union members, Hon. John S. Burdette, the member from Taylor County, and Hon. James Burley, of Marshall. The three were great friends and agreed to stay in the Union for many weeks, until Hughes came to the room one day and announced that he had decided to vote for secession. Then there was a great quarrel. Burdette and Hughes were about to have a fist fight there and then, but Burley prevented them from coming to blows. But before they parted they put a curse upon him, a good old political curse, that he would never prosper either in this world nor in the world to come, and the three inseparables parted in anger. Hughes voted for secession between the vote of James P. Holcombe, of Albermarle, and Eppa Hutton, of Prince William. And Burley and Burdette voted together against secession between the votes of William G. Brown, of Preston, and Benjamin W. Byrne, of Braxton, Nicholas and Clay.

The two convention members, Hughes and Scott, were delighted to be together again and Hughes went with the colonel and his regiment. These two statesmen had voted for secession a few weeks before, having been convinced by a season of false reasoning that it was the only way to prevent war, relying on a fixed idea that the seceding sisters would be allowed to depart in peace. And here they were in the mountains facing an overwhelming army of Federals who refused to accept their interpretation of the constitution.

A new song had run through the South since they had parted at Richmond. It started off strong. It said that the despot's heel was on our shore, his torch was at our temple door. And here was the despot's heel on Rich Mountain. The song was called "Maryland, my Maryland" and we still beller forth its martial strains. They made up a song here the other day on it, called "Marlinton, my Marlinton." It may be of some historical interest to know who was the gentleman designated as a despot and fixed to burn a church. It was no other than Col. Edward F. Jones, of the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, marching through Baltimore, April 19, 1861, where they were attacked by rioters and three soldiers killed and many wounded. The mayor of Baltimore marched with the regiment to protect them and begged the soldiers not to fire, but before the mayor left them he was compelled to grab a gun himself and kill a man in the mob. The song was written by a college professor on hearing of the riot, and the music is from the German song, "Tannebaum, Oh Tannebaum," which being loosely translated means, "Hemlock Tree, Oh Hemlock Tree."

Hughes and Scott were on horseback. At that time the troops had

no distinctive uniform on either side. There was no way to tell a friend from an enemy. Not even a badge. The armies had materialized so quickly that so far as the fighting was concerned it was almost impossible to tell whether a company belonged to the North or to the South.

About one o'clock in the afternoon, Scott and his regiment resting easily at the fork of the road, heard the firing begin at the Hart place on top of the mountain. He thought it was an attack on the fort as he had had no intimation of any change of plans. As a matter of fact, Pegram, hearing that the Federals were marching around him on his left had sent three hundred men, under Captain DeLagnel to occupy the pass at Hart's Mountain, the farm house on one side and the log barn on the other. There was a log barn there. Maybe not the barn that is there today, but a log barn. These troops were from Rockingham, Rockbridge and Powhatan counties, largely. They were not acquainted with John N. Hughes.

There was a powerful lot of cannonading going on and Scott was bound to find out about it, even if he could not leave his post, so he prepared to send a scout. He designated John N. Hughes, a non-combatant, who volunteered for the duty. I take it that Hughes was the logical candidate for the honor for he may have been the only local man present. He knew the country and the roads. He was not in uniform. That did not cut any figure that early in the war. The road winds by easy grades for miles up the mountain. Hughes dashed off on his horse and never returned. By the time he reached the top of the mountain, the battle was going at full blast. He evidently came to the conclusion that the troops that he found holding the road at a summit were Federals who had gotten to the rear of the Pegram fortifications, for he cried out, "Lincoln." And rode towards the soldiers. No doubt the soldiers had until that time held their fire to ascertain whether he came as a friend or a foe, but the moment he shouted "Lincoln," they fired a volley and he fell dead with seventeen bullet holes in his body. He was shot by Confederate soldiers.

The next thing that occurred was the arrival of Lieut. James Cochrane, of Augusta County. He had been in the battle. Owing to the difficulty that the troops had to tell friend from foe, the Confederates had fired on some Confederate cavalry advancing from Beverly, and these cavalry had withdrawn. De Lagnel had detailed Cochrane with a squad of six men to overtake these men and bring them up, but he could not find them, but as he traveled to the foot of the mountain he found Scott and his regiment and reported to them the fact that an engagement was going on and that they were badly needed on top of the hill.

Scott then formed his men and faced them towards the fight and they started off at double quick time, which was soon brought down to quick time when they realized the number of uphill miles they had to climb. When they got within about a mile of the top, the firing ceased and there was great cheering, Huzzas, as the accepted word was at that time. The huzzaing caused Scott to halt his army and consider. He and Cochrane took counsel together and decided that the fight was over, and that if the Confederates had won it was not necessary to go

farther, and if the Federals had won it was not at all safe. They would be cut to pieces by firing from the top of the ridge. So volunteers being called for, one R. I. Lipford volunteered on the condition that he be provided with a pistol and a horse. He was equipped and rode forward rapidly to the top of the mountain, and a short time after he was gone, his regiment heard loud shouts of "Halt!" "Shoot him!" And that was the last that they heard from Lipford for several days.

Scott does not seem to worry about Lipford, so I went on a hunt the other day for him, and found out about him. When he got to the battle field and found himself surrounded by four or five thousand soldiers, he decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and surrendered to superior force. Here he made a tactical error. Thinking no doubt that he would be better treated and sooner exchanged he informed the Federal commander that his rank was that of lieutenant when he was in truth and in fact a private soldier. But the Federals took to him and of all the prisoners, he was the one that was chosen to bear a sweet, kindly letter from General McClellan to Gen. H. R. Jackson. McClellan was a gentleman. He mentioned that he had found Lieutenant Lipford, of the 44th Virginia, the most available for courier purposes from among the officers captured. This incidental mention had the effect of causing General Jackson to arrest Lipford for misrepresenting his rank, and Lipford seems to have had the distinction of being twice captured and imprisoned within a week by both armies.

Scott not liking the looks of things on the mountain retreated from them huzzas and got back to Beverly that night. James Cochrane went with him. This must be the same red-headed colonel who played such an important part in the war and who was separated from his regiment at Droop Mountain in after years.

He seems to have about taken charge as a visiting brother to the 44th. He marched them up the mountain and marched them down again, and when they got to Beverly, while Scott was conferring with Judge Camden, a member of the Confederate congress, and other citizens, Cochrane seems to have had the quick wit and the ability to act. He knew that the Confederate troops were scattered and that there was no use waiting for orders, so he had Scott, as the ranking officer, to authorize him to load the wagons and take them out of there, and this was done and a retreat to the Grenbrier River was commenced that went on all through the night and the next day. In this way most of the stores were saved, and on the 12th Scott reached Greenbrier River, having marched about thirty-two miles. He burned the bridge at Huttonsville over the Tygarts Valley River on the 12th.

Captain Lilley and his Augusta Lee Rifles came escaping out of the net and they found the bridge burning, and lay at the foot of Cheat on the Randolph side that night. When they got to Beverly they saw Captain Stofer, of the Pocahontas company, sitting on the hotel porch. That is one thing he did well. I remember seeing him sit on a hotel porch after the war many times. The captain was a veteran of the Mexican war and was no amateur. He seems to have been one of the cool ones at the battle of Rich Mountain and side fights. He waved them on, and when they got over to Yeager's they found Governor

Letcher there, who had come to the head of the waters to see how the war was going.

It will be seen by this, Scott and his 44th made a hasty trip to West Virginia. In all it was only nine days that it took him to march his regiment on foot from Staunton to the top of Rich Mountain and back to the Greenbrier River, something like a hundred and fifty miles.

I can see no just cause of criticism. He seems to have acted with courage and discretion and brought his men off safe, and saved the wagon trains for his side. He delivered his command to Gen. H. R. Jackson on Saturday the 13th, and they rested at Monterey.

Pegram had an unhappy experience. He took command in an arbitrary way of Camp Garnett as it was called, and he has been criticized for not coming to the relief of the three hundred who made as brave a fight as was ever recorded in history. And then he surrendered by sending a messenger seven miles with a petition asking to be allowed to yield. Captain Moorman, of Pendleton County, asked him if he was going to do that why did he not march out towards Pendleton County and go until he met a Federal force and surrender then. It would be easier, and there was a good chance to escape. But Pegram overruled him. Moorman knew the mountains but Pegram was overawed by them. Pegram's men were paroled. One of them came in my office last summer and told about being paroled by a man on horseback in the street in Beverly. "What did you do about it?" I asked him. "I broke it," said the old Confed.

CHAPTER XV

The Battle of Philippi, the First Battle of the Civil War.

The battle of Philippi is important because it was the first battle of the Civil War. It is not in the number of troops engaged, the number killed or wounded, or in the strategy displayed, that it owes its fame. It was the first blow that was struck. And it assumes all the dignity and importance of the opening blow. That is no doubt the reason that the Legislature of 1927 saw fit to appoint a commission to report as to the proper way in which to commemorate that action of the armies and to preserve its history.

The date of the battle was June 3, 1861, at the break of day. Prior to that time it was not known whether there would be a war between the North and the South. The North had not been invaded, and there were indications that led the most hopeful to believe that the sections would content themselves with guarding the border to repel any effort to invade on the part of the enemy. Thus McClellan had been appointed commander of the Department of the Ohio to guard the line of the States bordering on the Ohio River with headquarters at Cincinnati.

In this day and generation it is taken for granted that when the States seceded that it was an act of war tantamount to declaring war on the United States. It was so regarded by many of the wisest men

on both sides, those who had the power of judging the future by the past, and who were able to construe the signs of the times. As a matter of fact, the secession of Virginia, was the result of false reasoning on the part of the convention that the only way to avoid civil war within the boundaries of Virginia, was to secede, arguing as they did, that if a majority forced the State to remain in the Union, that the eastern part or slave part of the State, would rise in arms and assert its right to secede. The convention drunk with words and oratory and other things, seems never to have apprehended that the Federal power would be exercised to keep Virginia in the Union. The idea that armies from other States might invade Virginia, was not worthy of considering. On the 4th of February, 1861, six of the States had met and formed the Confederate States of America, and on the 8th had elected Jefferson Davis as its president, and there had been no definite policy determined upon by the Federal government, and the Virginia convention to avoid war decided to secede.

April 12, the firing began on Fort Sumter. April 19, a mob attacked Union soldiers marching through Baltimore. May 9 shots were exchanged between the United States steamer Yankee, and the batteries at Gloucester Point, Virginia. May 20 shots were exchanged between the United States steamer Monticello and the battery at Sewell's Point, Virginia. May 24 the Union army took possession of Alexandria, Virginia, and that night Colonel Ellsworth, of the First Zouaves, New York Militia, was killed in a hotel by some person unknown. Captain Ball and a company of thirty-five Confederate soldiers were captured. May 26, Union troops were ordered to occupy Grafton, and McClellan addressed his proclamation to the Union men of western Virginia.

The occupation of Alexandria by the Federal troops does not seem to have occasioned much stir in Virginia, as that town is not much more than a suburb of Washington, but the invasion of Federal troops on Virginia soil to Grafton, more than a hundred miles by the railroad from the border at Parkersburg, was a serious matter.

The proclamation of May 26 states that the general government of the United States had abstained from sending troops across the Ohio River, or even posting them on the bank of that stream on the Virginia line. But the result of the late election in the western counties showed that the people west of the mountain did not indorse the secession movement, and that the general government could not longer close its ears to the demands that had been made by loyal western Virginians for assistance. "I have ordered troops to cross the river."

These were the words of McClellan, an able executive. He was a West Point graduate. He had distinguished himself in the Mexican War. He was a commissioner to study the military movements in the Crimean War. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was chief engineer of the Illinois Central Railroad. He was appointed a major general in 1861, and owing to his successes in West Virginia, he was made commander-in-chief of the Union forces after the disaster at Bull Run.

To the clear mind of McClellan the crossing of the Ohio was as definite a step admitting of no retreat or withdrawal as was the action of Caesar in crossing the Rubicon, the river that separated Cisalpine Gaul

from ancient Italy. It proved to be a crossing of a Rubicon.

McClellan has never been properly appreciated. He ran afoul of the departments in Washington and some bitter words passed between him and Stanton. In 1864, he was the Democratic nominee for President against Lincoln, but received the electoral vote of but three States, Kentucky, Delaware and New Jersey. But he acted with great power and wisdom in the early days of the great conflict and his support undoubtedly had much to do with the formation of the State of West Virginia, and he deserves a monument in this State.

The significance of the determination to cross the Ohio River, is shown in his opening lines in his general order: "Soldiers: You are ordered to cross the frontier and enter upon the soil of Virginia. Your mission is to restore peace and confidence, to promote the majesty of the law, and to rescue our brethren from the grasp of armed traitors." This address was dated the same day that the proclamation to the people of West Virginia was made. It took four days to make the occupation of Grafton complete, moving from Cincinnati and Indianapolis through Parkersburg and Wheeling over the B. & O. Railway. On the 30th of May, McClellan reported that he held Grafton without the loss of a single life.

News traveled slower in those days except where the event was directly upon a telegraph station. Owing to this the Commonwealth of Virginia as constituted at Richmond, does not seem to have grasped the extent of the disaffection in the northwestern counties. General Lee was in command, and he took the precaution to send three trained officers to these counties to muster in the militia. Loring at Wheeling, Boykin at Parkersburg, and Porterfield at Grafton. These were the strategic points owing to the B. & O. Railroad, whose trunk line extended from Baltimore to Grafton, there to branch into two divisions, one to go into the State of Ohio at Wheeling, and the other at Parkersburg.

Lee had no idea but that these counties would accept in the main the action of the Virginian convention. For generations they had complained and expostulated at coming out at a disadvantage over every vote and measure, and no doubt it was considered a congenital defect in the mountaineer, to grumble and submit. It is evidenced by his message and his instructions to Porterfield.

He wrote to Porterfield, Col. George A. Porterfield, then at Harpers Ferry, to repair to Grafton and to act in conjunction with Boykin and Loring, and accept for service nine regiments, three to protect the Parkersburg branch of the railway, three the Wheeling branch, with three regiments to be held at the junction point at Grafton in reserve. Loring and Boykin seem to have returned without recruiting any companies, and with Porterfield it was not much better. Captain Thompson, at Fairmont, had a company that was ready to be mustered into the Confederate service but Grafton did not seem to be a safe place for such a company. One of Porterfield's reports has a line in it that indicates the state of sentiment around Grafton. He says to address his letters to Fetterman, a post office near Grafton, as that was the only office in the county where he could depend upon receiving letters.

Porterfield got some troops together and succeeded in burning three small bridges on the railroad but they were quickly replaced when the troop trains came in from the west.

Another indication of the meager support that he got from the northwest counties is the tradition of the committee of citizens who waited upon him at Grafton, and who politely and firmly told him that they desired him to leave their town, but that they did not wish him hurried or inconvenienced, and that it would be all right for him to wait until the next train left for elsewhere. This invitation was complied with, and I think that it must have been the time that Porterfield moved to Fetterman, at no great distance, as that place is now a part of the city of Grafton. Porterfield was still writing letters from Grafton as late as May 16, 1861, and according to the best evidence that I can find, the Confederate forces took their stand at Philippi on the 27th day of May, just about the time that the Union troops started from the western posts to occupy Grafton.

It will be observed that the Confederate officers sent to the northwestern counties to mobilize an army had met with such scant success that they did not consider it advisable to try to hold the railroad at any point on it, and that they had not been able to effect any but a temporary damage to it. South of Fetterman and Grafton, some fifteen miles distant, was the town of Philippi, the county seat of Barbour County, situate in a narrow valley on the banks of Tygarts Valley River. This was a position well suited to a defensive campaign. Two roads came to the river at that place, one from Grafton that crossed a wooden covered bridge into the town. This bridge is still standing and in constant use. That the Confederate forces withdrew to Philippi is a confession of weakness.

The reason of this movement was that it was the only opening left to Porterfield from which he could receive reinforcements and supplies. The Union forces held control of both ends of the B. & O. Railroad. There was no way in which troops could reach him over that road, and the only turnpike open to him was the Staunton and Parkersburg Turnpike.

Great delay was experienced in getting arms to the Confederates. Before the battle they were begging for flintlock rifles. The Virginia troops that had marched to join Porterefild from Virginia had reached Fetterman, but the only equipment either in arms or accoutrements was one tin cup per man. It was long known as the tin cup brigade. They clamored for arms. Two companies from Pocahontas County, under Captain McNeel and Captain Stofer, rode horseback to Philippi and had to be sent back on account of no arms or supplies. It was about this time that the long lines of men and wagons and artillery commenced to move west from Staunton over the Staunton and Parkersburg Tunrpike. From all over the South these forces were coming, but they did not arrive in time to afford any relief to the beleaguered Confederates at Philippi, and they failed to stem the victorious advance of the Federal armies at Rich Mountain and at Laurel Hill and Carricks Ford. Not until the middle of the summer did they block the way and that was in the Greenbrier Valley.

It was a campaign of wagons against railway cars.

On the 3rd day of June, 1861, the Confederates had a force of about eight hundred men in Philippi, waiting on men and arms. The strength of this little army was placed by the Union Commander, Gen. T. A. Morris, at Grafton, as being two thousand men, which were being rapidly reinforced.

He planned a quick attack on the enemy at Philippi. The main highway, now Road 56, connects Grafton and Philippi. The distance in 1861 was fifteen miles. This road lies on the west side of Tygarts Valley River. Both towns are on that river. There was another road traversing the counties of Taylor and Barbour lying to the east of that road made up of certain county roads. By leaving the cars at a point east of Grafton, it left a march of about twenty-five miles to Philippi.

Col. B. F. Kelly was given command of one column to march on Philippi, and Col. Dumont of the other.

Believing that word of the attack would be carried to the Confederate camp, an order was made public that a detachment of troops would go by rail from Grafton to Harper's Ferry, and at 9 a. m. June 2, Col. B. F. Kelly's command, consisting of six companies of the First Virginia, nine companies of Milroy's Ninth Indiana, and six companies of Irvine's Sixteenth Ohio, took trains and were carried six miles east on the railroad where they got off the train and marched slowly during the day and the early part of the night, and rested so that they could arrive at Philippi exactly at 4 in the morning of June 3.

The other column consisting of Dumont's Seventh Indiana, five companies of Steedman's Fourteenth Ohio, with two field guns, and six companies of Crittenden's Sixth Indiana, left Grafton at 8:30 p. m. June 2 for the more direct route to Philippi.

The two columns combined consisted of something over three thousand men, and they believed that they were going into a battle with a desperate army of Confederates.

The Dumont column took the trains on the railroad that runs towards Clarksburg (west), and got off the trains at Webster station, a point nearer Philippi, and marched through the night.

Then came the big rain. It poured down all night and with it was a driving wind. The raw troops suffered in that campaign not from the enemy but from the weather. Both columns were due to meet without fail at Philippi at four o'clock in the morning. The troops that had gone the long way round were very much more comfortable than the ones who had marched the short distance. There was a most dreadful time had by the young soldiers plodding along a muddy road all through the night of the tempest, and some of them threw away blankets and knapsacks in order to keep up.

But the rain had also drowned out the Confederate pickets and scouts and sentinels. Not an outpost was found. Not a challenge given by any Confederate soldier, and the first thing that the Confederates knew the enemy was upon them in the rain and the storm and the darkness, and all over them and about them and there was nothing to do but to run. And run they did and that in a helter-skelter, every-man-for-himself fashion, and as there was but one road open, and that up the river, they

could not get lost or stray, so later in the day, with the exception of a gentleman that got his leg broken contending with the Federal army, all of the Confederate soldiers assembled at Beverly, thirty miles distant, at which place they were speedily heavily reinforced, and from which point they got ready to fight the Rich Mountain battle five weeks later.

The most serious accident that happened was when a Confederate quartermaster shot Colonel Kelley in the vest. The warlike quartermaster was captured at once and the officers had hard work keeping him from being summarily lynched by the soldiers of Colonel Kelley's command. Happily this wound turned out to be a slight affair and Colonel Kelley having managed the battle so well was promoted to the rank of Brigadier General and served throughout the war with great ability and distinction.

It is very indefinite as to what the Confederates did. The Federal army of some three thousand armed men poured into a town of about five hundred population firing as they came, and routing Confederate troops from every house, barn, and other building where there was a roof to keep off the rain. My father, who was with the Highland County troops, was stopping for the night with some relatives in Philippi and he got safely away in the cold gray dawn of a rainy morning.

The fact of the matter is the Confederates never realized they had been in an action and that they had been badly defeated. I do not know the rules of scoring but the Confederates evidently considered they had been happily delivered from a position of some danger. The Federal troops pleased with the gallantry and endurance of themselves and the easy victory, were not disposed to find fault with success. They attributed their failure to capture more prisoners to the confusion occasioned by the violent storm. And they did take an immense amount of odds and ends in the way of supplies.

This started the war. It may have been more or less amateurish, but remember that it was the first great news the country had and for a few days the name of Philippi was known to every civilized land.

There was something in the air, however, for Porterfield at Beverly requested that a court-martial be convened to inquire into his conduct on June 3. Then it developed that the first intimation that the Confederates had was the firing of the enemy's artillery within four hundred yards of the town; that a main and picket guard had been regularly maintained every night, but that scouting parties of the Confederates had come in on the night of June 2nd, without being challenged as shown by written reports of mounted officers.

It is a fair conjecture that the sentinels had been rained on and had taken shelter.

Further it was found that in a conference of officers the night before a retreat was determined upon, and that but for the weather this retreat would have begun before daylight and the disaster averted. And that while there was confusion in some quarters that a portion of the command moved out of town in good order, and that nearly the whole force after passing some distance from town, was reformed and proceeded in order.

That outside of dilatory tactics in retreating, and want of vigilance, and failure to extend and strengthen his picket line, that the commanding officer acted with coolness, self-possession, and personal courage.

The court-martial found that the Confederate force consisted of some six hundred effective infantry and one hundred and seventy-five cavalry.

The commanding general, Lee, having reviewed the findings of the court of inquiry, concurred therein, but censures Porterfield for not sending back his baggage as soon as he determined to evacuate the town, for not arranging his plan of defense, and for not securing information of the advancement of the enemy. Also for the fact that the troops retired without orders. Yet, Lee says, in consideration of all the circumstances of the case, he considers that nothing more is needed than to express his hope that it will be a lesson to be remembered throughout the war.

It should be mentioned here that the last battle of the Civil War was fought on West Virginia soil, at Brandy Hollow, near Huntersville, Pocahontas County, on the site of Camp Northwest on the 18th day of April, 1865. This engagement was between the Eighth Ohio Cavalry and a portion of Gen. W. L. Jackson's army returning to their homes after the surrender.

CHAPTER XVI

Meshach Browning, the Great Hunter, Hunted all Along the Seneca Trail in Tucker and Preston Counties.

One of the books that the boys of western Maryland and the northern part of West Virginia are raised upon is the four hundred page book entitled 'Forty-four Years of a Hunter's Life," by Meshach Browning. A recent edition has been published by Lippincott's, Philadelphia, and it is a copy of that edition that a friend sent me.

The hunter was a well to do citizen of Maryland and has hundreds of descendants all proud to trace their line of ascent to him. His activities seem to have been laid largely in Garrett County, Maryland, and in Preston County, West Virginia, in the Terra Alta Country.

Meshach Browning was born in Frederick County, Maryland, in the year 1781, the son of Joshua and Nancy Browning. When Meshach was two weeks old his father died. At the age of eleven years, his family moved to some point in Monongalia County, Virginia. Shortly after, Meshach went to live with his uncle where he continued until he was fifteen years old when having had a fight with his aunt who tried to beat him into submission he went to seek his fortune and arrived at Wheeling. There he worked for John Caldwell and killed his first bear in what must be now the city.

That must have been about the year 1796, and the recollection of the famous seige of Fort Henry was clear in the minds of the people of Wheeling. In the book is an account of the battle. It occurred in 1777. According to that account John Caldwell was one of the three men of

Captain Mason's company who escaped. Browning's account of it is identified by the incident of Elizabeth Zane who went through the fire line to get a supply of powder for the soldiers in the fort.

The seige of Fort Henry was one of the important engagements of the Revolutionary War and it was the most important battle waged against the white settlers by the Iroquois Indians, allies of Great Britain. Thirty-three men held the fort against 386 Indian warriors. The casualties on the part of the white settlers consisted of the slaughter of 23 of the 26 soldiers who went out of the fort in the early morning the 2nd day of September, and fell into ambush. The accepted history of that engagement has not been very satisfactory or convincing as to why the settlers who had taken shelter in the fort against the Indians should have been lured to leave the safety of the fort by the Indians. Browning gives this account as being the one told to him by the Caldwell's:

Two Indians made their appearance on the high hill above the town. This hill runs from north to south. Wheeling Creek runs from east to west, passing this elevation about a mile north of town, and then turns south, coursing along the foot of the hill until it arrives at a point a little south of the fort, where it empties into the river; thus leaving the hill a mile north of the creek. Whenever the river is a little high, the water is backed up the creek to the depth of ten or twelve feet. On this hill, opposite the fort those two Indians showed themselves, fired a shot or two at the fort, and then went off slowly slapping their hands behind them in token of derision and contempt of those within the fortification.

Fired with such an insult, our men commenced running out, and would have all gone, had not the commanding officer stood in the gate and stopped them; though not till twenty-four men were running up the steep hill after the Indians, who were to be seen still retreating, as if they did not intend to make battle. When the whites reached the top of the hill to their great dismay, they found themselves between two galling fires. They could not cross the creek if they ran that way.

They endeavored to break through the north line of the enemy and escape down the river to the fort. The loss as given by Browning was twenty-one men.

He says that John Caldwell was one of the three to escape with his life, and that as he ran he encountered a white man who had left the settlement some years before and whom he recognized at first sight. This white Indian carried a spear mounted on a handle like that of a fork, and he ran before all the Indians. He was close at the heels of John Caldwell when he arrived at the break of the hill next the fort. There the white Indian made a furious lunge just as Caldwell tripped and fell. The spear missed the man and embedded itself in a tree so fast that the white savage could not withdraw it before Caldwell slipped out of his position and reached the fort in safety.

I have not time to go into this question at any great length. The accepted history indicates a hopeless confusion as to whether the date was September 1st or September 2nd. And whether the Indians were perceived from the fort or discovered by young Andrew Zane who was hunting Dr. McMechen's horse. Zane is said to have leaped down a precipice of seventy feet. Then it is said that Captain Mason led out

fourteen men against the Indians, and that Captain Ogal went to his relief with twelve scouts. And that all were killed except the two captains and three men.

There is something convincing in Browning's account of the pioneers running out after the Indians, for that was just like the minute men, who never knew discipline of any kind.

The histories agree that three men escaped with their lives, two of whom were wounded. If there is any desire to work on a quod libet as to the identity of the unwounded man, Browning gives a clew by showing that it was John Caldwell. Another had his thigh broken, and the third had an arm broken.

The white savage that John Caldwell saw was no doubt Simon Girty, who was with the Indians in that battle and held a long parley with the fort and read to them the proclamation of General Hamilton, of Fort Detroit, offering the frontier inhabitants immunity if they would come in and surrender at Detroit. But doubters have arisen to say that Girty was not at Fort Henry.

Browning also tells about the effort the Indians made to make a cannon out of a hollow log wound about with chains, and how it burst and destroyed a number of Indians.

Browning left Wheeling to return to the wilderness to marry at the age of eighteen, Mary McMullen. The young couple built a home in the woods in the pioneer style and cleared out a farm. Browning's hunting was his sport and largely his living. He settled near the Deep Creek country made up of mountain lands, and valleys, and great stretches of glades where the deer waded in grass above their backs.

He estimated that during his lifetime he had killed from eighteen hundred to two thousand deer; from three to four hundred bears; about fifty panthers; and many wolves and wildcats, and any amount of other game. Passing allusions indicate that he was in a fine trout country, but he only took them as needed and fishing was no more an incident with him than digging potatoes. His young wife Mary seems to have been more of a fisherman than he himself.

Dr. Wilson, Mayor of Marlinton, comes from the same community in which Browning lived, and his ancestors lived there from the very earliest period of the pioneer.

The Wilsons are all familiar with the Browning book. The one question that is usually asked is whether the Browning book is reliable. I think so. I believe it from kiver to kiver. My main reason for believing it is because I have heard countless old hunters relate the intimate circumstances attending the tragedy of the big game animal, and I see no particular difference between the histories except that in one case they are written down with meticulous precision and in the other case they were related by word of mouth. And in all the cases the old hunters found the supreme emotions of life in the occasions.

I was on the train the other day with the Hon. George Wilson and he referred to the occasion of the old man Browning waking up and finding himself fast to a tree as being rather extraordinary, but I do not recall that he doubted it. I will set down here that incident:

I and my two sons John and James prepared for a hunt on the North

Branch of the Potomac. We loaded one horse with provisions, and two others with articles, such as an axe, a pot, a small griddle, potatoes, apples, etc.; when all being ready to take up the line of march, after breakfast we set out for the Potomac.

We had traveled but a few miles, when rain commenced falling slowly, and continued all day. As we returned from the previous trip we had found a fine sugar camp at the foot of the Great Back Bone and there we sheltered for the night. A hooting owl awoke me and we prepared for breakfast.

I did not eat any breakfast and we packed as much provision over the mountain as we could carry as the horses could not go any farther. The horses were sent back and we hid the rest of the provisions behind a log, covering it with puncheons and hiding it with pine and laurel bushes. We saw different herds of deer but being encumbered with our loads, we did not get a shot at them.

Finding a situation for a camp, and it clouding up and threatening rain, I went to work in great haste to construct a shelter for our provision; and we worked with all our energy until the boys said they were hungry and would eat dinner, camp or no camp. I told them I would look for a suitable tree to split into puncheons, and I soon found it and we commenced to cover the cabin. It had commenced to rain slowly. Though I had not eaten anything since the morning of the previous day, and night was near at hand, yet I determined not to eat until I had a little sport; so I took my gun, told the boys that I would go up the bottom, shoot a deer, and have a roast for my supper.

I had thrown off all my clothes in order to be at full liberty to work, and had on only a thin linsey hunting shirt together with a pair of new buckskin moccasons without stockings; and in order that I should see my game more clearly, I left off my hat, as was always my practice when the sun did not shine. I intended to return in an hour or two at the farthest. I hunted with care and judgment and soon found the tracks of a large herd of deer which had so recently passed that I expected to see them every moment. I soon found that it was where several old bucks had been chasing a lot of small deer and that the little ones were afraid of being overtaken by their pursuers."

Browning relates that it came on to rain and he got lost and night overtook him and had to lay out all night.

"I went in search of some place for shelter, but could find nothing better than crooked old hemlock, which had been injured many years previously, and which the bears had gnawed so much that there was a great quantity of rosin plastered over the whole side of the tree, which was much flattened by the injury it had received in the years gone by. I chose that tree for shelter and set about building a fire.

The rain having ceased to fall so fast, I rested against the tree, and fell asleep. Being tired, I slept soundly, until it ceased to rain, and commenced snowing and freezing; when the cold becoming severe, and the fire having died away, I grew chilly, and, awakening, attempted to mend the fire, but found the hair on one side of my head sticking fast to the tree.

At first, my temper being pretty well tried and my patience having

failed me, I was as mad as a bear shot through the belly, and bawled out, as if twenty persons had been looking on: "What other curse is on me now?" I soon calmed, and putting my hand up to find what held me, I discovered my hair fast in the pitch that had been heated by the fire. I had laid my head in it when it was soft and running, and had slept until the cold had chilled the pitch with my hair deep into it.

I then began to try to release my head, but not one lock would come out, except by pulling off the pitch, or pulling the hair out of my scalp; so I sometimes took the one, and sometimes the other plan, as it happened, until at last I got my liberty. I then mended the fire.

After that I reasoned thus: "Now I have not eaten one mouthful since the day before yesterday, and it was nothing but a foolish desire for sport that brought me here."

At last daylight appeared, when everything being covered and bent down with the snow, I hunted for bushes that had leaves on, which I dried over the fire, and, putting some in my moccasins, I put my feet in on the leaves, crammed in leaves around them until I could get no more in, then tied them up, and was ready for the snow.

I started out from my warm fire into the snow. I soon scared up four deer, but did not see them until they ran off. Moving on I saw a deer standing looking at me and thought it was a long shot and a bad chance, I cracked away at him. The snow was falling so fast that it was difficult to see any distance, and as I could not discover the deer after my gun was discharged, I went to examine what damage had been done. It seemed as if there had been twenty deer there, all running and fighting, for there was blood after several of the bucks, and so much hair torn off I could not arrive at any certain conclusion.

They all went off together, and as the fun fever began to rise high, I started off in a long trot after them, and had gone but a short distance when my dog wheeled suddenly to my left, which told me that one was in shooting distance. I viewed the ground and found that it must be behind a very large fallen tree, but to see it was impossible. I looked around for means of raising me up high enough to see over the log, when I discovered a tree which had fallen into the form of another and was considerably elevated. I went to it and crawled up its sideways until I saw the horns of an old buck.

"Well, my fellow," said I, "you are my meat or I am no judge of shooting."

Still though I did not see his head, I could see very near to it; and I thought if the snow was off the log his head would be a fair mark. So I guessed at his position, shot at him through the snow, and down fell the horns. I leaped off the tree like a panther, and with one jump was on him, cut his throat in the crack of a thumb, and commenced skinning him. If ever I skinned a deer quickly, then was the time, for the sight of all those deer in one gang had set my pulse up so high for sport, that I thought every minute was an hour, as I was sure that if I could only overtake them in good ground, I could kill half a dozen of them before night.

The buck skinned, I cut off one whole side of the ribs, tied the meat up in the skin, and started off on the trail of the others.

I had not gone more than half a mile, when hearing a halloo, I turned around and saw my two sons, who had heard me shoot, and finding my tracks in the snow were in full chase to overtake me. I could not prevail on them to follow my big gang of deer, as they were afraid I would faint with hunger, but I knew I could have gone until dark if I had once got a shot at those deer. They turned me toward camp, and as we passed by the place I had killed the buck we took his carcass with us. John Lynn baked buckwheat cakes, besides stewing a fat turkey hen with potatoes and turnips. I really thought it was the best meal I ever tasted in my life.

We had commenced the hunt too late so we closed the hunt with the slaughter of five deer. To such as are not accustomed to wilderness life this fast of three days seems to want some explanation. In reference to it, I will only say that a man will live a long time under the stimulus of a high fever, and I know of no higher fever than which may be excited by the prospect of a bear fight, or of securing half a dozen fine fat bucks."

It is evident that the late Mr. Browning was a hunter from away back, hankering after things which others idle by. He describes the events with great particularity and knows the ways of the woods.

He belonged to a great day and generation. He helped to conquer the wilderness. Men like him bred a restless race. It is finding some little surcease from sorrow in the game of golf: "Golf! Slow back, don't press, keep your eye on the ball! Hooray!" But the woods are tame compared to the time when Meshach Browning slept against that tree.

CHAPTER XVII

The Lost Colony of Westsylvania. The Seneca Trail Runs for 198 Miles Through It.

The motto of the United States is *E pluribus unum*—one out of many, but in the beginning all of the English possessions in North America were included in one dominion under the name of Virginia. In the days of Queen Elizabeth, Virginia was known as the fourth kingdom. Spencer's Faerie Queene, published in 1590, was dedicated to "Elizabeth, Queen of England, France, Ireland, and Virginia." After the crowning of the Scotch king, James I, Scotland was added to the title, and Virginia became the fifth kingdom of the realm. This was in 1603.

In 1649, Cromwell having conquered Charles I, and beheaded him, William Berkeley, governor of Virginia, proclaimed Charles II, king of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Virginia, and from this action on the part of the colonial governor, the title of Old Dominion was applied to Virginia. In Virginia as late as 1773, coins were struck showing the four quarterings. And it was the year 1649 that the Fairfax grant was dated conveying the land in the 22 counties of the Northern Neck to Culpeper and his associates. Culpeper bought out his partners, had the title confirmed to him, and left it to his daughter, Catharine, the

Baroness Fairfax, who left it to her son, Lord Thomas Fairfax. This was for all the land between the Potomac and Rappahannock rivers.

Numerous colonization schemes were projected of the public domain in the New World by the English government.* Thirteen of the colonies lived to join in the Declaration of Independence. Something like thirty-seven colonies failed to materialize or endured for a season and passed away. There lived to join the Republic: The Province of Maine, New Sweden, or Delaware, and Westsylvania, now West Virginia.

It is not too much to say that West Virginia should be included in the last named class, and claim for Westsylvania that vision of those pioneers who demanded that Westsylvania be recognized as the fourteenth colony under the Declaration of Independence. That in West Virginia that vision splendid and whole arose and carried out the plans of the men of 1776.

It will be remembered that Virginia's first grant was to the company composed of George Summers and others and was dated April 10, 1606. Pennsylvania was granted to William Penn in payment of a debt, by a grant dated March 4th, 1681. The boundaries were very indefinite. It is fairly certain that for the first hundred years that Pennsylvania acted as though it had no possessions west of the Alleghany mountains, no title to any land drained by the western waters. As late as 1763, the colony of Pennsylvania was engaged in driving back the squatters on the Ohio waters, in obedience to the proclamation of the King of England, for all settlers west of the mountains to return. Virginia took no notice of the proclamation either officially or individually, but Pennsylvania assisted in clearing the reservation.

When Great Britain imported an army under General Braddock, in 1755, to drive back the French from Pittsburg, Pennsylvania sent three hundred men to help cut a road but it had no soldiers in the fight. Virginia contributed a very considerable force, and the Six Nations offered warriors to assist in the movement.

Probably the best evidence that Pennsylvania claimed no territorial right on the waters of the Ohio is shown by the grant of the lord commissioners to the Ohio Company, in the year 1749. That company had the right to take up 500,000 acres on the Ohio river. It was to have no civil jurisdiction but it did have the right to build forts and conduct trade with the Indians. It seems to have been something like the grant of the same year to the Greenbrier Company, to take up 100,000 acres north and west of the Cowpasture river. The right to survey seemed to be perfect but no grants issued until after the Revolutionary War, and then they did not have any greater rights than the settlers on tomahawk claims. The Ohio Company did build a fort at the mouth

*Among such colonies are listed: Acadia, Albemarle, Alexander's Charter, Avalon, Clarendon, Carolana, Dorchester, Fenwick, Frankland, Indiana, Laconia, New Albion, New Amstel, New France, New Haven, New Ireland, New Netherlands, New Sometshire, North Virginia, Norumbega, Northern Neck, Nova Scotia, Ohio Company, Old Dominion, Pavonia, Pittsylvania, Plough Patent, Plymouth, Rensselaerswyck, Roanoke, Sagadahoc, Swaanendael, Transylvania, Vandalia, Walpole Grant, and District of Columbia.

of Wills Creek on the Potomac and another at Redstone, on the Monongahela river, but there is no evidence that in either instance did these adventurers return to Pennsylvania.

The treaty of 1722 had confirmed the lands on the western waters to the Indians. Great Britain took the view that it was paramount lord to the Indians, a policy that has been faithfully followed by the government of the United States. Here is the way that Great Britain got title. They made a gold crown and crowned Powhatan, King of Virginia, that is of all the lands left for Great Britain, which included the lands from ocean to ocean and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, and having thus made him King of Virginia, or as we would now say, King of America, they entered into a treaty with him by which Great Britain took title to all America. That was a stroke of diplomacy.

It was apparent that about the time that the king closed the land office at Williamsburg before the Revolution, that the many bright minds of Virginia, were exercised over the problem as to the best way to grab the lands on the western waters, and that Pennsylvania was stirring in her sleep, also. The great tide of immigration came through the port of Philadelphia, and the boldest and the bravest, the Scotch Irish would not settle down with the Quakers and the Menonites, but pushed over the mountains where the hunting was good and where there was danger from Indians, for the Irish dearly loved the fight. Up to the date of the Declaration of Independence, however, Virginia had full and complete possession of the Pittsburg district, in that it maintained a garrison at the forks of the Ohio. There was a good deal of bitterness between the colonies of Penssylvania and Virginia about this. There were some very ugly fights and quarrels, about such places as Catfish Camp, now the city of Washington, Pennsylvania, and at Brownsville and Uniontown.

The French and Indian war breaking out in the seventeen fifties put a damper on the Ohio Company, and when Bouquet, from Staunton, got the Indians quieted, the crown took a hand in the western water shed and got the Indians together at Fort Stanwix, (now Rome, N. Y.) and there the Six Nations entered into two deeds. Twenty-four Indian traders, mostly Pennsylvanias, claimed that in Pontiac's war the Indians had stolen their goods to the value of 950 pounds, sixteen shillings and sixpence. For this they agreed to take a sizable state including practically all of the Pittsburg district and call it square. The rest of the land between the Ohio river and the Tennessee river the Six Nations ceded to George III for love and affection. These paper titles gave offense to Virginia. The traders sought to form a colony with their acres and called it Indiana. The House of Burgesses of Virginia passed a law that all deeds from Indians were null and void. This afterwards disposed of the Henderson grant from the Cherokees, and the colony that he proposed to call Transylvania. As a consolation prize, however, Virginia gave Henderson 144 square miles of land on the Ohio at the mouth of Green river.

The Pennsylvanians were very much disappointed in not being able to hold the Pittsburg district, their state of Indiana, and they began to lobby through a scheme to get that land back and a lot more under

the Vandalia project. This has been represented as a popular uprising and some years ago a petition was found signed by seventy-two citizens of the Greenbrier Valley, asking the king to form a new colony west of the mountains. To read this petition one would think that it represented a ground swell from the people, but that is not the case. The petition was propaganda pure and simple. It was to back up the land scheme. Virginia opposed it as strongly as she knew how. It did not fit in with the plans of Washington or the other Virginians seeking to plant settlements on the west side of the mountains. It was rejected at first in London. It was heard before the Board of Trade and Plantations. It was meant to include most of West Virginia, the eastern part of Kentucky, and a part of Pennsylvania. Lord Hillsborough opposed it and Benjamin Franklin supported it before the board. The petition was finally granted in 1775, but it came too late, as the king's writ was not honored in Virginia after the battle at Point Pleasant. Vandalia was never more than a land grabbing scheme. They first asked for 2,500,000 acres. The prime minister suggested that they ask for more so they suggested twenty-five million acres. The colony of Vandalia existed on paper from 1772, but it does not appear that any of the soldiers in Dunmore's war had ever heard of the name even. For years after the Revolution claimants to land under the Vandalia settlement were advanced in Congress and elsewhere, but they were absolutely ignored.

No sooner had the Declaration of Independence been promulgated, however, when a real colony was proposed by the backbone of the Revolution. The Irish on the western waters, now historically known as the people of West Augusta demanded of Congress that they be recognized as the fourteenth colony, under the name of Westsylvania. If these people instead of asking permission of Congress had asserted their right and organized a government, it would have been instantly recognized and a great state formed and the Civil War would have been averted.

The bounds of Westsylvania are as follows: Beginning on the Ohio river at the mouth of the Scioto river, thence southerly a straight line to the pass in the Quasito mountains (Cumberland Gap), thence along the side of said mountains northwesterly to the point where the Great Kanawha river is formed by the junction of the New river and the Greenbrier river, thence along the Greenbrier river to the head of the northeastern branch, then from there to the top of the Alleghany mountain, thence along the said mountain to Fairfax's line, then with it to the head of the north branch of the Potomac river, thence with the line of the Province of Maryland, thence with the southern and western lines of the Province of Pennsylvania to the head of the Ohio river, and with that river to the point of beginning.

This motion was made the 9th day of August, 1776, a little over a month after this country cut loose from England. It was estimated that 25,000 families lived in that boundary. The boundary had been at war for a generation with the Indians. It was the hot bed of the Revolution. There were more riflemen in that boundary than in all the rest of the dominions. It was where the fighters lived.

Virginia did not approve of the fourteenth colony and that commonwealth was all powerful at that time. On June 12th, 1776, the Virginia convention adopted its Bill of Rights. On June 29th, 1776, its constitution was adopted. Col. John Evans, of Monongalia county, was a member of that convention. He was afterwards colonel of a regiment in the Revolution. Virginia assembled its legislature in October, 1776, going on its way to independence and directing the continental congress at the same time. Its answer to the movement to establish the colony of Westsylvania, was to grant the wishes of those people by creating the District of West Augusta, creating at the same time its subdivisions of the three counties of Yogogania, Ohio, and Monongalia, appointing a board of commissioners to visit it and confirm the titles of the settlers in possession. Some 1197 tomahawk grants, or squatter rights, were speedily confirmed and the demand for a new state was quieted so far as Virginia was concerned. Later Virginia gave up most of Yogogania county to Pennsylvania, reserving a narrow strip called the panhandle above Cross creek, Brooke county. Then Pennsylvania passed a law that if any person ever proposed to diminish her boundaries by talking about new states that he should be guilty of high treason and be punished by death. This ought to settle the question whether treason can be committed against one of the sovereign states.

The answer to the demand for the formation of a fourteenth colony was the creation of the District of West Augusta, now sometimes referred to in business circles as the Pittsburg District. It is said to be the richest boundary in the world, all things considered.

At the time the mountaineers declared for Westsylvania and estimated the population to be 25,000 families, there was no town or city within its borders. Then as now, Pittsburg was the most populous place, but it had only thirty houses. Probably the next largest settlement was Frankfort, in Greenbrier county. A settlement in those days was a community of families surrounding a stockade fort. The fort at Lewisburg is said to have accommodated as many as five hundred persons. In 1776, a large number of persons lived within reach of the fort at the mouth of Wheeling creek, first called Fort Fincastle but later named Fort Henry. Large settlements centered around Brownsville and Catfish Camp in Pennsylvania.

There was not a single county seat or court house in the bounds of Westsylvania. Indian raids had been constant for about twenty-five years. The inhabitants grew up and flourished in the shadow of death by torture. The proposed state consisted of a large number of communities loosely bound together and united only by common danger. None held title to lands other than that they had cleared it with an axe and held it with a rifle.

As a matter of fact a new race sprang into existence at that period consisting of a sort of supermanhood produced by careful selection and environment. In after years they had given the name of Scotch-Irish, but that does not do them justice. A better name was one of spontaneous growth and belonged to them exclusively, and that was Backwoodsmen. It is a name that we do not share with any other class or race. Recently there is a motion to refer to them as the Tallmen. I

am in favor of glorifying them under the classification of Backwoodsmen.

They were the heroes who sifted through the luxurious and prosperous colonies on the lower levels stepping downward to the sea. Nine out of ten of them were Irish Presbyterians, and the odd man was fully as daring and resolute. The great numbers of them came through the centers of the Quaker and Pennsylvanian Dutch to the mountains and from the north poured down the parallel, though like valleys of the Alleghanies. Others entered through the Potomac gap, the Narrows of Knapps Creek, the Midland Trace, and the New River country. They were sorted twice. In the first place they had the nerve to leave the old country and brave the dangers of the stormy deep, and in the second place, the lure of danger from the Indians attracted with an irresistible force and so they crossed the mountains.

Tired of the monotony of the sheltered homes of low lands, it was the custom of these men to take a rifle, an axe, and an augur and walk westward. On arriving at the place where the mountains changed and the streams flowed towards the west, each pioneer set about looking over the vast wooded domain for a place to make a home. Everything was open to him. He wandered from stream to stream and observed the character of the land, the kinds of trees, and the presence of springs. Finding an ideal place he marked some trees nearest the spring, and set to work to clear a field for a corn crop. This being done the corn was planted, and he set to building a house out of logs, and with his axe and with an augur he built and roofed a one-room house with clapboard roof without the use of a single nail or other iron. The floor was the earth. There were no windows. A puncheon door swung on wooden hinges and was secured by a bar and a latch with a string.

By this time the corn was raised and ready to leave to ripen, the pioneer walked back to the lowlands to get his family and they trailed back with a cow or two, rarely a horse, and took up their abode in the new home.

Hundreds and thousands of Backwoodsmen came across the mountains in this way, and it was soon apparent that their environment had affected their carriage and their conduct so that they were foreign to the people of the east. It showed in thought, speech, stature, dress, and accomplishments.

One of the most remarkable incidents in the founding of this new race of Backswoodsmen was immediate increase in weight and height, accomplished in a single generation, so much so that a man six feet tall was of ordinary stature. It has been observed by historians but so far as I have heard no satisfactory theory has been advanced for this striking change. My theory, based on my observation of domestic animals is, that this giant race responded instantly to a diet of corn bread, by which is meant Indian corn, which was the only bread that the pioneer used. It depends upon feeding with other vertebrates, may it not be true as to the man animal?

Another striking difference was in the dress. In the mountains every family did their own weaving and spinning and the character of cloth from flax and from wool has never been exceeded for the use for which

it was designed. The men wore a distinctive dress. It was as distinctive as the kilts of the Highlanders, and far more useful. Someday when we really appreciate the noble qualities of our ancestors, we will go on dress parade in the hunter's dress, referred to in those days as the wammus. It was of universal wear in Westsylvania. A pioneer might not wear any more trousers than a Scottish chief but he lived in his wammus. It was belted and in that belt the hunter carried his woods axe and hunting knife. It accentuated the appearance of height in the wearer.

The Backwoodsmen were self-sustaining. You cannot mention a thing they could not produce on their own farms and hills that was necessary to the comforts of their lives. They made their own weapons, cloth, sugar, leather, implements, salt, gunpowder, lights, dishes, and ovens. They lived on the fat of the land.

But for the dreadful danger of the Indian raids, they might have become soft and tame. To this day their descendants, even though they live in palaces in cities, are never easy about their homes when they are absent. It is a hangover from that time when a man might return from a hunting trip to find his house burned, some of his people dead and scalped, and others carried into captivity. There are a lot of things that we cannot understand that are bred in the bone.

The ethnical effect upon the women in the backwoods was equally remarkable, of course. A finer breed of women never lived. They were equal to any emergency. Take the case of Mary Bozart on Dunkard Creek in Monongalia county in 1778. The Indians approached her house. There were two men there and both were shot, one being killed and the other disabled by a wound. In the time that it took, some three minutes, to herd the young children into the house before the Indians could enter, Mrs. Bozart killed three of them with an axe and then held the door against the rest of the raiders until soldiers could come from Prickett's fort.

One of my grandmothers was married at eighteen years. In the last year of her single life she had seventeen proposals of marriage. She was the mother of fourteen children.

Martha McNeel, the wife of John McNeel, was left at home alone while her husband and every other able bodied man in the Little Levels of Pocahontas county marched to the battle at Point Pleasant in 1774. During his absence on this campaign a child was born to her and soon afterwards died, and the mother prepared the coffin and dug the grave and buried it unaided.

Mary Vance Warwick, while her husband was in the army of the Revolution, went from the stockade alone to her home four miles away through the forest. She discovered a large Indian war party and was able to take the word to the fort and prevent its surprise.

Ann Bailey rode from Fort Young at Covington to Point Pleasant over the Indian trace time and again and carried powder and lead to the garrison.

Betty Zane carried powder from one fort to the other at Wheeling under the fire of hundreds of Indian warriors.

Hannah Dennis, captured by Cornstalk, became the wise woman of his nation, and when she escaped walked three hundred miles through the wilderness and survived.

Physically these pioneer women were nearly perfect. They could undergo the perils of maternity and never lose a day from their household work. They were deeply religious and trained up their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. The changing scenes of their lives had the effect of making them ready to accept the bright and vivid radiance of the Methodism of Wesley in place of the gloomy and austere faith of the Covenanters. This in itself is in keeping with the renascence resulting from a super-race of mortals being set down in a fruitful wilderness, there to found a race and give color to a people to be known to the ends of the earth as Americans.

At the time we had decided to be Westsylvania, the heroes of the backwoods were woodsmen who were skilled in the art of Indian warfare and in wilderness life generally. Such men as Boone, Cresap, Clarke, Wetzels, McDonald, Crawford, David Williamson, Robertson, Sevier, Shelby, Brady, McCulloch, and the like.

They had perfected a rifle that was superior to any thing known before that time. A long rifled gun made of soft iron, shooting a ball that ran as small as seventy to the pound, but which was precise and deadly. Reports of British officers in the Revolution were to the effect that their wounded were negligible in numbers, but that many of their soldiers were killed instantly by a shot in the forehead between the eyes.

During the Revolution the Backwoodsmen were never menaced or raided by the British troops. It was the most dangerous ground known in that war on account of the Indian allies who were induced by the British to side with them. In all of Westsylvania there is no record of a Tory. But in some colonies it was sometimes hard to tell whether there were more king's men or more congress men. And the price of scalps paid by the British had the strange effect of bringing Tory scalps just the same as Whigs. This reacted most woefully on Tory sentiment when they found that Great Britain was buying their hair.

It was about this time that the people of Westsylvania commenced to put Indian hides in their tanning vats in their yards.

The prompt action on the part of the first assembly to meet after the Declaration of Independence in establishing the district of West Augusta, and in perfecting the title to the lands on the western waters, satisfied the Virginians, but it did not satisfy the fighters who lived in what is now Pennsylvania. The same spirit of independence caused a revolt in that part of Westsylvania in 1794, when Congress laid a tax on whiskey, which constituted the main money income of that part of the country. Westsylvania saw a bigger army of white men at that time than she saw during the Revolution, and about a thousand of them were Virginians from Westsylvania. David Bradford headed that strike.

But a thing is never settled until it is settled right. And the failure to form the Fourteenth Colony was the direct cause of the Civil War, and the belated formation of the State of West Virginia.

It is possible that if quick transportation and the modern cities had come sooner that the people of Virginia could have continued to live together, but as time went on the mountain people found it more and more irksome to live and do business under the domination of a race of people with whom they had so little in common. Then and now to be a citizen of West Virginia is greater than to me a king. They can brook no restraint upon their actions. They are as wild as the eagle.

"He clasps the crag with hooked hands,
Close to the sun in lonely lands,
Ringed with the azure wohld he stands.
The wrinkled sea beneath him crawls,
He watches from his mountain walls,
And like a thunder bolt he falls."

The rending of Virginia was bound to come sooner or later, on account of the diversity of the creatures. If the good Lord had seen fit to let the colony of Westsylvania live, it is the opinion of those who are able to interpret history, that the Civil War would never have been. With a powerful state reaching from the Great Lakes to Tennessee, of great wealth and population, and inclined to the free soil policies, the great tragedy of the United States would have been averted.

That we are different from the teeming millions of the great centers of population, we would be the last to deny. It has brought its problems and its perplexities. If we are quick on the trigger, they are quick on the uptake, and they find the loose joints in our armor, and many is the sly dig that their kept scribes give us.

In the meantime we do very well, thank you, and someday the song of Westsylvania will be the song of Roland and the pine.

"God's ways seem dark, but, soon or late,
They touch the shining hills of day;
The evil cannot brook delay,
The good can well afford to wait.
Give ermined knaves their hour of crime;
Ye have the future grand and great,
The safe appeal of Truth to Time!"

PART VI.

OFFICIAL REGISTER DIVISION:

County Officers and Boards, Attorneys, Political Committees, District Officers and Municipalities.

West Virginia Population Tables.

Population of Incorporated Places.

Tabulated List of State Newspapers and Periodicals.

Tabulated List of State and National Banks.

State Securities and Active and Inactive State Funds.

Tabulated Lists of County Officers and Boards.

Commercial Organizations.

Assessments of Public Utilities for 1928.

Gasoline Tax and Gross Sales Tax.

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 A

Roster of Municipal Officers and Commercial and Publishing Organizations, and Tabulated Lists of Newspapers, Banks and County Officials.

The lists of county and district officers and boards, and practicing attorneys, appearing in this division of the Hand 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, 1928, from the United States Official Postal Guide.

BARBOUR COUNTY

Barbour county was formed in 1843 from parts of Lewis, Harrison and Randolph counties, pursuant to an act of the general assembly of Virginia adopted on March 3, 1843. The county lies in the northern central part of the state and has a land area of 345.41 square miles. It is drained by the Tygarts Valley river and its tributaries. The population in 1920 was 18,028. A more recent estimate by the United States Census Bureau fixes the population at 19,257 on July 1, 1925.

The assessed valuation, as shown by the 1927 assessment, is as follows: Real estate, $14,292,940; personal property, $2,953,539; public utility property, $4,020,591; grand total, $21,217,070. Philippi, Pleasant, Union, Valley, Barker, Cove, Elk and Glade districts are the eight magisterial districts of the county. The towns of Philippi and Belington have independent school districts.

Barbour county is rich in natural resources, coal and timber predominating. The coal has been developed in many places.

The county was named in memory of Philip Pendleton Barbour, a distinguished public man and jurist of Virginia, though the state and school histories declare that James Barbour, Governor of Virginia, 1812-15, was singled out for this honor. The act creating the county—reference to which was made in the preparation of this sketch—states definitely that the territory bounded and described in the act "shall form one distinct and new county, and be called and known by the name of Barbour county, in honor to and in memory of Philip P. Barbour of Virginia."

Philip Pendleton Barbour was born in Orange county, Virginia, on May 25, 1783, the son of Colonel Thomas Barbour. He received his early education in the schools of his native county, and took up the study of law. Early in life he was sent by his father to Kentucky to settle some land claims, but his efforts were not successful and he was thereafter left to make his own way in the world. He was a member of the Virginia assembly in 1812-14, and from 1814 to 1825 was a member of the lower house of the National Congress, serving as Speaker in the Seventeenth Congress. After his resignation in 1825 he located at Gordonsville and engaged in the practice of law until 1827 when he was again returned to Congress; served until May 31, 1830, when he resigned to accept the appointment by President Andrew Jackson as judge of the United States circuit for the eastern district of Virginia. On March 15, 1836, he was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States and held the position until his death in Washington, D. C., February 25, 1841. While in Congress Judge Barbour distinguished himself by his opposition to all appropriations for public improvements and all import duties.

Philippi, whose name is derived from the Christian name of the distinguished gentleman who gave his name to the county, became the county seat upon the organization of the county. It was then known as Boothe's Ferry and was but a farm. The town was established by an act of the Virginia assembly passed February 14, 1844, with L. D. Merrill, James L. Burbridge, William Shaw, John R. Williamson, and William Wilson, trustees. Philippi is located on the Tygarts Valley river at an elevation of 1,310 feet above sea level, and in 1920 had a population of 1,543. It is the site of Broaddus College, a school of higher learning, maintained by the Baptists of West Virginia.

The battle of Philippi, fought June 3, 1861, when the Federal forces under General B. F. Kelley surprised and routed the newly recruited Confederate forces under Colonel Porterfield, is recognized as the first land engagement of the Civil War. At the 1927 session of the West Virginia Legislature a commission was appointed to recommend suitable markers and monuments to be placed at the scene of the action.

Other important incorporated towns in the county are Belington, with a population of 1,766 in 1920, and Junior, with a population of 593.

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 September.
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.

Supt Free Schools.....D. P. Baughman, Democrat; Philippi, R. 5.

Surveyor.....A. N. Humphreys, Republican; Philippi.

County Road Engineer.....B. M. Compton, Philippi.

Assessor.....J. H. Marsh, Democrat; Philippi.

Com. of School Lands.....J. B. Ware, Republican; Philippi.

County Commissioners.....William Janes, Republican; Philippi; term expires December 31, 1930, and terms of all following expire on the same date:
Arley George, Republican; Rangoon.
Isaac Foreman, Republican; Moatsville.
Berton Cleavenger, Republican; Brownton.
William Grimes, Republican; Belington.
Willie Thorn, Republican; Junior.
D. Dickenson, Democrat; Philippi.
M. Holsberry, Democrat; Philippi.

President County Court.....William Janes, Philippi.

Terms Commence.....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.....C. J. Stansberry, Republican; Pleasant District; Flemington, R. 2; term expires in 1929.
James G. Wilson, Republican; Barker District; Belington; term expires in 1931.
W. D. Zinn, Democrat; Philippi District; Philippi; term expires in 1933.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. C. B. Williams, Philippi, County Health Officer.

Board Children's Guardians.....Miss Margaret McKinney, District Agent, City Building, Fairmont.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Philippi. Dr. J. W. Bosworth, Single Surgeon.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Philippi)

Byrer, H. S.
George, W. T.
Ice, W. T., Jr.
Janes, William
Jenkins, J. C.
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.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Howard Price, Chairman, Belington.

D. D. Stemple, Secretary, Philippi.

Sherman Lindsey, Treasurer, Philippi.

Members

Barker District—Howard Price, Belington; Walter Criss and Mrs. Grant Graham, Belington; Mrs. L. N. Quiquesney, Junior.

Cove District—H. C. Coffman and Hettie Nestor, Kasson; Eda Nestor, Nestorville; Eli Rightman, Nestorville.

Elk District—Glen Douglas, Philippi, R. D.; Stewart McDaniel, Mrs. Glen Douglas and Mrs. N. C. Hardin, Philippi.

Glade District—W. F. Bennett, Hugh Stalnaker and Mrs. Hugh Stalnaker, Philippi.

Philippi District—D. D. Stemple, Sherman Lindsey, Mrs. Clay S. Scott and Mrs. Ray Poling, Philippi.

Pleasant District—J. E. Boyles, Berryburg; Mrs. Troy Hamrick, Philippi; Owen Haddox, Philippi, R. 1; Mrs. E. L. Young, Simpson.

Union District—Troy Winans and E. B. Bartlett, Volga; Mrs. Troy Layman, Rangoon; Mrs. Blanche Thompson, Volga.

Valley District—D. B. (Doc) McCauley, Ida Kerr, Mrs. S. L. Brooks, and Dellas Corley, Belington, R. D.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

A. D. Woodford, Chairman, Philippi, R. F. D. 1.

Forrest B. Poling, Acting Secretary, Philippi.

J. W. Bosworth, Treasurer, Philippi.

Members

Barker District—J. N. Bibey, Junior; Clark Shelton, Belington.
Cove District—Howard Campbell, Kasson; Willie Humphreys, Moatsville, R. F. D.
Elk District—W. F. Beeson, Philippi, R. F. D. 4; L. D. McKinney, Philippi, R. F. D. 1.
Glade District—Wayne Phillips, Belington, R. 4; Isiah Johnson, Montrose, R. F. D.
Philippi District—J. M. Bennett, Philippi, R. 5; W. C. Keyes, Philippi.
Pleasant District—A. D. Woodford, Philippi, R. F. D. 1; W. J. Lawlis, Moatsville, R. 3.
Union District—Alva Marteny, Volga; Hugh Proudfoot, Philippi, R. 1.
Valley District—B. B. Rohrbough, Belington; W. B. Baker, 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—Monroe Moore, Democrat; Belington.
	Secretary—J. M. Kelley, Republican; Belington.
	Sherman Bennett, Democrat; Belington.
	S. E. Jones, Democrat; Belington.

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—J. L. Rightman, Republican; Nestorville.
	Secretary—F. L. Ritter, Republican; Moatsville.
	Riley Nester, Republican; Nestorville.
	G. M. Hovatter, Republican; Thornton.

Elk District

Justice of the Peace	D. L. Greathouse, Democrat; Philippi, Route.
Constable	(By special appointment.)
Board of Education	President—Dowden Hudkins, Democrat; Philippi.
	Secretary—L. D. McKinney, Democrat; Philippi.
	W. T. Stout, Democrat; Philippi.
	Arnett Roy, Democrat; Philippi.

Glade District

Justice of the Peace.....M. F. Stalnaker, Democrat; Philippi, R. 5.

Constable.....J. R. England, Democrat; Philippi, R. 1.

Board of Education.....President—Chas. L. Phillips, Democrat; Montrose.
Secretary—E. C. Moore, Democrat; Montrose, R. 1.
A. L. Martiney, Democrat; Belington.
Aldine Poling, Democrat; Philippi.

Philippi District

Justices of the Peace.....D. G. Burner, Democrat; Philippi.
Ben M. Wilson, Democrat; Philippi.

Constables.....Luke Boyles, Democrat; Philippi.
David Ruckman, Democrat; Philippi.

Board of Education.....President—R. H. Woodford, Democrat; Meriden.
Secretary—F. E. Bartlett, Democrat; Philippi.
W. H. Lantz, Democrat; Philippi.
J. R. Heltzel, Democrat; Philippi.

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—Dorsey W. Cole, Republican; Philippi.
Secretary—A. M. Stansberry, Republican; Berryburg.
W. Scott Haddix, Republican; Moatsville.
Harter R. Wilson, Republican; Philippi.

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—J. W. Teter, Republican; Rangoon.
Secretary—S. H. Simpson, Democrat; Rangoon.
R. S. Dickinson, Democrat; Volga.
Frank Ward, Republican; Volga.

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—W. M. Kittle, Republican; Belington.
	Secretary—D. B. McCauley, Republican; Belington.
	M. J. Lantz, Republican; Belington.
	L. B. Coontz, Republican; Junior.

BERKELEY COUNTY

Berkeley county forms the central county of the eastern panhandle, a narrow strip of West Virginia jutting out to the east between the States of Virginia and Maryland. The county was formed in 1772, by act of the burgesses of March 24, 1772. The land area is 324.78 square miles and in 1920 the population was 24,544. It is estimated by the Census Bureau that the population on July 1, 1925 was 26,002. In 1927 the total assessed valuation of property in the county was $29,901,028, of which $16,043,200 was real estate, $6,788,314 personal property, and $7,069,514 public utility property.

The magisterial districts are: Arden, Falling Waters, Gerrardstown, Hedgesville, Martinsburg, Mill Creek and Opequon. The city of Martinsburg maintains an independent school district.

Berkeley county was named in honor of Norborne Berkeley, Baron Botentourt, colonial governor of Virginia from 1768 to 1770. Governor Berkeley was born in England in 1718; was colonel of the North Gloucestershire Militia in 1761; member of parliament until created a peer in 1764. He was appointed Governor-in-Chief of Virginia, arriving in the colony and assuming his office on October 28, 1768. His genial affability, courtesy and patience in public life won for him the title of "the good Governor." However, his amiable relations with the Virginia colonists were not long to continue; in 1769 the assembly adopted two resolutions bordering on insubordination and revolution, in the opinion of the Governor, and he was forced into action to protect the royal interests. The first of the offending resolutions was a declaration that Virginia should no longer submit to taxation by England, and second, that Virginia would no longer send her criminals to England to be tried. The storm of the Revolution was gathering and was soon to break. Lord Botetourt, though sympathizing with the colonists in their complaints against the mother country, could not countenance open rebellion, and therefore dissolved the assembly. The members met secretly at a private house in Williamsburg the next day, adopted other resolutions and entered into a covenant with each other not to purchase slaves or other importations, as a protest against what they considered the unjust and tyrannical attitude of the home government. The Governor asked the

British Council of State that the obnoxious laws be repealed and had some assurance that his request would be looked upon with favor, but when he learned that it was not intended to listen to the petition of the colonists, he demanded his immediate recall. In his political differences with the burgesses, Lord Botetourt did not forfeit the respect and esteem of the people whom he governed, as is evidenced by a monument to his memory at Williamsburg, the old colonial capital, and two counties of the commonwealth named for him—Berkeley and Botetourt. He died at Williamsburg, October 15, 1770.

Martinsburg, the county seat, was established by legislative enactment in October, 1778, on the land owned by General Adam Stephen, a distinguished patriot and officer in the war of the Revolution. The town takes its name from Colonel Thomas Bryan Martin. It is very pleasantly situated at an elevation of 457.7 feet above sea level, and had a population of 12,515 in 1920. The estimated population on July 1, 1925, was 13,544. It is a flourishing commercial and industrial center and the metropolis of a great agricultural and horticultural district.

Berkeley county is especially adapted to fruit culture, and some of the largest orchards in the state are to be found there. The county has valuable mineral resources; ores, sands and limestone of a very excellent quality are abundant throughout the county.

Hedgesville, with a population of 379 in 1920, is the only incorporated town in the county, other than Martinsburg.

The first permanent settlement in Western Virginia was made at Bunker Hill, in this county, in 1726 by Morgan Morgan. In 1924 the State of West Virginia erected a monument at his grave, near the site of his settlement, in commemoration of the first white settler in Western Virginia, the founder of the first church and the first peace officer.

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.
H. A. Downs, Republican; 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	Lacy I. Rice, Republican; Martinsburg.
County Commissioners	Charles L. Pitzer, Democrat; Martinsburg, R. 1; term expires December 31, 1928. C. L. Pitzer died, 1927, and Glenn M. Pitzer was appointed to fill vacancy until next general election.
	C. E. Dick, Republican; Hedgesville, R. D. 9; term expires December 31, 1930.
	Almon W. Smith, Republican; Martinsburg; term expires December 31, 1932.
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. De W. Gerhardt, Republican; Martinsburg.
	A. H. Shipper, Republican; Martinsburg.
B'd Review & Equalization	J. R. Catrow, Republican; Hedgesville District; Martinsburg, R. 1; term expires in 1929.
	J. H. Lemon, Democrat; Martinsburg District; Martinsburg; term expires in 1931.
	Charles Ruble, Republican; Falling Waters District; Falling Waters; term expires in 1933.
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	E. J. Fulk, Republican; Martinsburg.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Martinsburg)

Aler, F. Vernon
Boyd, Robert H.
Byrer, Harry H.
of Kilmer & Byrer
Beall, C. R.
Martin, C. E.
(of Martin & Seibert)
Martin, Paul H.
McIntire, A. C.
Nadenbousch, A. C.

Campbell, C. N.
Downey, W. W.
Downs, H. A.
Emmert, H. H.
Faulkner, C. J.
Faulkner, Philip O.
Fine, Reuben
Gerhardt, L. De W.
Henson, J. O.
Kilmer, J. Nevin
Luttrell, E. L.
Kilmer & Bryer
W. C. Kilmer
Harry H. Bryer
Noll, Allen B.
Poole, Xenophon
Rice, L. S.
Rodgers, Decatur H.
Circuit Judge
Seibert, C. M.
(of Martin & Seibert)
Sencindiver, C. T.
Shipper, A. H.
Thomas, W. H.
Watson, R. E.
Zirkle, John H.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Harold O. Keedy, Chairman, Martinsburg.

Mrs. Sarah E. VanMetre, Asso. Chair., Martinsburg, R. 1.

Edward J. Fulk, Secretary, Martinsburg.

S. M. Langford, Treasurer, Martinsburg.

Members

Martinsburg District—(At Large) George M. Bowers, Jr., L. De W. Gerhardt, Jr., Mrs. Ella S. Gerhardt and Mrs. Wayne H. Crum, Martinsburg.

City of Martinsburg

First Ward—Dr. James A. Duff and Mrs. Phyllis Stake.
Second Ward—S. M. Langford and Mrs. Nellie M. Thomas.
Third Ward—Edward J. Fulk and Miss Frances Henshaw.
Fourth Ward—Jacob Heck and Mrs. Sallie Armstrong.
Fifth Ward—Ashby Ellis and Mrs. Elizabeth Townsend.

Arden District—W. H. H. Miller, Kearneysville, R. 2; E. F. McDonald, Inwood, R. 1; Mrs. Harry Gosnell and Mrs. Rumsey Graham, Martinsburg, R. 4.

Falling Waters District—John W. Dailey, George Beall and Mrs. Jean Cunningham, Falling Waters; Mrs. Nancy Myers, Martinsburg, R. 6.

Gerrardstown District—Arch E. Armbrester, Shanghai; Harry Catrow and Mrs. Sarah E. VanMetre, Martinsburg, R. 1; Mrs. Carrie Barnhart, Jones Spring.

Hedgesville District—L. G. Harper, Hedgesville, R. D.; L. F. Landis and Mrs. Roy V. Albright, Hedgesville; Mrs. Jasper Myers, Hedgesville, R. D. 8.

Mill Creek District—Harry May, Inwood, R. 1; George E. Henson, Mrs. Earl Gardner and Mrs. Jane Dean, Bunker Hill.

Opequon District—G. W. D. Folk and Mrs. Ward McLanahan, Martinsburg, R. 5; P. E. Strine and Mrs. Ira Tabler, Martinsburg, R. 3.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. Fred Wilson, Chairman, Martinsburg, Box 694.

Mrs. E. E. Tabb, Vice Chairman, Martinsburg, R. F. D.

Miss Rebecca Kilmer, Secretary, Martinsburg.

C. P. Howell, Treasurer, Martinsburg.

Members

City of Martinsburg

First Ward—J. Fred Wilson, John N. Parks, Mrs. Catharine Watson and Mrs. Mary B. Alexander, Martinsburg.

Second Ward—R. S. Thompson, J. W. Thomas, Mrs. A. C. McIntyre, and Miss Ada Robinson, Martinsburg.

Third Ward—Reuben Fine, Chas. M. Seibert, Edith DeGrange and Grace Rutherford, Martinsburg.

Fourth Ward—Carroll Cominsky and M. S. McDonald, Martinsburg.

Fifth Ward—George Dunn and Earl Lloyd, Martinsburg.

Mill Creek District—John D. Payne, R. F. Whiting, Mrs. A. M. Henshaw and Amelia McKown, Inwood.

Opequon District—Boyd Williams, Martinsburg, R. F. D.; C. M. Sibert, Martinsburg; Mrs. May Yoe, Martinsburg, R. 5; Mrs. W. H. Bohrer, Martinsburg, R. 3.

Falling Waters District—Frank M. Lloyd, P. F. Hoffman, Mrs. Nina Drake, Falling Waters, R. F. D.; Helen Stickle, Martinsburg, R. F. D. 2.

Gerrardstown District—Alex Stillwell, Ganotown; R. D. Sherrard, Gerrardstown; Mrs. C. L. Pitzer and Mrs. Lyle Campbell, Martinsburg, R. F. D. 1.

Arden District—J. M. Stollemyer and Mrs. C. E. Tabb, Martinsburg, R. F. D. 4; Harwood Burkhart and Mrs. Rebecca Kilmer, Martinsburg.

Hedgesville District—C. B. Kilmer, Martinsburg, R. D. 6; J. D. Fry, Hedgesville; Mrs. Edith Walburn, Hedgesville, R. F. D.; Alice Roul, Hedgesville.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Arden District

Justices of the Peace.....E. T. Hott, Republican; Martinsburg.
J. D. Smith, Democrat; Martinsburg.

Board of Education.....President—Henry Seibert, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Secretary—Edith Miller, Republican; Martinsburg.
Oliver Noll, Democrat; Martinsburg.
John Brown, Republican; Kearneysville.

Falling Waters District

Justice of the Peace.....S. C. Ditto, Republican; Falling Waters.
Constable.....G. W. Keesecker, Republican; Falling Waters.
Board of Education.....President—C. M. Solenberger, Republican; Martinsburg, R. 6.
Secretary—W. R. Keller, Republican; Martinsburg.
Frank Lemaster, Republican; Falling Waters.
William Miller, Republican; Falling Waters.

Gerrardstown District

Justice of the Peace.....W. E. Gordon, Republican; Gerrardstown.
Constable.....C. A. Hammon, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Board of Education.....President—Calvin Aikins, Republican; Gerrardstown.
Secretary—Kathryn S. Brady, Republican; Martinsburg.
William Pitzer, Republican; Gerrardstown.
Carl Slonaker, Republican; Ganotown.

Hedgesville District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacancy.)
Constable.....G. W. Poisal, Republican; Hedgesville.
Board of Education.....President—Cecil Woods, Republican; Hedgesville.
Secretary—George Kilmer, Democrat; Hedgesville.
Arthur Stuckey, Democrat; Hedgesville.
Wesley Armbrester, Republican; Hedgesville.

Martinsburg District

Justices of the Peace.....J. C. Wolfe, Democrat; Martinsburg.
P. R. Harrison, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Constables.....F. M. Hardy, Republican; Martinsburg.
Thomas Hardy, Republican; Martinsburg.

Martinsburg Independent District

Board of Education.....President—John L. Schroder, Republican; 902 N. Queen Street, Martinsburg.
Vice President—James H. Shipe, Republican; Martinsburg.
Secretary—Lee Siler, Democrat; 405 W. John Street, Martinsburg.

T. W. Martin, Republican; 738 Maryland Avenue, Martinsburg.
J. R. Poland, Republican; 212 S. High Street, 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—Anna M. Henshaw, Democrat; Inwood.
Dr. Edgar LeFever, Democrat; Inwood.
Morris Snapp, Democrat; Ridgeway.

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—Thomas Sine, Republican; Martinsburg.
Secretary—J. H. Myers, Democrat; Martinsburg.
Mrs. Maude Welshans, Republican; Martinsburg.
Rev. Hesse, Republican; Martinsburg.

BOONE COUNTY

Boone county occupies a place in the southwestern tier of counties. It was organized in 1847, in compliance with an act passed by the assembly on March 11th of that year, from parts of Kanawha, Cabell and Logan counties and has a land area of 506 square miles. In 1920 the county had a population of 15,319; the estimated population on July 1, 1925, was given at 18,145. The county lies wholly in the Coal river basin and its most important natural resource is coal.

At the 1927 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were fixed: real estate, $15,899,250; personal property, $7,905,066; public utility property, $5,353,188, making a total of $29,157,504 assessed valuation for the county. It is divided into five magisterial districts, as follows: Crook, Peytona, Scott, Sherman and Washington.

Boone county commemorates in West Virginia the name of Daniel Boone, the pathfinder to the west. It is an honor worthily bestowed, for who has not heard of Daniel Boone and the story of his efforts as an explorer, hunter, land-pilot and surveyor. His was a romantic life, picturesque and even pathetic. For more than a century he has been held as the ideal of the frontiersmen, perhaps for the reason that his

course in life was not marked by selfishness and self-seeking. He fought with the Indians, but was not tainted with the blood-lust that so often marred the border warrior and made him even more savage than the red man whom he sought to expel; he built and passed on to newer fields, leaving to others the fruits of his industry and his suffering. As a man needing plenty of "elbow-room," his places of residence mark the border between civilization and savagery for a period of fifty years. And there was a time, a period of nearly ten years, when his cabin home was on the banks of the Kanawha, a short distance above the present city of Charleston.

Daniel Boone was born in the Schuylkill Valley, Pennsylvania, on November 2, 1734, but in 1750 removed with his parents to the Yadkin Valley, in North Carolina. Here he grew to manhood, married and reared a family, but was active as an Indian trader, frontiersman and defender of the feeble settlement. He was with Braddock's army at its defeat on the Monongahela in 1755, and a few years later became the founder and defender of Kentucky. He strove with the red man with force and stratagem, and many are the fireside tales recounted and retold in West Virginia homes of his prowess with the rifle; his ready plans and nimble wit that helped him out of situations that seemed almost impossible. Many, perhaps, are without foundation of fact; others contain enough of truth to leaven the story. Of his service to the western settlers, records preserved in the archives of state and nation show he was indefatigable. At the Indian uprising in 1774, Boone was sent out to warn the settlers and surveyors, ranging from the settlement on the Holston river throughout all of what is now southern West Virginia to Lewisburg. In 1788, after he had lost his property in Kentucky through defective titles and failure to properly enter land grants, Boone and his family removed to Point Pleasant, at the mouth of the Great Kanawha, where they remained about one year. Contrary to his habit, his next move was toward the east to a site near the city of Charleston. When Kanawha county was formed in 1789 Boone was a resident and was named the first Lieutenant Colonel of the militia, and the following year, 1790, was elected a member of the lower house of the Virginia assembly. Colonel Boone left the Kanawha valley in 1799, removing to Missouri, where he had been granted a thousand arpents of land by the Spanish government and had been appointed a Syndic for the Femme-Osage district—a local office combining the duties of sheriff, judge, jury and military commandant. Colonel Boone died at the home of his youngest son, Colonel Nathan Boone, on the Femme-Osage river, Missouri, September 26, 1820. His remains, with those of his wife, were some years later taken to Frankfort, Kentucky, and re-interred with pomp and ceremony. A monument erected by the state marks his last resting place.

Madison, the present county seat, is located at the junction of Pond Fork and Spruce Fork, which form Coal river, is 603 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 604. It was incorporated as a town by the circuit court of that county in 1906. At the organization of the county in 1847, the seat of justice was located on the lands of Albert Allen, at the mouth of Spruce Fork, opposite the present town of

Madison. The original court house was burned by Federal troops during the Civil War, and for a time thereafter the seat of justice was located at the Ballardsville Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1866 the court house was re-located on the lands of Johnson Copley, opposite the old site, and the public buildings erected, which were used until 1921 when the present fine court house was erected.

The West Virginia Synodical School, maintained and operated by the Presbyterian church, occupies the site of the original court house, opposite the present county seat.

Danville, another incorporated town in that county, had a population of 327 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	Irvin Sutphin, Democrat; Madison.
Prosecuting Attorney	A. W. Garnett, Democrat; Madison.
Clerk Circuit Court	H. M. White, Republican; Madison.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	Edward Hill, Republican; Madison.
Chancery 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	C. C. Carter, Madison.
Surveyor	A. B. Mitchell, Republican; Low Gap.
Assessor	J. G. Edelman, Democrat; Peytona.
Comr. of School Lands	O. C. Chambers, Madison.
County Commissioners	A. G. Hager, Democrat; Madison; term expires December 31, 1928. R. B. Allen, Democrat; Low Gap; term expires December 31, 1930. K. Hill, Democrat; Whitesville; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court	R. B. Allen, Low Gap.
Terms Commence	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	John M. Perry, Republican; Peytona District; Peytona; term expires in 1929. Henry Keadle, Democrat; Washington District; Jeffrey; term expires in 1931. S. E. Bradley, Republican; Scott District; Madison; term expires in 1933.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. G. W. Luckey, County Health Officer.

Board Children's Guardians...Edna Dodson, **Agent; Charleston.**

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Madison, unless otherwise given)

Fulton & Riddle
Lilburn Fulton
S. P. Riddle
Garnett, A. M.
Hager, John B.
Leftwich & Shaffer
F. C. Leftwich
Harry G. Shaffer
Murphy, F. P.
Mullins, H. W. B.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Edward Hill, Chairman, Madison.
L. L. Hager, Secretary, Madison.
Sigfus Olafson, Asst. Secretary, Madison.
O. C. Chambers, Treasurer, Madison.

Members

Crook District—Oliver Cook, Bald Knob; W. K. Stewart and Mrs. W. L. Perry, Van; Mrs. Wirt Cook, Wharton.

Peytona District—G. A. Atkins and Mrs. C. O. Harless, Costa; A. J. Bradley and Mrs. May Bradley, Peytona.

Scott District—R. S. Kinder and Mrs. Sarah A. Miller, Madison; J. T. Price, Julian; Mrs. Ella White, Altman.

Sherman District—T. E. Brown, Comfort; H. H. Andrews and Mrs. Paul Jarrell, Whitesville; Sallie Kirby, Racine.

Washington District—W. W. White, Jeffrey; Moses Athins, Mrs. Ada Parker and Miss Sara A. Pollock, Ramage.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. W. Bias, Chairman, Madison.
Elmer Nelson, Secretary, Madison.
C. H. Kellogg, Treasurer, Madison.

Members

Crook District—B. S. Price, Uneeda; Grade White, Mrs. Vergie Price and Mrs. Frances Ferrell, Van.

Peytona District—Milton Meadows and Elmer Wood, Peytona; Mrs. Atha Kinder, Andrew; Mrs. L. B. Meadows, Rumble.

Scott District—J. F. Thompson, Danville; Miss Pearl Smith, Foster; Mrs. Arizona Hatfield and Ellard Nelson, Madison.

Sherman District—C. L. Allen, Kam; P. R. Hendrick, Orgas; Lydia Midkiff, Blooming Rose; Mrs. B. C. Scott, Prenter.

Washington District—B. M. Hager, Clothier; Caperton Miller and Mrs. H. W. Bias, Trutle Creek; Mrs. Floyd Doss, Ramage.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Crook District

Justices of the Peace	Gordon Linville, Democrat; Van.
	Virgil Jones, Democrat; Bald Knob.
Constables	F. M. Perry, Republican; Echart.
	John Workman, Republican; Van.
Board of Education	President—B. C. Dickens, Republican; Van.
	Secretary—John Tanner, Republican; Van.
	Kess Jarrell, Democrat; Van.
	W. M. Jarrell, Republican; Bald Knob.

Peytona District

Justices of the Peace	R. O. Harless, Republican; Nellis.
	C. F. Stone, Democrat; Ashford.
Constables	Kellie McKinney, Democrat; Peytona.
	J. C. Carnes, Democrat; Brush Creek.
Board of Education	President—C. M. Holmes, Democrat; Nellis.
	Secretary—Mrs. May Bradley, Republican; Peytona.
	F. P. Roach, Democrat; 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. F. Thompson, Democrat; Morrisvale.
	Secretary—Luther Jones, Democrat; Madison.
	Elwood Hill, Democrat; Lory.
	D. M. Gunnoe, Democrat; Foster.

Sherman District

Justices of the Peace	Charles Foster, Republican; Seth.
	S. M. Foster, Republican; Whitesville.

Constables.....J. W. Amick, Democrat; Comfort.
T. C. Akers, Democrat; Whitesville.
Board of Education.....President—Price Bone, Republican; Seth.
Secretary—R. H. Ball, Republican; Seth.
C. C. Brinkley, Democrat; Blooming Rose.
P. I. Nolan, Democrat; Kam.

Washington District

Justices of the Peace.....B. F. Ball, Democrat; Greenview.
B. M. Hager, Democrat; Clothier.
Constables.....W. W. Stewart, Democrat; Greenview.
George C. Hager, Democrat; Ramage.
Board of Education.....President — Henry Brown, Democrat; Ramage.
Secretary—B. F. Ball, Democrat; Low Gap.
Calvary Pauley, Republican; Greenview.
Isiaah W. Nelson, Democrat; North Gap.

BRAXTON COUNTY

Braxton county occupies a position as nearly the exact geographical center as the irregular shape of the state will permit. It is well watered by the Elk and Little Kanawha rivers and their tributaries and has a land area of 519.70 square miles. The population in 1920 was 23,973; estimated population July 1, 1925, was 25,511. The assessed valuation of the county, as returned in 1927 is as follows: Real estate, $9,719,130; personal property, $3,432,723; public utility property, $4,555,203; a total valuation of $17,707,056.

The magisterial districts are Birch, Holly, Otter and Salt Lick. Two of the magisterial districts are sub-divided into independent school districts which includes the towns of Sutton and Flatwoods.

West Virginia county names are peculiarly American in their origin. In 1836 when the Virginia legislature cast around for a name for a county they looked to the long list of their own distinguished sons. Carter Braxton was settled upon as one to whom signal honor was due and whose name should be perpetuated as the name of a county on the western waters. The county was formed from parts of Lewis, Kanawha and Nicholas; the act providing for its formation was adopted January 15, 1836.

Carter Braxton, statesman and signer of the Declaration of Independence, was born at Newington, Virginia, September 18, 1736, and received his education at William and Mary College. He was a member of the Virginia house of burgesses from 1765 until the Revolution, and was very active in public life. The sessions of the assembly in 1765 and 1769 were important ones and had great influence in shaping subsequent events in the struggle for colonial independence. At the first session, Patrick Henry's resolution was adopted which defined the rights of the

colony and condemned the British Stamp Acts. At the latter session, resolutions in the same tenor were adopted, resulting in the dissolution of the assembly by Governor Berkeley. After the disolution Mr. Braxton joined with other members in signing a non-importation agreement. He was elected a member of the convention at Richmond in July, 1775, that appointed a committee of public safety, and was made a delegate to the Continental Congress to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Peyton Randolph. While acting as such he signed the Declaration of Independence on July 4, 1776. With Thomas Jefferson, his colleague, he received a vote of thinks from the first general assembly of the State of Virginia "for diligence, ability and integrity in the General Congress." He served as a member of the assembly from 1775 until 1785, and in 1786 became a member of the council of state, serving until 1791; was re-elected to that position in 1794 and held the office until his death on October 10, 1797.

Sutton, the county seat, called Newville by the first settlers, was established as Suttonville, then in Nicholas county, by an act of the assembly passed on January 27, 1826, and was named in honor of John D. Sutton, a pioneer and public leader in that section. The name was changed by authority of the same body on March 1, 1837, to Sutton and was designated as the seat of justice of the new county of Braxton. The town is located on Elk river, has an elevation of 843 feet above sea level, and a population of 947 at the last census in 1920.

Bulltown, a village about fourteen miles from the county seat, has a long and interesting history and was a place of importance to the early pioneers of central West Virginia. It was the scene of the murder of Captain Bull and his family, a friendly Delaware chieftain, by the frontiersmen in 1772, who sought revenge for sufferings and cruelties inflicted by the war parties of the hostile tribes west of the Ohio. Salt brine was discovered at this place, and as early as 1795 small quantities of salt was made. Operations on a much larger scale was begun in 1805 and for many years Bulltown salt was used by the settlers of central West Virginia. The town was also the scene of a spirited fight on October 18, 1863, between Union forces under Captain W. H. Mattingly, composed of detachments of the 6th and 11th West Virginia Infantry Regiments, and Confederate forces under Colonel W. L. Jackson, commanding the 19th Virginia Cavalry.

In addition to Sutton, the other incorporated towns of the county are Burnsville, population 1,088 in 1920; Flatwoods, 325, and Gassaway, 1,518.

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.....E. W. Heffner, Democrat; Sutton.
Supt. Free Schools.....T. P. Rollyson, Republican; Frametown.
Surveyor.....W. A. Dennison, Democrat; Sutton.
Assessor.....L. S. Stonestreet, Democrat; Sutton.
Comr. of School Lands.....C. C. Hines, Sutton.
County Commissioners.....J. W. McLaughlin, Democrat; Frametown; term expires December 31, 1930.
J. L. Coberly, Democrat; Burnsville; term expires December 31, 1930.
W. G. Perrine, Democrat; Exchange; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....J. W. McLaughlin, Frametown.
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.....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.
C. L. Engle, Republican; Otter District; Chapel; term expires in 1933.
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.
Armstrong, G. B.
Bland, C. H.
Cavendish, R. M.
Cutlip, James E.
Davis, Garrett
Fisher, F. C.
Flesher, C. W., Gassaway
Hall, Van B.
Haymond & Fox
Hines, C. C.
Hines & Hines
Rider, E. G.
Sutton, O. O.
Whytsell, C. A.
Wilson, N. Van, Gassaway

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

H. F. Bender, Chairman, Gassaway.

T. H. Hyer, Secretary, Sutton.

A. L. Morrison, Treasurer, Sutton.

Members

Birch District—M. C. McMorrow, Dessie; E. H. Pierson and Mrs. Faye Given, Frametown; Mrs. Caroline Gibson, Glendon.

Holly District—W. C. Baxter and Mrs. C. B. Hawkins, Sutton; Earle Morrison and Mrs. Hannah Rutherford, Sutton, R. D.

Otter District—Frank Skidmore, Tesla; J. J. Timms, Mrs. E. V. Ryan and Mrs. Cary Lewis, Gassaway.

Salt Lick District—W. E. Marple and Mrs. H. B. Marshall, Burnsville; Eagan Veith and Mrs. Alma Exline, Falls Mills.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

A. K. Walker, Sutton.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

T. P. Rollyson, Frametown; Mrs. Laura M. Rider, Sutton.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Fred L. Fox, Chairman, Sutton.

Charles M. Byrne, Secretary, Sutton.

J. B. Fisher, Treasurer, Gassaway.

Members

Birch District—J. W. Mayse, Duck; R. L. Hardway, Frametown; Miss Lulu Armstrong, Glendon; Mrs. Frank R. Holt, Strange Creek.

Holly District—Mr. M. T. Morrison, Charles M. Byrne, Mrs. Edith Given and Mrs. M. L. Sprigg, Sutton.

Otter District—C. L. Perkins, J. B. Fisher and Mrs. Luster Rollyson, Gassaway; Mrs. R. J. Floyd, Sutton.

Salt Lick District—O. D. Queen, Heaters; M. W. Hefner and Mrs. Clara Teeter, Burnsville; Miss Vina Kerns, Bower.

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.....C. L. Gerwig, Republican; Frametown.
Secretary—H. C. Fox, Democrat; Frametown.
R. J. Bragg, Democrat; Frametown.
A. L. Lykens, Democrat; Jennings.

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—William R. Skidmore, Democrat; Sutton, R. 1.
Secretary—M. C. Long, Democrat; Sutton.
George N. Tinney, Democrat; Holstead.
Marshall Skidmore, Democrat; Levi.

Otter District

Justice of the Peace.....P. G. Cutlip, Democrat; Gassaway.
Constables.....R. D. Wilson, Democrat; Davison.
W. F. Hall, Democrat; Canfield.
Board of Education.....President—J. S. Perrine, Democrat; Sutton.
Secretary—J. B. Fisher, Democrat; Gassaway.
H. F. Bender, Republican; Gassaway.
E. F. West, Democrat; Gassaway.

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—P. A. Straley, Democrat; Copen.
Secretary—H. W. Hamilton, Democrat; Gregory.
O. C. Hawkins, Democrat; Burnsville.
J. O. Shaver, Democrat; Bulltown.

Flatwoods Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Mrs. Ella G. Fisher, Republican; Flatwoods.
Secretary—Mrs. Pearl Berry, Republican; Flatwoods.
Mrs. Loma Orrahood, Republican; Flatwoods.
Mrs. Anna Berry, Democrat; Flatwoods.

Sutton Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Dr. M. T. Morrison, Democrat; Sutton.
Secretary—Kenneth E. Hines, Democrat; Sutton.
I. L. Freeman, Republican; Sutton.
J. L. Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.

BROOKE COUNTY

Brooke county, the smallest in area in the state, was formed in 1797 from a part of Ohio county, pursuant to an act of the assembly passed November 30, 1796. It is one of the counties in the northern panhandle, and its northern boundary is almost parallel with Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The land area of Brooke county is 97 square miles and in 1920 the county had a population of 16,521. It is estimated that the population had increased to 19,603 by July 1, 1925, the latest estimate available. The assessed property valuation for 1927 was as follows: Real estate, $23,167,600; personal property, $5,333,558; public utility property, $6,525,818; total, $35,026,976.

The county is divided into three magisterial districts, Wellsburg, Buffalo and Cross Creek, and one independent school district, that including the city of Wellsburg.

Brooke county was named in honor of Robert Brooke, third Governor of the Commonwealth of Virginia (1794-1796), who was born in that state in 1751. He was a grandson of Robert Brooke, a skilled surveyor of gentle descent, who came to Virginia with Governor Spottswood in 1710. Governor Brooke was educated in the University of Edinburgh; at the beginning of the Revolution he attempted to return home to take his place in the patriot army but was captured by Lord Howe, the British admiral, and sent back to England. From England he made his way to Scotland, thence to France, and finally to America in a French frigate carrying a cargo of arms and ammunition to the struggling colonists. He at once enlisted in a volunteer cavalry troop, commanded by Captain Larkin Smith, and was captured by Simcoe in 1781 at Westham, near Richmond; was soon exchanged and returned to the service. After the Revolution he practiced law in Spottsylvania county; was elected to the legislature in 1794, and in the same year was elected Governor of the state by that body. He was elected Attorney General in 1798, defeating Bushrod Washington, favorite nephew of the distinguished first President of the Republic. He served as Grand Master of Virginia Masons in 1795-97, and died in 1799 while holding the office of Attorney General of Virginia.

Wellsburg—the present name of the county seat—has held the seat of justice since the formation of the county. It was laid out in lots in 1789 and established as a town by the legislature on December 7, 1791. The town was established as Charlestown, so called in honor of Charles Prather who was the owner of the site. Because of a multiplicity of

"Charlestowns" in western Virginia—Jefferson, Kanawha and Brooke counties having one each—it became necessary to change the name of at least one; to have rechristened two of them would save much confusion and inconvenience even at this late day. In 1816 the name of the town was changed to Wellsburg, named in honor of Alexander Wells who had married the only daughter of Charles Prather. Wellsburg is situated on the Ohio river, which washes the western boundary of the county, and in 1920 had a population of 4,918. It is estimated that the population had increased to 6,500 by July 1, 1926. The town has an elevation of 635 feet above sea level.

Bethany, seven miles southeast of Wellsburg, is the site of Bethany College, a school of high rank established in 1840 by Elder Alexander Campbell. This was the outgrowth of an earlier school, established as early as 1818 by Reverend Campbell. Bethany was the home of this noted theologian from 1811 until his death in 1866. He was the founder of the Disciples of Christ, or Christian Church, now spread to the four corners of the earth, and it was here that his first congregation was organized. The population of Bethany in 1920 was 400.

Other incorporated towns in Brooke county are Follansbee, an industrial town with a population of 3,135 in 1920, and Hollidays Cove, the population of which is given as 1,213.

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 Reporters	Louis A. Walters, Republican; Wheeling.
	Louis A. Schrader, 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	(No. appointment.)
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	Olen Rutan, Republican; Beech Bottom.
Surveyor	Walter Hahn, Republican; Wellsburg.
Road Engineer	Harry McGraw, Wellsburg.
Assessor	Edward M. Smith, Republican; Wellsburg.
County Commissioners	A. L. Carter, Democrat; Follansbee; term expires December 31, 1928.

	Frank M. Wade, Republican; Wellsburg; term expires December 31, 1930.
	W. W. Pilchard, Republican; Bethany; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court	Frank M. Wade, Wellsburg.
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	(No appointment.)
	G. E. Caldwell, Republican; Wellsburg District; Wellsburg; term expires in 1931.
	Samuel Carter, Democrat; Cross Creek District; Follansbee; term expires in 1933.
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, County Court House; 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.
Chapman F. A.
Cree, J. F.
Gist, J. A.
Jacob, C. K.
Mahan, Walter
McGuire, P. J.
Palmer, J. C., Jr.
(Also at Wheeling)
Pinsky, Abe
Ramsay, R. L.
Werkman, W. M.
Wilkin, James R.
Wilkin, William S.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. F. Reeves, Chairman, Wellsburg.

Mrs. Bertha Brafford, V. Chair., Cross Creek.

Mabel V. Owen, Secretary, Wellsburg.

Dr. W. T. Booher, Treasurer, Wellsburg.

Members

Wellsburg District—J. T. Reeves, Dr. W. T. Booher, Mabel V. Owen and Mrs. Ola Smith, Wellsburg.

Cross Creek District—Mrs. Bertha Brafford and Delmar Jenkins, Follansbee; Harry Warren and Mrs. Elizabeth Warren, Colliers.

Buffalo District—Fred R. Patterson and Mrs. Margaret Plummer, Power; Mrs. Ella A. Walsh, Bethany, and Fred Lanch, Bethany.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

B. O. Cresap, Chairman, Wellsburg.

Mrs. Robert Oakes, Asso. Chair., Wellsburg.

Nell V. Byrne, Secretary, Wellsburg.

John W. Owens, Treasurer, Bethany.

Members

Wellsburg District—James Barnes, B. O. Cresap, Mrs. Robert Oakes, and Nell V. Bryne, Wellsburg.

Buffalo District—Markley Lewis, Wellsburg, R. D.; John W. Owens and Mrs. E. I. Jones, Bethany; Mrs. Micha McCoy, Beech Bottom.

Cross Creek District—Z. F. Simpson and Mrs. E. M. Dunlevy, Follansbee; Roberta Ingram and Minnie Hazlett, Holidays Grove.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

E. R. Tarr and Mrs. P. J. McGuire, Wellsburg.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

S. O. Paull and Mrs. S. Q. Hamilton, Wellsburg.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Buffalo District

Justices of the Peace.....F. G. Barber, Republican; Beech Bottom.
W. J. Ashcraft, Republican; Short Creek.

Constables.....Lester Mozingo, Democrat; Power.
James Shay, Republican; Short Creek.

Board of Education.....President—W. M. Bonar, Republican; Short Creek.
Secretary—C. E. Agnew, Democrat; Wellsburg.
C. W. Marsh, Republican; Wellsburg.
Carle Wells, Republican; Beech Bottom.

Cross Creek District

Justices of the Peace.....O. O. Dobbs, Republican; Colliers.
Brown Latimer, Republican; Follansbee.
Constables.....Lee Chambers, Republican; Follansbee.
J. F. Dobbs, Republican; Colliers.
Board of Education.....President—S. S. Dodrill, Republican; Follansbee.
Secretary—J. E. LeLanchon, Republican; Follansbee.
J. B. McGranahan, Republican; Follansbee.
Frank Richey, Republican; Colliers.

Wellsburg District

Justices of the Peace.....C. K. Jacob, Republican; Wellsburg.
A. B. Collett, Republican; Wellsburg.
Constables.....Campbell Wharton, Democrat; Wellsburg.
David Cross, Republican; Wellsburg.

Wellsburg Independent District

Board of Education.....President—John Paull, Jr., Democrat; Wellsburg.
Secretary—J. A. Gist, Republican; Wellsburg.
Dr. J. P. McMullen, Democrat; Wellsburg.
E. M. Fontany, Republican, Wellsburg.
Dr. J. C. Schultz, Republican; Wellsburg.
C. E. Jacobs, Democrat; Wellsburg.

CABELL COUNTY

Cabell county was established by the legislature of Virginia by an act passed January 2, 1809. It is located in the southwestern part of the state and the Ohio river forms its western boundary. The county was created from a part of Kanawha county, then of vast extent and from which several counties have been formed. The land area of Cabell, as established by the United States Geological Survey, is 271.77 square miles and in 1920 it had a population of 65,746. The population has greatly increased since the last decennial census and it was estimated at 76,544 on July 1, 1925. The assessment records for the year 1927 show valuations as follows: Real estate, $105,412,860; personal property, $26,210,005; public utility property, $18,281,792; a total of $149,904,657 for the entire county.

The five magisterial districts of the county are Barboursville, Grant, Guyandotte, McComas and Union. The city of Huntington and town of Barboursville maintain independent school districts.

Cabell county was named in honor of William H. Cabell, a distinguished Governor of Virginia whose term of service was for the period 1805 to 1808, and who had just retired from that exalted office when the new county was created. He was born in Cumberland county, Virginia, December 16, 1772, and was educated at William and Mary College, from which he was graduated in 1793. He began the practice of law in Richmond in 1794 and was elected to the assembly from Amherst county in 1796 and served, by successive re-elections, through six sessions of that body. Was Governor from 1805 to 1808; judge of the General Court until 1811. In the last named year was elected a judge of the Court of Appeals; president of that court in 1822, in which position he served until his retirement in 1841. Judge Cabell died in Richmond on January 12, 1853.

Huntington, the chief city and present county seat, is one of the young cities of West Virginia though it is now the most populous. It was incorporated by an act of the legislature of West Virginia February 27, 1871, and was named in honor of Collis P. Huntington, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad. The building of the road and location of the extensive shops at the new town were largely responsible for its phenominal growth. In 1920 the population of the city of Huntington was 50,177, but the Census Bureau estimates that its population had increased to 63,485 by July 1, 1925. The city is located on a broad plain and low hills on the Ohio river, at the mouth of the Guyandotte river, and has an elevation of 564 feet above sea level. It has absorbed the town of Guyandotte, which was established by law in 1810 at the mouth of the Guyandotte on the lands of Thomas Buffington. The county seat of Cabell county was removed to Huntington from Barboursville in the early 1890's. Shipping facilities by river and rail, and its location as the outlet of the great coal producing section, give to Huntington a commanding position among the industrial cities of the state.

Marshall College, a State Normal School since 1867, is located at Huntington and is under the direction of President Morris P. Shawkey, a former State Superintendent of Schools. It was established under the name of Marshall Academy on March 13, 1838; elevated to college rank in 1858, and passed into the control of the State of West Virginia as a State Normal School in 1867. The enrollment during the year ending in June, 1928, was 1,477, an increase of 74 students over the previous school year.

The Huntington State Hospital is also located at this city. It was established in 1903 as the West Virginia Home for Incurables, for the care and treatment of epilepts, idiots, and other feeble-minded of the same general class. Later the scope of the hospital was enlarged, the name changed to Huntington State Hospital, and it is now operated as a sanitarium for the treatment of insane, feeble-minded, drug addicts, and others suffering from like mental disorders. The hospital is under the management of Dr. L. V. Guthrie, Superintendent, and on May 30, 1928, a total of 1,013 patients were under treatment in the institution.

Three other state institutions are maintained in Cabell county, and are located near Huntington. The Colored Orphans Home was established for the care and maintenance of neglected and dependent colored

children. H. H. Bailey is superintendent of this institution and on May 30, 1928, the home had twenty-eight children under its care, an increase of fourteen within the year.

The State Industrial Home for Colored Girls is located on the same farm. This institution was established at the legislative session of 1921. It is under the direction of Fanny Cobb Carter, superintendent, and had thirty-four girls in charge on May 30, 1928.

The State Home for Aged and Infirm Colored Men and Women was removed to Huntington from Charleston during the latter part of the year 1927. This institution was established as a private home about 1920, but at the legislative session of 1923 it was taken over as a state institution. Jacob H. Johnson is the superintendent, and the home was caring for twenty-seven inmates on May 30, 1928.

Barboursville, located on the Guyandotte river eight miles from its mouth, was established as a town on January 14, 1813, on the lands of William Merritt. While the origin of the name seems rather vague, it was no doubt named in honor of James Barbour, Governor of Virginia at that time. It became the county seat of Cabell at its organization, but later lost the court house to the newer town of Huntington. Morris Harvey College, a school maintained by the West Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, is located at Barboursville. A splendid background for this denominational school is the fact that the youth and young manhood of Bishop Thomas Asbury Morris, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, were spent at this place. Bishop Morris was one of the most eminent men in the church history of the United States.

The population of Barboursville in 1920 was 974. Milton, another incorporated town of Cabell county, had at that time a population of 1,023.

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, Democrat; Huntington.

Sheriff.....Frank H. Tyree, Republican; 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.
L. W. Blankenship, Republican; Huntington.
T. W. Peyton, Democrat; Huntington.
Carney M. Lane, Democrat; Huntington.
Dan Dawson, Republican; Huntington.
F. W. Riggs, Republican; Huntington.
R. L. Beuhring, Republican; Huntington.
J. R. Marcum, Democrat; Huntington.

Court of Domestic Relations...L. D. Isbell, Democrat; Huntington.

Divorce Commissioner.....W. H. Norton, Democrat; Huntington.

Clerk County Court.....R. S. Douthat, Democrat; Huntington.

Juvenile Officer.....Mrs. Nellie Spaulding, Democrat; Huntington.

Supt. Free Schools.....Henry F. White, 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.....Irvin Morrison, Democrat; Martha; term expires December 31, 1928.
T. H. Nash, Democrat; Barboursville; term expires December 31, 1930.
G. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Huntington; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....Irvin Morrison, Martha.

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.

Sealer Weights & Measures...J. S. Shafer, City of Huntington.

B'd Review & Equalization.....Otto Sharpe, Republican; McComas District; Barboursville; term expires in 1929.
R. E. Morgan, Democrat; Guyandotte District; Huntington; term expires in 1931.
Thomas Clark, Republican; Grant District; Ona; term expires in 1933.

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, County Court House, Huntington.

Lunacy Commission.....Irvin Morrison, 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. Dr. E. S. Buffington, O. T. Hines, ad. int., and Drs. Guy Yost and W. E. Neal.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Huntington, unless otherwise given.)

Adkins, G. L.
Ambrose, Daniel W.
Angel, Philip
Ashbury, R. P.
Ayers, George Raymond
Bennett, H. L.
Beuhring, R. L.
Biddle, Milton S.
Biern, Samuel
Blankenship, L. W.
Brown, Douglas W.
Bowman, John
Campbell, C. W.
Campbell, Rolla D.
Copen, C. E.
Cowden, W. K.
Daniel, Will H.
Darnall, H. H.
Daugherty, D. W.
Daugherty, F. C.
Daugherty, Gratton M.
Davis, Cary N.
Davis, Harry N.
Dawson, Daniel
Deegan, O. J.
Delaney, John T.
Dingess, J. W.
Dockerty, E. D.
Doolittle, L. M.
Douglas, J. P.
Douthitt, Carl C.
Ducker, Henry Larkin
Duncan, H. C., Jr.
Eaton, Frank
Ferguson, W. L.
Fitchett, J. W.
Fitzpatrick, Herbert
Foose, A. M.
Freeman, C. W.
Garvin, Patrick H.
Gibson, P. P.
Graham, J. T.
Graham, W. C.
Gravenkemper, Henry F.
Hammock, Jess.
Hamrick, J. J.
Harrison, J. F.
Hereford, John W.
Herold, George D.
Hersman, Marion R.
Hager, D. I.
Hall, Connor
Hardwick, D. B.
Harvey, Thomas H.
Heffley, George R.
Higgins, W. L.
Hill, C. B.
Hoff, S. M.
Hogsett, E. L.
Holt, John H.
Holt, Homer E.
Hundley, E. G.
Irons, Harry S.
Jenkins, John E.
Jones, T. Selden
Keadle, Okey P.
King, H. S.
Layne, C. M.
Leftwich, F. C.
Lile, J. A.
Livezey, F. M.
Loar, Fred S.
Love, S. E.
Lovins, Wilham T.
Marks, Lon G.
Marshall, Edmund
Mathews, D. E.
Mead, C. P.

Meadows, A. D.
McLaughlin, Geo. M.
McClure, L. L.
McCullough, F. W.
McNeer, S. S.
Marcum, J. R.
Marcum, Lace
Marcum, John S.
Meek, J. B.
Meek, John H.
Meredith, W. M.
Morgan, C. M.
Mossman, Roland C.
Moxley, C. W.
Norton, W. H.
Neal, George I.
Null, T. A.
Overby, J. L.
Parker, W. M.
Perry, F. L.
Perry, John W.
Perry, Wilbur C.
Peyton, T. W.
Purcell, McDaniel
Quinlin, J. J. N.
Renshaw, W. C. W.
Rigg, F. W.
Rigg, J. M.
Rubin, Abe C.
Saunders, R. L.
Scherr, Harry
Scott, Paul W.
Sharitz, B. C.
Sheets, D. F.
Shiflet, J. L.
Simms, Henry
Smith, Jean F.
Smith, W. W.
Staker, L. A.
Starcher, H. W.
Strickling, C. W.
Strickling, J. H.
Switzer, Rufus
Taylor, Thomas W.
Thompson, W. R.
Todd, Lucille
Tomkies, D. C.
Tomkies, F. H.
Townshend, Earl V.
Trippett, W. B., Swann Creek
Van Bibber, Cyrus
Via, L. R.
Vinson, Z. T.
Wallace, George S.
Watts, E. M.
Welch, C. S.
West, Thomas
Whitten, John L.
Whitten, J. L., Jr.
Whitten, O. E.
Wilcox, E. J.
Williams, Pendleton L.
Wilson, E. M.
Wilson, L. L.
Winters, Ernest E.
Wiswell, M. P.
Wood, J. F.
Yost, Ellis A.
Yost, John Paul

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

E. L. Hogsett, Chairman, Huntington

M. P. Niswell, Secretary Huntington

Teen Dunfee, Treasurer
Huntington.

Members

Guyandotte District (At Large)--Alfred Earls, Mrs. May Sullivan and Mrs. Della R. Hazelette, Huntington, R. 3; Sherman Campbell, Huntington, R. 1.

City of Huntington

First Ward—George E. Davidson and Mrs. William Glover.
Second Ward—Frank Christian and Mrs. Neva Curry.
Third Ward—Sam Davis and Mrs. Morris Bailey.
Fourth Ward—E. P. Frost and Mrs. Ella Jarrell.
Fifth Ward—C. W. Stewart and Mrs. Harry V. Rollyson
Sixth Ward—T. C. Preston and Mrs. W. E. Bee.
Seventh Ward—William A Hughes and Mrs. Belle Johnson.
Eighth Ward—W. L. Ellis and Mrs. Maude Gerlach.
Ninth Ward—H. B. Crummett and Mrs. Frank Clark.

Kyle District (At Large)—Jack Smith, Lee Monroe, Mrs. John P. Hallanan and Mrs. J. O. Cunningham, Huntington.

Gideon District (At Large)—Cyrus B. VanBibber, R. E. L. Washington and Mrs. E. F. Collins, Huntington.

Grant District—J. R. Beaty, Milton, R. 1; John S. Lawhorn, Milton; Mrs. Myrtle White, Culloden.

Barboursville—Sam J. Luster, Charles L. Stephens, Miss Belle Dirton and Mrs. Alma E. Ayers, Barboursville.

McComas District—W. H. Holton, A. R. Baker and Mrs. Katie Cremeans, Salt Rock; Mrs. Ella Browning, Barboursville, R. 2.

Union—Ira Gibson and Clyde Nance, LeSage.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. W. Freeman, Chairman, Huntington.

Boone B. Arthur, Vice-Chairman, Huntington.

Mrs. Mary Brown, Asso. Chairman, Huntington.

Mrs. Baylous Blume, Vice-Chairman, Huntington.

Carney M. Layne, Secretary, Huntington.

George I. Neal, Treasurer, Huntington.

Members

Guyandotte District (At Large)—S. R. Smith and Mrs. Sue Madden, Huntington, R. D.; Max Rutherford, Huntington, R. 3; Mrs. Pauline Yeich, Huntington, R. 3.

City of Huntington

First Ward—J. B. Walker and Mrs. Earl Wagner.
Second Ward—S. T. Goff and Mrs. Beatrice Taylor.
Third Ward—W. B. Hawkins and Mrs. Mary Kroberger.
Fourth Ward—J. J. N. Quinlin and Mrs. C. V. Lallance
Fifth Ward—B. F. Forgey and Mrs. Goldie Harrison.
Sixth Ward—J. H. Blume and Mrs. Frank Conner.
Seventh Ward—Barney Lockhart and Mrs. Thomas Race.
Eighth Ward—Clarence Saunders and Miss Louise Henley.

Ninth Ward—E. L. Gilmore and Mrs. Mae G. Brooke.

Kyle District—(At large) L. C. Rutherford, Rolland C. Mossman, Mrs. George W. Sidebottom and Mrs. Myrtle Greenwood, Huntington.

Gideon District—(At large) Alex L. Garred, Bernard J. Kain, Mrs. J. T. Baker and Mrs. Thelma Fugitt, Huntington.

Barboursville District—W. W. Ward, Miss Hortense King and Mrs. Dick Mallory, Barboursville; R. J. Armstrong, Barboursville, R. D.

Grant District—Thomas E. White, J. A. Nichols, Mrs. Ada C. Jamison, Culloden; Mrs. Hattie C. Ball, Milton.

McComas District—Roy Childers, Mrs. Willia Morrison and Mrs. Jennie Keyser, Salt Rock; Lee Davis, Salt Rock, R. 1.

Union District—E. C. Smith, Ona; Mrs. Iris Woodard, LeSage; George Curry and Mrs. Blanche Meadows, Glenwood.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Wilbert H. Norton, 1332 13th St., Huntington.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

Dr. J. E. Rader, 640 Fifth Avenue, Huntington; Mrs. Jesse E. Reed.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Barboursville District

Justices of the Peace.....W. N. Clay, Democrat; Barboursville.
A. E. Wagoner, Democrat; Martha.

Constables.....Fred B. Sehon, Democrat; Barboursville.
H. A. Nelson, Democrat; Martha.

Board of Education.....President—L. T. Anderson, Democrat; Barboursville.
Secretary—W. N. Clay, Democrat; Barboursville.
Albert Stollings, Democrat; Barboursville.
C. E. Dodd, Democrat; Lesage.

Barboursville Independent District

Board of Education.....President—John W. Jackson, Republican; Barboursville.
Secretary—Thomas Woodroffe, Democrat; Barboursville.
E. L. McCue, Democrat; Barboursville.
W. M. Burks, Democrat; Barboursville.
F. A. Bowden, Democrat; Barboursville.
M. C. Johnson, Democrat; Barboursville.
W. L. Pinson, Republican; Barboursville.

Grant District

Justice of the Peace.....J. L. Blackwood, Democrat; Milton.

Constables.....Calvin C. Ferguson; Democrat; Milton.
W. G. Conner, Democrat; Milton.
H. L. McCoy, Democrat; Milton.
Board of Education.....President—L. S. Griffith, Republican; Milton.
Secretary—R. F. Brammer, Republican; Milton.
J. W. Garrett, Democrat; Culloden.
T. B. Martin, Republican; Yates.

Guyandotte 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—Walter Edmonds, Democrat; Huntington, R. 4.
Secretary—L. L. Adkins, Republican; Huntington, R. 4.
J. A. Hall, Republican; Huntington, R. 2.

McComas District

Justice of the Peace.....J. H. Adkins, Democrat; Salt Rock.
Constables.....G. W. Savage, Democrat; Salt Rock.
Frank Brumfield, Republican; Salt Rock.
Board of Education.....President—
Secretary—A. O. Rousey, Democrat; Salt Rock.
Roy L. Midkiff, Democrat; Salt Rock.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....F. C. McComas, Democrat; Glenwood.
A. M. Ferguson, Republican; Lesage.
Constables.....L. F. Kennedy, Democrat; Milton.
J. M. McComas, Democrat; Ona.
Board of Education.....President—H. E. Evans, Republican; Glenwood.
Secretary—E. J. Winters, Republican; LeSage.
Lafe Blake, Democrat; LeSage.
Andrew Turner, Democrat; Ona.

Huntington Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Harry W. Pollock, Democrat; Huntington.
Secretary—J. K. Oney, Democrat; Huntington.

W. M. Crooks, Republican; Huntington.
Dr. G. D. Johnson, Democrat; Huntington.
H. R. Alexander, Democrat; Huntington.
W. T. Toney, Democrat; Huntington.
T. E. Holderby, Republican; Huntington.
E. L. Neale, Republican; Huntington.
Erskine McClain, Republican; Huntington.

CALHOUN COUNTY

Calhoun county was formed from a part of Gilmer county by an act of the Virginia assembly passed on March 5, 1856, and on April 14th, following, the organization of the county government was effected by the election of the necessary officers and a county court was constituted, the several gentlemen justices thereof holding commissions from Governor Henry A. Wise. It is a western central county and is divided into two unequal parts by the Little Kanawha river, which flows through it at its greatest length. It is an important oil and gas producing county, but its greatest wealth is in its farm and herds. The county is admirably adapted to grazing and horticulture. The land area is 280.20 square miles, and in 1920 the return of the decennial census gave it a population of 10,268. Later estimates of population from the same source do not show an increase. The 1927 assessment of property within the county is as follows: Real estate, $3,234,820; personal property, $2,064,560; public utility property, $3,432,491; a total of $8,731,871.

The county is divided into five magisterial districts: Center, Sheridan, Sherman, Lee and Washington. The town of Grantsville is included in an independent school district, a sub-division of Center magisterial district.

Calhoun county was named in honor and memory of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, a statesman of force and strength who left his impress on the history of our country. He was one of the "great triumvirate" of the United States Senate for many years. Webster and Clay were the other members of this great triumvirate—Virginia honored all of them by giving their names to counties, and all three counties fell to West Virginia when she broke away from the Old Dominion.

John Caldwell Calhoun was born in the district of Abbeville, South Carolina, on March 18, 1782, just when the storm of the Revolution had spent its force and was dying away. Early in life he developed a preference for a public career and began his education with that aim in view. He declared that he "preferred the life of a plain planter to that of a half educated professional man." He was graduated from Yale College with the highest honors in his class in 1804, then devoted three years to the study of law; admitted to the bar in 1807, he was soon called to a seat in the legislature of his native state. He was elected to the lower house of congress in 1811, serving with distinction in important positions throughout the second war with Great Britain. In March, 1817, he was named Secretary of War in President Monroe's cabinet, serving

seven years; was twice elected Vice-President of the United States, serving under John Quincy Adams, 1825-1829, and Andrew Jackson, 1829-1833. Following this term of office he was elected a United States Senator by the legislature of South Carolina, and here he continued for a number of years. His death occurred at Washington on March 31, 1850, at the age of sixty-eight years. Eleven states have honored this distinguished statesman by giving his name to their counties: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Michigan, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and West Virginia.

The first recorded permanent settlement in the territory now a part of Calhoun county was that of Phillip Starcher, who erected his cabin home near Arnoldsburg about 1811. Settlers came in slowly and at the time the territory was stricken off to form a separate county the population was less than 2,500. The first county court convened at the home of Joseph W. Burson on April 14, 1856. The gentlemen justices present to organize the county government were Hiram Ferrell, Daniel Dusky, H. R. Ferrell, Joshua L. Knight, Absolom Knotts, George Lynch and William A. Brannon. Burson, at whose home the court was held, was killed in the fight at Arnoldsburg on May 6, 1862, he having espoused the cause of the Confederacy. Judge Mathew Edmiston convened the first circuit court on October 6, 1856.

Grantsville, the present county seat and the largest town in Calhoun county, is located on the north bank of the Little Kanawha river in the northern portion of the county. The first improvement on the site was made in the early 1820's by Eli Riddle; was laid out as a town by Simon P. Stump in 1866, he then being the owner of the land. The town takes its name from General Ulysses Simpson Grant, commander of the armies of the Union during the Civil War and President of the United States. It has an elevation of 726 feet above sea level and a population of 450 in 1920. Grantsville became the permanent seat of justice of Calhoun in 1869 after a dispute as to location lasting thirteen years. From 1856, when the county was organized, until its permanent location the county had what may be called a circulating seat of justice, for indeed it was not known at the rising of one court at what place it would convene for the next session. During this period courts were held at Arnoldsburg, where foundations were laid for a fine cut stone and brick building; at Brooksville, where a frame court house was erected; at the mouth of Pine Creek and at the Old Bethlehem church, a short distance above the present town of Grantsville.

Arnoldsburg and Big Bend are important centers in the county, though they are not incorporated.

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.....Hanning Poling, Democrat; Russett.
Assessor.....Homer Witte, Democrat; Minnora.
Com. of School Lands.....A. G. Mathews, Republican; Grantsville.
County Commissioners.....D. Oscar Chenoweth, Democrat; Nicut; term expires December 31, 1928.
J. A. Morford, Democrat; Grantsville; term expires December 31, 1930.
William Webb, Republican; Big Bend; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....D. Oscar Chenoweth, Nicut.
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....A. L. Laughlin, Republican; Lee District; Arnoldsburg; term expires in 1929.
William Snyder, Republican; Sheridan District; Freed; term expires in 1931.
Robert L. Hamilton, Democrat; Center District; Grantsville; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. T. W. Dye, Grantsville, County Health Officer.
Bd. Children's Guardians.....Miss Stella Parker, Agent, City Building, Parkersburg.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Grantsville, unless otherwise given.)

Chenoweth, E.
Ferrell, B. B.
Griffin, G. W., Ona
Hamilton, L. C.
Hopkins, Bee, Minnora
Jackson, J. A.
Mathews, A. G.
Smith, Albert
Waldo, J. T.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. Walter Stalnaker, Chairman, Grantsville.

Holly Nester, Secy. and Treas., Arnoldsburg.

Members

Center District—C. M. Wells and Mrs. Bertha Bowser, Big Springs; W. A. Mahaney and Mrs. India Wilson, Grantsville.

Lee District—J. H. Brannon, Adam; Lewis Laughlin, Leatherbark; Mrs. Jessie Anderson, Millstone; Mrs. Maude Lynch, Arnoldsburg.

Sheridan District—Emery Rogers and Mrs. Yetta Webb, Big Bend; B. S. Snider and Mrs. Lena Snider, Freed.

Sherman District—John Kight, Nobe; William Poling, Apple Farm; Ethel Stump and Cora E. Stump, Russett.

Washington District—D. E. Parsons, Mrs. Opal Stalnaker and Mrs. Zanie Hamrick, Orma; C. L. Stalnaker, Minnora.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. A. Jarvis, Chairman, Grantsville.

L. J. Morris, Assoc. Chairman, Grantsville.

Maude Harman, Secretary, Grantsville.

Bernard Marshall, Treasurer, Grantsville.

Members

Center District—Truslow S. Waldo, Mrs. Maude Hardman and Mrs. Mary Wilson, Grantsville; J. H. Edman, Big Springs.

Lee District—S. F. Lynch, Adam; Andy Craddock, Altizer; Mrs. May Powell and Miss Elsie Witte, Arnoldsburg.

Sheridan District—A. M. Maze, Industry; Clarence Bower and Mrs. Tressie Wysong, Big Bend; Mrs. Dollie Fluharty, Freed.

Sherman District—C. E. Maloney and Mrs. Aletha Wright, Henrietta; Charley A. Stump and Mrs. Lake Fogle, Russett.

Washington District—Scott Duffield, Warden Bailey and Mrs. Cole Knotts, Minnora; Mrs. M. J. Chenoweth, Nicut.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Center District

Justices of the Peace.....B. B. Belford, Democrat; Grantsville.
Ben Clayton, Democrat; Big Springs.

Constables.....Howard Waldo, Democrat; Grantsville.
Elbert Clayton, Democrat; Big Springs.

Board of Education.....President—C. F. Hosey, Democrat; Grantsville.
Secretary—Claud Osbourne, Democrat; Grantsville.
L. T. Stump, Democrat; Grantsville.
Ernest Wilson, Republican; Grantsville.

Lee District

Justices of the Peace.....Ed Hall, Democrat; Arnoldsburg.
G. R. Hedges, Democrat; Creston.
Constable.....H. R. Lynch, Republican; Arnoldsburg.
Board of Education.....President—Geo. L. Whytsell, Democrat; Richardson.
Secretary—W. Lester, Democrat; Pink.
Thos. Slider, Democrat; Hur.
Grover C. Houchen, Democrat; Arnoldsburg.

Sheridan District

Justice of the Peace.....J. F. Richards, Republican; Big Bend.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—A. T. Eagle, Republican; Big Bend.
Secretary—G. W. Ferrell, Democrat; Big Bend.
R. A. Ferrell, Democrat; Big Bend.
Seldon Parson, Republican; Big Bend.

Sherman District

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Bennett, Democrat; Dodrill.
S. J. Kendall, Republican; Index.
Constables.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Mrs. Valarie Poling, Democrat; Apple Farm.
Secretary—R. F. Bennett, Democrat; Apple Farm.
Will Johnson, Democrat; Grantsville.
Kester Divers, Republican; White Pine.

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—E. O. Conley, Democrat; Orma.
Secretary—Bee Hopkins, Democrat; Minnora.
B. M. Seirs, Democrat; Minnora.
Charley Witte, Democrat; Milo.

Grantsville Independent District

Board of Education.....L. J. Morris, Democrat; Grantsville.
Secretary—L. L. Ferrell, Democrat; Grantsville.
Watt Stump, Democrat; Grantsville.
Wait Poling, Democrat; Grantsville.

Calhoun County High School

Board of Education.....President—C. C. Starcher, Democrat; Altizer.
Secretary—Hanning Poling, Democrat; Grantsville.
C. A. Jarvis, Democrat; Grantsville.
W. E. Stump, Democrat; Apple Farm.
Clyde Snider, Democrat; Freed.
Otis Conley, Democrat; Orma.

CLAY COUNTY

Clay is one of the central counties of the state, lying wholly within the drainage basin of the Elk river and its tributaries. It is an important coal producing county, in addition to its wealth in agriculture and kindred industry. The county was organized in 1858 in pursuance to an act passed by the legislature on March 29, 1858, creating it from parts of Braxton and Nicholas counties. The land area is 346.61 square miles. In 1920 the population was 11,486, but it is estimated that the population had increased to 12,197 by July 1, 1925.

The assessor's return for 1927, as reported to the State Tax Commissioner, gives the following valuation for the county: Real estate, $5,593,590; personal property, $4,769,865; public utility property, $3,564,355; a total of $13,927,810.

Buffalo, Henry, Otter, Pleasant and Union are the five magisterial districts of the county.

Virginia honored Henry Clay, Kentucky's favored son, in giving a name to this county. The great Whig leader who would "rather be right than be President" was an especial favorite of western Virginians, and thirty years before his death he had been paid the signal honor of having a monument erected at Wheeling to commemorate his successful effort to have the National Road built to that place. The monument was erected in 1820 by Colonel Moses Shepherd at Monument Place, Wheeling, and is yet one of the sights of that important city. The monument is of free stone twenty feet high, surmounted by the figure of the Goddess of Liberty. There were originally inscriptions on all four sides, now illegible. On one side was the inscription:

> "Time will bring every amelioration and refinement most gratifying to rational men and the humblest flower freely

plucked under the shelter of the tree of liberty is more to be desired than all the trappings of royalty. 44th year of American Independence, Anno Domini 1820."

Henry Clay was born in Hanover county, Virginia, April 12, 1777, but in early life removed to Kentucky. He was a United States Senator from that state in 1806-7 and 1809-11, and from the last named date until 1825 he was a member of the lower house of congress, serving six times as speaker of the House. Was Secretary of State from 1825 until 1829, and again from 1836 to 1842. Was again elected to the Senate in 1849 and served until his death at the old National Hotel, in the city of Washington, on June 29, 1852. He was one of the greatest political leaders of his day, though he was thwarted in his ambition to reach the Presidency; was a candidate for that office in 1824, and in 1832 and 1844. He was the acknowledged Whig leader, but could not obtain the nomination for the Presidency at the time his party had hope of success.

Clay is the county seat of the county, now bearing the same name as that of the county, but after many changes. The act creating the county provided that the seat of justice should be on the McCalgin farm, opposite the mouth of Buffalo creek and be known by the name of Marshall. While the official name of the town was Marshall, it was known as Clay Court House, and the post office was Clay. On October 10, 1863, the legislature of the new state of West Virginia changed the name of the town to Henry, the Christian name of him for whom the county was named. This continued until the legislative session of 1927 when the name of the town was officially changed to Clay, conforming to the postal designation. As Clay Court House it has been known, and now by its shortened title it will continue to be known and called. The altitude of Clay is 708 feet above sea level. It had a population of 342 in 1920, and no estimate has been made as to its growth since the last census.

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.....W. S. Triplett, Democrat; Clay.
Chancery Commissioner.....S. W. Bryant, Democrat; Clay.
Clerk County Court.....Paul Hardman, Democrat; Clay.
Divorce Commissioner.....E. G. Pierson, Republican; Clay.
Supt. Free Schools.....A. V. Boggs, Democrat; Bickmore.
Road Engineer.....State; Clay.
Assessor.....A. J. Pugh, Democrat; Clay.

Comr. of School Lands.....E. G. Pierson, Clay.
County Commissioners.....B. M. Samples, Democrat; Procious; term expires December 31, 1928.
F. M. Morris, Democrat; Dink; term expires December 31, 1930.
T. D. Nutter, Democrat; Ivydale; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....F. M. Morris, Dink.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in each month.
Commissioners of Accounts....S. W. Bryant, Democrat; Clay.
J. B. Wheeler, Republican; Clay.
B'd Review & Equalization.....N. M. Hamrick, Republican; Buffalo District; Swandale; term expires in 1929.
J. B. Wheeler, Republican; Henry District; Clay; term expires in 1931.
J. M. Hyer, Democrat; Otter District; Big Otter; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. R. S. Hamrick, Clay, County Health Officer.
Board Children's Guardians....Edna Dodson, Agent; Charleston.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Clay)

Bryant, S. W.
Eakle, B. C.
Eakle, Earl L.
Hall, Oscar L.
Pierson, E. G.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. V. Hinshelwood, Chairman, Widen.

Ed Foster, Secretary, Bickmore.

J. E. Caldwell, Treasurer, Warfield.

Members

Buffalo District—J. V. Hinshelwood and Mrs. Nina Maire Faulkner, Widen; Abner H. Hamrick and Mrs. Carrie R. Butler, Swandale.

Henry District—I. E. Brown, Ovapa; M. Rhodes, Miss Callie Davis and Miss Mariah King, Clay.

Otter District—B. H. Hathaway, Big Otter; Ed. L. Hyer, Obrien; Mrs. Paulina Tucker, Nebo; Miss Ocie C. Chapman, Duck.

Pleasant District—P. E. Hyer and Mrs. Jessie L. Keith, Hartland; William C. Legg and Mrs. Ocie Reedy, Bickmore.

Union District—Elba H. Hinkle, Rosina; M. L. Foreman and Mrs. J. E. Caldwell, Warfield; Mrs. Lida King, Bomont.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

O. E. Reed, Procious. Mrs. Blanche Reed, Clay.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

C. V. Straw, Swandale. Mrs. C. C. Gressang, Widen.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Robert Reedy, Chairman, Indore.

Lyman Dawson, Secretary, Clay.

J. M. Lantz, Treasurer, Clay.

Members

Buffalo District—Raymond Bragg and F. H. Rose, Harrison; Blythe Wilson, Widen.

Henry District—R. Butcher and W. E. Sizemore, Clay.

Otter District—J. H. Holcomb, Ivydale; S. B. Siers, Hallburg; Susan Hyer, Obrien; Mrs. Lelie Mollohan, Nebo.

Pleasant District—Sanford Moore and Reuben Neal, Bickmore.

Union District—John Sizemore, and Jelemma Mullins, Glen; J. C. Boggs, Procious.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Buffalo District

Justices of the Peace.....R. H. Mullins, Democrat; Widen.
J. L. Bledsoe, 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, Harrison.
L. M. Loving, Democrat; Cressmont.
Theodore Griffith, Democrat; Widen.

Henry District

Justices of the Peace.....F. M. Reed, Democrat; Clay.
John G. Young, Republican; Clay.

Constables.....A. E. White, Democrat; Clay.
Bert Love, Democrat; Clay.
Board of Education.....President—W. M. Griffith, Democrat; Valley Fork.
Secretary—C. N. Ashley, Democrat; Clay.
David Summers, Democrat; Wallback.
Stephen Dawson, Republican; Clay.

Otter District

Justices of the Peace.....M. S. Douglas, Democrat; Dink.
H. L. Paxton, Democrat; Ivydale.
Constables.....C. H. Moss, Democrat; Ivydale.
L. E. Murphy, Republican; Ivydale.
Board of Education.....President—A. M. Morris, Democrat; Ivydale.
Secretary—J. M. Hyer, Democrat; Big Otter.
Earl Boggs, Democrat; Big Otter.
D. L. Starcher, Democrat; Ocie.

Pleasant District

Justices of the Peace.....W. S. Brown, Republican; Bickmore.
A. M. Cook, Republican; Elkhurst.
Constables.....C. C. Moore, Republican; Indore.
George Brown, Republican; Bickmore.
Board of Education.....President—Ed. Foster, Republican; Bickmore.
Secretary—Amos Hedrick, Republican; Indore.
Homer Morton, Republican; Lizemore.
Winston Schoonover, Republican; Elkhurst.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....Charles Goodwin, Republican; Procious.
Constables.....T. R. Henson, Birch Run.
Howard O'Dell, Glen.
Board of Education.....President—J. E. Caldwell, Republican; Warfield.
Secretary—H. E. White, Republican; Procious.
W. H. Evans, Republican; Bomont.
C. W. Foreman, Republican; Porter.

Henry Independent District

Board of Education.....President—James Reed, Republican; Clay.
Secretary—G. W. McCune, Republican; Clay.
J. F. Wilson, Democrat; Clay.
J. A. Sizemore, Democrat; Clay.
Sheridan Downey, Republican; Clay.
Loring Stephenson, Democrat; Clay.

DODDRIDGE COUNTY

Doddridge county, lying in the northwestern part of the state, was created by an act of the assembly passed on February 4, 1845, the territory comprising it being taken from the counties of Harrison, Tyler, Ritchie and Lewis. The county is admirably adapted to agriculture and grazing, and its most important natural resource is oil and gas. With a land area of 321.61 square miles, it supported a population of 11,976 in 1920. An estimate of the population on July 1, 1925, does not increase the official report of five years before. The 1927 assessed valuations of the county are as follows: Real estate, $9,420,195; personal property, $4,422,985; public utility property, $10,315,966; a total of $24,159,146 for the entire county.

The magisterial districts of the county are Central, Cove, Grant, Greenbrier, McClellan, New Milton, Southwest and West Union. The last named district is sub-divided and the town of West Union maintains its own independent school district.

The county takes its name from Philip Doddridge, one of the most distinguished western Virginians of his period. Born in Bedford county, Pennsylvania, May 17, 1772, he very early identified himself with the people of Brooke county, now in West Virginia, and there the greater part of his life was spent. He was admitted to the practice of law in Wellsburg in 1797. He was a member of the Virginia assembly in 1815-16, 1822-23 and 1828-29, and was a member of the convention called to amend the State Constitution in the last named year. His efforts and his arguments on behalf of the people of the west were able and fearless. He was elected to congress in 1829 and died at Washington on November 19, 1832, while serving as a member of that body. His record as a lawyer and his skill in pleading drew from Chief Justice John Marshall the distinct compliment that "he is second to no one at the bar of the United States." He was scarcely less celebrated in western Virginia for his eloquence and attainments than was Patrick Henry, in his day, in the older portion of the state.

The act creating the county required that the first court be held at the house of Nathan Davis, at what was then known as Lewisport. This was established as the seat of justice for the county and the name of the village was changed to West Union. The town was incorporated by an act of the assembly on March 14, 1850. It is located on Middle Island creek, the principal water course of the county, and has an elevation of 836 feet above sea level. The population of the town in 1920 was 1,335.

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, West Union.
Hugh L. Hammond, Republican; West Union.
P. M. Ireland, Republican; West Union.

Divorce Commissioner.....John J. Ingle, Democrat; West Union.

Clerk County Court.....Hall Maxwell, Republican; West Union.

Supt. Free Schools.....H. H. Jones, Republican; Smithburg.

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.....Charles Piggott, Republican; West Union; term expires December 31, 1928.
Amster Bever, Republican; West Union, R. 1; term expires December 31, 1930.
J. D. Cox, Republican; Miletus; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....Charles Piggott, Republican; West Union.

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.

B'd Review & Equalization....John W. Hitt, Republican; Grant District; Morgansville; term expires in 1929.
A. C. Stickel, Republican; Greenbrier District; Salem, R. 1; term expires in 1931.
Charles B. Broadwater, Democrat; Central District; Oxford; term expires in 1933.

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.
Chapman, L. W.
Farr, G. W.
Gribble, Wallace, Clarksburg
Hammond, Hugh L.
Henderson, Louis A.
Ingle, John J.
Ireland, P. M.
Stuart, W. S.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

L. R. Charter, Jr., Chairman, West Union.

William Rollins, Secretary, Central Station.

J. G. Charter, Treasurer, West Union.

Members

Central District—William Rollins and Mrs O. L. Tustin, Central Station; C. H. Waldo, Greenwood.

Cove District—S. L. Gray, Troy; Roy Ruppert, Auburn.

Grant District—P. D. Holden and Miss Clara B. Douglass, Morgansville; Archie A. Smith, Canton; Mrs. Carsie D. Williams, West Union.

Greenbrier District—Anderson Hinkle and Mrs. Opal Kelley, Big Isaac; Ernest Richards and Mrs. Mabel Snider, Salem.

McClellan District—R. M. Allen, Mrs. Homer Freeman and Mrs. Gay Sees, Center Point.

New Milton District—E. L. Cox, J. M. Cox and Mrs. Annie L. Maxwell, New Milton.

Southwest District—C. C. Dilly and Mrs. Jerome Knight, Oxford; Forest Leggett, West Union.

West Union District—S. S. Spencer, Eli Nutter and Mrs. Laura Madison, West Union; Mrs. Howard H. Jones, Smithburg.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

H. C. Stuck and Mrs. Agnes V. Farr, West Union.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

C. T. Hyatt, Sherwood; Miss Ida J. Warner, West Union.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

S. P. Smith, Chairman, West Union.

M. C. Young, Asso. Chair., Greenwood.

Miss Madge Davis, Secretary, Salem, R. 3

Mrs. Addie J. Pickens, Treasurer, Greenwood.

Members

Central District—W. H. Cottrill, Mrs. Addie Pickens and Mrs. George S. Wanstreet, Greenwood; V. D. Wolfe, West Union, R. 1.

Cove District—C. S. Kemper and Mrs. Hattie Tallman, Auburn, R. 1; W. L. Cole, New Milton, R. 1; Miss Rosa Hinter, Leopold.

Grant District—Dale L. Lynch, Roy C. Gaskins and Miss Madge Davis, Salem, R. 3; Mrs. Stella J. Knight, Canton.

Greenbrier District—S. W. Corder, Big Isaac; B. B. Wolfe, Salem, R. 1; Mrs. Edna Nicholson, Miletus, R. 1.

McClellan District—S. L. Flanagan, Wallace, R. 1; U. D. Ashcraft, Center Point; Mrs. Ruth Underwood, Abbie; Mrs. D. B. Pope, Folsom, R. 1.

New Milton District—T. F. Brown and S. A. Hurst, New Milton, R. 1; Mrs. Opal Gum, Avon; Mrs. Idell Sutton, Blandville, R. 1.

Southwest District—Bruce Barnett and Mrs. Gertrude Bode, Blandville, R. 1; W. Frank Osborne and Mrs. Dosia Hickman, Oxford, R. 1.

West Union District—T. J. Faulkner, John R. Doak, Mrs. Virginia A. Langfitt and Miss Mona Bond, West Union.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

S. P. Smith, West Union; Mrs. L. C. Morris, Greenwood.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Central District

Justice of the Peace.....W. S. Turrill, Republican; Greenwood.
Constable.....Howard Doak, Republican; Greenwood.
Board of Education.....President—Charles W. Garner, Republican; Central Station, R. 1.
Secretary—W. C. Griffin, Republican; Central Station, R. 1.
George R. McCullough, Republican; Greenwood.
John C. Lewis, Republican; Central Station, R. 1.

Cove District

Justice of the Peace.....J. H. Wanstreet, Democrat; Leopold.
Constable.....Peter B. Smith, Democrat; New Milton.
Board of Education.....President—S. L. Gray, Republican; Troy, R. 1.
Secretary—C. W. Wellings, Republican; Troy.
Clyde S. Kemper, Republican; Blandville, R. 1.
Andrew Hurst, Democrat; Auburn, R. 1.

Grant District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—Ancil Knight, Democrat; Salem, R. 3.
Secretary—W. B. Swentzel, Republican; Morgansville, R. 1.
A. H. Sadler, Democrat; Salem, R. 3.
S. F. McIntire, Republican; Morgansville, R. 1.

Greenbrier District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacant.)
Constable.....Marshall Barnett, **Miletus.**
Board of Education.....President—John M. Davisson, Republican; Miletus, R. 1.
Secretary—A. T. Corder, Democrat; Miletus.
Arley Nicholson, Republican; Avon.
G. A. Hinkle, Republican; 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—I. B. Hutson, Republican; Salem, R. 2.
Secretary—D. B. Pope, Democrat; Folsom, R. 1.
Leeman Starkey, Republican; Smithfield, R. 2.
Howard Allen, Republican; Center Point.

New Milton District

Justices of the Peace.....C. C. McMillion, Avon.
Anna B. Cox, Republican; Avon.
Constable.....W. W. Furr, Democrat; Avon.
Board of Education.....President—Brady Sutton, Democrat; Blandville, R. 1.
Secretary—Earl Pearcy, Democrat; New Milton.
Vernard Childers, Democrat; New Milton.
Stokes A. Hurst, Republican; New Milton.

Southwest District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—David M. Flick, Republican; Auburn, R. 1.

Secretary—George H. Hickman, Democrat; Oxford, R. 1.
F. G. Snider, Republican; Oxford, R. 1.
A. A. Hileman, Republican; Oxford, R. 1.

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.
Wilmer Rollings, Republican; West Union, R. 1.
Joseph L. Corothers, Republican; West Union, R. 2.

West Union Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Walter Doak, Republican; West Union.
Secretary—Erlo Hickman, Republican; West Union.
C. M. Fouty, Republican; West Union.
Bert Wallace, Republican; West Union.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Fayette lies in the southern tier of counties of the state, and is one of the largest in area as well as population. It was created by an act of the assembly on February 21, 1831, from parts of Kanawha, Greenbrier, Nicholas and Logan counties. It has a land area of 666.5 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 60,377. The population has increased and the latest estimate by the Census Bureau, July 1, 1925, fixed it at 65,179.

In assessed valuation for 1927, Fayette county stands in the eleventh place, with a total valuation of $52,111,650, divided as follows: Real estate, $25,887,110; personal property, $9,048,240; and public utility property, $17,176,300. The seven magisterial districts of the county are: Fayetteville, Falls, Kanawha, Mountain Cove, Nuttall, Sewell Mountain and Quinnimont.

Fayette county has for many years been one of the leading coal counties of the state, and in addition has important lumber industry. The county is broken and mountainous, but there is much good arable land for farming and fruit growing. The Kanawha river has its birth at Gauley Bridge, in this county, where the New and Gauley rivers unite to form the Kanawha. The New river runs through practically the

whole length and its gorge forms one of the most picturesque bits of natural and scenic beauty to be found in the United States, all easily accessible by way of the Midland Trail, one of West Virginia's leading highways, which crosses the state from the Ohio river at Huntington to the Virginia border near White Sulphur Springs.

Fayette county was named in honor of Marquis (Gilbert Motier) de La Fayette, distinguished French nobleman who offered his sword and his wealth to America in the dark days of the Revolution, and whose name is held in reverence by the people of two great nations. Marquis de La Fayette was born on September 6, 1757. He joined our Revolutionary army in 1777, when twenty years of age, and with his purse, sword, counsel and his influence at the French court, he greatly aided the colonists in their struggle for political independence. From his youth until old age, he was conspicuous for his advocacy of civil liberty and the rights of the people. When the red terror of the Revolution fell over his own land, he was an active member of the Legislative Assembly of France, 1789 to 1793, but when the Revolution had reached its height he was obliged to flee because of his attempt to check the Red radicals in their effort to send to the guillotine all members of the nobility. He was confined in a German dungeon at Olmutz for three years and suffered much in person and in property. The fall of the first Napoleon in 1814, brought him again into official life as a member of the Chamber of Deputies. In 1824 he was tendered an invitation by Congress to visit the United States and the battleship "Brandywine" was placed at his disposal. He was everywhere received with acclaim and, next to Washington, stood first in the great American heart. He was active in the Republican Revolution in France in 1830 and declined the crown as constitutional monarch, designating Louis Phillippe as the proper person upon whom to confer this honor. Marquis de La Fayette died in 1834, at the age of seventy-seven years.

Virginia honored Marquis de La Fayette by naming two counties for him, but has today no county bearing that name; one was lost to Kentucky, the other to West Virginia.

Fayetteville, the county seat, is situated on a high plateau near the geographical center of the county, and has an elevation of 1,850 feet above sea level. In 1920 the population of Fayetteville was 659. The town was established as Vandalia in 1837, on the lands of Abraham Vandal, and in that year was made the seat of justice, supplanting another young town known as New Haven, on the lands of Miles Manser, near the site of present Ansted.

Other incorporated towns of Fayette county are Ansted, population 1,173 in 1920; Hill Top, population 908; Mount Hope, population 1,989; Oak Hill, population 1,037; Scarbro, population 950; Montgomery, population 2,130, and Thurmond, population 285.

Two state institutions are located in Fayette county. The New River State School, at Montgomery, through the persistent efforts of the late Senator Thomas P. Davies, was established as preparatory school for the State University; later, when the need for a school of this class had passed, it was renamed the West Virginia Trade School. At the legisla-

tive session of 1921 the school was redesignated as the New River State School, and is of normal grade. The president is C. H. Martin, and the number of students on May 31, 1927, was 441.

McKendree Hospital No. 2 is located at McKendree, and is now under the direction of Dr. M. V. Godbey, superintendent. It is an emergency hospital for the care and treatment of medical and surgical cases, giving preference to those accidentally injured. On May 31, 1927, forty-seven patients were being cared for at this hospital.

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	W. H. Haynes, Republican; Fayetteville.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	J. T. Grose, Republican; Fayetteville.
Supt. Free Schools	E. B. Eskew, Republican; Fayetteville.
Road Engineer	George Siems, Republican; Fayetteville.
Surveyor	W. O. Walkup, Republican; Meadow Ridge.
Clerk County Court	J. C. Hunt, Republican; Fayetteville.
Assessor	C. E. Mahan, Democrat; Fayetteville.
Comr. of School Lands	E. W. Becker, Republican; Fayetteville.
County Commissioners	S. J. Jasper, Glen Jean; term expires December 31, 1928.
	Oscar A. Knerr, Republican; Layland; term expires December 31, 1930.
	Dr. H. C. Skaggs, Republican; Montgomery; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court	Oscar A. Knerr, Layland.
Terms Commence	The first Wednesday after the first Monday in each month.
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. J. Kincaid, Republican; Kanawha District; Montgomery; term expires in 1929.
	C. A. Conley, Republican; Falls District; Gauley Bridge; term expires in 1931.
	G. D. Crawford, Democrat; Fayetteville District; Glen Jean; term expires in 1933.

Health Officer.....Dr. E. E. Jones, Mt. Hope.
Board Children's Guardians....Miss Lena B. Smith, Agent, Hinton.
Welfare Secretary.....Walter Hall, Fayetteville.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Fayetteville, unless otherwise given)

Bacon, F. N.
Bennett, W. R.
Brackland, G. H., Gauley Bridge
Davis, O. R.
Dyer, C. T., Montgomery
Dillon, Mahan & Holt
Ellis, J. M., Oak Hill
Essex, Robert, Glen Jean
Gaines, L. Ebersole
Hamilton, A. W.
Hamilton, J. C.
Hamilton, R. O., Ingram Branch
Haynes, W. H.
Holt, H. A.
Hubbard, R. T., Jr.
Love, George
Love & Love, Montgomery
Love, Frank
Longwell, A. L., Montgomery
Myers, Carl E., Montgomery
Myers, E. O., Mt. Hope
Myles, T. A.
O'Neal, L. Burke, Montgomery
Osenton & Lee
Ryan, J. L.
Stanley, Ernest
Summerfield, C. R.
Sweeney, T. L.
Thompson, Wm. G.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. A. Conley, Chairman, Gauley Bridge.
E. W. Becker, Secretary, Fayetteville.
W. L. White, Treasurer, Fayetteville.

Members

Fayetteville District—J. L. Spradlin, Scarbro; E. M. Tutwiler, Mount Hope; Mrs. Claude Hill, Oak Hill; Mrs. George Love, Fayetteville.

Falls District—T. Harvey Lane and Mrs. C. A. Conley, Gauley Bridge; J. J. Pennington, Smithers; Mrs. Helen Winston, Boomer.

Kanawha District—Matthew Buster, L. Burke O'Neal, Annastince Jackson and Mrs. T. J. Davis, Montgomery.

Mountain Cove District—H. O. Legg and Mrs. A. A. Legg, Leander; R. H. Massey and Mrs. J. E. Wiseman, Ansted.

Nuttall District—R. L. Hash, Edmond; William A. Deitz, Hico; Mrs. D. W. Boone, Lookout; Miss Ada Hash, Edmond.

Sewell Mountain District—E. E. Smith, Corliss; John A. Kincaid, Fire Creek; Mrs. Hallie A. Overholt and Mrs. Clara Lewis, Thurmond.

Quinnimont District—George E. Callison, Springdale; T. B. Callahan, Thayer; Cora B. Smith, Meadow Bridge; Mrs. Nannie E. Wade, Claremont.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

E. W. Becker, Fayetteville.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

P. H. Garrett, Mount Hope.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

A. B. Abbott, Chairman, Fayetteville.

R. J. Thrift, Secretary, Fayetteville.

H. A. Holt, Treasurer, Fayetteville.

Virginia Stegall, Asst. Treas., Fayetteville.

Members

Fayetteville District—H. A. Walkup, Macdonald; O. F. Kessler, Oak Hill; Virginia Stegall, Fayetteville; Mrs. H. H. O'Neal, Willis Branch.

Falls District—Otway Gunnoe and Mrs. Mary Crandall, Gauley Bridge; Shirley Light, Boomer; Mrs. Stewart Jenkins, Smithers.

Kanawha District—E. L. Talbott, N. C. Young and Mrs. Hattie Queesenbury, Montgomery; Mrs. J. J. Hogue, Deepwater.

Mountain Cove District—N. O. McGraw and Inez Bowling, Lansing; Charles E. Vawter and Kathryn Burruss, Ansted.

Nuttall District—J. W. Walker and Mrs. Serona Ohlinger, Winona; J. H. Hatcher, Edmond; Retta Boley, Lookout.

Sewell Mountain District—George R. Bullock and Mrs. Sallie L. Ryalls, Thurmond; J. W. Cavendish, Rainelle; Mrs. J. Adam Amick, Clifftop.

Quinnimont District—R. J. Goheen and Mrs. Mary E. Henry, Springdale; Daisy Lee Kessler, Meadow Bridge; O. R. Rutledge, Backus.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Falls District

Justices of the Peace.....E. G. Landers, Republican; Boomer.
S. E. Harrah, Republican; Gauley Bridge.

Constables.....Robert Roop, Republican; Vannetta.
John Akres, Republican; Gauley Bridge.

Board of Education.....President—C. A. Conley, Republican; Gauley Bridge.
Secretary—Mrs. E. G. Landers, Republican; Boomer.
Jeff Pennington, Republican; Smithers.
John Miller, Democrat; Boomer.

Fayetteville District

Justices of the Peace..... D. C. Staton, Republican; Scarbro.
S. T. Carter, Republican; Fayetteville.
Constable..... J. E. Wingrove, Republican; Scarbro.
Owen Fitzpatrick, Republican; Scarbro.
Board of Education..... President—Dr. C. P. Calloway, Republican; Glen Jean.
Secretary—K. B. Richardson, Republican; Fayetteville.
C. R. Hill, Republican; Oak Hill.
Dr. C. G. Anderson, Republican; Mount Hope.
H. L. Vancamp, Supervisor, Republican; Glen Jean.

Kanawha District

Justices of the Peace..... B. S. Hastings, Republican; Montgomery.
E. E. Bragg, Republican; Kingston.
Constable..... J. O. Tamplin, Republican; Montgomery.
Board of Education..... President—B. E. Claypool, Republican; Montgomery.
Secretary—L. Burke O'Neal, Republican; Montgomery.
T. A. Pike, Democrat; Elkridge.
M. F. Forgey, Republican; Kingston.

Mountain Cove District

Justices of the Peace..... B. D. Halstead, Democrat; Ramsey.
C. E. McVey, Democrat; Ansted.
Constables..... Joe Kessler, Ansted.
G. D. Moses, Democrat; Lansing.
Board of Education..... President — W. L. Burruss, Democrat; Ansted.
Secretary — W. L. Skaggs, Republican; Ansted.
S. H. Croft, Democrat; Ansted.
F. A. Minter, Democrat; Victor.

Nuttall District

Justices of the Peace..... J. L. Kincaid, Republican; Lookout.
J. D. Skaggs, Democrat; Edmond.
Constables..... (By special appointment.)
Board of Education..... President—J. H. Hatcher, Democrat; Edmond.
Secretary—(Vacant.)
C. L. Stoops, Republican; Winona.
J. N. Campbell, Democrat; Divide.

Quinnimont District

Justices of the Peace.....J. C. Jones, Republican; Thayer.
W. F. Whitten, Democrat; Quinnimont.

Constables.....I. C. Shuck, Republican; Claremont.
B. C. Flint, Republican; Layland.

Board of Education.....President—C. E. Rollyson, Republican; Thayer.
Secretary—John R. Sims, Republican; Layland.
Samuel F. Goins, Democrat; Backus.
J. S. Tincher, Republican; Layland.

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—Guy Douglas, Democrat; Corliss.
Secretary—Mrs. H. K. Myles, Democrat; Rainelle.
John A. Kincaid, Republican; Fire Creek.
D. G. Hatcher, Democrat; Thurmond.

GILMER COUNTY

Gilmer county is one of the western central counties of the state and has a land area of 342.40 square miles. It lies wholly within the drainage basin of the Little Kanawha river, which flows through it a distance of nearly thirty miles. The population in 1920 was 10,668, and the latest estimates given out by the Census Bureau do not materially change the official figures as established by enumeration eight years ago. The county is very largely given over to agriculture and horticulture, though within the territory of the county are great areas of valuable coal lands and oil and gas lands. Coal in merchantable quantities is mined in the eastern section of the county and in many other places it is mined for local use. Several oil and gas fields in the county have been developed.

In 1927 the assessment returns made to the office of the State Tax Commissioner were as follows: Real estate, $8,374,835; personal property, $3,342,950; public utility property, $4,907,693; a grand total of $16,625,478. The county is divided into four magisterial districts, Center, DeKalb, Glenville, and Troy. Glenville district is sub-divided for school purposes, the town of Glenville having an independent school district.

Gilmer county was formed from a part of Lewis and Kanawha counties and at the time of its formation held within it boundaries all of the present county of Calhoun. The act establishing the new county was passed by the Virginia assembly on February 3, 1845, and on March 24th, following, the justices of the peace commissioned by Governor John M. Patton met at DeKalb, the designated county seat, to organize the county government. The justices comprising the court were: Benjamin Riddle, Barnabas Cook, S. L. Hays, Alexander Huffman, Currence B. Conrad, William Bennett, Robert A. Benson, Joseph Knotts, J. F. W. Holt and William Arnold.

In selecting a name for the county, Hon. Thomas Walker Gilmer, a Governor of Virginia and a distinguished statesman, was honored. Governor Gilmer was born at Gilmerton, Albemarle county, Virginia, on April 6, 1802, and received his education at Charlottesville and Staunton. He studied law at Liberty, in Bedford county, and began the practice of his profession at Charlottesville. Early in life he displayed a taste for politics and public service and was elected a member of the Virginia assembly from Albemarle county for the sessions 1829 to 1840, serving continuously with the exceptions of two sessions. His talent and ability as a member of that body were recognized by his election as speaker for the sessions of 1838 and 1839. He was elected Governor of Virginia on February 14, 1840, but resigned a few months later to take his seat in the national congress. His service in this body was no less distinguished and on February 14, 1844, President Taylor appointed him Secretary of the Navy. He had served his state and nation faithfully and well, but was not destined to serve long in the Cabinet. He was killed on February 28, 1844, fourteen days after his appointment, by the bursting of a gun on board the American man-of-war, Princeton, at Mount Vernon.

Glenville, centrally located and situated on the banks of the Little Kanawha river, is the county seat of Gilmer county and has held that position since the first year of the county. DeKalb, also on the Little Kanawha some distance below Glenville, was designated as the seat of justice at the organization of the county, but at the first meeting of the county court a bitter fight was started for its removal. The present location of Glenville was selected by the "removalists" as a desirable location, though the place did not have a name other than the "Ford of the River." An election to decide the issue between the two places was held on May 26, 1845, the Ford of the River winning by a majority of 66. When the court met to canvass the vote it was alleged that the majority had been obtained by fraudulent practices and an effort made to stay the removal. This failing, an order was secured holding the seat of government at DeKalb until suitable buildings could be erected at the new location. The meager county records were finally carried by stealth and in the night time to the Ford of the River and the seat of justice established there. The first public building erected was a log jail, erected by George H. Ball for the contract sum of $500 which was completed and made ready for use on February 26, 1846.

The town of Glenville was laid out and first named Hartford, but by an act of the Virginia assembly on March 10, 1856, the name was

changed to Glenville. The town has an altitude of 734 feet, and in 1920 had a resident population of 327. Later estimates furnished show a decided increase.

The Glenville State Normal School, a state school, was established at Glenville on February 19, 1872, and serves the educational needs of all central West Virginia. The Glenville Normal takes high rank among the schools of its grade and is under the management of President E. G. Rohrbaugh. The enrollment on May 30, 1928, was 408, an increase of forty-four students over the enrollment one year previously.

Other incorporated towns of Gilmer county are Layopolis, with a population of 175 in 1920. The town of Troy, also incorporated, had a population of 113 at the same time.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.
Terms Commence	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday 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	H. G. Woodford, Democrat; Glenville.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	C. T. Whiting, Republican; Glenville.
Chancery Commissioners	Worthy Davis, Democrat; Glenville. C. M. Bennett, Democrat; Glenville. J. D. Jones, Republican; Glenville.
Clerk County Court	Charles E. Barnett, Democrat; Glenville.
Supt. Free Schools	Walter E. Moore, Democrat; Normantown.
County Road Engineer	Russell McQuain, Democrat; Glenville.
Surveyor	Robert Minney, Democrat; Lockney.
Assessor	L. D. Edwards, Democrat; Glenville.
Comr. of School Lands	J. D. Jones, Republican; Glenville.
County Commissioners	Clarence Stump, Democrat; Stumptown; term expires December 31, 1928. R. C. Burk, Democrat; Sand Fork; term expires December 31, 1930. Lee Gainer, Democrat; Latonia; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court	Clarence Stump, Stumptown.
Terms Commence	First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.
Sealer Weights & Measures	Sheriff, ex-officio.

B'd Review & Equalization.....W. A. Moore, Republican; DeKalb District; Tanner; term expires in 1929.
Warren Lewis, Democrat; Troy District; Cox's Mills; term expires in 1931.
J. W. Keith, Republican; Center District; Dora; term expires in 1933.

Board of Health.....President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney ex-officio; Dr. Arthur L. Oilar, 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.....George W. McQuain, Democrat; Glenville.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Glenville, unles otherwise given)

Bennett, C. M.
Boggs, H. H.
Craddock, B. W.
Hendrick, J. J.
Jones, J. D.
Kidd, R. F.
Morris, M. B.
Young, Guy B.
Zinn, L. D.
Wilson, F. M., Normantown

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. A. Moore, Chairman, Tanner.

A. E. Berkhouse, Secretary, Glenville.

L. D. Zinn, Treasurer, Genville.

Members

Center District—F. N. Miller, Letter Gap; E. W. McClain, Mrs. Ruth Shock and Mrs. Ora Boggs, Normantown.

DeKalb District—George W. Miller, Tanner; George W. Ward and Mrs. Jackson Beall, Glenville; Mrs. Hattie Whiting, DeKalb.

Glenville District—A. E. Berkhouse, Mrs. R. W. Bennett and Mrs. John Fishback, Glenville; John T. Gainer, Sand Fork.

Troy District—O. G. Talbott and Dr. H. B. Woofter, Troy; Mrs. Gladys Stewart and Mrs. Mary M. Sheets, Cox's Mills.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. W. Marsh, Chairman, Glenville.

Fred Lewis, Secy. and Treas., Glenville.

Mrs. Maudie Brannon, Associate Chairman, Sand Fork.

Members

Center District—Joe Moore and Mrs. Russell Reed, Lockney; A. L. Rhoades and Mrs. Ruie Stout, Cedarville.

DeKalb District—Lida Riddle, Tanner; Mrs. Gertrude Bush, Revere; Mrs. Docia Beall, DeKalb; Jennings S. Stalnaker, Hardman.

Glenville District—E. E. Cottrill and Mrs. Maud Brannon, Sand Fork; Fred Lewis and Miss Grace Lorentz, Glenville.

Troy District—O. W. West, Auburn, R. D.; John M. White, Troy; Mrs. Minnie Morrison and Mrs. Mollie Bush, Cox's Mills.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Center District

Justices of the Peace.....Charles Goldsmith, Democrat; Cedarville.
J. H. Moore, Democrat; Perkins.

Constable.....J. N. Gregory, Democrat; Cedarville.

Board of Education.....President—Floyd W. Moore, Democrat; Normantown.
Secretary—S. C. Kennedy, Democrat; Orton.
T. V. Shock, Democrat; Rosedale.
Thurman Stalnaker, Democrat; Hardman.

DeKalb District

Justices of the Peace.....C. O. Rafferty, Democrat; Withers.
S. S. Riddle, Republican; Tanner.

Constables.....W. D. Jones, Democrat; Withers.
W. S. Engle, Republican; Tanner.

Board of Education.....President—L. L. Pickens, Democrat; Hardman.
Secretary—F. G. Gainer, Democrat; Tanner.
Harley Wolfe, Democrat; Revel.
Hall Wilson, Republican; Cox's Mills.

Glenville District

Justices of the Peace.....Will Kee, Democrat; Glenville.
L. D. Taylor, Democrat; Stouts Mills.

Constables.....J. H. Greenlief, Democrat; Glenville.
P. G. Radcliff, Democrat; Linn.

Board of Education.....President—H. E. Wiant, Democrat; Sand Fork.
Secretary—Arnold Summers, Republican; Dora.
Wise Shiflett, Democrat; Sand Fork.
John Messenger, Democrat; Linn.

Troy District

Board of Education.....President—Roy Williams, Republican; Cox's Mills.
Secretary—O. G. Talbott, Republican; Troy.
Dr. E. R. Cooper, Democrat; Troy.
Okey Reed, Republican; Troy.

Glenville Independent District

Board of Education.....President — Granville Wolfe, Democrat; Glenville.
Secretary—Guy B. Young, Democrat; Glenville.
Herbert Withers, Democrat; Glenville.

GRANT COUNTY

Grant county, created and formed by the Legislature of West Virginia by an act adopted on February 14, 1866, is one of the new counties of the state. It was formed wholly from Hardy county and has a land area of 478 square miles. In 1920 the official Census Bureau report of population was 8,993, but it is estimated that the population had increased to 9,674 by July 1, 1925. Grant is one of the eastern panhandle counties and lies wholly within the drainage basin of the Potomac. The county is underlaid with six seams of workable coal in the western edge and this has been developed to some extent. The larger part of the county is given over to farming, grazing and fruit growing.

The assessment of property within the county for 1927 according to the official record, is as follows: Real estate, $4,274,240; personal property, $1,878,078; public utility property, $621,332; total, $6,773,650. Grant, Milroy and Union are the three magisterial districts of the county.

The county was named in honor of General Ulysses Simpson Grant, distinguished American soldier and eighteenth President of the United States—the "silent man of Galena" who proposed to "fight it out on this line if it took all summer." General Grant was doubly honored in the formation of this county in that the county and one of the magisterial districts bear his honored name, while of the other two districts, one was named for the Union, for whose cause he battled, and the other for one of the distinguished Federal generals whose name is marked

high in the roll of heroes of the great civil conflict of more than half a century ago.

Ulysses Simpson Grant was born at Point Pleasant, Clermont county, Ohio, on April 27, 1822, the son of Jesse Grant, a tanner. His early efforts to obtain an education won an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, from which he was graduated with his class in 1843. He was commissioned in the Army of the United States and served with distinction in several grades until 1854, having active service in Mexico during the Mexican war. By 1854 Grant had been promoted to the rank of Captain, but decided to resign and engage in business. He established himself at Galena, Illinois, where he was located at the outbreak of the Civil war. At the opening of hostilities he accepted service in the office of the Adjutant General of Illinois, but was soon given command of a regiment. His promotions in the service were rapid and he was soon given a command of great importance. He was made a Major General on July 4, 1863; Lieutenant General, March 2, 1864, and General of the Army on July 25, 1866. He was the ablest general officer developed by the north and the only one who was able to cope with that master military genius, General Robert E. Lee. For a short time in 1868, General Grant served as Secretary of War under President Johnson. He was nominated and elected President of the United States in 1868 and reelected in 1872. He died on July 23, 1885, and is entombed in Riverside Park, New York City, where an imposing monument rises to protect his ashes.

The county seat of Grant county is Petersburg, located on the South Branch of the Potomac in the southeastern part of the county. Petersburg has an elevation of 937 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 838. Estimates made public since the official census do not show a marked increase.

Bayard, with a population of 1,074, in 1920, is the only other incorporated town in the county.

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 & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	I. D. Smith, Republican; Petersburg.
Clerk Circuit & Co. Courts	P. A. Leatherman, Republican; Petersburg.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	O. M. Smith, Petersburg.
Chancery Commissioners	D. P. Hendrickson, Republican; Petersburg.
	R. W. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.
Divorce Commissioners	H. F. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.
	M. S. Judy, Republican; Petersburg.
	R. W. Baker, Petersburg.
Supt. Free Schools	R. C. Day, Republican; Arthur.
County Road Engineer	State.

Assessor.....O. J. Weimer, Republican; Streby.
Com. of School Lands.....L. J. Forman, Republican; Petersburg.
County Commissioners.....S. U. Rexroad, Republican; Streby; term expires December 31, 1928.
A. J. Kessel, Republican; Greenland; term expires December 31, 1930.
W. V. Parker, Republican; Arthur; term expires December 31, 1932.
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.
R. W. Baker, Democrat; Milroy District; Petersburg; term expires in 1929.
J. L. Rexroad, Republican; Grant District; Lehmansville; term expires in 1931.
B'd Review & Equalization.....Not filled.
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.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Petersburg)

Baker, R. W.
Forman, L. J.
Judy, E. L.
Mitchell, Bryan F.
Smith, I. D.
Welton, A. J.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

H. B. Cottrell, Chairman, Gormania.
C. H. Hood, Secy. and Treas., Arthur.

Members

Grant District—W. A. Veach and Mrs. M. L. Smith, Maysville; C. H. Hood, Arthur; Mrs. Hobart Groves, Petersburg.

Milroy District—Paul A. Leatherman, Dr. V. L. Dyer, Mrs. Mabel Hott and Mrs. Claudia Harman, Petersburg.

Union District—Jerry Harvey and Miss M. Mable Snyder, Bayard; H. B. Cottrell, Gormania; Miss Ollie Idleman, Scherr.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

M. S. Judy and Mrs. Pearl Thalaker, Petersburg.

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 and Elmer Evans, Medley; Mrs. Viola Marshall, Williamsport; Miss Pauline Smith, Arthur.

Milroy District—H. F. Baker, B. E. Thalaker, Mrs. A. M. Harness and Mrs. Virginia C. Welton, Petersburg.

Union District—J. R. Schaeffer, Gormania; B. C. Mosser and Miss Mary J. Tamburini, Bayard; Mrs. K. B. Windle, Henry.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....H. Haslacker, Republican; Medley.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Roy C. Babb, Republican; Maysville.
Secretary—B. M. Evans, Republican; Maysville.
M. E. Smith, Republican; Maysville.
C. L. Kimble, Republican; Maysville.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....Joe Halterman, Republican; Scherr.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—T. W. S. Foley, Republican; Mt. Storm.
Secretary—Don Foley, Republican; Mt. Storm.
I. L. Neville, Democrat; Bayard.
W. S. Secrist, Republican; Scherr.

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. Getz, Republican; Rough Run.
Secretary—A. N. Kile, Republican; Corner.
William Roby, Republican; Maysville.
W. H. Ours, Republican; Corner.

Petersburg Independent District

Board of Education.....President—J. M. K. Reid, Republican; Petersburg.
Secretary—B. F. Mitchell, Republican; Petersburg.
B. Grant Roby, Republican; Petersburg.
Eston Harman, Republican; Petersburg.

GREENBRIER COUNTY

Greenbrier county lies in the southeastern part of the state, drained by the river from which it takes its name. It is one of the most important agricultural and grazing counties, and has a great wealth in natural resources, coal and timber predominating. It is the second largest in land area, having a total of 998 square miles, and a population of 26,242 in 1920. The population had increased to 27,041 by July 1, 1925, according to estimates made public by the United States Bureau of Census.

Greenbrier county was created in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of Virginia adopted on January 12, 1778, from parts of Montgomery and Botetourt counties. It is the great mother of counties in southern West Virginia, and holds the same relation to that section that Monongalia does to the northern part. From its original territory Cabell, Kanawha, Mason, Monroe, Nicholas, Webster, Jackson, Wayne, Boone, Putnam and Roane counties have been taken, though some were more recently stricken off from the several sub-divisions of the county.

The property assessment of the county, according to the 1927 assessment, is as follows: real estate $17,126,830; personal property $5,618,500; public utility property, $6,719,826; total $29,365,151. The county is divided into ten magisterial districts as follows: Lewisburg, Meadowbluff, Williamsburg, White Sulphur, Fort Spring, Anthony's Creek, Irish Corner, Blue Sulphur, Falling Springs and Frankford. The town of Lewisburg maintains an independent school district.

The origin of the name of the river from which the county takes its name is rather vague and clouded. Several stories have been handed down in true legendary form, one that when John Lewis was surveying on the banks of the river in 1750 he became entangled in the many briers that grew along its banks and declared that the river should be called Greenbrier. This is a very pretty legend, but is disproved by the fact that Lewis was surveying for the Greenbrier Company, whose grant was

issued prior to the survey and in which it was provided that the one hundred thousand acres granted the company by the Governor and the council should be located in the valley of the Greenbrier river. Evidently the name had been given the river prior to the advent of John Lewis or the issuance of the grant to the land company. The Indians knew the river by names not now preserved; to the Miamis it was the We-o-to-wee, and the Delawares called it the O-ne-pa-ka.

However the early French had bestowed upon it the name of Ronceverte—Greenbrier in the English tongue. The old French name is preserved in the town on its banks, Ronceverte, one of the prosperous towns of present Greenbrier county.

The county is rich in historic interest and was one of the earliest settled; therefore for many years its pioneers offered a living bulwark on the crest of the Alleghanies between the advancing civilization of the eastern section and the hostile Indian tribes of the Ohio valley and westward.

Lewisburg, the county seat, stands on the site of old Fort Union, the place where the army of General Andrew Lewis rendezvoused in 1774, in preparation for the march to the mouth of the Kanawha and the battle of Point Pleasant. They constructed the first road from that place to the mouth of the Kanawha, a distance of about 160 miles. The town was established by law in October, 1782, but its settlement dates from the gathering of the frontier army in 1774. When laid out and organized as a town it was named in honor of General Andrew Lewis, the defender of the border who had given and suffered much in its defense. It is located on the Midland Trail, in the southern part of the county, and nine miles west of White Sulphur Springs. Lewisburg has an elevation of approximately 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, and in 1920 had a population of 1,202.

Lewisburg Academy, organized in 1812, a high grade school now known as the Greenbrier Military Academy, with a long and honorable record, of 116, years, and the Greenbrier College for Women, are two schools located at Lewisburg that have contributed much to the high cultural standing of the town and county.

White Sulphur Springs, one of the most celebrated watering places in all the south, is located in this county. The springs were known to the Indians for their curative properties and as early as 1772 the pioneers carried their sick to that place for the baths and to drink the water. Since 1818 the place has been operated as a watering resort and in that time has entertained the great of two continents. The town of White Sulphur, in 1920, had a resident population of 837.

Frankford, the site of the first permanent settlement of the county in 1769, by Colonel John Stuart, Robert McClenachan, Thomas Renick and William Hamilton, is located ten miles northeast of Lewisburg, and in 1920 had a population of 110.

Ronceverte was laid out in 1871 by Cecil Clay and incorporated in 1882. Its population at the last census report was 2,319, the largest town in the county.

Williamsburg was laid out in 1833 and named in honor of Thomas

Williams, its first settler. Its population is given at 161 at the last report.

Rainelle, the lumber town named in honor of Hon. John Rainelle, is one of the newer towns of the county. It has a population of 566.

Other incorporated places are: Falling Springs, population 263; and Alderson, whose population is given at 1,401. This latter town lies on the Greenbrier river and is in both Greenbrier and Monroe counties.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....S. H. Sharp, Republican, Marlinton.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in April; fourth Tuesday in July and the fourth Tuesday in November.
Sheriff.....Harry W. Knight, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....A. J. Thompson, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Samuel Price, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Official Court Reporter.....Bernard H. Twyford, Republican; Lewisburg.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court...W. B. Blake, Jr., Republican; Ronceverte.
Chancery Commissioners.....Sam Austin, Democrat; Lewisburg.
W. L. Kershner, Republican; Frankford.
H. L. Van Sickle; 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 Higginbotham, Republican; Frankford.
County Commissioners.....Alfred G. Davis, Democrat; Lewisburg; term expires December 31, 1928.
E. M. Sydenstricker, Democrat; Lewisburg; term expires December 31, 1930.
J. M. Dunbar, Democrat; Frankford; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....E. M. 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.....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.
J. D. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg District; Maxwelton; term expires in 1933.

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.)

Austin, S. M.
Boggess, P. W., Alderson
Brackman, M. C.
Crosier, J. H., Ronceverte
Dennis, Thomas H.
Dice & Easley
Garnett, W. H.
Hill, A. C., Ronceverte
Jarrett, M. L.
Kershner, W. L., Frankford
McWhorter, Charles N.
McWhorter, J. S.
Nolan, Elmer, Alderson
Preston, S. P.
Price, Samuel
Rivercomb, Geo. A., Jr.
Vansickler, H. L.
White, James H.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. H. Daniel, Chairman, Rainelle.
Vallie Russell Secretary, Lewisburg
Mrs. Martyn Rogers, Assoc. Chm. Ronceverte.
T. L. Woodson, Treasurer, Alderson.

Members

Anthony's Creek District—A. G. Wade, J. H. Wade, Lillie Pinnell and Mrs. Brown Wade, Alvon.

Blue Sulphur District—J. H. Barlow, Grassy Meadows; T. L. Woodson and Elsie Dietz, Alderson; Virginia Hogsett, Blue Sulphur.

Falling Spring District—J. D. Brown, Mrs. H. W. McMillion and Miss Bernice Hill, Renick; G. W. Boothe, Cordova.

Fort Spring District—W. B. Blake, Jr., W. P. Ballard, Fritzie Cramer and Mollie Haynes, Ronceverte.

Frankford District—R. L. Collins, P. H. Boothe, Gladys Seldonridge and Nina McClung, Frankford.

Irish Corner District—C. C. Rodgers, A. R. Holliday, Mrs. Martyn Rodgers and Miss Margaret Surgeon, Ronceverte.

Lewisburg District—J. V. Russell, S. H. McDowell, Cosby Brewster and Mary V. Hern, Lewisburg.

Meadow Bluff District—J. H. Daniels, Rainelle; Dr. H. L. Kirkpatrick, Marfrance; Anneta V. O'Dell, Dennis; Edith F. Deitz, Kieffer.

Williamsburg District—T. A. Harrah, Hughart; Mackie C. Hume, T. A. Knight and Esta Shaffer, Williamsburg.

White Sulphur District—J. E. Forren, J. D. Alderman, Mrs. S. A. Swann and Mrs. C. E. Frazier, White Sulphur.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. H. Garnett, Chairman, Lewisburg.

A. S. Woodhouse, Secretary, Ronceverte.

L. M. Rowan, Treasurer, White Sulphur.

Members

Anthony's Creek District—G. Lynn Clark, J. H. Fogus and Mrs. Bettia Cackley, Neola; Mrs. J. N. Hoke, Alva.

Blue Sulphur District—Dr. Otho Argabrite, Mrs. James H. George and Mrs. William Echols, Alderson; H. P. Knapp, Dawson.

Falling Spring District—O. P. Kinsley, Miss Mary Rapp and Miss Ollie Burr, Renick; Sam Hanna, Spring Creek.

Fort Spring District—Dr. J. A. Jackson, W. J. Kramer, Mrs. Bertha S. Thrasher and Miss Carrie Beard, Ronceverte.

Frankford District—J. W. Livesay, E. R. Livesay, Miss Mattie Tyree and Miss Elizabeth Tyree, Frankford.

Lewisburg District—H. C. Jackson, W. L. Tabscott, Mrs. Nellie Brackman and Miss Tillie Skaggs, Lewisburg.

Irish Corner District—J. M. Corkrean, Fort Spring; Emmona Hoover, Organ Cave; Ada McDowell, Ronceverte; Mrs. Relda McClung, Ronceverte, R. D.

Meadow Bluff District—E. D. Smoot, Smoot; H. R. Harrah, Clintonville; Mrs. L. C. Bays, Quinwood; Mrs. L. E. McClung, Rupert.

Williamsburg District—W. T. Legg and Miss Ola Gilkeson, Hughart; A. R. Handley and Miss Mildred C. Knight, Williamsburg.

White Sulphur District—L. M. Rowan, P. S. Brown, Mrs. Annie B. Ayres and Mrs. Maggie C. Jones, White Sulphur Springs.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

James W. McClung, Lewisburg; Nell W. Walker, Winona.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Anthony's Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....W. S. Waid, Democrat; Alvon.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Mrs. Ella Mathews, Democrat; Neola.
Secretary—Mrs. L. C. Nanna, Democrat; Neola.
Henley Sevy, Democrat; Alvon.
Lee May, Democrat; Alvon.

Blue Sulphur District

Justice of the Peace.....A. M. McNeer, Democrat; Alderson.
P. W. Boggess, Democrat; Alderson.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—J. C. McClung, Democrat; Dawson.
Secretary—G. H. Buster, Democrat; Blue Sulphur.
S. J. Witt, Democrat; Dawson.
J. A. Shawver, Democrat; Blue Sulphur.

Falling Spring District

Justice of the Peace.....M. M. Burr, Democrat; Renick.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—W. J. Snedegar, Republican; Renick.
Secretary—M. G. Myles, Democrat; Renick.
J. H. Powell, Republican; Renick.
H. B. Christian, Republican; Leonard.

Fort Spring District

Justice of the Peace.....P. H. McGrath, Democrat; Ronceverte.
Roy D. Coffman, Democrat; Ronceverte.
Constables.....Thomas Steeps, Democrat; Ronceverte.
M. D. Bare, Republican; Ronceverte.
Board of Education.....President—J. W. DeVebre, Democrat; Ronceverte.
Secretary—A. S. Woodhouse, Democrat; Ronceverte.
J. W. Compton, Democrat; Ronceverte.
P. A. George, Democrat; Ronceverte.

Frankford District

Justice of the Peace.....Theo. Brinkley, Democrat; Frankford.
Constable.....V. H. Fogus, Democrat; Anthony.

Board of Education.....President—Woodson Hinkle, Democrat; Unus.
Secretary—A. L. Fisher, Democrat; Frankford.
S. E. Tyree, Democrat; Frankford.
J. H. Scott, Democrat; Frankford.

Irish Corner District

Justice of the Peace.....A. L. Mann, Republican; Ronceverte.
Constable.....Vacant.
Board of Education.....President—S. B. Rodgers, Republican; Ronceverte.
Secretary—H. C. Erwin, Democrat; Ronceverte.
A. W. Smith, Republican; Ronceverte.
N. B. McDowell, Democrat; Ronceverte.

Lewisburg District

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Hutcheson, Democrat; Lewisburg.
W. R. Burdette, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Ross Tuckwiller, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Secretary—F. M. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg.
C. A. Skaggs, Democrat; Lewisburg.
J. D. Arbuckle, Democrat; Maxwelton.

Meadow Bluff District

Justices of the Peace.....Cary McClung, Democrat; Rupert.
George E. Daniels, Republican; East Rainelle.
Constables.....J. H. Miles, Democrat; Quinwood.
O. N. Burns, Democrat; Clintonville.
Board of Education.....President—Dr. J. G. Leech, Republican; Quinwood.
Secretary—C. L. Ferrell, Democrat; Clintonville.
J. A. Smith, Democrat; Quinwood.
R. L. Speas, Democrat; Rainelle.

White Sulphur District

Justice of the Peace.....S. P. Brown, Democrat; W. Sulphur Spgs.
J. D. Alderman, Republican, W. Sul. Spgs.
Constables.....L. M. Vance, Republican; W. Sulphur Spgs.
J. E. Forren, Republican, W. Sulphur Spgs.

Board of Education.....President—G. L. Wyatt, Democrat; White Sulphur Springs.
Secretary—A. M. Hippert, Republican; White Sulphur Springs.
J. L. Wade, Republican; W. Sulphur Spgs.
Mrs. B. Crickenberger, Democrat; White Sulphur Springs.

Williamsburg District

Justice of the Peace.....J. S. Wilkinson, Democrat; Williamsburg.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—S. L. Curry, Democrat; Williamsburg.
Secretary—A. R. Handley, Democrat; Williamsburg.
Floyd Handley, Democrat; Williamsburg.
Isaac Hume, Republican; Williamsburg.

Lewisburg Independent District

Board of Education.....President—George Alderson, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Secretary—F. M. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Mrs. S. N. Pace, Democrat; Lewisburg.
James Preston, Democrat; Lewisburg.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Hampshire county, one of the counties of the eastern panhandle, has the distinction of being the oldest county within the limits of the present State of West Virginia. The county was organized in 1757 in pursuance to an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on December 13, 1753, and was taken from parts of Frederick and Augusta counties. Its land area is 641.44 square miles and in 1920 the population was 11,713. The Census Bureau estimates that the population had increased to 11,724 by July 1, 1925.

Hampshire county lies wholly in the drainage basin of the Potomac river, and its principal water courses are the South Branch of the Potomac and the Great Cacapon river. The county is largely agricultural.

The valuation of property in Hampshire county, as shown by the official records, was as follows for the year 1926: Real estate, $4,057,375; personal property, $2,072,605; public utility property assessed by the State Board of Public Works, $3,291,820; a total of $9,421,800 of all classes for the entire county. The seven magisterial districts of the county are: Mill Creek, Romney, Springfield, Sherman, Capon, Bloomery and Gore.

Hampshire county takes its name from the English shire of the same

name. A story is told by Kercheval, the early historian of the Valley of Virginia, as to the reason for thus christening the new county. Lord Fairfax, in whom was vested the royal grant of all the Northern Neck of Virginia, observed a drove of fine hogs at Winchester and upon inquiry was told that the hogs came from the South Branch of the Potomac. He remarked that when a new county should be formed to the west of Frederick and including the South Branch it should be called Hampshire for the county in England, so celebrated for its fine, fat hogs. Though the organization of the county was authorized in 1753, it was not until 1757 that the actual organization took place, Indian wars and the war with the French having prevented earlier action.

During the troublesome days of the French and Indian War, 1754-1761, Hampshire county was a frontier region with its lines of travel protected by rude forts. Fort Cox at the mouth of Little Cacapon guarded the road along the Potomac and the trail up the valley of the Little Cacapon. Fort Capon at the fork of Cacapon guarded what remained of the settlement at the east end of Bloomery Gap and the road toward the important colonial town of Winchester. Fort Edward at Capon Bridge guarded another line of communication with that same town. Fort Pearsoll, half a mile south of where Romney was located, guarded an important line of travel that had previously developed along the South Branch, south toward what is now Hardy and Pendleton counties and farther west. Each fort thus located also served as a rallying point in case of need. The area had not been subject to Indian attack prior to that time, but during the French and Indian War they were a constant menace, and in 1755 to 1758 invaded Hampshire county and killed settlers as far east as the forks of Cacapon. During that time Hampshire county was essentially depopulated, the only families remaining being under the protection of Fort Edward at Capon Bridge and of Fort Pearsoll, near the present town of Romney.

Romney, in the south branch valley, has the double distinction of being the county seat of the oldest county in West Virginia and also one of the oldest organized towns in the state. It was laid out in November, 1762, by Lord Fairfax and was by him named Romney, after the town of that name in England. The town was laid out around old Fort Pearsoll, built in 1756, for defense against the Indians. It has an elevation of 926 feet above sea level, and in 1920 the population was 1,028. A material increase has been made since that time.

The West Virginia School for Deaf and Blind is located at Romney. The institution is under the direction of Superintendent Parley DeBarry, and on May 30, 1928, had an enrollment of 381. The students are divided as follows: School for blind, 107; school for deaf, 274. The enrollment has increased but slightly the past year.

Springfield, located in the northwestern part of the county, was organized in 1790, and named for the Massachusetts battlefield of the Revolution. Its population in 1920 was 167. Capon Bridge, the only other incorporated place in the county, had at the same time a population of 157.

Hampshire county has many historic spots and natural curiosities,

among which may be named Ice Mountain, Caudy's Castle, the Tea Table and Hanging Rocks.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....G. K. Kump, Democrat; Romney.

Terms Commence.....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.....J. M. Snarr, Democrat; Romney.

Chancery Commissioners.....J. S. Zimmerman, Democrat; Romney.
Robert White, Democrat; Romney.
L. V. Thompson, Democrat; Romney.
John L. Lehman, Republican; Romney.

Clerk County Court.....G. W. S. Grove, 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.....Arthur Z. Ewers, Democrat; Romney; term expires December 31, 1928.
A. C. Oates, Democrat; High View; term expires December 31, 1930.
E. O. Coffman, Democrat; Rio; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....Arthur Z. Ewers, Romney.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in April, fourth Tuesday in July, fourth Tuesday in October and third Tuesday in December.

Commissioners of Accounts....Robert White, Democrat; Romney.
J. S. Zimmerman, Democrat; Romney.

B'd Review & Equalization.....G. W. Parsons, Democrat; Romney District; Romney; term expires in 1929.
J. C. Pownall, Republican; Sherman District; Romney; term expires in 1931.
J. W. Larrick, Republican; Capon District; High View; term expires in 1933.

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.
Cowgill, Ira V.
Kump, G. K., Circuit Judge
Lehman, John L.
Mason, J. Ashby, Yellow Springs
Pownall, Thomas E.
Thompson, L. V.
White, Robert
Zimmerman, J. S.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. H. McDonald, Chairman-Treas., Romney.

Dr. W. R. Hill, Assoc. Chair., Romney.

Rothwell Carrier, Secretary, Lehew.

Members

Capon District—Ernest Anderson, R. L. Carrier, Leona Anderson and Cordelia E. Carrier, Lehew.

Bloomery District—J. P. Ramsburg, Capon Bridge; J. W. Hoagland, Bloomery; Mrs. M. W. McDonald, Paw Paw, R. D.

Gore District—V. E. Beery and W. J. Shanholtz, Augusta; Mrs. Mabel Snyder and Mary J. Scanlon, Levels.

Mill Creek District—Oren C. Purgit and Bess Helman, Purgitsville; Charles T. Rinker and Kate T. Parker, Junction.

Romney District—B. M. Grim, John L. Lehman, Mrs. T. E. Pownall and Mrs. E. F. Staub, Romney.

Sherman District—O. M. Keckley, O. L. Hott, Louise C. Pownall and Mabel R. Hott, Romney.

Springfield District—B. F. Shanholtz, W. J. Shanholtz, Edna L. Shanholtz and Minnie Shanholtz, Green Spring.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

J. C. Linthiculn, Romney; Mrs. Anna Rannels, Points.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

John H. Parker and Mrs. J. H. Parker, Junction.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Robert White, Chairman, Romney,

Mrs. Mary Saville, Assoc. Chair., Romney.

Blair M. Haines, Secretary, Romney.

W. H. Park, Treasurer, Augusta.

Members

Capon District—L. W. Frank, Lehew; John W. Haines, Dillons Run; Mrs. Ellis Haines, Capon Bridge; Mrs. Caudy Davis, Yellow Springs.

Bloomery District—C. T. Powell and Mrs. Caroline Loy, Paw Paw, R. D.; G. E. Johnson, Bloomery; Mrs. Bertie C. Farmer, Cold Stream.

Gore District—L. M. Snyder, Levels; L. E. Shanholtzer, Higginsville; Mrs Sallie Loy, North River Mills; Miss Ruth Riley, Augusta.

Mill Creek—C. L. Stickley, Rada; Harry Cheshire and Mrs. Cora Clinedinst, Junction; Miss Lena Leatherman, Purgittsville.

Romney District—Robert White, Blair M. Haines, Mrs. Mayme L. Grove and Mrs. Mary Saville, Romney.

Sherman District—W. H. Park, Augusta; John W. Daugherty, Hanging Rock; Mrs. Roxana Bean, Rio; Mrs. Ruth Bean, Romney.

Springfield District—A. G. Durst, Levels; John Twigg, Green Spring; Mrs. O. B. Calahan, Springfield; Mrs. Bernice Thompson, Three Churches.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

G. W. S. Grove, Romney; Miss Orion Hiett, Cold Stream.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

E. F. Bean and Mrs. Mary A. Kirk, Romney.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Bloomery District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—Offutt Peacemaker, Republican; Bloomery.
Secretary—S. L. Hiett, Democrat; Capon Bridge.
Albert Lovett, Democrat; Capon.
C. W. Cunningham, Democrat; Paw Paw.

Capon District

Justice of the Peace.....J. F. Rudolph, Democrat; Intermont.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—V. E. Whitacre, Democrat; Gore, Va.
Secretary—L. F. Carrier, Republican; Lehew.
H. P. Brill, Democrat; Capon Springs.
A. A. Fletcher, Democrat; High View.

Gore District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—Love Wolfe, **Democrat; North** River Mills.
Secretary—H. A. Shanholtzer, Democrat; Shanks.
W. T. Gulick, Democrat; Romney.
Albert Klein, Democrat; Okanoka.

Mill Creek District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—J. F. Leatherman, **Republican;** Junction.
Secretary—J. H. Cheshire, Democrat; Junction.
Sam Biser, Republican; Junction.
Hamil Thompson, Democrat; Sector.

Romney District

Justices of the Peace.....H. C. Inskeep, Democrat; Romney.
W. M. Williams, Democrat; Romney.
Constable.....(Vacant.)
Board of Education.....President—J. Brady Thompson, Democrat; Romney.
Secretary—L. V. Thompson, Democrat; Romney.
D. E. Pugh, Democrat; Romney.
R. S. Kuykendall, Democrat; Romney.

Sherman District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President — C. E. Wolford, Democrat; Augusta.
Secretary — G. W. Stewart, Democrat; Augusta.
G. W. Combs, Democrat; Kirby.
B. F. Gray, Democrat; Ruckman.

Springfield District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President — S. C. Milleson, Democrat; Springfield.
Secretary — Charles J. Blue, Democrat; Springfield.
W. T. Ansel, Democrat; Springfield.
J. Bruce Thompson, Democrat; Three Churches.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Hancock county lies on the extreme northern tip of the northern panhandle, and whose southern boundary is almost parallel with Pittsburgh, Pa. The county is a long, narrow strip between Pennsylvania and the Ohio river. It was organized in 1848 from a part of Brooke county, conforming to an act of the general assembly of Virginia adopted on January 15, 1848. Hancock county has a land area of 86 square miles—the smallest in area in the state. The population in 1920 was 19,975, but the industrial sections have so increased that the latest estimate given by the Census Bureau, that for July 1, 1925, fixes the population at 25,362.

The property valuation of the county, as shown by the assessment of 1927, the latest available, is as follows: Real estate, $16,835,110; personal property, $4,011,630; public utility property, $3,016,328; grand total for the county, $23,863,068. Butler, Clay and Grant are the three magisterial districts of the county.

The county was named in honor of John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress of 1776 and first signer of the Declaration of Independence. It is well and worthily named and perpetuates the name and fame of one of the most distinguished patriots. John Hancock was born at Quincy, Massachusetts, on January 12, 1737. He was long prominent in public affairs and when the storm of the Revolution was gathering he strongly espoused the cause of the colonies against the exactions of England. He was President of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, 1774-75; President of the Continental Congress, 1775-77. He was elected Governor of Massachusetts and served two terms, 1780-85 and 1787-93. He died October 8, 1793. Hancock is an industrial county, though its agricultural and horticultural products are of no little value. The county is the center of the fire clay, fire brick and tile industry of the state, and has a wealth of other natural resources such as coal and iron ore. The first iron furnace west of the Allegheny mountains was erected in 1794 on King's Creek, in that county. Cannon balls used by Commodore Perry to batter down the British fleet on Lake Erie during the war of 1812, were made here and conveyed on pack horses through the wilderness to Presque Isle, now Erie, on the lake shore.

New Cumberland, the county seat of Hancock, is located on the Ohio river, has an altitude of 667 feet, and a population in 1920 of 1,816. The town was laid out in lots in 1839 and was named Vernon. Later the name was changed to New Cumberland. At the organization of the county a contest for the seat of justice between New Cumberland and New Manchester, later Fairview, was waged. New Cumberland was apparently the winner of the contest by a slender margin, but the county court refused to move to that place; another election was held on April 25, 1850, when New Cumberland won by 46 votes. New Manchester obtained a third election in 1852 and won by a margin of one vote. The

county seat was removed to that place and remained there until New Cumberland later obtained its removal to that place.

Chester, an industrial city with a population of 3,283 in 1920, is one of the important centers of the county. Hollidays Cove, a town lying in Hancock and Brooke counties, had at the last census a population of 1,213. Both towns have increased materially in population the past eight years.

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 E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.
Sheriff.....J. T. 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; Chester.
Supt. Free Schools.....H. O. Miller, Republican; Pughtown.
Com. of School Lands.....E. A. Hart, New Cumberland.
Assessor.....R. C. Evans, Republican; Holliday's Cove.
County Commissioners.....J. L. Mahew, Democrat; Chester; term expires December 31, 1928.
J. Frank McHendry, Republican; Weirton; term expires December 31, 1930.
N. W. Ballantyne, Republican; New Cumberland; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....J. L. Mayhew, Chester.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in each month.
B'd Review & Equalization.....William J. Moulds, Republican; Butler District; Hollidays Cove; term expires in 1929.
H. C. Stewart; Democrat; Clay District; New Cumberland; term expires in 1931.

G. Clem Pugh, Republican; Grant District; Chester; term expires in 1933.

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.
Bradley, Frank L.
Brown, R. M.
Hart, E. A.
Hoffman, Thomas C., Weirton
Levy, J. B., Weirton
Marshall, Oliver S.
McKenzie, J. A.
McKenzie, T. F.
Allison, A. G., Chester
Ingram, William, Chester

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

R. M. Brown, Chairman, New Cumberland.

H. I. Cain, Sec'y-Treas. New Cumberland

Members

Butler District—J. R. Manson, Newell; Thomas Jones and A. J. Connor, Weirton.

Clay District—R. M. Brown, H. I. Cain and Miss Edna Snowden, New Cumberland.

Grant District—Miss Edith Williamson, New Cumberland; Mrs. Mary Stephenson, Chester.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Paul S. Cullen, Chairman, New Cumberland.

E. L. Hill, Secy.-Treas., New Cumberland.

Members

Butler District—George Owings and Mrs. Dorothy F. Johnson, Weirton; C. W. Smith and Mrs. Olive Falconer, Hollidays Cove.

Clay District—E. L. Hill, Paul S. Cullen, Mrs. Darwin Swan and Miss

Jacy Shetter, New Cumberland; John H. Mayhew, New Cumberland, R. 2.
Grant District—J. L. Mahew and Ruth Baxter, Chester; Tim Robinson, Newell.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Butler District

Board of Education.....President—D. W. Kessel, Republican; Weirton.
Secretary—W. D. Johnston, Democrat; Weirton.
W. B. Barr, Democrat; Weirton.
J. A. Hall, Republican; Hollidays Cove.

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, Republican; Pughtown.
Secretary—T. W. Minesinger, Republican; New Cumberland.
J. R. Fink, Democrat; New Cumberland, R. 1.
Mrs. G. Campbell Pugh, Republican; New Cumberland, R. 3.

Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Allison, Republican; Chester.
John A. Myle, Republican; Newell.
Constables.....J. H. Allison, Republican; Chester.
John Talbott, Republican; Newell.
Board of Education.....President—Charles M. Stewart, Republican; Newell.
Secretary—Chalmer Smith, Republican; Newell.
F. G. Porter, Republican; Newell.
John H. Graham, Republican; Newell.

Chester Independent District

Board of Education.....President—E. Y. Miller, Republican; Chester.
Secretary—Harry S. Hobbs, Republican; Chester.
C. F. Bollinger, Republican; Chester.
H. B. Bondurant, Democrat; Chester.

New Cumberland Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Resigned.
R. M. Brown, Republican; New Cumberland.
Secretary—C. D. Henderson, Republican; New Cumberland.
M. N. Price, Republican; New Cumberland.
C. A. Ballantyne, Republican; New Cumberland.

HARDY COUNTY

Hardy county is situated in the northeastern part of the state, one of the eastern panhandle counties, and lies directly south of Hampshire county. The entire area of the county is drained by the waters of the Potomac river; the principal water courses are the South Branch of the Potomac, which forks at Moorefield to form the Moorefield river, Little Cacapon river and Lost river. Lost river sinks into the earth about four miles southwest of Wardensville and after its emergence, two and one-half miles farther down, is called Cacapon river. The rivers of Hardy county are not of sufficient size or volume to afford water transportation, but the waterways have been used for rafts and small flat boats.

Hardy county was organized as a separate and distinct county in 1786, in pursuance to an act of the general assembly adopted on December 10, 1785, from a part of Hampshire county. The land area is 575.52 square miles; is broken and mountainous in parts and is rather sparsely populated. The population, according to the Census report of 1920, was 9,601; the population of July 1, 1925, was estimated by the same authority to be 9,850. The county is largely agricultural.

The assessment report for 1927 is as follows: Real estate, $3,338,940; personal property, $2,122,225; public utility property, $386,251; a total for the entire county of $5,847,416. The four magisterial districts of the county are: Capon, Lost River, Moorefield, and South Fork.

Hardy county takes its name from Samuel Hardy, a distinguished Virginian, whose death had occurred a few months prior to the organization of the county. A brief biographical sketch of Hardy is given as follows: Born in Isle of Wight county, Virginia, about 1758; early education obtained in private schools, and was graduated from William and Mary College in 1781. He studied law and was admitted to the practice very soon after his graduation. Mr. Hardy was a member of the lower house of Virginia in 1777 and in 1781, and in the latter year was appointed a member of the executive council. Served in the Continental Congress in the sessions of 1783 and 1785, and was for a time lieutenant governor of Virginia. His death occurred in New York in October, 1785.

Moorefield, the county seat, is located on the east side of the junction of the South Branch of the Potomac and the Moorefield rivers. It has

been built upon a broad flood-plain of these two rivers with an approximate elevation of 820 feet above sea level. The town was established by an act of the Virginia assembly in 1777, when Hardy was still a part of Hampshire county, on the lands of Conrad Moore. The town takes its name from the owner of the town-site. At the 1920 census the town was reported as having a population of 630.

Wardensville, the only other incorporated town in the county, was laid out as a town in 1827 and incorporated by legislative act in 1832. It was formerly known as Trout Run. The town is located on the Cacapon river just east of its junction with Trout run, and has an elevation in the center of the town of 1,011 feet above sea level. Wardensville is the second oldest town in the county and at the 1920 census returnd a population of 745. The town is the terminus of the Winchester & Western railroad, making it the shipping point for a wide section of country.

The Reymann Memorial Farm, a state-owned experimental farm which was the gift of Anton and Paul O. Reymann, is located just north of Wardensville. This farm comprises 930 acres of land lying on the Cacapon river, on which is kept one of the finest herds of pure bred Ayreshire cattle in the United States. The farm is under the direction of the West Virginia Agricultural Experiment Station for experimental work in all phases of agricultural science. Under co-operative agreements with the United States Department of Agriculture, the farm is primarily used for dairy breeding investigations.

Hardy county, by reason of its availability, was settled very early after the wave of white men broke over the crest of the Alleghenies. The pioneer settlers suffred much from Indian depredations. Within the limits of the county was fought the memorable battle of the Trough, in the spring of 1756. This was just after the defeat and destruction of Braddock's army on the banks of the Monongahela, and the entire western Virginia border was laid open to the raids of the hostile Indians. The county was dotted over with pioneer forts and block-houses, some dating from the very earliest settlement.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	G. K. Kump, Democrat; Romney.
Terms Commence	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in October.
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	M. Dasher, Democrat; Moorefield.
Chancery Commissioners	Robert A. Wilson, Democrat; Moorefield.
	M. W. Gamble, Democrat; Moorefield.
	J. Ed. Chipley, Democrat; Moorefield.
	W. D. McCauley, 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.....F. C. Welton, Democrat; Moorefield; term expires December 31, 1930.
D. W. Heishman, Democrat; Perry; term expires December 31, 1928.
H. L. Godlove, Democrat; Baker; term expires December 31, 1932.
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.
W. D. McCauley, Democrat; Moorefield.
B'd Review & Equalization.....James W. Dove, Democrat; South Fork District; Peru; term expires 1929.
George T. Leatherman, Republican; Moorefield District; Oldfields; term expires in 1931.
James Teets, Republican; Lost River District; Baker; term expires in 1933.
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

Chipley, J. Edward
Gamble, M. W.
McCauley, G. W.
McCauley, W. D.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Herman Sions, Chairman, Moorefield.
M. A. Evans, Secy. and Treas., Flats.

Members

Capon District—F. P. Baker, Mrs. Ella B. Miley and Mrs. James Baker, Wardensville; James Ludwig, Rio.

Lost River District—C. A. Bott, Needmore; A. M. Snider and Mrs. Tacey Fansler, Mathias; Miss Dora Garrett, Lost City.

Moorefield District—Herman Sions and Mrs. T. J. Bergdoll, Moorefield; Mrs. Annie Taylor, Purgittsville; M. A. Evans, Flats.

South Fork District—Clyde Ours, Fisher; Emory Veach and Mrs. Delphia Bergdoll, Kessel; Mrs. Ray Ours, Moorefield.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. C. Wise, Chairman, Moorefield.

Mrs. Jesse Fisher, Secretary, Fisher.

Members

Capon District—W. M. Frye and Mrs. Joseph T. Frye, Wardensville; D. L. Swisher and Lillie E. Swisher, Rio.

Lost River District—H. K. Moyers, Mathias; P. N. Heishman, Baker; Lillian Miller, Lost City; M. Belle Miller, Needmore.

Moorefield District—W. L. Wilson, Mrs. G. W. McCauley and Mrs. M. A. Bean, Moorefield; N. M. Wilkins, Needmore.

South Fork District—Arthur Neff and W. H. Wood, Moorefield; Mrs. Jesse Fisher, Fisher; Mrs. James W. Dove, Peru.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Capon District

Justices of the Peace.....Roy C. Pilgrim, Democrat; Wardensville.
C. C. Heishman, Democrat; Wardensville.

Constables.....D. L. Rudy, Democrat; Wardensville.
P. J. Miller, Democrat; Rio.

Board of Education.....President—William L. Didawick, Democrat; Wardensville.
Secretary—Roy C. Pilgrim, Democrat; Wardensville.
W. M. Frye, Democrat; Wardensville.
W. C. Smith, Democrat; Rio.

Lost River District

Justices of the Peace.....N. Trumbo, Democrat; Mathias.
A. D. Walker, Democrat; Lost River.

Constable.....Ernest L. Wilkins, Democrat; Needmore.

Board of Education.....President—James L. Garrett, Democrat; Lost River.
Secretary—Belle Miller, Democrat; Needmoore.
Daily Wilkin, Democrat; Lost River.
W. A. Basore, Democrat; Mathias.

Moorefield District

Justices of the Peace.....Thomas J. Hawse, Democrat; Rock Oak.
C. W. Paskel, Democrat; Moorefield.
Constable.....Eston T. Combs, Democrat; Needmore.
Board of Education.....President—John W. McNeill, Democrat; McNeill.
Secretary—Nelle M. Clower, Democrat; Moorefield.
M. Dasher, Democrat; Moorefield.
H. L. Parks, Democrat; Inkerman.

South Fork District

Justice of the Peace.....A. G. Hutter, Democrat; Moorefield.
Constable.....F. E. Kessel, Republican; Kessel.
Board of Education.....President—C. C. Fisher, Democrat; Moorefield.
Secretary—Nelle M. Clower, Democrat; Moorefield.
George C. Trumbo, Democrat; Moorefield.
Jehu Halterman, Democrat; Rig.

HARRISON COUNTY

Harrison county was formed in 1784 from a part of Monongalia county in conformity with an act of the general assembly adopted on June 4th of that year. This county was the first stricken off from the mother county and originally its territory was double that of today. As it stands today Harrison county comprises 417.85 square miles, and in 1920 had a population of 74,793. This is one of the progressive agricultural-industrial counties and on July 1, 1925, the Census Bureau estimated that its population had increased to 89,754.

The county occupies a place in the north-central part of the state and is drained by the West Fork of the Monongahela and its tributaries. It is one of the important agricultural and grazing counties; has five seams of workable coal underlying 267,424 acres of its area, and has many important industries and manufacturing plants. Several important oil and gas fields are located in the county, and other natural resources add to the wealth and opportunity of its citizens.

Following a precedent early established by the assembly of the Old Dominion, to name counties for distinguished sons of the state or nation, Harrison county was named in honor of one of Virginia's favorites, Benjamin Harrison. He was a native of Charles City county, Virginia, and received his education at William and Mary College. Benjamin Harrison began his political career in 1764, when he was elected to the Virginia assembly. He was elected a member of the Continental Congress in 1774 and continued in that office until 1777, and as one of

the delegates from Virginia affixed his name to the immortal Declaration of Independence. He was re-elected to the assembly in 1778, was chosen speaker, and served until 1782, when he was elected to the office of Governor. He retired from that office in 1785, but remained active in public life until his death in April, 1791. Benjamin Harrison was the father of William Henry Harrison, ninth President of the United States, and the great-grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, twenty-third President.

According to the 1927 assessment the valuation of the several classes of property in Harrison county were as follows: Real estate, $82,071,210; personal property, $24,001,110; public utility property, $26,233,401; a grand total of $132,305,721 for the county, ranking in third place in property valuation in the list of counties of the state. The several magisterial districts of the county are as follows: Clark, Coal, Clay, Eagle, Elk, Grant, Sardis, Simpson, Ten Mile and Union. Clarksburg, Bridgeport and Salem maintain independent school districts.

Clarksburg, the county seat, is located at the junction of Elk creek with the West Fork of the Monongahela, and has long held a commanding position as the metropolis of central West Virginia. It has a wide range of industrial plants supported by a region rich in natural resources and well developed in agricultural and horticultural pursuits. The town was established by the assembly of Virginia in October, 1785, and was designated as the county seat of the new county. The city has a mean elevation of about 1,000 feet above the level of the sea. In 1920 the population was given by the Census Bureau as 27,869, but the rate of increase has been so marked the past few years that a revised estimate of 30,402 on July 1, 1925, has been given from the same source.

Other important places in the county include the following: Salem, established by legislative enactment on December 19, 1794, is located in the western section of the county. It had a population of 2,920 in 1920, and is an important oil, gas and manufacturing center. Salem College, a school of college rank, maintained by the Seven Day Baptists, is located at this place.

The West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls, a correctional institution for incorrigible girls, is located at Salem. Miss Jennie F. Sutton is Superintendent of the institution. On May 30, 1928, the number of girls held was 128, a decrease of two under the report for the same date in 1927.

Bridgeport was established as a town January 15, 1816, on the lands of Joseph Johnson, who had the unique distinction of being the only Governor of Virginia ever chosen from a county west of the Allegheny mountains. The population of Bridgeport in 1920 was 1,346.

Shinnston became a town by act of the assembly passed on February 2, 1818. In 1920 its population was 1,679.

Lumberport, another important center, had at the same time a population of 900.

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. Haught, 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 November.
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.....B. B. Jarvis, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court....S. Austin 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.....M. L. Loudin, Democrat; Clarksburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....Wade H. Coffindaffer, Democrat; Clarksburg.
County Road Engineer.....Harry E. Stealey, 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.....Vance L. Horner, Democrat; Lumberport; term expires December 31, 1928.
Claude J. Ryan, Republican; Hepzibah; term expires December 31, 1930.
E. B. Robinson, Democrat; Salem; term expires December 31, 1933.
President County Court.....Vance L. Horner, Lumberport.
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...John M. Flanigan, Republican; Clark District; Clarksburg; term expires in 1929.
John D. McReynolds, Democrat; Coal District; Clarksburg; term expires in 1931.
W. L. Steel, Republican; Ten Mile District; Salem; term expires in 1933.

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 Officer.....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
Bartlett, E. A.
Bumgardner, J. Paul, Salem
Bland, George W.
Burnside, Guy H.
Cann, James
Carney, Chesney M.
Carr, Louis A.
Cantrall, A. M.
Caulfield, Leo P.
Clifford, J. Philip
Charles G. Coffman
W. M. Conaway
Crile, L. C.
Davis, C. C.
Deem, Fred B.
Douglas, R. S.
Downs, Harry R.
Duthie, George H.
Duncan, George Lee
Garrett, Harold
Gillooly, Thomas J.
Gore, Claude W.
Guiher, James M.
Hamrick, Blaine
Harmer, Hardin R., Shinnston
Harmer, Harvey W.
Harrison Taney
Harrison, S. R., Jr.
Hess, Barnard Leo
Hoffheimer & Templeman
George M. Hoffheimer
E. G. Templeman
James, Howard J.
Jarvis, B. B.
Johnson, Charles B.
Johnson, Louis A.
Johnson, William G.
Kramer, H. Nickell
Kyle, Karl G.
Law, James E.
Long, E. L.
Louchery, Charles W.
Lynch, Charles W.
Lynch, Lawrence R.
Martin, Hugh M., Shinnston
Maxwell, Haymond
McCue, A. F.
McDonald, O. L.
McIntire, D. S.
McManaway, J. C.
McReynolds, Stewart
Merandino, Biagio
Mitchell, D. O.
Moist, Ronald F.
Moore, Charles W.
Morgan, Haze
Morris, Stanley C.
Morris, Will E.
Neff, Carl W.
Powell, Frank M.
Robinson, Howard L.
Robinson, James W.
Rosenshine, A. J.
Ross, H. M. G.
Scott, C. C.
Shinn, Fred L.
Smith, E. G.

Smith, Harvey F.
Snider, Millard F.
Sperry & Sperry
M. G. Sperry
Clarence B. Sperry
Southern, John C.
Stathers, W. G.
Ass't Pros. Atty.
Steptoe, Maxwell & Johnson
Phillip P. Steptoe
Haymond Maxwell
Louis A. Johnson
Stotler, Robert B.
Stout, W. Frank
Strosnider, Homer
Strother, Ray L.
Stump, John S., Jr.
Sutton, F. O.
Templeman, E. Bryan
Tidler, J. O. T.
Tierney, James P.
Walters, William W.
Wetzel, Columbus L.
Winer, A.
Williams, Homer W.
Williams, Leonard Gray
Wilson, Robert R.
Workman, A. Carl, Mt. Clare
Wyatt, John B., Shinnston

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Ronald F. Moist, Chairman,
414 Hornor Ave.,
Clarksburg.

Mrs. Frieda Custer, Assoc. Chair.,
216 Grant Street,
Clarksburg.

Members

Clark District—J. F. Strother, Mrs. L. T. Mercer and Mrs. Scott H. White, Clarksburg; Charles R. Southern, Nutter Fort.

City of Clarksburg

First Ward—Frank J. Welch and Mrs. Freda Custer.
Second Ward—Guy D. Peterson.
Third Ward—T. L. Anderson and Bertie Showalter.
Fourth Ward—
Fifth Ward—Bernard L. Hess.
Sixth Ward—Mrs. R. F. Moist.
Seventh Ward—Harry E. Stealey and Jessie Male.
Eighth Ward—
Ninth Ward—Jerry McKeen and Mrs. Henry Trunick.

Clay District—Ernest L. Piggott and Jessie Hess Howman, Shinnston; J. J. Sturm, Enterprise.

Coal District—M. T. Burns, H. E. Strother and Mrs. Minnie Cox, Clarksburg.

Eagle District—W. W. Hess, Wyatt; I. V. Mason, Shinnston, R. 1; Mrs. Hugh W. Brown and Mrs. Margaret Harbert, Lumberport.

Elk District—A. H. Cottrill, Mt. Clare, R. 1; O. M. Shuttleworth, Lost Creek, R. D.; Elizabeth M. Rittenhouse, Quiet Dell.

Grant District—Homer Fogg and Mrs. Freda Post, Lost Creek; A. C. Workman and Mary Matheny, Mount Clare.

Sardis District—E. G. Smith, Brown; A. Fay Davisson and Bessie Robinson Price, Wilsonburg, R. D.

Simpson District—D. Lester Hall, B. C. Teter, and Mary L. Faris, Bridgeport.

Ten Mile District—Claude Pepper, John C. Courtney and Fannie Parrish, Salem; Mrs. Bessie Bennett, Bristol.

Union District—N. B. Ferrell and W. B. Reed, West Milford.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. Hornor Davis, Chairman, Clarksburg.

Miss Emma K. Davis, Assoc. Chair., Clarksburg.

Mrs. M. L. McGraw, Secretary, Clarksburg.

Louis A. Johnson, Vice Chair., Clarksburg.

James M. White, Treasurer, Clarksburg.

Members

Clark District—C. Ray Carter, and Mrs. Henry W. Bassell, Clarksburg; L. C. Hart and Mrs. Vinie Ennis, Nutter Fort.

City of Clarksburg

First Ward—Thomas Connell and Miss Loretta Keenan.

Second Ward—Okey Starkey and Mrs. W. A. Broadwater.

Third Ward—Frank Sheldon and Mrs. C. W. Brown.

Fourth Ward—C. Ray Connor and Miss Ethel Martin.

Fifth Ward—Stewart McReynolds and Louise Jarvis Currence, M. D.

Sixth Ward—J. J. Crews.

Seventh Ward—O. R. Shreve and Mrs. E. C. Bramham.

Eighth Ward—Clarence S. Baxter and Mrs. W. W. Carr.

Ninth Ward—John Caussain and Mrs. Minnie Schmidt.

Coal District—Moore M. Reynolds, Dawmont; Millard W. Smith, Wolf Summit; Mrs. Eunice Huffman, Clarksburg, R. 2; Mrs. H. C. Morrison, Wilsonburg.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Dr. J. W. Johnston and Miss Mabel Stout, Clarksburg.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

Edgar F. Hood, Clarksburg.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Clark District

Justices of the Peace—Peyton R. Cost, Republican; Clarksburg.
Charles L. Ford, Republican; Clarksburg.

Constables—William Post, Republican; Clarksburg.
Thomas Cunningham, Republican; Clarksburg.

Board of Education—President—Henry W. Bassell, Democrat; Clarksburg, R. 4.
Secretary—Samuel Hall, Democrat; Nutter Fort.
Raymond C. Wolfe, Democrat; Nutter Fort.
Henry Hinkle, Republican; Nutter Fort.

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—W. S. Hursey, Democrat; Shinnston.
Secretary—Mrs. Edna R. Smith, Republican; Shinnston.
W. O. Bice, Democrat; Enterprise.
J. G. Lucas, Republican; Shinnston.

Coal District

Justices of the Peace—R. Edward Kidd, Republican; Clarksburg.
Robert McClung, Republican; Clarksburg.

Constables—Thomas R. Kearns, Republican; Clarksburg.
Robert Noon, Republican; Clarksburg.

Board of Education—President—O. C. Hannah, Democrat; Clarksburg, Station B.
Secretary—R. R. Powell, Republican; Clarksburg, Station B.
O. M. Cox, Republican; Clarksburg, Station A.
H. G. Ashcraft, Democrat; Wilsonburg.

Sardis District

Justices of the Peace—G. N. Fair, Republican; Wallace.
D. W. Kemper, Republican; Brown.

Constables—Ross W. Arnett, Republican; Brown.

Board of Education—President—Otto Barnes, Republican; Wallace.
Secretary—A. E. Davisson, Republican; Wilsonburg.

J. E. Lanham, Democrat; Wilsonburg.
A. J. Nuzum, Democrat; Wallace.

Simpson District

Justices of the Peace.....A. D. Fitzhugh, 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, Democrat; Bridgeport, R. D.
Secretary—N. D. Sutton, Republican; Bridgeport.
Frank Basnett, Republican; Anmoore.
Elmore Rector, Democrat; Meadowbrook.

Ten Mile District

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Helmick, Republican; Salem.
C. W. Law, Republican; Salem.
Constables.....F. M. Davisson, Republican; Bristol.
E. I. Bee, Republican, Salem.
Board of Education.....President—W. P. Crim, Republican; Wolf Summit.
Secretary—J. W. Johnson, Republican; Bristol.
J. E. Ritter, Republican; Bristol.
Worthy Marsh, Democrat; Bristol.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....L. L. Bailey, Benson.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—C. W. Post, Democrat; Lost Creek, R. 1.
Secretary—L. R. McMilan, Democrat; Lost Creek, R. D.
Dorsey L. Reed, Republican; Lost Creek, R. 1.
J. H. Cunningham, Republican; Wolf Summit, R. D.

Bridgeport Independent District

Board of Education.....President—R. L. Messenger, Republican; Bridgeport.
Secretary—N. D. Sutton, Republican; Bridgeport.
J. R. Jones, Republican; Bridgeport.
Dr. W. M. Davis, Democrat; Bridgeport.

Clarksburg Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Dr. Jesse F. Williams, Republican; Clarksburg.
Secretary—Howard J. Robinson, Republican; Clarksburg.
C. Wade Robinson, Republican; Clarksburg.
Fred B. Deem, Republican; Clarksburg.

Salem Independent District

Board of Education.....President — L. E. Williams, Republican; Salem.
Secretary—A. S. Arnett, Republican; Salem.
Dr. Edward Davis, Democrat; Salem.
Howard Free, Republican; Salem.

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—J. H. Knight, Democrat; Lumberport.
Secretary—F. B. Harrison, Republican; Lumberport.
Mrs. Minnie Hornor, Democrat; Lumberport.
C. B. Cunningham, Republican; Wyatt.

Elk District

Justices of the Peace.....Amos E. Conley, Democrat; Mount Clare, R. 1.
P. O. Monroe, Democrat; Mount Clare, R. 1.

Constable.....Carl S. Wilson, Democrat; Mount Clare.

Board of Education.....President—A. P. Stewart, Democrat; Mount Clare, R. 1.
Secretary—J. J. Thrash, Democrat; Lost Creek, R. 2.
Samuel Lewis, Democrat; Lost Creek, R. D.
John Robinson, Democrat; Mt. Clare, R. D.

Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....E. L. Post, Republican; Lost Creek.
Henry Bassell, Democrat; Lost Creek.

Constables.....George Proudfoot, Republican; Mount Clare.
C. J. Swisher, Democrat; Lost Creek.

Board of Education.....President—A. J. Kemper, Democrat; Lost Creek.
Secretary—John E. Batten, Democrat; Lost Creek.
C. O. McVicker, Democrat; Mount Clare.
Stephen Bassell, Democrat; Lost Creek.

JACKSON COUNTY

Jackson county, one of the western counties of West Virginia, was created from a part of the territory then belonging to Mason, Kanawha and Wood counties by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on March 1, 1831. The Ohio river forms its western boundary and it is drained by the tributaries of that stream, except for the southern portion, which is in the drainage basin of the Pocataligo river, a tributary of the Great Kanawha. The land area is 470.29 square miles, and the population in 1920 was 18,658. The estimated population on July 1, 1925, was given at the same figure. The county is very largely given to agriculture and grazing.

The assessment of property as shown by the valuations returned in 1927 is as follows: Real estate, $7,372,325; personal property, $2,046,383; public utility property, $3,381,486; a grand total of $12,800,194 for the county. The five magisterial districts of the county are: Grant, Ravenswood, Ripley, Union and Washington. The towns of Ripley and Ravenswood maintain independent districts for school purposes.

Jackson county takes its name from Andrew Jackson, seventh President of the United States—"Old Hickory"—the idol of the American people at the time the county was formed. The place of his birth has been in dispute for many years, but most authorities agree that it was at the Waxhaw Settlement, on the border of North and South Carolina, and the date as March 15, 1757. As a boy he served in the Revolutionary army. He studied law and was admitted to the bar, but his love for public service kept him from active practice the greater part of his long and honorable career. President Jackson was a member of the lower house of congress in 1796-97, and of the Senate 1797-98. During the War of 1812 he gained military distinction by his successful conduct of the campaign against the Creek Indians and of his defense of New Orleans against the British army. In 1823-25 he was again a United States Senator and unsuccessfully contested for the Presidency against John Quincy Adams in 1824. He was elected to the Presidency in 1828 and reelected in 1832. His administration was marked by long and bitter party battles and political controversies, including the United States Bank, nullification, and tariff agitation. In character Jackson was bluff, stern and uncompromising; fearless in carrying out the program planned by him. His death occurred at "The Hermitage," near Nashville, Tennessee, on January 8, 1845.

The settlement in Jackson county was planted by William Hannaman, Benjamin Cox and James McDade in the month of May, 1796, when they settled in Union district. Hannaman and Cox became actual settlers, McDade was an Indian scout who traversed the banks of the Ohio and the territory between the Great and Little Kanawha rivers with his rifle and faithful dog. The first white child born in the county was a son of William Hannaman in 1797; the first marriage was Philip Buffington and Sarah Hughes. The first schoolhouse was erected in 1806, and the first school was taught by Andrew Hushan in 1807, with fifteen pupils in attendance. The first mill in the county was a hand mill owned and operated by Hushan in 1799, and this was superseded by a horse-power mill in 1802, owned and operated by Benjamin Wright on the site where Cottageville now stands.

Ripley, the county seat, was established by an act of the assembly in 1832, on lands owned by Jacob Starcher and has been the seat of justice since the year following. William Parsons was the first settler at what is now Ripley; he sold the lands to Jacob Starcher who laid out the town and named it after Harry Ripley, a young minister who was drowned in Big Mill creek, a short distance above the town. Ripley had his marriage license in his possession at the time of his drowning. The town was incorporated in 1852 with Clairmont E. Thaw as its first mayor. Ripley has an altitude of 614 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 580. No later estimates have been made by the Bureau of the Census.

Another important town in Jackson county, and its chief river port, is Ravenswood, located on the Ohio river. The lands upon which Ravenswood now stands was originally owned and patented by George Washington, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his country men." This tract contained 2,448 acres, and was surveyed by Colonel William Crawford, as agent for Washington, in the summer of 1771 and patented the following year. It was inherited by six of his grandnieces, of whom Henrietta S., wife of Henry Fitzhugh, and Lucy Fitzhugh, afterwards the wife of Arthur Payne, were two and they came into possession of the land where the town now stands. In 1810 Lawrence Lane and William Bailey settled upon the land and cleared about forty acres of it. In 1835 the two ladies named, with their husbands, laid out the town. The town was officially established in 1852. The population of Ravenswood in 1920 was 1,284.

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 November.
Sheriff.....C. E. Baker, Republican; Ripley.
Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....W. F. Boggess, Republican; Ripley.

Clerk Circuit Court.....B. Cleo Casto, Democrat; Kenna.

Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court...J. A. Shinn, Republican; Ripley.

Chancery Commissioners.....C. W. Staats, Democrat; Ripley.
T. J. Sayre, Democrat; Ripley.
W. F. Boggess, Republican; Ripley.
M. C. Archer, Republican; Ripley.

Jury Commissioners.....J. A. Shinn, Republican; Ripley; term expired June 1, 1927.
Lovel M. Parsons, Democrat; Ripley; term expired July 1 ,1928.

Clerk County Court.....Enoch Staats, Republican; Ripley.

Supt. Free Schools.....N. E. Lockhart, Democrat; Leroy.

County Road Engineer.....State.

Surveyor.....S. K. Somerville, Republican; Ravenswood.

Assessor.....William Jordan, Republican; Ripley.

Com. of School Lands.....J. Luther Wolfe, Republican; Ripley.

County Commissioners.....B. W. Somerville, Republican; Ripley; term expires December 31, 1928.
E. C. Harpold, Republican; Gay; term expires December 31, 1930.
Walter Windell, Republican; Ripley; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....Walter Windell, 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. Bogges Republican; Ripley.
C. W. Staats, Democrat; Ripley.
K. K. Hyre, Democrat; Ripley.

B'd Review & Equalization....W. E. Evans, Democrat; Union District; Cottageville; term expires in 1929.
W. Mc. Casto, Republican; Washington District; Staats Mills; term expires in 1931.
J. M. Langfried, Republican; Ripley District; Ripley; term expires in 1933.

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....J. L. McKitrick.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Ripley.)

Archer, M. C.
Boggess, W. F.
Crow, Burton
Hyre, Kenna K.
Miller, Lewis H.
Sayre, Theodore
Staats, C. W.
Wolfe, J. L.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. F. Boggess, Chairman, Ripley.

G. B. Jordan, Secretary, Ripley.

Mrs. W. E. Walker, Treasurer, Ripley.

Members

Grant District—I. P. Hartley and Julia Pickering, Murraysville; M. H. Archer and Nellie Nessleroad, Ravenswood, R. 3.

Ravenswood District—W. M. Weekley and Nina Baker, Sandyville; C. W. Turnbull and Mrs. L. P. Somerville, Ravenswood.

Ripley District—C. R. Kessel, Mrs. W. E. Walker and Carrie Lester, Ripley; P. P. Simmons, Kenna.

Union District—Ralph McDade and Bird Herrenkohl, Millwood; C. F. Myers and Lou Harrison, Cottageville.

Washington District—H. A. Rhodes, Gay; Glen Hamon, Advent; Bessie Garrett, Fletcher; Ethel Hudson, Sandyville, R. D.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

Harry R. Lester, Ripley; Indra Dickerson, Ravenswood.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

D. F. Sayre, Chairman, Ripley.

A. G. Kiser, Vice-Chairman, Kentuck.

Mrs. E. C. Smith, Vice-Chairman, Ravenswood.

F. L. Shriver, Secretary, Silverton.

D. E. Cole, Treasurer, Ravenswood.

Members

Grant District—Kenneth Lockhart and Mrs. C. L. Kittle, Sandyville, R. D.; D. W. Dernberger, Sherman; Mrs. Dan Howell, Murraysville.

Ravenswood District—F. L. Shriver, Silverton; Dr. R. M. Bachtel and Mrs. E. C. Smith, Ravenswood; Mrs. Gladys Crow, Sandyville.

Ripley District—Grover C. Winter, Fairplain; H. J. Casto, Mrs. Frank Roush and Mrs. J. F. Rymer, Ripley.

Union District—B. C. Baker and J. W. Cottrell, Cottageville; Mrs. Fannie Boggess and Mrs. Dollie Wedge, Millwood, R. D.

Washington District—C. L. Staats, Ripley; F. M. Counts, Fletcher; Mrs. Rhoda Skeen, Kentuck; Mrs. J. B. Waybright, Gay.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Grant District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—C. E. Conner, Democrat; Ravenswood.
Secretary—E. F. Conner, Democrat; Sherman.
I. B. Currey, Democrat; Sandyville.
C. H. Hartley, Republican; Belleville.

Ravenswood District

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. McCoy, Republican; Ravenswood.
F. A. Sayre, Democrat; Ravenswood.
Constable.....O. E. Flynn, Democrat; Ravenswood.
Board of Education.....President—J. W. Morgan, Democrat; Sandyville.
Secretary—Mrs. T. A. Lockhart, Democrat; Sandyville.
Lenard Hertze, Democrat; Sandyville.
M. B. Shenefield, Republican; Sandyville.

Ravenswood Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Dana Woofter, Republican; Ravenswood.
Secretary—E. H. Flynn, Democrat; Ravenswood.
B. W. Chambers, Democrat; Ravenswood.
Darrell Rector, Democrat; Ravenswood.

Ripley District

Justices of the Peace.....C. A. Jewell, Republican; Ripley.
James L. Rhodes, Republican; Ripley.
Constable.....B. F. Stewart, Republican; Ripley.
Board of Education.....President—J. R. Casto, Republican; Fairplain.

Secretary—Ada Harrison, Republican; Fairplain.
Earl Moore, Democrat; Rockcastle.
W. O. Bradley, Republican; Kenna.

Ripley Independent District

Board of Education.....President—C. C. Staats, Republican; Ripley.
Secretary—C. W. Staats, Democrat; Ripley.
G. E. Straley, Democrat; Ripley.
S. G. Starcher, Democrat; Ripley.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....W. E. Evans, Republican; Cottageville.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Floyd Durst, Republican; Cottageville.
Secretary—C. F. Myers, Republican; Cottageville.
W. O. King, Republican; Cottageville.
W. H. Rambow, Republican; Millwood.

Washington District

Justice of the Peace.....Dexter Hamon, Republican; Advent.
Constable.....(Vacancy.)
Board of Education.....President—E. C. Tolley, Republican; Belgrove.
Secretary—G. O. Morris, Republican; Gay.
K. P. Casto, Republican; Kentuck.
W. H. Rhodes, Republican; Staats Mills.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Jefferson, the extreme eastern county of the eastern panhandle, is an extension of West Virginia in a long strip between the states of Maryland and Virginia; its most eastern point is Harper's Ferry, where the three states and two rivers—the Shenandoah and Potomac—meet. The county was taken from a part of Berkeley by an act of the assembly passed January 8, 1801, which provided that on and after the 26th of October, next, all the territory bounded and described should be a separate county and be called the name of Jefferson. The county has a land area of 212.41 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 15,729. Jefferson county is a very important agricultural and horticultural county. It is drained by the Shenandoah and Potomac rivers.

The property assessment for the county in 1927 was as follows: real estate, $11,580,925; personal property, $5,566,896; public utility property, $5,145,016; a grand total of $22,292,837 for the county. The five magis-

terial districts are: Charles Town, Kabletown, Middleway, Shepherdstown and Harper's Ferry, all named for important towns within the territory.

Jefferson county was named in honor of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, author of the Declaration of Independence, and founder of the University of Virginia. This most distinguished man was born at Shadwell, Virginia, on April 2, 1743. He was graduated from the College of William and Mary in 1762; studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1767; member of the Colonial House of Burgesses, 1769-1774, and was prominent in all the pre-Revolutionary movements. He was elected a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1775-76; made and presented the first draft of the Declaration of Independence to congress on July 2, 1776, and soon after the signing of this great document he resigned his seat. Returning to Monticello to resume the practice of law, he was called to head the Virginia state government in 1779 and served as governor until 1781; was a member of the lower house of the assembly in 1782 and again a delegate in the Continental Congress, 1782-85. He was appointed minister to France and served in this position for three years from March 10, 1785. Was the first Secretary of State in President Washington's cabinet and served until December 3, 1793; elected vice-president under President John Adams, 1797-1801. Was elected President of the United States in 1801 by the house of representatives over Colonel Aaron Burr, and re-elected in 1805, serving from March 4, 1801 to March 3, 1809. After his term of office he retired to his estate at Monticello, Albemarle county, Virginia, and continued active in public affairs until his death on July 4, 1825.

Charles Town, the county seat, was established as a town by an act of the assembly in October, 1786, on lands belonging to Charles Washington, and its name is taken from the Christian name of its first proprietor, who was a brother to the first President, "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." The town has an elevation of 530 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 2,527.

Shepherdstown, another important center of Jefferson county, is by many years the elder, and has had a long and interesting history. The town was established in 1762 as Mecklenberg on lands owned by Captain Thomas Shepherd. Though it retained this name officially until January 11, 1798, when it was changed to Shepherdstown, the place was known locally by the name of its founder. It was here in the early and middle 1780's that James Rumsey lived and experimented with his steamboat; built a craft and demonstrated it on the Potomac in the presence of General George Washington and other distinguished men. Other men reaped the reward of the inventive genius of James Rumsey, but the State of West Virginia has honored him with a towering shaft on the banks of the Potomac near his home. Shepherdstown, at the last decennial census, had a population of 1,063.

Shepherd College State Normal School, established February 27, 1872, is located at Shepherdstown, and is under the management and direction of President W. H. S. White. The number of students on May 30, 1928,

was 276, an increase of 28 over the enrollment for the same date in 1927. This school serves the educational needs, in the normal grade, of the entire eastern panhandle.

Harper's Ferry, at the junction of the Shenandoah and the Potomac, is perhaps the best known town in West Virginia, by reason of its location at the eastern gateway and the many historic events associated with the name. The town takes its name from Robert Harper, who settled at that place in 1734 and established a ferry across the rivers—the first west of the Blue Ridge. At this point the Potomac is joined by the Shenandoah and together they have forced a passage through the Blue Ridge, described by Thomas Jefferson as one of the most stupendous scenes in nature and worthy of a trip across the Atlantic to view. An armory and arsenal of the United States government was established at this place in 1796 and continued in operation until the outbreak of the Civil War. Harper's Ferry was the scene of John Brown's raid on October 16, 1859, when, with but twenty-one followers, Brown seized the town and the government works and held the Virginia militia and volunteer forces at bay for two days. The raid was in furtherance of the abolition of slavery, but was doomed to failure. Of the twenty-two raiders, ten were killed at Harper's Ferry, seven, including Captain Brown, were captured, taken to Charles Town, tried and hanged at that place, and but five escaped. It was the prelude to the Civil War; the curtain-raiser for the greater tragedy to follow. During the period of the Civil War the town was an important military center and was taken and re-taken many times; seared by shell and fire and practically destroyed.

Harper's Ferry was established as a town by the old Virginia assembly in 1763, and was incorporated by the same authority on March 24, 1851.

At the census enumeration of 1920 the population was given as 713. It is the lowest point in West Virginia, having an elevation of 240 feet above sea level, at the water's edge.

Storer College, a school of higher learning for Negroes, established in 1866 by northern philanthropists, is located at Harper's Ferry. This school serves a wide field and has had a long and useful period of service. Storer College has on its campus the John Brown Fort—the old red brick fire engine house which was the last refuge of the Brown raiders in 1859.

Other incorporated towns of Jefferson county are: Ranson, adjoining Charles Town, with a population of 699, and Bolivar, at Harper's Ferry, the population of which is given at 585.

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.....M. S. R. 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; Summit Point.
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.....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.
Charles H. Moore, Democrat; Charles Town; term expires December 31, 1932.
Dr. S. T. Knott, Democrat; Shepherdstown; term expires December 31, 1932.
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; John T. Porterfield, Democrat; Charles Town.
Frank J. Beckwith, Democrat; Charles Town.
B'd Review & Equalization...J. Frank Gardner, Republican; Middleway District; Kearneysville; term expires in 1929.
Charles W. Conrad, Democrat; Charles Town District; Charles Town; term expires in 1931.
Harry F. McDonald, Republican; Harpers Ferry District; Harpers Ferry; term expires in 1933.
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
Frank Beckwith
Frank J. Beckwith
Beltzhoover, G. M., Shepherdstown
Bragonier, Joseph, Shepherdstown
Brown & Brown
Bushong, F. L.
Forest, W. B.
Forest, A. B.
Getzendanner, Harry C.
Gibson, B. D.
Green, T. C.
Jeffords, Tracy L., Harpers Ferry
Koonce, D. K., Charles Town
Koontz & Jeffords
Darrel K. Koontz
Tracy L. Jeffords
Mason, James M., Jr.
Porterfield, John T.
Sheets, Vernon H.
Shirley, George P.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. H. Robinson, Chairman, Charles Town.

Mrs. William B. Snyder, Secretary, Shepherdstown.

Mrs. C. B. Newcomer, Treasurer, Harpers Ferry.

Members

Charles Town District—Charles A. Snowden, J. H. Robinson, Mrs. Frances B. Sechrist and Mrs. Bessie Fulton, Charles Town.

Kabletown District—C. H. Hine and Mrs Mina C. Walter, Kabletown; D. B. Shoemaker, Rippon; Miss Elsie Murphy, Charles Town.

Middleway District—J. Frank Gardner, Frank M. Gruber, Mrs. Carrie Bradley and Miss Katie Bradley, Kearneysville.

Shepherdstown District—Joseph Walper, J. D. Billmyer, Mrs. C. N. Byron and Mrs. William B. Snyder, Shepherdstown.

Harpers Ferry District—Claude J. Koonce, Halltown; Henry T. McDonald and Mrs. C. B. Newcomer, Harpers Ferry; Mrs. Corrine Houser, Bakerton.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

Officers

F. C. Littlejohn, Chairman, Shenandoah Junction.

Mrs. William Campbell, Assoc. Chm., Charles Town.

Bessie B. Beltzhoover, Secretary, Charles Town.

Dr. W. J. Melvin, Treasurer, Darke.

Members

Charles Town District—Forrest C. Littlejohn, Shenandoah Junction; G. K. Wysong, Mrs. Bessie B. Beltzhoover and Mrs. William Campbell, Charles Town.

Kabletown District—C. R. Langdon, Myerstown; H. G. Moffatt and Miss Carrie West, Rippon; Miss Imogene Thomson, Summit Point.

Middleway District—James W. Strider, Walter F. Wilt and Mrs. Mary T. Grantham, Kearneysville; Miss Margaret B. Macoughtry, Summit Point.

Shepherdstown District—Armistead S. Lucas, Miss Lillie L. Martin and Miss Margaret S. Hendricks, Shepherdstown; Dr. W. J. Melvin, Darke.

Harper's Ferry District—J. William Lynch, Halltown; Hugh S. Moler, Bakerton; Mrs. Mame Marquette and Mrs. Margaret D. Shugart, Harpers Ferry.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

C. L. Haines, Charles Town; Miss Carrie Schilling, Harpers. Ferry.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

Thomas R. Moore, Charles Town; Mrs. Eliza S. Davenport, Ranson.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Charles Town District

Justices of the Peace	G. O. Willey, Democrat; Charles Town.
	T. C. Green, Democrat; Charles Town.
Constables	Roger Clipp, Democrat; Charles Town.
	Theodore W. Allen, Democrat; Charles Town.
Board of Education	President—F. A. Brown, Democrat; Charles Town.
	Secretary—C. W. Conrad, Democrat; Charles Town.
	S. L. Phillips, Democrat; Charles Town.
	Hosmer Beller, Democrat; Charles Town.

Harper's Ferry District

Justices of the Peace	D. H. Nichols, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.
	W. O. Bowman, Democrat; Bakerton.
Constable	K. D. Moler, Democrat; Bakerton.
	A. W. Littleton, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.
Board of Education	President—P. S. Millard, Democrat; Halltown.
	Secretary—D. H. Nickols, Democrat; Harpers Ferry.

P. P. Nelson, Democrat; Halltown.
L. D. Duke, Democrat; Bakerton.

Kabletown District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—H. G. Moffatt, Democrat; Rippon.
Secretary—B. F. Yates, Democrat; Charles Town.
C. H. Kable, Democrat; Charles Town.
H. P. Light, Democrat; Summit Point.

Middleway District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—H. C. Miller, Democrat; Kearneysvile.
Secretary—Laura Thompson, Democrat; Kearneysville.
S. L. Hardesty, Democrat; Summit Point.
J. W. Strider, Democrat; Kearneysville.

Shepherdstown District

Justices of the Peace.....E. L. Goldsborough, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
Albert T. Moler, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
Constables.....(By Special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Dr. G. W. Banks, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
Secretary—F. L. Weltzheimer, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
C. H. Marshall, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
A. S. Lucas, Democrat; Shepherdstown.

KANAWHA COUNTY

Kanawha is one of the southern counties of the State—the third largest in area—comprising 914.39 square miles. It lies within the drainage basin of the Great Kanawha river, which flows through it at its greatest length and divides the county into two unequal parts. The Elk river, chief tributary of the Kanawha and which has been called West Virginia's most beautiful stream, is received into that river at Charleston. The county had a population of 119,650 in 1920, by far the greatest of any county in the State. The population has increased and the latest estimate given out by the Census Bureau of the national government places it as 141,289 on July 1, 1925.

The wealth of Kanawha county, in keeping with its area and population, is the greatest of any county in the State. The assessment for 1927, the latest figures available, fixes the valuation in the several classes as follows: real estate, $130,774,090; personal property, $28,205,120; public utility property, $44,815,598; making a grand total of $203,794,808.

Kanawha county is divided into ten magisterial districts as follows: Charleston, Poca, Jefferson, Malden, Elk, Loudon, Washington, Big Sandy, Union and Cabin Creek. Charleston, Nitro and St. Albans maintain independent districts for school purposes.

Kanawha has long been one of the leading coal producing counties, and its wealth in black diamonds is incalculable. It is also an important oil and gas county and has other natural resources that give it a place well to the front in industry and manufacturing. Varied industries and manufacturing plants are located within its borders—all attracted by natural resources to supply the raw materials, fuel and adequate shipping facilities by river and rail. The section in and about the city of Charleston is recognized as one of the great chemical manufacturing centers of the country.

Kanawha county was formed in 1789 from Greenbrier and Montgomery counties, conforming to an act of the assembly passed on November 14, 1788. Nearly a year passed before the actual organization of the county government was effected, October 5, 1789, at the house of George Clendenin, the original settler, in what is now the city of Charleston.

The county takes its name from its principal river, and this river derives its name from a small tribe of Indians who once dwelt upon its banks. The tribal name has been spelled in many ways, Conoys and Conois to Kanawha, but the latter is now recognized as the proper spelling of both the name of the Indian tribe and the river. The county government was organized as Kenhawa; no official change was made in the name in the years that followed; the present spelling was adopted as official by popular usage. This is true also of its chief city, which was established as Charlestown, but for a century has been known as Charleston.

The Great Kanawha river is formed by the junction of the New and Gauley rivers at Gauley Bridge. The New river, known to the first explorers as Woods river, in honor of Colonel Abraham Woods, takes its rise in the hills in the western part of North Carolina, flows across the narrow neck of Virginia and enters West Virginia near Peterstown, Monroe county. Following a course through a mountainous country, in a narrow valley and deep gorges to its union with the Gauley, the river is one of the great scenic attractions of the state. The Gauley takes its rise in the highlands of the southern part of Webster county and flows through Nicholas and Fayette to its junction with the New, forming the Great Kanawha.

Charleston, the county seat of Kanawha county and capital of the State of West Virginia, is located in a narrow valley at the junction of the Elk and Kanawha rivers. It was laid out and organized as a town by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on December 19,

1795, on the lands of George Clendenin, and was named in honor of Charles Clendenin, father of the pioneer. The Clendenin settlement had been designated as the seat of government of the new county of Kanawha at its organization six years earlier, but the town had no legal existence and was known simply as Clendenin's Fort or the town at the mouth of Elk. The town was established as Charlestown, but as two other towns in what is now West Virginia bore the same name, it was by common usage shortened to Charleston.

The town has developed from a struggling frontier village, described in 1808 as "a row of cabins extending along the river bank with a narrow street in front," to a thriving city and the capital of a great state. The city has an altitude of 601 feet above seal level, and in 1920 had a population of 39,608. The increase in population, during the past few years brought the number to 50,700 by July 1, 1926, according to the latest estimate by the United States Bureau of the Census.

Charleston first became the capital of the State of West Virginia on April 1, 1870, and held that commanding position for five years. On May 21, 1875, the official seat of state government was removed to Wheeling, the birthplace of the state, where it remained until May 1, 1885, when the archives and records were returned to Charleston on the Kanawha as the permanent seat of government, selected by a vote of the people.

Aside from its importance as a county seat and state capital, Charleston is an important manufacturing and industrial city and the metropolis of a section rich in all the natural resources common to this state.

South Charleston, a suburb of the larger town from which it takes its name, is the site of the United States armor plate plant, and several important chemical manufacturing plants. It is located on a broad bottom and occupies the site of a once populous Mound Builder city. A large mound in the center of the town is the last remaining monument left by this mysterious race who occupied the valley in the dim morning of time, then vanished, leaving no records other than extensive earthworks and large mounds. The separate government of South Charleston dates from 1917, when it was chartered by the circuit court of Kanawha county. The population in 1920 was 3,650.

Dunbar, on the Great Kanawha, and but a few miles below Charleston, is another important manufacturing center. While it has been a town and a manufacturing center for years its municipal government was not formally organized until 1921, when a charter was granted by the legislature. Dunbar was not listed separately at the 1920 census and no estimates have been given out as to its present population.

Malden, a few miles above the City of Charleston, was for many years the center of the salt industry in the Kanawha Valley. It furnished the salt for the pioneers in all central and southern West Virginia, and in the early days was a trading center for the people of Charleston.

St. Albans, at the mouth of Coal river, has long been recognized as an important center. In 1920 this town had a population of 2,825, which has since increased. The town is the natural outlet for the valley of the Coal river.

Clendenin, at the junction of the Elk and Big Sandy, is an oil and gas center and the metropolis of a thriving agricultural section. The population of this town in 1920 was 1,263.

Cedar Grove, Eastbank, Eskdale and Pratt are other incorporated towns in Kanawha county, all in the coal section.

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute, located at Institute, is the ranking Negro college of the State. The school is under the direction of President John W. Davis, and on May 30, 1928 had an enrollment of 520, a slight decrease under that of the previous school year. The school was established in 1891 by an act of the legislature.

The State School for Colored Deaf and Blind, established in 1926, at Institute, is under the direction of Superintendent James L. Hill. During the year ending May 30, 1928, thirty deaf and blind youth were cared for, a decrease of four under that of the previous year.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....A. P. Hudson, Republican; Charleston.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in May and the second Monday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Reuel E. Sherwood, Republican; Charleston.
Judge Court Common Pleas...Morgan Owen, Republican; Charleston.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in February, third Monday in June and the third Monday in October. Juvenile Court every day during the year.
Official Court Reporter.....M. L. Davis, Republican; Charleston.
Judge Intermediate Court.....Henry K. Black, Republican; Charleston.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, second Monday in June and the second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....(Same as Circuit Court.)
Sheriff.....L. C. Massey, Republican; Charleston.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Frank C. Burdette, Republican; Charleston.
Ass't Prosecuting Attorney...D. L. Salisbury, Republican; Charleston.
Clerk Circuit Court.....W. L. Price, Republican, Charleston.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court..Citizens National Bank of Charleston.
Chancery Commissioners for the Circuit Court.....E. S. Bock, Republican; Charleston.
Samuel Silverstein, Republican; Charleston.
S. L. Flournoy, Democrat; Charleston.
J. V. Brennan, Republican; Charleston.
C. L. Smith, Republican; Charleston.
H. W. Bowers, Republican; Charleston.
D. W. Taylor, Democrat; Charleston.
Benjamin Moore, Democrat; Charleston.
Divorce Commissioner.....Houston G. Young, Republican; Charleston.

Chancery Commissioners for Court Common Pleas—Sam Silverstein, Republican; Charleston.
S. L. Flournoy, Democrat; Charleston.
J. T. Reynolds, Republican; Charleston.
E. S. Bock, Republican; Charleston.
George D. Moore, Democrat; Charleston.
Garnett Thompson, Democrat; Charleston.
L. L. Dunbar, Republican; Charleston.
John H. Linn, Democrat; Charleston.

Gen'l Receiver C. P. Court—H. Platt Brightwell, Republican; Charleston.

Divorce Commissioner—Wm. T. Lively, Republican; Charleston.

Clerk County Court—R. N. Moulton, Republican; Charleston.

Supt. Free Schools—O. E. Camp, Republican; Kanawha City.

County Road Engineer—Conrad Ross, Republican; Charleston.

Assessor—T. Newcomer, Republican; Charleston.

Surveyor—J. H. High, Republican; Charleston.

Com. of School Lands—H. W. Bowers, Republican; Charleston.

County Commissioners—Omer Given, Democrat; Charleston; term expires December 31, 1928.
Wesley H. O'Dell, Republican; Charleston; term expires December 31, 1930.
H. A. Walker, Republican; Kanawha City; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court—Wesley O'Dell, 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—J. King Shepherd, Republican; Loudon District; South Charleston; term expires in 1929.
J. H. Copenhaver, Republican; Elk District; Blue Creek; term expires in 1931.
Samuel Stephenson, Democrat; Charleston District; Charleston; term expires in 1933.

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.
Ballard, S. H.
Barnes, Uriah
Barnhart, Alvin J.
Battle, Hawthorne D.
Belcher, A. M.
Bennett, Herman L.
Blagg, Donald O.
Blue, Dayton & Campbell
  Fred O. Blue
  Arthur S. Dayton
  Harvey V. Campbell
Blue, William F.
Bobbitt, O. B.
Broun, C. B.
Broun, Fontaine
Brown, Jackson & Knight
  Edward W. Knight
  Lon H. Kelly
  Harold A. Ritz
  V. L. Black
  Angus MacDonald
  George S. Couch
  O. P. Fitzgerald
  Benj. B. Brown
  Thomas B. Jackson
  Herman L. Bennett
  John C. Morrison, Jr.
  Chas. W. Moxley
Burdette, E. M.
Burdette, Frank C.
Buster, H. B.
Bunting, J. G.
Byrne & Linn
  W. E. R. Byrne
  John H. Linn
Bowen, Samuel E.
Bowers, H. W.
Brennan, John V.
Briggs, Murray
Butts, Henry
Campbell & McClintic
  J. Edward Campbell
  Hunter McClintic
Campbell, Harry V.
Carney, H. L.
Cato, Henry S.
Chilton & Chilton
  J. E. Chilton
  S. B. Chilton
  W. E. Chilton
Clayton, B. T.
Cohen, Charles
Coleman, Thomas
Conley & Johnson
  William G. Conley
  Clyde B. Johnson
Copenhaver, John T.
Cork, Donald L.
Cork, J. F.
Couch, C. B.
Couch, Geo. S.
  of Brown, Jackson & Knight
Dyer, E. B.
Darst, Moses M.
Daugherty, W. J.
Davis, Painter & Silverstein
  Staige Davis
  Graham C. Painter
  Joe L. Silverstein
Davis, Staige
Dawson, D. B.
Donally, Wirt W.
Duduit, A. D.
Dunbar, David W.
Dunbar, L. L.
Eastwood, Harry
Edwards, L. A.
Ellison, J. B.
Ellison, John F.
England & Ritchie
Falconer, Alexander
Ferguson, H. C.
Fitzgerald, O. P.
Fitzwater, Albert
Flournoy, A. W.
Flournoy, Parke
Flournoy, Sam L.
Freudenberger, Elmer
Fry, Henry
Gilchrist, M. C.
Gillespie, John L.
Given, L. E.
Goetman, C. E.
Good, C. W.
Gordon, J. Raymond
Gore, Charles F.
Goshorn, Fred
Gaines, Joseph H.
Hackney, Orville

Hall, Grant P.
Hall, Grant P., Jr.
Hall, Harry A.
Hammond, Clay D.
Hardy, Waller C.
Harless, F. H.
Hartley, Guy L.
Hill, Phil H.
Hodges, A. B.
Horan, A. J.
Horan, John S.
Houston, Harold W.
Howard, David C.
Hughes, R. E.
Hundley, J. Howard
Hurlbut, Frank R.
James, Ernest K.
Jones & Ballard
Jones, J. B.
Kay, Robert H. C.
Keatley, E. M.
Kelly, Lon H.
Kelly, R. G.
Kenna, J. E.
Kenna, Jo. N.
Kimbrough, C. E.
Klostermeyer, Howard R.
Knight, Edward W.
of Brown, Jackson & Knight
Koontz, Hurlbut & Revercomb
Arthur B. Koontz
Frank Hurlbut
Chapman Revercomb
Koontz, Pat D.
La Follette, L. M.
Laidley. W. S., Jr.
Lake, Nelson
Lilly, A. A.
Lilly, R. G.
Lilly, J. Sherman
Linn, Robert
Lively, Frank
Lively, W. T.
Life, J. M.
Littlepage, S. C.
Loeb, Leo
Long, J. Wilmer
Lopinsky, Sam'l D.
Love, Chas. M.
Love, J. H.
Luckey, Howard N.
MacCorkle, Clark & MacCorkle
W. A. MacCorkle
T. S. Clark
W. G. MacCorkle
Mason, James M.
McRa, Duncan
McWhorter, L. E.
McWhorter, L. E., Jr.
Miller, Braxton
Miller, & Carney
Minor, Berkeley
Campbell & McClintic
McChesney, Alice J.
Meldahl, Mauzy & Walker
Horace Mendahl
Ray L. Walker
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.
Mohler, Peters & Kelly
Kemp Morton
Dan Mohler
Edgar S. Moses
Charles G. Peters
Moore, Ben.
Moore, Geo. D.
Morgan, B. S.
Morton, R. Kemp
Morrison, J. C., Jr.
Murphy, P. H.
Nash, J. H., Jr.
Nutter, T. G.
Owen, Morgan
Judge Ct. Common Pleas
Painter, G. C.
Payne, Minor & Bouchelle
W. D. Payne
Berkeley Minor
J. F. Bouchelle
Payne, Andrew A.
Penhale, Harry E.

Pettigrew, B. J.
Poffenbarger & Poffenbarger
George Poffenbarger
Nathan Poffenbarger
Parsons & Poling
Pifer, F. C.
Pilchard, Lon T.
Poffenbarger, Nathan
Pool, Willard
Preston, John J. D.
Price, Smith & Spilman
George E. Price
Harrison B. Smith
R. S. Spilman
J. M. Woods
Price, Thomas Brook
Quarrier, R. G.
Ray, John V.
Reynolds, J. T.
Richmond, S. P.
Ritchie, C. E.
Ritz, Harold A.
Robertson, E. E.
Robertson, Lillian S.
Robertson, M. M.
Ruffner, Joseph
Rummel, H. D.
Ryan, M. W.
Salisbury, D. L.
Shannon, F. B.
Smith, Claude Leander
Snyder, H. L., Jr.
Silverstein, Joe L.
Silverstein, Sam
Simms, John T.
Stephens, R. N., Jr.
Stewart, George P.
Stambaugh, Fred M.
Stone, Guy
City Atty.
Surber, Edward M.
Taylor, D. W.
Townsend, Hillis
Thayer, John A.
Thomas, Fred L.
Thomas, R. B.
Thompson, A. Garnett
Todd, Lucile; Huntington
Townsend, Bock & Cohen
T. C. Townsend
E. S. Bock
Charles Cohen
Walker, Ray L.
Warwick, Margaret E.
Watts, Watts & Williamson
C. C. Watts
J. Blackburn Watts
Geo. H. Williamson
Williams, George H.
Wehrle, John
Wiles, George R. C.
Wertz, W. W.
White, John Baker
Wiley, C. C.
Wilson, Riley
Woods, S. V.
Woods, J. M.
Woodroe, J. D.
Young, Houston G.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

S. P. Smith, Chairman, Box 1348, Charleston.

Mrs. Frances Ogden Stubblefield, Secy., Charleston, R. 1.

Clarence A. Young Treasurer, Peoples Exchange Bank, Charleston.

Members

City of Charleston

Committee-at-Large—S. P. Smith, Box 1348; Clarence A. Young, Peoples Exchange Bank; Christine Coffey, Coffeys Book Store; Ida May Smith, 908 Sixth St.

First Ward—Wilson Fisher, Sheriff's Office; Myrtle Stevens, 1522 Charleston St.

Second Ward—George Ewing, 921 Central Ave.; Myrtle Mace, 918 Red Oak St.

Third Ward—W. L. Price, Commerce Bank Bldg.; Bess M. Shirkey, Court House.

Fourth Ward—Conrad M Ross, Court House; Mrs. O. A. Gillispie, 112 Delaware Ave.

Fifth Ward—Clyde Jarrett, City Bldg.; Mrs. W. L. Medley, 902 Greendale Drive.

Sixth Ward—D. W. Cunningham, Police Dept.; Mrs. John Britton, 1706 Bigley Avenue.

Seventh Ward—Wm. Flood, Police Dept.; Maude J. Wanzer, 205 Donnally St.

Eighth Ward—Mabel F. Wooster, 504 N. Rand St.; S. D. Cowser, 508 N. Rand Street.

Ninth Ward—H. B. Hartinger, Fire Dept.; Mrs. Flo. Spradling, 206 Goshorn Street.

Tenth Ward—John H. Goshorn, Mayor's Office; Alice Peyton Smith, 2 Morris Street.

Eleventh Ward—H. B. Buster, Kan. Valley Bk. Bldg.; Mrs. Lily Ferguson, 408 Shrewsbury St.

Twelfth Ward—J. H. Taylor, 544 Bradford St.; Mrs. Anna F. Davis, 510 Jacob St.

Thirteenth Ward—C. H. Gebhart, 517 Maxwell St.; Helen B. Cochran, 1540 Washington St.

Fourteenth Ward—Friend Cochrane, City Hall; Mrs. LeRoy Clemans, 1622 Quarrier St.

Fifteenth Ward—John M. Sutherland, City Auditor's Office; Mrs. Lola B. Mairs, Bridge Ave., South Side.

Big Sandy District—W. D. Hackney, C. H. Cook, Mrs. Mary Dorsey Dye, and Mrs. Stella Osborne, Clendenin.

Cabin Creek District—W. B. Coleman, Sheriff's Office, Charleston; B. W. Wakeman, Ward; Mrs. Lena Johnson, East Bank; Mrs. Lon Mae Kingrey, Sharon.

Elk District—C. H. Pierson, Elkview; John L. Ramsey, Tax Com'rs. Office, Charleston; Miss Florence H. Reynolds, Elkview; Mrs. Florence Works, Blue Creek.

Jefferson District—J. E. May, H. T. Rogers, Miss Nell Campbell and Mrs. Ned Winkler, St. Albans.

Loudon District—J. B. Madison, Va. Land Bank, Charleston; Stanley E. Nease, So. Charleston; Mrs. Frances Ogden Stubblefield, R. 1, Charleston; Mrs. Eva Young, Bownemont, So. Charleston.

Malden District—Henry Gay, Room 402 City Hall, Charleston; James Blount, Tad; Mrs. Hattie Bostic, Dana; Mrs. Laura Brown, Rutledge.

Poca District—J. A. Spencer, Legg, J. B. Mairs, Pocataligo; Mrs. Florence Jones and Mrs. Bertha Milam, Sissonville.

Union District—W. H. Marshall and John Hall, Dunbar; Mrs. Maysel Higginbotham, County Clerk's Office, Charleston; Mrs. Sallie Hinzman, Dunbar.

Washington District—Carl S. Hudson, H. C. Means, Mrs. Letha Childress and Miss Nina Hager, Spring Hill.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Carl Andrews, Chairman, Clendenin.

Boone Melton, Secretary, Nitro.

Members

City of Charleston

First Ward—H. H. Roberts, 1445 Charleston St.; Mrs. Minnie Holmes, 1504 Seventh Ave.

Second Ward—Thomas D. Robertson, 1331 Third Ave.; Mrs. A. Affolter, 930 Sixth St.

Third Ward—Charley Goff, 615 Virginia St.; Mrs. A. M. Ray, 513 Wyoming St.

Fourth Ward—Mrs. John T. Moore, 315 Randolph St., Miss Maude Hudnall, City.

Fifth Ward—R. W. Whittington, 611 Pennsylvania Ave.; Mrs. J. O. Myers, 906 Bigley Ave.

Sixth Ward—Ben L. White, 1409 Magazine St.; Mrs. Emma J. Settle, 1317 Crescent Road.

Seventh Ward—John Baker, 420 Reynolds St.

Eighth Ward—Helen Burke, City; J. M. McCullough, City; O. J. Allen, City.

Ninth Ward—Val Fruth, 202 Clendenin St.

Tenth Ward—S. C. Littlepage, 1319 Virginia St.; Mrs. Fannie W. Fields, 1324-A Quarrier St.

Eleventh Ward—John Mahan, 160 Sunset Drive; Dr. Irene Bullard, 307 Brooks Street.

Twelfth Ward—W. B. Kuback, City; Charles J. Cunningham, City.

Thirteenth Ward—George Singleton, 407 Nancy St.; Mrs. Irma Schaffer, 1534 Jackson St.

Fourteenth Ward—J. M. Slack, 2516 Kanawha St.; Mrs. Walter Fisher, 6 Pinehurst Drive.

Fifteenth Ward—John H. Lynn, Kanawha Valley Bk. Bldg.; Mrs. T. O. Timberlake, 824 Bridge Ave.

Charleston Magisterial District—R. M. Brawley, City; G. C. Robertson City; Mrs. G. C. Duffield and Mrs. Ann Gates.

Big Sandy District—B. K. Given, Clendenin; G. R. Chandler, Frame.

Union District—W. B. Melton, Nitro; R. W. Hartley, Dunbar.

Cabin Creek District—Lon Hurley, Mammouth; F. L. Riggs, Eskdale; Mrs. J. W. King, Eskdale; Mrs. Dee See Day, Handley.

Poca District—O. L. Gibson, Sissonville; C. H. Sisson, Pocataligo.

Jefferson District—D. S. Osborne, W. T. Turner, Mrs. Thos. J. Carter, St. Albans; Mrs. Maud B. Morris, Spring Hill.

Malden District—W H. Ruffner, Malden; Ed. Walker, Coal Fork.

Loudon District—E. S. VanBuren, So. Charleston; F. S. Rodes, care Overland Motor Sales Co., City.

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—Roy Ray, Republican; Clendenin.
Secretary—C. T. Fleshman, Republican; Clendenin.
John Kennedy, Republican; Clendenin.
C. M. Ryan, 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—O. T. Jenkins, Democrat; Quincy.
Secretary—Edward Smith, Democrat; East Bank.
O. H. Williams, Democrat; Ronda.
S. F. McConihay, Democrat; East Bank.

Charleston District

Justices of the Peace.....W. A. Tulley, Republican; Charleston.
J. A. deGruyter, Democrat; Charleston.

Constables.....Roy Jarrett, Republican; Charleston.
E. C. Todd, Republican; Charleston.

Board of Education.....President—D. Deitrich, Republican; Charleston.
Secretary—Daniel B. Harkins, Republican; Charleston, Station A.
William Spradling, Republican; Charleston, Station A.
Clayton Young, Republican; Charleston, R. 3.

Elk District

Justices of the Peace.....D. H. Samples, Republican; Blue Creek.
W. W. Smith, Republican; Big Chimney.

Constables.....S. Thomas Carte, Republican; Elkview.
J. L. Philips, Republican; Pinch.
Board of Education.....President—C. E. Halstead, Republican; Elkview.
Secretary—F. C. Patterson, Republican; Elkview.
H. G. Campbell, Republican; Blue Creek.
A. J. Hammack, Republican; Elkview.

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—Ned Winkler, Republican; St. Albans.
Secretary—E. E. Cummings, Democrat; St. Albans.
Clyde Delaney, Republican; St. Albans.
P. S. Pearson, Democrat; St. Albans.

Loudon District

Justices of the Peace.....G. J. Finney, Democrat; South Charleston.
C. C. Withrow, Republican; So. Charleston.
Constables.....L. W. Taylor, Republican; Charleston, R. 2.
C. N. Cook, Democrat; South Charleston.
Board of Education.....President—R. H. Dunn, Democrat; South Charleston.
Secretary—Warren W. Mowery, Democrat; South Charleston.
James P. Weaver, Republican; Owens.
Ben F. Morris, Democrat; Marmet.

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—I. I. Beasley, Republican; Tad.
Secretary—C. L. Skyles, Republican; Rutledge.
Walter H. Keeney, Republican; Belle.
J. C. Plant, Democrat; Dana.

Poca District

Justices of the Peace.....E. F. Vandine, Pepublican; Sissonville.
J. F. Slater, Republican; Legg.
Constables.....K. W. Legg, Republican; Legg.
F. M. Ray, Jr., Republican; Sissonville.

Board of Education.....President—W. J. Glass, Republican; Sissonville.
Secretary—J. S. Fisher, Republican; Sissonville.
Frank Monk, Republican; Sissonville.
Clarkson Jordan, 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—Clarence Kay, Republican; Dunbar.
Secretary—Harry W. Hall, Republican; Dunbar.
Ira G. Casdorph, Republican; Guthrie.
Early Painter, Republican; 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.....J. B. Dunlap, Republican; Spring Hill, R. 1.
Duard B. Dent, Democrat; Spring Hill, R. 1.
Rube Gillispie, Democrat; Spring Hill, R. 1.
J. M. Holstine, Democrat; Brounland.

Charleston Independent District

Board of Education.....President—J. E. Robins, Republican; Charleston.
Secretary—E. A. Babcock, Republican; Charleston.
W. H. Belches, Democrat; Charleston.
Val Fruth, Democrat; Charleston.
Ruth Rummel, Republican; Charleston.
Sallie Spencer, Democrat; Charleston.
R. S. Spilman, Democrat; Charleston.
Wilbur Stump, Republican; Charleston.

Nitro Independent District

Board of Education.....President—W. L. Wintz, Nitro.
Secretary—G. C. Alderson, Nitro.
H. C. Calloway, Nitro.
E. L. Lowery, Nitro.
W. H. Putney, Nitro.

St. Albans Independent District

Board of Education.....President—William W. Wood, St. Albans.
Secretary—Owen G. Stutler, St. Albans.
L. H. Baier, St. Albans.
H. I. Crawford, St Albans.

LEWIS COUNTY

Lewis county, one of the central counties of West Virginia, was formel from a part of Harrison county under authority of an act passed by the general assembly of Virginia on December 18, 1816. The county government was organized, pursuant to this act, on March 10, 1817, at the house of Rev. Peter Davis, at Westfield. The county lies in the drainage basins of both the Monongahela and Little Kanawha rivers; its most important water course is the West Fork of the Monongahela. The land area, as determined by the United States Geological Survey, is 391.35 square miles, and in 1920 the county had a population of 20,455. A later estimate made by the United States Bureau of the Census fixes the population at 21,687 on July 1, 1925.

Lewis county is an agricultural and horticultural county, with kindred industries. It has also many natural resources of great value, including a great development of oil and gas areas. The valuation of property for the purpose of taxation in 1927 was made as follows: real estate, $19,571,370; personal property, $6,980,630; public utility property, $11,811,148; total for the county, $38,363,148.

Collins Settlement, Court House, Freeman's Creek, Hacker's Creek and Skin Creek are the five magisterial districts of the county, all taking names from their location. The towns of Weston and Jane Lew have independent districts for school purposes.

Lewis county was named in honor and memory of Colonel Charles Lewis, the bold and intrepid leader of the Virginia pioneers and defender of the border against the Indian incursions. His long service as a military leader on the western border made him a popular hero, and when he fell mortally wounded while leading his troops at the battle of Point Pleasant his last words to his command were: "Push on, boys. Don't mind me." Colonel Charles Lewis, youngest son of John Lewis, the Augusta pioneer, was born in Virginia in 1733. He early won recognition as a gallant Indian fighter and held a command of border troops. He was captain of a company under his brother, Major Andrew Lewis, and Colonel George Washington, which advanced to the defense of the frontier after Braddock's defeat in 1755; was a lieutenant in Captain Preston's ranging company in West Augusta, 1757-59, and during the Pontiac's war, in 1763, was especially active. It was during this uprising that his command pursued and defeated a hostile raiding party on the

South Fork of the Potomac. He served under Boquet in the campaign of 1764, and was one of the first to spring to the defense of the border when the uprising of 1774 threatened, popularly known as Dunmore's war. The chief event of this campaign was the battle of Point Pleasant, fought October 10, 1774, where Colonel Lewis fell and where he is buried.

Weston, the county seat, is located on the West Fork of the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Stone Coal creek. The seat of government of the new county was fixed at this place at the organization of the county, then a farm owned by Henry Flesher. The town was established as Preston, by an act of the assembly passed in January, 1818, named in honor of James P. Preston, then Governor of Virginia. During the same year the organization of the county of Preston was authorized by the assembly, creating a situation not to the liking of the citizens of the town of Preston. The assembly authorized a change in the name of the town to Flesherville, in honor of the first settler, on February 20, 1819. This name did not suit a majority of the people and on December 19, 1819, a bill was passed changing the name of the town to Weston, meaning nothing other than that the present city is west of something.

Weston has an elevation of 1,009 feet above sea level, and in 1920 had a population of 5,701. Later estimates do not greatly increase the official figures.

The first public institution of West Virginia is located at this place—the Weston State Hospital for the insane. This institution was established by the State of Virginia in 1858 as the Trans-Allegheny Lunatic Asylum, and the location fixed at Weston in 1859. Work on the building began in 1860 and was well under way at the outbreak of the Civil War. Upon the organization of the new state the name was changed to the West Virginia Hospital for the Insane, and the first supervisor, Dr. James A. Hall, was appointed in October, 1863. The present hospital building is said to be the largest hand cut stone building in the United States. On May 30, 1928, 1,394 insane patients were being cared for at the institution.

The old Jackson homestead and farm, known as Jackson's Mills, on the West Fork between Weston and Jane Lew, was acquired by the state a few years ago and here was established the first Boys and Girls Four-H camp, a movement originating in this state and which has spread over the entire country. Jackson's Mills is not only a beautiful place for a camp and training center, but has an historic interest. This was the boyhood home of Lieutenant General Thomas J. Jackson, the "right arm of Lee," and whose name is written high on the roll of military leaders of all time. But it is not as Thomas J. Jackson that he is known; "Stonewall" Jackson he was to the armies of the South, and as "Stonewall" he has gone down in history.

Jane Lew, the only incorporated town in the county other than the county seat, was laid out in 1835 on lands originally patented by Jacob Bonnett, then owned by Lewis Maxwell, and named in honor of Maxwell's mother. In 1920 the population was 560.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....Birk S. Stathers, Republican; Clarksburg.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in March, third Monday in June and the first Monday in November.

Official Court Reporter.....Miss Estelle Lively, Democrat, Weston.

Sheriff.....Roy V. Chidester, Republican; Weston.

Prosecuting Attorney.....W. J. Smith, Republican; Weston.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Ernest G. Smith, Democrat; Weston.

Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court.W. J. Smith, Republican; Weston.

Chancery Commissioners.....W. J. Smith, Weston.
Linn Mapel Brannon, Republican; Weston.
W. R. Simmons, Democrat; Weston.
Da Costa Smith, Democrat; Weston.

Divorce Commissioner.....R. L. Bland, Democrat; Weston.

Clerk County Court.....C. E. McGinnis, Democrat; Weston.

Supt. Free Schools.....Thos. E. Miles, Democrat; Horner.

Surveyor.....James B. Peterson, Republican; Weston.

Assessor.....A. E. Sutton, Republican; Weston.

Com. of School Lands.....Da Costa Smith, Weston.

County Commissioners.....T. E. Stalnaker, Republican; Horner, term expires December 31, 1928.
Fred W. Steinbeck, Republican; Fink; term expires December 31, 1930.
Hugh M. Horner, Democrat; Weston; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....T. E. Stalnaker, Horner.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in June and the first Monday in September.

Sealer Weights & Measures..Roy V. Chidester, Republican; Weston.

B'd Review & Equalization....Franz L. Taylor, Republican; Court House District; Weston; term expires in 1929.
A. K. Wilson, Republican; Collins Settlement District; Walkersville; term expires in 1931.
A. A. Rohrbough, Democrat; Freeman's Creek District; Camden, R. D.; term expires in 1933.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. W. P. King, 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)

Arnold, Jackson
Barnett, L. H.
Blair, Herbert M.
Bland, Robert L.
Brannon, Edward A.
Brannon, Linn Mapel
Bennett, Hunter M.
Cole, Geo. C.
Davisson, George I.
Edmiston, Andrew
Hughes, A. C.
Kurtz, Kenneth S.
Lively, Charles
Malloy, John P.
Smith, W. Jarrett
Smith, Da Costa
Simmons, W. R.
Stathers, Birk S.
Circuit Judge.
White, George E.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

T. E. Stalnaker, Chairman, Hornor.

Mrs. Amy Morelang, Asso. Chm., Weston.

Kenneth Kertz, Secretary, Weston.

Mrs. F. A. Hale, Asst. Sec., Weston.

J. E. Griffith, Treasurer, Weston.

Members

Hackers Creek District—J. Q. Musser and Mrs. J. M. White, Jane Lew; George E. White and Mrs. Frank A. Hale, Weston.

Freemans Creek District—D. R. Batten, J. H. Davis, and Mrs. Amy Morelang, Weston; Mrs. D. D. Chapman, Vadis.

Court House District—J. M. Henry, Roy Kitson, Miss Edna Tierney and Mrs. Phil Jennings, Weston.

Skin Creek District—W. T. Janes, Weston, R. D.; T. E. Stalnaker and Miss Mina Linger, Hornor; Mrs. Troy Duncan, Roanoke, R. D.

Collins Settlement—J. L. Mathews and Mrs. Florence Hornor, Roanoke; Carl Bunten, Crawford; Mrs. Clark Sprigg, Walkersville.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Charles B. Goodwin and Mrs. Leona Kincaid, Weston.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

L. B. Harris and Miss Bertha Batten, Weston.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Perry G. Alfred, Chairman, Weston.

French S. Smith, Secretary, Weston.

Mrs. Mollie R. Jackson, Vice-Chm. Jane Lew

Miss Eva Miller, Asst. Sec., Horner.

Meade Ward, Treasurer,
Miss Genevieve Tierney, Asst. Treas.,
Weston.

Members

Hackers Creek District—Sidney M. Morrison, Weston, R. 4; French S. Smith and Mrs. Sallie E. Bennett, Weston; Mrs. Mollie R. Jackson, Jane Lew.

Freeman's Creek District—R. R. Hale, Miss Golda Goff and Miss Louise Zobrist, Weston; James A. Norris, Valley Chapel.

Court House District—Meade Ward, R. E. McDonald, Mrs. Lillian Toothman and Miss Genevieve Tierney, Weston.

Skin Creek District—Creed Summers, Edgar B. Linger and Miss Eva Miller, Horner; Miss Ernestine Linger, Roanoke.

Collins Settlement District—R. W. Duncan and Mrs. Bertie Arnold, Roanoke; A. P. Crawford, Ireland; Mrs. Edna Burke, Crawford.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Rex Springston and Mrs. Alice W. McGarvy, Weston.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

John P. Malloy and Mrs. Wm. Trapnell, Weston.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Collins Settlement District

Justices of the Peace.....A. M. Law, Democrat; Walkersville.
N. H. Hawkins, Democrat; Roanoke.

Constable.....(By special appointment.)

Board of Education.....President—A. B. Holbert, Democrat; Orlando.
Secretary—A. M. Law, Democrat; Walkersville.
Brannon Bennett, Democrat; Walkersville.
P. E. Crawford, Republican; Walkersville.

Court House District

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. Chapman, Republican; Weston.
J. D. Atkinson, Republican; Weston.
Constables.....Asa Clark, Republican; Weston.
W. C. Ratliff, Democrat; Weston.
Board of Education.....President—George F. Fisher, Republican; Weston.
Secretary—John Kaden, Republican; Roanoke.
C. R. Hickman, Republican; Weston.
P. J. Sweeney, Democrat; Orlando.

Freeman's Creek District

Justices of the Peace.....A. Chittum, Republican; Weston.
Homer Hall, Republican; Weston.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—W. D. Allman, Democrat; Jane Lew.
Secretary—Loyd G. Losh, Republican; Weston.
H. K. Lovett, Republican; Weston.
Charles B. Rohr, Republican; Alum Bridge.

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—T. E. Hinzman, Republican; Weston.
Secretary—George R. Sinclair, Democrat; Weston.
S. M. Allman, Democrat; Jane Lew.
W. B. Lawson, Democrat; Weston.

Skin Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....G. B. Marsh, Democrat; Horner, R. 1.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Levi Jewell, Republican; Weston.
Secretary—G. B. Marsh, Democrat; Roanoke.
Virgil Smith, Republican; Weston.
L. H. Stalnaker, Democrat; Horner.

Weston Independent District

Board of Education.....President—D. P. Kessler, Democrat; Weston.
Secretary—E. G. Smith, Democrat; Weston.
M. F. McCoy, Democrat; Weston.
Seymour White, Democrat; Weston.

Jane Lew Independent District

Board of Education.....President—D. P. Musser, Republican; Jane Lew.
Secretary—A. W. Brake, Republican; Jane Lew.
W. C. Ballard, Republican; Jane Lew.
Ben Reed, Republican; Jane Lew.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Lincoln county occupies a place in the southwestern section of the state, and is one of the five counties created by the state of which it is a component part. The organization of the county was authorized by an act of the legislature passed February 23, 1867, from a part of the counties of Cabell, Putnam, Kanawha and Boone. The formal organization of the county government was made on March 11, following, at the Hamlin Chapel, a short distance from the present seat of justice.

Lincoln county is drained by the Guyandotte and Mud rivers, and has a land area of 448.76 square miles. The population in 1920, according to the official enumeration of the United States Census Bureau, was 19,378. Later estimates from the same source do not increase the figures.

The county has a great diversity of natural resources, coal, oil and gas predominating. It also has large agricultural interests, and its horticultural products are of no inconsiderable value. The assessed valuation of property within the county, as returned at the 1927 assessment, is as follows: real estate, $7,000,460; personal property, $3,666,350; public utility property, $8,751,297; total $19,418,107.

The county is sub-divided into eight magisterial districts, Carroll, Duvall, Harts Creek, Jefferson, Laurel Hill, Sheridan, Union and Washington.

There are but few who are not familiar with the life story of the man whose name is borne by this county—the martyred Abraham Lincoln, rail-splitter, country lawyer and sixteenth President of the United States. No towering shaft; no swiftly flowing stream; no sub-division of this land of ours, welded into one by his works and sacrifice, is needed to keep his memory green. His name is so emblazoned on the pages of American history that it will remain bright, shining and untarnished long after letters engraved upon granite rocks are dimmed and dulled by the rust and erosion of the years as they come and go. Lincoln—homely in feature and tall in stature—grows with the years and honors are paid him and his memory that are accorded no other, save only Washington, the founder.

Born in an humble log cabin in Hardin county, Kentucky, on February 12, 1809, Abraham Lincoln overcame the handicaps and hardships of his early life. He educated himself supplemented by short intervals at the log cabin schools. Studied law while earning a living working in a store.

Captain of a company in service in the Black Hawk war in 1832, and was defeated for the Illinois legislature the same year; postmaster at New Salem, Illinois, 1833-36, and in this last named year was admitted to the bar. Member of the legislature, 1834 to 1840. Was elected a member of the lower house of the National Congress, serving from March 4, 1847 to March 3, 1849, but did not seek a re-election. Then followed ten years devoted to his private affairs and he was not called back into the political arena until 1858. His campaign against Stephen A. Douglas for the United States Senatorship is a part of the political history of the country, and the series of debates between the contestants made Lincoln the logical candidate of his party for the Presidency at the election following. Though he lost the place in the United States Senate, the campaign made him President of the United States. He was nominated for President at the Republican convention at Chicago in 1860, and elected at the fall election. Renominated and re-elected in 1864. After guiding the country through four years of civil turmoil, the strong hand at the helm of the ship of state, President Lincoln was struck down at the very moment of his success. He was shot by J. Wilkes Booth, while attending Ford's Theatre at Washington on the night of April 14, 1865. His death followed the next day. "Now, he belongs to the ages," said Staunton in a choked voice as he turned from the death-bed of the martyred President—a fitting benediction to a noble life of service.

Hamlin, the county seat, is named in memory and honor of Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine, Vice-President of the United States during the first administration of Abraham Lincoln. The site was selected as a proper place for the county seat at the organization of the county, and was made the permanent county seat by legislative enactment of February 26. 1869. Hamlin has an elevation of 642 feet above sea level, and in 1920 had a population of 516. It is the only incorporated place in the county.

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.....D. E. Wilkinson, 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.....J. M. Marcum, Democrat; Hamlin.
Supt. Free Schools.....B. E. Lovejoy, Republican; Palermo.

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.
C. T. McGhee, Democrat; Hamlin; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....A. C. Parsons, Mangold.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, third Monday in March, first Monday in July and the first Monday in October.

Commissioners of Accounts...Grant Cremeans, Republican; Hamlin.
C. E. Burns, Democrat; Hamlin.

B'd Review & Equalization....J. L. Dunlap, Republican; Washington District; Train; term expires in 1929.
A. J. Elliott, Republican; Laurel Hill District; Cuzzie; term expires in 1931.
A. D. Sowards, Democrat; Carroll District; Myra; term expires in 1933.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Hamlin, Dr. J. A. Chafin, Single Surgeon.

B'd Children's Guardians.....Miss Dorothy Hockaday, District Agent; County Court House, Huntington.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. A. N. Henson, Hamlin; County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Hamlin.)

Burns, C. E.
Damron, W. F.
Morris, A. F.
Morris, R. W.
Smith, Jacob D.
Stiles, Homer S.
Wilkinson, D. E.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

A. F. Black, Chairman, Hamlin.

E. J. Elkins, Secretary, Hamlin.

Philip Hager, Treasurer, Hamlin.

Members

Carroll District—Earl Roberts, F. M. Ballard, Sweetland; Delia M. Ball, Maude Curry, Hamlin.

Duval District—Charley Keiser, Alkol; J. G. Settle and Bertha Roberts, Griffithsville; Elsie Ramsey, Garretts Bend.

Harts Creek District—Enos Dial, Harts; Richard Messer and Georgie Messer, Ferrellsburg; Jane Lucas, Toney.

Jefferson District—Z. D. Adkins, Allen; C. H. Linville and Florence Abbott, Bernie; Eva Gillenwaters, Spurlocksville.

Laurel Hill District—Charley Pack, Ranger; Juna P. Hager and Letha Hager, Branchland; Bertie Adkins, Midkiff.

Sheridan District—Clarence Messinger, Branchland; Jessie Bragg and Lola Evans, West Hamlin; Florence Heck, Branchland.

Union District—W. F. Adkins and Edward Ray, Myra; Sarah Adkins and Mrs. Ebb Cummings, Fez.

Washington District—Charley Clark, Priestley; Lightburn Dunlap, Sod; Lillian Priestley, Priestley; Anna Robinson, McCorkle.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

David C. Howard, Chairman, Summerco.

Mrs. Maggie Burns, Asst. Chair., Hamlin.

Members

Carroll District—A. V. Richardson, M. F. Adkins, Mrs. M. B. Leete and Mrs. Maggie Martin, Hamlin.

Duval District—W. W. Robertson, Tango; E. A. Miller, Griffithsville; Mrs. Ross Byrd, Garretts Bend; Mrs. Brookie White, Yawkey.

Harts Creek District—Herbert Shelton and Mrs. Mollie Lambert, Sand Creek; Lewis Maynard and Miss Cora Adkins, Harts.

Jefferson District—Hansford Hill and L. B. Hill, Spurlockville; Mrs. Alice Adkins, Mud; Mrs. Mary Miller, Allen.

Laurel Hill District—Milton McCoy, W. J. Sanders, Mrs. Rynda Adkins and Mrs. Modella Fulks, Ranger.

Sheridan District—Hal McComas, S. C. Isaacs and Miss Dola Isaacs, West Hamlin; Mrs. Florence Johnson, Branchland.

Union District—Mrs. Estella Adkins Hill, Fez; Mrs. Eliza Smith, John Wall and Sullivan Sias, Hager.

Washington District—T. J. Osborne. L. H. Henderson, Ivaton; Mrs. Blaine Pauley, Sod; Mrs. Lulu Priestley, Alum Creek.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Carroll District

Justices of the Peace.....C. N. Hall, Democrat; Hamlin.
Norman Smith, Democrat; Culloden.
Constables.....Vacant.
Vacant.
Board of Education.....President—J. H. Jackson, Democrat; Hamlin.
Secretary—H. R. Stiles, Democrat; Hamlin.
S. L. Koontz, Democrat; Hamlin.
J. B. McGee, Democrat; Hamlin.

Duval District

Justices of the Peace.....H. Wells, Republican; Alkol.
F. J. Shepherd, Republican; Griffithsville.
Constables.....Vacant.
Vacant.
Board of Education.....President—J. H. Smith, Republican; Griffithsville.
Secretary—G. W. Hawkins, Republican; Griffithsville.
J. W. McClure, Republican; Alkol.
M. H. Campbell, Republican; Tango.

Harts Creek District

Justitces of the Peace.....John E. Fry, Democrat; Hector.
S. J. Shelton, Democrat; Harts.
Constable.....John Martin, Democrat; Queens Ridge.
W. B. Lambert, Republican; Harts.
Board of Education.....President—M. C. Farley, Republican; Farrellsburg.
Secretary—Robert L. Martin, Democrat; Queens Ridge.
Milton Ferrell, Democrat; Rector.
Gilbert Toppings, Republican; Queens Ridge.

Jefferson District

Justices of the Peace.....Ev. Hager, Republican; Mud.
J. R. Clay, Republican; Spurlocksville.
Constables.....William Egnor, Democrat; Palermo.
Vacant.
Board of Education.....President—Robert Linville, Republican; Alkol.
Secretary—Howard M. Hager, Republican; Mud.
Elbert J. Lovejoy, Republican; Bulger.
Milton Hager, Republican; Mud.

Laurel Hill District

Justices of the Peace.....Millard Clay, Democrat; Midkiff.
W. W. Adkins, Democrat; Ranger.

Constables.....Sam Enochs, Democrat; Ranger.
L. E. Johnson, Republican; Midkiff.

Board of Education.....President—Wilbert Adkins, Republican; Minerva.
Secretary—W. M. Webb, Democrat; Ranger.
Jefferson Lucas, Republican; Ranger.
L. B. Adkins, Democrat; Ranger.

Sheridan District

Justices of the Peace.....Gilbert Isaacs, Democrat; Branchland.
E. O. Boothe, Republican; West Hamlin.

Constables.....Vacant.
Delbert Pullen, Democrat; West Hamlin.

Board of Education.....President—O. K. Hutchinson, Democrat; Smith.
Secretary—Mrs. Cora Midkiff, Democrat; Smith.
George Messinger, Democrat; Sheridan.
Greely Isaac, Democrat; West Hamlin.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....Asa McCallister, Republican; Graffithsville.

Constable.....M. N. Yeager, Republican; Myra.

Board of Education.....President—J. M. Lambert, Republican; Sias.
Secretary—Ebb Cummings, Republican; Sias.
Tolbert Adkins, Republican; Sias.
C. Kerns, Republican; Griffithsville.

Washington District

Justices of the Peace.....R. M. Robinson, Republican; Priestly.
W. J. Purdy, Republican; Sod.

Constables.....W. C. Clark, Republican; Alum Creek.
James Hall, Republican; MacCorkle.

Board of Education.....President—George Pauley, Republican; Sod.
Secretary—R. M. Robinson, Republican; MacCorkle.
L. A. Runyan, Republican; Sod.
Percy Dunlap, Republican; Train.

LOGAN COUNTY

Logan county was created by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on January 12, 1824, from parts of Giles, Tazewell, Cabell and Kanawha counties. It occupies a place in the great southern tier of counties, is rough and mountainous, and has a land area of 455.82 square miles. The county is drained by the Guyandotte river and its tributaries. The population in 1920 was 41,006, but increased so rapidly that by July 1, 1925, the United States Bureau of Census issued an estimate of 56,037.

Logan county is one of the most important coal producing counties of the state, having within its borders sixteen seams of workable coal.

The assessed valuation of property in the county, as shown by the official return to the State Tax Commissioner for 1927, is as follows: real estate, $26,312,139; personal property, $9,423,516; public utility property, $10,192,796; making a grand total assessment for the county of $45,928,451.

Logan county has but three magisterial districts—Chapmanville, Logan and Triadelphia.

In casting about for a name to give the new county, then comprising all of the present Logan, Mingo and Wyoming counties, the assembly honored a red foeman—Logan, the Mingo Chief. The honor was bestowed not, perhaps, by reason of anything Logan accomplished in life but more for the reason of his melancholy history and his speech which, for more than a century and a half, has been regarded as the highest note of Indian eloquence. Who is not familiar with the lines: "I appeal to any white man to say if ever he entered Logan's cabin hungry and I gave him not meat; if ever he came cold and naked and I gave him not clothing." It is a school-room classic, or was for a hundred years. Its nearest rival for Friday afternoon declamations was the "Supposed Speech of John Adams," found in McGuffey's old reader.

The father of Logan was a French child, captured when young and adopted by the Oneida tribe. He married a Cayuga girl, and rose to a position of much influence among the tribes, so much that he was made a chief. Known as John Shikellimo, he named his son Logan to honor his friend, James Logan, secretary of the province of Pennsylvania. During his residence with his tribes in Pennsylvania Logan was noted for his friendship with the whites. About 1772 he removed to the Ohio and it was at his town on Yellow Creek, on April 30, 1774, that his people were killed by the white borderers. This event was also the spark that set off the blaze along the border, known as Dunmore's War. Logan took up the hatchet and made four prolonged raids into what is now West Virginia and Tennessee, glutting his vengeance for the murder of his people. Logan was not at the battle of Point Pleasant, but returned to the camp after the defeat of the Indians and was about the camp while negotiations for peace were in progress. His famous speech was not delivered in council, but given to Colonel John Gibson, who wrote it down and delivered it to the council. It made a marked impression at the time, was published in many newspapers, and Thomas Jefferson used it in his "Notes on the State of Virginia." It was not until after this

publication that the friends of Colonel Michael Cresap offered objection to the speech as published, for the reason that a great injustice had been done a patriot and leader. Logan, in the speech, accused Cresap of the murder of his family; an accusation easily disproved. After the peace with Dunmore much of Logan's life is lost in obscurity. He removed to Pluggy's town, on the Scioto, then to the waters of Mad river, and later to the neighborhood of Detroit. He saved Kenton from the stake in 1778, and in 1779 was a member of a savage raiding party in southwestern Virginia. He was killed by one of his own relatives, near Detroit, in 1780. Logan, when not under the influence of drink, was kind, generous and the soul of honor; when drinking, a fiend incarnate. His best epitaph is his own statement: "he knew he had two souls, one good and the other bad; when the good soul had the ascendant, he was kind and humane, and when the bad soul ruled, he was perfectly savage, and delighted in nothing but blood and carnage."

His melancholy end suggests another quotation from his celebrated speech: "There runs not a drop of my blood in the veins of any human creature. * * * For my country I rejoice at the beams of peace. Yet, do not harbor the thought that mine is the joy of fear. Logan never felt fear. He will not turn on his heel to save his life. Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one."

Logan, the county seat of Logan county, is located on the Guyandotte river near the center of the county. It was laid out and established as a town by act of the assembly adopted in 1826 under the name of Lawnsville. The name of the town was changed to Aracoma, in memory of the Indian girl, daughter of Cornstalk, who once lived on the site now occupied by the town. The name of the town was later changed to Logan, to conform to the name of the post office. The town is located at an elevation of 682 feet above sea level, in a narrow valley girt about by towering hills. In 1920 the population was 2,998. This has increased materially since the figures were made public, but no estimate has come from official sources. During the early 1850's, Dr. Thomas Dunn English, author of "Ben Bolt" and other poems, later a congressman from New Jersey, was a resident and Mayor of the town.

Yolyn, the only other incorporated place in the county, had a population of 623 at the 1920 census.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....Robert Bland, Democrat; Logan.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and the second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....Herman N. Pugh, Republican; Huntington.
Sheriff.....T. S. Hatfield, Republican; Logan. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....John Chafin, Democrat; Logan.
Ass't Prosecuting Attorney...Chauncey Browning, Democrat; Logan.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Sherman Smith, Democrat; Logan.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court..J. Cary Alderson, Democrat; Logan.
Chancery Commissioners.....C. C. Chambers, Democrat; Logan.
John C. Hicks, Democrat; Logan.
C. S. Minter, Democrat; Logan.
J. E. Peck, Democrat; Logan.
Divorce Commissioner.....W. L. Taylor, Democrat; Logan.
Clerk County Court.....J. G. McNeely, Democrat; Logan.
Supt. Free Schools.....J. A. Vickers, Democrat; Logan.
County Road Engineer.....J. N. Smith, Democrat; Logan.
Surveyor.....J. B. McCorkle, Democrat; Logan.
Assessor.....J. G. Hunter, Republican; Logan.
Com. of School Lands.....J. E. Peck, Democrat; Logan.
County Commissioners.....J. H. Vickers, Democrat; Chapmansville; term expires December 31, 1928.
Robert Claypool, Republican; Logan; term expires December 31, 1930.
A. D. Cook, Republican; Crites; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....Robert Claypool, Logan.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in each month.
Commissioner of Accounts.....J. C. Hicks, Democrat.
B'd Review & Equalization....R. P. Peck, Republican; Logan District; Logan; term expires in 1929.
Dr. J. W. Thornburg, Republican; Triadelphia District; Man; term expires in 1931.
O. C. Winters, Democrat; Chapmansville; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. P. B. Wingfield, Logan, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

((Post office address, Logan)

Bland, Robert, Circuit Judge
Casto, R. H.
Chafin, John
Estep, C. L.
Greever, James E.
Hager, Ira P.
Hager, L. P.
Hamilton, E. M.
Hatfield & Waugh
C. A. Hatfield
N. D. Waugh
Hicks & Chambers
Joyce, C. A.
Lilly & Turley
Minter, W. M.
Minter & Minter
Peck, J. E.
Taylor & McNemar
Valentine, Mark T.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

G. R. Claypool, Chairman, Logan.

Mark T. Valentine, Secretary, Logan.

G. W. Raike, Treasurer, Logan.

Members

Logan District—J. C. Aldridge and Mrs. Jane Griffith, Logan; U. G. Browning, Barnabus; Mrs. Magdaline W. Fluck, Dehue.

Chahpmansville District—Golden Hager and Lottie Burwell, Big Creek; S. A. Farrell and Elizabeth Crislip, Chapmanville.

Triadelphia District—Dr. W. J. Thomas, Earling; J. W. Thornburg and Mrs. Roxie Perry, Man; Mrs. Ernest Dean, Lundale.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Cole Hatfield, Logan.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

Victor N. Griffith and Mrs. Alice Taylor, Logan.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Bruce McDonald, Chairman, Logan

H. A. Davis, Vice-Chm. Logan.

S. E. McDonald, Secretary, Logan

Harry Robertson, Treasurer, Logan.

Members

Logan District—T. J. Wysong, J. Cary Alderson, Mrs. Ida Chambers and Mrs. Ada Harris, Logan.

Chapmansville District—Garland Adams and Mrs. J. T. Ferrell, Chapmansville; W. F. Butcher, Yantus; Tilda Harmon, Big Creek.

Triadelphia District—Grover Combs and Mrs. Lillie M. Dingess, Man; C. C. Altizer and Mrs. Goldie Altizer, Kistler.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Chapmansville District

Justices of the Peace.....R. E. Lowe, Democrat; Stone Branch.
Elias Workman, Republican; Whirlwind.

Constables.....Frank Adams, Democrat; Yantus.
Bruce Deals, Democrat; Big Creek.
Board of Education.....President—George Chapman, Democrat; Chapmansville.
Secretary—R. E. Vickers, Democrat; Chapmansville.
Floyd Dingers, Democrat; Chapmansville
George Mullens, Democrat; Queen Ridge.

Logan District

Justices of the Peace.....C. A. Brubeck, Democrat; Logan.
I. M. Conley, Republican; Logan.
Constables.....Jim Barker, Democrat; Henlawson.
John Pack, Republican; Henlawson.
Board of Education.....President—T. E. May, Republican; Rossmoore.
Secretary—L. F. Farnsworth, Republican; Logan.
J. W. Beckett, Democrat; Logan.
L. E. Farnsworth, Republican; Logan.

Triadelphia District

Justice of the Peace.....C. W. Cook, Republican; Amherstdale.
Constables.....William H. Davis, Republican; Man.
Oat Perry, Republican; Man.
Board of Education.....President—J. W. Thornbury, Republican; Man.
Secretary—R. H. Carder, Republican; Man.
R. E. Elkins, Republican; Man.
John Vance, Republican; Emmett.

MARION COUNTY

Marion county occupies a place in the northern section of West Virginia, and is drained by the Monongahela river. It was created by an act of the Virginia general assembly, adopted January 14, 1842, from parts of Monongahela and Harrison counties. The land area is 313.55 square miles, and in 1920 the population was 54,571. A marked increase was noted during the five years following the decennial census; new estimates were made upon July 1, 1925, and at that time the population was given as 61,243.

Marion county is in an agricultural section, though the development of the many natural resources of the county are usually given first place in any statement. It is also an industrial county and has many and varied manufacturing plants. The coal development of the county is one of the great sources of its wealth.

The official returns to the State Tax Commissioner show the property valuation for the year 1927, the latest available, to have been as follows: real estate, $65,933,356; personal property, $17,480,545; public utility property, $22,538,163; total $105,952,064.

The county is sub-divided into seven magisterial districts, Fairmont, Grant, Lincoln, Mannington, Paw Paw, Union and Winfield. Union and Fairmont districts are sub-divided; independent school districts bearing the same names are maintained.

The act creating the county distinctly names the distinguished man whom it was proposed to honor by giving a new county his name. The act recites the territory described "shall form one distinct and new county, to be called and known by the name of Marion county, in honor to and memory of General Francis Marion, who served his country in the War of the Revolution." It was an honor worthily given and is an echo of the sentiment inscribed on the marble slab that covers his ashes in the church-yard at Belle Isle, S. C., "History will record his worth and rising generations embalm his memory as one of the most distinguished patriots and heroes of the Revolution."

Francis Marion was born at Winyaw, near Georgetown, South Carolina, in 1732. He received a very limited education. His early life was given to his farm, broken only by occasional service in the militia to repel Indian incursions. When the storm of the Revolution burst over the land, Marion offered his services and was made captain in the Second South Carolina regiment. From the first he was actively engaged in the operations in the south and in the darkest days, when it seemed that the means of the American patriots had almost reached an end, General Marion harried the British forces in such a manner that he earned the title of "The Swamp Fox." After the battle of Eutaw, Marion retired from the field and took his place in the Legislature as a Senator, but did not long remain. He returned to his command and did not again lay down his sword until after the triumph of the cause. When peace came, General Marion retired to his plantation near Eutaw, and here he died on February 29, 1795. He was greatly beloved and extolled as a man and soldier "who lived without fear and died without reproach."

Fairmont, the seat of justice of Marion county, was established as Middletown, then in Monongalia county, by an act of the assembly passed January 19, 1820. The town was located on lands then belonging to Boaz Fleming. By an act of February 4, 1843, the name was changed to Fairmont. Fairmont is located on the Monongahela river, in the eastern half of the county, and has an elevation of 883 feet above sea level. At the 1920 census the official population figures were 17,851. An estimate from the same source as of July 1, 1925, fixes the population at 20,959.

The Fairmont State Normal School, established March 4, 1868, is located at this place. The school is of normal grade and serves the needs of a great section of the State. It is at present under the direction of President Joseph Rosier, and on May 30, 1928, the enrollment was 828, an increase of 79 over the same date in 1927.

Fairmont is also the site of Fairmont Hospital No. 3, an emergency hospital for the care and treatment of medical and surgical cases, giving preference to those accidentally injured. It was established as a miner's

hospital, but the scope of work was later enlarged. It is under the direction of Dr. C. O. Henry, superintendent. On May 30, 1928, forty-three patients were being cared for at the institution.

Mannington, an important center, was incorporated March 4, 1856, and at the last census had a population of 3,673. Fairview, Farmington, Monongah, Rivesville and Worthington are other incorporated towns in Marion county.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....Harry Shaw, Republican; Fairmont.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, second Monday in June and the second Monday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....R. O. Nuzum, Republican; Fairmont.
Judge Criminal Court.....L. S. Schwenck, Democrat; Fairmont; home address, Mannington.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....(Same as Circuit Court.)
Sheriff.....John C. Riggins, Democrat; Fairmont.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Marshall W. Ogden, Republican; Fairmont.
Ass't Prosecuting Attorney....M. E. Morgan, Republican; Fairmont.
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.....Harry Cronin, Republican; Fairmont.
John Henshaw, Republican; Fairmont.
E. C. Frame, Republican; Fairmont.
Trevey Nutter, Republican; Fairmont.
R. L. Furbee, Republican; Fairmont.
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.....E. E. Hale, Republican; Fairmont.
County Road Engineer.....Bruce Bailey, Republican; Fairmont.
Surveyor.....J. F. Davis, Jr., Republican; Fairmont.
Assessor.....A. Glenn Springer, Republican; Fairmont.
Comr. of School Lands.....W. M. Hess, Mannington.
County Commissioners.....Thomas Thorn, Democrat; Fairmont; term expires December 31, 1928.
Ward M. Satterfield, Republican; Mannington; term expires December 31, 1930.
C. L. Musgrave, Republican; Fairmont; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....Thomas Thorn, 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.

Sealer Weights & Measures...T. Frank Reed, Republican; Fairmont.

B'd Review & Equalization.....U. S. Van Zandt, Republican; Mannington District; Mannington; term expires in 1928.
Seymour McIntire, Democrat; Fairmont District; Fairmont; term expires in 1931.
W. H. Bunner, Republican; Winfield District; Hoult; term expires in 1933.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. H. M. Batson, 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. Lemley, Democrat; Fairmont.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Fairmont, unless otherwise given.)

Alexander, G. M.
Amos, Clay D.
Amos, Curtis E.
Amos, F. R., Pros. Att'y
Barnes, Kenneth
Bell, Ernest R.
Billingslea, Blake
Blair, Jackson V., Jr.
Brandon, C. W.
Burns, James F.
Carskadon, E. B.
Colborn, A. J.
Conway, W. H.
Conley, R. J.
Conley, Joseph
Cronin, Harry
Deveny, Brooks
Eddy, L. T.
Eddy, H. D.
Fleming, A. S.
Frame, E. C.
Furbee, R. L.
Hess, Clare, Mannington
Hess, W. M., Mannington
Huey, L. B.
Haggerty, W. R.
Hartley, E. F.
Hayden, Frank
Haymond, Frank C.
Haymond, W. S.
Henshaw, John
Hoge, P. M.
Hutchinson, Brooks S.
Jones, Carter D.
Kennedy, J. E.
Kennedy, William M.
Kernes, Albert J.
Knapp, U. A.

Lanham, Ward
Lehman, Wm. P.
Lemley, Fred L.
Lively, Henry S.
Lowe, Scott C.
Mason, John W.
Meredith, James A.
Miller, Charles E.
Morgan, M. E.
Morgan, E. F.
Morris, Tusca
Musgrove, L. C.
McCray, French
Neely, M. M.
Nutter, Trevey
Ogden, M. W.
Powell, Charles
Powell, Michael
Powell, J. Worley
Prichard, John G.
Putnam, Alfred R.
Reed, R. Sidney
Riggs, Cecil H.
Ritchie, D. A.
Rose, H. H.
Russell, A. L.
Schwenck, L. S.,
Criminal Judge, (Fairmont.)
Snodgrass, C. A., Mannington.
Shaver, C. L.
Shaw, Harry,
Judge Cir. Court
Shaw, H. Victor.
Showalter, E. M.
Steele, Lawrence
Smith, Ira L.
Swartz, O. E.
Tompkins, Richard (Colored)
Wadsworth, Howard J.
Watkins, Harry
Watts, R. A.
White, Kemble
Williams, Milton

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

John G. Prichard, Chairman, Fairmont.

Mrs. Lillian M. Fisher, Assoc. Ch., Fairmont

Ward Downs, Treasurer, Fairmont.

Members

Fairmont District at Large—Clyde Poling, T. Frank Reed and Lillian M. Fisher, Fairmont; Lessie B. Shackleford, Barrackville.

City of Fairmont

First Ward—Frank R. Amos and Waneta Hammers.
Second Ward—H. R. Cronin.
Third Ward—Edward Gould and Mary M. West.
Fourth Ward—D. H. Morgan and Mrs. J. E. Berry.
Fifth Ward—Fred T. Wilson and Rosa Parker.
Sixth Ward—G. W. Haller and Hazel Teets.
Seventh Ward—L. F. McCray and Hazel A. Holt.
Eighth Ward—M. W. Ogden and Blanche M. Linn.
Ninth Ward—Carroll Helmick and Hazel Swain.
Tenth Ward—T. F. Tucker and Olive Mae Phillips.

Eleventh Ward—L. C. Fitzhugh and Madonna Amos.

Twelfth Ward—Walter Ellison and Jessie Miller.

Union District—C. E. Nuzum, Fairmont, R. 8; George M. Nuzum, Fairmont.

Grant District—Gerald McAllister, S. M. Kisner and Mrs. Evelyn Kisner, Watson; Callie Brice, Watson, R. D.

Lincoln District—C. R. Atha and Louise Wood, Worthington; C. R. Reese, Mannington, R. 4; Anna Bock Davis, Farmington.

Paw Paw District—W. H. Coontz, H. D. Eddy and Estella MacChesney, Fairview; Maude E. Thompson, Rivesville.

Winfield District—W. E. Hawkins and Darla F. Hawkins, Fairmont, R. 5; S. M. Ferrell, Scottdale

Mannington District—E. W. Congleton, Mannington; J. A. Hamilton, or John R. Rogerson; Jennie L. Thorne, Mannington, R. 2.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Homer C. Toothman, Chairman, Fairmont.

Mrs. Scott C. Lowe, Secretary, Fairmont.

C. D. Conaway, Treasurer, Fairmont.

Members

Fairmont District (At Large)—James H. Barrett, 207 Monroe Street; Evelyn C. Foster, 402 9th Street; Mrs. Anna Lynch, Fairmont, R. 1; F. B. Tennant, Barracksville.

City of Fairmont

First Ward—James Adams, 544 State Street; Martha K. McMillan.

Second Ward—R. Q. Musgrove.

Third Ward—Thomas D. Connell, 700 Maryland Avenue.

Fourth Ward—Cora M. Bowen.

Fifth Ward—Von B. Tucker, 200 Bellview Avenue.

Sixth Ward—Frank C. Crawford, 110 Wheeling Street.

Seventh Ward—Howard E. Woodward, 218 High Street; Martha L. Haymond, 410 Cleveland Avenue.

Eighth Ward—John Heim, 312 Gaston Avenue.

Ninth Ward—P. F. McLinden, 314 Virginia Avenue.

Tenth Ward—J. I. Carpenter, 227 Walnut Avenue; Ray Love Blocher, 325 Walnut Avenue.

Eleventh Ward—Harry D. Buckley, 1102 Locust Avenue.

Twelfth Ward—Thomas A. Deveny, Jr., 317 Watson Avenue.

Union District—Joseph Irons, Z. T. Nuzum and Vallie Irons, Colfax; Lucille Barnes, Fairmont, R. 8

Grant District—Carroll Currey, Monongah; Mrs. Lessie J. Hardesty, Enterprise; Miss Jessie Hughes, Shinnston, R. 2.

Lincoln District—Charles S. Davis and Mrs. Georgia Barbe, Worthington; Mrs. Lacy G. Dunham, Farmington.

Paw Paw District—Smith Hood, Jr., and Mrs. Othar Hood, Rivesville; B. M. Chalfant, Fairview.

Winfield District—M. A. Sturm and Pearl Hess, Fairmont; Luther W. Summers and Mrs. Estelle L. Summers, Fairmont, R. 5.

Mannington District—Charles L. Snodgrass and Stella Sturm Bartlett, Mannington; S. L. Ash and Minnie A. Metz, Rymer.

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—Dorsey Cole, Republican; Fairmont, R. 1.
Secretary—O. H. Milam, Democrat; Barrackville.
I. E. Bales, Republican; Barrackville.
C. H. Ridgway, Democrat; Barrackville.

Grant District

Justice of the Peace—L. M. Kuhn, Republican; Monongah.

Constables—William Findley, Democrat; Monongah.
H. A. Thompson, Democrat; Watson.

Board of Education—President—Wayne Shaver, Democrat; Watson, R. 7.
Secretary—L. R. Tucker, Democrat; Watson, R. 7
J. Lloyd Rinehart, Democrat; Monongah, R. 4.
Clarence L. Barnes, Democrat; Watson, 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; Idamay.
Secretary—J. Lane Parrish, Democrat; Worthington.

Price G. Brand, Republican; Mannington, R. 4.
J. M. Wood, Republican; 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. Clare Hess, Mannington.
Secretary—A. L. Thomas, Democrat; Mannington.
Dr. F. W. Vance, Democrat; Mannington.
D. A. Hibbs, Republican; Glover Gap.

Paw Paw District

Justices of the Peace.....T. J. Ashcraft, Democrat; Grant Town.
Joseph E. Clayton, Republican; Rivesville.
Constables.....James G. Hickman, Democrat; Grant Town.
Archie E. Copeland, Republican; Fairview.
Board of Education.....President—Dr. G. R. Miller, Republican; Fairview.
Secretary—O. C. Tennant, Democrat; Fairview.
Harry Tennant, Democrat; Rivesville.
John C. Hibbs, Republican; Rivesville.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....D. H. Morgan, Republican; Fairmont.
Constable.....Clark Johnson, Republican; Fairmont.
Board of Education.....President—Lonnie Richards, Republican; Fairmont, R. 8.
Secretary—L. R. Linn, Republican; Fairmont, R. 8.
A. D. Sanders, Republican; Hammond.
Lawrence E. Toothman, Republican; Fairmont, R. 3.

Winfield District

Justice of the Peace.....B. F. Swisher, Republican; Fairmont, R. 3.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Harry F. Berry, Republican; Fairmont, R. 3.
Secretary—A. P. King, Republican; Fairmont, R. 5.
Clyde E. Hawkins, Republican; Fairmont, R. 3.
Denzel L. Heney, Republican; Catawba, R. 1.

Fairmont Independent District

Board of Education.....President—R. C. Jones, Republican; Fairmont.
Secretary—Mrs. George DeBolt, Republican; Fairmont.
R. T. Cunningham, Republican; Fairmont.
Mrs. W. S. Mayers, Republican; Fairmont.

Union Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Victor H. Shaw, Republican; Fairmont.
Secretary—V. H. Cornwell, Republican; Fairmont.
Stephen Van Gilder, Republican; Fairmont.
H. L. Morgan, Republican; Fairmont.

MARSHALL COUNTY

Marshall county was created by an act of Virginia general assembly adopted March 12, 1835, its territory being taken from the older county of Ohio. It forms the "neck" of the northern panhandle and lies in a narrow strip between Pennsylvania and the Ohio river, which forms its western boundary. The land area of Marshall county is 315.26 square miles. The population in 1920 was 33,681, but an estimate given out by the United States Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1925, fixes it at 34,413. Marshall is an agricultural and industrial county, with development of coal, oil and gas as natural resources. It has a great number of manufacturing plants at its chief points, Moundsville, McMechen, Benwood and Cameron.

The valuation of property in 1927, according to the official returns made to the State Tax Commissioner, is as follows: real estate, $32,328,-790; personal property, $10,170,290; public utility property, $14,914,035, a grand total of $57,413,095 assessed property for the purpose of taxation within the county.

Marshall county is sub-divided into nine magisterial districts, as follows: Cameron, Clay, Franklin, Liberty, Meade, Sand Hill, Union, Washington and Webster. An independent school district is maintained for the city of Moundsville.

Marshall county is West Virginia's monument to the memory of John Marshall, the great expounder of the Constitution, and Chief Justice of the United States for thirty-four years. While Chief Justice Marshall was honored in life by naming this county, his death occurred but a few months after its erection

John Marshall was born in Germantown, Fauquier county, Virginia, on September 24, 1755. Was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revo-

lution, and upon leaving the army in 1781, was licensed to practice law in his native county. He was a member of the Virginia assembly, 1782-1791, and of the Convention in 1788. His weight and influence in the convention were very largely responsible for securing the ratification of the Federal Constitution. He was a special envoy to France in 1797 and in 1798 was elected to congress, where he was the leader of the administration party. Was Secretary of State in 1800, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1801-1835. His rulings and decisions on constitutional questions laid the foundation for the nationalist interpretation which has endured to this day. His death occurred at Philadelphia on July 6, 1835.

Moundsville, the county seat, is the consolidation of two old established towns at the mouth of Grave Creek, growing out of the settlement by Joseph Tomlinson in 1770. This early settler established a town on his property in 1798, called Elizabethtown, in honor of his wife, and in the same year established a ferry across the Ohio. The town was given a legal standing by legislative enactment adopted January 18, 1803, and was incorporated February 17, 1830, by the same authority. In 1831 the town of Moundsville was laid out by Simeon Purdy, and established as a town by the assembly on January 28, 1832. Elizabethtown became the seat of government upon the organization of the county. The two towns were consolidated into one corporation by an act of the legislature of West Virginia, passed February 23, 1866.

Moundsville is situated at an elevation of 689 feet above the sea. In 1920 the population was 10,669, but this had increased to 11,660 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate of the United States Bureau of Census.

The name of the town is suggested by the mammoth mound, a relic of the vanished race of mound builders. The mound is sixty-nine feet in height and nine hundred feet in circumference at its base. It is one of the largest in the United States, and its age can not be determined from the various objects found when it was opened in 1838. A large oak taken from the summit at that time, indicated by its annular rings an age of more than five hundred years. Burial vaults with human remains, beads and ornaments were found, but the most baffling object was a small stone inscribed with queer characters. It was hoped that this would prove another Rosetta stone to unlock the secrets of the Mound builders, but so far no translation has been made. The stone has been discussed by learned societies in this country and abroad and created quite a sensation when first discovered. Some have held that the stone was a clumsy forgery; others that it is genuine but undecipherable. It is lodged in the Smithsonian Institute at Washington.

The West Virginia Penitentiary, second oldest of the state institutions, is located at Moundsville. The Penitentiary was established and located by an act of the legislature at the session of 1866. The institution is now in charge of Warden L. M. Robinson and on May 30, 1928 had 1,935 prisoners in custody.

At the 1920 census Benwood had a population of 4,773; Cameron, 2,404; and McMechen, 3,356.

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.....J. E. Humes, Republican; Moundsville.
Chancery Commissioners.....Charles E. Carrigan; Republican; Mounds-
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.....Maude Riggs, Republican; Moundsville.
County Road Engineer.....B. W. Brown, Republican; Moundsville.
County Supt. Free Schools....J. Sherman Welch, Republican; Moundsville.
Surveyor.....
Assessor.....Paul A. Dechan, Republican; Moundsville.
Com. of School Lands.....Everett F. Moore, Republican; Moundsville.
County Commissioners.....O. H. Stewart, Republican; Glen Easton, R. D.; term expires December 31, 1928.
J. B. Thompson, Republican; Moundsville; term expires December 31, 1930.
President County Court.....O. H. Stewart, Glen Easton, R. D.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in October
Commissioners of Accounts....A. L. Hooton, Republican; Moundsville.
Martin Brown, Republican; Moundsville.
J. Lloyd Arnold, Republican; Moundsville.
Walter A. McGlumphy, Republican; Moundsville.
Sealer Weights & Measures..Paul Reidel, Republican; Benwood.
B'd Review & Equalization....G. W. Blake, Republican; Union District; Wheeling R. D. 2; term expires in 1929.
Clem Bassett, Democrat; Franklin District; Proctor; term expires in 1931.
Marion Keyser, Republican; Washington District; Moundsville; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Moundsville Health Officer.
B'd of Children's Guardians....Mrs. H. L. Bond, District Agent, City Building, Wheeling.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Moundsville. Drs. J. A. Striebich, C. W. Riggs, P D. Barlow and D. B. Ealy.
Cameron—Drs. J. E. Cooper and W. G. C. Hill.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Moundsville, unless otherwise given.)

Arnold, Lloyd
Brown, Martin
Carrigan, Chas E.
Evans, D. Barger
Fitzsimmons, John M.
Hinerman, Chauncey M., Cameron
Holt, J. Howard
Hooton, A. L.
Hopkins, John, Cameron
McCamic, Charles
McGlumphy, Walter A.
Miller, James T.
Moore, Everett F.
Rickey, J. W.
Ritz, James M.
Scott, Herbert
Shipman, James F.
Simpson, J. C.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

G. L. King, Chairman, Cameron.

Mrs. Ella S. Brown, Assoc. Chair., Cameron, R. 4.

Sebasteen R. Thompson, Secretary, Moundsville.

Jesse Doyle, Treasurer, McMechen.

Members

City of Moundsville

First Ward—Fred Dankmer and Mrs. Mayme Hinerman.
Second Ward—T. William Keffer and Bess Lowther.
Third Ward—Harold K. Snyder and Mrs. Katherine Wright.
Cameron District—Melvin Clark, G. L. King, Mrs. Grace Jackley and Mrs. Leota Benedum, Cameron.
Clay District—Dale R. Chaddock, C. S. Montgomery and Miss Lena Ernst, Moundsville; Mrs. Luella Utter, Moundsville, R. D.
Franklin District—T. W. Parriott, O. C. Baumberger and Mrs. Lelen Wilson, Woodland; Miss Helena Friedley, Proctor.
Liberty District—O. A. Gray, Cameron, R. 4; Charles Hall and Mrs. Mary Gray, Cameron, R. 5; Katherine Gray, Cameron, R. D.
Meade District—H. L. Fox, B. H. Bonar and Cora Mason Kemp, Glen Easton, R. 1; Rhoda McDowell, Kausooth.
Sand Hill District—William Hazlett, W. V. Armstrong, and Mrs. Florence Jones, Elm Grove, R. 5; Miss Myrtle Stricklin, Dallas, R. 1.
Union District—George Bell, Mrs. Mary Lewis and Mrs. Katherine Polley, Benwood; Jesse Doyle, McMechen.

Washington District—W. W. Dowler, L. O. Jones and Sebasteen R. Thompson, Moundsville; Mrs. Scott Chambers, Glendale.

Webster District—E. A. Doman, Ella S. Brown and Miss Jennie Cunningham, Cameron, R. 4; Sam Mickey, Cameron, R. 5.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Elmer C. Yoho, Chairman, Moundsville, R. 2.

Mrs. Armor Kime, Assoc. Chair., Moundsville.

J. W. Gallaher, Secretary, Moundsville.

Sam Cockayne, Treasurer, Glendale.

Members

City of Moundsville

First Ward—T. J Hamelton.

Second Ward—J. W. Gallaher.

Third Ward—Parry Miller.

Cameron District—Earl Allen, Glen Easton, R. D.; Louis Antil, Mrs. Lucy Powers and Miss Minnie Ross, Cameron.

Clay District—J. B. Jefferson, Grover Simmons and Mrs. Mary Mason, Moundsville, R. 2; Mrs. Laura Gillingham, Moundsville.

Franklin District—Elmer C. Yoho, Moundsville; E. H. Cochran and Mrs. R. R. Kelly, Woodlands.

Liberty District—M. B. Mathews and N. M. Parsons, Cameron; Mrs. Essa Hamelton, Bellton; Mrs. Thomas Conoway, Board Tree.

Meade District—Leonard Trowphel, Oscar Yeater, Mrs. J. S. Richmond and Mrs. W. P. Richmond, Glen Easton.

Sand Hill District—C. W. Dague, Dallas; Mrs. Florence Maxwell, Elm Grove, R. 5.

Union District—Ed Megale and Mrs. Lauretta Allen, Benwood; C. Frankhouser and Mrs. Sidney Goldner, McMechen.

Washington District—Sam Cockayne, Glendale; Z. L. Simmons and Wanita Yoho, Mundsville, R. 1.

Webster District—Adam Francis and Mrs. Lizzie Dakan, Cameron, R. 4.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Cameron District

Justices of the Peace.....W. V. Smith, Republican; Cameron.
T. C. Pipes, Republican; Cameron.

Constables.....Loyol Howard, Democrat; Cameron.
Vernon R. Hughes, Democrat; Cameron.

Board of Education.....President—Charles Simmons, Democrat; Cameron.
Secretary—Charles H. Carpenter, Republican; Cameron.
Dr. G. R. Wells, Republican; Cameron.
Guy B. Patterson, Republican; Cameron.

Clay District

Justice of the Peace.....W. E. Clayton, Republican; Moundsville.
Constable.....John Lehew, Democrat; Francis.
Board of Education.....President—C. G. Aston, Democrat; Moundsville, R. 2.
Secretary—W. B. Wayt, Republican; Moundsville, R. 2.
P. K. Downs, Republican; Moundsville, R. 2.
Charles Hyde, Republican; Moundsville, R. 2.

Franklin District

Justices of the Peace.....J. H. Wolfe, Republican; Captina.
George E. Wise, Republican; Captina.
Constable.....F. C. Miller, Democrat; Woodlands.
Board of Education.....President—J. W. Yoho, Democrat; Woodlands.
Secretary—C. E. Bassett, Democrat; Proctor.
T. W. Yeater, Democrat; Captina.
C. E. Conner, Democrat; Captina.

Liberty District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—J. H. Mackey, Democrat; Woodruff.
Secretary—T. D. Emery, Republican; Cameron.
C. A. Gray, Republican; Cameron.
Alex Hart, Republican; Bellton.

Meade District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—F. L. Roberts, Republican; Moundsville, R. 2.
Secretary—C. S. Lancaster, Republican; Glen Easton.
J. C. Smith, Republican; Glen Easton.
J. H. Crow, Republican; Glen Easton.

Sand Hill District

Justice of the Peace.....R. R. Milliken, Republican; Dallas.
Constable.....O. J. Ebbert, Republican; Elm Grove, R. 5.
Board of Education.....President—J. G. Blake, Republican; Dallas.
Secretary — William Hazlett, Republican; Elm Grove, R. 5.
H. W. McNinch, Republican; Elm Grove, R. 5.
G. N. Dague, Republican; Elm Grove, R. 5.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....Paul Riedel, Republican; Benwood.
F. J. Deegan, Democrat; McMechen.
Constable.....George T. Smith, Republican; Benwood.
Board of Education.....President—J. D. Marple, Republican; McMechen.
Secretary—Charles L. Evans, Republican; Benwood.
William Thompson, Republican; Benwood.
William Tappe, Republican; Wheeling, R. 2.

Washington District

Justices of the Peace.....E. M. Lewis, Republican; Moundsville.
J. A. Morrison, Republican; Moundsville.
Constables.....Arthur Siburt, Republican; Moundsville.
Board of Education.....President—R. L. Dowdell, Republican; Glendale.
Secretary—H. M. Stewart, Republican; Glendale.
C. L. Sullivan, Republican; Moundsville, R. 1.
C. E. Carrigan, Republican; Glendale.

Webster District

Justice of the Peace.....J. C. White, Democrat; Dallas.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—E. A. Doman, Republican; Cameron, R. 2.
Secretary—A. N. Martin, Republican; Cameron, R. 4.
Job Blake, Republican; Cameron, R. 4.
Albert Knight, Republican; Cameron, R. D.

Moundsville Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Menter Hetzer, Republican; Moundsville.

Secretary—W. P. Fish, Republican; Moundsville.
Dr. L. G. Sheets, Republican; Moundsville.
Hugh Thompson, Republican; Moundsville.
Dr. W. P. Bonar, Republican; Moundsville.
Dr. C. G. Morgan, Republican; Moundsville.
W. F. Dalzell, Republican; Moundsville.
Walter Montgomery, Republican; Moundsville.
Dale Chaddock, Republican; Moundsville.

MASON COUNTY

Mason county was organized in pursuance to an act passed by the general assembly of Virginia on January 3, 1804, from the western part of Kanawha county. The formal organization of the county government was made on July 3, 1804, at the house of William Owens in the town of Point Pleasant. The county is well drained by the Great Kanawha and Ohio rivers, the latter forming the western boundary. Mason is an agricultural county, its greatest wealth being in its farms, orchards and live stock, but has many industrial plants and development of natural resources, the chief of which is coal.

Mason county has a land area, according to the United States Geological Survey, of 449.27 square miles. In 1920 the population was 21,459. No estimate of increase has been made by the Census Bureau.

The assessed valuation of property in the county for the purpose of taxation for the year 1927, was as follows: Real estate, $9,150,060; personal property, $3,147,820; public utility property, -5,425,705; a total of $17,723,585 for the entire county. The county has ten magisterial districts, as follows: Lewis, Waggener, Arbuckle, Cooper, Clendenin, Cologne, Graham, Hannan, Robinson and Union. Three independent school districts are maintained for the towns of Point Pleasant, Hartford and Mason City.

In selecting a name for this county, Virginia honored one of its most distinguished sons, George Mason. Mr. Mason was born in Virginia in 1725, and early in life won recognition for his native abilities. He was the author of the Constitution of Virginia and a member of the convention that framed the Federal Constitution. This latter document he opposed, believing that it tended to monarchy and would lead the new republic into monarchism. He died at Gunston Hall, his country seat in Fairfax county, Virginia, in 1792, full of years and of honors.

The county seat of Mason county is Point Pleasant, whose permanent settlement dates from the occupation of that place by the troops under General Andrew Lewis in October, 1774. The town was established by law on the lands owned by Thomas Lewis on December 19, 1794, and was incorporated by legislative enactment in 1833. The town is situated at the junction of the Great Kanawha and the Ohio rivers. It has an altitude of 569 feet and in 1920 had a population of 3,059.

Point Pleasant is built on the site of the bloodiest battle ever fought between the whites and the Indians on the soil of Virginia—the battle of Point Pleasant, the chief event of Dunmore's War—fought on October 10, 1774. By some historians this is claimed to have been the first battle of the Revolution; by others a war between the confederated Indian tribes and the Virginians. The confederated tribes under Cornstalk suffered defeat in an all-day conflict and withdrew from the field, but not until they had taken a terrible toll from the ranks of the Virginians. The confederacy was broken and the Virginia border was advanced to the Ohio river. A towering monument, erected by funds appropriated by the Federal and State governments, marks the resting place of the heroes who fell and who were buried within the lines.

Cornstalk, the Shawnee chief who led the tribes at the battle, was murdered three years later at the fort erected at that place, while being held as hostage. His son, Elinipsico, Red Hawk and another Indian were killed at the same time; all in revenge for the death of a member of the garrison who had left the fort for a hunting trip while the hostages were there. Cornstalk is buried at the corner of the court house, on the public square, and a stone has been erected to his memory. Unfortunately the stone is located at some distance from the grave. Anne Bailey, the pioneer heroine, whose first husband was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant, lies in her last long sleep in the public park near the battle monument. A rough boulder marks the grave.

Mason City is the next most important town in the county, and has extensive salt works. The population in 1920 was 992. Other incorporated towns are: Hartford, population 430; Henderson, 320, and Leon, 299.

Two State institutions are located in Mason county, both at Lakin post office. The State Hospital for the Colored Insane was established at the legislative session of 1923. It was located at Lakin on a farm purchased for this purpose, buildings erected and has been giving care and treatment to the colored insane for two years. The institution is under the direction of Dr. Constantine C. Barnett, superintendent, and on May 30, 1928, had 250 patients.

Another institution, established at the same time and located on the same farm, is the State Industrial School for Colored Boys. This institution is managed by Superintendent S. S. Gordon. On May 30, 1928, 101 boys were in the custody of the school.

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.....James Sturgeon, Republican; Point Pleasant.

Prosecuting Attorney.....George G. Sommerville, Democrat; Point Pleasant.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Vernon Jones, 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. Sommerville, 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.....State.

Surveyor.....Oley Little, Republican; Capehart.

Assessor.....V. S. Oshel, Republican; Point Pleasant.

Com. of School Lands.....B. H. Blagg, Point Pleasant.

County Commissioners.....John A. Mohr, Republican; Gallipolis Ferry; term expires December 31, 1928.
R. F. Gibbs, Republican; Letart; term expires December 31, 1930.
Robert S. Gibbs, Democrat; Point Pleasant; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....R. F. Gibbs, Letart.

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; Point Pleasant.
F. G. Musgrave, Republican; Point Pleasant.

B'd Review & Equalization.....D. P. Crow, Democrat; Lewis District; Point Pleasant; term expires in 1929.
M. C. Lewis, Republican; Arbuckle District; Beech Hill; term expires in 1931.
G. W. McDermitt, Republican; Cologne District; Millwood, R. D.; term expires in 1933.

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, County Court House, 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.
Blagg, B. H.
Blessing, R. A.
Fisher, S. G., Mason
Hogg, Charles E.
Hogg, Robert L.
Meyer, R. S.
Musgrave, F. G.
Musgrave, Raymond F.
Rardin, William H.
Somerville, E. J.
Somerville, L. C.
Somerville, Geo. G.
Spencer, J. S.
Wiley, Rankin.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

John McCausland, Chairman, Henderson.

Mrs. Ora Cartmill Gibbs, Secretary, Hartford.

John Ingles, Treasurer, Mason.

Members

Lewis District—John Brown, Claude Cheselbrew, Nan Heslop and Mrs. Blanche Bird, Point Pleasant.

Waggener District—John Ingles, Mason; Every Booth, West Columbia; Nannie Johnson, Maggie; Susie Carleton, Hartford.

Arbuckle District—John McCausland, Henderson; Henry Lewis, Beech Hill; Mrs. Carrie Burke and Miss Amy Bowles, South Side.

Cooper District—Bert E. Sayre and Mrs. L. J. Boston, Letart; Guy E. Lewis and Mrs. Opal Greer McDermitt, Ambrosia.

Clendenin District—R. B. Pearson and Mrs. Lula McNeal, Gallipolis Ferry; A. F. Watterson, Mercers Bottom; Mrs. Julia Dabney, Arlee.

Cologne District—Vitus Hartley and Mrs. Estella Wedge, Cottageville, R. D.; T. J. Howell, Millwood; Mrs. D. O. Balch, Leon.

Graham District—Frank L. Capehart, Henry Johnson and Mrs. Eva Quillen Roush, New Haven; Mrs. Ora Cartmill Gibbs, Hartford.

Hannon District—Ernest Hesson, J. H. Cremeans and Florence Starkey, Glenwood; Mrs. Charles Sturgeon, Ashton.

Robinson District—John Musgrave and E. S. McDaniel, Point Pleasant.

Union District—Furl Rogers and Julian N. Slade, Elmwood; Elmer Hill, Capehart; Florence Greenlee, Arbuckle.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

L. M. Hyatt and Ella F. Chambers, Point Pleasant.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

U. G. Arnett and Sue H. Crow, Point Pleasant.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Charles T. Beale, Chairman, Point Pleasant.

Hazel Pullin, Secretary, Ambrosia.

Members

Lewis District—Charles T. Beale, C. F. Hess and Lena S. Foglesong, Point Pleasant; Mrs. J. V. Kapp, Heights.

Waggener District—T. D. Harris, Hartford; Charles Schwartz, Mason.

Arbuckle District—W. W. McComb, South Side; W. M. Dunn, Pliny, R. D.; Frances Sterrett, Henderson.

Cooper District—John S. Roush, Letart, R. D.; George T. Adkins, Letart; Bess Rayburn; Hazel Pullins, Ambrosia.

Clendenin District—P. A. Wood, Hogsett; C. E. Blain and Mrs. Maud Hughes, Mercers Bottom.

Cologne District—C. F. Thomas, Leon; Wilbur Durst, Leon, R. D.; Mrs. Rosa Click, Cottageville, R. D.

Graham District—H. N. Roush and Mrs. Allen Lane, New Haven; B. J. Lerner, Hartford.

Hannan District—Philip Holley, Glenwood; D. G. Blake, Ashton.

Robinson District—F. E. Windon, Point Pleasant, R. D.

Union District—Z. L. Harris, Leon, R. D.; Rhoda Forbes, Arbuckle.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Arbuckle District

Justice of the Peace.....Amos Glassburn, Republican; South Side.

Constable.....(By special appointment.) Jesse Lewis.

Board of Education.....President — Gilbert Rodgers, Republican; Gallipolis Ferry.
Secretary—V. E. Hereford, Republican; South Side.
W. L. Siders, Republican; Beech Hill.
A. P. Light, Republican; Beech Hill.

Clendenin District

Justices of the Peace.....Lewis Bowcott, Republican; Pliny, R. 2.
E. C. Hesson, Republican; Pliny, R. 2.

Constable.....L. S. Martin, Republican; Hogsett.

Board of Education.....President—Leo O. Blain, Democrat; Gallipolis Ferry.
Secretary—Willard Caudell, Democrat; Henderson Rt.
J. E. Irvin, Democrat; Hogsett.
Joe Nowlin, Republican; Pliny.

Cologne District

Justices of the Peace.....Grant Beaver, Republican; Leon.
Odus Cossin, Republican; Leon.
Constables.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Andrew Nicholl, Republican; Leon.
Secretary—Lulu Jividen, Republican; Leon.
C. A. Jones, Republican; Leon.
Cora Summers, Democrat; Leon.

Cooper District

Justice of the Peace.....Hugh Daugherty, Republican; Letart.
C. S. Marr, Republican; Letart.
Constable.....W. F. Thomas, Republican; Letart.
Board of Education.....President—Hugh Daugherty, Democrat; Letart.
Secretary—Dan P. Gist, Republican; Letart.
Robert Stephenson, Republican; Ambrosia.
Walter Crooks, Republican; Ambrosia.

Graham District

Justices of the Peace.....B. F. Rollins, Republican; New Haven.
J. M. Hensley, Republican; Hartford.
Constables.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—P. L. Roush, Democrat; Graham Station.
Secretary—L. M. Allen, Democrat; Graham Station.
R. T. Blessing, Republican; Letart, R. 2.
Edwin Brinker, Democrat; Graham Station.

Hannon District

Justices of the Peace.....Charles M. Davis, Republican; Glenwood.
F. M. Meadows, Republican; Ashton, R. 1.
Constables.....E. M. Cox, Democrat; Glenwood, R. 1.
Daniel Blake, Republican; Glenwood.
Board of Education.....President—A. H. Jordan, Republican; Ashton.
Secretary—W. V. Barker, Republican; Glenwood.
G. A. Holley, Republican; Glenwood.
Smalley Conrad, Democrat; Milton.

Lewis District

Justices of the Peace.....Frank Beller, Republican; Point Pleasant.
J. A. Sommerville, Democrat; Pt. Pleasant.

Constables.....Sam Taylor, Republican; Point Pleasant.
R. A. Knapp, Republican; Point Pleasant.
Board of Education.....President—George W. Riffle, Republican; Heights.
Secretary—Mrs. Velma Mueller, Democrat; Heights.
G. R. Newlon, Democrat; Heights.
John Childs, Republican; Point Pleasant.

Robinson District

Justice of the Peace.....Homer Fisher, Democrat; Point Pleasant, R. 1.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Harry Machir, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
Secretary—E. C. Roush, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
Charles Stewart, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
Powell Reynolds, Democrat; Point Pleasant.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....Charles Woodal, Democrat; Elmwood.
Charles W. Schultze, Republican; Rock Castle, R. D.
Constable.....W. F. Stover, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
Board of Education.....President — Millard Stewart, Republican; Leon.
Secretary—J. A. Smith, Republican; Capehart.
Oscar Clark, Republican; Elmwood.
Relaford Sayre, Republican; Arbuckle.

Waggoner District

Justice of the Peace.....George W. Ingles, Republican; Mason.
Constable.....John Ingles, Republican; Mason.
Board of Education.....President — Henry Edwards, Republican; Maggie.
Secretary—R. V. Gibbs, Republican; New Haven.
Lucy J. Woodrum, Republican; Clifton.
R. B. Foglesong, Democrat; Clifton.

Mason Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Chris Bletner, Republican; Mason.
Secretary—J. W. Natross, Republican; Mason.
Art Wolf, Republican; Mason.
Lem Ruttencutter, Democrat; Mason.

Point Pleasant Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Howard S. Johnson, Republican; Point Pleasant.
Secretary — Hildreth Armstrong, Republican; Point Pleasant.
R. J. Heslop, Republican; Point Pleasant.
C. C. Stone, Republican; Point Pleasant.

Hartford Independent District

Board of Education.....President—J. A. Hanna, Republican; Hartford.
Secretary—O. T. Gibbs, Republican; Hartford.
R. T. Embleton, Republican; Hartford.
Doyle MacKnight, Republican; Hartford.
T. H. Knight, Democrat; Hartford.
A. L. Larue, Democrat; Hartford.
Norman Weim, Democrat; Hartford.

MERCER COUNTY

Mercer county, with McDowell, forms the extreme southern part of the State of West Virginia. The county was created by an act of the general assembly passed on March 17, 1837, and was taken from parts of Giles and Tazewell counties, both remaining a part of the Old Dominion. The first meeting of the justices to perfect the county organization was held at the house of James Calfee, about one mile west of the present town of Princeton, on the second Monday in April, 1837. The land area of the present county is 423.91 square miles. In 1920 the population was 49,467, but this had increased to 55,895 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate made by United States Bureau of the Census.

The assessed valuation of property in Mercer county, as shown by the 1927 assessment for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: real estate, $31,979,530; personal property, $12,321,436; public utility property, $18,565,896; a total of $62,866,862. Beaver Pond, East River, Plymouth, Rock and Jumping Branch are the five magisterial districts of the county.

The surface of Mercer county is rough and broken, though its agricultural and horticultural products are of no inconsiderable value. It is an industrial county, coal being one of its greatest natural resources.

The county was named in honor of General Hugh Mercer, a distinguished Revolutionary leader, friend of Washington, and who sealed his devotion to his adopted country by yielding up his life. General Mercer was a Scotchman by birth. A revolutionist in his home land, he emigrated to America to find that civil liberty he felt denied him in Scotland.

He settled at Fredericksburg, Virginia, and was a resident there when the Revolution came on. He had served with distinction in the Indian wars; had served through the Braddock campaign and was grievously wounded in the shoulder at the defeat and almost utter annihilation of the troops under Braddock on the banks of the Monongahela in 1755. Though a physician by profession, he chose to serve with combatant troops and at the outbreak of the Revolution organized and commanded three regiments of Virginia minute men. He continued in this service until June, 1776, when Congress recognized his worth and issued a commission as Brigadier-General. He fell mortally wounded at the battle of Princeton, New Jersey, on January 3, 1777. His death occurred on the 12th, following.

At the formation of Mercer county, according to Howe, there was not a village in it; the erection of the county buildings formed the nucleus of Princeton. This site was donated to the county by Captain William Smith, and the town was called Princeton, in commemoration of the battle in which General Hugh Mercer had fallen. Princeton is now a thriving town, and at last census in 1920 had a population of 6,224. It has an elevation of 2,450 feet above sea level.

Bluefield, the principal city of Mercer county, has had a phenomenal growth within the past few years. The railroad shops of the Norfolk & Western railroad are located at this place, giving an impetus to its growth. It was but a small village in 1892; in 1920 its population was 15,282. A later estimate given out from the Bureau of Census as of July 1, 1925, fixed the population at 17,529.

The Bluefield Colored Institute, a state school for colored youth, is located at this place. The school was established in 1895, is of normal grade, and serves the colored population in the great southern tier of counties. The school is in charge of President R. P. Sims. The enrollment on May 30, 1928, was 301, a decrease under that of the previous year.

Concord State Normal School, a teacher-training and normal school for the white youth of the same section, was established at Concord Church, now Athens, by an act of the legislature passed February 28, 1872. It was created to fill the educational needs of that portion of the state in which it is located. The school is at present under the direction and management of Dr. George West Diehl, President, and on May 30, 1928, had an enrollment of 399, an increase of 115 over the previous school year.

Athens, with a population of 552 in 1920; Bramwell, 1,696; Motoaka, 647; and Oakvale, 281, are other incorporated towns of Mercer county.

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.....Landon T. Reynolds, Democrat; 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.....Charley Justice, Republican; 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.....J. B. Neal, Democrat; Rock; term expires December 31, 1928.
Wade H. Bailey, Democrat; Princeton; term expires December 31, 1930.
A. I. Bratton, Democrat; Princeton; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....J. B. Neal; Rock.
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....C. E. Wheeler, Republican; Rock District; Matoaka; term expires in 1929.
L. E. White, Republican; East River District; Princeton; term expires in 1931.
B. W. Dillon, Democrat; Beaver Pond District; Bluefield; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. J. R. Vermillion, Princeton, County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Bluefield—Drs. H. G. Steele, **J. B. Kirk and** W. C. Slusher.

Humane Officer.....L. N. Lambert, Princeton.

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.
Reynolds, A. W. Jr.
Rodgers, W. W.
Sanders, Hartley
Smith, Ajax T.
Sutton, A. M.
Thornton, Clark
Woods, H. G.

(Post office address, Bluefield, unless otherwise given.)

Alderson, Sexton, Matoaka
Burton, W. G., Matoaka
Day, Henley F.
Dillard, John R.
Dillard & Southerland
  George L. Dillard
    Judge Criminal Court
  L. B. Southerland
French, Easley & Easley
  D. E. French
  D. M. Easley
  J. W. Easley
Gardner, J. P. D.
Gollehon, J. H.
Huston, T. J.
Kahle, J. S.
Kee, John
Kingdon, A. F.
Lee & Tanner
  H. B. Lee,
    Attorney General.
  H. M. Tanner
Lewis, J. M. B., Jr.
Lubliner, A. J.
McClaugherty, Bernard
Martin, C. B.,
  Also at Princeton.
Moore, Robert E.
Parsons, R. L., Bramwell
Peters, Frank M.
Phillips, T. C.
Richardson, George Jr.
Ritz, R. S.
Roberts, John
Ross, J. C.
Ross & Ross
  Walter V. Ross
  William E. Ross
Sanders, Crockett & Fox
  J. M. Sanders
  George P. Crockett
  A. G. Fox
Scott, L. G.
Scott, Thomas H.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Alex M. Mahood, Chairman, Princeton.
Mrs. Thomas H. Scott, Asso. Chm. Bluefield.
Jim H. Shott, Secretary, Bluefield.

Members

Beaver Pond District—J. Elmer Williams, C. O. Stahlman, Mrs. J. B. Belcher and Mrs. E. Bond, Bluefield.

City of Bluefield

First Ward—R. C. Lilly and Mrs. Myrtle F. Brown.
Second Ward—Max Matz and Mrs. E. Scott Hale.
Third Ward—T. P. Howard and Mrs. F. L. Black.
Fourth Ward—Fred M. Hawley and Mrs. L. D. Wilmore.
Fifth Ward—J. C. Akers and Mrs. E. F. Porterfield.
Sixth Ward—F. B. Merriman and Mrs. E. M. Leedy.
Seventh Ward—Q. A. Goff and Mrs. C. A. Shupe.
Eighth Ward—Martin J. Garry and Mrs. Cleon B. Ritz.
East River District—John Reynolds, E. W. Hale, Mrs. J. R. Rich and Mrs. Sallie Karnes, Princeton.
Plymouth District—Tom Pritchard, Gardner; Mrs. C. E. Daugherty, Perry Martin and Mrs. Bettie Lively Holroyd, Athens.
Jumping Branch District—Eddie Lilly and Mrs. Lessie Martin, Dunns; Mrs. Alice Lilly, Flat Top; B. H. Ellison, Camp Creek.
Rock District—Harry Bowen, Freeman; Mrs. E. S. Baker, Bramwell; Mrs. W. R. Sheets McComas; Preston L. Vest, Hiawatha.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

E. S. Baker, Bramwell; Mrs. Alva Ritz Kingdon, Bluefield.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

John W. Brown, Princeton.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

O. M. Dyerle, Chairman. Bluefield.

Mrs. Nettie Vass Steele, V. Chair., Bluefield.

Mrs. Annie D. Woolwine, Secretary, Bluefield.

Robert Vermillion, Treasurer, Princeton.

Members

City of Bluefield

First Ward—C. C. George, Juniper St.; Mrs. E. S. Humphreys, Bluefield Avenue.
Second Ward—W. H. Warman, Appalachian Garage; Mrs. G. F. Richardson, Roger Street.
Third Ward—J. R. Murphy, Raleigh Terrace; Mrs. M. G. Vittan, New Altamont Hotel.

Fourth Ward—R. E. Shirey, College Ave.; Mrs. Will C. Easley, College Avenue.

Fifth Ward—T. E. Henderson, Wayne St.; Miss Helen Jordan, Princeton Avenue.

Sixth Ward—W. J. Hayton, Orange St.; Mrs. Mary A. Clark, 218 Fairfax Street.

Seventh Ward—G. E. Hale, Bramwell Road; Mrs. W. M. Snead, Bramwell Road.

Eighth Ward—R. W. Lacy, Union St.; Mrs. W. A. Pankey, Union St.

Beaver Pond District—M. L. Carter, Nemours; C. W. Faulkner and Miss Lucy Calfee, Bluefield, R. F. D.

East River District—O. H. Ballard, V. B. McClaugherty, Mrs. J. G. Barbor and Mrs. Louise Sheppard, Princeton.

Plymouth District—Thos. A. Berbery, Uriah Vermillion, Mrs. Nora Archer and Mrs. L. C. Thornton, Athens.

Rock District—B. S. Clements and Mrs. Zuma Haller, Matoaka; F. D. Wagner, Montcalm.

Jumping Branch District—K. C. Brammer, Barn; A. L. Bowling, Flat Top; Miss Maude Baskett, Flat Top; Mrs. Levi Rose, Camp Creek.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Beaver Pond District

Justices of the Peace.....H. B. Kitts, Democrat; Bluefield.
W. W. McNeal, Democrat; Bluefield.
J. Earl Bailey, Democrat; Bluefield.

Constables.....C. B. Suiter, Democrat; Bluefield.

Board of Education.....President—D. M. Easley, Democrat; Bluefield.
Secretary—Edwin C. Wade, Democrat; Bluefield.
A. J. Cole, Democrat; Bluefield
R. L. Shelton, Democrat; Bluefield.

East River District

Justices of the Peace.....O. O. Karnes, Republican; Princeton.
T. C. Hubbard, Republican; Princeton.

Constables.....Frank Hale, Democrat; Princeton.
D. E. Price, Republican; Princeton.

Board of Education.....President—T. Fred Brown, Republican; Princeton.
Secretary—W. D. Doddrill, Democrat; Princeton.
O. B. Campbell, Democrat; Princeton.
Harry Barger, 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—N. J. Meador, Republican; Dunns.
Secretary—L. L. Okes, Republican; Dunns.
Guy Moye, Republican; Dunns.
J. A. Meadows, 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—John Bird, Democrat; Athens.
Secretary—W. H. Caldwell, Democrat; Athens.
John Bailey, Republican; Athens.
J. H. Phillips, Democrat; Lerona.

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—J. H. Bird, Democrat; Rock.
Secretary—O. R. Zoll, Republican; Matoaka.
Newton Roberts, Republican, Bramwell.

MINERAL COUNTY

Mineral county was the second county formed by the State of West Virginia after its erection as a separate state. The county was created by an act of the legislature passed on February 1, 1866, its territory being taken from the old county of Hampshire; the first county created in the State of West Virginia. The county is situated in the eastern panhandle and is wholly within the drainage basin of the Potomac, that river forming its northwestern boundary. The county has rich mineral resources, and is well adapted to agriculture and kindred industries. The land area is 330 square miles and the population in 1920 was 19,849. The estimated population on July 1, 1925 was 21,647.

At the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation the following valuations were determined, and returned to the State Tax Commissioner: Real estate, $10,668,060; personal property, $3,749,960;

public utility property, $7,863,782; a total of $22,281,802 for the entire county. Elk, Piedmont, New Creek, Welton, Frankfort and Cabin Run districts are the six magisterial districts of the county.

In selecting names for the several counties, warriors, statesmen, jurists and men distinguished in some line of endeavor were usually honored. In selecting a name for this county the usual rule was dispensed with; the county was named for its wealth of mineral resource. As coal and other minerals have given wealth and prosperity to many sections, Mineral seems an appropriate name.

At the session of the legislature held at the City of Wheeling beginning on January 16, 1866, Hampshire county was represented by Samuel Cooper and Henry Gassaway Davis, the latter a former railroad brakeman and conductor who had settled at Keyser in 1854 as station agent for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, but later found the mercantile trade and the development of the natural resources of the county more to his liking and decidedly more profitable. Mr. Davis prepared and introduced a measure in the House of Delegates providing for the formation of a new county from the western part of Hampshire.

The measure was opposed by Mr. Cooper, but on passage of the bill by the House, January 30, 1866, he alone voted in the negative. The bill as passed by the House was promptly reported to the Senate, where it was read on January 31st and a long petition from a number of the citizens of Hampshire county was presented praying for its passage and the establishment of the new county. The bill was read the second time on February 1st, and on the plea of Senator John S. Burdett that the case was an urgent one, the rules were suspended and the measure was passed without a dissenting vote, and the fifty-first county was added to the roll. Due, probably, to the extensive holdings of the proponent of the measure and the vast mineral resources within the territory the new county was called Mineral, and Keyser was designated as the county seat.

Keyser, the county seat, is located on the Potomac river, and has an elevation of 801 feet above sea level. It had a population of 6,003 in 1920.

The Potomac State School originally established as a preparatory school for the West Virginia University is located at this place. The school is of normal grade and is under the direction of President Joseph W. Stayman. On May 30, 1928, the school had an enrollment of 253, a slight increase over the enrollment of the previous school year.

Piedmont, "foot of the mountain," was laid out as a town in 1855 by the New Creek Company and Owen D. Downy, and incorporated by an act of the assembly of February 20, 1856. It is an important center and at the last census had a population of 2,835.

Ridgely, with a population of 1,709 in 1920, and Elk Garden, 422, are other incorporated towns of Mineral county.

It has been definitely established that Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born in a log cabin on Mike's Run, in this county, the necessary documentary proof being secured by Dr. W. E. Barton, of Chicago. A log cabin memorial is being erected on the site of the original cabin, and it is planned to construct a memorial road to the site.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....A. Jay Valentine, Republican; Parsons.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in July and the third Tuesday in October.
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.....Miss Margaret Mellwee, 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.....Luke McDowell, 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.....J. Frank Junkins, Republican; Shaw; term expires December 31, 1928.
Thomas Campbell, Republican; Piedmont; term expires December 31, 1932.
George T. Carskadon, Republican; Keyser; term expires in 1933.
President County Court.....J. Frank Junkins, Shaw.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday of each month.
Commissioners 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.....R. M. Dean, Republican; Elk District; Elk Garden; term expires in 1929.
J. B. Maybury, Democrat; Piedmont District; Piedmont; term expires in 1931.
Charles E. Taylor, Republican; Welton District; Ridgeville; term expires in 1933.
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 Gertrude Eckhart.
B'd of Children's Guardians.....Miss Mary K. Ball, 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)

Athey, Herndon
Bright, J. Clark
Finnell, Charles N.
Fisher, Harry G.
McDonald, William
Nethken, C. E.
Neffien, W. Elliott
Rankin, V. E.
Reynolds, F. M.
Reynolds, E. B.
Reynolds, Lester
See, E. A.
Shores, H. G.
Tyler, Emory
Taylor, Harry R.
Welch, R. A.

(Post office address Piedmont)

Allen, H. M.
Arnold, Arthur
U. S. Dist. Atty.
Drane, Robert M.
Drane, H. K.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

E. B. Reynolds, Chairman, Keyser.

Mrs. Beulah Wells, Secy.-Treas., Keyser.

Members

Elk District—James A. Boyd, Potomac Manor; A. C. Dixon, Sulphur; Mrs. Matilda Bennear and Mrs. Rossie Harris, Elk Garden.

Piedmont District—Hezekiah F. Pinnell, Eugene W. Paxton, Pearl M. Boor and Theresa W. Rizer, Piedmont.

New Creek District—C. D. Brown, R. A. Stoutmayer, Mrs. Beulah Wells and Mrs. Ida C. Parsons, Keyser.

Welton District—L. J. Mott, Antioch; R. H. Cann and Miss Abbie Funderburg, Burlington; Mrs. Minnie V. Taylor, Ridgeville.

Frankfort District—J. W. Monnett and Jessie D. Boyer, Ridgeley; Charles Deremer, Alaska; Mrs. Fred Borror, Ridgeley, R. 1.

Cabin Run District—E. R. Taylor and Bertha R. Urice, Keyser, R. 1; E. B. Staggs, Burlington; Bessie W. Fertigg, Reeses Mill.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

James J. Johnson, Piedmont; Sue M. Johnson, Keyser.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Harry G. Fisher, Chairman, Keyser.

Robert A. Davis, Secy.-Treas., Keyser.

Members

Elk District—M. E. Hickey and Mrs. Anna Kilroy, Elk Garden; Roy Shanholtz, Nethken.

Piedmont District—Thomas W. Gocke, James P. Laffey, Jr., Mrs. Anne W. Graney and Miss May Rose, Piedmont.

New Creek District—C. A. Miller, Winifred Shaffer, Mrs. J. Z. Garlitz and Mrs. James E. Holtzman, Keyser.

Welton District—G. B. Shank and Miss Marguerite George, Burlington; Earl H. Martin, Antioch.

Frankfort District—J. R. Kuykendall and Mrs. Elizabeth Weakland, Alaska; Jesse H. Simmons and Mrs. Lulu Bean, Ridgeley.

Cabin Run District—Fred J. Urice, Keyser, R. 1; I. J. Spencer, Miss Maud B. Kuykendall and Miss Catherine Smith, Reeses Mill.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Carl E. Ayers and Mrs. J. Z. Garlitz, Keyser.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Cabin Run District

Justice of the Peace.....C. W. Sites, Republican; Reeses Mills.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—M. M. Biser, Republican; Burlington.
Secretary—Frank Carskadon, Republican; Burlington, R. F. D.
O. E. McDonald, Republican; Burlington.
A. B. Hyre, Republican; Keyser, R. F. D.

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 — Jacob Stullenberger, Republican; Elk Garden.
Secretary—D. C. Arnold, Republican; Elk Garden.
L. W. Jones, Republican; Elk Garden.
I. N. Lyon, Republican; Shaw, R. F. D.

Frankfort District

Justice of the Peace.....A. F. Ridenour, Republican; Ridgeley.
Constable.....E. J. Smith, Republican; Ridgeley.

Board of Education.....President—H. J. Dohrman, Democrat; Pattersons Creek.
Secretary—R. M. Johnson, Democrat; Alaska.
T. D. Pyles, Democrat; Alaska.
L. P. Walker, Jr., Republican; Ridgeley.

New Creek District

Justices of the Peace.....George C. Ludwig, Republican; Keyser.
J. E. Gardner, Republican; Keyser.

Constables.....F. G. Davis, Democrat; Keyser.
J. P. Greenwade, Keyser.

Board of Education.....President—W. W. Doll, Republican; Antioch.
Secretary—J. C. Kephart, Democrat; Keyser.
C. C. Junkins, Republican; New Creek.
J. R. Baker, Republican; Keyser.

Piedmont District

Justices of the Peace.....C. C. Compton, Republican; Piedmont.
George T. Goshorn, Republican; Piedmont.

Constables.....H. A. Hook, Republican; Piedmont.
C. E. Dornar, Republican; Piedmont.

Board of Education.....President—C. T. Neff, Sr., Democrat; Piedmont.
Secretary—C. A. Wilcox, Republican; Piedmont.
Z. T. Kalbaugh, Republican; Piedmont.
M. L. Watson, Republican; Beryl.

Welton District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—Paul Sloan, Republican; Burlington.
Secretary—L. J. Mott, Republican; Antioch.
J. H. Leatherman, Republican; Antioch.
A. M. Metcalfe, Republican; Ridgeville.

Keyser Independent District

Board of Education.....President—E. H. Skaggs, Democrat; Keyser.
Secretary — L. B. McCoole, Republican; Keyser.
R. G. West, Republican; Keyser.
C. L. Everhart, Republican; Keyser.

MINGO COUNTY

Mingo county has the distinction of being the youngest county in West Virginia. It was formed from the southern part of Logan county in 1895 by an act of the legislature, and while the youngest it is not the least important. The county has a land area of 423.50 square miles, and in 1920 had a population of 26,364, an increase of 35.7 per cent in the ten-year period from 1910. The rapid increase in population has continued and on July 1, 1925, the Census Bureau issued an estimate fixing the population at that time at 30,292. The county lies, for the greater part, in the drainage basin of the Tug river, which also forms its southern boundary, separating it from Kentucky—for a distance of almost seventy miles. The surface of the county is broken and hilly, with high mountain ranges, narrow valleys, and with but little bottom land. The soil is fertile and productive, producing good crops and grasses. However the chief element of the wealth of the county is coal.

The assessed valuation of property within the county in 1927, the latest figures available, was given as follows: Real estate, $21,515,639; personal property, $5,689,007; public utility property, $16,048,320; making a total assessment of $43,252,966 for the county. The county is sub-divided into magisterial districts, as follows: Hardee, Harvey, Lee, Magnolia, Stafford and Warfield. The city of Williamson has an independent school district.

Mingo county was taken from the original territory of Logan. The parent county was named for an Indian warrior who had caused much grief along the border in the days of the first settlement. It was only natural, then, that the name of his tribe be perpetuated in the name of a county taken from the memorial to the warrior. Logan was a Mingo, or properly, a Cayuga separated from his tribe and consorting with the small and assorted lot of Indians known as Mingoes, whose principal town was at Mingo Bottom, on the Ohio river near Steubenville. Dr. Thwaites, the border historian, says that although the Mingo Indian is usually spoken of as the "Iroquois of the Ohio," there is reason to believe that they were originally the kindred tribe known to the Dutch as Minquas, to the French as Andastes and to the English as Susquehannocks or Conestogas. The tribe was conquered by the Iroquois about 1675, and the remnant incorporated in their league. The Mingo of the eighteenth century was a mongrel race, chiefly wanderers from the New York Iroquois stock. A theory is advanced by Hon. Andrew Price, President of the West Virginia Historical Society, that the Mingo Indians had their town at Mingo Flats, in Randolph county, removing from that place to Mingo Bottom, on the Ohio, about 1766. His theory is denied by some, but there is some proof in the name that has attached to the locality since the earliest settlement. A monument to the memory of the Mingo Indians has been erected at that place, on Mingo Run, Mingo district, of Randolph county.

A mountain range divided the old county of Logan into two almost

equal parts. The Guyandotte river, or northern section, having the county seat and the greater population. Therefore, the northern section usually elected the county officers and had entire control of the county govrnment. This caused considerable jealousy and ill-feeling among the people of the south side, or Tug river section. As was then thought, the county was not large enough in area to furnish the required constitutional four hundred square miles for the formation of a new county. The Norfolk and Western Railroad was being built down Tug Valley and a large influx of people was sure to follow. This would give to the people south of the mountain sufficient votes to remove the seat of justice to their section, and probably elect the county officers.

In 1890 a peculiar incident occurred that cleared the way for the formation of the new county. A man on the edge of the county was indicted, charged with illicit distilling. When arraigned for trial he challenged the jurisdiction of the court on the grounds that he was operating in Lincoln county. The Lincoln-Logan boundary had been long the subject of dispute and this seemed the opportune time to determine the true boundary and at the same time determine jurisdiction in the distilling case.

Judge Thomas H. Harvey, Judge of the Logan Circuit Court, appointed three commissioners to survey and fix the line. These commissioners reported to the court that they found much of the territory claimed by Lincoln county, and from which that county had collected taxes for many years, to be actually a part of Logan county. Jurisdiction in the moonshining case was clearly established to lie in Logan county, and at the same time the report of the commissioners clearly established that the county had sufficient area for two counties, each to have the four hundred square miles required by the Constitution.

The agitation for the formation of another county from Logan's territory thus received new impetus and was carried on with but little or no opposition. At the 1895 session of the Legislature, Dr. S. B. Lawson, representative of Logan county in the House of Delegates, and Hon. W. H. H. Cook, of Wyoming county, a Senator of the district of which Logan was a part, carried through the Legislature a bill providing for the creation of Mingo county. The county officers necessary to organize the new government were appointed by Governor William A. MacCorkle immediately after the passage of the Act on January 23, 1895.

Williamson, the county seat, has shared in the phenomenal growth of the county. A corn field in 1891, 600 population in 1900; 3,800 in 1910; 6,800 in 1920, and a continued growth since the last census that will insure a population of above the 10,000 mark when the next census is taken in 1930. The town has extensive railroad yards and is the coal shipping center of what Williamson advertises as "the billion dollar coal field." Williamson is situated on the Tug river and has an elevation of 660 feet above sea level, a considerably lower level than the mean elevation of the county.

Kermit, with a population of 636 in 1920, and Matewan, 851, are other incorporated towns of Mingo county.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	R. D. Bailey, Democrat; Williamson.
Terms Commence	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	K. B. Stepp, Republican; Williamson.
Supt. Free Schools	Sallie M. VanCamp, Democrat; Delbarton.
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	C. H. Ellis, Republican; Williamson; term expires December 31, 1928.
	D. M. McKenzie, Democrat; Matewan; term expires December 31, 1930.
	C. B. Early, Republican; Williamson; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court	C. B. Early, Williamson.
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	G. W. Hatfield, Republican; Williamson District; Williamson; term expires in 1929.
	Jacob Runyon, Democrat; Hardee District; Myrtle; term expires in 1931.
	John M. Farley, Republican; Kermit District; Naugatuck; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health	The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. O. H. Jennings, Williamson, County Health Officer.
U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons	Williamson—Drs. G. B. Irvine, L. F. Boland and W. A. Simpson.
Humane Officer	Lafe Chafin, Democrat; Williamson.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

Bias, B. Randolph
Bronson, W. H.
Chafin, Lafe
Crawford, G. W.
Damron, B. L.
Damron, James
Ferrell, James A.
Fleshman, Raymond
Greene, J. H.
Goodykoontz & Slaven
Wells Goodykoontz
Lant R. Slaven
Hansburger, E. A.
Hogg, Wm. B.
Jordan, J. M.
Nelms, Chlide
Rhodes, S. U. G.
Preece, W. H. D.
Partlow, Ira J.
Stafford, J. L.
Stokes, S. D.
Straton, Joseph B.
Trent, McKinley
Whitt, C. M.
Whitt, S. C.
Whitt, W. E.
Whitt, W. S.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

George Hatfield, Chairman, Williamson.

J. Walter Copley, Assoc. Chair., Williamson.

O. H. Booton, Secretary, Williamson.

James R. Davis, Treasurer, Nolan.

Members

Harvey District—Andy Dingess, Dingess; Henry Kirk and Evaline Kirk, Lowney; Eliza Dingess, Dingess.

Hardee District—Albert Deskins, Mary Parsley and Catharine Davis, Nolan; J. W. Thompson, Naugatuck.

Lee District—Gaines A. Garrett, Puritan Mines; Noah Stepp and Elsie Ferrell, Chattaroy; Matilda Mayhon, Delbarton.

Kermit District—R. E. Carter, Harry L. Baker, Mrs. M. Collier and Mrs. Ella Kirk, Kermit.

Magnolia District—J. G. Windle and Mrs. Chloe B. Wynn, Thacker; W. M. Copley, Red Jacket; Mrs. S. T. Lambert, Matewan.

Stafford District—T. E. Brown and Uley Perry, Cline; Dicey Browning and Mattie Ellis, Gilbert.

Williamson District—Ireland James, A. R. Stepp, Kelba Deerfield and Pearl Blankenship, Williamson.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Mrs. M. S. Dickenson, Williamson; J. M. Tulley, Sprigg.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

H. T. Williamson, Chairman, Williamson.

Mrs. Mark Russell, Asso. Chair., Williamson.

G. W. Crawford, Vice Chair., Williamson.

Jos. P. Hatfield, Secretary, Williamson.

Dr. E P. Stepp, Treasurer, Kermit.

Members

Independent District—W. E. Haven, W. M. Taylor, Mrs. Elizabeth Hatfield and Mrs. H. T. Williamson, Williamson.

Lee District—Henry Chafin, Sr., Ragland; Loren Blair and Mrs. Bernice Ryan, Nolan; Miss Mae Floyd, Delbarton.

Magnolia District—E. A. Justice, Varney; Elmer Cubine, Geraldine Blankenship and Jake Akers, Matewan.

Stafford District—Ray Fox, Gilbert; C. E. Suiter, Glen Alum; Mary J. Cline, Baisden.

Kermit District—S. A. Hawkins, L. A. Bowes, Jr., Amanda Meade, and Esther Tolbert, Kermit.

Hardee District—E. L. Caldwell and Myrtle M. Reed, Naugatuck; W. B. Coten, Myrtle.

Harvey District—Mose Workman, Trace; Emma Farra and Alice Burchett, Kirk.

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. B. Baisden, Democrat; Lenore.
Secretary—James R. Baisden; Democrat; Lenore.
W. D. Hall, Democrat; Lenore.
Sam Starr, Democrat; Lenore.

Harvey District

Justices of the Peace.....W. L. Dent, Democrat; Dingess.
J. L. Sturgill, Democrat; Trace.

Constables.....Jno. Sturgill, Democrat; Dingess.
John Dingess, Democrat; Dingess.

Board of Education.....President—Calvin Brewer, Republican; Wilsondale.
Secretary—W. H. Parsley, Republican; Parsley.
J. H. Kirk, Republican; Lowney.
Hugh Wellman, Democrat; Dingess.

Kermit District

Board of Education.....President—M. H. Brewer, Democrat; Selwyn.
Secretary—Floyd Evans, Democrat; Selwyn.
J. W. Newsom, Democrat; Salwyn.
John Stepp, Democrat; Kermit.

Lee District

Justices of the Peace.....Roy Keadle, Republican; Delbarton.
Floyd Hatfield, Republican; Sprigg.

Constables.....Noah Philippis, Republican; Sprigg.
J. O. Young, Republican; Chattaroy.

Board of Education.....President—J. A. Maynard, Republican; Delbarton.
Secretary—L. V. Chapman, Republican; Chattaroy.
Noah Stepp, Republican; Chattaroy.
E. T. Thompson, Democrat; Nolan.

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—Thurman Chambers, Democrat; Matewan.
Secretary—N. L. Chancey, Republican; Matewan.
Dr. G. W. Smith, Democrat; Matewan.
W. M. Copley, Republican; Red Jacket.

Mingo Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Dr. R. M. Akers, Republican; Kermit.
Secretary—H. S. Evans, Democrat; Kermit.
Dr. E. P. Stepp, Democrat; Kermit.
T. A. Shewey, Republican; Kermit.

Warfield District

Justices of the Peace.....W. R. Kirk, Democrat; Kermit.
Floyd Evans, Democrat; Selwyn.
Constables.....John Chafin, Democrat; Kermit.
E. W. Gillman, Democrat; Kermit.

Stafford District

Justices of the Peace.....G. E. Justice, Democrat; Gilbert.
Burgoyne Cline, Democrat; Baisden.
Constables.....John Cline, Democrat; Baisden.
Tom Buchonron, Republican; War Eagle.
Board of Education.....President—James B. Justice, Democrat; Justice.
Secretary—Wirt Hatfield, Democrat; Gilbert.
J. W. Yost, Democrat; Glen Alum.
Burgess Lester, Democrat; Baisden.

Williamson Independent District

Justices of the Peace.....W. R. Farrar, Democrat; Williamson.
J. P. Webb, Democrat; Williamson.
Constables.....William Oney, Democrat; Williamson.
R. W. Mills, Democrat; Williamson.
Board of Education.....President—M. T. Persinger, Republican; Williamson.
Secretary—F. R. Hanifan, Democrat; Williamson.
John Strosnider, Republican; Williamson.
E. F. Randolph, Democrat; Williamson.

MONONGALIA COUNTY

Monongalia is one of the northern counties of West Virginia, the extension of the Mason and Dixon line forming its northern boundary, separating that county from Pennsylvania. The county lies within the drainage basin of the Monongahela river, which joins the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh and forms the Ohio river. The county, in 1920, had a population of 33,608, but this had increased to 38,876 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate of the United States Census Bureau. The land area is 368.82 square miles.

Monongalia county is in the northern tier of agricultural counties, though its natural resources—coal, mores especially—is a great contributing factor to its wealth.

While the county stood thirteenth in population among the counties of the State at the 1920 census, it ranks sixth in point of property valuation for the purpose of taxation. At the 1927 assessment, the latest figures

available, the several classifications of property were as follows: Real estate, $61,445,855; personal property, $17,664,665; public utility property, $17,070,644; a total of $96,181,154.

The county is sub-divided into seven magisterial districts: Morgan, Clay, Cass, Grant, Clinton and Union. A separate independent district is maintained for the city of Morgantown for school purposes.

Monongalia county was born with the republic in 1776 and was formed from the district of West Augusta. The bill authorizing the formation of the county was passed by the assembly of Virginia on November 6, 1776, and on December 8th, following, the formal organization and election of county officers was made at the home of Jonathan Cobun. The county takes its name from its principal river—the Monongahela—a name given it by the Indians usually interpreted to mean "the river of caving or crumbling banks." But in the preparation of the bill providing for the new county the spelling was changed, either by error or otherwise, and while the county derives its name from the river the spelling is not the same. The county is known as Monongalia while the river retains its original designation as Monongahela.

Monongalia is the great mother county of northern and northwestern West Virginia. From its original territory have been carved in whole or in part the counties of Harrison, Preston, Marion, Randolph, Wood, Lewis, Braxton, Barbour, Ritchie, Taylor, Doddridge, Gilmer, Clay, Calhoun, Wirt, Pleasants, Upshur, and Tucker in West Virginia, and parts of Greene, Fayette and Washington counties, in Pennsylvania. This latter territory was lost to Pennsylvania by the extension of the Mason and Dixon line in 1781.

The first county seat of Monongalia county was located at the home of Theophilus Phillips, two miles from the site of the present Geneva, Pennsylvania, but the loss of this territory to another State made it necessary to remove the seat of justice to a point within the established boundaries of the county. An act of the assembly in 1782 made the home of Zackwell Morgan the place of holding court and at this place a frame court house was erected. The town of Morgantown was established by law at the session of the assembly in 1785 and has since held its commanding position as the seat of justice of Monongalia county, and one of the more important cities of the northern section. It takes its name from its founder, Zackwell Morgan, who was a son of Morgan Morgan, the first permanent white settler in Western Virginia. Morgantown is located on the Monongahela river, has an elevation of 822 feet and in 1920 had a population of 12,117. This had increased to 13,811 by July 1, 1925, according to the latest estimates made public by the United States Census Bureau.

The West Virginia University, the most important educational institution of the State, is located at Morgantown. The University is the outgrowth of older schools, Monongalia Academy, established in 1814; Morgantown Female Academy, established in 1831, and later known as the "Female Collegiate Institute" and "Whitehall Female Seminary." These two schools were closely allied and may be said to have been two schools under practically the same management. The Woodburn Female Seminary, the third school in the consolidation, was incorporated on January

4, 1858, and the school opened in May, following. The property was purchased by the State of West Virginia in 1867, and the West Virginia Agricultural College was established. The name was changed, by an act of the Legislature, to the West Virginia University on December 4, 1868.

West Virginia University has kept pace with the development of the State and is at present under the direction of President John R. Turner. On May 30, 1928, the enrollment was 2,392, an increase of 116 over the previous year.

Blacksville, with a population of 218 in 1920; Riverside, 326; Star City, 823; Sturgiss City, 1,389; and Westover, 721, are other incorporated towns of Monongalia county.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	I. Grant Lazzelle, Republican; Morgantown.
Terms Commence	On first Thursday after the first Monday in January, April, July and October.
Official Court Reporter	Mrs. Roxy Lamb, Republican; Morgantown.
Sheriff	J. F. Rodeheaver, Democrat; Morgantown.
Prosecuting Attorney	W. French Hunt, Democrat; Morgantown.
Clerk Circuit Court	Clarence Roby, Republican; Morgantown.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	Alva H. McBee, Republican; Morgantown.
Chancery Commissioners	Edgar B. Stewart, Republican; Morgantown.
	Thomas Ray Dille, Republican; Morgantown.
	Geo. R. Farmer, 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	William S. Price, 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	William L. Park, Republican; Fairview, R. 2; term expires December 31, 1928.
	W. W. Keener, Democrat; Morgantown; term expires December 31, 1930.
	C. Ray Henry, Republican; Morgantown; term expires December 31, 1932.
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.

B'd Review & Equalization...David S. Lemley, Democrat; Battelle District; Fairview, R. 1; term expires in 1929.
John C. Price, Republican; Morgan District; Morgantown; term expires in 1931.
R. W. Sine, Republican; Clay District; Blacksville; term expires in 1933.

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. Powel, (Treasurer), and T. J. McBee, (Secretary). Meet every Wednesday at 2 p. m.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Morgantown)

Allen, R. E. L.
Baker, George C.
Baker, Chas. G.
Barker, S. A.
Bosworth, Brooks Brady
Brand, F. M.
Bufano, M. G.
Burdett, Nathan C.
Corbin, Frank P.
Cox, Frank
Cox, Stanley R.
Cramer, C. W.
Davis, R. E.
Dille, Thomas Ray
Dille, C. B.
Donley, E. G.
Donley, Robt. T.
Dorr, Charles P.
Downes, John D.
Everly, E. M.
Jaco, Jesse M.
Jeter, James G.
John, W. S.
Keck, L. V.
Kendall, Robt. A.
Lazzelle, I. G.
Lazzelle, Donald G.
Lemley, W. Corbley
Long, E. H.
Malamphy, M. J., Jr.
Mason, Kermit R.
Moreland, Jas. R.
Orr, Wm.
Posten, Hale J.
Posten, R. P.
Reay, David C.
Reeder, Benj. G.
Roby, Clarence
Rose, C. C.
Sanders, John V.

Farmer, George R.
Frame, Wilbur C.
Gilbert, E. H.
Gilbert, E. H., Jr.
Glasscock, S. F.
Glasscock, W. E., Jr.
Goodwin, Chas. A
Guy, Robt. E.
Hall, Roy O.
Hatfield, J. L.
Hamstead, E. E.
Herd, Chas. T.
Hott, George David
Hunt, W. F.
Hunter, Glenn
Shriver, John
Shuman, Albert
Snee, Wm. J.
Stewart, Edgar B.
Stewart, T. D.
Stewart, Nelson
Taylor, R. Shirley
Vickers, Walter H.
Wellen, Clyde W.
Weaver, Frank P.
White, Prescott C.
Willis, D. M.
Wilson, Minter L.
Yorke, Evelyn Hughes

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. C. Cashman, Chairman, Morgantown.

Mrs. Lena Bowlby, Assoc. Chair., Morgantown (Westover).

Mrs. Elizabeth Peck, Secretary, Morgantown.

Wayne Parker, Treasurer, Van Voorhis.

Members

Morgan District—F. E. Davis, Dr. J. R. Hughart, Mrs. Lena Barker and Mrs. Nat T. Frame, Morgantown.

City of Morgantown

First Ward—C. C. Cashman and Mrs. Harry C. Runn.
Second Ward—T. A. Barrickman and Mrs. James Gaskins.
Third Ward—Virgil A. Brown and Mrs. Eleanor T. Donley.
Fourth Ward—R. A. West and Mrs. Sylvia R. Runner.
Fifth Ward—J. M. Bucklew and Elizabeth Peck.

Battelle District—Luther Park, Fairview, R. 1; Alex White and Mrs. Cecyle M. Bell, Wadestown; Mrs. Nettie Jones, Fairview.

Clay District—Walter Clovis and Mrs. Lou K. Sine, Blacksville; Rex Garrison, Core; Mrs. Maude W. Spragg, Fairview, R. 2.

Cass District—Wayne F. Parker, Van Voorhis; Charles E. Core, Mrs. Victoria Core and Mrs. Forest Davis, Cassville.

Grant District—Frank M. Brand, Lewis M. Loar and Mrs. Lena Bowlby, Morgantown; Mrs. Bertie V. Taylor, Mona.

Clinton District—Charles L. Wince and Mrs. Fannie Bishop, Uffington; B. H. Williams and Mrs. Daisy Kramer, Little Falls.

Union District—Charles Adams and Mrs. Annie Costolo, Lake Lynn, Pa., R. 10; Ralph Kussart, Morgantown, R. 3; Mrs. Peal Donaldson, Morgantown, R. 4.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

John L. Hatfield, Chairman, Morgantown.

Mrs. William Flesher, V. Chair., Morgantown.

Jesse M. Jaco, Secretary, Morgantown.

Aaron J. Garlow, Treasurer, Morgantown.

Members

Battelle District—Ernest Bell, Burton; Irvin Tennant, Mrs. Blanche Shriver and Mrs. C. L. Eakin, Wadestown.

Clay District—Leroy Shuman, McCurdysville; Charles R. Tennant, Blacksville; Miss Mary Thomas, Wana; Miss Orpha Eddy, Fairview, R. F. D. 3.

Cass District—W. N. Wise, Mt. Morris, Pa., R. D. 2; John Bailey, Morgantown, R. D. 7; Mrs. Zettie E. John and Mrs. Elizabeth Billingslea, Van Voorhis, R. D. 1.

Clinton District—W. S. Corrothers, Little Falls; John L. Barnes and Mrs. Glenn Moore, Uffington, R. F. D. 1; Miss Olga Chipps, Morgantown, R. D. 5.

Grant District—D. Earl Fisher, Westover; J. L. Jamison, Morgantown, R. D. 2; Mrs. Addie V. Bailey, Melon St., Westover; Mrs. Nora V. O'Gilvie, 83 West Jefferson St., Westover.

Union District—George Jones, Point Marion, Pa.; John Spacht, Lake Lynn, R. D. 10; Belle P. Hall, Morgantown, R. D. 3; Mrs. Minnie D. Hunter, Lake Lynn, R. D. 10.

Morgan District—(At Large) F. M. Lucas, Box 804, Morgantown; Gordon Sayres, 729 James St., Morgantown; Mrs. Emma C. Clemmer, Star City; Mrs. Frances T. Kerr, 183 Spruce St., Morgantown.

First Ward - Morgantown—Charles T. Baer, 444 Dorsey Ave., Morgantown; Mrs. Odessa K. Flesher, Box 206, Morgantown.

Second Ward—Russell L. Morris, 244 Grand St., Morgantown; Mrs. Elnora Hood, 417 Clark St., Morgantown.

Third Ward—J. F. Loving, 248 Willey St., Morgantown; Mrs. Edna R. Hall, 316 Forest Ave., Morgantown.

Fourth Ward—Ralph M. Bradford, 312 Grant Ave., Morgantown; Mrs. Flora E. Ramsey, 204 Beechurst Ave., Morgantown.

Fifth Ward—L. J. Weaver, 756 Willey St., Morgantown; Mrs. Minnie Thompson, 708 Pearl Ave., Morgantown.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Battelle District

Justice of the Peace.....George DeGarme, Republican; **Wadestown.**
Constables.....(By special appointment.)

Board of Education.....President—George B. McQuaid, Republican; Wadestown.
Secretary — Howard Lemley, Democrat; Burton.
J. L. Hennan, Republican; Burton.
Ernest Beall, Democrat; Burton.

Clay District

Justices of the Peace.....C. S. Tennant, Republican; Pentress.
R. E. Fox, Republican; Pentress.
Constable.....Fleming E. Tennant, Republican; Fairview.
Board of Education.....President—L. L. Thomas, Democrat; Blacksville.
Secretary—O. P. Michael, Republican; Lowsville.
David F. Morris, Republican; Lowsville.
J. T. Moore, Republican; Fairview.

Clinton District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—T. F. Valentine, Republican; Catawba.
Secretary—Clarence Reppert, Republican; Uffington.
Carl Zinn, Republican; Independence.
A. L. Frum, Democrat; Little Falls.

Cass District

Justices of the Peace.....D. P. Campbell, Republican; Pursglove.
S. P. Crynock, Republican; Pursglove.
Constables.....J. S. Watson, Republican; Pursglove.
Mike Hines, Republican; Pursglove.
Board of Education.....President—C. R. Cordray, Republican; Cassville.
Secretary—Virginia L. Yost, Republican; Morgantown, R. 4.
I. L. Van Voorhis, Republican; Vanvoorhis.
F. L. Sanders, Democrat; Vanvoorhis.

Morgantown 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—E. M. Everly, Democrat; Morgantown.
Secretary—A. C. Wilson, Republican; Morgantown.
D. M. Willis, Republican; Morgantown.
L. V. Harner, Republican; Morgantown.
O. O. Donley, Democrat; Morgantown.
Chas. E. Hodges, Democrat; Morgantown.

Grant District

Justice of the Peace.....A. M. Grow, Republican; Mona.
Constables.....Gay Barker, Republican; Mona.
E. D. Clear, Republican; Morgantown.
Board of Education.....President—I. N. Knotts, Democrat; Morgantown, R. 2.
Secretary—J. R. Conway, Republican; Morgantown.
Otis Henry, Republican; Morgantown, R. 1.
David G. Snyder, Republican; Morgantown, R. 1.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....(Vacancies.)
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—D. J. Hunter, Republican; Cheat Haven, Pa.
Secretary—Sarah Shelby, Republican; Morgantown, R. 4.
William Hoard, Republican; Hoard.
Sheridan Shaffer, Republican; Morgantown, R. 3.

MONROE COUNTY

Monroe is the extreme southeastern county of West Virginia, bordered on the south and east by Virginia, on the north by Greenbrier county and on the west by Summers county. It is one of the older counties of West Virginia, the twelfth erected by the old Commonwealth in the territory west of the Alleghenies. The drainage of the county is divided, the western section being drained by tributaries of the James river, while the New and Greenbrier rivers drain the remaining sections. The county government was organized on May 21, 1799, at the house of George King, near the present county seat, in pursuance to an act of the general assembly passed on January 15, 1799. The territory comprising the county was taken from Greenbrier, and it has a land area of 473.80 square miles. In 1920 the population was 13,141. Later estimates do not greatly increase this official enumeration.

The assessed value of property within the county at the 1927 assessment, according to the certification to the State Tax Commissioner, was as follows: Real estate, $7,397,215; personal property, $1,808,820; public utility property, $785,697; a grand total of $9,991,732.

Monroe is an agricultural county, lying just outside the great coal-producing section of southern West Virginia. It is located in one of the greatest blue grass regions of the world, and is thus admirably adapted to grazing and raising live stock. Some of the best known medicinal springs are located in this county. The county is sub-divided into six magisterial districts: Red Sulphur, Second Creek, Springfield, Sweet Spring, Union and Wolf Creek, all taking names peculiar to their location. The town of Alderson maintains an independent district for school purposes.

Monroe county perpetuates in West Virginia the name of James Monroe, governor of Virginia, fifth President of the United States and propounder of the Monroe Doctrine. A brief biographical sketch of this distinguished man may be given as follows: James Monroe was born in Westmoreland county, Virginia, on April 29, 1758. He was a soldier in the Continental army, a member of the Virginia Legislature in 1782, and a member of the Continental Congress, 1783 to 1786. He was chosen to represent his state in the United States Senate and served in that body from 1790 until 1794, and in the last named year was named Minister to France by President Washington. He served as Governor of Virginia from 1799 to 1802, and was serving in this honored office when the new county was struck off and named in his honor. He was again sent to France in 1803 as a special ambassador to negotiate the purchase of Louisiana, and was later Minister to Great Britain and Spain. During President Madison's administration Mr. Monroe was a member of the cabinet for nearly the whole of the two terms, serving as Secretary of State, Secretary of War and again as Secretary of State. Was elected fifth President of the United States and served two terms, from 1817 to 1825. The high points in his administration may be noted as the promulgation of the "Monroe Doctrine," the broad announcement to the world that America was and is able to regulate American affairs. This has remained a cardinal point in American diplomacy and is held today as a corner stone of the fabric of our government. Through a policy of conciliation, President Monroe managed to break down many points of difference between the opposing political factions of his day and was greatly instrumental in bringing about that period in the history of the American commonwealth known as the "era of good feeling." President Monroe died July 1, 1834, full of years and of honors. A great nation honors and reveres his memory.

Union, the present seat of justice of Monroe county, was selected for that honor soon after the organization of the county. The general assembly of Virginia, by an act passed January 6, 1800, provided for the establishment of the town on the lands of James Alexander, though the town had been laid off into lots prior to that time. Union is situated near the center of the county and has an elevation of 2,100 feet above sea level. In 1920 the town had a population of 439. Later estimates do not greatly increase this figure.

Alderson, an important town in Monroe-Greenbrier counties, derives its name from the Alderson family, who owned the land on which it stands for nearly one hundred years. The town was surveyed and platted in 1871, and incorporated in 1880. In 1920 it had a population of 1,401.

Alderson Academy, a school of high rank maintained by the Baptists of West Virginia, is located at this place. Within the past two years the United States government has established and erected at Alderson an institution for female delinquents.

Peterstown, another important point, was named in honor of its first settler, Christian Peters. It is situated in the south angle of the county, on Rich Creek, near the point where the New river breaks through the Allegheny mountains, and is about twenty miles south of Union. Peterstown had a population of 293 at the 1920 census.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	S. H. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.
Terms Commence	First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and the second Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter	B. H. Twyford, Democrat; Lewisburg.
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 Commissioner	H. S. Ellison, Democrat; Union.
Clerk County Court	Shelton Clark, Republican; Union.
Supt. Free Schools	C. M. Nelson, Republican; Alderson.
Surveyor & Road Engineer	John C. McGrady, Democrat; Glace.
Assessor	J. Henry Peters, Democrat; Union.
Com. of School Lands	C. A. Dunn, Red Sulphur Springs.
County Commissioners	T. E. Ballard, Democrat; Peterstown; term expires December 31, 1928.
	J. L. Trail, Democrat; Union; term expires December 31, 1930.
	T. W. Scott, Republican; Sinks Grove; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court	T. E. Ballard, Peterstown.
Terms Commence	First Tuesday in each month.
Commissioners of Accounts	O. A. Brown, Republican; Union.
	W. F. Boggess, Democrat; Union.
B'd Review & Equalization	L. F. Christie, Republican; Second Creek District; Sinks Grove; term expires in 1929.
	Jesse E. Hines, Democrat; Springfield District; Rock Camp; term expires in 1931.
	E. S. Baker, Republican; Red Sulphur District; Sweet Springs; term expires in 1933.

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

(Post office address Union, unless otherwise given)

Ballard, E. E., Peterstown
Boggess, W. F.
Clark, R. L.
LaFon, W. M.
Nowlan, E. W., Alderson

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

E. E. Ballard, Chairman, Peterstown.

H. F. Leggett, Secretary, Union.

Members

Union District—H. F. Leggett, I. P. McCormick, Miss Lillian Davis and Miss Lucy Young, Union.

Red Sulphur District—L. A. Fleshman and C. W. Warren, Lindside; Miss Virginia Dunn, Red Sulphur Springs; Mrs. Margaret McCoy, Peterstown.

Springfield District—Frank Mann and Mrs. W. M. Comer, Greenville; W. W. Bradley, Lindside, R. D.; Mrs. Lucile Harvey, Rock Camp.

Second Creek District—N. H. Vanstavern and Miss Margaret Scott, Sinks Grove; J. Wallace McDowell, Ronceverte; Mrs. Mary F. Harris, Glace.

Sweet Springs District—Clyde Arthur, Laurel Branch; N. E. Crosier, Zenith; Mrs. E. S. Baker, Sweet Springs; Mrs. Hattie Doss, Waitville.

Wolf Creek District—T. W. Broyles, Sinks Grove, R. D.; L. L. Meads and Mrs. H. J. Meads, Alderson; Mrs. Emma Houchins, Alderson, R. D.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Edgar F. Dickson, Chairman, Organ Cave.

J. M. Johnston, Secretary, Union

Members

Union District—W. R. Fuller, J. M. Johnston, Mrs. Madge Landermilk and Miss Nettie Campbell, Union.

Sweet Springs District—Dr. B. L. Troynhan, Sweet Springs; J. E. Crosier, Waiteville; Mrs. Homer Miller, Zenith; Mrs. J. R. McGuire, Gap Mills.

Springfield District—F. G. Lilly and Mrs. Robert Johnson, Greenville; Edgar Pence, Wayside; Mrs. Lockie Raines, Rock Camp.

Red Sulphur District—Dr. C. P. Bradley and Mrs. Abbie Lory, Linside; L. L. Spangler, Ballard; Miss Rosel Clark, Peterstown.

Wolfe Creek District—F. G. Lobban, Sr., and Cornelia Smith, Alderson; C. H. Skaggs, Sinks Grove; Mrs. Henry Van Dyke, Creamery.

Second Creek District—Edgar F. Dickson, Organ Cave; W. P. McNeil and Mrs. H. F. Lemons, Sinks Grove; Mrs. Edna Vance, Glace.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

F. G. Lobban, Alderson.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

Jno. L. Trail, Union.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Red Sulphur District

Justice of the Peace.....H. F. Harless, Democrat; Peterstown.
Constables.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—H. E. Davis, Republican; Peterstown.
Secretary — E. E. Ballard, Republican; Peterstown.
J. M. Wilson, Republican; Peterstown.
R. B. Spangler, Republican; Cashmere.

Second Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....G. H. Mentz, Democrat; Glace.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Jim McMann, Republican; Second Creek.
Secretary—E. E. Rogers, Republican; Pickaway.
A. A. Scott, Republican; Sinks Grove.
W. P. McNeil, Democrat; Sinks Grove.

Springfield District

Justice of the Peace.....W. W. Sims, Republican; Wikel.
Constables.....John M. Canterberry, Republican; Greenville.
M. T. Green, Republican; Wayside.

Board of Education.....President—J. A. Vass, Wayside.
Secretary — H. M. Harvey, Republican; Greenville.
J. D. Copeland, Republican; Rock Camp.
Ryan Houchins, 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—S. A. Patton, Democrat; Gap Mills.
Secretary—Mrs. Wade H. Neil, Democrat; Gap Mills.
W. O. Raines, Democrat; Gap Mills.
J. E. Crosier, Democrat; Waitesville.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....G. H. Tomlinson, Democrat; Union.
R. P. Boyd, Democrat; Union.
Constable.....J. H. Bostic, Democrat; Union.
Board of Education.....President—E. Don Ballard, Republican; Union.
Secretary—B. A. Shirey, Democrat; Union.
R. E. J. Campbell, Democrat; Gates.
A. E. McCoy, Democrat; Union.

Wolf Creek District

Justices of the Peace.....Samuel W. Bare, Democrat; Alderson.
Geo. Werkheiser, Democrat; Alderson.
Constable.....P. R. Raines, Democrat; Wayside.
Board of Education.....President—Sidney C. Skaggs, Democrat; Sinks Grove.
Secretary—B. C. Garrett, Democrat; Wolf Creek.
C. E. Hedrick, Republican; Sinks Grove.
W. N. Smith, Republican; Creamery.

Alderson Independent District

Board of Education.....President—O. D. Massey, Republican; Alderson.
Secretary—Carl G. Eades, Democrat; Alderson.
J. N. Alderson, Democrat; Alderson.
E. H. Warren, Republican; Alderson.
G. P. Perry, Democrat; Alderson.
J. W. Johnson, Democrat; Alderson.

MORGAN COUNTY

Morgan forms the neck of the eastern panhandle of West Virginia, and is bounded on the north and west by Maryland, on the south by Virginia, and Hampshire county, West Virginia, and on the east by Berkeley county. The Potomac river forms its boundry between Maryland, and its principal streams are the Great Cacapon and Sleepy creek, both tributaries of the Potomac.

Morgan county was formed in 1820, conforming to an act passed by the general assembly on February 9, of that year. The territory was taken from the older counties of Hampshire and Berkeley. The county has a land area of 231.26 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 8,357. No appreciable increase in population is noted in later estimates made public by the United States Bureau of the Census.

The property valuations of the county, made at the 1927 assessment, according to the official figures, are as follows: Real estate, $4,043,186; personal property, $1,589,552; public utility property, $8,870,463; a grand total of $14,503,201. Morgan county lies in the great horticultural section of eastern West Virginia. The natural resources of the county have been developed to some extent. The county is sub-divided into six magisterial districts: Allen, Bath, Cacapon, Rock Gap, Sleepy Creek and Timber Ridge districts.

The county was named in honor of General Daniel Morgan, a leader of the patriots during the Revolution and who during the active years of his life was intimately associated with the country in which this perpetual memorial was created. General Daniel Morgan was born in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1736, and removed to Virginia in early young manhood, settling near Winchester. He was a private soldier and wagoner under Braddock in the campaign of 1755 and after the defeat and slaughter of the army on the Monongahela, he returned to his farm. At the outbreak of the war of the Revolution he strongly espoused the cause of the American patriots and was commissioned a captain of Virginia riflemen in July 1775. He joined the army under Washington at Cambridge, Massachusetts, and later accompanied Benedict Arnold across the wilderness to Quebec, where he distinguished himself at the siege of that city, and where he was made a prisoner. After his exchange he was promoted to command the 11th Virginia regiment, and in this body his old rifle corps was incorporated. He performed great service at Stillwater, when Burgoyne was defeated, and served under Gates and Greene—his nighbors at home, in the South—and won fame as a partisan officer. His victory at Cowpens was so outstanding that Congress voted him a gold medal. At the close of the war he returned to his farm, "Saratoga," near Winchester. His next military command was in the "Whisky Insurrection" in western Pennsylvania, in 1794, to which point he went with Virginia militia. Was elected to and served in Congress from March 4, 1797, to March 3, 1799. He declined a reelection on account of ill health, and died at his home in Winchester on July 6, 1802.

Berkeley Springs, the county seat, was established as Bath on land belonging to Thomas, Lord Fairfax, by an act of the assembly passed in

1776. The town is located near the Potomac at an altitude of 612 feet and had a population of 980 in 1920. The medicinal springs at this place—first known as Warm Springs—were the first known within the state. Washington first visited the "famed Warm Springs" on March 18, 1747, as recorded in his diary, and later had a house erected at that place. The title to the springs was vested in the Commonwealth of Virginia by Lord Fairfax, the original owner, and this title has passed to the State of West Virginia. The springs are much frequented by invalids—especially those suffering from rheumatism, diabetes, Brights disease and kindred ailments—and others in search of health or pleasure.

Paw Paw, another incorporated town in Morgan county, had a population of 698 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.....G. H. Allemong, 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.....B. S. Cross, Republican; Great Cacapon.

Road Superintendent.....(Vacancy.)

Surveyor.....(Vacancy.)

Assessor.....Perkins Courtney, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

Com. of School Lands.....J. Hammond Siler, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

County Commissioners.....Joseph W. Unger, Democrat; Berkeley Springs; term expires December 31, 1928.

M. A. Vanorsdale, Republican; Great Cacapon; term expires December 31, 1930.

G. W. Biser, Republican; Berkeley Springs; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....Joseph W. Unger, 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....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.

E. L. Rice, Republican; Rock Gap District; Berkeley Springs; term expires in 1933.

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.....W. C. Hovermale, Berkeley Springs.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Berkeley Springs)

Allen, Horace D.
Bayer, Harry West
Ducknell, J. McCarty
Johnson, L. E.
Siler, J. Hammond
Weaver, Mrs. G. McIntire

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

E. C. Ambrose, Chairman, Paw Paw.

M. R. Davison, Assoc. Chair. Berkeley Springs.

Pauline M. Dawson, Secretary, Berkeley Springs.

L. E. Johnson, Treasurer, Berkeley Springs.

Members

Allen District—Willie Kerns, J. F. Weber, Sallie Booker and Hattie Cain, Berkeley Springs.

Bath District—M. R. Davison, L. E. Johnson, Clara J. Hovermale and Pauline M. Dawson, Berkeley Springs.

Cacapon District—Edward C. Ambrose, H. W. Miller, Jr., and Mrs. J. L. Brown, Paw Paw; Grace Snyder, Great Cacapon.

Rock Gap District—Brenton Batt, M. F. Yost, Mrs. J. Dean Henry and Grace Michael, Berkeley Springs.

Sleepy Creek District—M. W. Fulton, J. S. Files, Cora B. Potter and Catherine M. White, Cherry Run.

Timber Ridge District—A. H. Hovermale, Ridge; Roy G. Davison, Ungers Store; Mrs. Ward M. Dawson, Omps.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. H. Lineweaver, Chairman, Omps.

Miss Dorthea Campbell, Assoc. Ch., Berkeley Springs.

C. N. Bohm, Secretary, Oakland.

O. Z. Noland, Treasurer, Great Cacapon.

Members

Allen District—H. B. Swain and W. M. Widmeyer, Berkeley Springs.

Bath District—J. A. Philips and W. M. Michael, Berkeley Springs.

Cacapon District—O. C Noland, Great Cacapon; T. J. Hanahan, Paw Paw.

Rock Gap District—E. C. Davidson, Stotlers Cross Roads; Thomas Neeley, Berkeley Springs.

Sleepy Creek District—Joseph Butts, Chew Run; W. H. Grubb, Sleepy Creek.

Timber Ridge District—C. H. Lineweaver, Omps; C. N. Bohm, Oakland.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

C. H. Linweaver, Omps.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

Miss Alabaugh, Berkeley Springs.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Allen District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacancy.)

Constable.....(Vacancy.)

Board of Education.....President—J. A. Hartman, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Secretary—George A. Yost, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Roy Widmyer, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Emory Lopp, Republican; Berkeley Springs, R. 4.

Bath District

Justices of the Peace.....N. H. Hobday, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
W. F. Leary, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.
Constables.....Howard Casler, Berkeley Springs.
(Vacancy.)
Board of Education.....President—J. E. Helsey, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.
Secretary—C. H. Dawson, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
J. C. Laley, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Ernest Johnson, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.

Cacapon District

Justices of the Peace.....E. E. Allemong, Republican; Great Cacapon.
(Vacant.)
Constable.....(Vacant.)
Board of Education.....President—W. D. Ambrose, Republican; Paw Paw.
Secretary—Ada Lyons, Democrat; Paw Paw.
Eugene Gross, Republican; Paw Paw.
C. G. Mechen, Republican; Great Cacapon.

Rock Gap District

Justice of the Peace.....William A. Neely, Democrat; Rock Gap.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Raymond Dawson, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Secretary—M. A. McCoy, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
I. B. Allemong, Republican; Berkeley Spgs.
James Unger, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.

Sleepy Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....A. J. Kesecker, Republican; Cherry Run.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President — Emory Pentoney, Republican; Sleepy Creek.
Secretary—Luther Kesecker, Republican; Cherry Run, R. F. D.
Roy Payne, Republican; Cherry Run, R. F. D.
A. G. Goller, Republican; Cherry Run, R. F. D.

Timber Ridge District

Justice of the Peace.....John W. Sherrard, Republican; Oakland.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—E. J. Shade, Democrat; Oakland.
Secretary—C. N. Bohrer, Democrat; Stotlers Cross Roads.
Ward Dawson, Republican; Omps.
Kansas Hovermale, Democrat; Ungers Store.

McDOWELL COUNTY

McDowell forms the extreme southern tip of West Virginia, and was formed in 1858 from a part of Tazewell county. The parent county still remains a part of the Old Dominion. The surface of this county is rough and broken and while farming is carried on to a great extent, the chief wealth lies in its natural resources—coal predominating. The immense coal industries furnish a ready market for all farm products.

McDowell has twenty-eight seams of workable coal and is easily the banner coal county of the state. McDowell county has a land area of 538.40 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 68,571. The Census Bureau estimates that this population had increased to 80,305 by July 1, 1925. No later statistics are available. The county is drained by the Tug River and its tributaries.

The county ranked second in the state at the 1920 census, and at the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation stood in eighth place, with a total assessment of $80,627,228. The classification of this property assessment is as follows: Real estate, $48,863,545; personal property, $12,656,625; and property assessed by the State Board of Public Works as public utilities, $19,107,058.

Adkins, Browns Creek, Northfork, Elkhorn, Big Creek and Sandy River are the six magisterial districts of the county.

McDowell county is named in honor of James McDowell, a distinguished governor of Virginia and representative in Congress. He was born at Cherry Grove, Rockbridge county, Virginia, on October 13, 1796, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1817. Upon his return to Virginia, McDowell read law in the office of the eminent Chapman Johnson, at Staunton, and was admitted to practice. He represented Rockbridge county in the general assembly at the session of 1831 and in other sessions. Was elected Governor of Virginia and served the term 1843 to 1846. Before his term expired he was elected to a seat in Congress and served that body until his death, near Lexington, Virginia, on August 24, 1851. West Virginia has twelve counties named for statehood governors of Virginia; McDowell was the last to be so honored.

This county has had its difficulties in location of a seat of justice. When the county was first formed the residence of George W. Payne on

Dry Fork of Tug, about one-half mile below Peeryville, now English, was designated as the county seat and courts were held at this place from August, 1858, until October, 1863. The seat of justice moved about from place to place until October, 1866, when it was located at the mouth of Mill Creek of Tug River. The county seat remained here until 1874 when it was again removed to Peeryville. That town held its place as the metropolis of McDowell county until September, 1892, when a removal to Welch was effected after a strenuous political, legislative and legal fight.

Welch was incorporated as a town in 1893, is located in the northern central part of the county and the center of the great coal producing area. It has an elevation of 1,304 feet above sea level and in 1920 had a population of 3,232.

Welch Hospital No. 1, a state institution originally established as a hospital for miners, is located at this place. The scope of the work has been enlarged and it is now operated as an emergency hospital for the care and treatment of medical and surgical cases, giving preference to those accidentally injured. The institution is under the care and direction of Dr. A. G. Rutherford, superintendent, and on May 30, 1928, sixty patients were being cared for at that place. This was an increase of four over the same date in 1927.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....I. C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in February, second Monday in June and second Monday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....L. D. Wilmore, Republican; Bluefield.
Judge Criminal Court.....James A. Strother, Republican; Welch.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, April and July and the first Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....L. D. Wilmore, Republican; Bluefield.
Sheriff.....McGinnis Hatfield, Republican; Welch. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....G. L. Counts, Republican; Welch.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Hobart E. Payne, Republican; Welch.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court.James A. Strother, Republican; Welch.
Chancery Commissioners.....G. L. Counts, Welch.
E. C. Marshall, Democrat; Welch.
Hoagland French, Democrat; Welch.
L. D. Wilmore, Republican; Welch.
Divorce Commissioner.....Joseph M. Crockett, Republican; Welch.
Clerk County Court.....Harry K. Carper, Republican, Welch.
Supt. Free Schools.....Mrs. L. C. Anderson, Republican; Welch.
County Road Supervisor.....C. H. Payne, Republican; Welch.
Engineer for County Court....None.
Surveyor.....L. A. Osborn, Republican; Welch.

Assessor.....C. C. Hale, Republican; Welch.
Com. of School Lands.....F. C. Cook, Republican; Northfork.
County Commissioners.....H. F. Graham, Republican; Anawalt; term expires December 31, 1928.
David F. Houston, Republican; Kimball; term expires December 31, 1930.
James Elwood Jones, Republican; Switchback; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....David F. Houston, Kimball.
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.....Otis E. Linkhouse, Republican; Big Creek District; War; term expires in 1929.
J. P. Flannigan, Democrat; Browns Creek District; Welch; term expires in 1931.
William Kearns, Republican; Adkins District; Gary; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. H. G. Camper, Welch; County Health Officer.

ATTORNEYS AND LAW FIRMS OF McDOWELL COUNTY

Auvil, D. L., Iaeger
Calhoun, Stewart A., Keystone
Capehart, Harry J., Welch
Christie, S. A., Keystone
Cook, F. C., North Fork
Counts, G. L. (Pros. Atty.), Welch
Crockett, Joseph M., Welch
Curd, T. H. S., Welch
Duty, E. Z., Bradshaw
Elswick, Walter M., War
Flanagan, James P., Welch
Flanagan, Patrick J., Welch
French, Hoagland, Welch
(U. S. Commissioner)
Froe, Arthur G., Welch
(Recdr. of Deeds, Washn., D. C.)
Jones, Fleming A., Welch
Harman, J. N., Jr., Welch
Harris, Thad. E., Northfork
Henritze, T. F., Welch
Herndon, I. C., Welch
(Judge of the Circuit Court)
Howard, B. F., Welch
(Asst. Prosecuting Attorney)
Howard, Geo. W., Welch
Marshall, E. C., Welch
Miller, Leon P., Welch
Moon, S. B., Wilcoe
Payne, Charles C., Welch
Riley, Cecil H., Northfork
Sale, Goodrich
Sale, Graham, Welch
Solins, Samuel, Welch
St. Clair, O. E.
Strother, D. J. F., Welch
Strother, James A., Welch
(Judge of the Criminal Court)
Strother, James French, Welch
(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.
Strother, Sale, Curd & Tucker
Strother, D. J. F.
Sale, Graham
Curd, T. H. S.
Tucker, J. Randolph
Sale, Goodrich
St. Claire, O. E.
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.

Moses Hyman, Treasurer, Welch.

Members

Adkin District—J. T. Franklin, Gary; S. B. Moon, Wilcoe; Mrs. Julia O'Toole Wyland, Anawalt; Mrs. Helen G. Kearns, Elbert.

Browns Creek District—Dr. R. K. Bragonier, Keystone; Nathaniel Wiley and Mrs. L. S. Watlington, Kimball; Mrs. Jennie B. Payne, Welch.

Northfork District—Harry Totz, 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. Lillian Younger, Elkhorn; James Hamilton, Kyle.

Big Creek District—W. M. Geissinger, Berwind; A. J. Williamson and Mrs. Rosa Cooksey, War; Mrs. E. V. Simpkins, Excelsior.

Sandy River District—Dr. H. L. Tutwiler and Mrs. Mollie Robinson, Iaeger; Dan Payne and Mrs. Rosa M. Kennedy, Dan.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Moses Hyman and Mrs. Jean Waldron, Welch.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

E. L. Tucker and Miss Ersa Hamilton, Welch.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

D. L. Auvil, Chairman, Iaeger.

Mrs. L. L. Belcher Vice Chair., Welch.

Mrs. Russell H. Woody, Secretary, Welch.

Dr. L. L. Belcher, Treasurer, Welch.

Members

Adkins District—Dr. W. E. Cook, Pageton; H. W. Houseman, Annawalt; Mrs. R. C. Mitchell, Jenkinjones; Mrs. A. P. Mitchell, Gary.

Big Creek District—R. L. Keel, Coalwood; C. J. Anderson, Six; Mrs. B. M. Stone, English; Mrs. J. D. Mullins, War.

Browns Creek District—M. Lee Cline, Davy; R. H. Miller, Mrs. V. L. Weatherby and Mrs. Frances Owens, Welch.

Elkhorn District—Dr. L. H. Clark, Kyle; Joseph McCrickard, Northfork; Mrs. Oliver Beckner, Elkhorn; Mrs. Louise D. Thacker, Maybeury.

Northfork District—I. S. Renn, Crumpler; W. S. Wray, Mrs. L. Washington and Mrs. Adeline C. Gordon, Northfork.

Sandy River District—Robert Mosby, D. L. Auvil, and Mrs. Amanda Ratcliff, Iaeger; Mrs. Mary Cyphers, Garland.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Adkins District

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Whittle, Republican; Wilcoe.
Phil L. Kasdin, Republican; Anawalt.

Constables.....R. L. Robinson, Republican; Wilcoe.
William Black, Republican; Anawalt.

Board of Education.....President—Edward O'Toole, Republican; Gary.
Secretary—Guy C. Mace, Democrat; Gary.
A. N. Harris, Republican; Gary.
C. W. Atkinson, Republican; Jenkinjones.

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—H. S. Johnston, Republican; War.
Secretary—E. D. Kisner, Republican; Berwind.
A. M. Harman, Republican; War.
Dr. W. L. Peck, Republican; Coalwood.

Brown's Creek District

Justices of the Peace..... A. C. Hufford, Republican; Welch.
Samuel Crider, Republican; Kimball.
Constables..... D. C. Collins, Republican; Welch.
Henry Richards, Republican; Kimball.
Board of Education..... President—Gail T. Carter, Republican; Welch.
Secretary—Effie F. Beavers, Republican; Welch.
M. K. Pratt, Republican; Big Sandy.
R. L. Benton, Republican; Eckman.

Elkhorn District

Justice of the Peace..... T. G. Swanson, Republican; Elkhorn.
Constables..... R. D. Gibson, Republican; Maybeury.
Cal Haines, Republican; Elkhorn.
Board of Education..... President—Frank Houston, Republican; Elkhorn.
Secretary—R. Moore Dodrill, Republican; Switchback.
Thomas Curry, Republican; Elkhorn.
Dr. I. T. Peters, Republican; Maybeury.

Northfork District

Justice of the Peace..... J. A. Lay, Republican; Northfork.
Constables..... Walter Lowe, Republican; Northfork.
Arvid Leftwitch, Republican; Northfork.
Board of Education..... President—W. O. Lambert, Republican; Crumpler.
Secretary—Frank M. Buchanan, Republican; Northfork.
James H. George, Republican; Northfork.
Sam Rosen, 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—H. M. Harman, Democrat; Garland.
Secretary—J. L. Kennedy, Republican; Iaeger.
H. S. Short, Republican; Avondale.
A. R. Kennedy, Republican; Iaeger.

NICHOLAS COUNTY

Nicholas is one of the central counties of the state. It was created by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on January 30, 1818, and taken from parts of Greenbrier, Kanawha and Randolph counties. It has a land area of 656.77 square miles and a population, in 1920, of 20,717. The development of this county is progressive and a later estimate made public by the United States Bureau of Census on July 1, 1925, fixed the population at 22,427. The Gauley river flows through the central part of the county and is the principal water course. A small part of the western section is drained by the Elk river tributaries.

Nicholas county is rich in natural resources, coal and other minerals. The timber is of great value and the lumber industry adds materially to the total wealth of the county. The surface is rather broken, though farming is carried on in all parts of the county.

The property valuation for the purpose of taxation, as made at the 1927 assessment, is as follows: Real estate, $13,017,075; personal property, $3,788,040; public utility property, $1,468,409; a total valuation of $18,273,524.

The seven magisterial districts of the county are Summersville, Grant, Beaver, Hamilton, Wilderness, Kentucky and Jefferson. The city of Richwood maintains an independent district for school purposes.

Nicholas county is another sub-division of the state which bears the name of a distinguished governor of the Old Dominion, and whose term of office had just expired when the new county was stricken off. Wilson Cary Nicholas was born at Williamsburg, Virginia, on January 31, 1761. He was a student at William and Mary College, but left that school in 1779 to enlist in the struggling American army; served until the end of the war as commander of Washington's Life Guard. In 1784 he represented Albermarle county in the general assembly, and was a delegate to the state constitutional convention which ratified the Federal Constitution. He was elected to the United States Senate and served from 1800 to 1804, when he resigned to become Collector of the Port of Norfolk, in which position he served until 1807. He returned to the lower house of Congress and served until his resignation in 1809. He was elected to and served as Governor of Virginia from 1814 until 1817. His death occurred at Milton, Virginia, on October 10, 1820.

Summersville—the county seat of Nicholas county—was legally established as a town by an act of the assembly passed January 19, 1820, on thirty acres of land belonging to the heirs of John Hamilton. The town was incorporated on March 20, 1860. It is located in the central part of the county and has an altitude of 1,894 feet. The population of Summersville was 279 in 1920.

The city of Richwood—the most important town in Nicholas county—is located on the Cherry river in the eastern section of the county. Richwood is one of the newer industrial towns of the state; was incorporated in 1901 and had a population of 4,331 in 1920. It is the center of great timber operations with large mills to work up the timber as it comes from the cuttings. Other plants, interallied with this industry, are

located at the same place, as the manufacture of paper, clothes pins and leather tanning.

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 & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....G. G. Duff, Democrat; Summersville.
Clerk County 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.....Milroy Brown, Republican; Mt. Nebo.
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.....Clyde Roops, Democrat; Mt. Nebo; term expires December 31, 1928.
Otto Smith, Democrat; Belva; term expires December 31, 1930.
C. C. Coe, Democrat; Richwood; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....Otto Smith, Belva.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in March, first Monday in June, Monday before fourth Tuesday in August, and second Monday in December.
Commissioners of Accounts....H. C. Hill, Republican; Lockwood.
T. W. Ayres, Democrat; Richwood.
S. R. King, Democrat; Summersville.
B'd Review & Equalization.....R. L. Wetherbee, Republican; Beaver District; Richwood; term expires in 1929.
K. B. McCue, Democrat; Hamilton District; Persinger; term expires in 1931.
C. D. Backus, Republican; Jefferson District; Vaughan; term expires in 1933.
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 Phern Craig, Republican; Richwood and Summersville.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Summersville, unless otherwise given)

Alderson, E. P.
Alderson, Eddy & Dillinger (also at Richwood)
Bell, C. W., Zela
Breckinridge, A. N.
Craig, A. L., Richwood
Dillinger, H. E., Richwood
Duff, G. G.
Halsted, Squire, Nallen
Horan, R. E.
King, S. R.
Wolverton & Ayers, Richwood
Wolverton, J. M., Richwood

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

M. F. Brown, Chairman, Summersville.

Miss Iva Stephenson, Secretary, Summersville.

Leslie McCutcheon, Treasurer, Summersville.

Members

Summersville District—Leslie McCutcheon and Mrs. Cora Hamilton, Summersville; Roland Hart, Gad; Miss Elsie Sebert, Enon.

Grant District—Emerson Brown and Miss Maymie Morriston, Zela; Maxwell Malcolm and Mrs. Lottie Eakin, Kesslers Cross Lanes.

Beaver District—George E. Hurd, Mrs. Erma McClure and Mrs. Josie Pullen, Richwood; J. W. Brown, Craigsville.

Hamilton District—Arnold McCue and Mrs. Camilla Fitzwater, Almoris; John W. Dodrill, Skyles; Mrs. Ivy Tinnel, Kirkwood.

Wilderness District—H. S. O'Dell, Snow Hill; G. A. Dooley and Mrs. Rebecca Ramsey, Mt. Nebo; Mrs. Elizabeth O'Dell, Fowler's Knob.

Kentucky District—John G. Stowers, Donald; Homer Kyle, Nettie; Mrs. Lola Bryant and Mrs. Etta Groves, Canvas.

Jefferson District—C. D. Backus, Vaughan; Omar Mason, Vinton; Mrs. Amy Simms, Lockwood; Miss Bertha Kuntz, Swiss.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Eugene Alderson, Chairman, Summersville.

A. N. Breckinridge, Secretary, Summersville.

Members

Summersville District—C. J. Bell, Ira E. Hill, Mrs. W. E. McQueen and Mrs. S. P. Hamilton, Summersville.

Grant District—Ben Hughes, Gad; T. E. Gray and Mrs. J. B. Carden, Zela; Miss Mary Hamilton, Kesslers Cross Lanes.

Beaver District—H. E. Dilinger and Mrs. Murel Bartley, Richwood; Robert Woodall, Robinwood; Miss Olivet Odell, Craigsville.

Hamilton District—E. M. Bays and Mrs. Maggie Robertson, Birch River; Grover Gates and Mrs. Oscar Odell, Almoris.

Wilderness District—W. D. Halstead and Laura Worledge, Mt. Lookout; John McClung and Mrs. Jessie Odell, Snow Hill.

Kentucky District—E. B. Odell and Miss Russie Odell, Nettie; Mrs. Lola Losh, Leivasy; N. H. Odell.

Jefferson District—Robbie Summers, Lockwood; J. O. Loyd and Mrs. S. J. Waller, Swiss; Mrs. L. W. Koontz, Dixie.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Beaver District

Justices of the Peace.....A. F. Breedon, Democrat; Richwood.
W. H. Woods, Democrat; Beaver.
Constables.....D. D. Smith, Democrat; Richwood.
(Vacancy.)
Board of Education.....President—James A. Kyer, Democrat; Allingdale.
Secretary—C. B. Kyer, Republican; Allingdale.
Wayne Curry, Democrat; Delphi.
R. T. Woodall, Democrat; Delphi.

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 A. Legg, Democrat; Zela.
Secretary—C. W. Bell, Democrat; Zela.
S. W. Hypes, Republican; Poe.
Emerson Brown, Republican; Zela.

Hamilton District

Justice.....Ed. Coulter, Democrat; Birch River.
Constable.....H. O. Murphy, Democrat; Morris.

Board of Education.....President—Charles A. McQueen, Democrat; Hookersville.
Secretary—Okey Scott, Democrat; Birch River.
John H. Dodrill, Democrat; Birch River.
W. E. Gibson, Democrat; Strange Creek.

Jefferson District

Justices of the Peace.....George Polley, Democrat; Swiss.
J. C. Simms, Republican; Swiss.
Constables.....J. A. Broughman, Democrat; Bentree.
Bert Baker, Republican; Swiss.
Board of Education.....President—E. V. Shelton, Democrat; Lockwood.
Secretary—H. H. Simms, Republican; Lockwood.
Orbin Cavendish, Republican; Vinton.
E. L. Hall, Democrat; Swiss.

Kentucky District

Justices of the Peace.....H. A. Cartwright, Republican; Donald.
Frank Taylor, Republican; Fenwick.
Constable.....L. S. Spencer, Republican; Fenwick.
Board of Education.....President—N. E. Hurd, Republican; Nettie.
Secretary—C. W. Bryant, Republican; Canvas.
J. B. White, Republican; Leivasy.
J. W. Stowers, Republican; Donald.

Richwood Independent District

Board of Education.....President—A. L. Craig, Republican; Richwood.
Secretary—C. E. McFadden, Republican; Richwood.
T. W. Ayers, Democrat; Richwood.
Millard Hinkle, Republican; Richwood.
Dr. Hugh Dunn, Democrat; Richwood.
W. V. Jarrett, Republican; Richwood.

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—J. A. McClung, Democrat; Enon.
Secretary — P. N. Wiseman, Democrat; Summersville.
J. D. Peck, Democrat; Summersville.
Huce McMillion, Democrat; Summersville.

Wilderness District

Justice of the Peace	C. A. McClung, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.
Board of Education	President—T. O. McCutcheon, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.
	Secretary—C. A. McClung, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.
	J. H. Butcher, Democrat; Nallen.
	J. L. Champe, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.

Nicholas County High School

Directors	P. N. Wiseman, Democrat; Summersville.
	Secretary and not a Director—A. E. Dorsey, Democrat; Summersville.
	Austin Bryant, Republican; Summersville.
	Dyer Herold, Democrat; Hookersville.
	J. L. S. Richardson, Democrat; Keslers Cross Lanes.
	M. F. Brown, Republican; Summersville.

OHIO COUNTY

Ohio county has a place in the northern panhandle of the state, bounded on the east by Pennsylvania, on the west by the Ohio river and State of Ohio, north by Brooke county and south by Marshall county. While not one of the largest counties, its land area being 111 square miles, it is one of the most important. Wheeling, its chief city, is an industrial center; a place of importance since the earliest settlements on the western waters.

In 1920 the population of the county was 61,006, but this had increased to 65,906 by July 1, 1925, according to estimates made by the United States Bureau of the Census. The property valuation of the county, made at the assessment of 1927, is as follows: Real estate, $90,202,975; personal property, $31,151,688; public utility property assessed by the State Board of Public Works, $13,714,070; a grand total of $135,886,733. This property assessment places Ohio county well to the front in property valuation.

The county is sub-divided into ten magisterial districts, as follows: Center, Clay, Liberty, Madison, Richland, Ritchie, Triadelphia, Union, Washington and Webster.

Ohio is another county that takes its name from its principal river—the Ohio—which forms the entire western boundary of the county. "Ohionhiio" is an Indian name meaning "beautiful river," and it is from this name that "Ohio" was derived. Ohio county was one of the original three counties formed from the District of West Augusta in 1776, though its original bounds have been greatly shrunken by the formation of other counties from its territory. The counties of Brooke, Hancock, Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel have been formed from territory originally within its confines.

The act creating Ohio county was passed by the general assembly of Virginia on November 6, 1776, but the formal organization of the county government was not effected until January 16, 1777, when the justices commissioned by the Governor met at Black's cabin, at or near the present West Liberty. This place was established as the county seat and held that position for a number of years.

Wheeling, the chief city of northern West Virginia, is located on the Ohio river at the mouth of Wheeling creek. It has an altitude of 678 feet and in 1920 a population of 54,322. The latest estimates by the Census Bureau, as of July 1, 1925, fixed the population at 56,208. The origin of the name of Wheeling has been the subject of some little discussion, but is generally believed to have been derived from the Indian word "Weeling"—"the place of a head." Some have given the origin as a derivative of the name of a Catholic missionary to the Indians before settlement by the whites. This missionary, according to the legendary story, was named "Wheelan." A writer, in 1839, says that Wheelan "pitched his encampment at the mouth of Wheeling creek. * * * After a few months' stay he proceeded down the river, and left a name behind him which will distinguish this celebrated spot until time shall be no longer." It was originally settled by Colonel Ebenezer Zane and his brothers, Silas and Jonathan, in 1769, and from the first was made a place of defense against the hostile Indians. Fort Dunmore, erected in 1774, was planned by Colonel George Rogers Clark and used during Dunmore's War of that year. The fort was twice attacked during the Revolutionary War, once by British and Indians under the notorious renegade Simon Girty. Lord Dunmore having lost the favor of the Virginians, the name of the fort was changed to Fort Henry, in honor of Patrick Henry. The first siege and assault was in September, 1777, and it was at this time that Betty Zane, sister of Colonel Ebenezer Zane, ran the gantlet carrying gunpowder to the besieged garrison, a deed of heroism that earned for her a place high in the annals of the border that will endure for all time.

Fort Henry was besieged the second time in September, 1782, by forty British soldiers under Captain Bradt, and a large force of Indians. This was the last time the British flag was flown during an engagement of the Revolution, and is said to have been the last battle of that war.

Wheeling was first laid out in town lots by Colonel Zane in 1793, and was first known as Zanesburg. By an act of the assembly passed December 25, 1795, it was established as a town to be known as Wheeling, and was incorporated by the same authority by an act of January 1, 1806. It became an important shipping point in flat-boat days and added importance was given the town by the extension of the National Highway to Wheeling in 1817, instead of making the western terminus Pittsburgh. This city became the birthplace of West Virginia in 1863 and was twice its capital—from the formation of the state until April 1, 1870, and again from May 21, 1875, to May 1, 1885—losing the capitol both times to Charleston. It is an industrial city, the center of the iron and steel industry of the state, with other and diversified manufacturing

plants. Wheeling became the county seat of Ohio county in 1797, and has since been the seat of justice.

West Liberty—twelve miles northeast of Wheeling—was established as a town by legislative enactment on November 29, 1787, on the lands of Reuben Foreman and Providence Mounce. It became the county seat of Ohio county at organization in 1776, but lost the seat of justice to Wheeling in 1797, after the formation of Brooke county.

West Liberty State Normal School, a state institution of normal grade, was established at West Liberty on March 1, 1870. This was but a continuation of a school established at that place by Rev. Nathan Shotwell in 1838, called "West Liberty Academy." The school is at present under the direction of President J. S. Bonar and on May 30, 1928, had an enrollment of 229, a substantial increase over the previous school year.

Triadelphia, with a population of 299 in 1920, is another incorporated town of Ohio county.

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 Reporters	Louis Walters, Republican; Wheeling.
	L. E. Schrader, 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; Wheeling.
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, Republican; Wheeling; 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	R. J. Falland, Democrat; Wheeling.
Supt. Free Schools	John H. Lazear, Democrat; (Woodlawn)

Wheeling.

County Road Engineer	A. S. Bell, Republican; Wheeling.
Assessor	James E. Richards, Republican; Wheeling.
Comr. of School Lands	P. J. McGinley, Democrat; Wheeling.
County Commissioners	John M. Garden, Democrat; Wheeling; term expires December 31, 1928.
	Orion Koller, Republican; Wheeling; term expires December 31, 1930.
	George W. Steenrod, Democrat; Wheeling; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Com'rs	John M. Garden, Wheeling.
Clerk County Com'rs	T. C. Stevenson, Republican; Wheeling.
Sessions of Court	Every week day at 9:30 a. m.
Commissioners of Accounts	H. H. Pendleton, Democrat; Wheeling.
	George C. Beneke, Republican; Wheeling.
	Frank McMahon, Republican; Wheeling.
	Carl O. Schmidt, Republican; Wheeling.
Sealer Weights & Measures	Louis F. Nolte, Republican; Wheeling.
B'd Review & Equalization	R. P. Glass, Republican; Triadelphia District; Edgewood; term expires in 1929.
	Chester G. Whitham, Democrat; Richland District; Wheeling; term expires in 1931.
	Edward T. Rose, Republican; Washington District; Wheeling; term expires in 1933.
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, County Court Building.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons	Wheeling. Drs. H. P. Campbell, A. B. Barnett and H. M. Hall; C. A. Wingerter ad interim.
Probation Officer	G. B. Kelly, Republican; Wheeling.
Ass't Probation Officer	Mrs. Kate Ebeling, Republican; Wheeling.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Wheeling unless otherwise given)

Ahrens, Charles B.
Allison, J. B.
Amos, Clyde F.
Arbenz, John P.
Bachmann, Carl G.
Baer, J. Leonard
of Schuck, Grimes & Baer
Beall, W. W.
Beneke, George C.
Blackford, George A.
Bradshaw, W. L.
Brinkman, Fred H.
Bryant, A. E.
Bruce, J. E.

Caldwell, Kline & Wood
Wm. G. Caldwell
Edwin F. Kline
Austin V. Wood
Campbell, Clinton R.
Casey, Wm. B.
Clarke, James Morgan
of McCamic & Clarke
Coleman, Leo A.
Coniff, John J.
Cotton, Wm. J.
Cummins, J. Wm.
Curl, Jos. R.
Dobbs, Lee F.
Dunlap, H. E.
Erskine, Palmer & Curl
John C. Palmer, Jr.
Joseph R. Curl
Ewing, James W.
Foulk, Tom B.
Gilchrist, George R. E.
Garden, G. Alan
of Handlan, Garden & Matthews
Glass, Edgar C.
Gompers, Wm. J.
Goodwin, Russell B.
of Nesbitt, Goodwin & Nesbitt
Grimes, W. C.
of Schuck, Grimes & Baer
Habbermill, John
Hall, Kent B.
Handlan, Garden & Mathews
J. Bernard Handlan
G. Alan Garden
Howard D. Matthews
Handlan, Joseph
Harrison, Erman L.
Honecker, B. S.
Howard, John A.
Howard, Wm. C.
Hubbard, Nelson C.
Hugus, Wright
Hundt, Herman A.
Jennings, Richard
Jones, Edmund
Keefer, W. F.
Klein, Pressley B.
Klieves, Russell
Kline, Edwin F.
of Caldwell, Kline & Wood
Laas, A. W.
of Schmidt, Hugus & Laas
Matthews, Howard D.
of Handlan, Garden & Matthews
Maury, Fred L.
Morris, Warren
Morrison, Mrs. A. J.
Morrison, Charles S.
McCamic & Clarke
Charles McCamic
James Morgan Clarke
McCamic, Jay T.
McGinley, P. J.
McKee, Alan
McKee, David A.
McKee, Donald
McMahon, Frank A.
McNell, A. C.
McNell, F. P.
Nesbitt, Goodwin & Nesbitt
Frank W. Nesbitt
Russell B. Goodwin
Russell G. Nesbitt
Noyes, S. M.
O'Brien & O'Brien
J. J. P. O'Brien
Frank O'Brien
Palmer, John C.
of Erskine, Palmer & Curl
Paull, Charles F., Jr.
Pendleton, H. H.
Piper, William
Porter, A. J.
Richards, H. C.
Riggs, Cecil H.
Riley, Riley & Riley
T. S. Riley
Robert J. Riley
James B. Riley
Ritz, J. M.
Robinson, Alan H.
Rogers, George J.
Rosenbloom, Ben L.
Russell, Henry M.
Schiffler, A. C.
Schmidt, Hugus & Laas
Carl O. Schmidt
Wright Hugus
A. W. Lass

Schuck, Grimes & Baer
Charles J. Schuck
W. C. Grimes
J. Leonard Baer
Scott, Walter H. E.
Simpson, William F.
Smith, Chas. J.
Smith, S. G.
Thomas, John D.
Wilson, John B.
Wood, Austin V.
of Caldwell, Kline & Wood

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Orion Koller, Chairman,
Board of Trade Bldg.,
Wheeling.

John M. Ritz, Secretary,
411 Coal Street,
Wheeling.

Arthur Edge, Treasurer,
Bethlehem.

Members

City of Wheeling

First Ward—Edward Kronenweth, 703 Market St.; Nettie Grimm, 701 Market Street.

Second Ward—S. R. Dawson, 1106 Market Street; Elizabeth Riddle, 923 Market Street.

Third Ward—A. J. Wilson, 72 13th Street.

Fourth Ward—John H. Kunz, 184 18th Street; Laura Kunz, 176 18th Street.

Fifth Ward—Richard T. Cresap, 2224 Chapline Street; Emma Gillespie, 2108 Jacob Street.

Sixth Ward—Russell Riggs, 2604 Moysten Street.

Seventh Ward—L. L. Nightengale, 210 N. Front Street; Jessie Ross, 401 S. Broadway.

Eighth Ward—Christian Voette, 3745 Jacob Street; Margaret Peters, 29 37th Street.

Ninth Ward—A. G. Riester, 130 N. 16th Street, Warwood; Margaret Mozingo, 2418 Vance Street.

Tenth Ward—William A. Brasch, 120 Washington Avenue; Ella Rankin, 830 National Road.

Eleventh Ward—Homer C. Crago, Oak Park, Wheeling.

Twelfth Ward—Earl M. Giesey, 109 Key Ave.; Maude Wharton, 2369 National Road.

Washington District—John M. Ritz, 411 Coal Street; Newton Serig, 629 Market Street; Rose Kindelberger, 30 4th Street; Bessie M. Young, 486 National Road.

Clay District—Joe Gilligan, 1100 McColloch Street; Cliff Ryan, 130½ 12th Street; Margaret C. McCluskey, 1155 Charles Street; Mrs. W. H. Dyson, 21 11th Street.

Madison District—G. B. Pelley, 435 South Broadway; C. A. Ward, 27 South Penn Street; Mrs. S. R. Warfuel, 117 N. Huron Street; Mrs. Alice Meister, 45 Zane Street.

Union District—Albert Foster, 111 19th Street; Elmer Marshall, 186 17th Street; Stella Kunz, 184 18th Street.

Center District—Joseph Armbruster, 2323 Chapline Street; Robert Logan, 2400 Wood Street; Virginia Hall Donnelly, 2140 Market Street; Emma Bramer King, 2336 Chapline Street.

Webster District—Edgar G. Gramlich, 158 29th Street; William P. Honecher, 3316 Eoff Street; Mrs. Mary Dawson, 62 25th Street; Emma Wagner Falck, 121 29th Street.

Ritchie District—Arthur C. Edge, Bethlehem; Edward Deagle, 3724 McColloch Street; Mary Korell and Mary Mann, 3734 Wetzel Street.

Liberty District—W. C. Murray, Triadelphia, R. D.; Roney Vermillion, Valley Grove; Edna H. Koller, West Liberty.

Richland District—H. W. Bartollas, 402 Richland Ave.; Benjamin W. Faulkner, Warwood, Wheeling; Bertha Gruber, 409 Warwood Avenue; Jessie Mae Serig, 705 Warwood Avenue.

Triadelphia District—S. M. Baird, 28 Edgewood Street; David A. McKee, Peters Run, R. 4, Elm Grove; Lois Henderson, 149 Edgewood Street; Elizabeth Rungee, South Bridge, Elm Grove.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

P. J. McGinley, Chairman,
Wheeling Steel Corp. Bldg.,
Wheeling

I. T. Killen, Secy.-Treas.,
c/o Stevenson & Marshall,
Wheeling.

Members

City of Wheeling

First Ward—Richard A. Stein, 230 National Road.

Sixth Ward—William J. Vess, 2504 Eoff St.

Seventh Ward—William F. Garden, 207½ N. Wabash St.

Eighth Ward—Robert F. Pest, 4502 Eoff St.; Margaret Reed, 3643 Chapline St.

Twelfth Ward—George N. Peters, 136 Gamble Ave., Elm Grove.

Washington District—Anthony Connor, 38 Peninsula, Wheeling; William Henkey, 1045 Cherry St., Wheeling.

Clay District—John E. Henkey, 1041 Cherry St., Wheeling; John F. Long, 1033 Eoff St., Wheeling.

Madison District—I. T. Killeen, 422 S. Penn St., Wheeling; P. J. McGinley, 13 N. Front St., Wheeling.

Union District—J. J. Moore, 32 Alley 15, Wheeling.

Center District—John J. Byrne, 2316 Eoff St., and William McDermott, 2338 Wood St., Wheeling.

Webster District—Frank E. Finnegan, 2633 Chapline St., and John J. Gavin, 2809 Eoff St., Wheeling.

Ritchie District—Lawrence V. Ennis, 41 38th St.; Frank Schnider, 4520 Wetzel St.; Mrs. Margaret Padden, 3727 Wood St., and Agnes Burke Schafer, 4107 Jacob St., Wheeling.

Liberty District—M. C. Hartley, West Liberty; John Taggart, West Alexander, Pa., R. D. 4.

Richland District—E. A. Brooks, 99 20th St., Warwood, Wheeling; John Springer, 108 19th St., Warwood, Wheeling; Mrs. Campbell Savage, Waddle Run Road, Wheeling.

Triadelphia District—C. E. Dague, Stone Church Road, Elm Grove; F. D. Friedrick, Romney Road, Wheeling.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Center District

Justices of the Peace.....A. W. Rader, Republican; Wheeling.
Carl Fisher, Democrat; Wheeling.
Constables.....Charles Rader, Republican; Wheeling.
Frank McGinnis, Democrat; Wheeling.

Clay District

Justices of the Peace.....H. B. Seybold, Republican; Wheeling.
Lee F. Dobbs, Republican; Wheeling.
Constables.....Bert E. Phillips, Republican; Wheeling.
Charles E. McNabb, Republican; Wheeling.

Liberty District

Justices of the Peace.....James Stewart, Republican; Valley Grove.
Henry D. Clouse, Republican; Wheeling.
Board of Education.....President—E. S. Cooke, Republican; Elm Grove.
Secretary—J. W. Cochran, Republican; West Liberty.
Samuel Harris, Republican; Triadelphia.
D. W. Coffield, Republican; West Alexander, Pa.

Madison District

Justices of the Peace.....C. G. Cook, Republican; Wheeling.
Edwin Birch, Republican; Wheeling.
Constables.....David McSwain, Republican; Wheeling.
Albert E. Cameron, Republican; Wheeling.

Richland District

Justices of the Peace.....James J. Harkins, Republican; Wheeling.
D. G. Dean, Republican; Wheeling.
Constable.....Frank Muth, Republican; Wheeling.

Board of Education.....President — R. A. Alexander, Democrat; (Warwood), Wheeling.
Secretary—H. A. Smith, Democrat; (Warwood), Wheeling.
A. H. Kindleberger, Republican; (Warwood), Wheeling.
W. E. Helfenbine, Democrat; (Warwood), Wheeling.

Ritchie District

Justices of the Peace.....Richard James, Republican; Wheeling.
William H. Yenke, Republican; Wheeling.
Constables.....Leroy Baker, Republican; Wheeling.
Hartley Craig, Republican; Wheeling.
Board of Education.....President—A. C. Edge, Republican; Wheeling, R. 6.
Secretary—Mrs. H. I. Montgomery, Republican; Wheeling, R. 6.
A. R. Montgomery, Republican; Wheeling, R. 6.
William Archer, Democrat; Wheeling, R. 6.

Triadelphia District

Justices of the Peace.....John W. Farmer, Republican; Triadelphia.
Charles Seibert, Republican; Elm Grove.
Constables.....L. O. Vermillion, Republican; Elm Grove.
Louis Logamarcino, Republican; Triadelphia.
Board of Education.....President—E. B. Showers, Republican; Elm Grove.
Secretary—S. S. Jacob, Democrat; Wheeling.
Howard Matthews, Republican; Wheeling.
Henry Stein, Democrat; Elm Grove.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....Albert G. Gompers, Republican; Wheeling.
Edw. C. Seabright, Democrat; 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. Wickman, Republican; Wheeling.

Board of Education.....President—R. A. Stein, Democrat; (Fulton), Wheeling.
Secretary—C. B. Montgomery, Democrat; (Fulton), Wheeling.
Ellsworth Tuttle, Democrat; (Fulton), Wheeling.
Fred E. Cowl, Republican; (Glenwood), Wheeling.

Webster District

Justice of the Peace.....T. E. Corrigan, Democrat; Wheeling.
Constables.....W. J. Burch, Democrat; Wheeling.
Albert Stein, Republican; Wheeling.

PENDLETON COUNTY

Pendleton county was formed in 1788, by an act of the general assembly passed December 4, 1787, from parts of Augusta, Hardy and Rockingham counties. It is one of the eastern counties of the state and lies in the great Allegheny range of mountains. It is drained by the tributaries of the Potomac river, the headwaters of the South Branch. The county has a land area of 696.88 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 9,652.

Pendleton is an agricultural county, and its natural resources, other than timber, have not been developed. The county has a varied agricultural climate, suited to many products. Spruce Knob, in the southwestern corner of this county, with an elevation of 4,860 feet above sea level, is the highest point in the state. The county has a scenic beauty and many points of interest, including Seneca Rocks, a great cliff standing out in bare outline against the sky; Miley Gap, where two parallel sheets of quartzite rise vertically six hundred feet and the "Smoke Hole," a canoe-shaped valley, north of Upper Tract, through which the South Branch flows. Many other interesting geological features are found throughout this section.

The property valuation of Pendleton county, as fixed at the 1927 assessment, is as follows: Real estate, $4,144,350; personal property, $1,615,910; public utility property, $5,470; a total of $5,765,730 for the county. The six magisterial districts of the county are Franklin, Mill Run, Union, Sugar Grove, Bethel and Circleville.

Pendleton county was named in honor of Edmund Pendleton, a Virginian who distinguished himself in civil life, in Congress and as a judge. Judge Pendleton was born in Caroline county, Virginia, September 9, 1721. He prepared himself for the practice of law and was admitted to the bar in 1744; was a justice of the peace in 1751, and a member of the Virginia house of burgesses, 1752-1774. He was a member of the committee of correspondence in 1773 and of the colonial convention of 1774, and Governor of the embryo commonwealth, 1774-1776. He served in the Continental Congress at the sessions of 1774-1775, and

was long presiding justice of the court of appeals. Judge Pendleton was president of the Virginia convention in 1787 which ratified the Federal Constitution. He died in Richmond, Virginia, on October 23, 1803. The honor of having a county named in his memory was richly deserved by his long and arduous public service.

Franklin, the county seat, was established as a town by an act of the assembly passed on December 19, 1794, on the lands of Francis Evick. It is located near the center of the county, on the South Branch river, and has an elevation of 1,750 feet. The population of Franklin, in 1920, was 320, and it is the only incorporated town in the county.

Pendleton county settlers were harrassed by Indian incursions and during the first years were forced to keep close together for mutual protection. A series of frontier forts was established for their better protection in 1756 and 1757, including two known as Fort Seybert and Fort Upper Tract. These two were the scenes of Indian massacres on April 27 and 28, 1758. At Fort Upper Tract, on the 27th, twenty-two persons fell victims to the red fury under Killbuck, a noted Shawnee chieftain. On the next day the Indians attacked and captured Fort Seybert, killing seventeen persons and carrying eleven into capitivity. Pendleton was the scene of many skirmishes during the Civil War and was crossed and recrossed repeatedly by the armies of the contending sections.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	G. K. Kump, Democrat; Romney.
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, Jr., Democrat; Franklin. R. M. Hiner, Democrat; Franklin. William McCoy, Democrat; Franklin. M. S. Hodges, Republican; Franklin.
Supt. of Free Schools	O. R. Mallow, Republican; Upper Tract.
County Road Engineer	State, Petersburg.
Surveyor	D. D. Dyer, Democrat; Brandywine.
Assessor	Glenn J. Moomau, Democrat; Franklin.
Comr. of of School Lands	(Vacancy.)
County Commissioners	T. Lee Swadley, Democrat; Brandywine. Chas. S. Dahmer, Democrat; Kline. V. R. Haman, Democrat; Sugar Grove. Edward Mauzy, Democrat; Zigler. I. G. Cook, Democrat; Circleville. L. A. Boggs, Republican; Mouth of Seneca. Terms all expire December 31, 1928.
President County Court	V. R. Haman, Sugar Grove.

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....Ed. S. Johnson, Democrat; Franklin District; Franklin; term expires in 1929.
E. T. Miller, Republican; Bethel District; Fort Seybert; term expires in 1931.
Noah Kimble, Republican; Mill Run District; Brushy Run; term expires in 1933.

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.
Calhoun, H. M., Jr.
Hiner, B. H.
Hiner, R. M.
Hodges, M. S.
McCoy, William.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Byron Boggs, Chairman & Secy., Franklin.

Mrs. K. D. Shrader, Treasurer, Franklin.

Members

Union District—Grant Harper, Teterton; F. M. Boggs and Mrs. D. C. Harper, Mouth of Seneca; Mrs. Bertha Johnson, Macksville.

Circleville District—E. A. Lambert and Miss Nora Mullenax, Circleville; Amos Bennett and Miss Fannie Lambert, Dry Run.

Franklin District—I. W. Dice and Mrs. M. D. Shrader, Franklin; Kenny Judy and Mrs. O. H. Harper, Cave.

Sugar Grove District—M. Dewey Wilfong and Mrs. Arthur Eckard, Sugar Grove; Elmer Crummett, Moyers; Mrs. Clay Snyder, Doe Hill, Virginia.

Bethel District—E. T. Miller, Mrs. Leslie Nesselrode and Mrs. Nora Rexrode, Fort Seybert; Clay Propst, Brandywine.

Mill Run District—W. J. Harold and Miss Beulah Mallow, Upper Tract; A. I. Lough and Mrs. John Black, Kline; B. F. Shreeve, Branch; Mrs. William R. Alt, Brushy Run.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

B. H. Hiner, Chairman, Franklin.

Mrs. L. C. Davis, Assoc. Chairman, Brandywine.

W. W. Harper, Secretary, Franklin.

Miss Alice McCoy, Asst. Secretary, Franklin.

Harry Ruddle, Treasurer, Franklin.

Members

Union District—C. A. Hedrick, Macksville; George E. Teter and Mrs. J. L. Smith, Riverton; Mrs. Byron Bland, Mouth of Seneca.

Circleville District—P. C. Warner, Riverton; Leslie E. Thompson and Miss Bessie Vandevander, Circleville; Miss Sallie Harper, Crabbottom, Virginia.

Franklin District—W. W. Harper, Harry Ruddle and Mrs. Paul R. Priest, Franklin; Mrs. G. Dice Moyers, Cave.

Sugar Grove District—B. H. Mitchell and Mrs. V. R. Homan, Sugar Grove; Oliver Sinnett, Doe Hill, Virginia; Mrs. B. C. Eye, Dahmer.

Bethel District—H. D. Hahn and Miss Cleda Trumbo, Brandywine; D. L. May and Mrs. John Conrad, Fort Seybert.

Mill Run District—Harry Harold, Kline; Omer Conrad, Upper Tract; Mrs. Scott D. Ruddle, Deer Run; Mrs. N. D. Ruddle, Ruddle.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

G. J. Moomau and Mrs. Kittie D. Anderson, Franklin.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

Elmer C. Nelson, Circleville.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Bethel District

Justice of the Peace.....L. Arthur Propst; Brandywine.

Board of Education.....President—J. Frank Rexrode, Democrat; Brandywine.

Secretary—Elmer E. Propst, Republican; Brandywine.

I. W. Wagoner, Democrat; Brandywine.

A. D. Lough, Democrat; Fort Seybert.

Circleville District

Justices of the Peace.....M. W. Nelson, Democrat; Circleville.
O. K. Warner, Democrat; Dry Run.
Constables.....Walter R. Lambert, Democrat; Circleville.
R. J. Johnston, Democrat; Circleville.
Board of Education.....President—Cleat Phares, Democrat; Circleville.
Secretary—W. S. Dunkle, Democrat; Circleville.
Fred Nelson, Republican; Circleville.
C. A. Warner, 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—George W. Harrison, Democrat; Franklin.
G. H. Blizzard, Democrat; Dahmer.
I. H. Davis, Democrat; Franklin.

Mill Run District

Justices of the Peace.....V. A. Lantz, Republican; Upper Tract.
A. R. Lough, Republican; Deer Run.
Constables.....Walter Hevener, Upper Tract.
E. C. Dahmer, Republican; Deer Run.
Board of Education.....President—George E. Rader, Republican; Upper Tract.
Secretary—Gertrude Mallow, Republican; Upper Tract.
I. J. Lough, Republican; Kline.
Jason Kimble, Republican; Brushy Run.

Sugar Grove District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—T. J. Puffenbarger, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
James T. Roxrode, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
George F. Mitchell, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
B. C. Eye, Democrat; Moyers.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....M. L. Raines, Republican; Teterton.
Sylvester Vance, Republican; Roaring.

Constables.....Joel Kisamore, Republican; Mouth of Seneca.
Alonzo Teter, Republican; Teterton.

Board of Education.....President—C. D. Harman, Republican; Riverton.
Secretary—J. G. Raines, Republican; Brood.
M. K. Vance, Republican; Onego.
Curtis Sites, Republican; Mouth of Seneca.

PLEASANTS COUNTY

Peasants county—formed in 1851 from a part of Wood, Tyler and Ritchie—is one of the northwestern counties of West Virginia. The Ohio river forms its western boundary, and on the other three sides it is entirely hemmed in by the three counties from which its territory was taken. It is an agricultural county, with development of oil and gas areas within its boundaries. The land area is 142 square miles and the population in 1920 was 7,379, one of the smallest counties in area and with the smallest population return at that enumeration.

At the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation the following valuations were returned to the State Tax Commissioner: Real estate, $4,047,550; personal property, $2,968,505; public utility, property, $2,226,306; a grand total valuation of $9,242,361 for the county.

The six magisterial districts of the county are Lafayette, Union, Washington, Grant, Jefferson and McKim.

Pleasants is another county that perpetuates the name of a Virginia governor and member of Congress, a signal honor paid to a deserving man long years after he had been gathered to his fathers. James Pleasants, whose name the county bears, was born in Goochland county, October 24, 1769. He studied law in the office of the distinguished William Flemming and was admitted to the bar at Goochland. In 1796 he was chosen to represent that county in the general assembly and served, by successive elections, until 1803. In the last named year he was chosen clerk of the lower house and served until 1810, when he was elected to Congress. Served in that body from March 4, 1811, until December 14, 1819, when he resigned to become a member of the United States Senate, serving from December 10, 1819, to December 15, 1822. He then resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States to take the office of Governor of Virginia, serving until 1825. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1829. His death occurred at his home near Goochland on November 9, 1839.

St. Marys, the county seat of Pleasants, is located on the Ohio river at the mouth of Middle Island creek. The town was legally established as a town on March 31, 1851, two days after the bill providing for the formation of Pleasants county had been adopted, and was made the seat of justice of the new county. The town has an elevation of 724 feet and had a population of 1,648 in 1920. It is the only incorporated town in Pleasants county.

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 & Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....F. J. Barron, Democrat; St. Marys.

Clerk County 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.....Sud Powell, Democrat; Maxwell; term expires December 31, 1928.
J. A. G. Ingram, Democrat; St. Marys; term expires December 31, 1930.
F. F. Morgan, Democrat; St. Marys; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....Sud Powell, Maxwell.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in each month.

Commissioners of Accounts...R. L. Griffin, Republican; St. Marys.
D. W. Dillon, Democrat; St. Marys.
G. D. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys.

B'd Review & Equalization....J. H. Marple, Republican; Jefferson District; St. Marys; term expires in 1929.
O. C. Sweeney, Democrat; Washington District; St. Marys; term expires in 1931.
Thomas E. Fleming, Republican; Lafayette District; Federal; term expires in 1933.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. C. L. Barron, 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 Surgeon.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address St. Marys)

Barron, F. J.
Craig, C. P.
Noland, J. C.
Powell, J. C.
Smith, G. D.
Wells, Ross,
Prohibition Commissioner

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. H. Steers, Chairman, St. Marys, R. 3.

R. L. Griffin, Secretary, St. Marys.

C. R. Williamson, Treasurer, St. Marys.

Members

Grant District—J. B. Franklin, Waverly, R. 3; Florence M. Stanton, Chester Sloan and Mrs. Fulton Holdren, Willow.

Jefferson District—O. W. Gard, Willow; J. H. Marple and Mrs. Pearl I. Casey, St. Marys, R. 2; Mrs. Edna Kester, St. Marys, R. 1.

Lafayette District—W. D. Williamson and D. L. Satterfield, Hebron; D. L. Satterfield, Hebron, R. 1; Miss Hazel Fleming, Federal.

McKim District—J. F. Brammer and Miss Loy Allison, St. Marys; H. H. Shawver and Mrs. Bertha Fleming, Maxwell.

Union District—B. B. Farren and Mrs. Dorothy R. Smith, Arvilla; H. H. Riggs, Bens Run; Mrs. Mabel V. Keister, St. Marys, R. 2.

Washington District—M. C. Harper, W. E. Clovis, Mrs. Daisy Shreves and Mrs. Essie Felter, St. Marys.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Clarence A. Ruckman, Chairman, St. Marys.

Lillie Hammett, Assoc. Chair., Eureka.

Ida Peryl Morris, Secretary, St. Marys.

Lenora Williams, Treasurer, St. Marys.

Members

Lafayette District—Lewis Bell, Adlai; F. M. May and Mrs. A. G. Lamp, Hebron; Letha Stout, Federal.

Union District—Lewis Rosenlieb, Bens Run, R. D.; L. C. White and Bertha Davis, Raven Rock; Ida Peryl Morris, St. Marys.

Washington District—Clarence A. Ruckman, O. C. Sweeney, Leonora C. Williams and Mrs. R. B. H. Riggs, St. Marys.

Grant District—W. E. Snyder and Lillie Hammett, Eureka; Mrs. Ora Foley, Waverly, R. D.; C. B. Shingleton, Belmont.

Jefferson District—John Dennis and Beatrice Ruckman, St. Marys, R. 1; James Severn, Pleasants; Mollie Ruckman, Belmont.

McKim District—W. C. Boley, L. E. Fleming and Lillie Shingleton, St. Marys, R. 35; Margie McCullough, St. Marys, R. 39.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Grant District

Justices of the Peace..... (Vacancies in the office.)
Constable.....W. T. Dunn, Republican; Willow.
Board of Education.....President—S. C. Angus, Republican; Waverly.
Secretary—J. D. Elliott, Republican; Willow.
T. H. Smith, Republican; Belmont.
Mrs. J. W. Jamison, Republican; Willow.

Jefferson District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—H. E. Flowers, Republican; St. Marys.
Secretary—Granville Kester, Republican; St. Marys.
J. W. Ruckman, Democrat; St. Marys.
W. H. Dennis, Democrat; St. Marys.

Lafayette District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—O. J. Smith, Democrat; Hebron.
Secretary—W. D. Williamson, Republican; Hebron.
T. E. Fleming, Republican; Federal.
Oak Lamp, Republican; Hebron.

McKim District

Justice of the Peace.....Charles Griffith, Democrat; St. Marys.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Coleman Davis, Democrat; St. Marys.
Secretary—Loy Allison, Republican; St. Marys.
John Boley, Democrat; St. Marys.
O. P. Shingleton, Democrat; St. Marys.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....Rymer Davis, Republican; Bens Run.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Jack Bennett, Republican; Bens Run.
Secretary—O. S. Buckhanan, Republican; Bens Run.
M. N. Buckhanan, Republican; Bens Run.
Harvey Wagner, Republican; Arvilla.

Washington District

Justices of the Peace.....A. C. Imlay, Democrat; St. Marys.
John S. Dotson, Democrat; St. Marys.
Constables.....T. L. Mercer, Democrat; St. Marys.
W. L. Gatrell, Democrat; St. Marys.
Board of Education.....President—Howard Locke, Republican; St. Marys.
Secretary—D. B. Fleming, Democrat; St. Marys.
S. E. Archer, Republican; St. Marys.
Mrs. L. E. Dinsmoor, Republican; St. Marys.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Pocahontas county is one of the eastern counties of the state, lying wholly within the great Appalachian highlands. The land area is 904 square miles, and in 1920 the population was 15,002. A slight increase in population was estimated on July 1, 1925, by the United States Bureau of Census. Pocahontas is the third largest county in the state, and the most sparsely populated in comparison with its area. The surface is very mountainous, and it has been claimed that the county has the highest average elevation of any county east of the Mississippi. It is an agricultural county, but the development of its great forests and other resources brings its wealth up to the average county.

Pocahontas county is the birthplace of rivers. The Tygarts Valley, Cheat, Elk, Greenbrier, Gauley, Williams, Cranberry and Cherry rivers have their rise in this county, all of which flow to the westward. The eastern border is drained by tributaries of the Potomac and the James. The water drains to the outward; not a drop from any surrounding county is drained into Pocahontas. The county has a number of mountain peaks reaching an elevation of 4,500 feet, among which may be named Bald Knob, Mace Knob, Gibson Knob, Spruce Knob of Elk, Spruce Knob of Williams river, Barlow Top and Briery Knob.

The property valuation of this county made at the assessment of 1927 for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: Real estate, $9,106,690; personal property, $4,342,190; public utility property, $2,679,035; total, $16,127,915. The county is divided into four magisterial districts, all

taking names peculiar to their location. The districts are as follows: Edray, Greenbank, Huntersville and Little Levels.

The formation of Pocahontas county from parts of Bath, Pendleton and Randolph was authorized by an act of the general assembly passed on December 21, 1821. In selecting a name for the new county, the members of the assembly turned to the very cradle days of English occupation of Virginia, and named the county Pocahontas, in honor of the daughter of Powhatan. The story of Pocahontas, or Matoaka, is a familiar one—a classic of the early days. The name of Pocahontas is so linked with that of John Smith and the first settlement at Jamestown that to think of one is but to bring to mind the other.

The colonists landed at Jamestown on the 13th day of May, 1607, and there laid the foundation of the first permanent English settlement in America. The found the country ruled by an absolute monarch, Powhatan, chief of the confederated tribes, whose word was law to all the confederation, and who received the strangers with kindness and courtesy. Later—when famine threatened—the colonists went to their red neighbors for corn and were refused. Then bold John Smith, soldier, traveler, statesman and president of the colony, defeated them in battle and secured provisions to tide the struggling colony over. A few months later, by an evil turn of fate, Smith was captured by the forces of Powhatan and carried in triumph to the savage court. He was condemned to death and dragged to a large stone, upon which his head was to be crushed. Then enters Pocahontas. She—the favorie daughter of Powhatan—then about twelve years of age, begged that the life of the adventurer be spared, and when she found that her prayers were unavailing, covered Smith's head with her own to shield him from the blow. Smith was released and after a few days concluded a treaty with Powhatan for a large area of the country in return for two cannon and a grindstone.

For the act of kindness to Smith, Pocahontas was made much of by the Virginians and with whom she spent much of her time. She learned the language and when in her seventeenth year, on April 1, 1613, was married to John Rolph, a gentleman adventurer of the goodly company of colonists. In 1616 the couple sailed for England, where Pocahontas was received at the court as a visiting princess, and was the belle of the season. After a year in England, Rolph and Pocahontas started to return to Virginia, but the Indian princess became ill and died of smallpox on board the ship. She died in her twenty-second year, and left one son, Thomas Rolph, from whom many present Americans are proud to trace their lineage.

Marlinton, the county seat, is located in the southern central part of the county, on the Greenbrier river, at an elevation of 2,131 feet above sea level. The population was 1,777 in 1920. Marlinton is the site of the oldest settlement in Pocahontas county; a settlement made by Stephen Sewall and Jacob Marlin in 1749, and which was known as Marlin's Bottom until 1887, when the present town was laid out. Marlinton became the county seat in 1891, supplanting Huntersville.

Huntersville, the first county seat, was laid out as a town in 1821 on the lands of John Bradshaw, and it was at his cabin home, on March

5, 1822, that the justices of the peace of the newly authorized county met and perfected the organization of the county government. The town, it is said, takes its name from the fact that the cabin of Bradshaw was the headquarters of John Harness, a trader who there met the hunters from the surrounding country and traded merchandise for their pelts and other products of the forests.

Cass, with a population of 1,195 in 1920; Durbin, 422; Hillsboro, 215; and Thornwood, 137, are other incorporated towns of Pocahontas county.

The State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium is located at Denmar, in this county. As its name implies, it was established for the care and treatment of tubercular patients. It is under the direction of Dr. B. A. Crichlow, Superintendent, and the number of patients being treated on May 30, 1928, was 66, an increase of 12 over the number on the same date in 1927.

The State of West Virginia acquired a tract of 125 acres near Spice post office, in this county, during the year 1928, on which the battle of Droop Mountain was fought on November 6, 1863. This battle was fought by troops of the two Virginias, with one regiment each from Ohio and Pennsylvania participating. It was a Federal victory and determined control of the western part of the new state. The land acquired will be made into a permanent memorial as a Battlefield Park.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	S. H. Sharp, Republican; Marlinton.
Terms Commence	Second Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter	Bernard H. Twyford, Republican; Lewisburg.
Sheriff	W. H. Barlow, Democrat; Huntersville. Ex-officio Sealer Weights & 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.
	D. C. Adkison, Republican; Marlinton.
	T. S. McNeel, Democrat; Marlinton.
Divorce Commissioner	T. S. McNeel, Democrat; Marlinton.
Clerk County Court	S. L. Brown, Democrat; Marlinton.
Supt. Free Schools	C. E. Flynn, Republican; Marlinton.
Surveyor	W. R. Sutton, Democrat; Hosterman.
Assessor	J. Elmer Moore, Democrat; Minnehaha Springs.
Com. of School Lands	W. G. Lancaster, Marlinton.

County Commissioners.....J. Lanty McNeel, Democrat; Mill Point; term expires December 31, 1928.
H. H. Hudson, Democrat; Durbin; term expires December 31, 1930.
A. C. Barlow, Democrat; Marlinton; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....H. H. Hudson, Durbin.

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...M. L. Beard, Democrat; Little Levels District; Academy; term expires in 1929.
R. S. Hickman, Republican; Greenbank District; Cass; term expires in 1931.
Sherman Gibson, Republican; Huntersville District; Frost; term expires in 1933.

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.
Edgar, Allan P.
Hill, F. R.
McNeel, T. S.
McNeil, N. C.
Price, Andrew
Sharp, S. H., Circuit Judge
Ward, P. T.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. P. McNeill, Chairman-Treasurer, Buckeye.

D. C. Adkison, Secretary, Marlinton.

Members

Greenbank District—S. H. Hiner and Mrs. J. H. Flenner, Durbin; George S. Graham, Cass; Mrs. H. H. Grimes, Dunmore.

Edray District—R. H. McElwee and Mrs. John T. Nelson, Marlinton; W. H. Gilmore, Onota; Miss Olita Moore Gay, Edray.

Huntersville District—J. A. Reed and George F. Alderman, Huntersville; Mrs. Clara Palmer Wade, Minnehaha Springs; Mrs. Alice Sharp, Frost.

Little Levels District—O. M. Hook and Mrs. J. B. Grimes, Mill Point; J. M. Workman and Mrs. H. M. Elmore, Seebert.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. O. McLaughlin, Chairman, Marlinton.

Mrs. H. C. Salter, Secretary, Marlinton.

Fred C. Allen, Treasurer, Marlinton.

Members

Greenbank District—H. H. Hudson, Durbin; Mack Brooks, Dunmore; Mrs. William Siple, Cass; Mrs. T. P. Harwood, Greenbank.

Edray District—J. A. McLaughlin, Dr. Fred C. Allen, Mrs. H. C. Salter, Marlinton; Miss Evelyn Coyner, Clover Lick.

Huntersville District—W. H. Barlow and Miss Thelma Newman, Huntersville; Elmer Moore and Miss Mamie White, Minnehaha Springs.

Little Levels District—H. W. Beard, Mrs. Samuel Sheets, Mrs. Dacota Nottingham, Hillsboro; D. M. Callison, Beard.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Edray District

Justices of the Peace.....A. E. Smith, Republican; Marlinton.
C. C. Beale, Republican; Linwood.

Constables.....R. K. Burns, Democrat; Marlinton.
K. W. Meeks, Democrat; Stony Bottom.

Board of Education.....President—Ira D. Brill, Republican; Marlinton.
Secretary — D. C. Adkison, Republican; Marlinton.
Reid Moore, Republican; Marlinton.
T. D. Moore, Republican; Marlinton.

Greenbank District

Justices of the Peace.....J. B. Sutton, Democrat; Cass.
J. A. Patterson, Democrat; Arbovale.

Constables.....J. A. Belcher, Democrat; Cass.
J. R. Simmons, Democrat; Bartow.

Board of Education.....President—J. W. Goodsell, Democrat; Durbin.
Secretary—C. Forrest Hull, Democrat; Durbin.
Willis Cassell, Democrat; Cass.
R. W. Brown, Democrat; Greenbank.

Huntersville District

Justices of the Peace	John Perry, Republican; Marlinton.
	W. H. Grimes, Republican; Huntersville.
Constables	C. K. Moore, Republican; Huntersville.
	Clyde Shrader, Democrat; Huntersville.
Board of Education	President—J. A. Reed, Republican; Huntersville.
	Secretary—G. M. Sharp, Republican; Huntersville.
	Austin Sharp, Republican; Frost.
	A. H. Sharp, Republican; Frost.

Little Levels District

Justice of the Peace	F. T. Larew, Democrat; Hillsboro.
	W. C. Pritt, Republican, Spice.
Constables	Sol Workman, Republican; Seebert.
	Charley Hogsett, Republican; Seebert.
Board of Education	President—Samuel Sheets, Democrat; Hillsboro.
	Secretary—G. L. Carlisle, Democrat; Hillsboro.
	Dr. H. W. McNeel, Democrat; Hillsboro.
	Dr. M. C. Smith, Democrat; Hillsboro.

PRESTON COUNTY

Preston county is a northern county of West Virginia, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by Maryland, on the south by Tucker county, and on the west by the counties of Monongalia, Taylor and Barbour. The Cheat river is its principal water course, though it is drained by tributaries of other streams. The county was organized in 1818 from a part of Monongalia, conforming to a bill passed by the assembly on January 19, 1818, and has a land area of 653.88 square miles. The population in 1920 was 27,996; it was estimated on July 1, 1925, that this had increased to 28,932.

Preston county is a highland county and is especially adapted to certain grains and cereals. Marked development of coal and other natural resources has added much to its wealth.

The assessed valuation of property within the county at the 1927 assessment is given as follows: Real estate, $18,182,380; personal property, $6,064,510; public utility property, $9,215,246; a grand total of $33,462,136. The county is divided into eight magisterial districts as follows: Kingwood, Valley, Lyon, Reno, Union, Portland, Pleasant and Grant.

Following the established custom of naming new counties for public men of the Old Dominion, the assembly chose to honor James Patton Preston, then serving as Governor of Virginia, in selecting a name for the new county.

James Patton Preston, thirteenth Governor of Virginia, was born at Smithfield, in that state, June 21, 1774. Was a student at William and Mary College, 1790-1795. His tastes were military, and in 1799 he organized a company of artillery. Was a member of the State Senate in 1802. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 12th United States Infantry at the outbreak of the second war with England, and for gallantry in action was promoted to Colonel and assigned to the command of the 23rd Infantry. He participated in the battle of Chrystler's Ford on November 11, 1813, where he was so severely wounded in the thigh that he was crippled for life. Upon his partial recovery he was elected Governor of Virginia, assuming office on December 1, 1816, succeeding Wilson Cary Nicholas. One of the outstanding features of his incumbency was the passage of a bill by the assembly, on January 25, 1819, establishing the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. His last public service was as postmaster of Richmond, Virginia. He later retired to his old homestead at Smithfield, in Montgomery county, where his death occurred on May 4, 1843.

Kingwood, the county seat, was established as a town by legislative enactment, January 23, 1811, with John S. Roberts, Jacob Funk, William Price, James Brown and Hugh Morgan as trustees. The town was then in Monongalia county, but became the county seat of Preston upon its formation. It is located in a section reputed to possess the purest water and the most heathful climate and is surrounded by a section noted for its mineral wealth and agricultural possibilities. It has an elevation of 1,862 feet above sea level, and in 1920 had a population of 1,417.

Other incorporated towns of Preston county are: Albright, population 262 in 1920; Brandonville, 67; Bruceton, 106; Masontown, 831; Newburg, 890; Reedsville, 254; Rowlesburg, 1,225; Terra Alta, 1,261; and Tunnelton, 703.

The State Tuberculosis Sanitarium is located at Hopemont, Preston county, near Terra Alta, and was established for the care and treatment of persons suffering from tuberculosis. The superintendent of this institution is Dr. J. G. Pettit, and on May 30, 1928, 405 patients were being treated at the institution, an increase of 108 over the same date in the previous year.

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 November.
Official Court Reporter.....Miss Effie Duvall, Republican; Kingwood.
Sheriff.....Leland S. Whetsell, Republican; Kingwood. Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....E. Vernon Fortney, Republican; Kingwood.
Clerk Circuit Court.....John W. Watson, Republican; Kingwood.
Deputy Clerk.....Cecile W. Wilhelm.

Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court. Felix Elliott, Republican; Kingwood.

Divorce Commissioner. J. Ben Brady, Republican; Kingwood.

Chancery Commissioners. James T. Dailey, Republican; Kingwood.
J. Ben Brady, Kingwood.
J. W. Watson, Kingwood.
Charles P. Wilhelm, 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, 1928, and terms of all following expire on the same date:
W. V. Pifer, Republican; Aurora.
J. W. Dodge, Republican; Terra Alta.
John E. Jenkins, Republican; Albright.
Guy M. Bonafield, Democrat; Tunnelton.
A. A. Pickering, Republican; Rowlesburg.
H. F. Capeman, Democrat; Brandonville.
H. G. Larew, Republican; Independence.

President County Court. A. A. Pickering, Rowlesburg.

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. Rev. Obed Hamstead, Republican; Union District; Eglon; term expires in 1929.
O. Y. Shaw, Republican; Grant District; Bruceton Mills; term expires in 1931.
Hayes Sapp, Democrat; Lyon District; Newburg; term expires in 1933.

Board of Health. The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. L. H. Lewis, Kingwood; Health Officer.

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.

Humane Officer. Henry Shay, Austen.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Kingwood, unless otherwise given)

Brady, J. Ben
Crogan, H. G.
Crogan, P. J.
Dailey, James T.
Everhart, L. F., Terra Alta
Fortney, E. Vernon
Prosecuting Attorney
Gibson, Joseph V.
Hughes, A. G.
Circuit Judge
Hundley, J. P., Masontown
Mattingly, I. R.
Mitchell, S. P.
Montgomery, Newton
Parrack, Frank E.
Asst. U. S. Dist. Atty.
Pierce, Carleton C.
Snyder, Melvin C.
Wilhelm, Charles P.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

E. Vernon Fortney, Chairman, Kingwood.

Mrs. J. A. Stuck, Assoc. Chair., Newburg.

Mrs. J. D. Browning, Secretary, Kingwood.

R. H. Fretwell, Treasurer, Manheim.

Members

Kingwood District—Newton Montgomery and Mrs. J. Ben Brady, Kingwood; E. W. Watson and Mrs. Ersell Hudgins, Tunnelton.

Valley District—J. S. Radabaugh, and Mrs. J. E. Hartley, Masontown; Guy E. Watson and Mrs. Gertrude Ashburn, Reedsville.

Lyon District—A. M. Larew, Howard C. Fream, Mrs. Lula Bertha Fortney and Mrs. J. A. Stuck, Newburg.

Reno District—H. R. Hollis and Mrs. Lottie K. Fogle, Rowlesburg; George W. Harvey and Mrs. Archie Reed, Newburg, R. 2.

Union District—George Bolyard, Erwin; J. H. Helmick, Aurora; Mrs. G. B. Hamstead, Eglon; Mrs. Bertha Sanders, Rowlesburg.

Portland District—R. H. Fretwell, James A. Loughry, Mrs. P. H. Felton and Mrs. L. M. Smith, Manheim.

Pleasant District—George A. Englehart, Mrs. Pearl Feather and Mrs. Rebecca Miller, Albright; Herman Dillow, Hudson.

Grant District—L. E. Harader, Clifton Mills; W. G. Armstrong, Bruceton; Mrs. Josephine Younkin, Brandonville; Mrs. H. H. Griffin, Pisgah.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. V. Gibson, Chairman, Kingwood.

J. H. Weirich, Secretary, Kingwood.

George Boehm, Treasurer, Reedsville.

Members

Kingwood District—J. H. Weirich, Kingwood; Hubert Pentory, Tunnelton; Mrs. Cerial Webber, Howesville.

Valley District—W. H. Loar and Mrs. J. F. Ward, Reedsville; W. H. Post, Masontown.

Lynn District—H. A. Bailey and Mrs. Earl Smith, Independence; Yeager Leith and Mrs. Mabel Campbell, Newburg.

Reno District—J. E. Walsh, Mrs. Clara Cheeney and Mrs. J. H. Pugh, Rowlesburg; Charles Phillips, Tunnelton.

Union District—W. G. White, Fred Stemple, Mrs. Cora Stemple and Mrs. A. C. Wilt, Aurora.

Portland District—Lloyd Weberry, C. B. Linger and Mrs. Belle Ringer, Terra Alta; Mrs. May Engler, Manheim.

Pleasant District—J. M. Gibson, Albright, R. D.; George Spiker and Mrs. Bliss Wolfe, Brandonville; Mrs. Belle Kelley, Cranesville.

Grant District—C. L. Nieman, L. F. Fraser, 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.
D. B. Johnson, Republican; Bruceton Mills.

Board of Education.....President—A. G. DeFoe, Republican; Bruceton Mills.
Secretary — Ray Hinebaugh, Republican; Bruceton Mills.
Scott Ridenour, Republican; Clifton Mills.
James Galloway, 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.
John W. Gidley, Republican; Kingwood.

Board of Education.....President—J. V. Gibson, Democrat; Kingwood.
Secretary—J. R. Martin, Democrat; Kingwood.
C. M. Jackson, Republican; Kingwood.
H. D. Zinn, Republican; Tunnelton.

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 — F. D. Fortney, Republican; Newburg.
Secretary—Joe Van Zandt, Republican; Newburg.
J. E. Crogan, Republican; Newburg.
C. M. Phillips, Republican; Independence.

Pleasant District

Justices of the Peace.....David S. Feather, Republican; Cuzzart.
Josiah Feather, Republican; Albright.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Frank S. Englehart, Republican; Albright.
Secretary—J. E. Jenkins, Republican; Albright.
C. F. Spiker, Republican; Brandonville.
B. G. M. Auman, Republican; Cuzzart.

Portland District

Justices of the Peace.....Grant Whitehair, Republican; Terra Alta.
R. L. Fries, Republican; Terra Alta.
Constables.....Charles Burch, Democrat; Albright.
L. M. Benson, Republican; Terra Alta.
Board of Education.....President—W. O. Shay, Republican; Terra Alta.
Secretary—Jessie S. Wolfe, Republican; Terra Alta.
U. S. Welch, Republican; Terra Alta.
C. W. Freeland, Republican; Albright.

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—H. L. Watkins, Republican; Rowlesburg.
Secretary—R. D. Halbritter, Republican; Rowlesburg.
Robert Pratt, Republican; Tunnelton.
Clinton Wolfe, Republican; Newburg.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....William G. White, Democrat; Aurora.
Constable.....H. S. Myers, Republican; Aurora.

Board of Education.....President — R. C. Wotring, Republican; Aurora.
Secretary — Ernest Schrock, Republican; Aurora.
D. L. Arnett, Republican; Aurora.
A. Johnson, Republican; Eglon.

Valley District

Justices of the Peace.....J. P. Hundley, Republican; Masontown.
Virgil McMillen, Republican; Reedsville.
Constables.....F. W. Morgan, Republican; Masontown.
W. Arnold, Republican; Masontown.
Board of Education.....President — Porter Jenkins, Republican; Masontown.
Secretary—..... Sturgiss, Republican; Masontown.
O. M. Mayfield, Republican; Cascade.
C. G. Gibson, Republican; Reedsville.

PUTNAM COUNTY

Putnam county occupies a place in the southwestern part of the state. The formal organization of the county government was effected on May 22, 1848, at the residence of Talleyrand P. Brown, on the site of present Winfield, in conformity to an act of the general assembly passed on March 1, 1848. The territory comprising the county of Putnam was taken from the counties of Kanawha, Mason and Cabell. The land area is 355.30 square miles, and in 1920 the county had a population of 17,531. A later estimate, made public on July 1, 1925, does not greatly increase the official enumeration.

The county lies on both sides of the Great Kanawha river, and is well watered by the tributaries of that stream. The surface is well adapted to farming, and the agricultural products are of no inconsiderable value. Oil and gas development is noted at several places in the county, but the most important development of natural resource is coal. Collieries are located at Raymond City, Black Betsy, Plymouth, Oak Forest, Big Hurricane and at other places.

At the 1927 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were fixed: Real estate, $7,097,735; personal property, $2,657,805; public utility property, $4,903,171; a total of $14,658,711 assessed valuation. Buffalo, Curry, Poca, Scott, Teays Valley and Union are the six magisterial districts of the county.

In selecting a name for the new county erected on the banks of the Kanawha, the assembly departed from the almost universal rule of naming counties for the great men of Virginia. In giving a name to Putnam county, Virginia honored herself, and bestowed honor upon a New Englander, General Israel Putnam, a soldier and a patriot. Gen-

eral Putnam was born in Salem, Massachusetts, on January 7, 1718. He was vigorous and athletic; his younger years were spent on the farm and in the cultivation of the soil. He was appointed to command the first troops raised in Connecticut for service in the French and Indian war, in 1755, and distinguished himself in that campaign. He returned to his farm after peace was secured, where he remained until he heard of the affair at Lexington. Then, as the Roman Cincinnatus, he left his plow and placed himself at the head of the Connecticut troops. His command had a very important place at the battle of Bunker Hill. His service and ardor were rewarded by Congress in 1775, when he was appointed one of the first four major generals of the young American army. He continued his service the greater part of the war, his last campaign in 1779, when he was compelled, by reasons of health, to retire from the field. He lived in retirement, after the war, suffering from partial paralysis and died at Brooklyn, Wyndham county Connecticut, on May 29, 1790.

Winfield, the county seat, was laid out in 1848, the site having been designated as the seat of justice upon the organization of the county. The town took its name from General Winfield Scott, then winning fame as the commanding general of the American forces in the war with Mexico. A magisterial district in the county bears the surname of this great American soldier. Winfield has an altitude of approximately 570 feet above sea level, and in 1920 had a population of 253.

Buffalo, the oldest town between Charleston and Point Pleasant, was laid out by Benjamin K. Craig in 1834, and was named for the post office at the mouth of Big Buffalo, four miles above, but which was moved to the new town the same year it was formed. The town was incorporated in 1837. At the 1920 census Buffalo had a population of 300. It was the site of Buffalo Academy, a flourishing educational institution, established in 1849, but broken up during the Civil War.

Hurricane, another important town in Putnam county, is located in the southern part of the county, on the Chesapeake & Ohio railroad, and the center of a rich agricultural section; it maintains a tobacco warehouse for the sale of leaf tobacco. Hurricane was chartered as a town in 1888, and at the 1920 census had a population of 666.

Putnam county was the scene of many skirmishes between the Union and Confederate forces during the Civil War; the most important being the battle at Scary, fought July 17, 1861. This was the first engagement of any note fought in the Kanawha Valley, and resulted in a victory for the Confederate forces.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....Thomas R. Shepherd, Republican; Huntington.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in March, fourth Monday in June and the third Monday in October.

Official Court Reporter.....Austin M. Sikes, Republican; Huntington.

Sheriff.....H. M. Sovine, Republican; Hurricane.

Prosecuting Attorney.....A. J. Barnhart, Democrat; Charleston.
Clerk Circuit Court.....J. W. Anderson, Republican; Winfield.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court.C. A. Howell, Winfield.
Chancery Commissioners.....W. E. Hodges, Republican; Winfield.
Jerome Dudding, Democrat; Winfield.
O. G. Beckett, Republican; Scott Depot.
Divorce Commissioner.....J. S. Parkins, Paradise.
Clerk County Court.....Lee Barrows, Republican; Winfield.
Supt. Free Schools.....W. E. Thompson, Democrat; Hurricane.
County Road Engineer.....State. M. A. Bender, Nitro.
Surveyor.....D. H. Thomas, Democrat; Lanham.
Assessor.....A. M. Harmon, Democrat; Red House.
Comr. of School Lands.....W. L. Higgins, Huntington.
County Commissioners.....E. D. Melton, Democrat; Lanham; term expires December 31, 1928.
R. R. Shank, Republican; Red House; term expires December 31, 1930.
C. H. Burnside, Republican; Hurricane; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....R. R. Shank, Red House.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in March, first Monday in July, third Monday in September, and second 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....Mrs. Maggie Morris, Democrat; Scott District; Winfield; term expires in 1929.
J. M. Sovine, Republican; Teays Valley District; Hurricane; term expires in 1931.
M. Wears, Republican; Buffalo District; Pliny; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. C. Frazier, Buffalo; County Health Officer.
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

Bayer, H. W., Winfield
Beckett, O. G., Scott Depot
Beller, Blagg, Musgrave & Blessing, Winfield
Dudding, Jerome, Winfield
Knapp, C. C., Nitro
Parkins, J. S., Paradise
Reed, L. E., Winfield

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Rosco Mullens, Chairman, Buffalo.

H. E. Barrows, Secretary, Winfield.

C. A. Howell, Treasurer, Winfield.

Members

Buffalo District—T. P. Hall and Gertrude L. Davis, Buffalo; Robert Sanders, Pliny; Cordia Warner, Robertsburg.

Curry District—W. T. Mynes, Teays; Mrs. Della Hodges, Teays; R. D.; A. M. Sumner and Mrs. H. F. Henson, Hurricane.

Poca District—T. P. Francis, Poca; William Parkins, Paradise; Virgie Harrison, Bancroft.

Scott District—W. Z. Cash, R. A. Raynes and Alta Holly, Winfield; Rosna Erskine, Teays.

Teays Valley District—Monica Sovine and G. W. Sovine, Hurricane; Ivan Davis, Fraziers Bottom; Mrs. Elmer Foster, Hurricane, R. 1.

Union District—D. W. Grant, J. L. McGill, Jennie Cain and Lizzie Little, Red House.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

H. A. Erwin, Chairman, Hurricane.

J. W. Miller, Secretary, Winfield.

J. M. Chaney, Treasurer, Hurricane.

Members

Buffalo—J. H. Arbuckle, W. E. Fife, Mrs. James Crawford, Buffalo; Mrs. May Hedrick, Red House.

Curry District—J. M. Chaney and Carl A. Henderson, Hurricane; Mrs. T. D. Roper and Mrs. M. Lanier.

Poca District—J. A. Harmon and Mrs. O. L. Agee, Poca; T. A. McGucken, Bancroft; Mrs. Victoria Erwin, Nitro.

Scott District—O. L. Moore, W. E. Childers, and Mrs. Myrtle Rose, Winfield; Carrie Kirtley, Scary.

Teays Valley District—Garland H. Dean, Hurricane; Alfred Gibeaut, Fraziers Bottom; Emma Holloway and Calvin A. Neal.

Union District—Miller Brown and Mary Winget, Red House; Carl Coleman, Bee; Iva Tucker, Buffalo.

Advisory Committee

Buffalo District—J. E. Frazier, Buffalo.
Poca District—R. Zitzelsberger.
Scott District—W. W. Thomas.
Teays Valley—Calvin A. Neal.
Union District—W. W. Thomas.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

John W. Miller, Winfield; Eva L. Chapman, Hurricane.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Buffalo District

Justices of the Peace.....C. V. Marshall, Republican; Grimms Landing.
M. Wears, Republican; Pliny.
Constables.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—W. A. Warner, Republican; Robertsburg.
Secretary—B. R. Jackson, Republican; Buffalo.
John P. Henson, Republican; Buffalo.
E. V. Oldaker, 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. M. Ellis, Democrat; Teays.
Secretary — Doris Q. Sovine, Democrat; Hurricane.
G. R. Penick, Democrat; Hurricane.
C. M. Wheeler, 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.
E. D. Thomas, Democrat; Poca.
V. F. McClanahan, Democrat; Lanham.

Scott District

Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Young, Democrat; Winfield.
M. B. Meadors, Democrat; Teays.
Constable.....Howard Rumbaugh, Republican; Winfield.

Board of Education.....President—C. L. Stricklin, Democrat; Winfield.
Secretary—W. H. Lewis, Republican; Scott Depot.
Ben Hedrick, Republican; Winfield.
H. F. Hicks, Republican; Winfield.

Teays Valley District

Justice of the Peace.....E. B. Holley, Republican; Winfield.

Constable.....O. H. Holley, Hurricane.

Board of Education.....President—Joseph Jordan, Republican; Hurricane.
Secretary—W. A. Fisher, Republican; Hurricane.
B. O. Young, Republican; Hurricane.
Orville Erwin, Republican; Hurricane.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....L. A. Pittsford, Republican; Buffalo, R. D.
F. M. Rairden, Republican; Red House.

Constable.....(By special appointment.)

Board of Education.....President—G. A. Cottrill, Republican; Red House.
Secretary — N. N. Gardner, Republican; Liberty.
C. W. Casto, Republican; Bee.
D. V. Bennett, Republican; Liberty.

Winfield Independent District

Board of Education.....President—John Henson, Republican; Winfield.
Secretary—W. E. Hodges, Republican; Winfield.
W. B. Cash, Republican; Winfield.
W. S. Childers, Republican; Winfield.

Nitro Independent District

Board of Education.....President—W. H. Putney, Democrat; Nitro.
Secretary — G. C. Alderson, Democrat; Nitro.
W. L. Wentz, Democrat; Nitro.
C. L. Masters, Republican; Nitro.

RALEIGH COUNTY

Raleigh county occupies a place in the southeastern tier of counties. It was formed in pursuance to a bill passed by the general assembly of Virginia on January 23, 1850, from a part of the older county of Fayette. The land area, according to the United States Geological Survey, is 600.89 square miles, and the population at the census of 1920 was 42,482. The county has had a great increase in population the past several years, and on July 1, 1925, the census authorities issued an estimate that the population had reached 52,027 on that date.

The surface of the county is broken and mountainous. It lies in the drainage basin of three rivers—New, Guyandotte and Coal rivers. Raleigh is one of the great coal-producing counties of the state and has nineteen seams of workable coal. The agricultural and horticultural products are of no small value, and all surplus crops find a ready market near at hand.

At the 1927 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were fixed: Real estate, $32,054,806; personal property, $8,158,170; public utility property, $8,259,345; a total of $48,472,375 assessed valuation. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts, as follows: Shady Springs, Richmond, Clear Fork, Trap Hill, Slab Fork, Marsh Fork and Town District.

Raleigh county takes its name from Sir Walter Raleigh, soldier, sailor, author and adventurer, who planted the first English colony on American shores. The gallant Sir Walter gave much of his time and means to permanently settle his colony on Roanoke Island, but was doomed to disappointment and to the execution block. His story is familiar to all who have read English history.

Sir Walter was born about 1552 at Hayes, South Devonshire, England. He received early training in schools at his home and entered Criel College at the age of fourteen or fifteen years, where he remained a student three years. In 1569 he sought adventure in France as a volunteer in the Huguenot army, and for five years participated in the brawls and battles engendered by the religious intolerance and prejudice of the day. Returning to London in 1576 he published a few poems and again set out with the army to the Low Country, following Sir John Norris. In 1578, with his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, he fitted out a fleet of eleven ships for a "voyage of discovery"—an excuse for a privateering enterprise directed against the ships of Spain. Then, after a period of inactivity spent at the English court, where he succeeded in embroiling himself in two or three duels, Sir Walter headed an expedition to Ireland in 1580 and, as the commanding officer, put to the sword the six hundred Spanish and Italian adventurers who had surrendered at Smerwick. It was in December, 1781, when, sent as a messenger to England, he won his place in the pages of history by an act of gallantry compared to which his military exploits pale into insignificance—he spread his new plush coat over a muddy place in the road for Queen Elizabeth to walk upon. The fact that he was a sturdy soldier, brilliant naval commander and a great author are as nothing compared to this. That act is remembered; he was a rare gallant. Whether or not the

story is apocryphal, something did happen at that time to bring Sir Walter into royal favor and the recipient of the Queen's bounty and favor to such an extent as to give rise to scandal. But life at court was ill-suited to this active man. He engineered privateering cruises against Spain and sent out ships to discover new lands. Two of these ships, in 1574, touched the Carolina coast and when the discovery was reported to the Queen she named the country Virginia and granted Raleigh a royal patent authorizing its colonization. In 1585 he sent out a colony of one hundred and eight men who settled on Roanoke Island. The next year the ships bringing supplies from England carried back with them all but fifteen, who decided to remain. In 1587, when new colonists arrived, no trace of the fifteen could be found, and this second colony was doomed to disappear as mysteriously as the first. Sir Walter spent much time and means in an effort to colonize the land, but about the only immediate result obtained was the introduction into England of tobacco and potatoes. He fell from the grace of royal favor in 1603, and was sent as a prisoner to the Tower. Charged with complicity in a conspiracy "against the body of the king" he was condemned to death, but the sentence was not carried into execution. In 1615 he secured his release for the purpose of making a voyage to South America to find a mountain of gold, pledging his head upon the success of the venture. He failed in health, in battle and also to find the gold. Returning to England he was at once brought to trial, sentenced again on the old charge and quickly sent to the execution block. He was beheaded on October 29, 1618.

Beckley, the county seat, is located near the central part of the county and has an elevation of approximately 2,400 feet. The town takes its name from General Alfred Beckley, an early settler in that section, a son of John Beckley, Clerk of the national House of Representatives during the administrations of Washington, Adams and Jefferson and the first Librarian of Congress. The act creating the county made Beckley the county seat and it was incorporated the same year. At the 1920 census the city had a population of 4,149. This has greatly increased since the decennial enumeration. Beckley is the center and metropolis of the coal section.

Lester, with a population of 412 in 1920; Mabscott, 1,114 and Sophia, 240, are other incorporated towns of Raleigh county.

The Legislature of 1927 provided for the establishment of a new state tuberculosis sanitarium. This institution has been located at Beckley and will be known as the Rutherford State Hospital, named in honor of Dr. A. G. Rutherford, who has served as Superintendent of the state hospital at Welch for many years. It is expected that the institution will be opened for use in the early part of 1929.

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, Republican; Beckley.
Judge Criminal Court.....Hugh A. Dunn, Republican; Beckley.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, third Monday in March, second Monday in June and the third Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....G. Evelyn Thompson, Democrat; Beckley.
Sheriff.....Isaiah Kidd, Republican; Beckley; ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....E. Clyde Scott, Republican; Beckley.
Ass't Prosecuting Attorney.....Douglas Bower, Republican; Beckley.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Roscoe Williams, Republican; Beckley. (Ex-officio Clerk of Criminal Court.)
Chancery Commissioners.....H. M. Kilgore, Democrat; Beckley.
C. O. Dunn, Democrat; Beckley.
W. A. Thornhill, Jr., Democrat; Beckley.
Floyd M. Sayre, Republican; Beckley.
M. L. Painter, Republican; Beckley.
W. H. Rardin, Republican; Beckley.
Divorce Commissioner.....C. R. Harless, Republican; Beckley.
Clerk County Court.....Jackson Smith, Republican; Beckley.
Supt. Free Schools.....C. S. McKinney, Republican; Beckley.
County Road Engineer.....Hal M. Scott, Republican; Beckley.
Surveyor.....J. T. Moles, Republican; Beckley.
Assessor.....Ward Cook, Republican; Beckley.
Com. of School Lands.....E. Clyde Scott, Beckley.
County Commissioners.....John P. Arthur, Democrat; Prosperity; term expires December 31, 1928.
Lacy Cole, Republican; Winding Gulf; term expires December 31, 1930.
Charles Lively, Republican; Glen White; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....John P. Arthur, Prosperity.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in February, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in November.
Commissioners of Accounts.....Floyd M. Sayre, Republican; Beckley.
Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat; Beckley.
J. E. Summerfield, Democrat; Beckley.
M. L. Painter, Republican; Beckley.
B'd Review & Equalization.....B. E. Meadows, Democrat; Slab Fork District; Winding Gulf; term expires in 1929.
T. E. Moye, Republican; Shady District; Oxley; term expires in 1931.
Harvey Cook, Republican; Town District; Beckley; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; G. W. Lucky, Beckley, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Beckley. Drs. Robert Wriston, K. M. Jarrell and U. G. Cook.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Beckley, unless otherwise given)

Ashworth, Ben H.
Ashworth, D. D.
Bumgardner, J. L.
Butts, J. S.
Clay, W. S., Raleigh
Dunn, H. A.
Criminal Judge
Dunn, C. O.
Farley, A. P.
File, Ashton
File, W. H.
French, Robert M.
Goldsmith, W. W.
Harper, Kyle D.
Hatcher, John H.
Supreme Court Judge
Hutchinson, J. Q.
Johnston, D. Howe
Kilgore, H. M.
Lilly, C. L.
Lilly, David, Glen Hedrick
Lilly, Londa W., Ghent.
Maxwell, J. W.
Circuit Judge
Massey, W. A., Packsville
McGinnis & McGinnis
W. H. McGinnis
W. H. McGinnis, Jr.
McGinnis, J. H.
Painter, M. L.
Payne, Brown W.
Preston, A. D.
Rardin, W. H.
Richards, George C.
Riffe, W. A.
Sanders, Carl C.
Sayre, Floyd M.
Scherer, Luther
Scott, E. Clyde
Prosecuting Attorney
Stansbury, Herbert
Summerfield, J. E.
Thornhill, W. A., Jr.
Trail, Grover C.
Ward, C. M.
Williams & Riffe
W. A. Riffe
G. W. Williams

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. R. Harless, Chairman, Beckley.

Dr. M. M. French, Secretary, Beckley.

Members

Town District—Dr. M. M. French, B. W. Payne, Mrs. B. J. Shumate and Mrs. E. S. Dupuy, Beckley.

Richmond District—W. M. Bragg and Mrs. Eunice Richmond, Long Bottom; Jackson Plumley, Abraham; Mrs. V. E. Crotty, Pluto.

Trap Hill District—Albany Milam, Glen Daniel; W P. Shumate and Mrs. Ocie M. Stover, Stover; Mrs. Anna Ballard, Eccles.

Clear Fork District—J. P. Honaker and Miss Lela May Foster, Dorothy; Robert Stover and Mrs. Harriett Stover, Maynor.

Marshfork District—W. T. Bradford, Dry Creek; James Cooper, Montcoal; Mrs. Mollie Jarrell, Packsville; Mrs. Lydia Acord; Pettis.

Shady Springs District—B. M. Dobbins and Mrs. W. A. Fisher, Glen Hedrick; George W. Oakes, Daniel; Mrs. Lilly B. McKinney, Ghent.

Slab Fork District—J. Ballard Earley, Killarney; R. A. Riggs, Winding Gulf; Mrs. O. A. Light, McAlphin; Mrs. Bridget Tillman, Winding Gulf.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Dr. J. M. Jarrell, Chairman, Beckley.

Miss Dot Ball, Secretary, Beckley.

Mrs. Dixie Lee Bryson, Treasurer, Eccles.

Members

Shady Springs District—J. L. Fitzpatrick, Blue Jay; John R. Smith, Shady Springs; Mrs. James D. Lilly, Ghent; Mrs. Sarah Bennett, Glen Hedrick.

Richmond District—Thornton Guinn, Meadow Creek; John Hoye, Shady Springs; Mrs. Alexander Plumley, Pear; Mrs. John R. Bennett, Pluto.

Clear Fork District—Kyle C. Bailey, Mrs. James C. Jarrell and Mrs. Josie Thompson, Colcord; Sam Robertson, Dorothy.

Trap Hill District—J. Levy Cook, Lester; J. H. Poteet, Beckley; Mrs. Dixie Lee Bryson, Eccles; Mrs. Fred Covey, Glen Daniel.

Slab Rork District—H. H. Lilly, Odd; H. A. Deckerson, Rhodell; Mrs. Ada Dillon, Besoco; Mrs. Joe Wood, Princewick.

Marsh Fork District—R. C. Cofer, Eunice; Dr. R. L. Hunter, Whitesville; Mrs. Van Hunter, Montcoal; Mrs. R. L. Hunter, Whitesville.

Town District—Dr. K. M. Jarrell, O. C. Canterbury, Mrs. R. E. Mullens and Miss Dot Ball, Beckley.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

D. E. French, Bluefield; Mrs. Clay Porter, Hinton.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

W. A. Riffe and Mrs. Mabel T. Taylor, Beckley.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Clear Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....C. P. Stover, Republican; Artie.
Mark Foster, Republican; Dorothy.

Constables.....L. R. Farley, Republican; Colcord.
J. O. Williams, Republican; Artie.

Board of Education.....President—Burns Osborne, Ameagle.
Secretary—G. S. Williams, Colcord.
Marshall Stover, Maynor.
Lee Maynor, Clear Creek.

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, Republican: Dry Creek.
Secretary—C. C. Pettry, Dry Creek.
F. C. Colcord, Montcoal.
Oley Clay, Pine Knob.

Richmond District

Justices of the Peace.....H. C. Bennett, Republican; Abraham.
J. Clyde Hogan, Republican; Hinton.
Constables.....Jackson Plumley, Republican; Abraham.
E. C. Crotty, Republican; Pluto.
Board of Education.....President—Albert Bragg, Pluto.
Secretary—J. A. Meadors, Pluto.
W. B. Harris, Pluto.
J. H. Bennett, Pear.

Shady Springs District

Justices of the Peace.....Robert Massie, Democrat; Shady Springs.
F. F. Rice, Republican; Glen Morgan.
Constables.....S. H. Lilly, Democrat; Oxley.
Lacy Meadows, Democrat; Whitby.
Board of Education.....President—John A. Okes, Blue Jay.
Secretary—Owen P. Lilly, Glen Hedrick.
R. C. Ryals, Daniels.
E. H. Williams, Shady Springs.

Slab Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....Elbert Farley, Democrat; Rhodell.
O. A. Light, Republican; Stotesbury.
Constable.....A. J. Fletcher, Democrat; Rhodell.
Board of Education.....President—C. R. Stahl, Stotesbury.
Secretary—L. L. Lilly, Winding Gulf.
L. A. Shrewsbury, Besoco.
John G. Shrewsbury, Egeria.

Town District

Justices of the Peace.....C. C. Callaway, Republican; Beckley.
W. H. Ford, Republican; Beckley.
Constables.....Joe L. Williams, Democrat; Beckley.
M. C. Karnes, Republican; Beckley.

Board of Education.....President—W. E. Griffith, Republican; Beckley.
Secretary—Lucille Crickmer, Beckley.
Mrs. Lessie Phipps, Beckley.
M. C. Miles, 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—C. R. Farnesworth, Eccles.
Secretary—Albany Milam, Glen Daniel.
W. R. Harler, Eccles.
Alfred Lucas, Surveyor.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Randolph county, the largest in land area of all the counties of the state, has a place in the eastern central part. It was organized from a part of Harrison county in 1787, conforming to an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on November 29, 1786. On May 28, 1787, the gentlemen justices, commissioned by the Governor, met at the house of Benjamin Wilson, at what is now Beverly, and perfected the organization of the county government. The land area of the present county of Randolph, as determined by the United States Geological Survey, is 1,036 square miles. The population, as recorded at the decennial census of 1920, was 26,804. A slight increase in population the past seven years is noted by the same authority.

Randolph is drained by the headwaters of three great rivers—the Elk, Tygarts Valley and the Cheat rivers. The county is made up of parallel mountain ranges and their intervening valleys. Farming is carried on extensively in all parts of the county, but its greatest wealth is in its great deposits of coal and the forests of fine timber that cover its mountains.

The 1927 assessment for the purpose of taxation discloses the following property valuation: Real estate, $13,286,915; personal property, $5,167,330; public utility property, $4,344,179; a total of $22,798,424. The nine magisterial districts of the county are Beverly, Dry Fork, Huttonsville, Leadsville, Middlefork, Mingo, New Interest, Roaring Creek and Valley Bend. The city of Elkins maintains an independent district for school purposes.

The county was named in honor of a distinguished Virginia jurist and statesman, Edmund Jennings Randolph. This distinct honor was but following a long established custom in Virginia and was not unworthily bestowed. Edmund Jennings Randolph was born in Williams-

burg, Virginia, on August 10, 1753, and after graduation from William and Mary College, prepared himself for the practice of law. He volunteered for service in the Revolutionary army and served with distinction; was for a time aide-de-camp to General Washington. Mr. Randolph was appointed Attorney General of Virginia in 1776, and was a delegate to the Continental Congress in 1779-1782. He was elected Governor of Virginia for the term 1786-1789, and was serving in this honored office when Randolph county was created and named in his honor. He resigned this office in 1788 in order to take a place in the assembly, that he might participate in the codification of the laws of the commonwealth. He was a member of the convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, and was appointed Attorney General of the United States on September 26, 1789. He was transferred to the State Department as Secretary of State on January 2, 1794, and was invited to resign in August, 1795, as a result of false charges preferred by Minister Fauchet, of France. Mr. Randolph died in Clarke county, Virginia, on September 13, 1813.

Elkins, the present county seat, was laid off into lots in 1889, and is named in honor of Stephen Benton Elkins, long a United States Senator from West Virginia. The county seat was removed to this place from Beverly in 1898. Elkins is located on the Tygarts Valley river at an elevation of 1,903 feet above sea level. It had a population of 6,788 in 1920, which has since appreciably increased.

The West Virginia Children's Home, a state institution for the care of neglected and dependent children, is located at Elkins. Children are maintained in the home until they are found places in private homes by the State Board of Children's Guardians. The institution is under the direction and supervision of Mrs. Jessica P. Lehman, Superintendent. On May 30, 1928, the institution was caring for forty-eight children.

The West Virginia Odd Fellows Home is located a short distance from the state home for neglected children. This institution—maintained by the Odd Fellows of West Virginia—was completed and opened its doors in 1910. It is designed to care for the aged members of the order, their wives or widows and dependent children. Mr. Clarence White is the superintendent of this institution.

Davis and Elkins College, located at Elkins, is named in honor of its two great patrons, Hon. Henry Gassaway Davis and Hon. Stephen B. Elkins. The college is one of high grade among the educational institutions of West Virginia.

Beverly, the oldest town in Randolph county, was selected as the county seat at the date of the organization of the county. A town was laid off, on the lands of Jacob Westfall, and was christened Edmonton, in honor of the man for whom the county was named. A change of name to Beverly, in honor of Beverly Randolph, was made when the town was legally established by an act of the assembly on December 16, 1790. Beverly was the seat of justice of Randolph county for one hundred and eleven years, but in 1898 lost that position to the newer town of Elkins. At the census of 1920, Beverly had a population of 442. The town has seen much history made in central West Virginia; it was a place of defense against the Indians in pioneer days, and during

the Civil War was occupied many times by the armies of both sections.

Harding, with a population of 136 in 1920; Harmon, 160; Huttonsville, 265; Job, 177; Laneville, 103; Mill Creek, 762; Montrose, 129; Whitmer, 704; and Womelsdorf, 833, are other incorporated towns in Randolph county.

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.....(Vacancy.)
Sheriff.....Zan F. Collett, Democrat; Elkins.
Ex-officio Sealer Weights & 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; Beverly.
Supt. Free Schools.....Bryan Hamilton, Democrat; Elkwater.
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 Commissioners.....William M. Flint; Democrat; Bowden; term expires December 31, 1928.
J. M. Woodford, Democrat; Elkins; term expires December 31, 1930.
Isom Harper, Democrat; Harman; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....J. M. Woodford, Elkins.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June, first Tuesday in October and the first Tuesday in December.
Commissioners 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....M. B. Rohrbough, Republican; Beverly District; Beverly; term expires in 1929.
P. F. King, Democrat; Leadsville District; Elkins; term expires in 1931.
John I. Vanscoy, Republican; New Interest District; Kerens; term expires in 1933.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. G. Harper, 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.
Arnold, William A.
Arnold, D. H. Hill
Arnold, Eugene H.
Baker, W. E.
Bent, J. A.
Bosworth, Stanley S.
Bowers, E. A.
Brown, John F.
Cobb, W. H.
Coberly, James
Cunningham, A. M.
Darden, Harry B.
Harding, C. W., Beverly
Irons, Robert S.
Kump, H. G.
Madden, Joseph J.
Maxwell, E. L.
Maxwell, Claude W.
O'Connor, R. E.
Reger, Shelton L.
Scott, C. H.
See, LeRoy
Tallman, F. E.
Talbott & Hoover
Taylor, B. W.
Spears, Samuel T.
Strader, J. F., Huttonsville
Strieby, C. O.
Ward, J. B., Beverly

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

F. E. Tallman, Chairman, Elkins.

Mrs. A. M. Fredlock, Assoc. Chair., Elkins.

H. C. Kesling, Secretary, Elkins.

Howard Keim, Treasurer, Elkins.

Members

Beverly District—A. G. Hill, M. B. Rohrbaugh, Miss Martha Gilpin and Miss Lorena Hilborn, Beverly.

Dry Fork District—Cecil Cooper and Lloyd Day, Harman; Mrs. Emil Knutti, Alpena; Mrs. Mona Bond, Whitmer.

Huttonsville District—D. C. Hoover, T. C. Russell, Mrs. Flora D. Ward and Mrs. Margaret Hamill, Mill Creek.

Leadsville District—Howard Keim, Mrs. H. B. Shaver and Mrs. Flora A. McCue, Elkins; Orb White, Elkins, R. D.

Middlefork District—A. W. Ewing, Pickens; L. M. Barrickman and Mrs. Minnie Lloyd, Adolph; Mrs. Clara Lehman, Helvetia.

Mingo District—F. L. Hannah and Mrs. Grace Mallon, Valley Head; A. E. Wood and Miss Anna Hall, Mingo.

New Interest District—Grant Rinehart and Miss Margaret Brooks, Kerens; W. A. Barrett and Mrs. G. J. Martin, Montrose.

Roaring Creek District—S. B. Joyce, Mabie; T. L. Nesbitt and Mrs. Elsie Miller, Norton; Mrs. Frances Phillips, Coalton.

Valley Bend District—Dorsey Scott, Glen Phares, Mrs. Hattie R. Wade and Mrs. Esther Knapp, Valley Bend.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

James W. Weir, Chairman, Elkins.

E. L. Maxwell, Secretary, Elkins.

Lee Phares, Treasurer, Valley Bend.

Members

Beverly District—Andrew W Daniels and C. V. Greynolds, Beverly; Mrs. Carrie W. Triplett and Miss Helen Triplett, Elkins, R. D.

Dry Fork District—

Huttonsville District—Bernard L. White, Mill Creek; Cyrus Crouch, Elkwater; Mrs. Holt Wamsley, Huttonsville.

Leadsville District—O. J. King, Lee Pingley, Mrs. Florence Goddin and Mrs. Aimee Steele, Elkins.

Middlefork District—M. L. Heck and Miss E. Conrad, Pickens; B. B. Hodges and Mrs. Margaret Shannon, Adolph.

Mingo District—Ralph See, Valley Head; Miss Edna Wood, Mingo.

New Interest District—H. C. Hendrick and T. B. Hart, Kerens; Mrs. Bessie Fisher and Miss Daisy Ferguson, Montrose.

Roaring Creek District—J. J. King, Ellamore; L. D. Cross, Norton; Miss Kathleen King, Mabie; Mrs. Agnes Shannon, Coalton.

Valley Bend District—Lee Phares, George W. Stalnaker, Miss Jennie Caplinger and Mrs. Turl Stalnaker, Valley Bend.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

R. S. Irons and Mrs. B. C. Downing, Elkins.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

R. H. Allen and Mrs. Charles Ritter, Elkins.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Beverly District

Justices of the Peace.....George E. Greynolds, Democrat; Beverly.
S. W. Kyle, Democrat; Beverly.

Constables.....H. E. Wamsley, Democrat; Beverly.
Aquilla Burdette, Democrat; Beverly.
Board of Education.....President—Wilbur Strader, Democrat; Beverly.
Secretary—David Wamsley, Democrat; Beverly.
John F. Yokum, Democrat; Beverly.
Holt Chenoweth, Democrat; Beverly.

Dry Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....M. C. Harman, Republican; Harman.
Isaac White, Democrat; Job.
Constable.....H. H. Montoney, Democrat; Harman.
Board of Education.....President—John Armstrong, Democrat; Harman.
Secretary—H. C. Harman, Republican; Harman.
French H. White, Democrat; Job.
John W. Heltzel, Democrat; Job.

Elkins Independent District

Board of Education.....President—N. I. Hall, Republican; Elkins.
Secretary—R. S. Irons, Democrat; Elkins.
Thaddeus Pritt, Democrat; Elkins.
Boyd Wees, Democrat; Elkins.

Huttonsville District

Justices of the Peace.....P. B. Crawford, Democrat; Mill Creek.
S. D. Channell, Democrat; Huttonsville.
Constables.....Jessie Parrick, Democrat; Mill Creek.
Warwick McGee, Democrat; Huttonsville.
Board of Education.....President—E. Cam Goodwin, Democrat; Mill Creek.
Secretary—V. B. Snyder, Republican; Huttonsville.
John W. Pingley, Democrat; Huttonsville.
Frank C. Ward, Democrat; Huttonsville.

Leadsville District

Justices of the Peace.....W. C. Hart, Democrat; Elkins.
R. B. Caplinger, Democrat; Elkins.
Constables.....T. L. Morrison, Democrat; Elkins.
Mack Roy, Democrat; Elkins.
Board of Education.....President—H. E. Canfield, Democrat; Elkins, R. D.
Secretary—Grover Smith, Democrat; Montrose, R. 2.
Jethro Canfield, Democrat; Elkins, R. D.
P. C. Webley, Democrat; Elkins, R. D.

Middlefork District

Justice of the Peace.....P. M. Swint, Republican; Pickens.
Constable.....L. M. Miller, Republican; Pickens.
Board of Education.....President—Lewis M. Barrickman, Republican; Adolph.
Secretary — O. B. Cutright, Republican; Czar.
A. L. Lewis, Republican; Czar.
W. H. Shannon, Democrat; Adolph.

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—B. J. Snyder, Republican; Valley Head.
Secretary—N. S. Wood, Democrat; Valley Head.
Wesley Hamrick, Democrat; Monterville.
C. M. Woods, Democrat; Mingo.

New Interest District

Justices of the Peace.....C. C. Crickard, 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.
I. D. Baker, Republican; Montrose.
Steve Murphy, 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—Mrs. Audrey Sheahan, Democrat; Ellamore.
Secretary—Luene Snyder, Republican; Norton.
Frank Shipman, Republican; Mabie.
L. D. Cross, Democrat; Norton.

Valley Bend District

Justice of the Peace.....W. W. McElwee, Democrat; Valley Bend.
Constable.....H. B. Bennett, Democrat; Mill Creek.

Board of Education.....President—B. L. Phares, Democrat; Valley Bend.
Secretary—Charlie Phares, Democrat; Valley Bend.
G. W. Stalnaker, Democrat; Beverly.
Hudson Ward, Democrat; Mill Creek.

RITCHIE COUNTY

Ritchie county was formed in 1843 from parts of Wood, Harrison and Lewis counties, pursuant to an act of the general assembly of Virginia adopted on February 18, 1843. The county lies in the northwestern section and has a land area of 457 square miles. It is in the drainage basin of Hughes river, a stream discovered by and named for Jesse Hughes, the noted frontiersman and Indian scout. The population in 1920 was 16,506. No later estimates are available from the United States Bureau of the Census.

Ritchie county is one of the argicultural and grazing counties of the state. The development of oil and gas areas has added much to its wealth.

The valuation of property, as shown by the 1927 assessment for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: Real estate, $11,526,720; personal property, $6,697,410; public utility property, $8,502,131; a grand total of $26,726,261. Clay, Grant, Murphy and Union are the four magisterial districts of the county. The town of Harrisville maintains an independent school district.

In selecting names for Virginia counties the members of the assembly usually scanned the rolls of statesmen and warriors to find one worthy of honor. In determining upon the name of a county located in the northwestern section of the imperial bounds of the Old Dominion, the assembly of 1843 departed radically from the established custom. They honored Thomas Ritchie, a distinguished newspaper editor of the capital city, who was then living—a distinction granted to but few. He was proud of his namesake and fondly referred to it as "The Little Gem." Thomas Ritchie was one of the greatest journalists Virginia has ever known and was a force in state and national affairs for a period of full fifty years. He was born at Tappahannock, Essex county, Virginia, on November 5, 1778, the son of a merchant who had emigrated from Scotland; his mother was a sister to Judge Spencer Roane. In his early years, Ritchie was undecided as to his vocation in life. He studied law for a short time in the office of his distinguished uncle; attended a course of medical lectures at Philadelphia, then settled upon teaching. He had a school at Fredericksburg until 1803, when he opened a book store at Richmond, Virginia. On May 9, 1804, with W. W. Worsley, he founded the "Richmond Enquirer" and a year later became sole editor and proprietor. In 1807—following the affair between the Leopard and the Chesapeake—Ritchie was elected secretary of the Richmond meeting to protest against the British "right of search," and when the blockade

of Norfolk was threatened he became ensign of the Republican Blues, a company raised for the defense of that town. He also engaged in brief service during the War of 1812. Served as State Printer of Virginia from 1814 to 1834 and from 1835 to 1839, and was elected Congressional Printer in 1845. For some time he conducted the "Richmond Compiler," neutral in politics, and during Van Buren's administration, the "Crisis." He admitted his sons to the management of the "Enquirer" in 1843, and in 1845, at the request of President Polk, relinquished it entirely to them in order to found the "Washington Union," which he conducted until the election of President Pierce. He wielded a powerful influence in both national and state politics and his funeral was attended by nearly all of the distinguished men of the time. So pure were his tastes as a political journalist that President Jefferson once spoke of him as "culling what is good from every paper as the bee from every flower." Mr. Ritchie died in Washington, D. C., on July 2, 1854.

Harrisville, the county seat, was laid out as a town by Thomas Harris and was legally established by an act of the general assembly passed on January 3, 1832. It was made the county seat in the act creating the county and has since held that commanding position. The town has an elevation of 870 feet above sea level and had a population of 1,036 in 1920. It was incorporated February 26, 1869.

Other important incorporated towns in Ritchie county are: Auburn, population of 177 in 1920; Cairo, 662; Ellenboro, 286; Pennsboro, 1,654; and Pullman, 249. Smithville, located in the southern edge of the county, was established as a town by legislative enactment, February 14, 1842, but no longer maintains a corporation.

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.....Mrs. Marion C. Greer, Republican Parkersburg.

Sheriff.....J. S. Goode, Republican; Harrisville.
Ex-officio Sealer Weights & 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.....W. B. Nutter, Republican; Harrisville.

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.....J. E. Overton, Republican; Cairo; term expires December 31, 1928.
H. E. Hoover, Republican; Smithville; term expires December 31, 1930.
T. E. Clovis, Republican; Pennsboro; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....J. E. Overton, Cairo.

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....W. W. Lawrence, Republican; Union District; Harrisville; term expires in 1929.
J. H. Moyers, Republican; Murphy District; Harrisville, R. 1; term expires in 1931.
D. M. McGregor, Democrat; Grant District; Cairo; term expires in 1933.

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.
Cooper, Victor F.
Davis, Thomas J.
Nutter, W. B.
Prosecuting Attorney
Powell, S. A.
Prunty, S. O.
Judge Circuit Court.
Rymer, H. F., Pennsboro
Taylor, H. R.
Woods, Homer B.
Judge Supreme Court
Woods, Ralph Davis, Charleston

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. E. Overton, Chairman, Cairo.

Addie V. Rimer, Assoc. Chair., Harrisville.

H. E. McGinnis, Secy-Treas., Cairo.

Members

Clay District—J. R. Marsh, Mole Hill; Charles Lantz and Mrs. Columbia Collins, Pennsboro; Mrs. W. C. Taylor, Toll Gate.

Union District—Lakin Pritchard, Pullman; A. H. Lawson and Mrs. Addie V. Rimer, Harrisville; Mrs. Dora Gluck, Auburn.

Grant District—Monroe Burns, N. D. Marsh, Effa D. Adams and Emma Webber, Cairo.

Murphy District—M. R. Osborn, Fonzo; Frank Hill, Washburn; Mrs. Addie M. Westfall and Mrs. A. R. Kelly, Smithville.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

H. R. Taylor, Chairman, Harrisville.

Vesta Connel, Secretary, Pennsboro.

Members

Clay District—O. J. Wilson, Vesta Connel and Gussie Bradford, Pennsboro; C. S. Lacey, Ellenboro.

Union District—John Prunty, Oxford; Cliff Loudin, Pullman; Eva Robinson, Harrisville.

Grant District—D. L. Beckner, Rusk; D. G. McGregor and Mrs. Lee Shafer, Cairo.

Murphy District—Joshua Haught, Smithville; P. J. Fling and Mrs. R. C. Beall, Burnt House.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

J. P. Beckner, Rusk; O. J. Wilson, Pennsboro.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

B. F. Patton, Harrisville.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Clay District

Justices of the Peace.....I. L. Fordyce, Democrat; Pennsboro.
J. A. Wooddell, Democrat; Pennsboro.

Constables.....O. D. Prichard, Democrat; Pennsboro.
John Oats, Republican; Pennsboro.

Board of Education.....President—W. A. Moore, Democrat; Pennsboro.
Secretary—John D. Hall, Republican; Pennsboro.
F. A. Ross, Republican; Pennsboro.
Harvey Cline, Republican; Greenwood.

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—U. S. G. Ferrell, Republican; Cairo.
Secretary—Earl J. Culp, Democrat; Cairo.
W. H. Shields, Republican; Cairo, R. 2.
I. F. Kight, Republican; Harrisville, R. 1.

Murphy District

Justices of the Peace.....George W. Nutter, Republican; Girta.
John M. Nutter, Republican; Petroleum, R. 1.
Constables..... (By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Addison Scott, Republican; Mahone.
Secretary—R. F. Dye, Republican; Smithville.
E. C. Frederick, Republican; Hazelgreen.
W. N. Kirkpatrick, Republican; Fonzo.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....C. K. Pierpoint, Republican; **Harrisville.**
A. L. Ireland, Republican; Auburn.
Constable.....W. C. Webb, Republican; Harrisville.
Board of Education.....President—J. W. Morris, Republican; **Pullman.**
Secretary—J. H. Bruffey, Democrat; Pullman.
R. L. Stull, Republican; Pullman.
J. W. Debrular, Republican; Oxford, R. 1.

Harrisville Independent District

Board of Education.....President—R. S. Blair, Democrat; **Harrisville.**
Secretary — Beatrice Ritter, Democrat; Harrisville.
Camden Fisher, Democrat; **Harrisville.**
M. Moore, Republican; Harrisville.

ROANE COUNTY

Roane county is one of the western central counties of the state. Its formation was authorized by an act of the general assembly of Virginia adopted on March 11, 1856, its territory being taken from the older counties of Kanawha, Jackson and Gilmer. The land area of Roane county is 486.20 square miles. The population at the decennial census taken in 1920 was 20,129. No appreciable increase in population has been noted in the past few years.

Roane county is admirably adapted to farming and kindred industry. It is a splendid grazing county and many fine herds are kept on its farms. The oil and gas industry has played a very important part in the development of the county and is today a great source of wealth. The surface is rather broken and hilly and forms a watershed for four river systems—the Little Kanawha on the north, the Elk on the east, the Great Kanawha on the south and the Ohio river on the west. The principal water courses of the county are Spring Creek, Reedy Creek, Henrys Fork, Big Sandy and the headwaters of Pocataligo river.

At the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation, the latest figures obtainable, the following valuations by classifications were returned: Real estate, $9,762,310; personal property, $5,911,745; public utility property, $9,845,086; a total of $25,519,141 for the entire county. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts, as follows: Spencer, Curtis, Geary, Harper, Reedy, Smithfield and Walton districts.

Roane county commemorates in West Virginia the name and memory of Judge Spencer Roane, a distinguished Virginia jurist. Spencer Roane was born in Essex, Virginia, April 4, 1762, and obtained his early education in the private schools of that day. He studied law in the office of George Wythe and later at Philadelphia. His early tastes were for a political life and he was successively a member of the Virginia assembly, council and senate. He was appointed a judge of the general court in 1789, and in 1794 of the court of errors. He was made a justice of the court of appeals in 1795 and served in this position until his death in 1822. Another honor to which he has a claim was that of aiding in the establishment of the University of Virginia and served on the commission in 1819 to locate that educational institution. He married a daughter of Patrick Henry and in politics was a Jeffersonian Republican. He wrote several essays under the name of "Algernon Sidney," asserting the supremacy of the state in a question of conflicting authority between Virginia and the United States, which were published in the Richmond Enquirer. He died at Sharon Springs, Virginia, on September 4, 1822.

A simple act of kindness and neighborly helpfulness won for Judge Roane the perpetuation of his name in that of this county. When the petition for the formation of a new county was presented at Richmond it was carried by J. P. Tomlinson, who, in his youth, had lived in the eastern section. While out with a team on one occasion his wagon stuck in the mud. While trying to extricate himself from the difficulty, a gentleman rode up, alighted from his horse and literally helped the boy and his team out of the mud. The man was Judge Spencer Roane.

Tomlinson remembered the kindly assistance received on that occasion and, twenty-two years after the death of the Judge, he found occasion to erect to his benefactor a perpetual and living memorial.

Spencer, located on Spring Creek in the northern half of the county, has held the seat of justice since its creation. It takes its name from the Christian name of the man for whom the county was called. Settled about 1812, it became known as Tanner's Cross Roads about 1816, but in 1839 it became known as New California. By legislative enactment of March 15, 1858, it was established as a town by the name of Spencer. The elevation is 719 feet and the population in 1920 was 1,765.

The Spencer State Hospital for the care and treatment of insane persons, is located at this place. The present superintendent is Dr. W. D. McClung, and on May 30, 1928, the institution had 783 insane patients in its charge. This was a slight increase in the number of patients as compared with the same date one year previously.

Other incorporated towns in Roane county are Reedy, with a population of 373 in 1920, and Alvord, adjoining the town of Spencer, whose population is given as 285.

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 & 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, Spencer.

Clerk County Court.....R. L. McCulty, Republican; Spencer.

Supt. Free Schools.....Ray Taylor, Republican; Spencer.

County Road Engineer.....W. T. Coleman, Spencer.

Surveyor.....L. B. Greathouse, Republican; Spencer.

Assessor.....Gordie Boyles, Republican; Spencer.

Com. of School Lands.....William H. Bishop, Spencer.

County Commissioners.....I. D. Looney, Democrat; Spencer; term expires December 31, 1928.
B. E. Bradley, Republican; Spencer; term expires December 31, 1930.
C. A. Lynch, Republican; Walton; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....I. D. Looney, Spencer.

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, Spencer.

H. C. Ferguson, Republican; Charleston.

B'd Review & Equalization....Geo. E. Whitney, Republican; Walton District; Walton; term expires in 1929.

Harry Holswade, Democrat; Spencer District; Spencer; term expires in 1931.

Irvin Carper, Republican; Geary District; Amma; term expires in 1933.

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.
Bell, S. P.
Bishop, William H.
Harper, J. M.
Hedges, Grover F.
Kenney, Amos E.
Pendleton, Dan M.
Ryan, Thomas P.
Ryan, W. S.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

A. M. McKown, Chairman, Spencer.

Mrs. J. L. Looney, Assoc. Chair., Spencer.

A. S. Reynolds, Secretary, Spencer.

C. S. Meredith, Treasurer, Spencer.

Members

Spencer District—W. W. Wright, Paul K. Weekley, Mrs. Alice Holswade and Mrs. Alma Dudding, Spencer.

Curtis District—I. N. Radabaugh, Lacy Smith, Mrs. L. E. McCoy and Mrs. Haven Roberts, Spencer, R. 1.

Geary District—Bub Caldwell, William Ledsome and Mrs. Losie Carper, Amma; Mrs. Sallie King, Lefthand.

Harper District—J. M. Hively, Walton, R. 2; M. A. Harper, Miss Gertrude Haper and Mrs. Mattie Hunt, Ryan.

Reedy District—C. W. Vineyard, C. L. Ryan, Miss Vivian Rader and Mrs. Mary Waldeck, Reedy.

Smithfield District—F. F. Wells, Looneyville; O. O. Starcher, Mrs. Josie Young and Mrs. Jason Taylor, Linden.

Walton District—G. M. Walker, J. M. Henderson, Mrs. Hetty Taylor and Mrs. Masie O. Jarvis, Walton.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Amos E. Kenney, Chairman, Spencer.

A. B. Gainer, Assoc. Chair., Spencer.

W. R. Vineyard, Secretary, Spencer.

R. W. Casto, Treasurer, Spencer.

Members

Spencer District—Clay Starcher, C. A. Somerville, Mrs. E. S. Goff and Myrtle Huddleston, Spencer.

Curtis District—Brooks Ball, Kyger; O. J. Argabrite and Mabel Cummins, Reedy; Beulah Shown, Spencer, R. D.

Geary District—J. Herby Smith, Kester; W. N. Vineyard and Orvie Snodgrass, Left Hand; Nell White, Newton.

Harper District—C. L. Hudkins, Willis Reed and Miss O'Dell Winters, Harmony; Mrs. Sherman Hunt, Ryan.

Reedy District—E. R. Lester, Fannie Aldeman and Louise Smith, Reedy; T. V. Foster, Kyger.

Smithfield District—J. O. Elmore, Tariff; S. R. Ferrell and Claire Ferrell, Linden; Mrs. Ora Board, Looneyville.

Walton District—Lee Bird, G. W. Marks, Mrs. R. H. Fisher and Mrs. Henry Young, Walton.

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—L. D. Board, Republican; Gay.
Secretary—E. E. Knopp, Democrat; Sanderson.
E. S. Ball, Democrat; Reedy.
Fred Thrash, Democrat; Reedy.

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. H. Smith, Democrat; Amma.
Secretary—Irvin Carper, Republican; Amma.
W. H. Samples, Republican; Amma.
W. M. Ledsome, Republican; Amma.

Harper District

Justices of the Peace.....John C. Hunt, Republican; Walton, R. 1.
J. D. Kiser, Republican; Harmony.
Constable.....(Vacancy.)
Board of Education.....President—L. C. Harper, Republican; Ryan.
Secretary—W. E. Ryan, Republican; Ryan.
George Raines, Republican; Vicars.
George Walker, Republican; Harmony.

Reedy District

Justice of the Peace.....J. B. Lester, Democrat; Reedy.
Constable.....A. Alderman, Democrat; Reedy.
Board of Education.....President—W. P. Smith, Democrat; Reedy.
Secretary—E. R. Lester, Democrat; Reedy.
H. W. Criner, Democrat; Reedy.
C. M. Tatterson, Republican; Liverpool.

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—C. L. Hersberger, Democrat; Tariff.
Secretary—J. W. Webb; Clover.
J. M. Moore, Democrat; Linden.
L. M. Hughes, Republican; Looneyville.

Spencer District

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Thomas, Republican; Spencer.
D. L. Gandee, Democrat; Spencer.
Constables.....C. C. Sharp, Republican; Spencer.
H. W. Keenan, Republican; Spencer.
Board of Education.....President—F. O. Bradley, Republican; Spencer.
Secretary—W. H. Craig, Republican; Spencer.
R. Guy Walker, Republican; Spencer.
Curtis Cox, Republican; Spencer.

Walton District

Justice of the Peace.....T. B. Droddy, Republican; Walton.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—George Looney, Republican; Walton.
Secretary—Virgel E. Daugherty, Republican; Walton.
J. A. Gandee, Republican; Walton.
J. H. Curtis, Republican; Walton.

Spencer Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Grover Hedges, Democrat; Spencer.
Secretary—S. Paris Bell, Democrat; Spencer.
R. L. Hays, Democrat; Spencer.
Clair Parrish, Democrat; Spencer.

SUMMERS COUNTY

Summers county lies in the southeastern part of West Virginia. It was formed in 1871, conforming to an act of the Legislature of West Virginia passed February 27, 1871, from parts of Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer and Fayette counties. The counties named hem it in on all sides, with the exception of the west, where it is joined by Raleigh. The county lies in the drainage basin of the New and Greenbrier rivers. It has a land area of 367.76 square miles and in 1920 had a population of 10,092. This number had increased slightly by 1925, according to an estimate made public by the United States Bureau of the Census.

The county lies in the Appalachian highland and its surface is broken and hilly. Farming is carried on extensively in all parts and all surplus products find a ready market near at hand. Summers county has some coal development in the western edge, where it joins Raleigh and Fayette counties.

At the 1927 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were determined, as shown by the reports to the State Tax Commissioner: Real estate, $7,412,390; personal property, $2,081,358; public utility property, $5,544,993; a total assessed valuation of $15,038,741. The county is divided into six magisterial districts, as follows: Greenbrier, Forest Hill, Green Sulphur, Jumping Branch, Talcott and Pipestem districts. The city of Hinton maintains an independent district for school purposes.

Summers county is one of the five counties created by the State of West Virginia after its separation from the mother state. It has the further distinction of being one of the two counties that bears the name of a native of the state of which it is a component part. West Virginia honored herself in selecting the name of Summers, thus creating

and erecting a permanent memorial to George W. Summers, a distinguished statesman, jurist and native of Fayette county.

George W. Summers was born in Fayette county, Virginia, on March 4, 1804; removed with his parents to the Kanawha Valley, near Charleston, when he was but an infant. He was graduated from the Ohio University and took up the study of law with his brother, Judge Lewis Summers, at Charleston, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. In 1830 he was elected to the general assembly from Kanawha county, and in that capacity served ten years. He was elected as a Whig to the lower house of Congress, serving from March 4, 1841, to March 3, 1845, and was a delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention in 1850. He was the Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia in 1851, but was defeated by Hon. Joseph Johnson, of Harrison county, who had the distinction of being the only governor elected from the counties west of the Alleghenies while the two states were under one government. In 1852 Mr. Summers was elected judge of the eighteenth judicial circuit of Virginia, and held this office until his resignation in 1858. In 1861 he represented Kanawha county in the Virginia convention that adopted the Ordinance of Secession—a measure he earnestly opposed. Judge Summers died in September, 1868.

Hinton, the county seat, was laid out on the lands of John Hinton at the junction of the Greenbrier and New rivers, in 1873 and was made the permanent county seat in 1874. The town takes its name from Evan Hinton, who was active in securing the creation of Summers county. It was incorporated September 21, 1880. Hinton has an altitude of 1,385 feet and in 1920 had a population of 3,912.

The town of Avis, adjoining the city of Hinton, had a population of 1,635 in 1920. At the legislative session of 1927, Hinton, Avis and Bellepoint were consolidated and incorporated under one government. This now gives the city of Hinton an estimated population of 9,000.

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, Republican; Beckley.
Sheriff	J. Clyde Dillon, Democrat; Hinton. Ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	T. L. Read, 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.
	Thos. L. Read, Democrat; Hinton.
	C. E. Garten, Republican; Hinton.
Divorce Commissioner	Paul C. Carr, Republican; Hinton.

Clerk County Court.....John M. Carden, Democrat; Hinton.
Supt. Free Schools.....Margaret Nicely, Democrat; Hinton.
County Road Supervisor.....W. E. Trail, Democrat; Hinton.
Surveyor.....George T. Ballengee, Republican; Clayton.
Assessor.....E. B. Fox, Democrat; Hinton.
Com. of School Lands.....Frank Farley, Republican; Pipestem.
County Commissioners.....B. D. Trail, Democrat; Pipestem; term expires December 31, 1928.
Henry Milburn, Democrat; Buck; term expires December 31, 1930.
W. H. Gwinn, Democrat; Green Sulphur Springs; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....B. D. Trail, Pipestem.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in January, April, July and October.
Commissioners of Accounts...E. H. Peck, Republican; Hinton.
T. J. Lilly, Democrat; Hinton.
Wm. H. Sawyers, Democrat; Hinton.
B'd Review & Equalization...H. F. Kesler, Democrat; Talcott District; Lowell; term expires in 1929.
E. A. Honaker, Republican; Forest Hill District; Bertha; term expires in 1931.
J. W. T. Allen, Republican; Greenbrier District; Hinton; term expires in 1933.
B'd 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. F. Bigony, Hinton, County Health Officer.
U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons.....Hinton. Dr. W. A. Wykel, Single Surgeon.
Humane Officer.....C. D. Bolton, Hinton.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Hinton, unless otherwise given)

Boggess, P. W., Alderson
Brown, W. A.
Carr, Paul C.
Daly, A. D.
Dickson, R. R.
Dunlap, R. F.
Eagle, E. C.
Graham, R. H.
Lilly, T. J.
Mann, T. G.
Miller, Harry L.
Miller, James H.
Read, Thos. L.
Read, T. N.
Sawyers, W. H.
Tomkies, Frank

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Dr. R. S. Neeley, Chairman, Hinton.

Mrs. Louise C. Baber, Vice Ch., Hinton.

Mrs. Effie M. Meadows, Secretary, Hinton.

Joe M. Roles, Treasurer, Hinton.

Members

Greenbrier District—Dr. R. S. Neeley, Mrs. Louise C. Baber, Joe M. Roles and Mrs. Effie M. Meadows, Hinton.

Forest Hill District—M. B. Bowyer and Mrs. Vesta Mitchell, Marie; J. T. Raines, Junta; Mrs. A. S. Humphries, Indian Mills.

Green Sulphur District—F. B. Lively and Mrs. Effie Lively, Green Sulphur Springs; J. W. Richmond, New Richmond; Mrs. W. B. Blankenship, Lawn.

Jumping Branch District—Larkin L. Lilly, Lilly; H. L. Wills, Streeter; Mrs. Hattie Boggs, Hinton; Mrs. Vaughn Lilly, Jumping Branch.

Pipestem District—P. T. Bradberry, Bertha; E. G. Farley, Mrs. Ada Farley and Mrs. Ola Vest, Pipestem.

Talcott District—A. M. Mann, S. E. Sims and Mrs. G. W. Perdue, Talcott; Mrs. L. P. Graham, Pence Springs.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. S. Ailstock, Chairman, Hinton.

Mrs. J. M. Roles, Assoc. Ch., Hinton.

Mrs. Carl Shumate, Secretary, Hinton.

E. F. Hiner, Treasurer, Hinton.

Members

Greenbrier District—W. S. Ailstock, E. F. Hiner, Mrs. J. M. Roles and Mrs. Carl Shumate, Hinton.

Forest Hill District—J. W. Walthall, Indian Mills; George E. Cottle and Mrs. Minnie Scott, Forest Hill; Miss Hallie M. Dickinson, Junta.

Green Sulphur District—M. L. Richmond, Sandstone; O. O. Allen and Mrs. J. S. Zickafoose, Green Sulphur Springs; Mrs. Lula Bleau, Meadow Creek.

Jumping Branch District—J. C. Neely and Mrs. Jane Crews, Jumping Branch; J. W. Harvey, Streeter; Mrs. W. M. Meador, True.

Talcott District—O. E. Maddy, Ballengee; J. B. Poage and Miss Elizabeth Lahey, Pence Springs; Mrs. Nora Garten, Talcott.

Pipestem District—E. T. Edwards, True; C. E. Hopkins and Mrs. Varina Farley, Pipestem; Mrs. Lura Anderson, Lick Creek.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Forest Hill District

Justices of the Peace.....A. W. Mann, Democrat; Junta.
A. E. Welder, Democrat; Marie.
Constables.....J. L. Carson, Republican; Buck.
J. C. Raines, Republican; Indian Mills.
Board of Education.....President—J. H. Rogers, Democrat; Junta.
Secretary—W. E. Michael, Democrat; Forest Hill.
C. H. Gautier, Democrat; Junta.
H. J. Hall, Democrat; Junta.

Greenbrier District

Justices of the Peace.....W. R. Argabright, Democrat; Hinton.
C. T. Houchins, Republican; Hinton.
Constables.....L. C. McBride, Hinton.
R. E. Lilly, Republican; Bellepoint.
Board of Education.....President—E. S. Huffman, Republican; Bellepoint.
Secretary—Mrs. J. G. Meadows, Republican; Hinton.
J. M. Kincaid, Republican; Bellepoint.
J. C. Buckland, Republican; Hinton.

Green Sulphur District

Justices of the Peace.....John Holland, Democrat; Sandstone.
T. B. Wingfield, Democrat; Sandstone.
Constables.....Jean Dunbar, Democrat; Green Sulphur Springs.
James C. Harris, Democrat; Ramp.
Board of Education.....President—G. Duncan, Democrat; Green Sulphur Springs.
Secretary—W. H. Gwinn, Democrat; Green Sulphur Springs.
W. E. Hicks, Democrat; Lockbridge.
Walter Smith, Republican; Meadow Creek.

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. Acel Lilly, Democrat; Hinton.
Secretary—A. B. Pack, Democrat; Streeter.
C. O. Shrader, Democrat; Hinton.
Jas. McKinney, Democrat; Streeter.

Pipestem District

Justices of the Peace.....Joel McGraw, Democrat; True.
S. P. Weatherford, Democrat; Warford.
Constables.....A. J. Richards, Republican; Pipestem.
T. J. Young, Democrat; Lick Creek.
Board of Education.....President—R. H. Farley, Democrat; Pipestem.
Secretary—J. L. Ellison, Democrat; Pipestem.
O. H. Keaton, Republican; Pipestem.
R. E. Brown, Democrat; Lick Creek.

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—Harry Haynes, Democrat; Pence Springs.
Secretary—E. B. Roach, Democrat; Talcott.
W. L. Lindsey, Democrat; Talcott.
J. M. Wallace, Democrat; Talcott.

Hinton Independent District

Board of Education.....President—W. E. Price, Democrat; Hinton.
Secretary—R. R. Keller, Republican; Hinton.
Mrs. J. M. Meador, Democrat; Hinton.
W. J. Martin, Republican; Hinton.

TAYLOR COUNTY

Taylor county is one of the northern-central counties of West Virginia. It was formed from parts of Harrison, Barbour and Marion counties, and its creation was authorized by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on January 19, 1844. The county is well watered by the Tygarts Valley river and its tributaries, and lies in a great agricultural section. The development of its natural resources, coal and timber, is a great factor in the development and wealth of the county. The land area is 177.17 square miles, and in 1920 Taylor county had a population of 18,704. This had increased to 19,980 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate of the United States Bureau of the Census.

At the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation the following valuations were fixed, according to the official return made to the State Tax Commissioner: Real estate, $12,786,660; personal property, $4,705,740; public utility property, $7,689,082; a total valuation of $25,181,482.

The county is sub-divided into six magisterial districts, as follows: Grafton, Court House, Booths Creek, Flemington, Fetterman and Knottsville. Grafton and Pruntytown have independent districts for school purposes.

Some difference of opinion has been expressed as to the Taylor intended to be honored in the naming of this county. The act creating the county recites the boundary lines and then declares that the territory so bounded "shall form one distinct county to be called Taylor." Some of the later historians have stated that the county was named for General Zachary Taylor, twelfth President of the United States. General Taylor was worthy and deserving of the honor; a Virginian born and one who won for himself immortal fame in the service of his country, both in its military and civil activities. Journalists and historians contemporary with the creation of the county are no doubt right in giving to John Taylor, of Caroline county, a distinguished Virginian statesman, the honor of being its namesake. Howe, whose "Antiquities of Virginia" was issued one year after the forming of the county, says that it was named for John Taylor. Zachary Taylor's star had not yet risen when Taylor county was formed.

John Taylor was born in Caroline county, Virginia, in 1750 and at the age of twenty years was graduated from William and Mary College. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1774. Mr. Taylor espoused the causes of the colonies at the outbreak of the Revolution, entered the military service and rose to the rank of major, and was a colonel of militia under General Lafayette. He was a member of the State Legislature from 1779 to 1787. In 1792 he was elected a member of the United States Senate to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Richard Henry Lee, and served until May 11, 1794, when he resigned. He was a presidential elector on the Adams-Jefferson ticket in 1797. He served a short term in the United States Senate in 1803 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Stevens T. Mason, and was re-elected in 1822 to that place, serving until his death, which occurred in Caroline county on August 20, 1824.

Grafton, the present county seat of Taylor county, is located on the Tygarts Valley river and has an elevation of 1,000 feet above sea level. The city had a population of 8,517 in 1920, and later estimates by the Bureau of the Census indicate an increase. Grafton is the location of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad shops and the city may be said to have developed from the construction of that railroad. The location is decidedly hilly but despite the handicap of an unfavorable location Grafton has grown and prospered. The only National Cemetery in West Virginia is located at this place, on the west side of the river. The cemetery is under the care and direction of a superintendent appointed by the National Government, but the State of West Virginia makes an appropriation for certain expense each year that the soldiers of the Union who are bivouaced in this silent city may have the homage paid them that is their due. Grafton became the county seat of Taylor county in the late 1880's supplanting the older town of Pruntytown.

Pruntytown, the old county seat, is located a few miles west of Grafton. It was established as a town, under the name of Williamsport,

then in Harrison county, by an act of the assembly on January 8, 1801, on the lands of David Prunty. Prior to that time the place had been known locally as the "Cross Roads." When Taylor county was formed the act provided that the county seat should be at "Williamsport, sometimes called Pruntytown." The name was officially changed to the latter by the same authority on January 23, 1845.

The West Virginia Industrial School for Boys is located at Pruntytown, and the old public buildings, court house, jail and jailor's residence are used by that institution. As its name implies, it is an institution maintained for minor and juvenile offenders. It is under the direction of Superintendent H. E. Flesher, and on May 30, 1928, had in custody and training 437 boys, a decrease of ten under the same date in 1927.

Flemington, incorporated on March 16, 1860, is another important point in Taylor county.

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 October.
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.....Frank M. Hollis, Jr., Democrat; Grafton.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court..The Grafton Banking & Trust Co.
Chancery Commissioners.....J. Frank Wilson, Republican; Grafton.
S. M. Musgrave, Democrat; Grafton.
Francis L. Warder.
J. C. Holt.
Divorce Commissioner.....J. S. Burdett, Republican; Grafton.
Clerk County Court.....Frank Bennett, Republican; Grafton.
Supt. Free Schools.....Lloyd Shriver, Democrat; Grafton.
County Road Engineer.....(Vacant.)
Assessor.....Edward N. Lock, Republican; Grafton.
Com. of School Lands.....J. S. Burdett, Republican; Grafton.
County Commissioners.....I. D. Martin, Republican; Flemington; term expires December 31, 1928.
Charles O. King, Republican; Grafton; term expires December 31, 1930.
Charles Warder, Democrat; Grafton; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....Charles O. King, Grafton.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in each month.
Commissioners of Accounts...Harry Friedman, Democrat; Grafton.
J. Frank Wilson, Republican; Grafton.
W. P. Samples, Republican; Grafton.
J. Guy Allender.

B'd Review & Equalization....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.
Thomas P. Lake, Republican; Court House District; Simpson; term expires in 1933.

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.....(Vacant.)

Registrar Deaths & Births.....Mrs. Gene Ford, Democrat; Grafton.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Grafton)

Allender, J. Guy
Burdett, J. Sidney
Dent, Herbert W.
Ford, G. W.
Friedman, Harry
Guard, Charles P.
Hechmer, John L.
Holt, H. H.
Holt, James C.
Kunst, G. H. A.
Musgrave, S. M.
Robinson, Ira E.
Robinson, Jed W.
Summersville, Eugene
Summerville, Sidney H.
Samples, William P.
Warder, H. Robert
Warder, Francis L.
Warder, Hugh
Watkins, W. M.
Wilson, J. Frank
Wyckoff, O. E.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

E. F. Clark, Chairman, Grafton.

D. L. Freeze, Secretary, Grafton.

F. H. Carder, Treasurer, Grafton.

Members

Grafton District—E. F. Clark, W. Main Street; G. J. Goodwin, Maple Avenue; Mrs. Guy Allender, Lincoln Street; Mrs. Myrtle Thayer, Grafton.

Fetterman District—J. S. Palmer, W. Main Street; Otho Compton, R. F. D. 2; Mrs. L. W. Henlein, W. Main Street; Mrs. Wm. Towles, R. F. D. 2, Grafton.

Court House District—H. D. Leach, Elmer Cain and Mrs. Vallie Moore, Simpson; Mrs. Phoebe Wolfe, R. F. D. 6, Grafton.

Booths Creek District—F. H. Carder, Mrs. J. M. Harr, Mrs. G. H. A. Batson, R. F. D. 5; Thornton Beall, R. F. D. 7, Grafton.

Knottsville District—H. R. Haslip, Howe Knotts, Mrs. P. A. Barcus and Mrs. Blanche Swisher, R. F. D. 1, Grafton.

Flemington District—D. L Freeze, James Nesbitt and Mrs. Helen Ross, Flemington; Mrs. Lulu Chenoweth, R. F. D., Flemington.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. B. Bailey, Chairman, Grafton.

Mrs. James B. Moran, Secretary, Grafton.

George Ona Sinsel, Treasurer, Flemington.

Members

Grafton District—Claude B. Bailey, John Moran, Miss Gertrude Hull and Mrs. James B. Moran, Grafton.

Court House District—S. W. Wince, Grafton, R. 6.

Booths Creek District—J. E. Hibbs and Waitman Tucker, Bridgeport, R. 3; Mrs. Lizzie Goodwin, Grafton, R. 4; Mrs. Pearl Gawthrop, Grafton, R. 5.

Flemington District—Thurman C. Bennett, G. O. Sinsel, Mrs. J. A. Morgan and Mrs. Anna Cross, Flemington.

Fetterman District—George Luzadder, Grafton, R. 2; Wallace Henderson, Grafton; Mrs. Betty Ford, Independence; Mrs. Mary Bloom, Thornton.

Knottsville District—John H. Grimes, Muffy T. Mason, Mrs. Minnie Mason and Mrs. Mary Hussion, Grafton, R. 1.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Booth's Creek District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—Donley B. Bennett, Democrat; Grafton, R. 4.
Secretary—A. C. Morris, Democrat; Bridgeport, R. 3.
George Cropp, Democrat; Flemington.
J. E. Hibbs, Democrat; Bridgeport.

Fetterman District

Justice of the Peace.....Mabel Powell Smith, Democrat; Grafton.
Constable.....C. P. Green, Democrat; Grafton.
Board of Education.....President—M. L. Deavers, Democrat; Grafton, R. 2.
Secretary — Edward S. Gans, Democrat; Grafton, R. 2.
William Brown, Democrat; Grafton, R. 2.
Walter Lucas, Democrat; Grafton, 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—R. P. Johnson, Republican; Flemington.
Fred Kelly, Republican; Rosemont.
William Stafford, Republican; Flemington.

Knottsville District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacant)
Constable.....C. V. Smith, Republican; Grafton.
Board of Education.....President—A. N. Allender, Republican; Grafton, R. 1.
Secretary—Miss Blanche Swisher, Republican; Grafton, R. 1.
W. A. Woodyard, Republican; Grafton, R. 1.
Camden Swisher, Republican; Grafton, R. 1.

Court House District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—Claid Post, Democrat; Simpson.
Secretary—S. W. Wince, Democrat; Grafton, R. 6.
D. T. Bartlett, Republican; Grafton, R. 6.
D. L. Boselsy, Democrat; Simpson, R. 1.

Pruntytown Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Lee Bennett, Democrat; Grafton, R. 5.
Secretary—Joseph F. Johnson, Democrat; Grafton, R. 5.
Mrs. Ada Keener, Republican; Grafton, R. 5.
S. S. Shriver, Democrat; Grafton, R. 4.

Grafton Independent District

Justices of the Peace	L. C. Haymond, Republican; Grafton. W. E. Leach, Republican; Grafton.
Constable	Joe Bolinger, Republican; Grafton.
Board of Education	President—W. A. Beavers, Republican; Grafton. Secretary—Harry S. Friedman, Democrat; Grafton. E. F. Redinger, Republican; Grafton. John Q. Musgrove, Democrat; Grafton. William Brinkman, Republican; Grafton. S. A. Waller, Republican; Grafton.

TUCKER COUNTY

Tucker county was formed in 1856 from a part of Randolph, pursuant to an act passed by the assembly on March 7 of that year. The county lies in the northeastern section of the state and is drained by the Cheat river and its tributaries. The land area, as determined by the United States Geological Survey, is 421.67 square miles, and in 1920 the population was 16,791. An estimate issued on July 1, 1925, does not increase the number as shown in the official report of the decennial census.

The assessed valuation of property within the county, as reported at the 1927 assessment, the latest figures available, was classified as follows: Real estate, $6,772,620; personal property, $2,012,030; public utility property, $1,819,764; a grand total of $10,604,414. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts, as follows: Black Fork, Dry Fork, Clover, Davis, Fairfax, Licking and St. George districts.

Tucker county is an agricultural and industrial county. The products of its farms and herds are of great value, and the county has immense wealth in its deposits of coal and other mineral, and in timber.

Following the established custom, Tucker county derives its name from one of the mother state's great men—Henry St. George Tucker, eminent as a statesman and a jurist. Judge Tucker was born in Williamsburg, Virginia, on December 29, 1780. He pursued classical studies and attended William and Mary College, later taking up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar and began practice at Winchester, in the Valley of Virginia. During the second war with Great Britain, he enlisted and served in the army of his country and in defense of the right of self-determination of nations. Judge Tucker was elected to and served in the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Congresses of the United States, from March 4, 1815, to March 3, 1819. He was chancellor of the fourth district of Virginia from 1824 until 1831; president of the Virginia court of appeals from 1831 to 1841, and professor of law at the University of Virginia from 1841 until 1845, when he retired from public life. Judge Tucker declined the portfolio of Attorney General of the

United States in the Cabinet of President Jackson, which was tendered him. His death occurred on August 28, 1848, at Winchester, Virginia.

Parsons, the present county seat, is located on the Cheat river, at an elevation of 1,650 feet above sea level. The population was 2,001 in 1920. The county seat was moved to this place from St. George, which became the seat of justice upon the organization of the county.

St. George, also located on the Cheat, is said to have taken its name, not from him for whom the county was named, but for a kinsman of the same name. This St. George Tucker was—at the time of the formation of Tucker county—serving as clerk of the house of delegates. St. George had a population of 150 at the last census. St. George was also the site of the pioneer settlement of present Tucker county. It was here, in 1776, that John and Jonathan Minear reared their cabin homes, the former near present St. George and the latter on the opposite side of the river. They were soon after joined by a Mr. Simms, who settled on the river, three miles distant from the Minear settlement. Jonathan Minear and Simms both fell victims to the hostile Indians, who periodically raided the country in an effort to drive all settlers from their hunting ground.

Other important points in Tucker county are: Davis, population 2,491 in 1920; Hambleton, 488; Hendricks, 622; Laneville, 103; and Thomas, 2,099.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....A. Jay Valentine, Republican; Parsons.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in March, first Monday in June, third Monday in September and the third Monday in December.

Official Court Reporter.....S. A. Scott, Republican; Parsons.

Sheriff.....Riley Harper, Democrat; Parsons.
Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....R. D. Heironimus, Democrat; Davis.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Clara Rightmire, Democrat; Parsons.

Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court....A. F. Phillips, Parsons.

Chancery Commissioners.....Jeff Lipscomb, Republican; Parsons.
J. P. Scott, Democrat; Parsons.
W. K. Pritt, Republican; Parsons.

Divorce Commissioner.....Alan G. Bolton, Republican; Thomas.

Clerk County Court.....John O. McNeeley, Democrat; Hendricks.

Supt. Free Schools.....C. R. Parsons, Democrat; Parsons.

County Road Engineer.....State; Parsons.

Surveyor.....H. U. Freeman, Republican; Parsons.

Assessor.....A. G. Fansler, Democrat; Hendricks.

Com. of School Lands.....J. P. Scott, Democrat; Parsons.

County Commissioners.....W. E. Weimer, Republican; Davis; term expires December 31, 1928, and the terms of all the others expire December 31, 1932.
C. H. Parsons, Democrat; Parsons.
Earl C. Nestor, Democrat; St. George.
O. O. Silber, Republican; Red Creek.
S. B. Jeffries, Republican; Thomas.
Nelson Williams, Democrat; St. George.
D. L. Evans, Democrat; Lead Mine.

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.

Commissioners of Accounts...William M. Harman, Republican; Parsons.
Jeff Lipscomb, Republican; Parsons.

B'd Review & Equalization...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.
Simpson S. Ford, Republican; Black Fork District; Parsons; term expires in 1933.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. A. E. Calvert, Parsons, County Health Officer.

B'd Children's Guardians.....Mary K. Babb, District Agent, Keyser.

Humane Officer.....S. Harper, Parsons.

County Nurse.....Charlotte Kunze, Parsons.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Parsons, unless otherwise given)

Bolton, Alan G., Thomas
Cuppett, D. E., Thomas
Harman, J. William
Harman, Wm. M.
Heironimus, R. D., Davis
Pritt, Wayne K.
Scott, J. P.
Smith, Charles D.
Suder, A. F., Thomas

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

S. S. Ford, Chairman, Parsons.

Mrs. H. U. Freeman, Assoc. Ch., Parsons.

Charles Buchanan, Secretary, Parsons.

C. G. Lashley, Treasurer, Davis.

Members

Black Fork District—B. D. Carter, L. S. Stalnaker and Kate B. Greider, Parsons; Lucille E. Roberts, Hambleton.

Dry Fork District—W. N. DeVilder, D. W. Smith, Cora E. Silbert and Mary Hendrick, 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—Eugene Coffman, C. G. Lashley, Margery Penrod and Grace L. Erhard, Davis.

Fairfax District—William F. Close, W. G. Helmick, Mrs. William McVeigh and Mrs. W. C. Bond, Thomas.

Licking District—A. M. Dennison and Mrs. E. H. Snider, St. George, R. 2; G. S. Loughry and Mrs. Agnes Runner, St. George, R. 3.

St. George District—William E. Dietz and Blanche Phillips, St. George; Bert Kight and Mrs. Laura Hile, Lead Mine.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Carl L. Currey, Chairman, Parsons.

Mrs. Riley Harper, Assoc. Chairman, Parsons

Harold Barb, Secretary-Treasurer, Parsons.

Members

Black Fork District—John A. Gilbert, Hendricks; James W. Parsons, Parsons.

Dry Fork District—H. C. Long, Hendricks; Jacob Raines, Red Creek.

Clover District—O. G. Hovatter and A. J. Poling, St. George.

Davis District—W. E. Patterson and Lloyd Erhard, Davis.

Fairfax District—Fred Cupp, Albert; D. J. Moran, Thomas.

Licking District—Walter Hovatter, St. George; D. C. Auvil, St. George, R. 2.

St. George District—C. H. Strawderman, Montrose, R. 3; W. B. Jenkins, St. George.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Stark L. Coberly and Miss Clara Rightmire, Parsons.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

H. L. Bennett, Parsons.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Black Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....J. W. Cox, Republican; Parsons.
S. W. Kalor, Democrat; Parsons.

Constables.....W. F. Randolph, Republican; Parsons.
R. B. Kile, Democrat; Hendricks.
Board of Education.....President—George W. Higgs, Republican; Parsons.
Secretary—Hubert Lake, Republican; Parsons.
Dr. F. S. Holsberry, Democrat; Parsons.
D. J. Parsons, Democrat; Hambleton.

Clover District

Justice of the Peace.....C. L. Offutt, Democrat; Montrose, R. 3.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—M. J. T. Fitzwater, Democrat; St. George.
Secretary—Mrs. Blanche Ashby, Democrat; St. George.
J. F. Fauley, Democrat; St. George.
I. C. Murphy, Democrat; St. George.

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—Wilson Hoffman, Republican; Davis.
Secretary—C. B. Lewis, Democrat; Davis.
O. Z. Harr, Democrat; Davis.
J. C. Cooper, 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—Abe Cooper, Republican; Red Creek.
Secretary—G. W. Smith, Republican; Red Creek.
Mrs. Kate Raines, Democrat; Red Creek.
F. A. Roby, Republican; Red Creek.

Fairfax District

Justice of the Peace.....H. E. Griffith, Republican; Pierce.
Constables.....Mike Ferruso, Republican; Thomas.
Floyd Stokes, Republican; Pierce.
Board of Education.....President—Lewis Thomas, Republican; Pierce.
Secretary—M. G. Smith, Republican; Thomas.
Ruby Rubenstein, Republican; Thomas.
Mrs. D. E. Cuppett, 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 H. Robinson, Democrat; St. George, R. 3.
Secretary—J. W. Campbell, Democrat; St. George, R. 3.
Jerry Nestor, Democrat; St. George.
W. J. James, Republican; St. George.

St. George District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Constable.....Andrew J. Harsh, St. George.

Board of Education.....President—John Auvil, Democrat; St. George.
Secretary—Ray Jenkins, Democrat; St. George.
Walter G. Canan, Republican; Lead Mine.
Boyd Ashby, Democrat; St. George.

TYLER COUNTY

Tyler county has a place in the northwestern section of the state, the Ohio river forming its western boundary. Wetzel county adjoins it on the north, Doddridge on the east and Pleasants and Ritchie on the south. The county has a land area of 260.12 square miles, supporting a population of 14,186, in 1920. The population was estimated to be the same on July 1, 1925, by the United States Census Bureau. Middle Island creek, a tributary of the Ohio, is the principal water course of the county, flowing through the central part.

Tyler county lies in the oil and gas producing section of the northwestern part and its production has been very large for many years. It is also an agricultural and horticultural county.

The assessed valuation of property in the county at the 1927 assessment was as follows: Real estate, $6,551,425; personal property, $5,235,751; public utility property, $5,199,969; a grand total of $16,987,-145. Centerville, Ellsworth, Lincoln, Meade, McElroy and Union are the six magisterial districts of the county.

The county government of Tyler county was organized at the home of Charles Wells, just below the present site of Sistersvile, on January 9, 1815, conforming to an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on December 3, 1814. This was the only West Virginia county created during the period of the second war with Great Britain.

Tyler county was named in honor and memory of John Tyler, eighth governor of Virginia and father of John Tyler, tenth President of the United States. It is a name distinguished in the annals of Virginia, and a worthy son of this family, Lyon G. Tyler carries on the high tradition of the name by a life of honorable public service.

John Tyler was born in James City county, Virginia, on February 28, 1747. His early education, as was the custom of the time, was obtained in the private schools and at William and Mary College from which he was graduated. He took up the study of law under the distinguished Robert Carter Nicholas. He took a very active part in the events leading up to the Revolution and was so strongly and firmly attached to the cause of the colonies that his father, also named John Tyler, predicted he would be hanged as a rebel. When the storm of the Revolution broke he enlisted for military service and assisted in expelling Lord Dunmore from the Old Dominion. Called back to civil duty, he was made a judge of the admiralty in 1776, but in 1778 took a seat in the legislature where his bold, uncompromising patriotism placed him at once among the leaders of that body. His service in the legislature covered a period of several years, where he successively held all the important offices; speaker in 1781 and in 1783. In 1788 he was elected a judge of the general court of Virginia and held this place until 1808, when he was elected governor for a three- year term. The honors that came to Judge Tyler during a long life of unremitting public service were not confined to his native state—President Madison recognized his worth and appointed him United States Judge for the district of Virginia, in 1811, and this office was being filled by him at the time of his death. Judge Tyler died on January 6, 1813, during the second war with Great Britain. His one expressed regret was that he "could not live long enough to see the proud British nation once more humbled by American arms." Henry Clay said of him, in 1841, that "a purer patriot or more honest man never breathed the breath of life." Tyler county proudly bears the name of a man who earned this compliment from the Great Compromiser.

Middlebourne, the county seat, is located on Middle Island creek, near the central part of the county. It was established as a town by legislative enactment on January 27, 1813, on the lands of Robert Gorrell and was incorporated on February 3, 1871. The town has an altitude of 745 feet, and in 1920 had a population of 929. No later official figures are available.

Sistersville, the most populous town of the county, is located on the Ohio river, and has long been an important oil and gas center. A ferry was established at this place on January 28, 1818, and it was incorporated as a town on February 2, 1839. It was the site of the settlement of Charles Wells, in 1776, a veritable father in Israel. His children numbered twenty-two. Sistersville had a population of 3,238 at the 1920 census.

Centerville, with a population of 155 in 1920; Friendly, 173; and Paden City, 1,705, are other incorporated towns and important points in Tyler county. A part of the last named town lies in Wetzel county.

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.....Wiliam E. Long, Republican; Middlebourne. Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. H. Carter, Republican; Middlebourne.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Gertrude K. Traugh, 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 Commissioners.....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.....S. J. Straight, Republican; Middlebourne; term expires December 31, 1928.
Eli Ash, Republican; Wilbur; term expires December 31, 1930.
Geo. P. Myers, Republican; Frew; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....S. J. Straight, Middlebourne.
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. S. Boreman, Republican; Middlebourne.
Fred J. McCoy, Republican; Sistersville.
O. B. Conoway, Republican; Sistersville.
B'd Review & Equalization.....W. R. McIntyre, Democrat; McElroy District; Alvy; term expires in 1929.
L. A. Martin, Republican; Lincoln District; Sistersville, R. D.; term expires in 1931.
B. F. Montgomery, Republican; Centerville District; Central Station; term expires in 1933.
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
Carter, W. H.,
Prosecuting Attorney.
Hill, Thomas P.
Hill, O. J.
Underwood, I. M.

(Post office address Sistersville.)

Conoway, Orrin B.
Kimball & Sugden
Brennan, W. J. (with K. & S.)
McCoy & McCoy
F. J. McCoy
John H. McCoy

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. A. Underwood, Chairman, Alma.

W. E. Baker, Assoc. Chairman, Alvy.

Roy Neuenswinder, Secretary, Sistersville.

J. W. Smith, Treasurer, Middlebourne.

Members

Centerville District—J. A. Underwood and B. G. Gregg, Alma.

Ellsworth District—J. S. Roberts, Iuka; G. R. Montgomery, Middlebourne.

Lincoln District—C. R. Kerr, J. A. Richards, Wilma Sandy and Keziah Miller, Sistersville.

Meade District—Charlie Robinson, Middlebourne, R. 2; Clint Arnett, Mrs. G. W. Robinson and Mrs. Bell Garrison, Wick.

McElroy District—W. E. Baker, Alvy; L. S. Pitts and Bessie Underwood, Shirley; Mrs. Mary Woodburn, Frew.

Union District—M. E. Henderson, Little; R. E. Williamson, Friendly.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. J. Brennan, Chairman, Sistersville.

Don. L. Riggle, Secretary, Middlebourne.

Mrs. Stella A. Eddy, Treasurer, Friendly.

Members

Centerville District—A. M. Dotson, Central Station, R. D. 1; D. D. Davis, Josephs Mills; Mrs. Adda Goode, Mole Hill, R. D. 1; Mrs. Esta Pierpoint, Alma.

Ellsworth District—H. H. Crumrine, Don L. Riggle, Mrs. Ella Meredith and Mrs. Perie Wilburn, Middlebourne, R. D. 1.

Lincoln District—G. Talbott McCoy, H. C. Griffith, Mrs. Camilla Brown, Sistersville; Miss Josephine Ferrell, Sistersville, R. D. 2.

Meade District—Harry F. Jackson, C. D. Morris, Wick; Miss Vesta Carse, Wick, R. D. 1; Mrs. C. M. Hamilton, Mole Hill, R. D. 1.

McElroy District—R. L. Stathers, Frew; S. J. McIntyre, Alvy; Mrs. E. M. Pitts, Shirley; Mrs. Mary Ash, Alvy.

Union District—Harley Dearth, Bens Run; J. C. Archer, and Miss Ora Archer, Sistersville, R. D. 3; Mrs. Stella A. Eddy, Friendly.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Centreville District

Justice of the Peace.....Bert Wilcox, Republican; Alma.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—G. A. Williamson, Republican; Central Station.
Secretary—O. A. Doak, Republican; Mole Hill.
Oris Grove, Republican; Central Station.
Harry Ash, Democrat; Josephs Mills.

Ellsworth District

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Moore, Republican; Middlebourne.
H. M. Adams, Republican; Middlebourne.
Constables.....D. W. Twyman, Sr., Republican; Middlebourne.
R. F. Hadley, Republican; Middlebourne.
Board of Education.....President—J. T. Fonner, Republican; Middlebourne.
Secretary—T. D. Haught, Republican; Middlebourne.
George Adams, Republican; Middlebourne.
G. L. Morris, Republican; Middlebourne.

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—A. T. Lewis, Democrat; Sistersville.
Secretary—A. E. Doak, Republican; Sistersville.
W. F. Wagner, Sistersville.
W. E. Roberts, Republican; Sistersville.

Meade District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacancy)
Constable.....W. C. Eberhart, Republican; Wick.
Board of Education.....President—A. F. McMullen, Republican; Wick.
Secretary—G. W. Robinson, Republican; Wick.
W. R. Bulman, Republican; Wick.
O. R. Garrison, Republican; Wick.

McElroy District

Justice of the Peace.....W. R. McIntyre, Democrat, Alvy.
Constable.....Oscar Moore, Republican; Alma.
Board of Education.....President—Eli Underwood, Republican; Alma.
Secretary—M. H. Nichols, Republican; Middlebourne.
P. O. Nichols, Republican; Frew.
M. L. Ferrell, Republican; Alvy.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....P. J. Frum, Republican; Friendly.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Frank Johnson, Democrat; Sistersville.
Secretary—E. A. Turner, Democrat; Friendly.
H. H. Gardner, Democrat; Bens Run.
Edward Ruystemeyer, Democrat; Friendly.

Sistersville Independent District

Board of Education.....President—J. H. Thornton, Republican; Sistersville.
Secretary—W. G. Maxwell, Democrat; Sistersville.
H. P. West, Democrat; Sistersville.
Mrs. C. D. Eastman, Democrat; Sistersville.

Tyler County High School

Board of Education.....President—F. A. Buck, Republican; Middlebourne.
Secretary—Frank Johnson, Democrat; Sistersville.
G. A. Williamson, Republican; Central Station.
J. T. Fonner, Republican; Middlebourne.
A. E. Doak, Republican; Sistersville.
J. H. Thornton, Republican; Sistersville.
A. T. Lewis, Democrat; Sistersville.
A. F. McMullen, Republican; Wick.
Eli Underwood, Republican; Alma.

UPSHUR COUNTY

Upshur county, one of the central counties of West Virginia, was formed from territory taken from the older counties of Randolph, Barbour and Lewis under authority of an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on March 27, 1851. It is drained to the north by the Buckhannon river, a tributary of the Tygarts Valley river, on the west by tributaries of the West Fork of the Monongahela, and on the south by the head waters of the Little Kanawha river. The county lies in the foothills of the Appalachian range and is dictinctly an agricultural county. Of the 224,640 acres in the county, 173,630 were devoted to agriculture in 1924, the principal crops being corn, oats, buckwheat, and hay, while the horticultural products were of no inconsiderable value. The county has fifteen seams of workable coal and more than five millions of tons have been mined. The natural resources add greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the county.

Upshur county has a land area, according to the calculations made by the United States Geological Survey, of 354.86 square miles. In 1920 the population was 17,851, but this had increased to 18,543 by July 1, 1925, according to an official estimate made by the Bureau of the Census.

The high standing of the county—land area and population considered is reflected in the assessment of property for the purpose of taxation. The several classifications, as returned at the assessment made in 1927 are as follows: Real estate, $13,290,580; personal property, $3,282,660; public utility property, $2,298,988; a grand total of $18,872,228. The county is divided into six magisterial districts, as follows: Buckhannon, Banks, Meade, Union, Washington and Warren. The city of Buckhannon maintains an independent district for the purpose of school administration.

The county is named in honor and memory of a distinguished Virginian, Abel Parker Upshur, jurist and statesman.

A brief biographical sketch of the man for whom the county was named will be of some interest. Abel Parker Upshur was born in Northampton county, Virginia, June 17, 1790. He received a classical education at Nassau Hall and studied law in the office of William Wirt, whose name is also perpetuated in that of a county in the western part of West Virginia. In 1810 he was admitted to practice at Richmond, where he remained until 1820, when he removed to his ancestral estate at Northampton. He was elected to the general assembly of Virginia and in 1826 was appointed a judge of the general court; was a member of the convention to revise the constitution in 1829, and was again made a judge of the general court by election. This office he held with credit to himself and satisfaction to the public until 1841. On September 13, of that year, President John Tyler tendered him a place in his cabinet as Secretary of the Navy, which he accepted and continued in charge of that department until June 24, 1843, when he was appointed Secretary of State. He continued in office until his tragic death on board the United States war steamer, Princeton, near Washington, on February 28, 1844. President Tyler, Secretary of State Upshur, Secretary of Navy Gilmer and other distinguished officials had boarded the Princeton to witness the testing of

a new gun. While the tests were being made the gun exploded, killing Secretaries Upshur and Gilmer and others of the party. Both of the members of the President's official family were natives of Virginia and that state honored them by giving their names to new counties created in the vast domain on the western slopes of the Alleghenies, a fitting and honorable memorial.

Buckhannon, the county seat, was legally established as a town on January 15, 1816, on the lands of Robert Patton, Jr. Near this place is the site of the Pringle settlement, in 1764, where the two brothers lived for three years in the cavity of a great sycamore. Buckhannon was also the scene of a spirited fight in August, 1862, when General Albert G. Jenkins led his Confederate forces in a raid through northern West Virginia. The town has an elevation of 1,432 feet and in 1920 had a population of 3,185. This has since increased appreciably, but no official figures have been given out.

The West Virginia Wesleyan College, a school maintained by the Methodist Episcopal church of West Virginia, is located at Buckhannon. It was established in 1887 as the West Virginia Wesleyan Conference Seminary, but as the scope of work enlarged the name was changed to one more suited. The College has moved forward in a career of unbroken prosperity and has played an important part in the cultural advancement of central West Virginia.

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.....(Vacant)

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.
Lycurgus Hyre, Republican; Buckhannon.
Jerome V. Hall, Democrat; Buckhannon.

Clerk County Court.....A. B. Cutright, Republican; Buckhannon.

Supt. Free Schools.....Glen Ours, 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.....Lyda M. Dean, Repubican; Buckhannon, R. D. 4; term expires December 31, 1928.
W. H. Young, Republican; Buckhannon, R. D. 2; term expires December 31, 1930.
C. J. Toms, Republican; Adrian; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....Lyda M. Dean, 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....H. B. Morgan, Republican; Buckhannon District; Buckhannon; term expires in 1929.
Robert A. Darnall, Republican; Meade District; French Creek; term expires in 1931.
G. G. Westfall, Democrat; Washington District; Buckhannon, R. 5; term expires in 1933.
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.....Miss Babb, District Agent, Keyser.
U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons.....Buckhannon. Dr. R. A. Reger.
Adrian. Dr. Everett Walker.
County Agricultural Agent....Glen L. Ford, Buckhannon.
Home Demonstrator.....Martha Bonar, Buckhannon.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Buckhannon)

Arnold, Gohen C.
Dailey, A. J.
Downes, J. M. N.
Fisher, W. H.
Hall, Jerome V.
Hyer, Lycurgus
Hymes, Myron B.
McWhorter, J. C.
O'Brien, Wm. S.
Pew, C. N.
Ross, Kelcel M.
Totten, W. G. L.
Waugh, H. Roy
Circuit Judge
Young, U. G.
Young, U. G., Jr.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. B. Wilson, Chairman, Frenchton.

Mrs. John M. Young, Secretary, Buckhannon.

Ray F. Poling, Treasurer, Buckhannon.

Members

Banks District—P. S. Crites, Selbyvile; C. B. Wilson, Mrs. Orpha Crawford and Mrs. Maggie Wolfe, Frenchton.

Buckhannon District—Ray F. Poling, U. G. Young, Jr., Miss Nelle Morgan and Mrs. John M. Young, Buckhannon.

Meade District—T. C. Burner and Miss Virginia Burner, Sago; Ira Rexroad and Mrs. H. O. Van Tromp, French Creek.

Union District—C. E. Shreves, Solomon Harper, Mrs. Loa Dean and Mrs. R. B. Ringer, Buckhannon, R. D. 4.

Warren District—Dr. W. H. Gum, J. W. Conley, Miss Esther Loudin and Mrs. Ora M. Casto, Buckhannon, R. D. 1.

Washington District—L. Andrew Tenny, Mrs. Rachel Shipman, Sand Run; J. M. Hinkle and Mrs. Ella Hinkle, Queens.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. M. Post, Chairman, Buckhannon.

Mrs. Carl Sexton, Assoc. Chair., Buckhannon.

W. P. Barlow, Secretary, Buckhannon.

J. E. Mearnes, Treasurer, Buckhannon.

Members

Buckhannon District—W. P. Barlow, Mrs. Florence Curry and Mrs. Jessie Rusmisell, Buckhannon; Ross Miles, Lorentz.

Banks District—H. H. Woodford, R. C. Boggs and Mrs. Hallie M. Teter, Rock Cave; Mrs. Dollie Compton, Selbyville.

Meade District—A. N. Linger and Mrs. Lucy Reed, French Creek; Loyd Davis and Mrs. Clara Jeffries, Adrian.

Washington District—U. W. Reed, Buckhannon, R. D.; G. A. Smith, Queens; Miss Grace Osborn, Kedron; Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, Talmansville.

Union District—C. L. Dean, Buckhannon, R. D.; L. C. Hinzman, Vagan; Mrs. Emma Martz and Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Buckhannon, R. F. D. 5.

Warren District—O. R. Post, Buckhannon; G. C. McAvoy, Buckhannon, R. F. D. 1; Mrs. T. A. Karickhoff, Buckhannon, R. F. D. 1; Miss Bird Brake, Buckhannon, R. F. D. 2.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Banks District

Justices of the Peace.....W. L. Young Republican; Gaines.
J. R. Houghton, Democrat; Rock Cave.

Const ıle.....S. J. Sines, Republican; Canaan.

Board of Education.....President—A. F. Haymond, Republican;
Secretary—W. L. Young, Republican; Gaines.
J. W. Wolfe, Republican; Frenchton.
Lloyd Curry, Republican; Kanawha Head.

Buckhannon District

Justices of the Peace.....R. T. Crawley, Republican; Buckhannon.
J. L. Jennings, Republican; Buckhannon.
Constables.....W. L. Rohrbough, Republican; Buckhannon.
Grover Reeder, Republican; Buckhannon.
Board of Education.....President—A. A. Smith, Republican; Lorentz.
Secretary—Earl Smith, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 3.
Warren Hinkle, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 3.
E. F. Crites, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 3.

Meade District

Justices of the Peace.....A. D. Casto, Republican; Adrian.
C. E. Huffman, Republican; Alton.
Constables.....C. F. Cutright, Republican; Alton.
C. J. Casto, Republican; Adrian.
Board of Education.....President—R. A. Landis, Republican; Adrian.
Secretary—R. P. Phillips, Republican; French Creek.
Haze Winemiller, Republican; Alexander.
E. G. Brown, Republican; Adrian.

Warren District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—Ben Radabaugh, Republican; Hall, R. 1.
Secretary—Clyde S. Queen, Democrat; Buckhannon, R. 2.
J. B. Gum, Volga, R. 1.
Ernest Post, Republican; Buckhannon.

Washington District

Justices of the Peace.....Asa Hornbeck, Republican; Queens.
J. W. Hornbeck, Republican; Queens.
Constable.....R. D. Cummins, Republican; Sand Run.

Board of Education..... President—Jacob Bailey, Republican; Tallmansville.
Secretary—Jerry Light, Republican; Sand Run.
Columbus Wilfong, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 6.
Leslie A. Benson, Republican; Tallmansville.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....L. J. Dean, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 4.
S. B. See, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 5.
Constable.....G. G. Booth, Republican; Hall.
Board of Education.....President—Bert Westfall, Buckhannon.
Secretary—J. H. Ours, Buckhannon.
M. J. Jackson, Buckhannon, R. 4.
Geo. W. Jack, Jr., Buckhannon.

Buckhannon Independent District

Board of Education.....President—T. R. Hall, Republican; Buckhannon.
Secretary—A. J. Zickefoose, Republican; Buckhannon.
L. W. Page, Republican; Buckhannon.
A. G. Shannon, Republican; Buckhannon.

Upshur County High School District

Board of Education.....President H. O. Van Tromp, Republican; French Creek.
Secretary—E. H. Knabenshue, Republican; Buckhannon.
Bert Westfall, Democrat; Buckhannon.
Glen Ours, Republican; Buckhannon.

WAYNE COUNTY

Wayne is the extreme southwestern county of West Virginia; its southern and western boundary is the Tug and Big Sandy rivers, separating it from Kentucky; the Ohio river is the natural boundary between its territory and the State of Ohio on the northwest. It is joined by Cabell, Lincoln and Mingo counties, West Virginia, on the north and east. The county government was organized on April 11, 1842, at the house of Abraham Trout, Sr., conforming to an act passed by the general assembly of Virginia on January 18 of that year. The territory comprising the county was taken from Cabell. It has a land area of 520.82 square miles, supporting a population of 26,012 in 1920. The population

had increased to 27,107 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate made officially by the United States Census Bureau. While two important rivers form its boundaries, its principal water course is Twelve Pole creek, which rises in Mingo county and flows down through the central part of Wayne.

The value of property in this county for the purpose of taxation as shown by the 1927 assessment, the latest figures available, is as follows: Real estate, $14,072,050; personal property, $2,945,115; public utility property, $19,666,664; a grand total of $36,683,829. Ceredo, Butler, Union Stonewall, Lincoln, Grant and Westmoreland districts are the seven sub-divisions of the county.

Wayne is an important county in coal production, and is rich in other natural resources. It is also an important agricultural county, and all surplus products find ample and convenient markets.

Wayne county takes its name from General Anthony Wayne, who won fame in the Revolution and glory at the battle of Fallen Timbers, where he broke the Indian confederacy and saved the Virginia border free from hostile incursions of the red tribesmen. His service to the western settlers was recognized and rewarded by the bestowal of his name upon this important county.

Anthony Wayne was born in the township of Eastown, Chester county, Pennsylvania, on January 1, 1745. He was educated in Philadelphia, and later opened a surveyor's office in his native town. He was sent to Nova Scotia in 1765 to locate a grant of land from the crown to a company of Pennsylvanians, and was made superintendent of the settlement. He held this place two years, when he returned and resumed his profession. In 1773 he was appointed a representative to the general assembly of his state, and quitted the council for the field in 1775, when he was appointed a colonel in the Continental army. His first duty was service in Canada with General Thomas, and at the close of the campaign there, in 1776, he was appointed a brigadier general. He was the commander in chief at Germantown, Brandywine and Monmouth, in all of which engagements he was distinguished for his valor. The storming and capture of Stony Point raised him to the highest mark in the admiration of countrymen. He went to the south with the Pennsylvania line in 1781 and co-operated with Lafayette in the Virginia campaign, culminating in the surrender of General Cornwallis and his army at Yorktown. After this campaign he operated in Georgia with his troops and with such success that the legislature of Georgia paid him the compliment of endowing him with a valuable farm. He served in the Pennsylvania convention that ratified the Federal Constitution, then removed to his Georgia farm. Was honored by that state by election to Congress and served from March 4, 1791, to March 21, 1792. He again entered the service of the United States army as a major general and general-in-chief of the army, and personally took command of the troops sent against the western Indians, who had destroyed the army of St. Clair and other troops sent against them. "Mad Anthony" was not a name given in jest, and General Wayne immediately determined that he would justify the popular name given him. He set about his campaign slowly but surely, and in the battle of Fallen Timbers, fought in August,

1794, he completely overwhelmed and crushed the hostile tribes. The frontier was released from the ever-present dread of the recurring Indian raids, and a great empire was open to the settlment of the whites. General Wayne concluded a treaty with the Indians one year later, and while engaged in public service, returning from a trip to the west, he fell ill and died in a hut at Presque Isle on December 15, 1796. General Wayne was one of the outstanding military leaders of the Revolution, who led his troops against odds when others feared to move. He it was who remarked to the commander-in-chief that "he would storm hades if you (Washington) will only plan it."

Wayne, the county seat, is located on Twelve Pole creek near the center of the county. It was selected as the county seat at the organization of the county and was first known as Trout's Hill, in honor of Abraham Trout, the owner of the land on which the town was laid out. Later the name was changed to Wayne, possibly from the fact that it was known as Wayne Court House. It was incorporated on June 21, 1882. Wayne has an altitude of 707 feet and in 1920 the population was 981.

Ceredo, located on the Ohio river, was established in 1857 by Eli Thayer, of Massachusetts, a member of Congress, abolitionist and leader in the Free-State colonization of Kansas. This eccentric philanthropist hoped to establish here a great manufacturing town, bring in northern settlers, and by infiltration of abolitionists create a sentiment against the institution of slavery. The Civil War broke before the town was firmly established and with it was broken Thayer's dream. The town has prospered and at the last census had a population of 1,110. It has unsuccessfully contested with Wayne for the seat of justice on two or three occasions during the past few years.

Kenova, another important town in Wayne county, is located at the extreme tip of the county and takes its name from the three states that are here separated by the rivers—Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia. At the 1920 census Kenova had a population of 2,162.

Cassville (Fort Gay P. O.), with a population of 617 in 1920, is another incorporated town in Wayne county.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	Robert Bland, Democrat; Logan.
Terms Commence	Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and the first Monday in December.
Sheriff	James C. Wilson, Democrat; Wayne. Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	Charles W. Ferguson, Democrat; Wayne.
Clerk Circuit Court	S. S. Plymale, Democrat; Wayne.
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.....H. F. Frye, Democrat; Stiltner.
County Engineer.....H. O. Wiles, Democrat; Wayne.
Assessor.....Irwin Blankenship, Democrat; Wayne.
Com. of School Lands.....Boyd Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.
County Commissioners.....W. H. Hunt, Republican; Kenova; term expires December 31, 1928.
B. B. Cyrus, Democrat; Whites Creek; term expires December 31, 1930.
Kiah Adkins, Democrat; Wayne; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....W. H. Hunt, Kenova.
Commissioners of Accounts..J. T. Lambert, Democrat; Wayne.
Boyd Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.
Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat; Wayne.
B'd Review & Equalization....Ira J. Hoback, Democrat; Ceredo District; Kenova, R. D.; term expires in 1929.
William Jones, Republican; Grant District; Queens Ridge; term expires in 1931.
J. F. Massie, Republican; Butler District; Fort Gay; term expires in 1933.
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.
Fry, C., East Lynn
Hardwick, D. B., Huntington
Hensley, Henry, Kenova
Lambert, J. T.
Lovins, W. T., Huntington
Marcum, J. H., Dunlow
Prichard, B. J.
Riggs, J. M., Huntington
Scaggs, Fisher F.
Wilcox, E. J., Huntington

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Doliver L. Bailey, Chairman, Shoals.
C. H. Salmons, Secretary, Dunlow.
W. T. Wallace, Treasurer, Kenova.

Members

Butler District—James Lakens and A. J. Hatcher, Prichard; Miss Nolis Vanhoose and Mrs. Ben Cooksey, Fort Gay.

Ceredo District—Charles Lovins, Hobert Akers and Mrs. Ethel Ferguson, Kenova; Miss Albert Wright, Ceredo.

Lincoln District—H. M. Salmons and Mrs. Laura Salmon, Crum; R. L. McConnell, Radnor; Mrs. Riva Maynard, Glenhayes.

Grant District—Obie Tomblin, Lindsey Maynard, Cynthia Spry and Mrs. Sarah Perry, Dunlow.

Union District—Edgar Newman, Oliver Spurlock and Macie Sullivan, Lavelette; Nell Taylor Allen, Wayne.

Stonewall District—W. H. Newhouse, George Pinson, Mrs. W. H. Newhouse and Mrs. Laura Maynard, East Lynn.

Westmoreland District—W. H. Hutchinson, Willard M. Coots, Mrs. Lyman Cobb and Lillian M. Brokenshire, Huntington.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Herman P. Dean, Chairman, Wayne.

M. F. Adkins, Secretary, East Lynn.

G. A. Porter, Treasurer, Kenova.

Members

Ceredo District—W. R. Wilson, Barney Davis and Mrs. Lucille Saunders and Miss Ethel Hardwick, Kenova.

Westmoreland District—J. F. Schmidlapp, 3208 Dundale Avenue, Huntington; Russell C. Plymale, 164 Hughes Street, Huntington; Mrs. Grover C. Hunter, 322 Piedmont Road, Huntington; Mrs. Roland Patrick, Ceredo, R. 1.

Stonewall District—F. G. Tabor, F. H. Fry, Mrs. Lilly Lloyd and Mrs. Mary Perry, East Lynn.

Union District—G. C. Carson and A. C. Adkins, Lavalette, R. D.; Miss Mildred Smith, Wayne; Mrs. Louisa Harrison.

Grant District—Frank Maynard, Mrs. Fannie Caines and Mrs. Georgia Adkins, Kiahsville; W. V. Stanley, Whitmans.

Lincoln District—D. W. Vinson, Saltpetre; E. B. Ferguson, Genoa; Georgia Merchant, Ferguson; Verna Harris Joseph, Crum.

Butler District—John Thompson and Rebecca Wilson, Sidney, Tom Frazier and Mollie Frazier, Fort Gay.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Butler District

Justices of the Peace.....V. H. Artrip, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. D.
William Dean, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Constables.....Gilmer Ball, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. D.
T. B. Crabtree, Democrat; Fort Gay, R. D.
Board of Education.....President—R. F. Frasher, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Secretary—W. C. Lovely, Democrat; Fort Gay.
J. J. Ratcliffe, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Converse Webb, Democrat; 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—Charley Hager, Democrat; Shoals.
Secretary—J. L. Malcolm, Democrat; Shoals.
G. W. Perdue, Democrat; Kenova, R. 1.
W. J. Brown, Democrat; Kenova, R. I.

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—Gilbert Maynard, Republican; Dunlow.
Secretary—Willie Jones, Republican; Queens Ridge.
Frank Meade, Republican; Wilsondale.
Jesse Finley, 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—Jesse Fry, Democrat; Radnor.
Secretary—W. M. Queen, Democrat; Crum.
B. E. Perry, Democrat; Dunlow.
L. S. Salmons, Republican; Crum.

Stonewall District

Justices of the Peace.....Jonah Adkins, Democrat; East Lynn.
Harmon Fry, Democrat; East Lynn.
Constables.....Winchester Queen, Democrat; Stiltner.
Taylor Carey, Democrat; East Lynn.
Board of Education.....President—B. N. Adkins, Democrat; Stiltner.
Secretary—L. B. Tabor, Democrat; East Lynn.
Paris B. Adkins, Democrat; East Lynn, R. 1.
W. R. Osburn, Democrat; East Lynn.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....Boyd Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.
R. S. Sansom, Democrat; Wayne.
Constable.....Dewey Carraway, Democrat; Wayne.
Board of Education.....President—A. W. Preston, Democrat; Dickson.
Secretary—L. S. Adkins, Democrat; Lavalette.
O. D. Bowen, Democrat; Lavalette.
Dr. A. G. Wilkinson, Democrat; Wayne.

Westmoreland District

Justices of the Peace.....H. T. Tucker, Democrat; Westmoreland.
Luke T. Peters, Democrat; Westmoreland.
Constables.....Dewey Queen, Democrat; Westmoreland.
William Gibson, Democrat; Westmoreland.

Ceredo Independent District

Board of Education.....President—J. N. Stratton, Democrat; Kenova.
Secretary—M. B. Damron, Democrat; Kenova.
H. S. Lambert, Democrat; Kenova.
D. D. Wallace, Republican; Kenova.
H. J. Stark, Democrat; Ceredo.
Eustace Adkins, Democrat; Ceredo.

Wayne County High School

Board of Education.....President—P. P. Lester, Democrat; Wayne.
Secretary—W. H. Tomblin, Republican; Queens Ridge.
Mrs. Wayne B. Ferguson, Democrat; Ferguson.
Era Burgess, Republican; Herbert.
W. H. Newhouse, Republican; East Lynn.

Wayne County Council

Board of Education.....App Queen, Democrat; Stiltner.
W. C. Lovely, Democrat; Fort Gay.
W. M. Queen, Democrat; Crum.
F. M. Carey, Republican; Kenova.
Frank Maynard, Democrat; Stiltner.
C. G. Bradshaw, Democrat; Wayne, R. 2.

WEBSTER COUNTY

Webster county has a place in the eastern central part of the state. It was the last county created by the assembly of Virginia before the division, the act authorizing its formation being adopted on January 10, 1860. The county lies in the Appalachian range and is, for the greater part, rough and hilly. It has extensive areas of forest and immense deposits of coal and other minerals, though the mineral resources have been slightly developed. Mineral springs are found in many sections, the most noted being the celebrated Webster Springs, at the county seat.

The territory now comprising Webster county was taken from Nicholas, Braxton and Randolph. The land area is 558.60 square miles, supporting a population of 11,562 in 1920. The population had increased to 12.627 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate issued officially by the United States Bureau of the Census.

At the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation the following valuations were returned by the several classifications: Real estate, $8,302,875; personal property, $1,884,545; public utility property, $1,262,314; a grand total of $11,449,734. The four magisterial districts of the county are Fork Lick, Glade, Holly and Hacker Valley, all taking names peculiar to their location.

Webster county derives its name from Daniel Webster, statesman, orator and defender of the Constitution. The usual custom of honoring Virginians was departed from in this instance, and one of the greatest men of New Hampshire and Massachusetts was singled out for the honor. Webster, the defender of the Constitution; Calhoun, the Nullifier, and Clay, the Great Compromiser, formed a triumvirate that controlled the destinies of the Republic for twenty years prior to 1850. The name and memory of these great men of our middle period are preserved in West Virginia counties.

Daniel Webster was born in Salisbury, New Hampshire, January 18, 1782. His education was obtained in the district schools and at Exeter and Phillips Andover Academies, graduating from Dartmouth College in 1801. He studied law in the office of Christopher Gore, at Boston; was admitted to the bar in March, 1805, and began practice in Boscawen, near his birthplace. Was elected a representative in Congress from New Hampshire, serving from March 4, 1813, to March 3, 1817. He removed to Boston in 1816 and immediately took a prominent place in public and political affairs in his adopted home. He was a presidential

elector in 1820 and a delegate to the state constitutional convention the same year; served in Congress from Massachusetts from March 4, 1823, to March 3, 1827, when he became a member of the Senate of the United States and held the place by successive re-elections until February 22, 1841. He then resigned to take a place in the cabinets of Presidents William Henry Harrison and John Tyler. He served as Secretary of State until May 9, 1843. Again elected to the United States Senate and served from March 4, 1845, to July 22, 1850, when he again resigned to become Secretary of State in the cabinet of President Millard Fillmore. This office he held until his death, which occurred at Marshfield, Massachusetts, on October 24, 1852.

Webster Springs is the county seat of Webster county. The location was selected at the organization of the county government, the town site then being owned by Addison McLaughlin. The new town was established under the name of Addison, but was for many years known locally as Fork Lick. Later the name was officially changed to Webster Springs. The town is located on the Elk river at an altitude of 1,509 feet and had a population of 679 in 1920.

Cowen, with a population of 393 in 1920 and Camden-on-Gauley, 283, are other incorporated towns and important points in Webster county.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.
Terms Commence	Second Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and second Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter	Raymond Allman, Democrat; Sutton.
Sheriff	A. L. Gregory, Democrat; Webster Springs. Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	W. T. Talbott, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Clerk Circuit Court	G. W. Jackson, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Chancery Commissioners	L. L. Dyer, Democrat; Webster Springs. Amos Coger, Democrat; Webster Springs. W. S. Wysong, Democrat; Webster Springs. W. T. Talbott, Webster Springs.
Clerk County Court	B. S. Wooddell, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Supt. Free Schools	A. R. Morton, Democrat; Webster Springs.
County Road Engineer	P. B. Cogar, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Surveyor	R. L. Rose, Democrat; Bergoo.
Assessor	Hamp Hamrick, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Com. of School Lands	E. H. Morton, Democrat; Webster Springs.
County Commissioners	A. F. Scott, Democrat; Erbacon; term expires December 31, 1928. D. W. Cutlip, Democrat; Diana; term expires December 31, 1930. N. C. Bledsou, term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....A. F. Scott, Erbacon.
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....Wesley Lewis, Republican; Hacker Valley District; Hacker Valley; term expires in 1929.
E. H. Gillespie, Democrat; Fork Lick District; Webster Springs; term expires in 1931.
J. F. Smith, Republican; Glade District; Cowen; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. B. Dodrill, Webster Springs, County Health Officer.
B'd Children's Guardians.....Miss Florence Charter, District Agent, Union Bank Building, Clarksburg.
Humane Officer.....Wayne Powers, Cleveland.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Webster Springs)

Cutlip, E. L.
Dyer, L. L.
Dyer, John R.
Hoover, J. M.
Hoover, W. W.
Morton, E. H.
Sycafoose, F. N.
Talbott, W. T.
Prosecuting Attorney
Wooddell, W. L.
Wysong, W. S.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

William Waggy, Chairman, Wainville.

Walt G. Berry, Secretary, Webster Springs.

Charles T. Howard, Treasurer, Cowen.

Members

Fort Lick District—Dr. J. B. Dodrill, H. B. Nichols and Mrs. E. F. Curtin, Webster Springs.

Glade District—Lem Furr, Camden-on-Gauley; J. F. Smith and Mrs. C. D. Howard, Cowen; Mrs. L. B. Robinson, Gauley Mills.

Holly District—W. H. Schrader, Diana; Bias Cogar, Kovan; Mrs. Amanda Clifton and Miss Lula Hall, Removal.

Hacker Valley District—Darius Lewis, Lloyd Wilson and Mrs. Wesley Lewis, Cleveland; Mrs. A. L. Hartmann, Hackers Valley.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

C. D. Howard, Cowen; Mrs. S. P. Allen, Webster Springs.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

D. J. Ross, Camden-on-Gauley; Mrs. J. F. Smith, Cowen.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. L. Wooddell, Chairman, Webster Springs.

George R. Morton, Secretary, Webster Springs.

E. W. James, Treasurer, Webster Springs.

Members

Fort Lick District—John R. Cogar, Bolair; E. W. James, Mrs. Mabel Huffmann and Mrs. G. W. Jackson, Webster Springs.

Glade District—S. K. Lemley and Mrs. J. R. Harrison, Cowen; K. H. Morton, Camden-on-Gauley; Mrs. James Perrine, Erbacon.

Holly District—O. B. Townsend, Noah Cool, Mrs. Belle Fisher and Mrs. W. B. Anderson, Diana.

Hacker Valley District—A. D. Shock, Raymond Bush and Mrs. Ora Boggs, Replete; Mrs. A. W. Anderson, Hacker Valley.

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—Lee Hines, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Secretary—Wendell Hoover, Democrat; Webster Springs.
T. M. Hicks, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Easter Gregory, Democrat; Bolair.

Glade District

Justices of the Peace.....J. J. Morris, Democrat; Arcola.
Ovid M. Morton, Democrat; Erbacon.
Constable.....Ellis Weese, Democrat; Wainville.
Board of Education.....President—C. T. Howard, Republican; Cowen.
Secretary—William Waggy, Republican; Wainville.
J. F. Been, Republican; Camden-on-Gauley.
J. A. Neal, Democrat; Cowen.

Holly District

Justice of the Peace.....Harman F. Ware, Republican; Diana.
Constable.....H. H. Hines, Democrat; Diana.
Board of Education.....President—Taylor E. Hines, Republican; Diana.
Secretary—O. B. Townsend, Democrat; Diana.
Martin Miller, Democrat; Diana.
H. H. McCourt, Democrat; Wainville.

Hacker Valley District

Justices of the Peace.....C. N. Boggs, Democrat; Wheeler.
B. B. Herron, Democrat; Cleveland.
Constable.....Richard B. Anderson, Democrat; Hacker Valley.
Board of Education.....President—E. E. Cutlip, Republican; Hacker Valley.
Secretary—B. B. Herron, Democrat; Cleveland.
Grover Claypool, Republican; Hacker Valley.
J. A. Brown, Democrat; Wheeler.

WETZEL COUNTY

Wetzel county has a place in the northwestern section of the state; it is the base upon which the northern panhandle rests. It is bounded on the west by the Ohio river, on the north by Marshall county and the State of Pennsylvania, on the east by Monongalia, Marion and Harrison counties and on the south by Tyler and Doddridge counties. Wetzel is an agricultural county, and has for many years been one of the more important oil and gas producing counties of the state. It has five seams of workable coal, though this great natural resource has not been greatly developed.

Wetzel county was formed from a part of Tyler by an act of the general assembly passed on January 10, 1846. It has a land area of 360.47

square miles, and in 1920 had a population of 23,069. It was officially estimated that this number remained approximately the same on July 1, 1925.

The assessed valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, as returned at the 1927 assessment—the latest figures available—was as follows: Real estate, $14,400,250; personal property, $6,668,680; public utility property, $15,467,134; a grand total of $36,526,064. The seven magisterial districts are Center, Church, Clay, Grant, Greene, Magnolia and Proctor.

In Wetzel county we have a memorial to one of the most noted characters of the Indian war days, who, while not a native of the county that bears his name, was reared in that section of the state. Lewis Wetzel will be remembered for his activity in defense of the border settlers, his raids and reprisals against his red foemen, for all time. His was a life spent in warfare, not perhaps directly in the interest of the border settlers but to gratify a spirit of revenge engendered in him by the murder of his father and others near and dear to him by the Indians. And dearly did they pay for the midnight raid. His life story is found in all the histories of the border, but may be condensed into a few words.

Lewis Wetzel was born in August, 1763, on the South Branch of the Potomac river. About the year 1769 his father, John Wetzel, removed to the western country and settled on Wheeling creek, where Lewis and his brothers were reared. In 1777 or 1778 Lewis and his younger brother, Jacob, were captured by a band of Wyandot Indians and taken about twenty miles beyond the Ohio. On the first night of their captivity they succeeded in loosening the cords with which they were tied and made their escape back to the settlements, crossing the Ohio river on driftwood. In 1782 his brother, George, was killed while hunting; the same summer Wetzel saw his companion, Joseph Mills, waylaid and shot and himself escaped a like fate only by his fleetness of foot and his ability to load his rifle as he ran. That autumn he detected an Indian lurking near Fort Henry imitating the call of a turkey, and killed him without warning. The next year Wetzel was with young John Madison when the latter was waylaid and slain by Indians. From this time his hatred of the race was implacable, and he was in the forefront of every raid or foray against them, and his vindictiveness increased with the years. In 1784, in a time of peace, he killed an Indian known as "Old Crossfire" and rescued a captive girl. At the treaty of Fort McIntosh, in 1785, Wetzel wounded a peaceful Indian, and after a similar deed at Marietta, Ohio, in 1789, was arrested by the commandant and kept some time in irons. He was finally released because conviction could not be obtained from a frontier jury for the murder of an Indian. Wetzel became as cunning and as adept as his foeman in trailing and hunting, and it was claimed that he stalked and hunted Indians as he would wild animals. Toward the close of the century he visited New Orleans and was arrested by the Spanish authorities on a charge of counterfeiting. This was never proven, but after a long term in prison he was released and returned to Wheeling for a final visit with the friends of his youth and young manhood. He then returned to the south, where he died in 1808, not far from Natchez, Mississippi. Lewis Wetzel

was a border hero because of his courage, his feats of agility and his superior woodcraft. His attitude toward the Indians was that of many of the people of his day and he was honored on the border as an eighteenth century Robin Hood.

New Martinsville, on the Ohio river, was made the seat of justice at the creation of the county. The site of the city was originally settled by Edward Doolin, who was there killed at the door of his cabin home in 1785. The land was transferred to Presley Martin in 1810, and it is from him that the town takes its name. It was laid out as a town and legally established by an act passed by the general assembly on March 24, 1838, as the town of Martinsville. Later the name was changed to New Martinsville. The town has an altitude of 630 feet and a population of 2,341 in 1920. It is the center of a great agricultural, horticultural, and oil and gas producing section.

Other important incorporated towns of Wetzel county are: Brooklyn, a suburb of New Martinsville, population 724 in 1920; Hundred, 710; Littleton, 660; Pine Grove, 797; Smithfield, 774; and Paden City, 1,705. A part of this last named is located in Tyler county.

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.

Sheriff.....J. P. Morgan, Democrat; New Martinsville. Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....E. O. Keifer, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Clerk Circuit Court.....C. F. Schupbach, 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.....F. V. Iams, Republican; New Martinsville.

Clerk County Court.....G. A. Harman, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Supt Free Schools.....Leslie Garrett, Democrat; Paden City.

County Road Engineer.....W. H. Ramp, New Martinsville.

Surveyor.....J. M. Cochran, Democrat; Porters Falls.
Assessor.....M. R. Daugherty, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Com. of School Lands.....E. H. Yost, Republican; New Martinsville.
County Commissioners.....Albert Garner, Democrat; Proctor; term expires December 31, 1928.
W. A. Morgan, Democrat; Porters Falls; term expires December 31, 1930.
George Church, Democrat; Littleton; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....Albert Garner, Proctor.
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....Thomas A. Shuman, Democrat; Center District; Wileysville; term expires in 1929.
D. N. McIntire, Republican; Proctor District; Maud; term expires in 1931.
Frank Wells Clark, Republican; Magnolia District; New Martinsville; term expires in 1933.
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.....Homer Morgan, New Martinsville.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address New Martinsville, unless otherwise given)

Anderson, J. L., Littleton
Ball, Walter F.
Barrick, C. W.
Chapman, A. C.
Clark, F. W.
Coffield, G. W.
Hall, S. Bruce
Hall, L. S.
Iams, F. V.
Johnston, C. L.
Keifer, E. O.
Larrick, A. E.
Lemley, Frederick, Burton
Lemon, D. V.
McIntire, E. E., Smithfield
McIntire, Mont
Newman, J. W.
Newman, Leonard
Postlethwait, W. J.
Robinson, John, Jr.
Snodgrass, Glenn
Van Camp, Theodore, Paden City
Willis, M. H.
Yost, E. H.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. J. Devine, Chairman, Hundred.

Samuel W. Fisher, Secretary, New Martinsville.

Miss Marion Millan, Assoc. Ch., Smithfield.

Mrs. Emma Slider, Assoc. Ch., Littleton.

E. B. Reppard, Treasurer, Smithfield.

Members

Magnolia District—Samuel W. Fisher, Mrs. William Ankrom and Miss Freda Stone, New Martinsville; N. J. Seaman, Paden City.

Proctor District—Emery Higgins, New Dale; E. L. Mason and Mrs. A. J. Wiley, Proctor; Miss Clarice Taylor, Wileyville.

Green District—N. G. Myers and E. F. Morgan, Porters Falls.

Church District—John L. Hunt, Burton; Mrs. Audra L. Church, Hundred.

Grant District—E. M. Fluharty, Jacksonburg; E. B. Reppard and Miss Marion Millan, Smithfield; Mrs. Audra M. Barr, Pine Grove.

Center District—John Adams, Wileyville; Miss Margaret Cullinan, Dean; Jasper Adams, Belton.

Clay District—Arthur Jackson, Archie Leo Yeater, Mrs. Gertrude Lizzie McNary, Littleton.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

L. W. Morgan, Chairman, Porters Falls.

Sue Ankrom, Secy-Treas., New Martinsville.

Members

Magnolia District—E. W. Frie, F. C. Poe, Miss Sue Ankrom and Mrs. John F. Martin, New Martinsville.

Proctor District—Marion Smith, A. T. Butler, Mrs. Mary Freeland and Mrs. Vina Palmer, Proctor.

Green District—Joe Fair, Reader; L. W. Morgan, Porters Falls; Mrs. Susie Headley, Pine Grove; Mrs. Minnie Yoho, Minnie.

Church District—W. E. Cole, Bernard Keffer, Mrs. Rae Rex and Mrs. Cora Hamilton, Hundred.

Grant District—Elias Stackpole and Mrs. Harriett McCuskey, Pine Grove; Miss Phyliss Lantz, Jacksonburg; J. L. Price, Smithfield.

Center District—Frank Sapp, Wheat; George Young, Wileyville; Miss Grace Jolliffe, Knob Fork; Miss Carrie Lambert, Knob Fork.

Clay District—Ellis Miller, Clyde Boothe, Mrs. Emma Slider and Mrs. Bogard and Mrs. Goldie 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—W. T. Lemasters, Republican; Wileyville.
Secretary—I. W. Yoho, Democrat; Wileyville.
T. J. J. Morris, Democrat; Endicott.
W. M. Smith, Democrat; Wileyville.

Clay District

Justices of the Peace.....H. E. Gorby, Democrat; Littleton.
L. G. Oates, Democrat; Littleton.
Constable.....J. P. Hamilton, Democrat; Littleton.
Board of Education.....President—Ellis Miller, Republican; Littleton.
Secretary—J. H. Wood, Democrat; Littleton.
Peter Henderson, Democrat; Littleton.
Albert Bohn, Democrat; Littleton.

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.

Greene District

Justices of the Peace.....F. I. Cochran, Democrat; Reader.
Ben Headley, Democrat; Reader.
Constable.....Charles Gadd, Democrat; Reader.
Board of Education.....Clem Kiger, Democrat; Reader.
L. W. Morgan, Democrat; Porters Falls.
Luther Postlethwait, Democrat; Pine Grove.
S. H. Throckmorton, Republican; Porters Falls.

Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....W. O. Gallagher, Democrat; Pine Grove.
J. L. Price, Democrat; Smithfield.
Constables.....C. Amos Long, Democrat; Pine Grove.
W. B. Lowe, Democrat; Coburn.

Board of Education.....President—John Rush, Democrat; Pine Grove.
Secretary—C. Brookover, Democrat; Big Run.
W. M. Swisher, Democrat; Big Run.
R. J. Bessy, Democrat; Jacksonburg.

Magnolia District

Justices of the Peace.....W. Mc. Snodgrass, Democrat; New Martinsville.
C. S. Farmer, Republican; New Martinsville.
Constables.....T. J. Villers, Republican; New Martinsville.
N. S. Postlethwait, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Board of Education.....President—L. B. Snyder, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Secretary—C. W. Berger, Democrat; New Martinsville.
J. F. Kirkland, Democrat; New Martinsville.
D. E. Brown, Democrat; Paden City.

Proctor District

Justices of the Peace.....Marion Moore, Democrat; Proctor.
Constables.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—B. Hafer, Democrat; Proctor.
Secretary—F. E. Buchner, Democrat; Endicott.
B. B. Newman, Democrat; Proctor.
John Henry, Democrat; Proctor.

WIRT COUNTY

Wirt county is one of the western counties of West Virginia, lying wholly in the drainage basin of the Little Kanawha river. That river passes through it at its greatest length and is joined in this county by some of its most important tributaries. The West Fork, Spring, Reedy and Tucker creeks flow into it from the south, while on the northern side it receives Hughes river. It is an agricultural county, and its principal natural resources are oil and gas. Wirt county is the pioneer in this industry, the development of the Burning Springs field dating from 1860, but one year after the Drake experimental well was sunk at Titusville, Pennsylvania.

The creation of Wirt county from parts of Wood and Jackson was authorized by an act of the general assembly of Virginia passed on January 19, 1848, and the organization of the county government was

effected April 4, of the same year, at the house of Alfred Beauchamp at what is now Elizabeth. The county has a land area of 230.90 square miles, according to calculations made by the United States Geological Survey. The population was 7,536 in 1920, and later estimates issued by the Bureau of the Census do not increase the number determined at that official count.

The valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, as shown by the official returns made to the State Tax Commissioner for the year 1927, is as follows: Real estate, $3,552,230; personal property, $1,461,865; public utility property, $401,976; a grand total of $5,415,171. The county is sub-divided into seven magisterial districts as follows: Burning Springs, Clay, Elizabeth, Newark, Reedy, Spring Creek and Tucker districts. The towns of Elizabeth and Burning Springs have independent districts for the purpose of school administration.

The county takes its name from William Wirt, distinguished as a lawyer, orator and as an author, who, while not a native of Virginia, added lustre to its name as one of its adopted sons.

William Wirt was born at Bladensburg, Prince George county, Maryland, on November 8, 1772. His early education was received at private schools at Georgetown, D. C., and in other places; became a private tutor at the age of fifteen and while earning his living at this work studied law and prepared himself for its practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1792 at Culpepper Court House, Virginia, and rose rapidly to a place of eminence among the distinguished lawyers of his day. Removed to Richmond in 1799, and was made clerk of the house of delegates. His first judicial position was that of chancellor of the eastern district, to which he was appointed in 1802, and which he held for only six months. In 1803 his best known book was published, "The Letters of a British Spy," a work that was received with popular favor and rapidly passed through several editions. Mr. Wirt is probably best known for his part in the trial of Colonel Aaron Burr for treason, which was held at Richmond in 1807. The treason of Burr, if such it may be called, had a peculiarly local interest in that the western rallying point of the followers of Burr was at Blennerhassett Island, near the mouth of the Little Kanawha, and further that the most prominent men of the section were summoned to Richmond as witnesses at the trial. The appointment of Mr. Wirt as one of the attorneys for the United States was made by President Jefferson. His speech at the close of the trial was especially notable, an effort consuming four hours in delivery, and was vastly admired. It was the strongest and most forceful speech of his long career. Mr. Wirt's only legislative experience was had in 1808, when he was a member of the general assembly of Virginia. In 1816 he was appointed United States District Attorney for Virginia by President Madison, and in 1817 took a place in the cabinet of President Monroe as Attorney General, which he held with great repute until 1829. He removed to Baltimore upon his retirement from the cabinet and allied himself with the anti-Masonic agitation then prevalent throughout the country. He became a leader of the movement and in 1832 was the candidate of the anti-Masonic political party for the Presidency of the United States; he received a popular vote of 33,108 and the

electoral vote of the State of Vermont. Mr. Wirt was the author of a number of books, some of great merit. His death occurred at Washington, D. C., on February 18, 1834.

Elizabeth, located near the center of the county on the Little Kanawha river, was designated as the seat of justice at the formation of the county and has since held that position. It was originally settled by William Beauchamp in 1796, and he, in 1803, erected a grist mill. The place was known locally as Beauchamp's Mills until 1817, when it was laid out as a town and named Elizabeth, in honor of the wife of David Beauchamp. The town has an altitude of 646 feet and a population of 681 in 1920.

Burning Springs, now a small village on the north bank of the Little Kanawha some distance above Elizabeth, has but little today to remind one of its glories of the early 1860's. The oil development of that period attracted thousands to the embyronic Eldorado; capitalists and adventurers flocked here from all parts. The oil strike came soon after the oil industry had been developed in a large commercial way, and this section was particularly productive. The field was raided by General Jones and his Confederate troops on May 9, 1863, when after the destruction of much property, 100,000 barrels of oil were set on fire and burned. Burning Springs does not maintain a separate town or village government.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	Walter E. McDougle, 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. Coplin, Democrat; Elizabeth. Ex-officio Sealer Weights & 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. R. 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.....M. L. Roberts, Democrat; Palestine, R. 3; term expires December 31, 1928.
Albert Cline, Democrat; Elizabeth; term expires December 31, 1930.
R. L. Sheppard, Democrat; Reedy; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....M. L. Roberts, Palestine.

Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday 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...H. I. Shears, Republican; Elizabeth District; Elizabeth, R. 2; term expires in 1929.
R. L. Mason, Democrat; Newark District; Newark; term expires in 1931.
S. L. Showalter, Republican; Reedy District; Le Roy, R. 1; term expires in 1933.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. L. Cramer, Elizabeth, County Health Officer.

B'd Children's Guardians.....Miss Stella Parker, Agent, City Building, Parkersburg.

Humane Officer.....B. M. Andrick, Elizabeth.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Elizabeth, unless otherwise given)

Archer, L. D., Windy
Fought, Willie, Parkersburg
Smith, J. H.
Smith, James L.
Sommerville, H. A.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

G. A. Dye, Jr., Chairman, Palestine.

Ira Baker, Vice Chairman, Creston.

Lydia M. Parks, Secretary, Elizabeth.

Jas. A. Parks, Treasurer, Elizabeth.

Members

Burning Springs District—Harry T. Lockhart, Palestine; R. C. Rouse, Elizabeth.

Clay District—J. W. Moore, Petroleum; C. B. Nutter, Elizabeth.

Elizabeth District—Frank Cox, J. A. Parks, Lydia M. Parks and Kate McClung, Elizabeth.

Newark District—D. W. Buck, Newark; John Staley and Lucy Staley, Elizabeth.

Reedy District—J. H. Givens, LeRoy; G. A. Dye, Jr., Palestine.

Spring Creek District—Ira Baker and W. H. Hall, Creston; Minnie McCutcheon, Reedy.

Tucker District—W. E. Brown and C. R. Looney, Elizabeth.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

W. J. Cox, Elizabeth.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

C. K. Townsend, Elizabeth.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. H. Smith, Chairman, Elizabeth.

Fern Boston, Assoc. Chair., Elizabeth.

Walter Hoffman, Secretary, Elizabeth.

C. H. Snodgrass, Treasurer, Elizabeth.

Members

Burning Springs District—W. H. Collins and Mrs. Belle Custer, Burning Springs; J. P. Deever, Elizabeth, R. 4; Mrs. Lydie Mills, Brohard.

Clay District—W. M. Montgomery, Paul Prather and Miss Olga Trader, Elizabeth, R. 2; Miss Ethel Darnell, Walker, R. 1.

Elizabeth District—J. H. Smith and Mrs. Fern Boston, Elizabeth; J. A. Rathbone and Mrs. Eula Thorne, Palestine.

Newark District—G. H. LaDeaux, L. L. Mace, and Mrs. Ivy Mason, Newark; Mrs. Essie Wallbrown, Elizabeth, R. 3.

Reedy District—H. P. Thompson and Fred G. Andrick, Palestine; Mrs. Dora Sheppard and Mrs. Ruth Andrick, Palestine, R. 2.

Spring Creek District—Fred G. Depue, A. O. Monroe, Bertha Corbett and Mamie Gibson, Creston.

Tucker District—Price Young, Elizabeth; B. H. Showalter, Palestine, R. 2; Alma Kittle, Palestine; Annie Cline, Elizabeth, R. 1.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Burning Springs District

Justice of the Peace.....D. L. McClung, Democrat; Burning Springs.
Constable.....G. W. Buffington, Democrat; Burning Springs.

Board of Education.....President—S. L. Deever, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Secretary—S. F. Smith, Democrat; Burning Springs, R. 1.
J. B. Scott, Democrat; Burning Springs.
F. Robinson, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Clay District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—C. C. Jackson, Democrat; Petroleum, R. 1.
Secretary—J. W. Moore, Republican; Petroleum, R. 1.
C. M. Bell, Republican; Elizabeth, R. 2.
J. M. Leep, Democrat; Newark.

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—Eula Thorne, Democrat; Paletine.
Simeon Cline, Democrat; Palestine.
Grace Woodyard, Democrat; Palestine.

Newark District

Justice of the Peace.....C. C. Clayton, Democrat; Newark.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—J. S. Foutty, Republican; Newark.
Secretary—R. L. Mason, Democrat; Newark.
A. C. Gabbert, Republican; Newark.
H. L. Wallbrown, Democrat; Elizabeth, R. 3.

Reedy District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—H. L. Thompson, Democrat; Palestine, R. 1.
Secretary—L. B. Rader, Democrat; Palestine, R. 1.
V. B. Rader, Democrat; Palestine, R. 2.
H. M. Kittle, Democrat; Le Roy.

Spring Creek District

Justice of the Peace..... (Vacant.)
Constable..... (By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—G. D. Heasley, Republican; Creston.
Secretary—J. R. Davis, Democrat; Palestine, R. 3.
J. W. Tucker, Republican; Creston.
G. W. Merrill, Republican; Creston.

Tucker District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—A. S. Coulter, Republican; Elizabeth.
Secretary—Jonzy Florence, Republican; Windy, R. 1.
S. C. Amos, Republican; Rockport.
W. H. Martin, Republican; Elizabeth.

Elizabeth Independent District

Board of Education.....President—C. W. Licklider, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Secretary—W. T. Roberts, Democrat; Elizabeth.
C. W. Licklider, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Harry Reed, Republican; Elizabeth.
C. K. Townsend, Republican; Elizabeth.

Burning Springs Independent District

Board of Education.....President—H. S. Booher, Democrat; Burning Springs.
Secretary—Alice Park, Democrat; Burning Springs.
John Sims, Democrat; Burning Springs.
M. Menefee, Republican; Burning Springs.

Elizabeth Joint District

Board of Education.....President—C. H. Snodgrass, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Secretary—W. T. Robertson, Democrat; Elizabeth.
E. E. Winland, Democrat; Elizabeth.
C. W. Licklider, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Harry Reed, Republican; Elizabeth.
C. H. Bumgarner, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Simeon Cline, Democrat; Palestine.
Grace Woodyard, Democrat; Palestine.

WOOD COUNTY

Wood county was formed from a part of Harrison under authority of an act passed by the general assembly of Virginia on December 22, 1798. The formal organization of the government of the new county was not made until August 12, 1799, when the gentlemen justices, commissioned by the governor, met and perfected the organization by the election of the necessary county officers.

The Ohio river forms the western boundary of Wood county; it is joined on the north by Pleasants county, on the east by Ritchie and Wirt and on the south by Jackson. Its principal internal water course is the Little Kanawha river, which divides the county into two almost equal parts. Wood is a rich agricultural county, and of its 232,900 acres, 185,436 were devoted to agriculture in 1924. The land area is 357 square miles, as determined by the United States Geological Survey. The population was 42,306 in 1920, but this had increased to 44,743 by July 1, 1925, according to an estimate issued by the Census Bureau.

In point of population, Wood county stood ninth place among the counties of the state at the 1920 census, and is one of the smaller counties in area, but at the 1927 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation it stood in eighth place. The valuation as returned to the State Tax Commissioner for that year, by classification is as follows: Real estate, $46,484,690; personal property, $17,683,590; public utility property, $11,231,356; a grand total of $75,399,636. The ten magisterial districts of Wood county are: Clay, Harris, Lubeck, Parkersburg, Slate, Steele, Tygart, Union, Walker and Williams.

On the 12th of August 1799, Hugh Phelps, Jacob Bennett, Thomas Pribble, John Henderson, Caleb Hitchcock, Abner Lord, Joseph Spencer, Thomas Lord and Ichabod C. Briffin, gentlemen justices appointed by the governor, in and for the new county, met at the house of Hugh Phelps for the purpose of affecting a county organization. After electing a sheriff and clerk, "the court further proceeded and appoints as a seat for the court house and other public necessary buildings, to be fixed at a place well known by the appellation of Neal's Station, on the Little Kanawha, upon lands of Hugh Phelps." Subsequently, a rather bitter contest arose over this location of the county seat, and on the 10th of October, 1800, the court ordered that the necessary buildings should be erected on lands of Isaac Williams, on the Ohio river, opposite the mouth of the Muskingum river, on what is now the site of Williamstown. There is a note by the clerk underneath this order, to the effect that the order had been improper and illegally made. On November 10, 1800, at a meeting held at the houses of Isaac Williams the court reconsidered its former action and by a vote of 10 to 6 decided to return to the Hugh Phelps place below the mouth of the Little Kanawha, giving the following as a reason for its action: "The court proceeds to consider the adjournment of the last court to the house of Isaac Williams, which they consider to be a measure very injurious to the body of the people in the county, embarrassing to the judicial proceeding, inimicable to the harmony of the people and adopted with sinister view against the interest of the county at large; therefore, it is ordered that this court do now

adjourn to the house of Hugh Phelps." Subsequently the court met at Hugh Phelp's and agreed that the court house should be erected on the land of John Stokeley, near the junction of the Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers, above the mouth of the Little Kanawha, on the north side, Stokeley agreeing to give as much land as should be necessary for the public buildings, not to exceed two acres, "and the members of the court agreed unanimously never to make objections to this location, and so the vexed question of location of the county seat was settled."

The name of the county is derived from that of James Wood, Governor of Virginia, and who was serving in that exalted office when the county was created. He was born in Frederick county, Virginia, in 1747, the son of James Wood, founder of the city of Winchester, in the Valley of Virginia. Governor Wood's long life was given unremittingly to public service, and the county named in his honor is a fitting monument to his memory. At the age of 16, in 1763, he entered military service for duty as a private in Pontiac's war, and in 1764 organized and commanded a company in the expedition against the Shawnees and confederated tribes. He was elected to the house of burgesses from Frederick county in 1775, and in 1776 was appointd a colonel of the Virginia line, commanding the 8th regiment. He especially distinguished himself at the battle of Brandywine in 1777, and upon Burgoyne's surrender was placed in charge of the prisoners of war; later appointed superintendent of all the prisoners in Virginia. In 1783 he was commissioned brigadier general and placed in command of the troops defending the border against Indian raids and incursions. General Wood was elected a member of the state executive council in 1784 and was by seniority, lieutenant governor of the state. Was a presidential elector in 1789 and was Governor of Virginia for the term beginning December 1, 1796, and ending on December 1, 1799. He was President of the Society of the Cincinnati from 1784 until his death. Governor Wood's activities were not confined entirely to governmental and military affairs but he found time to take part in the humane movements of that day. He was vice president, in 1796, and president, 1801, of the society for the promotion of the abolition of slavery in Virginia. In all, he was twelve years a member of the legislature and twenty years a member of the executive council, and was serving in that branch of the government at the time of his death, on June 16, 1813.

Parkersburg, county seat of Wood county, is located at the junction of the Ohio and Little Kanawha rivers. It is an important manufacturing and trading center; the metropolis of a very prosperous section of West Virginia. It has an elevation of 616 feet above the level of the sea and had a population of 20,050 in 1920. An estimate made public by the United States Census Bureau on July 1, 1925, fixed the population at 21,299.

The land on which the city of Parkersburg now stands was entered by Robert Thornton, of Pennsylvania, in 1773, and ten years later was confirmed to him by the Virginia Commissioner of Lands. In December, 1783, James Neal surveyed this land for Alexander Parker, of Greene county, Pennsylvania, assignee of Robert Thornton, and on July 3, 1787, patents were issued by the state. Alexander Parker died about 1800.

John Stokeley in the meantime claimed the land and had a patent issued to him dated December 8, 1800. When the county seat was located at the "Point" the settlement was composed of half a dozen log cabins. Stokeley called the town "Newport" and so it was known until 1809, when the heirs of Alexander Parker (his daughter Mary inherited his title, having married William Robinson, Jr., of Allegheny City, Pennsylvania) gained the land from Stokeley and on December 11, 1810, the town was laid out and called Parkersburg. The earliest plat, recorded in 1816, shows the town laid out and platted into lots as far north as Sixth Street (then Washington) and as far east as Green Street.

Blennerhassett Island, in the Ohio river, is but a short distance from Parkersburg. This island is celebrated in the history of our country as the home of Harman Blennerhassett, a mansion set in the wilderness. The pathetic story of Blennerhassett's participation in the Burr conspiracy is familiar to all.

Williamstown is an important point in the northern section of the county, located on the Ohio river directly opposite the city of Marietta, Ohio. At the 1920 census Williamstown had a population of 1,793.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	W. E. McDougle, Republican; Parkersburg.
Terms Commence	Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and the second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter	F. H. Mayne, Republican; Parkersburg.
Sheriff	Gordon C. Enoch, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Prosecuting Attorney	S. W. Cain, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Ass't Prosecuting Attorney	George W. Johnson, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Clerk Circuit Court	Clay B. Wells, Republican; Parkersburg.
Deputy Clerk	Fritz Grimm, Republican; Parkersburg.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	Union Trust & Deposit Company, Parkersburg.
Jury Commissioners	F. B. Burk, Republican; Parkersburg.
	Dan B. Leonard, Democrat; Parkersburg.
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.
	Abijar 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.
Chief Deputy	Thomas A. Athey, 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.....Frank F. Barrett, Democrat; Parkersburg, R. 3; term expires December 31, 1928.
C. E. Alleman, Republican; Walker; term expires December 31, 1930.
E. M. Gilkeson, Democrat; Parkersburg; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....Frank F. Barrett, 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. Burk, Republican; Parkersburg|

Sealer Weights & Measures..D. E. Mercer, Republican; Parkersburg.

B'd Review & Equalization....R. F. Murphy, Democrat; Parkersburg District; Parkersburg; term expires in 1929.
C. H. Athey, Republican; Williams District; Williamstown; term expires in 1931.
I. S. McPherson, Republican; Tygart District; Rockport; term expires in 1933.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio.

B'd Children's Guardians.....Miss Stella B. Parker, Agent, City Building, Parkersburg.

U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons.....Parkersburg. Dr. Thomas L. Harris, single surgeon.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Parkersburg)

Adams, I. M.
Ambler, McCluer & Ambler
B. Mason Ambler
James S. McCluer
Mason G. Ambler
Bills, R. E.
Blizzard, Reese
Blizzard, W. S.
Burk, F. B.
Butcher, Benjamin
Cain, S. W.
Prosecuting Attorney
Chase, George P.
Davis, H. O.
Fisher, Frank C.
Forrer, C. D.
Hanna, Curtis M.
Hays, Abijah
Hays, G. W.
Hoff, William Bruce

Ireland, A. D.
Johnson, George W.
Asst. Pros. Atty.
Kingsley, Edwin R.
Laird, John F.
Leonard, Dan B.
Macklin, E. W.
Martin, J. W.
Marshall, John
Matheny, C. N.
McDougal, Robert B.
McDougal, W. E.
Circuit Judge
McIntyre, T. M.
Michaels, Kenneth E.
Moats, F. P.
Moore, K. C.
Morton, E. V.
Pennybacker, E. B.
Peterkin, W. G.
Piggott, R. H.
Radenbaugh, Frances I.
Russell, Hiteshew and Adams
H. W. Russell
H. O. Hiteshew
I. M. Adams
Staats, E. R.
Straus, Wm. M.
Showalter, C. M.
Smith & Boreman
Levin Smith
Herbert Boreman
Tavenner, L. N.
Terry, William H.
Throckmorton, J. F.
Turner, Dave
Turner & Forrer
Smith D. Turner
C. D. Forrer
Vandervort, J. W.
Wade, James S.
Whaley, B. M.
Wolfe, W. H.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Howard F. Neal, Chairman, Parkersburg.

J. E. White, Asst. Chair., Belleville.

C. C. Bee, Treasurer, Parkersburg, R. 1.

Mrs. Ella McGraw, Secretary, Parkersburg.

Advisory Committee

R. H. Piggott, Parkersburg.
John A. Davis, Sr., Parkersburg.
Guy Kincheloe, Parkersburg, R. D.

Members

Parkersburg District (at large)—T. J. Wigal, C C. Bee, Myrtle C. Baker and Lillie R. Cohen, Parkersburg, R. D.

City of Parkersburg

First Ward—C. Lewis Wilson and Mrs. Opal Mealey.
Second Ward—Robert B. McDougle and Mrs. George E. Latimer.
Third Ward—Frank C. Tredway and Mrs. Laura W. Tredway.
Fourth Ward—Samuel I. Smith and Mae Wells.
Fifth Ward—F. B. Burk and Ella McGraw.
Sixth Ward—William Heydenreich and Mrs. Lena L. Haddox.
Seventh Ward—W. H. Cecil and Nellie B. Ayers.
Eighth Ward—C. Gail Hitt and Lillian M. Utterback.

Williams District—C. E. Archer, L. W. Lamp, Mrs. B. L. Bullman and Mrs. A. S. Richards, Williamstown.

Union District—C. G. Corbitt and Evarena Johnson, Waverly; U. S. Dye and Mrs. Cora Kincheloe, Parkersburg, R. D.

Walker District—J. A. Farr, M. F. Stephens, Belva Blackwell and Mrs. Margaret Foggin, Walker Station.

Clay District—G. H. DeVol, Mrs. Bertha Richardson and Elsie L. Wigal, Parkersburg, R. 5; C. S. Murphy, Kanawha Station.

Lubeck District—Fred Jones, Parkersburg, R. 24; J. J. Roop, Mrs. Laura Bonar and Bessie Schrader, Parkersburg.

Tygart District—M. R. Melrose and Mrs. J. C. Christopher, Parkersburg, R. D.; Glenn Langfitt, Parkersburg, R. 23; Maggie Cooper, Mineral Wells.

Slate District—W. L. Brand, J. T. Weekley, Mrs. E. P. Dye and Laura Weser, Slate.

Steele District—Harry C. McPherson and Mrs. O. P. Robinson, Rockport; J. E. White and Iris Amos, Belleville.

Harris District—Alvie E. Smith, Charles Townsend, Nellie C. Anderson and Olive A. Sellers, Belleville.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

L. N. Pickens, Chairman, Parkersburg.

Mrs. A. D. Hopkins, Vice Chair., Parkersburg.

Ernest V. Morton, Secretary, Parkersburg.

Mrs. Anna Stephenson, Treas., Parkersburg.

Members

Parkersburg District (at large)—F. D. Owens, Parkersburg; Thomas E. Quinn, Parkersburg, R. 2; Ruth Hartley and Garnet Tomer, Parkersburg.

City of Parkersburg

First Ward—Lewis N. Pickens and Mary M. Robbing.
Second Ward—J. O. Mead and Anna M. Stephenson.
Third Ward—H. O. Davis and Blanche Schrader.
Fourth Ward—K. B. Poole and Anna Riggs.
Fifth Ward—Charles S. Ruddell and Jessie R. Smith.
Sixth Ward—Charles N. Buckley and Mrs. G. L. Ruddell.
Seventh Ward—T. C. Zinn and Ila Jarvis Fouse.
Eighth Ward—G. W. Pratt and Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett.

Williams District—W. D. Cline, Frances L. Cline and Anna N. Kellar, Williamstown; C. M. VanHorn, Vienna.

Union District—R. Freshwater, J. E. Sinclair, May Freshwater and Lettie R. Sinclair, Waverly.

Walker District—Ed Beha, Walker Station; R. A. Bungard, Kanawha Station; Mrs. Maggie Petty, Eatons; Mrs. Hannah Stilgenbauer, Waverly.

Clay District—L. W. Graham, G. M. Mount, Mrs. Berde M. Graham and Laura J. Willis, Kanawha Station.

Lubeck District—W. A. Boso and Mrs. A. C. Cook, Washington; C. C. Young and Mrs. P. H. Haddox, Parkersburg, R. 4.

Tygart District—J. W. Black, Mineral Wells; Richard Burrell, Parkersburg, R. 24; Nellie Allen and Elizabeth Pickering, Parkersburg.

Slate District—Jerry O. West and Ella Merrill, Slate; Israel Cooper and Mrs. Grant Bair, Mineral Wells.

Steele District—S. F. Wigal, Belleville; Charles A. Barnett, Mrs. Nellie Stephens and Mrs. D. C. Emerick, Rockport.

Harris District—Henry E. Young and Mrs. Georgia Humphreys, Belleville; Jerome Massey and Anna Stephens, New England.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Clay District

(Vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace)

Constable.....Ralph Thayer, Republican; Davisville.

Board of Education.....President—A. R. Dickson, Republican; Kanawha Station.
Secretary—Swain Wigal, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 5.
C. O. Blackwell, Republican; Walker.
C. E. McAtee, Republican; Kanawha Station.

Harris District

(Vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace)

Constable.....M. V. Wilson, Republican; Parkersburg.

Board of Education.....President—J. W. Huffman, Democrat; New England.
Secretary—Okey Wigal, Democrat; Belleville.
B. F. Petty, Republican; Belleville.
Mont Sellers, Democrat; Belleville.

Lubeck District

Justice of the Peace.....D. H. Lily, Republican; Parkersburg.

Constable.....Thomas H. Sommerville, Republican; Parkersburg.

Board of Education.....President—W. V. Burk, Republican; Washington.
Secretary—Oscar Jewell, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 4.
C. L. Pahl, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 4.
Mrs. Maggie Lott, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 24.

Slate District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—J. F. Bargeloh, Republican; Mineral Wells.
Secretary—A. L. Deem, Republican; Mineral Wells.
Monroe Deem, Republican; Mineral Wells.
G. M. Stephens, Republican; Slate.

Parkersburg District

Justices of the Peace.....Dana R. McGlothlin, Republican; Parkersburg.
C. C. McKinley, Republican; Parkersburg.
Constables.....J. N. Beckwith, Republican; Parkersburg.
Dana Dyke, Republican; Parkersburg.
Board of Education.....President—J. S. Echols, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Secretary—C. C. Dutton, Democrat; Parkersburg.
C. A. Musgrave, Republican; Parkersburg.
J. C. W. Busch, Democrat; Parkersburg.
W. O. Holliday, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Mrs. Zetta Beatty, Democrat; Parkersburg.

Steele District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—Charles Stephens, Democrat; Rockport.
Secretary—L. W. Bowersock, Democrat; Rockport.
Otto Stephens, Democrat; Slate.
John Amos, Democrat; Mineral Wells.

Tygart District

Justice of the Peace.....Lenora C. Satterfield, Republican; Parkersburg.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Frank Athey, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 3.
Secretary—C. A. Meyer, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 3.
James E. Leach, Republican; Mineral Wells.
A. E. Somerville, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 24.

Union District

(Vacancies in the office of Justice of the Peace)

Constable.....John M. Davis, Republican; Waverly.
Board of Education.....President—H. C. Corbitt, Republican; Waverly.
Secretary—F. C. Gates, Democrat; Waverly.
G. L. Yates, Republican; Waverly.
Carl Feick, Republican; Walker.

Walker District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable)

Board of Education.....President—M. M. McPeek, Democrat; Kanawha Station.
Secretary—J. A. Farr, Republican; Walker.
Edward Beha, Democrat; Walker.
F. R. Chapman, Republican; Walker.

Williams District

Justice of the Peace.....W. P. Miller, Republican; Williamstown.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—(Vacant)
Secretary—(Vacant)
Giles Hammet, Democrat; Parkersburg, R. 1.
W. N. Kellar, Democrat; Williamstown.

WYOMING COUNTY

Wyoming county has a place in the extreme southern section of West Virginia. Its formation from a part of Logan county was authorized by an act of the general assembly passed on January 26, 1850, and, according to the calculations of the United States Geological Survey, has a land area of 507.30 square miles. The population was 15,180 at the 1920 census, but the rapid development of the natural resources of the county within the past few years has brought an increase in population. The latest estimate, that of July 1, 1925, placed the population at 17,877.

The county lies in the drainage basin of the Guyandotte river, and that stream takes its rise there. The surface is rather mountainous and hilly but there is much good farm land and the agricultural products are of great value. Wyoming ranks high as a coal producing county; having thirty-one seams of workable coal within its boundaries. The development of the coal industry has given Wyoming much of its wealth and position.

The assessed valuation of property for the purpose of taxation, as determined at the assessment made in 1927 was as follows: Real estate,

$18,769,470; personal property, $2,570,055; public utility property, $6,551,431; a grand total of $27,890,956. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts, as follows: Baileysville, Barkers Ridge, Center, Clear Fork, Hoffs Creek, Oceana and Slab Fork districts.

Wyoming county was stricken off from the older county of Logan, which took its name from a celebrated Indian chief. Another county was formed from Logan, many years later, and to this was given the name of Mingo, the tribe to which Logan belonged. Logan, Mingo and Wyoming are the three counties in West Virginia whose names are derived from the original settlers.

Wyoming county bears the name of an Indian tribe, and this tribe was later honored by having its name adopted by one of our great western states. While the derivation of the name, in its application to the county, seems to be clear, the origin of the name itself is veiled in obscurity. By some authorities it is said to be a corruption of the Indian Maughwanwama, signifying a plain, or open space. Others assert that it is a creation of Thomas Campbell, the poet, and author of "Gertrude of Wyoming."

Pineville, the present county seat, is located near the center of the county. It has an elevation of 1,323 feet above the level of the sea, and had a population of 304 in 1920. Later estimates do not greatly increase this figure. Pineville became the county seat some years ago, having secured the removal of the seat of justice from the older town of Oceana.

Mullens, a prosperous town and center of the coal industry, had a population of 1,425 in 1920.

Oceana, long the county seat before its removal to Pineville, had at the last census a population of 90.

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 October.
Official Court Reporter	Bert Shumate, Democrat; Williamson.
Sheriff	W. B. Belcher, Republican; Mullens.
Prosecuting Attorney	F. E. Shannon, Republican; Pineville.
Clerk Circuit Court	G. R. Stewart, Republican; Pineville.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	Will P. Cook, Democrat; Pineville.
Chancery Commissioners	G. W. Sutherland, Democrat; Pineville.
	W. Clyde Senter, Democrat; Mullens.
	W. M. Holroyd, Republican; Pineville.
	H. W. Dushkoff, Republican; Mullens.
Divorce Commissioner	M. P. Howard, Democrat; Pineville.
Clerk County Court	E. P. Rose, Republican; Pineville.
Supt. Free Schools	Claire L. Cook, Republican; Itmann.
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.....E. W. Worrell, Democrat; Pineville; term expires December 31, 1928.
J. Albert Toler, Republican; Mullens; term expires December 31, 1930.
Bert Cook, Republican; Oceana; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....Bert Cook, Oceana.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in April, July, October and December.
Sealer Weights & Measures..I. H. Toler, Republican; Sun Hill.
B'd Review & Equalization....Lee P. Bailey, Democrat; Baileysville District; Baileysville; term expires in 1929.
George W. Graham, Republican; Barkers Ridge District; Mullens; term expires in 1931.
James B. Stewart, Republican; Center District; Key Rock; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. B. W. Steele, Mullens, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

At Pineville:	At Mullens:
Blackshear, P. D.	Dushkoff, H. W.
Houchins, R. B.	Holroyd, W. M.
Howard, M. P.	Moran, D. D.
Senter, W. C.	Toler, J. Albert
Shannon, F. E.	Worrell, G. C.
Worrell, E. W.	

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

B. G. Scott, Chairman, Mullens.

W. R. Toler, Secretary, Mullens.

A. C. Early, Treasurer, Mullens.

Members

Baileysville District—William Wyatt, J. C. Shannon, Mrs. Nancy Lester and Mrs. Mary A. Cook, Baileysville.

Barkers Ridge District—J. H. Heindsley, Iroquois; Mrs. Cora Glover, Herndon, John T. Bishop and Mrs. John T. Bishop, Bud.

Center District—Isaac Lambert, Pineville; Kern Cook, Keyrock; Mrs. O. J. Brooks, Rockview; Mrs. Effa Jackson, Woosley.

Clear Fork District—G. C. Toler, Mrs. Mettie Toler and Ted Harvey, Sun Hill; Mrs. Ethel Blankenship, Guyan.

Huffs Creek District—M. G. Morgan, North Springs; Queenie Keneda, Trent; Mrs. Zora Morgan, Hanover; Willie Morgan, Hanover.

Oceana District—Perry D. Bailey, Cyclone; Bert Cook, Miss Minta Cook and Mrs. Maude Cook, Oceana.

Slab Fork District—I. J. Green and Mrs. Pollie Jeffries, Mullens; Marion Tilly, Saulsville; Mrs. Mollie Lusk, Itmann.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

W. B. Belcher and Elizabeth Cook, Mullens.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

George Foresman and Mrs. B. L. Depew, Mullens.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

H. G. McGraw, Chairman, Mullens.

J. T. Maynor, Vice Chair., Corrine.

Jno. D. Farmer, Secretary, Mullens.

Grover C. Worrell, Treasurer, Mullens.

Members

Baileysville District—Dave Short, W. C. Bailey, Golda Bailey and Golda Straley, Baileysville.

Barkers Ridge District—J. T. Maynor, Corrine; J. A. Hicks, Tralee; Mrs. Ross Morris, Covel; Mrs. Walter Kelly, Herndon.

Center District—Lee P. Bailey, W. M. Rutherford, Violet Lusk, Mrs. George A. Brooks, Pineville.

Clear Fork District—John A. Short, Green West and Mary Ellen Fitch, Uno; Hattie Hinkle, Oceana.

Oceana District—Wood Cook, Jesse; W. S. Rollins, Toney Fork; Ella Shumate and Z. C. Cook, Oceana.

Slab Fork District—R. L. Dillon, Glen Rogers; John D. Farmer, Edna Bailey and Ethel Foresman, Mullens.

Huffs Creek District—W. E. Kennedy, W. R. Deskins, Mrs. Russell Lockhart and Eva Hatfield, Hanover.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Baileysville District

Justices of the Peace.....J. Levi Cook, Democrat; Baileysville.
Lee P. Lusk, Republican; Baileysville.

Constable.....Everell Collins, Democrat; Baileysville.

Board of Education.....President—John J. Bailey, Democrat; Baileysville.
Secretary—O. V. Bailey, Democrat; Baileysville.
Blaine Shields, Republican; Baileysville.
Arvey Trent, Republican; Baileysville.

Barkers Ridge District

Justices of the Peace.....C. C. Ritchie, Republican; Bud.
W. B. Lusk, Republican; Herndon.

Constables.....G. L. McKinney, Republican; Herndon.
Gid Kirk, Republican; Bud.

Board of Education.....President—W. P. McKinney, Republican; Basin.
Secretary—Philip Graham, Republican; Basin.
George W. Graham, Republican; Basin.
H. P. McKinney, Republican; Devils Fork.

Center District

Justices of the Peace.....A. B. Workman, Republican; Pineville.
W. M. Rutherford, Democrat; Rockview.

Constables.....A. D. Beavers, Republican; Pineville.
Edward Mullins, Republican; Pineville.

Board of Education.....President—F. H. Shannon, Republican; Pineville.
Secretary—Mrs. Garland Stewart, Republican; Pineville.
A. C. Stewart, Republican; Rockview.
Phil Lambert, Republican; Woosley.

Clear Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....I. H. Toler, Republican; Sun Hill.
Jim Hughes, Republican; Sun Hill.

Constable.....Onnie Toler, Republican; Sun Hill.

Board of Education.....President—W. F. Blankenship, Democrat; Guyan.
Secretary—J. F. Harvey, Republican; Uno.
Epp Cole, Democrat; Sun Hill.
Maloney Morgan, Republican; Clear Fork.

Huff Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....A. K. Morgan, Democrat; Hanover.

Constable.....J. E. Morgan, Republican; Hanover.

Board of Education.....President—J. K. Lockhart, Democrat; Iaeger.
Secretary—W. C. Morgan, Republican; Hanover.
A. B. Lester, Democrat; Hanover.
M. J. Morgan, Republican; North Spring.

Oceana District

Justices of the Peace.....D. M. Brown, Republican; Cyclone.
D. O. Bailey, Republican; Oceana.
Constable.....Ken Lambert, Democrat; Jesse.
Board of Education.....President—A. C. Brown, Republican; Cyclone.
Secretary—Don D. Cook, Republican; Toneyfork.
Dr. P. G. Hurst, Democrat; Oceana.
J. J. Cook, Democrat; Jesse.

Slab Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....E. L. Phillips, Democrat; Mullens.
L. J. Dillon, Democrat; Glen Rodgers.
Constables.....J. R. Foster, Republican; Mullens.
A. A. Cook, Republican; Tipple.
Board of Education.....President—A. C. Early, Republican; Mullens.
Secretary—S. L. McGraw, Democrat; Mullens.
J. E. Wyatt, Republican; Mullens.
Dr. F. L. Banks, Democrat; Maben.

POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES—1870 to 1920

Prepared and Published by the United States Bureau of the Census

(A minus Sign (— denotes 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**	**958,800**	**762,794**	**618,457**	**442,014**	**19.9**	**27.4**	**25.7**
Barbour	18,028	15,858	14,198	12,702	11,870	10,312	13 7	11.7	11.8
Berkeley	24,554	21,999	19,469	18,702	17,380	14,900	11.6	13.0	4.1
Boone	15,310	10,331	8,194	6,885	4,553	4,553	48.3	26.1	19.0
Braxton	23,973	23,023	18,904	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
Cabell	65,746	46,685	29,2[illegible]2	23,595	13,744	6,429	40.8	59 6	24.0
Calhoun	10,268	11,2[illegible]8	10,266	8,155	6,072	2,939	—8.8	9.7	25.9
Clay	11,486	10,233	8,248	4,659	3,460	2,196	12.2	24.1	77.0
Doddridge	11,976	12,672	13,689	12,183	10,552	7,076	—7.4	—7.4	12.4
Fayette	60,377	51,903	31,987	20,542	11,560	6,647	16.3	62.3	55.7
Gilmer	10,668	11,379	11,762	9,746	7,108	4,338	—6.2	—3.3	20.7
Grant	8,993	7,838	7,275	6,802	5,542	4,467	14.7	7.7	7.0
Greenbrier	26,242	24,833	20,683	18,034	15,060	11,417	5.7	20.1	14.7
Hampshire	11,713	11,604	11,806	11,419	10,366	7,643	0.2	—0.9	3.4
Hancock	19,975	10,465	6,693	6,414	4,882	4,363	90.9	56.4	4.3
Hardy	9,601	9,163	8,449	7,567	6,794	5,518	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	10,030	—11.0	—8.8	20.9
Jefferson	15,729	15,889	15,915	15,553	15,005	13,219	—1.0	—0.3	2.5
Kanawha	119,650	81,457	54,696	42,756	32,466	22,349	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	47,856	18,747	7,300	3,074	1,952	43.3	155.3	156.8
Marion	54,571	42,794	32,430	20,721	17,198	12,107	27.5	32.0	56.5
Marshall	33,681	32,388	26,444	20,735	18,849	14,941	4.0	22.5	27.5
Mason	21,459	23,019	24,142	22,963	22,293	15,978	—6.8	—4.7	5.6
Mercer*	49,558	38,371	23,023	16,002	7,467	7,064	29.2	66.7	43.9
Mineral*	19,849	16,674	12,883	12,085	8,630	6,332	19.0	29.4	6.6
Mingo*	26,364	19,431	11,359	.....	.....	.....	35.7	71.1	.....
Monongalia	33,618	24,334	19,049	15,705	14,985	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	8,257	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	57,572	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	—13.0	24.0
Pocahontas	15,002	14,470	8,572	6,814	5,591	4,069	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	18,587	18,330	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	1,907	—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	16,629	14,696	$2,714	10,249	8,023	7.3	13.2	15.6
Wayne	26,012	24,081	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	22,880	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	38,091	34,452	28,612	25,906	19,000	11.3	10.3	20.4
Wyoming*	15,180	10,393	8,380	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.
GREENBIRER—Part taken to form part of Summers in1871
HAMPSHIRE—Part of Mineral annexed in 1872.
LOGAN—Part taken to form Mingo in 1895
MERCER—Part taken to form part of Summers in 1871.
MINERAL—Part annexed to Hampshire in 1872.
MINGO—Organized from part of Logan in 1895.
MONROE—Part taken to form part of Summers in 1871
RALEIGH—Part of Wyoming annexed in 1872
SUMMERS—Organized from parts of Fayette, Greenbrier, Mercer and Monroe 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	30,292
Boone	18,145	Monongaia	38,876
Braxton	24,511	Monroe	13,190
Brooke	19,603	Morgan	8,644
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	*10,663	Preston	*17,531
Grant	9,647	Putnam	*17,531
Greenbrier	27,041	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	21,687	Upshur	18,543
Lincoln	*19,378	Wayne	27,107
Logan	56,037	Webster	12,627
McDowell	89,305	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 10,100 inhabitants or more July 1, 1926. Compiled by the Bureau of the Census at Washington.

Bluefield	19,800	Martinsburg	13,700
Charleston	50,700	Morgantown	14,100
Clarksburg	30,900	Moundsville	11,800
Fairmont	21,500	Parkersburg	21,500
Huntington	65,100	Wheeling	*53,203

*Population January 1, 1920.

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES IN WEST VIRGINIA, 1920, 1910, 1900

City, Town, or Village.	County	1920	1910	1900
Addisontown (Webster Springs P. O.)	Webster	679	500	297
Albright town	Preston	262	.....	.....
Alderson town	Greenbrier / Monroe	1,401	1,252	518
Alvord town	Roane	285	229	.....
Anawalt town	McDowell	320	.....	.....
Ansted town	Fayette	1,178	1,030	1,090
Athens town	Mercer	552	575	.....
Auburn town	Ritchie	177	199	.....
Avis town	Summers	1,635	1,432	.....
Barboursville town	Cabell	974	907	429
Bayard town	Grant	1,074	417	540
Beckley city	Raleigh	4,149	2,161	342
Belington city	Barbour	1,766	1,481	430
Benwood city	Marshall	4,773	4,976	4,511
Berkeley Springs town	Morgan	980	864	781
Bethany village	Brooke	400	433	245
Beverly town	Randolph	442	438	464
Blacksville town	Monongalia	218	204	180
Bluefield city	Mercer	15,282	11,188	4,644
Bolivar town	Jefferson	585	687	781
Bramwell town	Mercer	1,696	1,458	825
Brandonville town	Preston	67	96	68
Bridgeport town	Harrison	1,346	577	464
Brooklyn town	Wetzel	724	627	632
Bruceton town	Preston	106	116	80
Buckhannon city 2	Upshur	3,785	2,225	1,589
Buffalo village	Putnam	300	384	364
Burnsville town	Braxton	1,088	770	.....
Cairo town	Ritchie	662	668	653
Camden-on-Gauley town	Webster	283	263	.....
Cameron city	Marshall	2,404	1,660	964
Cass town	Pocahontas	1,195	496	.....
Cassville town (Fort Gay P. O.)	Wayne	672	457	.....
Capon Bridge town	Hampshire	157	213	.....
Henderson town	Mason	320	286	304
Hendricks town	Tucker	622	640	317
Henry town	Clay	342	392	339
Hilltop town	Fayette	908	761	263
Hillsboro village	Pocahontas	215	181	204
Hinton city	Summers	3,912	3,656	3,763
Hollidays Cove town 3	Brooke / Hancock	1,213	.....	.....
Hundred town	Wetzel	710	557	261
Huntington city 2	Cabell	50,177	31,161	11,923
Hurricane village	Putnam	666	422	240
Huttonsville town	Randolph	265	251	.....
Iaeger town	McDowell	481	.....	.....
Jane Lew town	Lewis	560	327	.....
Job village	Randolph	177	190	.....
Junior town	Barbour	593	435	335
Kenova town	Wayne	2,162	992	863
Kermit town	Mingo	636	.....	.....
Keyser town 2	Mineral	6,003	3,705	2,536
Keystone city	McDowell	1,839	2,047	1,088
Kimball town	McDowell	1,428	1,630	.....
Kingwood town	Preston	1,417	800	700
Laneville village 4	Randolph / Tucker	103	333	.....
Layopolis town	Gilmer	175	156	.....
Leon village	Mason	299	240	250
Lester town	Raleigh	412	.....	.....
Lewisburg town	Greenbrier	1,202	803	872
Littleton town	Wetzel	660	712	50
Logan city	Logan	2,998	1,640	444
Lumberport town	Harrison	900	656	.....
McMechen city	Marshall	3,356	2,921	1,465
Mabscott town	Raleigh	1,114	561	.....
Madison town	Boone	604	295	.....
Mannington City	Marion	3,673	2,672	1,681

Cedar Grove town	Kanawha	918	679	.....
Centreville town	Tyler	155	113	156
Ceredo town	Wayne	1,110	1,215	1,279
Charles Town	Jefferson	2,527	2,662	2,392
Charleston city	Kanawha	39,608	22,996	11,099
Chester city	Hancock	3,283	3,184	.....
Clark town	McDowell	459	165	.....
Clarksburg city 2	Harrison	27,869	9,201	4,050
Clendenin town	Kanawha	1,263	815	.....
Cowen town	Webster	393	312	257
Danville town	Boone	327	.....	.....
Davis town	Tucker	2,491	2,615	2,391
Durbin town	Pocahontas	422	390	.....
Eastbank town	Kanawha	586	551	468
Elizabeth town	Wirt	681	674	657
Elk Garden town	Mineral	422	438	581
Elkins city	Randolph	6,788	5,260	2,016
Ellenboro town	Ritchie	286	204	.....
Eskdale town	Kanawha	1,003	.....	.....
Fairmont city 2	Marion	17,851	9,711	5,655
Fairview town	Marion	827	782	.....
Falling Spring town	Greenbrier	263	270	.....
Farmington town	Marion	679	519	.....
Fayetteville town	Fayette	659	671	413
Flat Woods town	Braxton	325	284	.....
Follansbee town	Brooke	3,135	2,031	.....
Frankford town	Greenbrier	110	102	138
Franklin town	Pendleton	320	200	205
Friendly town	Tyler	173	217	253
Gassaway town	Braxton	1,518	1,086	.....
Glenville town	Gilmer	327	336	398
Grafton city	Taylor	8,517	7,563	5,650
Grantsville town	Calhoun	450	282	225
Hambleton town	Tucker	488	1,300	.....
Hamlin town	Lincoln	516	.....	.....
Harding village	Randolph	136	105	.....
Mar inton town	Pocahontas	1,177	1,045	171
Martinsburg city	Berkeley	12,515	10,698	7,564
Mason town	Mason	992	784	904
Masontown town	Preston	831	520	.....
Matewan city	Mingo	851	588	.....
Matoaka town	Mercer	647	.....	.....
Middlebourne town	Tyler	929	546	403
Mill Creek town	Randolph	762	740	.....
Milton town	Cabell	1,023	837	582
Monongah town	Marion	2,031	2,084	1,786
Montgomery city	Fayette	2,130	1,888	1,594
Montrose village	Randolph	129	112	.....
Moorefield town	Hardy	630	646	460
Morgantown city	Monongalia	12,127	9,150	1,895
Moundsville city	Marshall	10,669	8,918	5,362
Mount Hope town 2	Fayette	1,989	494	351
Mullens town	Wyoming	1,425	.....	.....
New Cumberland town	Hancock	1,816	1,807	2,198
New Martinsville town	Wetzel	2,341	2,176	1,089
Newburg town	Preston	890	823	751
Northfork town	McDowell	421	425	.....
Oak Hill town	Fayette	1,037	764	.....
Oakvale town	Mercer	281	278	.....
Oceana town	Wyoming	90	129	187
Paden City town 5	Tyler / Wetzel	1,705	.....	.....
Parkersburg city	Wood	20,050	17,842	11,703
Parsons city	Tucker	2,001	1,780	618
Paw Paw town	Morgan	698	725	693
Pennsboro town	Ritchie	1,654	930	738
Petersburg town	Grant	834	.....	.....
Peterstown town	Monroe	293	257	167
Philippi city	Barbour	1,543	1,038	665
Piedmont town	Mineral	2,835	2,054	2,115
Pine Grove town	Wetzel	797	474	.....

1 Part in Greenbrier County: 841 in 1920; 677 in 1910. Part in Monroe County: 560 in 1920; 575 in 1910. Returned in 1900 as located wholly in Monroe County.
2 See notes for counties in which places are located, Table 53, p. 663.
3 Part in Brooke County, 216 in 1920; part in Hancock County, 997 in 1920.
4 Part in Randolph County: 57 in 1920; 70 in 1910. Part in Tucker County: 46 in 1920; 263 in 1910.
5 Part in Tyler County, 215 in 1920; part in Wetzel County, 1,490 in 1920.

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES IN WEST VIRGINIA, 1920, 1910, 1900

City, Town, or Village	County	1920	1910	1900
Harman village	Randolph	160	149	.....
Harpers Ferry town	Jefferson	713	765	896
Harrisville town	Ritchie	1,036	608	472
Hartford City town	Mason	430	358	515
Hedgesville town	Berkeley	379	328	342
Rainelle town	Greenbrier	566	.....	.....
Ranson town	Jefferson	699	.....	.....
Ravenswood town	Jackson	1,284	1,081	1,074
Reedsville village	Preston	254	208	.....
Reddy town	Roane	373	313	300
Richwood town	Nicholas	4,331	3,061	.....
Ridgeley town	Mineral	1,709	.....	.....
Ripley town	Jackson	580	591	579
Riverside town	Monongalia	326	.....	.....
Rivesville town	Marion	1,061	190	164
Romney town	Hampshire	1,028	1,112	580
Ronceverte city	Greenbrier	2,319	2,157	968
Rowlesburg town	Preston	1,225	936	652
St. Albans town	Kanawha	2,825	1,209	816
St. George town	Tucker	150	245	152
St. Marys city	Pleasants	1,648	1,358	825
Salem city	Harrison	2,920	2,169	746
Scarbro town	Fayette	950	1,533	.....
Shepherdstown town	Jefferson	1,063	1,070	1,184
Shinnston town	Harrison	1,679	1,224	535
Sistersville city	Tyler	3,238	2,684	2,979
Smithfield town	Wetzel	774	765	.....
Sophia town	Raleigh	240	.....	.....
South Charleston town	Kanawha	3,650	.....	.....
Spencer town	Roane	1,765	1,224	737
Springfield town	Hampshire	167	135	143
Star City town	Monongalia	823	318	.....
Sturgiss City town (Sabraton P. O.)	Monongalia	1,389	.....	.....
Pineville town	Wyoming	304	334	.....
Point Pleasant town 2	Mason	3,059	2,045	1,934
Pratt town	Kanawha	315	306	.....
Princeton city	Mercer	6,224	3,027	.....
Pullman town	Ritchie	249	230	.....
Summersville town	Nicholas	279	204	223
Sutton town	Braxton	947	1,121	964
Terra Alta town	Preston	1,261	1,126	616
Thomas town	Tucker	2,099	2,354	2,126
Thornwood town	Pocahontas	137	.....	.....
Thurmond town	Fayette	285	315	.....
Triadelphia town	Ohio	299	261	287
Troy town	Gilmer	113	144	148
Tunnelton town	Preston	703	792	479
Union town	Monroe	439	298	256
Union Mines town	Kanawha	291	.....	.....
Wardensville town	Hardy	745	123	152
Wayne town 1	Wayne	446	384	407
Welch town	McDowell	3,232	1,526	442
Wellsburg city	Brooke	4,918	4,189	2,588
West Union town	Doddridge	1,270	779	623
Weston town	Lewis	5,701	2,213	2,560
Westover town	Monongalia	721	.....	.....
Wheeling city 2	Ohio	56,208	41,641	38,878
White Sulphur Springs town	Greenbrier	837	338	.....
Whitmer town	Randolph	704	650	.....
Williamsburg town	Greenbrier	161	120	.....
Williamson city	Mingo	6,819	3,561	.....
Williamstown town	Wood	1,793	1,139	.....
Winfield town	Putnam	253	291	338
Wonnelsdorf town	Randolph	833	665	.....
Worthington town	Marion	381	292	.....
Yolyn town	Logan	623	.....	.....

1 Name changed from Fairview since 1910.

POPULATION OF WARDS OF INCORPROATED PLACES HAVING 5,000 INHABITANTS OR MORE: 1920.

WARD	1920
Bluefield city	**15,282**
(Not reported by wards.)	
Charleston city	**39,608**
Ward 1	3,910
Ward 2	2,538
Ward 3	2,140
Ward 4	2,413
Ward 5	3,572
Ward 6	2,469
Ward 7	1,779
Ward 8	3,086
Ward 9	3,752
Ward 10	2,947
Ward 11	1,882
Ward 12	2,762
Ward 13	1,976
Ward 14	3,241
Ward 15	1,141
Clarksburg city	**27,869**
(Not reported by wards.)	
Elkins city	**6,788**
Ward 1	1,603
Ward 2	1,108
Ward 3	1,541
Ward 4	1,392
Ward 5	1,144

WARD	1920
Fairmont city	**17,851**
Ward 1	2,559
Ward 2	2,890
Ward 3	1,640
Ward 4	2,688
Ward 5	2,033
Ward 6	2,128
Ward 7	1,441
Ward 8	2,482
Grafton city	**8,517**
Ward 1	1,275
Ward 2	2,074
Ward 3	1,669
Ward 4	1,048
Ward 5	2,451
Huntington city	**50,177**
Ward 1	6,905
Ward 2	7,485
Ward 3	5,633
Ward 4	9,750
Ward 5	2,212
Ward 6	5,932
Ward 7	12,260
Keyser town	**6,003**
(Not reported by wards.)	

WARD	1920
Martinsburg city	**12,515**
Ward 1	3,000
Ward 2	3,138
Ward 3	2,742
Ward 4	2,181
Ward 5	1,454
Morgantown city	**12,127**
Ward 1	1,446
Ward 2	3,445
Ward 3	1,606
Ward 4	3,048
Ward 5	2,582
Moundsville city	**10,669**
Ward 1	3,387
Ward 2	2,973
Ward 3	2,591
Ward 4	1,718
Parkersburg city	**20,050**
Ward 1	2,122
Ward 2	2,726
Ward 3	3,508
Ward 4	3,397
Ward 5	3,611
Ward 6	794
Ward 7	1,783
Ward 8	2,109

WARD	1920
Princeton city	**6,224**
(Not reported by wards.)	
Weston town	**5,701**
Ward 1	866
Ward 2	1,716
Ward 3	764
Ward 4	726
Ward 5	193
Not located in wards	1,436
Wheeling city	**56,208**
Ward 1	5,437
Ward 2	4,828
Ward 3	3,912
Ward 4	3,344
Ward 5	2,875
Ward 6	7,381
Ward 7	6,599
Ward 8	7,129
Recently annexed territory not located in wards	14,703
Williamson city	**6,819**
(Not reported by wards.)	

TABULATED LIST OF SHERIFFS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES
Barbour	D. H. Auvil	Democrat	Philippi
Berkeley	J. C.McKown	Democrat	Martingsburg
Boone	Ira Sutphin	Democrat	Madison
Braxton	A. M. Berry	Democrat	Sutton
Brooke	Robert M. Lowe	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	Harvey C. Taylor	Democrat	Huntington
Calhoun	C. E. Offutt	Democrat	Grantsville
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	Issac L. Davisson	Republican	Clarksburg
Jackson	C. E. Baker	Republican	Ripley
Jefferson	J. Strider Moler	Democrat	Shepherdstown
Kanawha	L. C. Massey	Republican	Charleston
Lewis	Roy V. Chidester	Republican	Weston
Lincoln	W W. Vandelinde	Democrat	Hamlin
Logan	T. S. Hatfield	Republican	Logan
Marion	John C. Riggins	Democrat	Fairmont
Marshall	F. A. McNinch	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	Walter Sturgeon	Republican	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	G. H. Crumpecker	Democrat	Princeton
Mineral	V. F. 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	Welch
Nicholas	G. W. Shawver	Democrat	Summersville
Ohio	C. H. Henderson	Republican	Warwood
Pendleton	Olie Smith	Democrat	Franlkin
Pleasants	F. J. Barron	Democrat	St. Marys
Pocahontas	W. H. Barlow	Democrat	Huntersville
Preston	Leland S. Whetsel	Republican	Kingwood
Putnam	H. M. Sovine	Republican	Hurricane
Raleigh	Isaiah Kidd	Republican	Beckley
Randolph	Jan F. Collett	Democrat	Elkins
Ritchie	J. S. Goode	Republican	Harrisville
Roane	W. A. Carpenter	Republican	Spencer
Summers	J. Clyde Dillon	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	Howard B. Newlon	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	Grantsville
Clay	J. E. Springston	Democrat	Charleston
Doddridge	Homer Stroesnider	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	Hollidays 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	D. E. Wilkinson	Democrat	Hamlin
Logan	John Chafin	Democrat	Logan
Marion	Marshall W. Ogden	Republican	Fairmont
Marshall	J. Loyd Arnold	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	George G. Somerville	Democrat	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	Walter V. Ross	Democrat	Bluefield
Mineral	Ernest A. See	Republican	Keyser
Mingo	Lafe Chafin	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. Schiffler	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	T. L. Read	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	W. Merle Watkins	Republican	Grafton
Tucker	R. Heironimus	Democrat	Davis
Tyler	W. H. Carter	Republican	Middlebourne
Upshur	Myron Hymes	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. Summerville	Democrat	Elizabeth
Wood	S. W. Cain	Democrat	Parkersburg
Wyoming	F. E Shannon	Republican	Pineville

TABULATED LIST OF CIRCUIT CLERKS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADRESSES
Barbour	W. D. Corder	Republican	Philippi
Berkeley	L. DeWitt Gerhardt	Republican	Martinsburg
Boone	H. M. White	Republican	Madison
Braxton	T. H. Hyer	Republican	Sutton
Brooke	I. W. Charnock	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	G. R. Seamonds	Democrat	Huntington
Calhoun	L. L. Ferrell	Democrat	Grantsville
Clay	W. S. Triplett	Democrat	Clay
Doddridge	C. O. Smith	Republican	West Union
Fayette	F. P. Smith	Republican	Fayetteville
Gilmer	H. B. Woodford	Democrat	Glenville
Grant	P. A. Leatherman	Republican	Petersburg
Greenbrier	A. J. Thompson	Democrat	Smoot
Hampshire	J. M. Snarr	Democrat	Romney
Hancock	F. L. Bradley	Republican	New Cumberland
Hardy	C. C. Wise	Democrat	Moorefield
Harrison	B. B. Jarvis	Democrat	Clarksburg
Jackson	B. Cleo Casto	Democrat	Kenna
Jefferson	C. W. Conrad	Democrat	Charles Town
Kanawha	W. L. Price	Republican	Charleston
Lewis	E. G. Smith	Democrat	Weston
Lincoln	Grant Cremeans	Republican	Hamlin
Logan	Sherman Smith	Democrat	Logan
Marion	L. A. Cather	Republican	Fairmont
Marshall	J. E. Humes	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	Vernon Jones	Republican	Point Pleasant
Mercer	L. T. Reynolds	Democrat	Princeton
Mineral	P. W. Dayton	Republican	Keyser
Mingo	J. P. Hatfield	Democrat	Williamson
Monongalia	Clarence Roby	Republican	Morgantown
Monroe	R. M. Humphreys	Republican	Union
Morgan	G. H. Allemong	Republican	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	Hobart E. Payne	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	J. O. Doddrill	Republican	Summersville
Ohio	L. L. Nightingale	Republican	Wheeling
Pendleton	E. W. Dolly	Democrat	Franklin
Pleasants	H. F. Simonton	Republican	St. Marys
Pocahontas	D. C. Atkinson	Republican	Marlinton
Preston	J. W. Watson	Republican	Kingwood
Putnam	J. W. Anderson	Republican	Winfield
Raleigh	Albert Williams	Republican	Beckley
Randolph	G. Nelson Wilson	Democrat	Elkins
Ritchie	L. L. Cokeley	Republican	Harrisville
Roane	C. C. Clevenger	Republican	Spencer
Summers	G. J. Hughes	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	Frank Hollis	Democrat	Grafton
Tucker	Clara Rightmire	Democrat	Parsons
Tyler	Gertrude K. Trough	Republican	Middlebourne
Upshur	A. J. Zicafoose	Republican	Buckhannon
Wayne	S. S. Plymale	Democrat	Wayne
Webster	G. W. Jackson	Democrat	Webster Springs
Wetzel	C. F. Schupback	Democrat	New Martinsville
Wirt	Walter Hoffman	Democrat	Elizabeth
Wood	Clay B. Wells	Republican	Parkersburg
Wyoming	G. R. Stewart	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	E W. Heffner	Democrat	Flatwoods
Brooke	Abe Montgomery	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	R. S. Douthat	Democrat	Huntington
Calhoun	R. C Hardman	Democrat	Grantsville
Clay	Paul Hardman	Democrat	Clay
Doddridge	Paul Maxwell	Republican	West Union
Fayette	J. C. Hurt	Republican	Ansted
Gilmer	C. E. Barnett	Democrat	Glenville
Grant	P. A. Leatherman	Republican	Petersburg
Greenbrier	Paul C. Hogsett	Democrat	Lewisburg
Hampshire	G. W. S. Grove	Democrat	Romney
Hancock	Robert R. Hobbs	Republican	Chester
Hardy	C. C. Wise	Democrat	Moorefield
Harrison	M. L. Loudin	Democrat	Clarksburg
Jackson	Enoch Staats	Republican	Ripley
Jefferson	C. A. Johnson	Democrat	Charles Town
Kanawha	R. N. Moulton	Republican	Charleston
Lewis	C. E. McGinnis	Democrat	Weston
Lincoln	J. M. Marcum	Democrat	Hamlin
Logan	J. G. McNeeley	Democrat	Logan
Marion	L. N. Satterfield	Republic an	Fairmont
Marshall	Maude Riggs	Republican	Moundsvil'e
Mason	John G. Aten	Republican	Point Pleasant
Mercer	L. G. Bowling	Democrat	Princeton
Mingo	K. B. Stepp	Republic an	Williamson
Mineral	T. T. Hoffman	Republican	Keyser.
Monongalia	J. M. Gregg	Republican	Morgantown
Monroe	Shelton Clark	Republican	Union
Morgan	M. S. Harminson	Republican	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	W. J. O'Toole	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	C. E. Stephenson	Republican	Summersville
Ohio	R. J. Folland	Democrat	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	Lee Barrows	Republican	Winfield
Raleigh	J. Smith	Republican	Beckley
Randolph	H. C. Kesling	Republican	Elkins
Ritchie	J. N. Sharpnack	Republican	Harlisville
Roane	R. L. McCulty	Republican	Spencer
Summers	J. M. Carden	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	Frank Bennett	Republican	Grafton
Tucker	J. O. McNeely	Democrat	Hendricks
Tyler	J. E. Smith	Republican	Middlebourne
Upshur	A. B. Cutright	Republican	Buckhannon
Wayne	H. Adkins	Democrat	Wayne
Webster	B. S. Woodell	Democrat	Webster Springs
Wetzel	G. A. Harmon	Democrat	New Martinsville
Wirt	S. E. Parsons	Republican	Elizabeth
Wood	C. E. Pahl	Republican	Parkersburg
Wyoming	E. P. Rose	Republ ican	Pineville

TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

For The Term of Four Yeqrs Beginning July 1, 1927

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADRESSES
Barbour	D. P. Baughman	Democrat	Philippi
Berkeley	Bessie D. Kilmer	Democrat	Martinsburg
Boone	C. N. Coon	Democrat	Madison
Braxton	T. P. Rollyson	Republican	Frametown
Brooke	Olen Rutan	Republican	Beechbottom
Cabell	Henry White	Democrat	Huntington
Calhoun	Hanning Poling	Democrat	Russett
Clay	A. V. Boggs	Democrat	Bickmore
Doddridge	H. H. Jones	Republican	Smithburg
Fayette	E. B. Eskew	Republican	Fayetteville
Gilmer	W. L. Moore	Democrat	Glenville
Grant	R. C. Day	Republican	Arthur
Greenbrier	A. R. Thompson	Democrat	Lewisburg
Hampshire	E. W. Noland	Democrat	Romney
Hancock	H. O. Miller	Republican	Pughtown
Hardy	E. A. Hawse	Democrat	Baker
Harrison	W. H. Coffindaffer	Democrat	Clarksburg
Jackson	N. E. Lockhart	Democrat	Leroy
Jefferson	I. N. Bonham	Democrat	Summit Point
Kanawha	O. E. Camp	Republican	Kanawha City
Lewis	Thomas E. Miles	Democrat	Horner
Lincoln	B. E. Lovejoy	Republican	Palermo
Logan	J. A. Vickers	Democrat	Logan
Marion	E. E. Hale	Republican	Fairmont
Marshall	J. S. Welch	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	Bertha Filson	Democrat	Point Pleasant
Mercer	Charley Justice	Republican	Spanishburg
Mineral	Luke McDowell	Republican	Keyser
Mingo	Sally M. Van Camp	Democrat	Delbarton
Monongalia	Lynn Hastings	Republican	Morgantown
Monroe	C. M. Nelson	Republican	Alderson
Morgan	B. S. Cross	Republican	Great Cacapon
McDowell	Mrs. L. C. Anderson	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	Milroy Brown	Republican	Mt. Nebo
Ohio	John H. Lazear	Democrat	Wheeling
Pendleton	O. R. Mallow	Republican	Upper Tract
Pleasants	Ida Peryl Morris	Democrat	St. Marys
Pocahontas	C. E. Flynn	Republican	Marlinton
Preston	D. K. Mason	Republican	Kingwood
Putnam	W. E. Thompson	Democrat	Hurricane
Raleigh	C. S. McKinney	Republican	Beckley
Randolph	Bryan Hamilton	Democrat	Elkwater
Ritchie	O. P. Hill	Republican	Harrisville
Roane	Ray Taylor	Republican	Spencer
Summers	Margaret Nicely	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	Lloyd Shriver	Democrat	Grafton
Tucker	C. R. Parsons	Democrat	Parsons
Tyler	F. A. Buck	Republican	Middlebourne
Upshur	Glenn Ours	Republican	Buckhannon
Wayne	H. F. Frye	Democrat	Stiltner
Webster	A. R. Morton	Democrat	Webster Springs
Wetzel	Leslie Garret	Democrat	Paden City
Wirt	C. H. Snodgrass	Democrat	Elizabeth
Wood	H. A. Langfitt	Republican	Parkersburg
Wyoming	C. L. Cook	Republican	Itmann

SALARIES OF SHERIFFS, PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, CLERKS OF CIRCUIT AND COUNTY COURTS COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS AND ASSESSORS

COUNTIES	Sheriffs	Prosecuting Attorneys	Clerks of Circuit Courts	Clerks of County Courts	County Superintendents	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	2,500	2,400	1,800	2,400	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	1,800
Cabell	4,500	4,800	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	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,400	1,800
Grant	1,800	600	1,900	(Circuit & County)	1,300	1,000
Greenbrier	2,700	1,800	1,800	2,500	1,886	1,800
Hampshire	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,800	1,400	1,600
Hancock	2,000	1,800	1,200	1,800	1,400	2,200
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	2,000	2,000	1,300	2,000
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	4,400	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	4,800	3,000	3,000	1,580	2,800
Monongalia	3,600	4,000	2,250	2,750	1,808	2,400
Monroe	1,800	600	1,200	1,500	1,460	1,500
Morgan	1,500	800	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
Pleasants	1,800	600	1,350	1,800	1,200	1,200
Pocahontas	2,750	1,200	1,500	1,800	1,508	2,200
Preston	3,000	2,500	2,000	2,300	1,802	2,600
Putnam	1,800	1,000	1,400	1,800	1,526	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	1,800	2,500	1,577	1,600
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	1,673	2,600
Webster	2,200	1,200	1,800	2,000	1,406	1,500
Wetzel	3,000	2,000	2,000	2,200	1,706	2,600
Wirt	1,650	600	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	3,000	3,000	1,478	1,700

*Not less than $600 nor more than $1,200.
**With $1,000 annually for services as Attorney for County boards of Education.

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	Moorefield
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. Moomau	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 Hamrick	Democrat	Webster Springs
Wetzel	M. R. Daugherty	Democrat	New Martinsville
Wirt	M. L. Hickman	Democrat	Elizabeth
Wood	J. D. Silcott	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	W. A. Dennison	Democrat	Sutton
Brooke	Walter Hahn	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	J. M. Oliver	Democrat	Huntington
Calhoun			
Clay			
Doddridge			
Fayette	W. O. Walkup	Republican	Meadow Bridge
Gilmer	Robert Minney	Democrat	Normantown
Grant			
Greenbrier	Guy R. White	Democrat	White Sulphur
Hampshire			
Hancock			
Hardy			
Harrison	Harry E. Stealey	Republican	Clarksburg
Jackson	S. K. Somerville	Republican	Ravenswood
Jefferson	James Skinner	Democrat	Charles Town
Kanawha	J. H. High	Republican	Charleston
Lewis	J. B. Peterson	Republican	Weston, D. R
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. Guseman	Republican	Glade Farms
Putnam	D H. Thomas	Democrat	Lanham
Raleigh	J. T. Moles	Republican	Beckley
Randolph	T. J. Goddin	Democrat	Elkins
Ritchie	E. D. Clayton	Republican	Pullman
Roane	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		
Wood	O. Meredith	Republican	Parkesburg
Wyoming	I. E. Basham	Republican	Pineville

TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS

Barbour	Dr.	C. S. White	Philippi
Berkeley		J. A. Duff	Martinsburg
Boone		W. H. Enneis	Madison
Braxton		M. T. Morrison	Sutton
Brooke		W. J. McDonald	Wellsburg
Cabell		L. T. Vinson	Huntington
Calhoun		W. T. W. Dye	Grantsville
Clay		R. S. Hamrick	Clay
Doddridge		H. E. Hutson	Smithburg
Fayette		E. E. Jones	Mt. Hope
Gilmer		A. L. Oilar	Glenville
Grant		W. T. Highberger	Maysville
Greenbrier			
Hampshire		J. L. Easton	Romney
Hancock		A. E. McClue	New Cumberland
Hardy		R. W. Love	Moorefield
Harrison		V. A. Selby	Clarksburg
Jackson		T. E. Rymer	Ripley
Jefferson		J. J. Pittman	Charles Town
Kanawha		John Thames	Charleston
Lewis		W. P. King	Weston
Lincoln		A. N. Henson	Hamlin
Logan		P. B. Wingfield	Logan
McDowell		H. G. Camper	Welch
Marion		H. M. Batson	Fairmont
Marshall		F. C. Makepeace	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. Boyes	Morgantown
Monroe		T. L. Gilchrist	Pickaway
Morgan		J. S. Coughlan	Berkeley Springs
Nicholas		F. H. Brown	Summersville
Ohio		W. H. McLain	Wheeling
Pendleton		S. T. Johnson	Franklin
Pleasants			
Pocahontas		J. M. Yeager	Marlinton
Preston		L. H. Lewis	Kingwood
Putnam		J. C. Frazier	Buffalo
Raleigh		E. H. Hedrick	Beckley
Randolph		L. W. Talbott	Elkins
Ritchie		T. W. Keith	Harrisville
Roane			
Summers		J. F. Bigony	Hinton
Taylor			
Tucker		E. A. Calvert	Parsons
Tyler		J. H. Ferguson	Middlebourne
Upshur		L. W. Page	Buckhannon
Wayne		A. G. Wilkinson	Wayne
Webster		J. B. Dodrill	Webster Springs
Wetzel		C. M. Kimble	Paden City
Wirt			
Wood			
Wyoming		B. W. Steele	Mullins

TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY ROAD ENGINEERS

COUNTIES	ENGINEERS	ADDRESSES
Barbour	B. M. Compton	Philipp
Berkeley	C. N. Stuckey	Martinsburg
Boone	C. C. Carter	Madison
Braxton		
Brooke	Harry McGraw	Wellsburg
Cabell	J. M. Oliver	Huntington
Calhoun		
Clay	State	Clay
Doddridge	J. M. Martin	West Union
Fayette	George Siems	Fayetteville
Gilmer	Russell McQuain	Glenville
Grant	State	Petersburg
Greenbrier	J. K. Monroe	Lewisburg
Hampshire	State	Romney
Hancock		
Hardy	State	Moorefield
Harrison	Geo. L. Coyle	Clarksburg
Jackson		
Jefferson		
Kanawha	Conrad Ross	Charleston
Lewis		
Lincoln		
Logan	J. N. Smith	Logan
Marion	Bruce Bailey	Fairmont
Marshall	B. W. Brown	New Cumberland
Mason		
Mercer	G. T Johnson	Princeton
Mineral	State	Keyser
Mingo	L. C. Linkous	Williamson
Monongalia	William S. Price	Morgantown
Monroe	John C. McGrady	Glace
Morgan		
McDowell	F. M. Stewart	Welch
Nicholas	State	Summersville
Ohio	H. S. Bell	Wheeling
Pendleton	State	Petersburg
Pleasants		
Pocahontas		
Preston		
Putnam	M. A. Bender	Nitro
Raleigh	L. M. Dorsey	Beckley
Randolph	Garfield Skidmore	Elkins
Ritchie	D. W. Shock	Harrisville
Roane	W. T. Coleman	Spencer
Summers	W. E. Trail	Hinton
Taylor	Vacant	
Tucker	State	Parsons
Tyler		
Upshur	F. O. Leonard	Buckhannon
Wayne	H. O. Wiles	Wayne
Webster	P. B. Cogar	Webster Springs
Wetzel	W. H. Ramp	New Martinsville
Wirt		
Wood	William Shaver	Parkersburg
Wyoming	A. B. Shannon	Pineville

BOARDS OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION, JULY, 1927

County	Name	Politics	District	P. O. Adress	Term Expires
BARBOUR	C. J. Stansbury	Republican	Pleasant	Flemington, R. 2	1929
	James G. Wilson	Republican	Barker	Belington	1931
	W. D. Zinn	Democrat	Philippi	Philippi	1933
BERKELEY	J. R. Catrow	Republican	Hedgesville	Martinsburg	1929
	J. H. Lemon	Democrat	Martinsburg	Martinsburg	1931
	Charles Ruble	Republican	Falling Waters	Falling Waters	1933
BOONE	John M. Perry	Republican	Peytona	Peytona	1929
	Henry Keadle	Democrat	Washington	Jeffery	1931
	S. E. Bradley	Republican	Scott	Madison	1933
BRAXTON	W. Frank Duffield	Republican	Holly	Sutton	1929
	John C. Shaver	Democrat	Salt Lick	Salt Lick Bridge	1931
	C. L. Engle	Republican	Otter	Chapel	1933
BROOKE	F. G. Barbour	Republican	Buffalo	Beech Bottom	1929
	G. E. Caldwell	Republican	Wellsburg	Wellsburg	1931
	Samuel Carter	Democrat	Cross Creek	Follansbee	1933
CABELL	Otto Sharp	Republican	McComas	Ona	1929
	R. E. Morgan	Democrat	Guyandotte	Huntington	1931
	Thomas Clark	Republican	Grant	Barboursville	1933
CALHOUN	A. L. Laughlin	Republican	Lee	Arnoldsburg	1929
	William Snider	Republican	Sheridan	Freed	1931
	Robt. L. Hamilton	Democrat	Center	Grantsville	1933
CLAY	N. M. Hambrick	Republican	Buffalo	Swandale	1929
	J. B. Wheeler	Republican	Henry	Clay	1931
	J. M. Hyer	Democrat	Otter	Big Otter	1933
DODDRIDGE	John W. Hitt	Republican	Grant	Morgansville	1929
	A. C. Stickel	Republican	Greenbrier	Salem, RFD	1931
	Chas. B. Broadwater	Democrat	Central	Oxford	1933
FAYETTE	A. J. Kincaid	Republican	Kanawha	Montgomery	1929
	C. A. Conley	Republican	Falls	Gauley Bridge	1931
	C. D Crawford	Democrat	Fayetteville	Glen Jean	1933
GILMER	W. A. Moore	Republican	DeKalb	Tanner	1929
	Warren Lewis	Democrat	Troy	Cox's Mills	1931
	J. W. Keith	Republican	Center	Dora	1933
GRANT	R. W. Baker	Democrat	Milroy	Petersburg	1929
	J. L. Rexroad	Republican	Grant	Lehmansville	1931
	David Aronholt	Republican	Union	Mt. Storm	1933
GREENBRIER	W. B. Hines	Republican	White Sulphur	White Sulphur Spgs	1929
	J. D. Hicks	Republican	Falling Springs	Renick	1931
	J. D. Arbuckle	Democrat	Lewisburg	Maxwelton	1933
HAMPSHIRE	G. W. Parson	Democrat	Romney	Romney	1929
	J. C. Pownall	Republican	Sherman	Romney	1931
	J. W. Larrick	Republican	Capon	High View	1933
HANCOCK	William J. Moulds	Republican	Butler	Hollidays Cove	1929
	H. C. Stewart	Democrat	Clay	New Cumberland	1931
	G. Clen Pugh	Republican	Grant	Chester	1933
HARDY	James Wi Dove	Democrat	Southfork	Peru	1929
	G. T. Leatherman	Republican	Moorefield	Old Fields	1931
	James E. Teets	Republican	Lost River	Baker	1933
HARRISON	John M. Flanigan	Republican	Clark	Clarksburg	1929
	John D. McReynolds	Democrat	Coal	Clarksburg	1931
	W. L. Steel	Republican	Ten Mile	Salem	1933
JACKSON	W. E. Evans	Democrat	Union	Cottageville	1929
	W. Mc. Casto	Republican	Washington	Staats Mills	1931
	J. M. Landfried	Republican	Ripley	Ripley	1933
JEFFERSON	J. Frank Gardner	Republican	Middleway	Kearneysville	192
	Charles W. Conrad	Democrat	Charles Town	Charles Town	193
	Harry F. McDonald	Republican	Harpers Ferry	Harpers Ferry	193 3
KANAWHA	J. King Shepherd	Republican	Loudon	S. Charleston	1929
	J. H. Copenhaver	Republican	Elk	Blue Creek	1931
	Samuel Stephenson	Democrat	Charleston	Charleston	1933

BOARDS OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION, JULY, 1928

County	Name	Politics	District	P. O. Address	Term Expires
LEWIS	Frank Taylor	Republican	Court House	Weston	1929
	A. K. Wilson	Republican	Collins Set	Walkersville	1931
	A. A. Rohrbough	Democrat	Freemans Creek	Camden R. F. D	1933
LINCOLN	J. L. Dunlap	Republican	Washington	Train	1929
	A. J. Elliott	Republican	Laurel Hill	Cuzzie	1931
	A. D. Sowards	Democrat	Carroll	Myra	1933
LOGAN	R. P. Peck	Republican	Logan	Logan	1929
	J. W. Thornbury	Republican	Triadelphia	Man	1931
	O. C. Winters	Democrat	Chapmansville	Chapmansville	1933
MARION	U. S. Vanzandt	Republican	Mannington	Mannington	1929
	Seymour McIntire	Democrat	Fairmont	Fairmont	1931
	W. H. Bunner	Republican	Winfield	Hoult	1933
MARSHALL	G. W. Blake	Republican	Union	Wheeling R. D. 2	1929
	Clem Bassett	Democrat	Franklin	Procter	1931
	Marion Keyser	Republican	Washington	Moundsville	1933
MASON	D. P. Crow	Democrat	Lewis	Point Pleasant	1929
	M. C. Lewis	Republican	Arbuckle	Beech Hill	1931
	G. W. McDermitt	Republican	Cologne	Milwood R. F. D	1933
MERCER	C. E. Wheeler	Republican	Rock	Matoaka	1929
	L. E. White	Republican	East River	Princeton	1931
	B. W. Dillon	Democrat	Beaver Pond	Bluefield	1933
MINERAL	R. M. Dean	Republican	Elk	Elk Garden	1929
	J. B. Maybury	Democrat	Piedmont	Piedmont	1931
	Chas. E. Taylor	Republican	Welton	Ridgeville	1933
MINGO	G. W. Hatfield	Republican	Williamson	Williamson	1929
	Jacob Runyon	Democrat	Hardee	Myrtle	1931
	John M. Farley	Republican	Kermit	Naugatuck	1933
MONONGALIA	David S. Lemley	Democrat	Battelle	Fairview, R. F. D	1929
	John C. Price	Republican	Morgan	Morgantown	1931
	R. W. Sine	Republican	Clay	Blacksville	1933
MONROE	L. F. Christie	Republican	Second Creek	Sinks Grove	1929
	Jesse E. Hines	Democrat	Springfield	Rock Camp	1931
	E. S. Baker	Republican	Red Sulphur	Sweetsprings	1933
MORGAN	Peter B. Dick	Democrat	Timbers Ridge	Ungers Store	1929
	J. Ed. Cain	Republican	Allen	Berkeley Springs	1931
	E. L. Rice	Republican	Rock Gap	Berkeley Springs	1933
McDOWELL	Otis E. Linkous	Republican	Big Creek	War	1929
	J. P. Flanningan	Democrat	Browns Creek	Welch	1931
	William Kearns	Republican	Adkin	Gary	1933
NICHOLAS	R. L. Wetherbee	Republican	Beaver	Richwood	1929
	K. B. McCue	Democrat	Hamilton	Persinger	1931
	C. D. Backus	Republican	Jefferson	Vaughan	1933
OHIO	R. P. Glass	Republican	Washington	Wheeling	1929
	Chester G. Whitman	Democrat	Richland	Wheeling	1931
	Edward T. Rose	Republican	Washington	Wheeling	1933
PENDLETON	Ed. S. Johnston	Democrat	Franklin	Franklin	1929
	E. T. Miller	Republican	Bethel	Ft. Seybert	1931
	Noah Kimble	Republican	Mill Run	Brush Run	1933
PLEASANTS	J. H. Marple	Republican	Jefferson	St. Marys	1929
	O. C. Sweeney	Democrat	Washington	St. Marys	1931
	Thos. E. Fleming	Republican	Lafayette	Federal	1933
POCAHONTAS	M. L. Beard	Democrat	Little Levels	Academy	1929
	R. S. Hickman	Republican	Greenbank	Cass	1931
	Sherman Gibson	Republican	Huntersville	Frost	1933

BOARDS OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION, JULY, 1928

County	Name	Politics	Districts	P. O. Adress	Term Expires
PUTNAM	Mrs. Maggie Morris	Democrat	Scott	Winfield	1929
	J. N. Sovine	Republican	Teays Valley	Hurricane	1931
	M. Wears	Republican	Buffalo	Pliny	1933
PRESTON	Rev. Obed Hamstead	Republican	Union	Eglon	1929
	O. Y. Shaw	Republican	Grant	Bruceton Mills	1931
	Hayes Sapp	Democrat	Lyon	Newburg	1933
RALEIGH	B. E. Meadows	Democrat	Slab Fork	Winding Gulf	1929
	T. E. Moye	Republican	Shady Springs	Oxley	1931
	Harvey Cook	Republican	Town	Beckley	1933
RANDOLPH	M. B. Rohrbaugh	Republican	Beverly	Beverly	1929
	P. F. King	Democrat	Leadsville	Elkins	1931
	John E. Vanscoy	Republican	New Interest	Kerns	1933
RITCHIE	W. W. Lawrence	Republican	Union	Harrisville	1929
	J. H. Moyer	Republican	Murphy	Harrisville, R. F. D. 1	1931
	J. C. Lacy	Democrat	Clay	Ellenboro	1933
ROANE	Geo. E. Whitney	Republican	Walton	Walton	1929
	Harry Holswade	Democrat	Spencer	Spencer	1931
	Irvin Carper	Republican	Geary	Amma	1933
SUMMERS	H. F. Kesler	Democrat	Talcott	Lowell	1929
	E. A. Honaker	Republican	Forrest Hill	Seminole	1931
	J. W. T. Allen	Republican	Greenbrier	Hinton	1933
TAYLOR	Geo. H. A. Batson	Republican	Booths Creek	Grafton, R. F. D. 5	1929
	S. M. Musgrove	Democrat	Grafton	Grafton	1931
	Thos. P. Lake	Republican	Court House	Simpson	1933
TUCKER	A. L. Helmick	Republican	Fairfax	Thomas	1929
	James W. Campbell	Democrat	Licking	St. George R. 3	1931
	Simpson S Ford	Republican	Black Fork	Parsons	1933
TYLER	W. R McIntire	Democrat	McElroy	Alvy	1929
	L. A. Martin	Republican	Lincoln	Sistersville, R. F. D	1931
	B. F. Montgomery	Republican	Centerville	Central Station	1933
UPSHUR	H. B. Morgan	Republican	Buckhannon	Buckhannon	1929
	Robert A. Darnall	Republican	Meade	French Creek	1931
	G. G. Westfall	Democrat	Washington	Buckhannon, R. 5	1933
WAYNE	Ira J. Hoback	Democrat	Cerdo	Kenova, R. F. D	1929
	William Jones	Republican	Grant	Queens Ridge	1931
	J. F. Massie	Republican	Butler	Fort Clay	1933
WEBSTER	T. W. Cain	Republican	Holly	Diana	1929
	E. H. Gillespie	Democrat	Fork Lick	Webster Springs	1931
	J. F. Smith	Republican	Glade	Cowen	1933
WETZEL	Thomas A. Shuman	Democrat	Center	Wileyville	1929
	D. N. McIntire	Republican	Procter	Maud	1933
	Frank Wills Clark	Republican	Magnolia	New Martinsville	1933
WIRT	H. I. Shears	Republican	Elizabeth	Elizabeth R. 2	1929
	R. L. Mason	Democrat	Newark	Newark	1931
	S. L. Showalter	Republican	Reedy	LeRoy R. F. D. 1	1933
WOOD	R. F. Murphy	Democrat	Parkersburg	Parkersburg R. 1	1929
	C. H. Athey	Republican	Williams	Williamstown	1931
	Harry McPherson	Republican	Tygart	Rockport	1933
WYOMING	Lee P. Bailey	Democrat	Baileysville	Baileysville	1929
	George W. Graham,	Republican	Barkers Ridge	Mullens	1931
	James B. Stewart	Republican	Center	Key Rock	1933

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

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.

Kanawha Coal Operators' Association—Charleston.

President—C. A. Cabell, Charleston.
Vice President—W. C. Mitchell, Plymouth.
Treasurer—John L. Dickinson, Charleston.
Secretary—D. C. Kennedy, Charleston.

New River Coal Operators' Association—Mount Hope.

President—M. L. Garvey, Mount Hope.
Vice President—R. E. Taggart, Big Stone Gap.
Treasurer—P. M. Snyder, Mount Hope.
Traffic Manager—S. C. Higgins, Mount Hope.

Pocahontas Operators' Association—Bluefield.

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.
General Counsel—E. L. Geever, Bluefield.

Logan Coal Operators' Association—Logan.

President—M. E. Kent, Ethel.
Vice President—C. W. Jones, Henlawson.
Treasurer—H. A. McAllister, Logan.
Secretary—J. W. Colley, Logan.

Operators' Association of Williamson Field—Williamson.

President—L. E. Woods, Welch.
Vice President—W. A. Richards, Bluefield.
Treasurer—W. S. Leckie, Williamson.
Secretary—Joseph D. Ardigo, Williamson.

Winding Gulf Operators' Association—Beckley.

President—P. M. Snyder, Mount Hope.
Vice President—W. Gaston Caperton, Slab Fork.
Treasurer—A. W. Laing, Charleston.
Secretary—C. H. Mead, Beckley.

Fairmont Coal Operators' Association—Fairmont

President—C. H. Jenkins, Fairmont.
Vice President—A. Lisle White, Clarksburg.
Treasurer—J. A. Clark, Jr., Fairmont.
Secretary—T. N. Moran, Fairmont.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS OF WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION, 1928

Officers

D. M. Weir, President.....Weirton
J. C. Brady, Vice President.....Wheeling
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
Leo J. LaFlam, Assistant Secretary.....Wheeling

Directors

C. C. Armstrong, Armstrong Mfg. 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
Duncan Bruce, Kelly Axe & Tool Co., Inc.....Charleston
D. A. Burt, Hazlett & Burt.....Wheeling
H. C. Capito, Diamond Ice & Coal Co.....Charleston
J. L. E. Cheetham, Lazote, Incorporated.....Charleston
M. T. Davis, Jr., Kanawha Mfg. Co.....Charleston
H. H. Emmert, The Interwoven Mills, Inc.....Martinsburg
Solon Fletcher, The Fletcher Enamel Co.....Charleston
O. T. Frick, Standard Ultramarine Co.....Huntington
Geo. G. Goetz, Goetz Saddlery Co.....Charles Town
Fred Helmick, Helmick Foundry-Machine Co.....Fairmont
F. M. Hesse, Weirton Steel Co.....Weirton
C. W. Kerr, Huntington Tumbler Co.....Huntington
C. B. Kinkead, Empire Furniture Co.....Huntington
R. C. Kirk, Follansbee Bros. Co.....Follansbee
Geo. T. Lancaster, Electro Metallurgical Co.....Glen Ferris
W. H. Manning, Wheeling Steel Corporation.....Wheeling
J. H. McNash, Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.....Wheeling
John H. McNerney, The Owens Bottle Co.....Charleston
P. D. Neal, The Parkersburg Chair Co.....Parkersburg
Edwin Nesbit, The Grasselli Chemical Co.....Cleveland, Ohio
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
L. H. Perry, Parsons Tanning Co.....Parsons
J. H. Randolph, Imperial Ice Cream Co.....Parkersburg
C. B. Roe, Fostoria Glass Company.....Moundsville
A. J. Rolland, Rolland Glass Co.....Clarksburg
J. M. Sanders, U. S. Stamping Co.....Moundsville
Otto Schenk, F. Schenk & Sons Co.....Wheeling
I. M. Scott, Wheeling Steel Corporation.....Wheeling
A. S. Shoffstall, The International Nickel Co.....Huntington
E. W. Stifel, J. L. Stifel & 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.....Newell
H. R. Wyllie, The H. R. Wyllie China Co.....Huntington
H. A. Zeller, The West Virginia Rail Co.....Huntington

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE AND BOARDS OF TRADE

Beckley Chamber of Commerce	E. E. Bibb, President W. A. James, Secretary
Belington Chamber of Commerce	F. P. Reese, President G. E. Cain, Secretary
Bluefield Chamber of Commerce	F. M. Archer, President Conrad Brevick, Manager
Buckhannon Chamber of Commerce	J. M. N. Downes, President William T. Burnside, Secretary
Charleston Chamber of Commerce	L. M. Atha, President S. P. Puffer, Secretary
Clarksburg Chamber of Commerce	Carl Hornor, President Dandridge Spottswood, Secretary
Dunbar Chamber of Commerce	Geo. M. Robinson, President T. E. Elkins, Secy.-Mgr.
Elkins Chamber of Commerce	R. Darden, President W. N. Fitzwater, Secretary
Fairmont Chamber of Commerce	J. L. Hall, President C. H. Bischoff, Secretary
Grafton Chamber of Commerce	Wm. L. Thomas, President
Huntington Chamber of Commerce	Geo. I. Neal, President H. E. Mathews, Secretary
Logan Chamber of Commerce	J. P. Wright, President J. G. McGuire, Secretary
McMechen Board of Trade	Geo. Fitzgerald, President Wm. Williams, Secretary
Morgantown Chamber of Commerce	W. E. Hunter, President M. W. Williams, Secretary
Moundsville Chamber of Commerce	Evan G. Roberts, President John P. Clark, Secretary
Parkersburg Board of Commerce	Lewis Storck, President George A. Cooper, Executive Secretary
Princeton Chamber of Commerce	W. B. McNutt, President D. L. Casey, Secretary
St. Marys Board of Trade	B. A. Dotson, President Ernest L. Burk, Secretary
Shinnston Chamber of Commerce	R. C. Lynch, President C. L. Watkins, Secretary
Weston Chamber of Commerce	R. H. Pritchard, President F. H. Shaffer, Secretary
Welch Chamber of Commerce	John W. Blakeley, President B. F. Beasley, Secretary
Wheeling Chamber of Commerce	Otto Schenk, President Harry P. Corcoran, Manager
Williamson Chamber of Commerce	M. Z. White, President John S. Hall, Secretary

WEST VIRGINIA WHOLESALE GROCERS' ASSOCIATION 1928

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.....Morgantown
Harry Miller.....Hinton

Legislative Committee

C. C. Lewis.....Charleston
H. K. Lewis.....Charleston
J. W. Herscher.....Charleston

Executive Committee

F. C. Gaylord.....Clarksburg
D. S. Sayre.....Huntington
Edward Wagner.....Wheeling

Members

Bluefield Grocery Co.....Bluefield
Burnsville Grocery Co.....Burnsville
John W. Bishop Co.....Martinsburg
Central Wholesale Grocery Co.....Williamson
Charleston Grocery Co.....Charleston
Clifton Forge Grocery Co.....Marlinton
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
Guyan Valley Grocery Co.....Logan
Hagen-Ratcliff & Co.....Huntington
Hornor-Gaylord & Co.....Clarksburg
Hubbard Grocery Co.....Charleston
Huff, Andrews & Thomas Co.....Bluefield
Kenneweg Co.....Romney
Kingwood Grocery Co.....Kingwood

Lewis, Hubbard & Co. ..... Charleston
Logan Grocery Co. ..... Logan
Lough-Simpson Grocery Co. ..... Morgantown
Madison Grocery Co. ..... Madison
Matoaka Grocery Co. ..... Matoaka
Miller Grocery Co., C. A. ..... Martinsburg
Morgantown Grocery Co. ..... Morgantown
Morris Grocery Co. ..... Clarksburg
Mullens Grocery Co. ..... Mullens
New River Grocery Co. ..... Hinton
Orrick, J. C. Sons & Co. ..... Piedmont
Piedmont Grocery Co. ..... Piedmont
Princeton Wholesale Grocery Co. ..... Princeton
Pugh & Waters Co. ..... Grafton
Raleigh Grocery Co. ..... Mabscott
Roane Grocery Co. ..... Spencer
Romney Grocery Co. ..... Romney
Rowlesburg Grocery Co. ..... Rowlesburg
Sehon, Stevenson & Co. ..... Huntington
Shattuck & Jackson Co. ..... Parkersburg
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
Weidenhamer Grocery Co. ..... Buckhannon
Whittaker Grocery Co. ..... Terra Alta
Williamson Grocery Co. ..... Williamson
Woodson, Prince & Co. ..... Alderson
Zarnits Bros. Grocery Co. ..... Wheeling

WEST VIRGINIA STATE NEWSPAPER COUNCIL

Organized in 1924

Object

To unite all West Virginia editors, publishers and journalists who believe that the education and training of newspaper men and women should be on a level with the preparation for the practice of other leading professions.

Officers, December 1, 1927, to December 1, 1928

President, E. D. Woodyard, Spencer; Vice President, H. S. Whetsell, Kingwood; Secretary, S. S. Buzzerd, Berkeley Springs.

Past Presidents December 1, 1924, to December 1, 1925

A. S. Poling, Philippi, December 1, 1925, to December 1, 1926; R. H. Pritchard, 1927.

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John A. Grose, Sutton Braxton Democrat.
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Walter L. Hart, Morgantown New Dominion.
James C. Herbert, Fairmont West Virginian.
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Miss Mary E. Sumner, Buckhannon.
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Dwight H. Teter, Elkins Inter-Mountain.
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H. S. Whetsell, Kingwood; Preston County Journal.
J. W. White, Webster Springs Republican.
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J. M. Wolfe, Terra Alta; Preston Republican.
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Class of '29

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W. H. Barger, Keyser Daily News.
Robert E. Cochran, Williamson Daily News.
Herman T. Dean, Wayne County News, Wayne.
Clarence H. Frey, Logan Banner.
E. E. Hood, Keyser; Mountain Echo.
Charles A. Goddard, Fayetteville, Fayette Tribune.
Howard H. Holt, Grafton Sentinel.
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Charles E. Hodges, Morgantown New Dominion.
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Calvin W. Price, Marlinton; Pocahontas Times.
R. H. Pritchard, Weston Democrat.
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NOTE—Membership on the Council is for a period of four years. "Class of '28," etc., indicates time that membership expires.

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News and Intelligencer	Wheeling	Wayne News	Wayne
Bluefield Telegraph	Bluefield	The Inter-Mountain	Elkins
Wheeling Register	Wheeling	Randolph Review	Elkins
Mercer Recorder	Matoaka	Randolph Enterprise	Elkins
Raleigh Register	Beckley	Logan Banner	Logan

Post-Herald.....Beckley
Independent-Herald.....Hinton
The News.....Hinton
Fayette Tribune.....Fayetteville
West Virginia News.....Ronceverte
Pocahontas Times.....Marlinton
Morgan Messenger.....Berkeley Springs
Farmers Advocate.....Charles Town
Spirit of Jefferson.... Charles Town
The Independent.....Shepherdstown
Hampshire Review.....Romney
Moorefield Examiner.....Moorefield
Pendleton Times.....Franklin
Grafton Sentinel .....Grafton
Clarksburg Telegram.....Clarksburg
Clarksburg Exponent.....Clarksburg
Fairmont Times.....Fairmont
The West Virginian.....Fairmont
New Dominion.....Morgantown
The Post.....Morgantown
Moundsville Echo.....Moundsville
Wetzel Democrat.....New Martinsville
St. Marys Oracle.....St. Marys
Pleasants County Leader.....St. Marys
The Parkersburg News.....Parkersburg
Parkersburg Sentinel.....Parkersburg
Times-Recorder .....Spencer
The News.....Pennsboro
Calhoun Chronicle.....Grantsville
Grantsville News.....Grantsville
Nicholas Chronicle.....Summersville
The Republican.....Richwood
The State Gazette.....Pt. Pleasant
Putnam Leader.....Winfield
Monroe Watchman.....Union
Webster Echo.....Webster Springs
Webster Republican....Webster Springs
Ceredo Advance.....Ceredo
Follansbee Review.....Follansbee
Mingo Republican.....Williamson
Braxton Democrat.....Sutton
Braxton Central.....Sutton
Weston Democrat.....Weston
Weston Independent.....Weston
Clay Press.....Clay
Coal Valley News.....Madison
The Independent.....New Cumberland
Wirt County Journal.....Elizabeth
Mineral Daily News.....Keyser
Keyser Echo.....Keyser
West Union Herald.....West Union
Montgomery News.....Montgomery
The Lincoln Democrat.....Hamlin
Grant County Press.....Petersburg
Welch Daily News.....Welch
Barbour Democrat.....Philippi
Preston County Journal.....Kingwood
Tucker Democrat .....Parsons
The Buckhannon Record....Buckhannon
Putnam Democrat .....Winfield
Piedmont Herald.....Piedmont
Hancock Courier.....New Cumberland
Ceredo-Kenova Press.....Kenova
Glenville Pathfinder.....Glenville
Roane Reporter.....Spencer
Mullens Advocate.....Mullens
The Lincoln Republican.....Hamlin
Morgan News.....Berkeley Springs
Greenbrier Independent.....Lewisburg
Daily News.....Williamson
The Republican.....West Union
The Republican.....Terra Alta
The Democrat.....Fayetteville
Grafton Press.....Grafton
Princeton Observer.....Princeton
Glenville Democrat.....Glenville

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LIONS INTERNATIONAL WEST VIRGINIA DISTRICT PRESIDENTS AND SECRETARIES 1928

OTIS L. GILMORE, District Governor,
Box 1104 Huntington.

J. R. MILLER, Secretary-Treasurer,
Central Junior High School, Huntington.

Clubs

Bluefield Club—
President, Alfred G. Fox, Peery Building.
Secretary, Herbert D. May, 405 Law & Commerce Building.
Meets Friday 12:15 West Virginian Hotel.

Buckhannon Club—
President, Dr. F. M. Farnsworth, Upshur Building.
Secretary, A. S. Watkins, 20 W. Main Street.
Meets Thursday 6:15 Upshur Building.

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Secretary, Dr. Phillip F. Schaffer, 303 Kanawha Natl. Bank Bldg.
Meets Friday 12:15 Ruffner Hotel.

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Secretary, Joe D. Williams, Williams Printing Co.
Meets Friday 12:15 Waldo Hotel.

Elkins Club—
President, P. B. Craig.
Secretary, F. E. Tolbard.
Meets Tuesday 6:15 Elkins-Tygart Hotel.

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President, Paul Amos, P. O. Box 212.
Secretary, Linn Hall, P. O. Box 907.
Meets Friday 12:15 Fairmont Hotel.

Grantsville Club—
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Secretary, Lynn S. Oles.
Meets second and fourth Fridays 6:30 Trippets Restaurant.

Huntington Club—
President, P. E. Dickinson, 611 Sixth Avenue.
Secretary, J. R. Miller, c/o Central Junior High School.
Meets Thursday 12:15 Prichard Hotel.

Lumberport Club—
President, Dr. W. P. Hammer.
Secretary, Wayne C. Hawker.
Meets Thursday 6:00 Baptist or M. E. Church.

Morgantown Club—
President, Edward S. Maclin, 202 Jackson Avenue.
Secretary, C. H. Kimmel, 447 Ash Street.
Meets Tuesday 12:15 Community Building.

Nitro Club—
President, James E. Hulshizer.
Secretary, Thomas W. Bartram.
Meets first and third Tuesday 12:30 Nitro Hotel Annex.

Paden City Club—
President, Gordon C. Grace.
Secretary, Ted O. Fluharty.
Meets Monday 7:30 P. M. Paden School.

Parkersburg Club—
President, Dr. Robert E. Davis, Box 611.
Secretary, C. E. Cummins, 1304 Wells Circle.
Meets Thursday 12:15 Y. W. C. A.

Rainelle Club—
President, John Raine.
Secretary, H. E. Walters, No. 373.
Meets Wednesday 6:30 P. M. Odd Fellows and K. of P. Hall.

Spencer Club—
President, R. L. McCulty.
Secretary, W. R. Vineyard.
Meets Thursday 12:15 McKown Hotel.

Weston Club—
President, John Ruskin Hall.
Secretary, Gilbert J. Hersman.
Meets Monday 6:15 P. M., M. E. Church.

Wheeling Club—
President, George A. Hastings, National Exchange Bank Building.
Secretary, E. A. Graham, P. O. Box 687.
Meets Wednesday 12:15 McClure Hotel.

OFFICERS OF ROTARY CLUBS LOCATED IN 24TH DISTRICT

HERBERT E. DUNLAP, District Governor,
National Exchange Bank Bldg., Wheeling, W. Va.

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Secretary, Frank Moore.

Bluefield—
President, Edwin C. Wade.
Secretary, Zack G. Henderson, P. O. Box 30.

Buckhannon—
President, Burr H. Simpson.
Secretary, Arthur K. Brake.

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Secretary, Robert Siders, 212 Union Building.

Clay—
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Secretary, Lewis E. Woofter.

Clarksburg—
President, B. Frank Hornor, Hornor Building.
Secretary, J. Wesley Law, 208 Hewes Avenue.

Elkins—
President, Howard H. Keim, Box 146.
Secretary, L. W. Coberly, Davis Trust Building.

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President, Fred D. Petty, Monroe Street.
Secretary, H. E. Engle, Monroe Street.

Fayetteville—
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Secretary, J. Tyler Grose, Jr.

Glenville—
President, J. D. Jones.
Secretary, Max Lynch.

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President, Harold A. Rice, Box 8.
Secretary, Chas. M. Wells.

Hinton—
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Secretary, Thomas A. Palmer, 521 13th Avenue.

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President, Geo. B. Woodward.
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Secretary, Lawrence E. Hawkins, 82 Mahlon Street.

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Secretary, Fred E. Wright.

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President, Wm. H. Kendrick, Jackson's Mill.
Secretary, Ed. Shorr.

Wheeling—
President, A. L. Metzner, c/o Hazel-Atlas Glass Co.
Secretary, John J. Mathison, Riley Law Building.

KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL W. VA. DISTRICT 1928

District Governor

Nat T. Frame.....Morgantown

Lieutenant Governors

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Lucien D. Lowther (Second Division).....Salem
James E. Greever (Third Division).....Logan
B. F. Howard (Fourth Division).....Welch

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Kiwanis Education	Charles H. Archer	Princeton
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Good Will	Russell U. Adams	Sistersville
Inter-Club Relations	Harry Smith	Parkersburg
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Publicity	Reitz C. Tucker	Morgantown
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On-to-Seattle	Walter S. Sugden	Wheeling
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Morgantown	Reitz Tucker, Box 265	Geo. Farmer	Albert Shuman
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Mullens	Geo. H. Foresman	S. L. McGraw	G. C. Worrell
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Williamson	J. E. Wilkinson	B. J. Maynard	Harry Schwachter

ASSESSMENT BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Of Public Utilities for Purposes of Taxation for the Taxpaying Year 1928

Interstate Steam Railroads

	1928
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company	$ 98,500,000(cc)
Big Sandy & Cumberland Railroad Co.	5,000
Cheat Haven & Bruceton Railroad Co.	(a)
Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company	63,750,000(dd)
Cumberland & Pennsylvania Railroad Co.	10,000
Cumberland Valley & Martinsburg R. R. Co.	1,100,000
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Company	6,500,000
Monongahela Railway Company	4,000,000
Norfolk & Western Railway Company	56.700,000
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.	4,500,000
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad Company	700,000
Preston Railroad Company	10,000
Scotts Run Railway Company	500,000
Virginian Railway Company	20,000,000
Western Maryland Railroad Company	10,000,000
Wheeling Terminal Railway Company	1,000,000
Total	$ 267,275,000

Intrastate Steam Railroads

Benwood & Wheeling Connecting Railway Co.	$ 200,000
Buffalo Creek & Gauley Railroad Co.	700,000
Cairo & Kanawha Railroad Co.	30,000
Campbells Creek Railroad Co.	250,000
Central West Virginia & Southern R. R. Co.	75,000
Centralia & Elk Railway Company	75,000
Cheat River Railroad Company	30,000
Chemical & Helvetia Railroad Company	50,000
Conley's Creek Railroad Company	44,000
Greenbrier, Cheat & Elk Railroad Co.	375,000
Greenbrier & Eastern Railroad Company	(b)
Harrisville & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000
Indian Creek & Northern Railroad Co.	200,000
Kanawha Central Railway Company	50,000
Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern Railroad Co.	600,000
Kanawha & West Virginia Railroad Co.	1,000,000
Kelleys Creek Improvement Company	50,000
Kelleys Creek & Northwestern Railroad Co.	200,000
Kelleys Creek Railroad Company	25,000
Loop & Lookout Railroad Co.	(b)
Manns Creek Railroad (Babcock Coal & Coke Co.)	20,000
Middle Creek Railroad Company	35,000(ee)
Panther Railroad Company	7,000
Pickens & Webster Springs Railroad Co.	45,000
Raleigh & Pocahontas Railroad Company	7,500
Rowlesburg & Southern Railroad Company	35,000
Sewell Valley Railroad Company	(b)
Strouds Creek & Muddlety Railroad Co.	75,000
Valley River Railroad Company	70,000

Virginia & Western Railroad Co.	2,000,000
Walkersville & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000
West Virginia Midland Railroad Company	175,000
West Virginia Northern Railroad Company	375,000
West Virginia & Southern Railroad Company	25,000
Wheeling Coal Railroad	2,500
White Sulphur & Huntersville Railroad Co.	25,000
Winchester & Western Railroad Company	50,000
Winifrede Railroad Company	60,000
Total	$ 7,011,000

Interstate Street Railroads

Kanawha Traction & Electric Company	$ 350,000
Newell Bridge & Railway Company	125,000
Ohio Valley Electric Railway Co.	1,000,000
Princeton Power Company	700,000
Steubenville, East Liverpool & Beaver Valley Tr. Co.	150,000
Steubenville, Wellsburg & Weirton Railway Co.	400,000
Wheeling Traction Company	1,500,000
Total	$ 4,225,000

Intrastate Street Railroads

Charleston Interurban Railroad Company	$ 2,600,000
Lewisburg & Ronceverte Electric Railway Co.	15,000
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co.	5,000,000
Pan Handle Traction Company	550,000
Tygarts Valley Traction Company	20,000
Tyler Traction Company	40,000
Union Traction Company	(c)
Wellsburg, Bethany & Washington Railway Co.	15,000
West Virginia Utilities Company	(c)
Wheeling Public Service Company	800,000
Total	$ 9,040,000

Express Companies

American Railway Express Company	$ 375,000
Total	$ 375,000

Car Line Companies

American Oil Company	$ 1,000
American Refining Co. Inc.	1,400
American Refrigerator Transit Company	19,000
Armour and Company	42,000
Arrowhead Gasoline Company	100
Bethlehem Mines Corporation	482,500
Burlington Refrigerator Express Co.	8,200
Butler County Oil Refining Company	1,000
Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation	79,000
Carnegie Steel Company	2,600
Central Commercial Company	800
Cities Service Oil Company	400
Conley Tank Car Company	300
Continental Oil Company	1,000
Cook Paint & Varnish Company	200
Cosden and Company	1,000

Cudahy Packing Co.	1,600
E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co.	2,500
Empire Oil & Refining Co.	14,500
Falling Rock Cannel Coal Co.	1,500
Ford Motor Company	0
Freedom Oil Works Company	10,000
Fruit Growers Express Company	62,000
Gilliland Oil Company	1,800
Gulf Refining Company	2,100
H. C. Frick Coke Company	0
Hurley Gasoline Company	400
General American Tank Car Corporation	54,200
Imperial Refining Company	200
Indian Refining Company	11,300
International Vegetable Oil Co. Inc.	0
Interstate Tank Car Corporation	3,500
James B. Berrys Sons Co. Inc.	130
Johnson Oil Refining Company	200
Lazote, Incorporated	44,000
Merchants Despatch, Inc.	28,000
Mexican Petroleum Corporation	50,300
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co.	6,000
National Pipe Line Company (Operator Peerless Transit Line)	1,400
Ohio Valley Refining Company	40,000
Panhandle Refining Company	1,600
Paragon Refining Company	0
Pennsylvania Refining Company	600
Pennsylvania Tank Line	2,500
Pennzoil Company (The)	300
Phillips Petroleum Company	3,920
Pierce Pipe Line Company	200
Pittsburgh By-Product Coke Co.	152,600
Proctor & Gamble Company	14,800
Producers & Refineries Corporation	0
Prudential Oil Corporation	12,700
Pullman Company	632,800
Pure Oil Company	92,400
Quaker City Tank Line, Inc.	6,900
Roxana Petroleum Company	700
Sherwood Brothers, Inc.	200
Shippers Car Line Corporation	13,800
Sinclair Refining Company	16,000
Skelly Oil Company	4,700
Sloan & Zook Tank Car Company	900
Swift Refrigerator Transportation Co.	30,500
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co.	100
Texas Company	48,200
Tidal Refining Company	5,400
Tidal-Western Oil Corporation	6,200
Transcontinental Oil Company	1,000
Tri-State Refining Company	11,900
Union Refrigerator Transit Co.	11,000
Union Tank Car Company	95,500
United Refining Company	100
Valvoline Oil Company	800
Western Fruit Express Company	24,000
Wheeling Steel Corporation	600
Wilhoit Refining Company	0
Wilson Car Lines	17,000
Youngstown Sheet and Tube Company	700
Total	$ 2,186,750

Toll Bridges

Harpers Ferry & Loudon Bridge Company	$	22,000
Harpers Ferry & Potomac Bridge Company		3,500
Hinton Toll Bridge Company		90,000
Huntington & Ohio Bridge Company		500,000
Interstate Bridge Company of Kermit, W. Va.		20,000
Interstate Bridge Company of Bellaire, Ohio		350,000
Kanawha City Bridge Company		225,000(d)
Kentucky & West Virginia Bridge Company		40,000
Louisa & Fort Gay Bridge Company		25,000
Marietta-Parkersburg Bridge Company		470,000
Midland & Atlantic Bridge Comporation		175,000
Parkersburg Community Bridge Company		250,000(e)
Steubenville Bridge Company		490,000
Virginian & Maryland Bridge Company		15,000
Washington & Berkeley Bridge Company		10,000
Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Company		1,500,000
Wheeling Bridge Company		300,000
Total	$	4,485,500

Water Companies

Barboursville Water & Light Company	$	15,000
Bellepoint Water Works		(f)
Benwood & McMechen Water Company		120,000
Berkeley Springs Water Works Company		20,000
Bethany Improvement Association		15,000
B. F. Shomo Water Works Company		1,200
Bluefield Water Works & Improvement Co.		(f)
Bramwell Water Company		2,500(hh)
Burnsville Supply Company		10,000
Catlettsburg, Kenova & Ceredo Water Co.		70,000
Central Utilities Company		15,000
Charles Town Water Company		45,000
Clendenin Water, Light & Fuel Company		30,000
Dunbar Water Works Company		40,000
Edgewood Water Company		2,500
Follansbee Water & Light Company		65,000
Gassaway Development Company		12,000
Glendale Water Company		18,000
Glenville Water & Light Company		15,000
Hambleton Water Company		2,000
Harpers Ferry & Bolivar Water Company		10,000
Hendricks Water Company		1,000
Hinton Water, Light & Supply Co.		(f)
Huntington Water Corporation		1,900,000
Iaeger Water Works Company		15,000
Kanawha Valley Water Company		100,000
Logan Water Works Company		120,000
Madison Water Works Company		20,000
Matoaka Water & Improvement Co.		12,000
Mohler Land Company (Water Department)		4,000
Monongah Service Company		60,000
Montgomery Light & Water Improvement Co.		(f)
Morgantown Water Company		350,000
Moundsville Water Company		225,000
Middlebourne Water Company		14,000
Mullens Water Works Company		30,000
Newell Water & Power Company		70,000
Northfork-Clark Water Works, Inc.		20,000

Oak Hill Water Company	10,000
Pocahontas Light & Water Company	20,000
Pratt Water Works Company	2,000
Pure Water Company	18,000
St. Albans Light, Water & Ice Co.	150,000
South Side Water Works Company	100,000
Spring Hill Water Company	(g)
Terra Alta Water Company	25,000
Worthington Public Service Corporation	4,000
Weston Water Company	150,000
West Virginia Water Service Co.	2,900,000(h)
Total	$ 6,828,200

Water and Electric Companies

Beckley Electric Light & Power Co.	$ 545,000
Hamlin Water, Light & Fuel Company	17,000
Kimball Light & Water Company	30,000
Mountain State Utilities Corporation	320,000
Pt. Pleasant Water & Light Company	150,000
Richwood Light & Water Company	75,000
Shepherdstown Light & Water Company	35,000
Smithers Utilities Company	20,000
Spencer Water & Ice Company	90,000
War Light & Water Company	25,000
Webster Springs Water Works & Electric Light Co.	8,000
West Virginia Utilities Co. (Water & Elec. Dept.)	200,000(i)
Total	$ 1,515,000

Electric Companies

Appalachian Electric Power Company	$ 34,500,000
Athens Power Company	11,000
Black Diamond Power Company	7,500
Bullock Realty Company (Electric Dept.)	10,000
Coal River Power Company	40,000
East Rainelle Light & Power Company	13,000
Elk Power Company	9,000
Flat Top Power Company	85,000(gg)
Gauley Electric Company	4,000
Harpers Ferry Electric Light & Power Co.	30,000
Hickory Flat Light Line	200
Hurricane Light & Power Company	12,000
Kanawha Traction & Electric Company	2,000,000
Keyser Light & Power Company	210,000
Man Power & Light Company	14,000
Meadow Creek Power Company	70,000
Midland Electric Service Company	12,000
Mineral City Improvement Company	250
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company	14,600,000
Mount View Milling Company	2,000
Mountain Milling Company	30,000
Northern Virginia Power Company	1,050,000
Phillips, J. G.	700(ff)
Piedmont Electric Light & Power Co.	65,000
Potomac Light & Power Co.	1,300,000
Potomac Valley Power Corporation	125,000
Preston County Light & Power Co.	20,000
Ridgeley Light & Power Co.	26,000
River Counties Power Co.	60,000

Shinnston Power & Light Co.	(j)
Talcott Electric Light & Power Co.	1,500
Union-Fort Springs Power Co.	7,500
Union Power Company	40,000
United Light & Power Company	22,000
Virginia Public Service Co.	825,000
Weston Electric Light & Power Co.	(s)
West Virginia Light, Heat & Power Co.	450,000
West Virginia Power & Transmission Co.	3,250,000
Wheeling Electric Company	3,500.000
Wheeling Public Service Company	700,000
Total	$ 63,102,650

Gas, Oil and Pipe Line Companies

Acme Oil & Gas Company	$ 30,000
Bailey Gas Company	45,000
Bluefield Gas & Power Co.	175,000
Bridgeport Natural Gas & Oil Co.	180,000
Cameron Heat & Light Company	70,000
Carnegie Natural Gas Company	5,000,000
Charleston-Dunbar Natural Gas Co.	500,000
Charles Town Heat & Light Company	18,000
Cincinnati Gas Transportation Co.	1,000,000
Clarksburg Light & Heat Company	1,500,000
Clayco Gas Company	2,250,000
Columbia Gas & Electric Co.	(k)
Comet Oil & Gas Company	175,000
Consumers Gas Utility Company	100,000
Cumberland & Allegheny Gas Co.	2,200,000
Eureka Pipe Line Company	4,300,000
Gassaway Gas Company	(l)
Glenville Natural Gas Company	10,000
Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.	2,500,000
Harshbarger Oil & Gas Company	100,000
Herman Moore Estate	(m)
Hope Natural Gas Company	44,500,000
Huntington Development & Gas Company	2,500,000
Indian Creek Gas Company	12,000
J. B. Cather Gas Company	6,000
Kentucky & West Virginia Gas Co.	175,000
Light, Fuel & Power Company of W. Va.	(l)
Lumberport Gas Company	70,000
Lumberport-Shinnston Gas Co.	30,000
Manufacturers Gas & Electric Light Co.	33,000
Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. of Pennsylvania	10,300,000
Marmet Gas Company	2,500
Martinsburg Heat & Light Co.	190,000
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co.	1,300,000(n)
Montgomery Gas Co.	180,000
Mountain State Gas Co.	375,000
National Pipe Line Company	23,000
Natural Gas Company of W. Va.	750,000
Ohio Fuel Oil Company	2,400,000
Ohio Valley Gas Corporation	225,000
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Gas Company	10,750,000(o)
Pt. Pleasant Natural Gas Co.	10,000
Pure Oil Pipe Line Company	75,000(p)
Randall Gas Company	(j)
Reno Gas Company	800
Reserve Gas Company	4,000,000

Rosedale Fuel & Water Company	800
Shields Oil & Gas Company	50,000
Shinnston Gas Company	7,500
Southern West Virginia Oil & Gas Corporation	50,000
Standard Gas Company	60,000
United Fuel Gas Company	30,500,000(q)
Utility Gas Company	16,000
Valvoline Oil Company	1,000,000(bb)
Wak Company	20,000
W. C. Kingry Oil & Gas Co.	20,000
West Union Gas Company	(r)
West Virginia Heat & Light Co.	75,000
West Virginia Pipe Line Company	(s)
West Virginia Utilities Company	(j)
Wetzel Natural Gas Company	25,000
Total	$ 129,884,600

Telephone and Telegraph Companies

American Telephone & Telegraph Co. of W. Va.	$ 725,000
Amos Telephone Company	13,500
Athens Telephone Company	4,000
Aurora, Oakland & Terra Alta Telephone Co.	400
Barboursville Telephone Co.	4,000
Berea & Slab Telephone Co.	10,000
Beverly & Marlinton Telephone Co.	2,500
Beverly Telephone Co.	750
Big Four Telephone Co.	500
Big Hurricane Telephone Co.	400
Bluefield Telephone Co.	675,000
Bluestone Mutual Telephone Co.	400
Boothsville Telephone Company	1,800
Bridgeport Telephone Company	1,500
Bruceton Telephone Company	(s)
Cameron Telephone Company	7,000
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of W. Va.	12,500,000
Citizens Telephone Company	1,000
Clay Citizens Telephone Company	300
Clay District Telephone Co.	7,000
Clear Fork Telephone Company	300
Consolidated Power & Light Co. (Telephone)	(t)
Cross Roads Telephone Company	1,500
Deep Valley Telephone Company	500
Dents Run Telephone Company	400
Doddridge & Harrison Telephone Company	7,000
Duncan Telephone Company	2,000
Echo Telephone Company	500
Eglon Mutual Telephone Company	1,450
Exchange Telephone Co.	500
Fairview Telephone Company	600
Farmers Mutual Union Telephone Company	600
Farmers Rural Telephone Co. of Vernon, W. Va.	200
Farmers Union Telephone Company	1,000
Flat Rock Telephone Company	300
Frankford Telephone Co.	3,000
Fraziers Bottom, Upland & Glenwood Telephone Co.	800
Flemington Telephone Co.	7,000
Friendship Mutual Telephone Co.	5,000
Gassaway Telephone Company	(u)
Glade Valley Telephone Company	1,500
Greenville Telephone Company	900

Hackers Creek Telephone Co.	400
Hardy Mutual Telephone Co.	750
Harman Mutual Telephone Co.	300
Herold Telephone Company	1,000
Hills & Browns Creek Mutual Tel. Co.	200
Independent Home Telephone Company	2,000
Inland Telephone & Telegraph Co.	9,000
Jefferson County Telephone Co.	105,000
Kanawha-Putnam Telephone Company	600
Laurel Creek Telephone Company	200
Lewis County Telephone Company	10,000
Lightburn Telephone Company	800
Limestone Telephone Company	(t)
Lincoln County Telephone Company	1,200
Little Georgetown Telephone Co.	1,000
Littleton Telephone Company	5,000
Lockney Citizens Telephone Co.	800
Longdale Independent Telephone Co.	2,000
Marie Telephone Co.	600
Marion Telephone Co.	3,000
Marlinton & Academy Mutual Telephone Co.	1,200
Marlinton & Clover Lick Telephone Co.	600
Marlinton & Elk Mutual Telephone Co.	200
Marlinton, Knapps Creek & Dilleys Mill Mutual Tel. Co.	700
Marlinton & Stoney Creek Mutual Telephone Co.	400
Meadow Bluff Mutual Telephone Co.	4,000
Monroe Mutual Telephone Co.	750
Mount Lookout Telephone Co.	2,000
Mountain Cove Telephone Co.	4,500
North Bend & Southern Telephone Co.	4,000
North River Telephone Co.	200
Oak Hill Telephone Co.	5,000
Oakland Telephone Company	800
Oakvale Telephone Company	700
Old Bosworth Line	100
Peoples Telephone Company	1,600
Pittsburgh & Wheeling Telephone Co.	(s)
Pocahontas Telephone Co.	15,000
Postal Telegraph Cable Co.	20,000
Preston County Light & Power Co. (Telephone)	2,000
Preston Telephone Company	1,200
Prichard Telephone Co.	11,000
Proctor & Peabody Telephone Co.	1,500
Pruntytown Telephone Company	750
Rio & Romney Telephone Co.	1,500
Rockville & Kingwood Telephone Co.	600
Rosedale Telephone Co.	100
Rowlesburg Telephone Co.	100
Rutledge Telephone Co.	750
St. Cloud Telephone Co.	750
Sardis Telephone Company	5,000
Short Line Telephone Co.	10,000
Silver Hill Telephone Co.	1,500
Sianesville Telephone Co.	700
South Branch Telephone Co.	30,000
Stone Coal Telephone Co.	17,000
Summers & Mercer Mutual Tel. Co.	400
Teays Valley Telephone Co.	700
Tennant Central Telephone Co.	1,000
Tesla Telephone Co.	1,000
Turkeyfoot Telephone Co.	1,500
United Farmers Telephone Co.	2,500

United Telephone Co.	12,000
Upshur County Telephone Lines	5,000
Wadestown Telephone Co.	4,000
Waterloo, Buffalo & Winfield Telephone Co.	800
Webster Telephone Company	500
Western Union Telegraph Company	1,250,000
West Side Telephone Co.	4,000
West Virginia Mutual Telephone Association	8,000
Total	$ 15,571,550

Interstate Bus Line Companies

Athens Parkersburg Bus Line	$ 500
Beckwith, Ira J.	6,800
Boothe, A. A.	500
Clark & Frank hauser	(j)
Interstate Motor Transit Co.	21,300
Mountain State Transportation Co.	30,000
Ohio Valley Bus Company	18,000
Ohio Valley Transit Co.	20,000
Pocahontas Transportation Co.	50,000
Preston County Bus & Garage Co., Inc.	20,000
Radekin, H. H.—Parkersburg-Ohio Motor Bus	(v)
Ridgeley Bus Company	1,800
Stacey, A. C.	1,000
Taylor & Francisco	(s)
Washington Transportation Co.	27,700
Total	$ 197,600

Intrastate Bus Line Companies

Athens-Princeton Transportation Co.	$ 7,500
Bartlett Brothers Bus Co.	21,000
Bayer, H. W.	(s)
Beckley & Stone Coal Bus Company	(s)
Belcher, J. V., Bus Line	5,000
Bell, C. J., Bus Line	4,400
Bell, E. F., Bus Line	5,000
Blue Ridge Transportation Co. of W. Va.	10,000
Bluefield Beckley Transit Co.	20,000
Bus Transportation Co. of Wheeling	10,000
Cabin Creek-Montgomery Bus Line	13,000
Cackley, R. M.	3,000
Campbells Creek Bus Company	2,000
Cannonball Transportation Co.	8,800
Cedar Grove-Mammoth Bus Line	4,000
Charleston Interurban R. R. Co. (Bus Line)	30,000
Charleston-Ripley Bus Company	10,000
Duty, Mrs. Lora	(s)
Elk River Transit Company	1,200
Elkins Bus Line	20,000
F K W Bus Line (Andrew Eye)	8,000
Green, E. L.	(s)
Greenbrier Valley Bus Company	5,000
Gulf Taxi Line, Inc.	14,000
Harper, T. J.	7,000
Hays Brothers Bus Line	3,500
Hill & Tolbert	8,500

Hoffman, Asa E.	(w)
Houck, R. D.	(s)
Huntington-Glenwood Bus Company	13,000
Jimison, A. R.	(x)
Laurel Line, Inc.	3,000
Lockhart, C. F. & C. M.	1,700
Logan County Bus Company	35,000
Logan-Williamson Bus Company	30,000
Midland Trail Transit Company	200,000
Monongahela Transport Company	100,000 (y)
Morgantown Bus Line	(j)
Mounts, Leonard	(s)
Murphy Bus Company	20,000
New River Transit Co.	45,000
No. 2 Beckley-Hinton Bus Line	18,000
Orander, R. M.	2,000
Parkersburg-Elizabeth-Spencer Bus Line Co.	(aa)
R & R Bus Line	(s)
Raleigh Transportation, Equipment & Construction Co. Inc.	(s)
Rapid Transit Bus Company	(s)
Ray, C. C.	2,152
Red Bird Transit Company	90,000
Red Jacket Transportation Co.	11,000
Reynolds Bus Line Company	20,000
Reynolds Taxi Company	7,500
Shelton, George	1,500
Star Bus Company	(j)
Tenney, A. H.	7,000
Tygart Valley Motor Service	13,000
Wellsburg, McKinleyville & Bethany Trans. Co.	10,000
Weston-Glenville Bus Company	5,000
White Star Bus Line	(z)
White Star Lines, Inc.	1,000
Wood, O. J.	6,000
Total	$ 862,752

Recapitulation

Steam Railroads, Interstate	$ 267,275,000
Steam Railroads, Intrastate	7,011,000
Street Railroads, Interstate	4,225,000
Street Railroads, Intrastate	9,040,000
Express Companies	375,000
Car Line Companies	2,186,750
Toll Bridges	4,485,500
Water Companies	6,828,200
Water and Electric Companies	1,515,000
Electric Companies	63,102,650
Gas, Oil and Pipe Line Companies	129,884,600
Telephone and Telegraph Companies	15,571,550
Bus Line Companies, Interstate	197,600
Bus Line Companies, Intrastate	862,752
	$ 512,560,602

NOTES

(a) Included in Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.
(b) Included in Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Assessment.
(c) Sold to Monongahela West Penn Public Service Co. 7/1/27.
(d) Taken over by Kanawha County July 1, 1928.
(e) Formerly Parkersburg Ohio Bridge Company.
(f) Sold to West Virginia Water Service Company.
(g) Sold to Kanawha Valley Water Company 11/29/27.
(h) Includes Charleston. Princeton & Welch; and following properties: Bluefield, Hinton and Montgomery, assessed separately in 1927 respectively at $400,000, $122,645 and $60,000.
(i) Includes electric plant in Cameron Municipality and twelve cars leased to Wheeling Public Service Company, remainder having been sold to the Morgantown Water Company and Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company.
(j) Sold to Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company.
(k) Property of this company was taken over in 1927 by the United Fuel Gas Company and Cincinnati Gas Transportation Company.
(l) Sold to Hope Natural Gas Company Dec. 31, 1927.
(m) To be assessed by the local assessor.
(n) Includes properties formerly owned by the West Virginia Utilities and the Randall Gas Company assessed for 1927, respectively at $500,000 and $300,000.
(o) Includes West Union Gas Company, the property of which was assessed in 1927 at $30,000.
(p) Practically all of this company's property was sold to the Eureka Pipe Line Company in 1927.
(q) Includes certain properties formerly assessed against Columbia Gas and Electric Company.
(r) Sold to Pittsburgh & West Virginia Gas Company.
(s) Out of business.
(t) Sold to Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company.
(u) Sold to Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company 3/4/27.
(v) Sold to Monongahela Transport Company 6/1/27.
(w) Sold to West Penn Public Service Company 4/18/27.
(x) Sold to Midland Trail Transit Company.
(y) Includes properties assessed in 1927 against Clark & Frankhauser, Parkersburg & Ohio Bus Co., Asa E. Hoffman, Morgantown Bus Line and Star Bus Company.
(z) Sold to Greenbrier Valley Bus Company.
(aa) Sold to Red Bird Transit Company March 1927.
(bb) Includes W. Va. Pipe Line Company property and Valvoline Company property assessed separately for 1927.
(cc) Includes property of Cheat Haven & Bruceton Railroad assessed in 1927 at $300,000.
(dd) Includes properties of Loop & Lookout Railroad, Sewell Valley Railroad and Greenbrier and Eastern Railroad assessed separately in 1927, respectively, at $250,000, $700,000 and $500,000.
(ee) Formerly Hartland Railroad Company.
(ff) Formerly Valley Mercantile & Garage Co.
(gg) Formerly Flat Top Ice & Cold Storage Co.
(hh) Taken over by the Town of Bramwell March 1, 1928.

WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITIES
1928

Adrian—Upshur County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—Carl Cutright, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—E. D. Kline, Republican.

Chief of Police—C. J. Adams, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer, Town Sergeant, and Chief of Fire Department.

Health Officer—Dr. Evert Walker, Democrat.

Albright—Preston County

Chartered by circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 400.

Mayor—L. R. Cates, Republican.

Recorder—C. B. Gibson, Republican.

Treasurer—N. J. Gibson, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

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.

Ansted—Fayette County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 1,200.

Avis—Summers County

Now included in the City of Hinton.

Barboursville—Cabell County

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia January 14, 1813; rechartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 574, census of 1920.

Mayor—E. L. McCue, Democrat.

Recorder—C. V. Updyke, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Jesse Greer, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Fire Department—Ward McGinnis, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. D. E. Musgrave, Democrat.

Councilmen—W. W. Ward, D. J. Blackwood, William Burks, Alden Bryan and J. B. F. Yoak, Democrats.

Bayard—Grant County

Chartered in 1899 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,200.

Mayor—Lewis Clark, Republican.

City Clerk—A. S. May, Democrat.

Treasurer—E. A. Williams, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

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; chartered amended in 1927; elections biennially in October; next election in 1929; estimated population 10,000, June 1, 1928; county seat of Raleigh county.

Mayor—Joe L. Smith, Democrat.

Recorder—J. T. Hollandsworth, Jr., Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Attorney—W. H. File, Democrat.

Police Judge—W. A. Riffe, Democrat.

Chief of Police—John Williams, Democrat.

City Engineer—J. P. Bonner, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—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.; char-

ter again amended in 1927; population 1,776, census of 1920; estimated population 2,200 July 1, 1928.

Mayor—B. B. Rohrbough, Democrat.

City Clerk—J. W. Dadisman, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer and Supt. of Water Plant.

Attorney—W. B. Talbott, Republican.

Chief of Police—D. L. Ervin, Democrat.

City Engineer—E. Wilson, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—J. H. L. Gainer.

Health Officer—E. M. Hamilton, Republican.

Benwood—Marshall County

Chartered in 1853 by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted by act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1905, which was amended in part in 1907 and again in 1919; elections biennially; next election in April 1930; population 4,773, census of 1920.

Mayor—Leonard M. Morningstar, Republican.

City Clerk—John W. Edwards, Jr., Republican.

City Solicitor—A. W. Laas, Republican.

Chief of Police—George E. Kessler, Republican.

Treasurer—Joseph M. Morningstar, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Harry Roseberry, Republican.

City Engineer—C. C. Smith's Sons, Republicans.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Joseph Fisher, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. W. B. Hartwig, 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—Dr. J. S. Coughlan, Republican; ex-officio Health Officer.

City Clerk—C. L. Hunter, Republican;

Attorney—H. D. Allen, Republican.

Chief of Police—William L. Michael, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Treasurer—S. L. Shockey, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—H. D. Beeler, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—Jacob T. Miller, Republican.

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—Allice Wells, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Fire Dept.—R. S. Buchanan, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—John Farren, 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; estimated population 450, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—James B. Baker, Republican.

Recorder—David Wamsley, Democrat.

Treasurer—S. W. Kyle, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Blacksville—Monongalia County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 218.

Mayor—F. M. McQuay, Democrat.

Recorder—W. B. Haught, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—P. B. Lantz, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—William Martin, Democrat.

Health Officer—T. E. Masters, Democrat.

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 Tues-

days 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; amended again in 1927; population 15,282, census of 1920; estimated population 19,800, July 1, 1928, U. S. Bureau of the Census; location of Bluefield Colored Institute.

Mayor—A. J. Stewart, Republican.
City Manager—Boyd A. Bennett, Republican.
City Clerk—Raymond Sanders, Republican.
City Solicitor—W. B. Ross, Democrat.
Police Judge—J. A. Donahue, Democrat.
Treasurer—Frank P. Early, Republican.
City Engineer—William Kelley, Republican.
Fire Marshall—Will Harris, Republican.
Health Officer—David Gepper, M. D., Republican.

Bolivar—Jefferson County

Chartered in 1877 under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 585.

Mayor—J. J. Young, Independent; ex-officio City Manager, Treasurer and Chief of Fire Dept.
Recorder—H. H. Chambers, Democrat.
Attorney—John Porterfield, Democrat.
Chief of Police—A. Littleton, Democrat.
Health Officers—William Colby and Dr. W. E. Perry, Democrats.

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, Independent.
Treasurer—E. E. Morrow, Republican.
Sergeant—R. T. Little, Democrat.
City Engineer—D. C. Jones, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. H. B. Luttrell, Democrat.

Brandonville—Preston County

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia, February 24, 1858; elections annually; population 67, census of 1920.

Mayor—George W. Bice, Democrat.
Recorder—C. L. Nieman, Democrat.
Treasurer—Leslie Barnes, Democrat.
Sergeant—Marshal Harned, Democrat.

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—C. W. Golden, Democrat.
City Clerk—F. W. Englon, Republican.
City Solicitor—C. C. Davis, Democrat.
Chief of Police—Geo. Sherman, Democrat.
Treasurer—J. M. Combs, Republican.
City Engineer—Hornor Bros.
Fire Marshall—W. L. Fitzhugh, Republican.
Health Officer—W. M. Davis, M. D., Democrat.

Brooklyn—Wetzel County

Chartered May 22, 1889, by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 724; New Martinsville charter amended in 1927 to include the town of Brooklyn.

Mayor—C. K. Lanam, Republican; ex-officio Health Officer.
Recorder—Mrs. Grace Bucher.
Chief of Police—L. D. Stine, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.
Chief of Fire Dept.—Carl Kapple, Democrat.

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—S. F. Moyers, Democrat.
Recorder—Myron Speelman, Republican.
Treasurer—William Kelly, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. DeFoe, Republican.

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—Earl W. Young, Republican.
Attorney—Young & McWhorter, Republicans.
Chief of Police—S. E. Taylor, Republican.
Treasurer—S. E. Young, Republican.
City Engineer—B. H. Simpson, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dept.—W. A. Fowkes, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. J. A. Rusmisell, Republican.

Buffalo—Putnam County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 400.

Mayor—C. E. Holstein, Democrat.
Recorder—W. E. Lewis, Republican.

Burnsville—Braxton County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—C. E. Whytsell, Democrat.
Recorder—A. W. McNemar, Democrat.
Attorney—M. W. Hefner, Democrat.
Chief of Police—J. D. Given, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.
Supt. of Water Plant—C. B. Chrisman, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. S. Trimble, Republican.

Cairo—Ritchie County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1895; elections annually in January; population 662, census of 1920; estimated population 650, June 1, 1928; corporation authorized by the legislature of 1925 to vote, issue and sell bonds for municipal improvements and fire protection.

Mayor—N. D. Marsh, Republican.
Recorder—B. F. Hill, Republican.
Attorney—R. S. Blair (Harrisville), Democrat.
Chief of Police—T. V. Dilworth, Republican; ex-officio Supt. of Water Plant.
Treasurer—Bert Wells, Democrat.

Camden-on-Gauley—Webster County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 283, census of 1920; estimated population between 400 and 500, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—R. G. Harman, Republican.
Recorder—Lonnie Milam, Democrat.
Chief of Police—A. J. Beckett, Democrat.
Treasurer—E. H. Woods, Democrat.
Health Officer—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, 1923 and 1927; elections biennially on the first Thursday in January; estimated population 2,500.

Mayor—J. B. Hutchinson, Republican.
City Manager—M. R. Hohnes, Republican; ex-officio City Clerk.
Attorney—Chauncey D. Hinerman, Republican.
Chief of Police—M. R. Hohnes, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.
Fire Marshal—Harry Chaddock, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—W. V. Smith, Republican.

Capon Bridge—Hampshire County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 225.

Mayor—Marvin Hook, Republican.
Recorder—Henry Slonaker, Democrat.
Sergeant—Wesley Eaton, Democrat.

Cass—Pocahontas County

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,900.

(No report for 1928.)

Cassville—Wayne County
(P. O. Fort Gay)

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 800.

Mayor—D. J. Maynard, Republican.
Recorder—W. C. Lovely, Democrat.
Chief of Police—C. M. Cardwell, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Cedar Grove—Kanawha County

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,500.

Mayor—H. A. Thurman, Democrat.
Recorder—W. R. Ramsey, Republican.
Chief of Police—L. E. Pennington, Democrat.
Treasurer—E. L. Leavens, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.
City Engineer—J. E. Settle, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—C. A. Harrison, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—L. R. McClung, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. R. M. Hudnall, Democrat.

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.
City Clerk—Max Wright, Jr., Republican.
City Attorney—W. W. Smith, Republican.
Chief of Police—Everett McFann, Republican.
Treasurer—J. J. Billups, 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.; charter again amended in 1927; 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 53,400 July 1, 1928; county seat of Kanawha county; seat of the State Government; West Virginia Collegiate Institute located at Institute.

Mayor—W. W. Wertz, Republican.
City Clerk—J. O. Summers, Republican.
City Manager—H. C. Walker, Republican.
City Treasurer—H. P. Brightwell, Republican.
Municipal Judge—O. B. Bobbitt, Republican.
City Solicitor—A. G. Stone, Republican.
City Engineer—H. L. Campbell, Republican.
City Auditor—Emmett Silman, Republican.
City Chemist—W. K. Herndon, Republican.
Supt. Streets—H. L. Medley, Republican.
Health Commissioner—Hugh Robins, M. D., Republican.
Supt. Food and Sanitation—S. O. Fisher, Republican.
Supt. Crematory—Joe Taylor, Republican.
Chief Fire Department—Louie McLane, Republican.
Chief of Police—John Britton, Republican.
Matron—Mrs. Lottie Skees, Republican.
Jailor—Joe Kelly, Republican.
Lieut. Bertillion Dept.—Geo. Blessing, 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 and 1927; elections every two years; population 3,650, census of 1920.

Mayor—Albert V. Fitzwater, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.
City Clerk—T. C. Jarrell, Republican.
City Solicitor—H. W. Bowers, Republican.
Chief of Police—B. S. Carney, Republican.

Treasurer—G. R. Connor, Republican.

City Engineer—C. L. Hundley, Republican.

Fire Marshal—J. W. Higginbotham, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Andy Guthrie, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. B. V. Blegg, 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.

City Solicitor—J. M. Mason, Jr., Democrat.

Chief of Police—J. A. Smith, Democrat, ex-officio Treasurer.

Town Sergeant—W. R. Shepherd, Democrat.

City Engineer—J. J. Skinner, Democrat.

Fire Marshal—H. C. Marstellar, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. B. F. Haines, Democrat.

Chester—Hancock County

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1907; amended in part in 1913; elections biennially in March; next election 1930; population 3,283, census of 1920.

Mayor—Earl Milby, Republican.

City Clerk—Earl Wilson, Republican.

Attorney—W. W. Ingram, Republican.

Chief of Police—Ralph Allison, Republican.

Town Sergeant—J. W. Geon, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—E. V. Wehner, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—Thomas Young, 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. R. Reed, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Clerk—Lee Sizemore, Democrat.

City Solicitor—B. C. Eakle, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Clay Rogers, Democrat.

Treasurer—Burn Stephenson, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Perry Lyons, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—E. B. Rogers, Republican.

Health Officer—R. A. 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 1929; government nonpartisan, consisting of a city manager and nine councilmen; all other officers appointive; population 27,869, census of 1920; estimated population June 1, 1928, 30,000; county seat of Harrison county; Industrial Home for Girls located at Salem.

City Manager—R. L. Osborn. Republican.

City Clerk—D. H. Hamrick, Republican.

Attorney—Fred L. Shinn, Democrat; ex-officio Chief of Fire Dept.

Police Judge—H. M. G. Ross, Republican.

Chief of Police—S. E. Barnett, Democrat.

Treasurer—H. E. Reeder, Republican.

City Engineer—T. E. Lang, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—S. C. Highland, Republican.

Clark (P. O. Northfork)—McDowell County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—A. Catzen, Republican; ex-officio Supt. of Water Plant.

City Clerk—H. C. Harris, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.
Recorder—W. S. Clark, Democrat.
Attorney—F. C. Cook, Republican.
Chief of Police—C. L. Bassett, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant and Chief of Fire Dept.
City Engineer—G. H. Wilcox, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. L. H. Clark, Democrat.

Clendenin—Kanawha County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the Code; elections annually; estimated population 1,275.
Mayor—G. W. Stump, Republican.
Recorder—Erra E. Osborne, Republican.
Chief of Police—A. L. Ledsome, Republican.
Treasurer—C. T. Fleshman, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—Willard Young, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—R. E. Selbe, Democrat.
Health Officer—I. C. Stump, Republican.

Cowen—Webster County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 400.
Mayor—Wayne Hoover, Democrat.
City Clerk—J. F. Giffen, Democrat.
Chief of Police—Emery Goff, Democrat.
Treasurer—Mrs. Dora Woods, Democrat.
Councilmen—S. K. Lemley, D. L. Ellison, J. A. Walford, George D. Giffen, and Lawrence Hanshoemaker, Democrats.

Danville—Boone County

Chartered in 1911, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 327, census of 1920; estimated population 650, June 1, 1928.
Mayor—W. H. Allen, Democrat.
City Clerk—Robert F. Ferrell, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.
Attorney—H. G. Shaffer, Republican.
Chief of Police—Russell Sage, Republican.
Town Sergeant—P. F. Miller, Democrat.
City Engineer—C. C. Carter, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. H. H. Howell, Republican.

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. Patterson, Democrat.
Recorder—Ed Miller, Jr., Republican.
Attorney—R. D. Heironimus, Democrat.
Town Sergeant—J. B. Shreve, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—W. E. Weimer, Republican.

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—E. O. Cottrill, Republican; ex-officio City Manager, Police Judge and Health Officer.
Recorder—George M. Robinson, Republican.
Attorney—D. B. Dawson, Republican.
Chief of Police—C. W. Stanley, Republican.
Treasurer—N. S. Mount, Republican.
City Engineer—C. L. Hundley Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dept.—C. E. Spradling, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—A. D. McCormick.

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—H. H. Hudson, Democrat.
Recorder—E. L. Fenton, Democrat.
Attorney—A. P. Edgar, Democrat.
Chief of Police—J. L. Williams, Republican.
Treasurer—Kenna Rexrode, Democrat.

East Bank—Kanawha County

Chartered October 18, 1889, by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in

January; population 586, census of 1920.

Mayor—A. M. Howery, Democrat; ex-officio Chairman Health Dept.

Recorder—C. F. McConihay, Democrat.

City Solicitor—D. W. Taylor, Republican.

Chief of Police—H. Stephenson, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

Fire Marshal—R. A. Kramer, 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.

East Rainelle—Greenbrier County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 800.

Mayor—C. Samuel Wright, Republican.

Recorder—H. R. Tully, Democrat.

Attorney—E. M. Wilson, Republican.

Chief of Police—R. Scott Shinn, Republican.

Treasurer—L. L. Graybeal, Republican.

Town Sergeant—W. E. Williams, Democrat.

City Engineer—C. A. Jordan, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—W. W. Martin, Democrat.

Health Officer—G. E. Hager, Republican.

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, 1929; population 681, census of 1920.

Mayor—Dr. J. M. Carney, Democrat.

City Clerk—Walter Hoffman, Democrat.

City Solicitor—James L. Smith, Democrat.

Treasurer—B. F. Owens, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. Cramer, Republican.

Elk Garden—Mineral County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 422, census of 1920.

Mayor—F. C. Rollman, Republican.

City Clerk—D. C. Arnold, Republican.

Attorney—Reynolds & Tyler, Republicans.

Town Sergeant—George R. Dishong, Republican.

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 employees subject to vote of people at next election; amended again in 1927; elections biennially in March; estimated population 9,000.

Mayor—George W. Wilson, Republican.

City Clerk—John W. Graham, Democrat.

Attorney—Stanley Bosworth, Democrat.

Chief of Police—F. E. Phillips, Republican.

Treasurer—Sheffey Taylor, Democrat.

City Engineer—R. B. Robinson.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Max Brightbill, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—D. M. Tyler.

Health Officer—Dr. O. L. Perry.

Fairview—Marion County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 1,000.

(No report for 1928.)

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 1929; 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—A. G. Martin, Democrat.

City Clerk—Luke C. Arnett, Republican.

City Attorney—Albert J. Kern, Democrat.

Chief of Police—W. B. Moran, Republican.

Treasurer—Paul E. Amos, Republican.

Town Sergeants—C. H. Bartlett and J. W. Irwin, Democrats.

City Engineer—S. B. Miller, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Ralph F. Doolittle, Republican.

Director of Water Plant—J. Clyde Morris, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. J. A. Jamison, Republican.

Director of Public Highways—George H. Shoemaker, Republican.

Farmington—Marion County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 679, census of 1920.

Mayor—A. H. Robey, Republican; ex-officio Chief of Fire Department.

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—W. H. Haynes, Republican.

Recorder—R. J. Thrift, Democrat.

City Engineer—E. J. Settle, Republican.

Flatwoods—Braxton County

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 400.

Flemington—Taylor County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 800.

Mayor—A. N. Stewart, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—Stanley Fleming, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—W. Merle Watkins, Grafton, Republican.

Chief of Police—C. Deering, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

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 1929; non-partisan; population 3,135.

Franklin—Pendleton County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 500.

Mayor—Charles H. Boggs, Democrat.

City Clerk—Don Byrd, Democrat.

City Solicitor—R. M. Hines, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Robert Ruddle, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—Paul R. Priest, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. J. L. Lambert, Democrat.

Friendly—Tyler County

Chartered in 1898 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 173.

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—C. L. Heater, Republican.

Attorney—G. C. Belknap, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Asa Carr, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—J. L. Barker, Democrat.

Gilbert—Mingo County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 600.

Mayor—Roy Fox, Democrat.

Recorder—Wirt Hatfield, Republican.

Town Sergeant—G. A. Sauls, Democrat.

Health Officer—W. J. Walker, Republican.

Glasgow—Kanawha County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—O. E. Cochran, Democrat.

Recorder—E. S. Rutledge, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Bruce Pell, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—B. E. Winfree, Democrat.

Health Officer—O. A. Fisher, 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—R. L. McGee, Democrat.

Recorder—I. N. Hardman, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—R. F. Kidd, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Ross H. Stern, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Blair Gainer, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. A. T. Oiler.

Grafton—Taylor County

Chartered in 1856 by the general assembly of Virginia. In 1899 the legislature of West Virginia amended, reenacted and reduced into one the several 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.

City Engineer—Eugene Kersting, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Ralph Lake, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—F. B. Cather, Republican.

Health Officer—F. S. Suddarth, Democrat.

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—Lynn S. Oles, Republican.

Recorder—Miss Beulah Turner, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—L. C. Hamilton, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Dudley Lutz, Democrat.

Fire Marshal—James B. Huffman, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—C. A. Witt, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. S. T. Riddle, Democrat.

Councilmen — Ralph Morris and Hagan T. Francis, Republicans; Ray C. Morford, C. A. Witt and O. C. Howard, Democrats.

Hambleton—Tucker County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 800. County seat of Tucker county.

Mayor—Marie Hohn, Democrat.

Recorder—George Paugh, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

Attorney—C. D. Smith, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—C. A. Roberts, Republican.

Health Officer—U. M. Cornwell, Republican.

Harpers Ferry—Jefferson County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 713, census of 1920; estimated population 1,200 June 1, 1928.

Mayor—Charles E. Marlott, Democrat.

City Clerk—John J. Flaherty, Democrat.

Attorney—James M. Mason (Charles Town), Democrat.
Chief of Police—William Kain, Democrat.
Treasurer—C. D. White, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dept.—J. J. Young, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—J. C. Newcomer, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. B. B. Ranson, Democrat.

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 legislature 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; estimated population 1,500 June 1, 1928; county seat of Ritchie county.
Mayor—H. Rudkin Taylor, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.
Recorder—W. H. Hoover, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.
Attorney—S. A. Powell, Republican.
Town Sergeant—J. W. Law, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—J. W. McGinnis, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. Todd Keith, Democrat.

Hartford—Mason County

Chartered in 1868 by special act of the legislature; elections annually in April; population 430, census of 1920; estimated population between 500 and 600, June 1, 1928.
Mayor—James A. Hanna, Republican.
Recorder—O. T. Gibbs, Republican.
Chief of Police—E. T. Blessing, Republican.
Treasurer—R. T. Embleton, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. C. W. Petty, Democrat.

Hedgesville—Berkeley County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 370, census of 1920.
Mayor—C. F. Newkirk, Democrat.
Recorder—C. H. Rickard, Democrat.
Treasurer—W. R. Bodine, Democrat.
Town Sergeant—Claud Reed, Democrat.
Councilmen—William R. Bodine, G. W. Poisal, F. L. Rickard, O. H. Rickard and J. S. Pitzer.
Street Supervisor—J. M. Miller.

Henderson—Mason County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 320, census of 1920.
Mayor—A. C. Kelly, Republican.
Recorder—J. E. Johnson, Democrat.
Treasurer—J. A. Daugherty, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant and Health Officer.
Councilmen—James T. Mayes, W. O. Fandree and Frank Henry, Democrats; James D. Robinson and B. C. Neal, Republicans.

Hendricks—Tucker County

Charter granted by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 600.
Mayor—Lewis Phillips, Democrat.
Recorder—J. W. Brock, Republican.
Chief of Police—R. B. Kile, Democrat; ex-officio Supt. of Water Plant.
Treasurer—J. A. Gilbert, Democrat.
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—M. C. Smith, Republican.
Recorder—Archie Walker, Republican.
Town Sergeant—R. S. Larue, Democrat.
Health Officer—H. W. McNeil, 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; and again in 1927 to include the towns of Avis and Bellepoint with an aggregate population of not less than 9,000. Elections biennially on the second Tuesday of December; county seat of Summers county.
Mayor—E. M. Meadows, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.
City Manager—H. K. Nolan, Republican.

City Solicitor—P. J. Carr, Republican.
Chief of Police—R. L. Sims, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—R. L. Conner, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. J. F. Bigony, Democrat.

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.
City Clerk—T. C. McGowan, Republican.
City Solicitor—Thomas S. Hoffman, Republican.
Treasurer—R. C. Morris, Republican.
City Engineer—J. B. McConnell, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—J. A. Ferguson, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—M. B. Fish.

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 1931; charter amended in 1925 creating an independent park district and providing for a board of park commissioners; also prescribing the corporate limits, etc.; charter again amended in 1927; population 50,177, census of 1920; estimate in 1923, based on school enumeration, 76,032; estimated population by U. S. Census Bureau 79,920 July 1, 1928; commission form of government; county seat of Cabell county; location of Marshall College and Huntington State Hospital.

Mayor—James Boyce Taylor, Democrat.
City Clerk—Homer Fielder, Democrat.
City Solicitor—H. L. Ducker, Democrat.
Police Judge—Charles F. Burrill, Democrat.
Chief of Police—A. V. Porter.
Treasurer—John Kiger, Democrat.
City Engineer—A. B. Maupin, Democrat.
Fire Marshal—T. A. Gilmore, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—H. E. Watt, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Rader, Democrat.

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—Frank Hostutler, Democrat.
Chief of Police—C. W. Moore, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.
Treasurer—C. E. Clovis, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. C. E. Rose, Democrat.

Hurricane—Putnam County

Chartered in 1888 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,000.

Mayor—J. E. Billups, Democrat.
City Clerk—Dr. H. A. Erwin, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.
Attorney—T. W. Peyton (Huntington), Democrat.
Chief of Police—O. M. Bias, Democrat.
Fire Marshal—H. H. Harrison, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. M. S. Bias, Democrat.

Huttonsville—Randolph County

Chartered in 1890 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 250.

Mayor—J. L. Liggett, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.
City Clerk—G. W. Kerr, Republican.
Attorney—Roy See, Democrat.
City Engineer—I. K. Robinson, Democrat.
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—J. W. Johnson, Democrat.
Recorder—Jeff Lockhart, Democrat.
Attorney—D. L. Auvil, Democrat.
Chief of Police—I. S. Cline, Democrat.
Treasurer—F. J. Gentry, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.
Fire Marshal—James Brumfield, Democrat.

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—B. A. Reed, Republican.
City Clerk—Dr. James Grant, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.
Attorney—Herbert Blair, Democrat.
Chief of Police—Burkett Hall, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. John Corkrean, Democrat.

Junior—Barbour County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 700 in corporation; 1,000 including West Junior.

Mayor—Howard D. Cox, Republican.
Recorder—Mayme Adams, Republican.
Treasurer—Mrs. Hattie Cox, Republican.
Town Sergeant—O. D. Brady, Republican.

Kenova—Wayne County

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; new charter granted by legislature in 1923; charter amended in 1927; elections annually in January; population 2,162, census of 1920; estimated population 7,000, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—F. E. Way.
City Clerk—William H. Lake.
Attorney—Jess Hamock.
Police Judge—Mr. Moore.
Chief of Police—W. R. Southerland.
Fire Marshal—Bruce Curry.

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 6,003; county seat of Mineral county; location of the Potomac State School.

Mayor—Dr. W. J. Koelz.
City Clerk—John J. Baker; ex-officio Police Judge.
City Attorney—E. L. Tyler.
Chief of Police—F. G. Davis.
Town Sergeant—W. R. Taylor.
City Engineer—J. Paul Blundon.
Chief of Fire Dept.—J. H. Watson.
Health Officer—Dr. F. M. Giffin.
City government non-partisan.

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. C. Stepp, Democrat.
City Clerk—Harlan Stepp, Republican.
Chief of Police—M. K. Chapman, Republican.
Treasurer—T. N. York, Republican.
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 1929; population 1,839, census of 1920; charter amended in 1925; municipal authorities consist of a mayor, recorder and five councilmen.

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.

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—Isaac Conn, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.
Recorder—Sherman White, Republican.
Attorney—M. C. Snyder, Republican.
Chief of Police—L. W. Weller, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

City Engineer—H. E. Wilhelm, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. M. Jackson, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. H. L. Lewis, Democrat.

Laopolis—Gilmer County (P. O. Glenville)

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—John T. Gaines, Republican.

Recorder—Mrs. Edna Sims, Democrat.

Attorney—J. D. Jones, Republican.

Treasurer—Rex Lynch, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—William J. Lynch, Democrat.

Leon—Mason County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—E. H. Burdett, Republican.

Recorder—Howard Schultz, Republican.

Treasurer—Charles Byer, Repulbican.

Lester—Raleigh County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 600.

Mayor—G. W. Richardson, Republican.

Recorder—G. L. Daniel, Republican.

Treasurer—S. H. Huff, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. McChesney.

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; estimated population 2,000 June 1, 1928; county seat of Greenbrier county.

Mayor—W. W. Foster, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—James M. Preston, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Attorneys—Dice & Easley, Republican and Democrat.

Chief of Police—S. V. Burgess, Democrat.

City Engineer—H. H. Blackburn, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—W. E. Darnell, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—A. H. Crookshanks, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. J. D. Arbuckle, 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; estimated population 1,500, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—Henry C. Dunnington, Democrat.

City Clerk—Ray Howard, Republican.

Chief of Police—S. R. Evans, Republican.

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; bi-partisan; commissioner receiving largest number of votes elected Mayor; elections biennially on the first Thursday in April; next election in 1929; population 2,998 in 1920.

Mayor—George E. Bryan, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Clerk—L. E. Farnsworth, Republican.

City Solicitor—L. P. Hager, Republican.

Chief of Police—A. C. Skaggs, Democrat.

Treasurer—J. C. Elkins, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Reece Browning, Republican.

City Engineer—J. C. Evans, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—J. W. Beckett, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. T. B. Wingfield, Democrat.

Lumberport—Harrison County

Chartered by the general assembly of Virginia in 1838; new charter granted by the circuit court in 1901, under chapter forty-seven of the code;

elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,500.

Mayor—C. L. Hess, Democrat; Chief of Fire Department.

Recorder—E. P. Boggess, Democrat.

Attorney—Frank Powell, Democrat.

Chief of Police—E. H. Weekley, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. L. Hess, Democrat.

City Engineer—J. Paul Blundon.

Health Officer—Dr. Selby, Republican.

Mabscott—Raleigh County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 1,114, census of 1920.

Mayor—Dr. Dennis L. Hill, Republican; ex-officio Health Officer.

Recorder—J. W. Kirk, Democrat.

Attorney—Ben Ashworth, Republican.

Chief of Police—J. A. Shrewsberry, Democrat.

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—A. L. Copley, Republican.

Recorder—A. C. Griffith, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—T. W. B. Mullins, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Maxey Mullins, Republican.

City Engineer—S. E. Bradley, Republican.

Fire Marshal—R. C. Adkins, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—Von B. Shaffer.

Health Officer—Dr. Lucky.

Man—Logan County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 900.

Mayor—A. A. Williams, Democrat.

City Clerk—E. E. Gill, Republican.

Attorney—James Greever, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Troy Williams, Republican.

Treasurer—Raymond Walls, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

City Engineer—J. G. Hunter, Democrat.

Councilmen—G. C. Combs, G. F. Howes, S. K. Bramell, B. H. Stone, and Johnson Queen, Democrats.

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—C. M. Lowther,

City Clerk—R. Emmett Mockler.

City Solicitor—H. Clare Hess.

Chief of Police—C. E. Sturgeon.

Treasurer—First National Bank of Mannington.

City Engineer—C. C. Coffman.

Chief of Fire Dept.—H. C. Anderson.

Supt. of Water Plant—A. B. Baumann.

Health Officer—H. M. Batson, M. D.

City government non-partisan.

Marmet—Kanawha County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 700.

Mayor—A. O. Scarbro, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge and Supt. of Gas Plant.

Recorder—E. O. Canterbury, Democrat.

Attorney—Alexander Falconer, Republican.

Chief of Police—C. E. Rogers, 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—Fred C. Allen, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Manager—Frank King, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer, Town Sergeant and Supt. of Water Plant.

Recorder—A. H. McFerrin, Democrat.

Attorney—A. P. Edgar, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—D. W. Williams, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. J. M. Yeager, Democrat.

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, 1929; population 12,515, census of 1920; estimated population 13,800 July 1, 1928; county seat of Berkeley county.

Mayor—G. W. Appleby, Jr., Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—S. M. Langford, Republican.

Attorney—J. O. Henson, Republican.

Chief of Police—J. T. Wolford, Republican.

Treasurer—E. W. Kline, Republican.

Sergeant—Hattle L. Zepp, Republican.

City Engineer—Charles J. Wever, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—M. L. Quinn, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—C. A. Yontz, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. Ross Cameron, Republican.

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, 1,400, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—A. D. Wilcoxon, Republican.

Recorder—John Young, Democrat.

Chief of Police—John Ingels, Republican.

Councilmen—L. O. Tucker, L. M. Lyons and Joe Gress, Democrats; F. R. Corsey, Republican; Henry Mus, not registered.

Mason Town—Preston County

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code, elections annually in January; population 831, census of 1920; estimated population 1,230, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—L. E. Albright, Republican.

Recorder—E. E. Williams, Democrat.

Chief of Police—N. W. Pyles, Republican.

Treasurer—W. A. Smith, Democrat.

Meadow Bridge—Fayette County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 450, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—W. A. Harrah, Republican.

City Clerk—C. C. Rose, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—C. E. Mahan, Democrat.

Chief of Police—W. M. Holstein, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—W. M. Holstein, Republican.

Matewan—Mingo County

Chartered in 1897 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 851; census of 1920; estimated population 1,300 June 1, 1928.

Mayor—George E. Wagner, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge and Supt. of Water Plant.

Recorder—A. A. Reams, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—John W. Green, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Thomas Carroll, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Joe Morrell, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. C. W. Smith, Republican.

Matoaka—Mercer County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 1,250.

Mayor—C. W. Murphy, Republican.

Recorder—F. C. Godfrey, Democrat.

Attorney—W. G. Burton, Republican.

Chief of Police—J. W. Mosby, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—W. W. Harloe, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—M. G. Gilmer, 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; and

again in 1927; elections biennially in April; non-partisan; next election in 1929; population 3,356, census of 1920.

Mayor—S. O. Wilson.

City Clerk—C. W. Shields.

Attorney—C. E. Carrigan, Republi an.

Chief of Police—John Filber; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Engineer—E. C. Smith.

Chief of Fire Dept.—T. J. Deegan.

City government Peoples Party and Citizens Improvement tickets.

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—W. C. Villers, Republican.

Recorder—Mrs. George Rose, Democrat.

Attorney—I. M. Underwood, Republican.

City Engineer—George Clark, Democrat.

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—G. C. Hamner, Democrat; ex-officio Supt. of Water Plant.

Recorder—Irons Gum, Democratic; ex-officio City Solicitor.

Chief of Police—R. B. Perrack, Republican.

Treasurer—Bank of Mill Creek.

Health Officer—Dr. J. L. Bosworth, 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—B. L. Perry, Democrat.

City Clerk—B. L. Kinnard, Democrat.

City Solicitor—T. W. Peyton, Democrat.

Chief of Police—L. H. Meadows, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Earl Owens, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—C. O. Nixon, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. C. H. Morris, Democrat.

Monongah—Marion County

Chartered in 1891 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 2,700.

Mayor—J. Lee Janes, Citizens Party.

Recorder—Clarence Spragg, Citizens Party.

Attorney—Harry E. Watkins.

Chief of Police—P. H. McDonnell, Citizens Party; ex-officio Treasurer, Town Sergeant and Chief of Fire Dept.

Montgomery—Fayette County

Chartered in 1891 under chapter forty-seven of the code; amended in 1919, 1925 and 1927; elections annually in January; population 2,130, census of 1920; estimated population 4,300, June 1, 1928. Location of New River State School.

Mayor—Dr. D. C. Smallridge, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—A. K. Bailey, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—L. B. O'Neal, Republican.

Chief of Police—Frank Barker, Republican.

Town Sergeant—W. B. Jenkins, Republican.

City Engineer—J. H. Jackson, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Oscar Vickers, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—John Edwards, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. Ben F. Brugh, Democrat.

Montrose—Randolph County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 129, census of 1920.

Mayor—W. A. Barrett, Republican.

Recorder—I. D. Baker, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

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 an-

nually in March; estimated population 850.

Mayor—C. C. Wise, Democrat.

Recorder—O. A. Leatherman, Republican.

Treasurer—M. S. Henkel, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—G. H. Robinette, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. G. S. 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, Greenmont 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, 14,300, July 1, 1928; county seat of Monongalia county; location of the State University.

Mayor—Thomas A. Barrickman, Republican.

City Manager—W. Edwin Brooks, Republican.

City Clerk—Prescott C. White, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Solicitor—Charles G. Baker, Republican.

Police Judge—Frank W. Parker, Republican.

Chief of Police—Clete W. Smith, Republican.

Town Sergeants—Harry J. Scott and Claude Scott, Republicans.

City Engineer—Elmer W. Prince, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—John R. Hare, Democrat.

Health Officer—Harry H. Pierce, Republican.

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 section; elections biennially in March; charter again amended in 1927; population 10,669, census of 1920; estimated population by the U. S. Bureau of the Census 11,800 July 1, 1926; by local survey in 1923, 12,803; county seat of Marshall county; location of State Penitentiary.

Mayor—Jesse D. H. Sullivan.

City Clerk—L. L. Stidger.

City Solicitor—A. L. Hooton.

Chief of Police—Herman J. Kidder.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Walter Doty.

City Engineer—J. J. Sammons.

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—Paul D. Hollen, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge and Supt. of Water Plant.

City Clerk—R. C. Simpkins, Democrat.

Attorney—C. E. Mahan, Jr., Democrat.

Chief of Police—Paul W. Jones, Republican.

Treasurer—W. H. Boone, Republican.

City Engineer—N. P. Rhinehart, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Herbert Sessler, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. H. A. Walkup, Democrat.

Mullens—Wyoming County

Chartered in 1912 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 3,000.

Mayor—W. H. Ruby, Republican.

Recorder—O. L. Collier, Republican.

Attorney—E. L. Phillips and G. C. Worrell, Republican and Democrat.

Chief of Police—L. O. Belcher, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Engineer—James R. James, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—A. C. Early, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. B. W. Steele, Republican.

Newburg—Preston County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 800, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—Allen M. LaRue, Republican.

Recorder — Thomas F. Laughrie, Democrat.

Treasurer—Guy T. Silcott, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Edward J. Horchler, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Albert Frazier, Republican.

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.

Mayor—H. C. Stewart, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Clerk—S. B. Herron, Democrat.

City Solicitor—E. A. Hart, Republican.

Chief of Police—Charles Haynes, Republican.

Treasurer—S. G. Young, Prohibition; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Supt. of Water Plant—E. L. Turley, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. McClure.

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 and again amended in 1927; elections biennially on the second Tuesday in January; estimated population 3,000.

Mayor—Frank C. Berger; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—S. R. Cox; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Police—John Arnett.

City Engineer—W. H. Ramp.

Supt. of Water Plant—A. Fawcett.

Health Officer—Dr. J. O. Thiess.

Non-Partisan government.

Northfork—McDowell County

Chartered in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 1,000 June 1, 1928.

Mayor—W. S. Wray, Democrat.

Recorder—Sam Rosen, Republican.

Chief of Police—A. G. Tappy, Republican.

Treasurer—L. Washington, Jr., 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—C. R. Hill, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Clerk—W. Backus, Republican.

City Solicitor—C. E. Mahan (Fayetteville), Democrat.

Chief of Police—George Coleman, Democrat.

Treasurer—J. W. Jones, Democrat.

City Engineer—G. C. Slaven, Democrat.

Supt. 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—M. M. Eastburn, 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 2,500, June 1, 1928; part in Tyler county, part in Wetzel county.

Mayor—Dr. C. M. Kimble, Democrat; ex-officio Health Officer.

Recorder—J. C. Morrow, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Police—J. E. Smith, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Clark Chambers, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—D. E. Brown, Democrat.

Parkersburg—Wood County

Chartered in 1820 by the general assembly of Virginia as "The Town of Parkersburg"; charter amended in 1826, 1851, and 1860, 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 21,500 July 1, 1928; 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. Hall Snodgrass.
Chief of Police—W. H. Watson.
Treasurer—Frank McKim.
City Engineer—J. V. Dunbar.
Chief of Fire Dept.—W. H. Heydenreich.
Supt. of Water Plant—George Huber.
Health Officer—Dr. Theodore R. Meyer.
Non-Partisan government.

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.

Paw Paw—Morgan County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 698, census of 1920.

Mayor—George S. Filler, Republican.
Recorder—W. D. Parks, Republican.
Chief of Police—C. E. S. Michael, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.
Health Officer—R. E. S. Taylor, Democrat.

Pax—Fayette County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 600, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—H. E. Woolwine.
Recorder—N. F. Walkup.
Attorney—C. E. Mahan.
Chief of Police—L. R. Bailey.
Town Sergeant—Abe McKinney.
Health Officer—Dr. A. L. Hunter.
All elected on Citizens Ticket.

Pennsboro—Ritichie 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 and again in 1925; council authorized to issue bonds for paving, etc.; commission form of government; elections biennially; next election on the second Tuesday of May, 1929; estimated population 2,200; charter again amended in 1927.

Mayor—W. E. Simonton, Republican.
City Clerk—Ira Taylor, Democrat.
Recorder—James Hickman, Jr., Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.
Attorney—H. F. Rymer, Democrat.
Chief of Police—C. H. Heflin, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—J. I. Fleming, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. L. P. Jones, Republican.

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—Dr. Glenn Moomau, Democrat; ex-officio Health Officer.
City Clerk—L. L. Cooperrider, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.
Chief of Fire Dept.—W. C. Van Meter, Democrat.
Water Commissioner—E. G. Harman, Republican.

Peterstown—Monroe County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 400.

Mayor—T. E. Ballard, Democrat.
Recorder—H. Karl Hall, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Attorney—William M. Lafon, Democrat.

Chief of Police—B. F. Jervis, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. J. O. Hunter, Democrat.

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.

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 1929; estimated population 2,800, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—T. D. Campbell, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Clerk—T. C. Dye, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

City Attorney—Arthur Arnold, Republican.

Chief of Police—C. E. Dornon, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—George M. Boyles, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—J. H. Wolverton, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. Z. T. Kalbaugr, Republican.

Pine Grove—Wetzel County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 800, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—W. F. Tiffany, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

Recorder—George Blanchfil, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—Larrick & Lemon, (New Martinsville).

Chief of Police—Charles Edgel, Republican.

City Engineer—William Brown, Republican.

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—Dan Cook, Republican.

Recorder—R. L. Cook, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Nathan Perdew, Republican.

Treasurer—Dell Cook, 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," anulling 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; estimated population 4,500, June 1, 1928; 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—Early Eads, Republican.

Treasurer—S. C. Wilhelm, Republican.

Fire Marshal—T. D. Waldie, 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—Dr. J. A. Wood, Republican.

City Clerk—S. P. Farmer, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Health Officer—Dr. J. H. Hansford, Democrat.

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; again amended in 1927; elections held biennially in June; population 6,244, census of 1920; county seat of Mercer county.

Mayor—F. R. Wilson, Democrat.

Recorder—E. B. King, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge and Treasurer.

City Attorney—Albert W. Reynolds, Jr., Democrat.

Chief of Police—John Newkirk, Democrat.

City Engineer—R. B. McNutt, Jr., Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—George S. Oxley, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. W. E. Dickerson, Democrat.

Pullman—Ritchie County

Chartered in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 350.

Mayor—Ralph Prunty, Democrat.

Recorder—Boyd Baker, Democrat.

Rainelle—Greenbrier County

Chartered in 1913 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 566, census of 1920.

Mayor—J. C. Lefler, Republican.

Recorder—A. J. Aldridge, Republican.

Attorney—Minor Wilson, Democrat.

Town Sergeant — Joe McClintic, Democrat.

Health Officer—C. T. Wall, Republican.

Ranson—Jefferson County

Charter granted under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1910; elections annually in January; population 600.

Mayor—C. B. Printz, Democrat.

Recorder—E. C. Ronemus, Democrat.

Attorney—James M. Mason, Democrat.

Treasurer—Mrs. Arthur Davenport, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Hamp Ramey, Republican.

City Engineer—C. M. Conklyn, 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 1,284, census of 1920.

Mayor—J. W. Gillaspie, Democrat.

City Clerk—D. E. Cole, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Police—J. A. Fling, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Supt. of Water Plant—W. J. Grimm, Democrat.

Reedsville—Preston County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 254, census of 1920.

Mayor—A. D. Watson, Republican.

Recorder—C. W. Hawkins, Republican.

Attorney—F. E. Parreck (Kingwood) Republican.

Chief of Police—Claude Keifover, Republican.

Treasurer—F. & M. Bank.

Town Sergeant—C. E. Keifover, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Charles Kuhn, Democrat.

Reedy—Roane County

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 373.

Mayor—R. L. McKinley, Democrat.

Recorder—Harry Fose, Republican.

Attorney—S. P. Bell, Democrat.

Treasurer—H. C. Craig, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—U. L. Dearman, M. D., Republican.

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; subse-

quent elections to be held biennially on the first Tuesday in June; population 4,331.

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 Supt. of Water Works.

Recorder—J. H. Simmons, Democrat; ex-officio Health Officer.

City Attorney—R. A. Welch, Democrat.

Police Judge—G. E. Hiser, Republican.

Chief of Police—E. J. Smith, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

City Engineer—J. Paul Blundon, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—H. M. Brown, Republican.

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—K. K. Hyre, Democrat.

City Attorney—Carter Staats, Democrat.

Treasurer—H. F. Pfost, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Fult Farrell, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. T. E. Rymer, Republican.

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—D. O. Mallorie.

Recorder—Marvin Haines.

Treasurer—Union Bank & Trust Co.

City Engineer—A. C. Hartley.

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; estimated population 2,500 June 1, 1928.

Mayor—Charles F. Knight, Democrat.

Recorder—R. W. Duvall, Democrat.

City Attorney—J. V. Blair, Jr. (Fairmont), Democrat.

Chief of Police—Rex L. LaRue, Republican.

Treasurer—D. J. Cavalier, Democrat.

City Engineer—W. F. Phillips, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. W. L. Coogle, Democrat.

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—John C. Linthicum, Republican; ex-officio Supt. of Water Plant.

Recorder—John L. Lehman, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

Chief of Police—Harry Reeves, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. J. Powell, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. Easton, Republican.

Councilmen—T. F. Peterson, C. J. Powell and G. R. Park, Democrats; F. B. Miller, Republican.

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—J. W. Compton, Democrat.

City Clerk—A. S. Woodhouse, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Solicitor—J. S. McWhorter, Democrat.

Chief of Police—J. W. McMann, Republican.

Treasurer—Ronceverte Natl. Bank.
Chief of Fire Dept.—George E. Fuller, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—E. E. Taylor, Democrat.

Rosedale—Braxton County

Chartered in 1911 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 250, census of 1920.

Mayor—O. C. Dobbins, Republican.
Recorder—James Frame, Democrat.
Town Sergeant—Raymond L. Perkins, Republican.

Rowlesburg—Preston County

Chartered by the Virginia general assembly in 1858; elections annually in April; estimated population 1,500, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—John Fetty; ex-officio Police Judge.
Recorder—Howard Bolyard; ex-officio Treasurer.
Attorney—J. V. Gibson.
Chief of Police—Samuel McVicker.
Chief of Fire Dept.—N. C. Dawson.
Supt. of Water Plant—J. N. McMillin.

Sabraton—Monongalia County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code as Sturgisson; population 1,389.

Mayor—D. M. Thomas, Republican.
Recorder—Joseph R. Fleming, Republican.
Attorney—Frank P. Corbin, Democrat.
Chief of Police—R. W. Linger, Republican.
Treasurer—W. W. Mayfield, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

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—W. L. Joyce, Democrat.
City Clerk—Alma Flanigan, Republican.
Attorney—Steptoe, Maxwell & Johnson, Clarksburg.
Chief of Police—S. C. Bond, Democrat.
Town Sergeant—E. T. Bee, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—Lester Clark, Democrat.

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—J. L. Waldeck, Republican.
Recorder—A. S. Lucas, Democrat.
Chief of Police—Richard Hawn, Democrat.
Treasurer—W. W. Waddy, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dept.—Dr. G. R. Beddow, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—Carl Hill, Republican.
Health Officer—G. W. Banks, 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—C. W. Gerrard, Democrat.
Recorder—T. M. Gillum, Republican.
Attorney—Harden Harmer, Republican.
Chief of Police—H. H. Carder, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.
Chief of Fire Dept.—Arthur Vassar, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—George Riffy, Democrat.

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—Fred J. McCoy, Republican.
Chief of Police—George Lawson, Republican.
Treasurer—J. O. Gorman, Republican.
City Engineer—H. M. Stanbury, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—E. C. Krug, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—C. R. Sandy, Republican.
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. E. Carson, Democrat.
Recorder—C. H. Cunningham, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.
Chief of Police—T. M. Bonner, Republican.
Health Officer—W. C. Phipps, Democrat.

Sophia—Raleigh County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

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 3,300; county seat of Roane county; location of Spencer State Hospital.

Mayor—B. L. Morford, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.
Recorder—H. C. Parrish, Democrat.
Attorneys—Harper & Baker, Democrat and Republican.
Chief of Police—J. H. Arnott, Republican.
Town Sergeant—P. F. Cottle, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dept.—W. W. Farmer, Democrat.

St. Albans—Kanawha County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 5,000.

Mayor—R. F. Lipscomb, Democrat.
City Clerk—O. N. Slater, Democrat.
City Solicitor—D. N. Mohler, Republican.
Police Judge—G. D. Bryan, Democrat.
Chief of Police—C. L. Chapman, Republican.
Treasurer—The Bank of St. Albans.
City Engineer—W. A. Burgess, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dept.—H. R. Hereford, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—M. G. Campbell, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. Ward Harshbarger, Democrat.

Star City—Monongalia County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 2,000.

Mayor—M. R. Davis, Republican.
Recorder—Harry E. Jasper, Republican.
Attorney—Frank M. Brand, Republican.
Chief of Police—Clarence LeMasters, Republican.
Treasurer—Lelia Hall, Democrat.
Town Sergeant—L. V. Carpenter, Republican.
Councilmen—G. W. Handley, Claude St. Clair, Floyd St. Clair, Harry Anderson and Walter Kauffeld, Republicans.

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 1929; population 1,648, census of 1920; charter again amended in 1927.

Mayor—Charles Carroll.
City Manager—Bernard Riggs; ex-officio Supt. of Water Plant.
City Clerk—P. O. White.
City Solicitor—Ross Wells.

Chief of Police—W. L. Gatrell.
Town Sergeant—Barron Varner.
Fire Marshal—A. B. Core.
Health Officer—Dr. C. L. Barron.
Non-partisan government.

Summersville—Nicholas County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 279, census of 1920.

Mayor—H. D. Walker, Democrat.
Recorder—G. G. Duff, Democrat; ex-officio City Solicitor.
Treasurer—John Murphy, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. T. H. Brown, Republican.

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—John B. Fox, Democrat.
Recorder—C. M. Byrne, Democrat.
Attorney—W. E. Hines, Democrat.
Chief of Police—W. G. Skedmore, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.
Health Officer—Dr. W. H. McCauley, Republican.

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; non-partisan government; estimated population 1,500, June 1, 1928; altitude 2,557 feet; State Tuberculosis Sanitarium located at Hopemont, two mlies east of town.

Mayor—L. F. Everhart; ex-officio City Attorney.
Recorder—H. H. Parsons.
Treasurer—Mrs. O. H. Parsons.
Town Sergeant—O. D. Whetsell.
Chief of Fire Dept.—H. P. Shaffer.
Pres. of Water Plant—C. E. Trembly.

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. Elections biennially in February.

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—G. S. Daniel, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

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. Talbott, Republican.
Recorder—H. L. Hefner, Democrat.
Attorney—B. W. Craddock, Democrat.
Treasurer—Stine Varner, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.
City Engineer—Fred Lewis, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. A. I. Oilar, Republican.

Tunnelton—Preston County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1897; elections annually in January; estimated population 875, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—G. W. Reidler, Republican.
Recorder—E. C. Maier, Republican.
Attorney—F. E. Parrick, Republican.
Treasurer—A. H. Halbritter, Republican.
Town Sergeant—Edward Cortney, Republican.

Union—Monroe County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 439, census of 1920.

Mayor—J. A. Campbell, Republican.
Recorder—R. M. Humphreys, Republican.
Treasurer—H. S. Ellison, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—C. B. Shanklin, Democrat.

War—McDowell County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 500.

Wardensville—Hardy County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 300.

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—Benton Mosser, Democrat.

Recorder—Harry Sellards, Democrat.

Attorney—Charles W. Ferguson, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—T. J. Maynard, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. A. G. 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—E. W. James, Democrat.

City Clerk—G. M. Woodell, Democrat.

Attorney—John R. Dyer, Democrat.

Chief of Police—J. B. Skidmore, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Town Sergeant—G. W. Jackson, Democrat.

City Engineer—J. J. Belasco, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—Bernard Tracey, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. J. B. Doddrill, 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; again amended in 1927; elections biennially on first Tuesday in June; population 3,232, census of 1920; estimated population 4,200, June 1, 1928; county seat of McDowell county; location of Welch Hospital No. 1, formerly Miner's Hospital No. 1.

Mayor—J. W. Blakely, Republican.

City Clerk—J. H. Lowman, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Recorder—T. W. Edwards, Republican.

Attorney—B. F. Howard, Republican.

Chief of Police—C. C. Hutton, Republican.

City Engineer—L. A. Osborn, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—P. Flint, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—I. L. Johnson, 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, 1919 and 1921; amended again in 1925, as to paving and assessments; elections annually in April; again amended in 1927; population 4,918, census of 1920; estimated population 6,500 July 1, 1926.

Mayor—Charles F. McGlumphy, Republican.

City Clerk—Harry Davis, Republican.

City Solicitor—Carl K. Jacob, Republican.

Treasurer—Walter E. Lewis, Republican.

City Engineer—Millard E. Boyd, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Jesse Reeves, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—Dave Combs, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. McDonald, Republican.

West Milford—Harrison County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 450.

Mayor—A. A. Ladwig, Republican.

Recorder—George W. Sturm, Republican.

Treasurer—A. R. Lewis, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

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—R. V. Malloy, Democrat.
City Clerk—W. L. Sheets, Republican.
City Solicitor—Geo. I. Davisson, Democrat.
Chief of Police—David E Brown, Republican.
Treasurer—A. E. Urbach, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—J. F. Marsh, Democrat.

West Union—Doddridge County

Chartered in 1881 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 1,335, census of 1920; estimated population 1,780, June 1, 1928; county seat of Doddridge county.

Mayor—S. P. Smith, Democrat.
Recorder—H. Paul Burdette, Republican.
Chief of Police—C. O. Seaders, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.
Treasurer—Mrs. Clara D. Brown, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—Claud Kinney, Republican.

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; amended again in 1927; estimated population July 1, 1928, 56,300.

Mayor—William J. Steen.
City Clerk—Howard C. Lane.
City Solicitor—Carl O. Schmidt.
Police Judge—Leo A. Coleman; ex-officio Chief of Police.
Treasurer—W. D. Robertson.
Town Sergeant—Albert Custer.
City Engineer—Herman L. Arbenzr.
Fire Marshal—Edward A. McGranahan.
Supt. of Water Plant—J. W. Shull.
Health Officer—Dr. W. H. McLain.
Non-Partisan government.

White Sulphur Springs—Greenbrier County

Chartered in 1910 under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 2,000, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—C. B. Bryant, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.
Recorder—J. P. Burdett, Democrat.
Chief of Police—J. E. Farren, Republican.
Town Sergeant—J. C. Looney, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dept.—S. J. Rightor, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—J. H. Bowling, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. W. E. Mayles, 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—J. A. Fierbaugh, Republican.
Recorder—J. D. Arnott, Republican.
Chief of Police—A. G. Young, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

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 as to the governing body of the city, consisting of a mayor and four councilmen; also, as to issuing of bonds.

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—Paul K. Tetrick, Democrat.

Recorder—Clarence L. Sturm, Republican.

Attorney—A. Blake Billingslea, Republican.

Treasurer—Glen McGregor, Democrat.

Williamsburg—Greenbrier County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 161, census of 1920. No report on municipal officers for 1927.

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; bi-partisan government; amended in one section and a new section added in 1923; amended again in 1927; estimated population 10,000; county seat of Mingo county.

Mayor—W. F. Hatfield, Republican; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Clerk—L. P. Ward, Democrat.

City Solicitor—W. H. Bronson, Democrat.

Chief of Police—A. R. Stepp, Republican.

City Engineer—D. M. Good, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—H. M. Stock, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—T. C. Kussmaul, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. G. B. Irvine, Democrat.

ACTIVE STATE FUNDS

Statement Showing the Balances of Active State Funds in the Active Depository Banks of Each Senatorial District For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1928.

	Number of Banks	Amount
First Senatorial District	5	$ 109,236.25
Second Senatorial District	5	63,520.00
Third Senatorial District	4	146,901.26
Fourth Senatorial District	4	70,745.57
Fifth Senatorial District	4	223,164.53
Sixth Senatorial District	4	144,520.27
Seventh Senatorial District	5	166,262.75
Eighth Senatorial District	5	121,939.09
Ninth Senatorial District	5	93,746.99
Tenth Senatorial District	3	48,322.97
Eleventh Senatorial District	5	109,914.77
Twelfth Senatorial District	5	112,929.01
Thirteenth Senatorial District	5	55,791.76
Fourteenth Senatorial District	5	58,041.79
Fifteenth Senatorial District	5	84,941.59
Grand Total	* .69	* $1,609,978.60

INACTIVE STATE FUNDS

Statement Showing The Distribution of Inactive Money Among The Counties of the Several Senatorial Districts on a Property Assessment Basis, for the Quarter Ending June 30th, 1928

County	% Of Total Assessment Of State	No. Inactive Banks	Amount In County	Amount Due County
First Senatorial District				
Brooke	.01614	3	64,560.00	64,560.00
Hancock	.01097	1	43,880.00	43,880.00
Ohio	.06360	7	254,400.00	254,400.00
Total			362,840.00	362,840.00
Second Senatorial District				
Marshall	.02695	6	107,800.00	107,800.00
Tyler	.00891	3	35,640.00	35,640.00
Wetzel	.01746	2	69,840.00	69,840.00
Total			213,280.00	213,280.00
Third Senatorial District				
Pleasants	.00446	2	17,840.00	17,840.00
Ritchie	.01312	3	63,760.00	52,480.00
Wirt	.00282	..	.....	11,280.00
Wood	.03463	5	138,520.00	138,520.00
Total			220,120.00	220,120.00
Fourth Senatorial District				
Jackson	.00618	1	24,720.00	24,720.00
Mason	.00841	1	33,640.00	33,640.00
Roane	.01241	4	49,640.00	49,640.00
Total			108,000.00	108,000.00
Fifth Senatorial District				
Cabell	.07410	6	296,400.00	296,400.00
Lincoln	.00905	3	36,200.00	36,200.00
Putnam	.00704	2	28,160.00	28,160.00
Total			360,760.00	360,760.00
Sixth Senatorial District				
Mingo	.02072	4	82,880.00	82,880.00
McDowell	.03889	7	155,560.00	155,560.00
Wayne	.01683	4	67,520.00	67,520.00
Wyoming	.01326	3	53,040.00	53,040.00
Total			359,000.00	359,000.00
Seventh Senatorial District				
Mercer	.02953	7	118,120.00	118,120.00
Monroe	.00476	3	19,040.00	19,040.00
Raleigh	.02309	3	92,360.00	92,360.00
Summers	.00705	2	28,200.00	28,200.00
Total			257,720.00	257,200.00
Eighth Senatorial District				
Boone	.01436	3	57,440.00	57,440.00
Kanawha	.09581	14	383,240.00	383,240.00
Logan	.02042	5	81,680.00	81,680.00
Total			522,360.00	522,360.00
Ninth Senatorial District				
Clay	.00568	3	22,720.00	22,720.00
Fayette	.02475	13	99,000.00	99,000.00
Greenbrier	.01398	8	55,920.00	55,920.00
Nicholas	.00890	3	35,600.00	35,600.00
Total			213,240.00	213,400.00
Tenth Senatorial District				
Braxton	.00910	3	36,400.00	36,400.00
Calhoun	.00407	2	16,280.00	16,280.00
Gilmer	.00806	1	32,240.00	32,240.00
Pocahontas	.00780	3	31,200.00	31,200.00
Webster	.00553	1	22,120.00	22,120.00
Total			138,240.00	138,240.00

Eleventh Senatorial District				
Marion	.05057	3	202,280.00	202,280.00
Monongalia	.04730	4	189,200.00	189,200.00
Taylor	.01180	1	47,200.00	47,200.00
Total			438,680.00	438,680.00
Twelfth Senatorial District				
Doddridge	.01181	3	47,240.00	47,240.00
Harrison	.06407	10	256,280.00	256,280.00
Lewis	.01894	2	75,760.00	75,760.00
Total			379,280.00	379,280.00
Thirteenth Senatorial District				
Barbour	.01026	2	41,040.00	41,040.00
Pendleton	.00274	1	10,960.00	10,960.00
Randolph	.01095	6	43,800.00	43,800.00
Upshur	.00907	2	36,280.00	36,280.00
Total			132,080.00	132,080.00
Fourteenh Senatorial District				
Grant	.00330	1	13,200.00	13,200.00
Hardy	.00279	1	11,160.00	11,160.00
Mineral	.01040	3	41,600.00	41,600.00
Preston	.01660	9	66,400.00	66,400.00
Tucker	.00513	4	20,520.00	20,520.00
Total			152,880.00	152,880.00
Fifteenth Senatorial District				
Berkeley	.01396	2	55,840.00	55,840.00
Hampshire	.00438	1	17,520.00	17,520.00
Jefferson	.01030	3	41,200.00	41,200.00
Morgan	.00674	1	26,960.00	26,960.00
Total			141,520.00	141,520.00
GRAND TOTAL			$4,000,000.00	$4,000,000.00

NOTE:

*There being no inactive banks in Wirt County, its share was distributed among the banks in Ritchie County.

TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1928.

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	$ 62,000	$ 965,000
	†Citizens National Bank	Philippi	E. R. Dyer	R. E. Talbott	50,000	100,000	1,000,000
	†First National Bank	Belington	B. B. Rohrbough	O. H. Gall	40,000	22,021	564,209
	*Peoples Bank	Philippi	Lee J. Sandridge	C. O. Marsh	40,000	8,685	353,000
	Merchants & Miners Bank	Junior	A. K. Perry	C. W. Shomo	25,000	9,117	126,519
BERKELEY	Citizens National Bank	Martinsburg	Thos. W. Martin	Edward Rutledge	100,000	62,521	934,465
	†The Old National Bank	Martinsburg	H. H. Emmert	W. F. McAneny	100,000	160,000	2,157,960
	Bank of Martinsburg	Martisnburg	Wm. W. Downey	Wm. G. Schneider	35,000	8,628	344,053
	*Merchants & Farmers Bank	Martinsburg	Dr. S. N. Myers	John T. Nadenbousch	100,000	76,462	1,348,716
	*Peoples Trust Co	Martinsburg	J. O. Henson	Dudley Harley	200,000	107,203	1,400,798
	*Shenandoah Valley Bank&Trust Co	Martinsburg	Lewis H. Thompson	Roy A. Harrison	100,000	34,764	541,066
BOONE	*Madison National Bank	Madison	H. G. Shaffer	E. E. White	100,000	96,000	693,000
	†Boone County Bank	Madison	W. H. Turley	M. A. Byrnside	100,000	137,732	449,057
	†Bank of Danville	Danville	J. M. Hopkins	H. R. Izard	50,000	21,242	358,539
	†Bank of Whitesville	Whitesville	Homer H. Andrews	Joseph E. Johnston	25,000	7,500	200,000
BRAXTON	*Home National Bank	Sutton	Amos Bright	A. L. Morrison	60,000	25,000	852,048
	Exchange Bank	Burnsville	W. C. Hefner	H. B. Marshall	50,000	13,120	542,297
	†Bank of Gassaway	Gassaway	W. P. Bartlett	J. B. Fisher	50,000	10,750	588,300
	†Bank of Sutton	Sutton	Fred L. Fox	E. Marvin Smith	35,000	15,000	275,000
	*Farmers & Merchants Bank	Gassaway	Dr. J. W. Smith	O. P. Frame			
BROOKE	†Wellsburg National Bank	Wellsburg	John C. Palmer	Hazlett M. Rodgers	100,000	78,000	350,000
	*Bank of Follansbee	Follansbee	R. Humes	M. T. Dunlope	25,000	45,000	482,186
	*Citizens Bank of Follansbee	Follansbee	H. B. Mahan	J. V. Balch	25,000	45,000	715,000
	†Wellsburg Banking & Trust Co	Wellsburg	S. George	W. M. George, Treas	100,000	136,158	1,436,000
CABELL	*First Huntington National Bank	Huntington	Charles M. Cohnen	C. A. Boone	2,000,000	1,222,414	12,003,527
	†Huntington Banking & Trust Co	Huntington	Fred C. Prichard	H. L. O'Brien	300,000	361,810	1,883,146
	†Twentieth Street Bank	Huntington	C. O. Harrison	A. C. Hinerman	100,000	28,777	851,850
	*Union Bank & Trust Co	Huntington	Robert L. Archer	A. C. Thomas	1,000,000	226,686	2,460,725
	†Cabell County Bank	Huntington	Max Biederman	H. L. Robey	25,000	10,021	376,728

	*Ohio Valley Bank	Huntington	H. D. Hatfield	E. McClane	150,000	40,000	1,200,000
	†Bank of Milton	Milton	I. J. Harshbarger	C. L. Harshbarger	75,000	21,300	479,904
	†Guyandotte	Huntington	James Murphy	H. A. McNeer	100,000	10,695	233,237
CALHOUN	Bank of Grantsville	Grantsville	A. G Mathews	C. A. Jarvis	40,000	53,946	360,904
	†Calhoun County Bank	Grantsville	W. T. W. Dye	F. F. McCoy	30,000	59,000	603,700
CLAY	†Clay County Bank	Clay	P. M. Summers	S. H. McLane	50,000	29,779	565,648
	†Elk Valley Bank	Clay	James Reed	J. B. Wheeler	25,000	7,827	168,245
	Bank of Widen	Widen	J. G Bradley	D. R. McMillion	25,000	14,064	224,946
DODDRIDGE	†First National Bank	West Union	J. E. Trainer	J. A. Freeman	50,000	9,264	649,346
	†Doddridge County Bank	West Union	L. R. Charter, Jr	Ira E. Smith, Asst	50,000	55,000	884,451
	†West Union Bank	West Union	W. Brent Maxwell	J. H. Langfitt	50,000	188,000	424,194
FAYETTE	†Fayette County National Bank	Fayetteville	A. W. Hamilton	A. B. Abbot	50,000	62,948	516,195
	†National Bank of Thurmond	Thurmond	J. T. Grose	J. Robert Miller	50,000	40,000	350,000
	†Ansted National Bank	Ansted	W. L. Burrus	H. F. Thomasson	35,000	28,700	325,000
	*Merchants National Bank	Montgomery	S. P. Campbell	B. E. Claypool	50,000	63,000	862,940
	†Montgomery National Bank	Montgomery	S. H. Montgomery	A. G. Newby	100,000	127,000	1,251,830
	*Winona National Bank	Winona	W. S. Wood	John R. Hissy	25,000	28,500	375,000
	†First National Bank	Mount Hope	P. H. Garrett	H. L. Erskine	30,000	30,000	245,000
	†Oak Hill National Bank	Oak Hill	C. E. Mahan	W. P. Gregory	50,000	28,900	388,946
	†Bank of Fayette	Fayetteville	J. T. Grose	Thomas Boone	25,000	25,345	251,224
	*Bank of Mount Hope	Mount Hope	P. M. Snyder	W. H. Boone	100,000	321,000	1,460,000
	†New River Banking & Trust Co.	Thurmond	G. H. Caperton	H. A. Berry	50,000	100,000	465,137
	†Bank of Gauley Bridge	Gauley Bridge	C. E. Mahan, Jr.	E. L. Pinney	40,000	12,085	230,650
	†Bank of Glen Jean	Glen Jean	William McKell	Charles Wilburn	100,000	52,791	804,776
	†Merchants & Miners Bank	Oak Hill	George W. Jones	W. R. Hayes	100,000	121,447	853,593
	Bank of Pax	Pax	Dr. A. L. Hunter	Z. H. Legg	25,000	18,733	189,818
GILMER	Glenville Banking & Trust Co	Glenville	E. G. Rohrbough	Howard R. Brannon	25,000	35,000	421,298
	†Kanawha Union Bank	Glenville	S. A. Hays	John E. Arbuckle	40,000	60,000	600,487
GRANT	First National Bank	Gormania	Charles H. Vossler	T. O. Winters	25,000	11,131	150,670
	Bayard National Bank	Bayard	N. Tamburini	I. L. Neville	25,000	9,520	150,580
	*Grant County Bank	Petersburg	L. J. Forman	W. C. Moomau	50,000	42,875	385,000
	†Potomac Valley Bank	Petersburg	J. A. Parks	James W. Park	50,000	9,000	207,000
GREENBRIER	Ronceverte National Bank	Ronceverte	C. H. Thompson	James R. Johnson	25,000	41,384	456,423
	*First National Bank	Ronceverte	Mason Mathews	C. E. Boone	50,000	41,202	694,002
	†Bank of Greenbrier	Lewisburg	Thos. W. Shields	Julian J. Masters	25,000	28,385	333,521
	†Bank of Lewisburg	Lewisburg	Mason Mathews	Frank P. Early	50,000	3,685	619,248
	†Bank of White Sulphur Springs	White Sulphur Springs	W. B. Hines	E. C. Curry	50,000	16,914	475,000
	†Bank of Rupert	Rupert	E. C. Boone	J. W. Miller	25,000	5,768	181,578
	Bank of Rainelle	Rainelle	John Raine	B. O. Raine	25,000	12,085	230,989
	Bank of Renick	Renick	C. G. Rader, Maxwellon	J. W. Baxter, Renick	25,000	26,377	309,624
	†Bank of Williamsburg	Williamsburg	J. H. Bransford	C. W. Bivens	25,000	9,000	198,508

TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1928.

Active State Depositories are designated by an asterisk, thus (*). Inactive Depositories by a dagger, thus (†).

COUNTIES	Name of Bank	Where Located	President	Cashier	Capital	Suplus and Undivided Profits	Deposits
	†Bank of Quinwood	Quinwood	W. S. Wood	N. H. Keller	$ 50,000	$ 15,800	$ 267,000
	†Alderson National Bank	Alderson					
HAMPSHIRE	†First National Bank	Romney	Amos L. Pugh	Russell Savile	50,000	47,000	505,000
	*The Bank of Romney	Romney	John J. Cornwell	G. W. Arnold	75,000	83,728	646,310
HANCOCK	†First National Bank	Chester	John E. Newell	Robert A. Douglass	50,000	90,471	643,053
	*Bank of Weirton	Weirton	E. T. Weir	H. E. Hawkins	100,000	226,172	3,149,070
	Peoples Bank	Holidays Cove	D. M. Weir	E. D. Rothrock	25,000	19,232	634,972
HARDY	†South Branch Valley National Bank	Moorefield	M. S. Henkel	M. Dasher	100,000	43,700	381,000
	†Hardy County Bank	Moorefied	Wm. M. Kessel	G. E. Tumbo	50,000	6,142	114,230
	†Capon Valley Bank	Wardensville	J. V. Warden	Jos. T. Frye	25,000	13,300	187,697
HARRISON	*Empire National Bank	Clarksburg	V. L. Highland	Oscar C. Wilt	250,000	764,779	5,485,353
	†Merchants National Bank	Clarksburg	R. T. Lowndes	S. H. White	100,000	171,349	1,218,331
	*Union National Bank	Clarksburg	W. Brent Maxwell	E. S. Ice	500,000	371,652	5,581,865
	†First National Bank	Salem	Fred D. Powell	Fred Diddle	60,000	46,259	646,483
	†First National Bank	Shinnston	Geo. W. Harrison	C. A. Cole	90,000	25,000	975,000
	†Bridgeport Bank	Bridgeport	J. R. Jones	A. B. Teter	25,000	75,576	400,492
	*Clarksburg Trust Co	Clarksburg	W. I. Booth	H. E. Davisson	300,000	50,000	1,900,000
	†The Farmers Bank of Shinnston	Shinnston	A. J. Fletcher	E. A. Rinehart	100,000	57,000	1,200,000
	†Lowndes Savings Bank& Trust Co.	Clarksburg	Richard T. Lowndes	Geo.L. Duncan, Secretary and Treasurer	250,000	72,491	1,623,134
	†West Virginia Bank	Clarksburg	Geo L. Duncan	R. A. Farland	200,000	64,815	1,251,672
	†Harrison County Bank	Lost Creek	Charles Post	W. D. Nutter	40,000	42,246	297,339
	†Lumberport Bank	Lumberport	Vance L. Hornor	A. B. Forman	50,000	17,000	205,637
	†Merchants & Producers Bank	Salem	S. Broadwater	O. F. Morrison	50,000	21,000	500,000
	†The Farmers Bank of Shinnston	Shinnston	C. M. Bartlett	Chester W. Jones	40,000	29,476	726,568
	†Bank of Wyatt	Wyatt	C. P. Hood	Harold M. Tregellas	25,000	33	163,432
JACKSON	†First National Bank	Ravenswood	C. E. Mason	F. W. Dickerson	35,000	39,486	368,551
	†First National Bank	Ripley	Geo. B. Crow	Geo. E. Straley	70,000	20,000	600,000
	†Jackson County Bank	Ravenswood	K. C. Hutchinson	D. E. Cole	25,000	100,000	317,000
	†Bank of Ripley	Ripley	L. M. Parsons	H. F. Pfost	50,000	15,000	240,000
	†Citizens State Bank	Ripley	C. W. Starcher	H. S. Armstrong	30,000	17,000	204,779

JEFFERSON	†National Citizens Bank	Charles Town	G. E. Hughes	A. M. S. Morgan	50,000	47,906	340,000
	*Bank of Charles Town	Charles Town	D. S. Hughes	John Poterfield	50,000	75,000	630,000
	†Farmers & Merchants Deposit Co.	Charles Town	Robert L. Withers	S. Lee Phillips	50,000	80,524	561,575
	†Bank of Harpers Ferry	Harpers Ferry	T. J. Burleigh	J. C. Newcomer	25,000	6,554	204,134
	The Farmers Bank	Shepherdstown	Nelson T. Snyder	Joseph H. Trout	25,000	39,169	131,080
	†Jefferson Security Bank	Shepherdstown	Geo. M. Beltzhover	C. A. Lyne	30,000	63,217	339,090
	*Jefferson Bank & Trust Co	Charles Town	Frank B. Robinson	H. N. Watson	100,000	21,279	425,589
KANAWHA	†Charleston National Bank	Charleston	Isaac Lowenstein	R. E. Eskins	500,000	1,631,945	6,313,876
	*Citizens National Bank	Charleston	Wm. A. MacCorkle	Wm. H. Truslow	125,000	263,386	2,932,646
	†First National Bank	Charleston	E. A. Reid	F. C. Groff	250,000	189,249	3,487,700
	†First National Bank	Clendenin	P. W. Snyder	W. B. Crawford	25,000	18,965	325,836
	†First National Bank	St. Albans	W. H. Wilson	S. D. McGee	25,000	38,000	480,000
	†First National Bank	South Charleston	K. E. Reed	J. M Schwender	35,000	13,000	404,000
	*Capital City Bank	Charleston	John Laing	Joseph S. Hill	200,000	90,463	1,146,722
	†Kanawha Banking & Trust Co	Charleston	I. N. Smith	P. A. Herscher	500,000	263,593	3,339,931
	†Kanawha Valley Bank	Charleston	John L. Dickinson	J. W. Crider	1,000,000	1,353,108	10,730,194
	†Peoples Exchange Bank	Charleston	H. L. Wehrle	Paul E. Wehrle	50,000	108,489	772,531
	†Security Bank & Trust Co	Charleston	O. F. Payne	P. E. Mann	100,000	115,000	650,000
	*Union Trust Co	Charleston	W. O. Abney	Mason Crickard	500,000	343,028	2,487,018
	†Central Trust Co	Charleston	John L. Dickinson	R. C. Teter, Secy.-Treas.	500,000	200,828	818,128
	†Bank of Dunbar	Dunbar	Mason Crickard	C. A. McCarty	25,000	13,032	225,275
	†State Bank & Trust Co	Charleston	W. S. Wood	L. W. Boley	100,000	25,037	463,892
	†Charleston Trust Co	Charleston	Harrison B. Smith	C. I. Walker	200,000	107,700	1,718,711
	†Clendenin State Bank	Clendenin	S. H. Robertson	J. T. Parris	100,000	8,500	420,000
	†Bank of St. Albans	St. Albans	C. A. Zerkle	C. H. Zerkle	50,000	100,000	475,000
	†Farmers & Citizens Bank	Clendenin	D. H. Stephenson	R. C. Andrews	100,000	60,000	950,000
	†Manufacturers Bank	Nitro	W. O. Abney	W. L. Wintz	25,000	31,691	353,323
	†Kanawha City Bank	Charleston	O. F. Payne	Geo. F. Skidmore	75,000	16,862	210,000
	†Bank of Commerce	Charleston	Guy W. Van Horn	Edward Hess	200,000	11,031	877,579
LEWIS	*National Exchange Bank	Weston	E. G. Davison	J. W. Ross	150,000	71,467	1,489,663
	†Bank of Weston	Weston	Porter Arnold	Walter A. Edwards	60,000	62,000	1,209,000
	*Citizens Bank	Weston	R. H. Hall	T. A. Whalen	50,000	215,000	500,000
	†Union Bank of Jane Lew	Jane Lew	J. G. Jackson	B. M. Davisson	60,000	34,477	527,867
LINCOLN	†Lincoln National Bank	Hamlin	John J. Senseney	Willis H. Reyburn	25,000	55,899	359,824
	†Oil Field National Bank	Griffithsville	H. W. Miller	Frank E. Grass	25,000	59,821	244,702
	*Farmers & Merchants Bank	Hamlin	A. F. Black	H. M. Booth	40,000	9,000	185,000
LOGAN	†First National Bank	Logan	Naaman Jackson	A. D. Dickey	150,000	150,000	2,155,584
	†Guyan Valley Bank	Logan	J. Cary Alderson	L. J. Toothman	100,000	340,000	1,750,000
	†Logan County Bank	Lundale	R. W. Qualntance	Lloyd Whitley	50,000	12,324	220,850
	†Bank of Logan & Trust Co	Logan	G. W. Raike	L. G. Burns	100,000	26,314	384,591
	†Merchants & Miners Bank	Man	S. E. McDonald	Aubrey Moorman	25,000	16,661	203,172

TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1928.

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	*The National Bank of Fairmont	Fairmont	Brooks Fleming, Jr.	N. E. Jamison	$ 400,000	$ 934,837	$ 6,839,087
	†Peoples National Bank	Fairmont	J. M. Brownfield	C. Richard Hall	200,000	119,315	1,939,016
	†First National Bank	Fairview	J. W. Haught	W. H. Coontz	30,000	28,508	500,000
	†First National Bank	Mannington	E. C. Martin	W. L. Jenks	60,000	59,871	971,576
	†First Nationa Bank	Monongah	Carroll Currey	John D. Anthony	25,000	62,350	388,217
	†First National Bank	Worthington	Z. F. Davis	A. J. McDaniel	30,000	40,562	408,746
	*Fairmont Trust Co	Fairmont	Smith Hood	M. A. Fletcher, Treas	200,000	209,836	1,695,860
	†Home Savings Bank	Fairmont	C. B. Conway	Frank P. Hall	100,000	66,129	946,685
	†Monongahela Bank	Fairmont	P. B. Sweringer	Carl D. Springer	100,000	72,288	574,182
	†Bank of Farmington	Farmington	James F. Campbell	L. N. Whitlatch	50,000	25,440	495,633
	†Farmers & Merchants Bank	Fairview	Elias C. Tenant	O. E. Morris	50,000	78,800	658,000
	†Exchange Bank	Mannington	George W. Bowers	W. H. Parsons	50,000	30,000	975,000
MARSHALL	†First National Bank	Cameron	Lloyd Strope	Harry Elbin	50,000	175,011	1,640,499
	*First National Bank	Moundsville	T. L. Rogerson	J. D. Burley	50,000	26,000	600,000
	*Bank of Cameron	Cameron	Guy B. Patterson	J. L. Reed	100,000	32,273	670,197
	†City & County Bank	Moundsville	J. W. Garvin	A. D. Ayers	100,000	25,647	476,661
	*Marshall County Bank	Moundsville	Alex Purdy	James A. Sigafoose	150,000	80,000	1,350,000
	†Mercantile Banking & Trust Co	Moundsville	Thomas Scott	Elmer Resseger	100,000	151,522	1,294,013
	†Mound City Bank	Moundsville	J. A. Bloyd	C. H. Hunter	50,000	65,000	750,000
	†Bank of McMechen	McMechen	J. L. McMechen	Chas. R. Lowe	60,000	45,541	579,208
MASON	†Merchants National Bank	Point Pleasant	C. C. Bowyer	W. W. Riley, Jr.	100,000	105,928	863,711
	†Point Pleasant National Bank	Point Pleasant	J. O. Shinn	H. S. Johnson	30,000	14,965	274,660
	†Point Pleasant Trust Co	Point Pleasant	J. S. Spencer	J. H. Norton, Treas	100,000	78,077	352,303
MERCER	†First National Bank	Bluefield	Edwin Mann	L. A. Hooper	500,000	456,000	4,596,403
	*Flat Top National Bank	Bluefield	Thomas E. Peery	L. C. Fowlkes	250,000	537,687	2,923,331
	†First National Bank	Princeton	C. R. McNutt	W. B. McNutt	100,000	65,659	1,135,487
	†Bluefield National Bank	Bluefield	D. E. French	G. H. Lawhead	250,000	64,414	834,899
	Matewan National Bank	Matewan	E. B. Chambers	Edgar Chambers	50,000	30,204	558,000
	†Bank of Athens	Athens	Doncie Lilly	F. C. Cooper	25,000	26,540	269,046
	†The Bank of Bramwell	Bramwell	Isaac T. Mann	J. B. Perry	300,000	1,020,000	6,117,000
	†Virginia Bank and Trust Co	Princeton	W. S. Dangerfield	John H. Bane	100,000	20,000	384,143
	*The Commercial Bank	Bluefield	Bernard McClaugherty	W. C. Given	150,000	96,556	900,000
	†The Bank of Princeton	Princeton	J. H. Lilly	F. P. Clark	100,000	6,225	661,987

MINERAL	†First National Bank	Keyser	F .M. Reynolds	H .L. Arnold	80,000	62,000	1,470,000
	†First National Bank	Piedmont	Dr. John E. Suter	J. D. Thomas	75,000	111,526	1,043,026
	†Davis National Bank	Piedmont	Allan L. Luke	C. W. Getty	50,000	110,972	1,133,417
	*Farmers & Merchants Bank	Keyser	Richard Gerstell	George R. Davis	60,000	85,234	976,698
	†Peoples Bank	Ridgley	James T. Vandegrift	L. P. Walker	25,000	14,600	185,000
MINGO	*First National Bank	Williamson	W. J. Williamson	R. M. Rowland	200,000	117,874	2,024,115
	†National Bank of Commerce	Williamson	Wells Goodykoontz	Joseph B. Smith	100,000	100,000	1,300,000
	†Matewan National Bank	Matewan	E. B. Chambers	Edgar Chambers	50,000	25,160	509,662
	Kermit State Bank	Kermit	Thos. H. Shewey	H. Haws	30,000	7,332	178,349
	†Williamson State Bank	Williamson	A. Goodman	J. R. Goodman	25,000	12,500	235,000
MONONGALIA	†Second National Bank	Morgantown	A. J. Garlow	H. C. Riggs	100,000	288,068	2,135,514
	*Bank of Monongahela Valley	Morgantown	James H. McGrew	Alva H. McBee	300,000	682,505	3,103,825
	†Bank of Morgantown	Morgantown	John M. Gregg	D. R. Richards	100,000	227,201	2,135,855
	†Federal Savings & Trust Co	Morgantown	E. D. Tumlin	D. C. Garrison	120,000	30,500	976,473
	†Dunkard Valley Bank	Blacksville	John W. Scott	W. B. Haught	25,000	21,000	240,000
	†Bank of Wadestown	Wadestown	R. S. Clovis	Alex White	25,000	38,750	213,000
	*Union Bank & Trust Co	Morgantown	Edward G. Donley	G. P. Russell	148,100	50,888	1,456,966
MONROE	†First National Bank	Alderson	L. E. Johnson	H. B. Rowe	100,000	75,000	770,000
	†Alderson National Bank	Alderson	T. H. Jarrett	O. D. Massey	25,000	28,836	560,392
	†First National Bank	Peterstown	S. Y. Symns	J. H. Hansbarger	25,000	40,718	178,026
	†The Bank of Monroe	Union	C. E. Lynch	H. S. Ellison	50,000	29,000	445,000
	†Bank of Greenville	Greenville	R. H. Arnott	W. M. Comer	25,000	15,000	85,000
MORGAN	†Bank of Berkeley Springs	Berkeley Springs	V. E. Johnson	A. M. Mendenhall	25,000	41,696	490,683
	†Bank of Morgan County	Berkeley Springs	R. E. Allen	V. C. Somers	25,000	6,000	300,000
MCDOWELL	†First National Bank	Welch	D. J. F. Strother	J. A. Thorn	100,000	192,072	1,546,698
	*McDowell Co. National Bank	Welch	I. J. Rhodes	T. A. Johnston	250,000	350,000	2,630,000
	†First National Bank	Keystone	R. L. Bailey	H. D. Vaughn	50,000	81,418	565,656
	†Gary National Bank	Gary	R. V. Shanklin	J. H. Barker, and V. P.	50,000	55,191	1,096,499
	†First National Bank	Northfork	J. J. Huddleston	W. A. Creager	100,000	133,230	1,019,856
	†First National Bank	Anawalt	C. W. Dick	R. A. Wyland	50,000	21,392	297,041
	†First National Bank	Iaeger	William J. Hatfield	E. W. Cook	25,000	6,000	350,000
	†Clark National Bank	Northfork	L. H. Clark	W. S. Clark	50,000	66,044	572,620
	†First National Bank	Kimball	W. B. Stevens	D. J. M. Cook	25,000	29,750	380,977
	†The Berwind Bank	Berwind	B. L. Simpson	Wm. R. Kiser	100,000	163,500	984,398
	†Merchants & Miners Bank	Welch	B. O. Swope	Bert W. Ellis	100,000	31,579	531,582
	†Citizens Bank of War	War	Graham Sale	C. Frank Wright	50,000	18,575	225,000
NICHOLAS	†First National Bank	Richwood	C. S. Badgett	C. W. Seeley	$ 40,000	$ 7,295	$ 641,359
	†Richwood Banking & Trust Co	Richwood	A. L. Craig	J. I. Finlinson	50,000	33,158	638,170
	*Nicholas County Bank	Summersville	H. W. Herold	P. N. Wiseman	50,000	50,640	487,000
	†Farmers & Merchants Bank	Summersville	A. A. Hamilton	W. P. Kincaid	30,000	64,989	706,101
	*The Citizens Bank	Richwood	W. V. Jarrett	L. French Herold	25,000	16,543	373,241

TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1928.

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
OHIO	*The National Bank of W. Va	Wheeling	W. B. Irvine	A. E. Schmidt and V. P.	500,000	652,158	5,379,627
	†National Exchange Bank	Wheeling	Dr. John L. Dickey	C. W. Jeffers	500,000	679,140	5,635,102
	†First National Bk. & Trust Co.	Elm Grove	J. B. Chambers	Geo. H. Grodhaus	100,000	61,000	1,000,000
	†Center Wheeling Savings Bank	Wheeling	H. J. Scheufler	F. T. Dowler	100,000	108,226	1,859,810
	*Citizens Mutual Trust Co	Wheeling	Alex. Glass	L. F. Haller	600,000	479,673	6,250,174
	*Dollar Savings & Trust Co	Wheeling	Robert Hazlett	W. H. Tracy	1,165,100	2,608,138	13,347,850
	*Wheeling Bank & Trust Co	Wheeling	Samuel W. Harper	G. F. Carenbauer, Secy	500,000	271,859	7,593,409
	†Half Dollar Savings Bank	Wheeling	F. C. Driehorst	V. G. Gundling	100,000	237,834	2,411,807
	†Central Union Trust Co	Wheeling	Seaton Alexander	J. F. Ebeling	500,000	236,892	2,161,161
	†Security Trust Co	Wheeling	W. E. Stone	Harold S. Martin	300,000	455,000	3,922,052
	†South Side Bank & Trust Co	Wheeling	A. F. Ulrick	J. J. Bentz	100,000	105,496	1,622,895
	†Bank of Warwood	Warwood (Wheeling)	F. J. Kenamond	C. H. Dowler	100,000	22,892	615,331
	†State Bank & Trust Co	Elm Grove	Dr. John L. Dickey	John T. Carter	148,400	158,732	1,785,465
	†Fulton Bank & Trust Co	Fulton (Wheeling)	Otto Schenk	R. D. Conrad	200,000	53,365	326,053
PENDLETON	*Farmers Bank of Pendleton	Franklin	James Sites	Irving Ritchie	50,000	58,595	581,933
	†The Franklin Bank	Franklin	S. B. Johnson	Raymond Boggs	40,000	22,406	269,052
	†Circleville Bank	Circleville	E. A. Lambert	Z. M. Nelson	30,000	4,016	93,941
PLEASANTS	†First National Bank	St. Marys	W. C. Dotson	D. W. Dillon	100,000	130,000	1,253,829
	†Pleasants County Bank	St. Marys	O. C. Barkwell	Dan. B. Fleming	75,000	31,000	350,000
POCAHONTAS	†First National Bank	Marlinton	F. T. McClintic	J. A. Sydenstricker	50,000	20,337	446,567
	*The Bank of Marlinton	Marlinton	M. J. McNeel, Seebert	Hubert Echols, Marlinton	100,000	45,009	697,647
	†Bank of Durbin	Durbin	J. W. Goodsell	E. L. Fenton	30,000	27,000	214,000
	†Farmers & Merchants Bank	Marlinton	S. H. Sharp	H. L. Byers	25,000	25,000	183,989
	†Bank of Hillsboro	Hillsboro	F. W. Buckman	J. K. Marshall	25,000	16,648	132,733
PRESTON	†Kingwood National Bank	Kingwood	George A. Herring	Ivan Davis	25,000	27,000	409,668
	†First National Bank	Terra Alta	S. M. Scott, Sr	C. A. Miller	25,000	50,525	573,360
	†Peoples National Bank	Rowlesburg	A. A. Pickering	Robert White	25,000	7,197	205,247
	†First National Bank	Newburg	W. D. R. Annan	H. C. Fream	25,000	28,776	393,000
	†First National Bank	Albright	Elmer E. Watson	Dwight L. Foley	25,000	16,508	159,180
	*Bank of Kingwood	Kingwood	P. J. Crogan	Felix Elliot	75,000	104,550	460,023
	†Terra Alta Bank	Terra Alta	W. A. Whitehair	C. E. Trembly Jr	30,000	45,621	607,972

	†Farmers & Merchants Bank	Reedsville	C. R. Zinn	Harold Watson	25,000	23,029	239,936
	†Bruceton Bank	Bruceton Mills	Jeremiah Thomas	Myron Speelman	25,000	61,795	563,085
	*Tunnelton Bank	Tunnelton	J. S. Hunt	John J. McKone Jr.	50,000	63,000	445,000
	†Bank of Masontown	Masontown	S. L. Cobun	Earl Dixon	25,000	45,000	463,834
PUTNAM	†Bank of Winfield	Winfield	J. L. Dunlap	C. A. Howell	30,000	19,741	235,479
	*Putnam County Bank	Hurricane	A. S. Alexander	J. T. Garrett	50,000	40,221	434,000
	†The Buffalo Bank	Buffalo	John L. Dickinson	L. L. Lilly	25,000	25,000	168,000
RALEIGH	†Beckley National Bank	Beckley	Joe L. Smith	C. H. Meador	200,000	206,500	2,030,500
	†National Exchange Bank	Beckley	W. C. Agee	French Lucas	100,000	40,000	900,000
	†Bank of Raleigh	Beckley	I. C. Prince	R. M. French	100,000	123,000	1,900,000
	*Raleigh County Bank	Beckley	B. E. Carter	G. C. Hedrick	250,000	280,000	2,750,000
RANDOLPH	†Elkins National Bank	Elkins	Lee Crouch	Thaddeus Pritt	100,000	147,673	1,431,561
	†Peoples National Bank	Elkins	J. T. Lingamfelter	Wayne Jackson	50,000	72,412	618,398
	†Citizens National Bank	Elkins	H. G. Kump	Jos. P. Heltzel	100,000	30,934	418,711
	*Davis Trust Company	Elkins	N. I. Hall	A. H. Hunter, Treas	250,000	272,123	1,095,662
	†The Beverly Bank	Beverly	Bruce Yokum	Jos. B. Baker	25,000	9,000	60,000
	†Stockmans Bank	Harman	I. M. Groves	Arthur Cooper	25,000	49,581	211,819
	†Bank of Mill Creek	Mill Creek	George Ward	W. B. Painter	25,000	52,599	379,318
	*Bank of Pickens	Pickens	Albert H. Been	Oscar L. Barrickman	25,000	9,613	152,000
	Bank of Norton	Norton	A. H. Hunter	P. V. Moyle	25,000	367	35,000
RITCHIE	†First National Bank	Pennsboro	A. O. Wilson	C. B. Summers	50,000	25,125	587,646
	†Citizens National Bank	Pennsboro	M. H. Broadwater	L. D. James	50,000	46,789	1,056,331
	†The Bank of Cairo	Cairo	G. S. Flesher	O C. Hess	50,000	44,080	587,269
	†Pullman State Bank	Pullman	Lee Prunty	A. Hays Elliott	25,000	3,000	205,000
	Auburn Exchange Bank	Auburn	J. T. Hall	S. E. Swiger	25,000	1,000	167,721
OANE	†First National Bank	Spencer	F. E. Vandale	John W. Looney	50,000	96,558	917,378
	†First National Bank	Reedy	H. C. Law	A. L. Thrash	25,000	32,100	209,845
	*Roane County Bank	Spencer	Harry C. Woodyard	Gay Stalnaker	150,000	60,500	589,043
	*Traders Trust & Banking Co	Spencer	R. W. Casto	Russell T. Keith	80,000	28,000	653,270
	†Bank of Reedy	Reedy	J. R. N. Straley	G. A. Dye, Jr	25,000	18,489	101,371
	†Poca Valley Bank	Walton	I. A. Whited	O. C. Pence	25,000	55,000	320,000
SUMMERS	*First National Bank	Hinton	O. O. Cooper	W. T. Fredeking	100,000	250,000	2,200,000
	†Citizens National Bank	Hinton	J. A. Graham	Oscar P. Vines	50,000	60,000	550,000
	†National Bank of Summers	Hinton	Jos. H. Miller	C. D. Bolton	100,000	183,800	1,100,305
	†Sewell Valley Bank	Meadow Creek	P. H. Brown	R. G. Nunley	35,000	6,457	164,111
TAYLOR	†First National Bank	Grafton	William A. Beavers	O. Jay Fleming	200,000	201,837	2,489,000
	*Grafton Banking & Trust Co	Grafton	A. B. Corder	W. L. Thomas	100,000	38,596	1,097,484
	†Merchants & Mechanics Sav.Bank	Grafton	G. E. Bailey	W. Morgan	100,000	28,997	530,113
	Taylor County Bank	Grafton	Martin L. Shields	N. F. Kendall	50,000	30,526	651,117
	Bank of Flemington	Flemington	G. O. Sinsel	Guy E. Williams	25,000	27,140	382,000

TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition as of June 30, 1928.

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
TUCKER	†National Bank of Davis	Davis	C. E. Smith	C. G. Smith	50,000	55,375	450,272
	†First National Bank	Hendricks	C. A. Roberts, Hambleton	John A. Gilbert, Jr	25,000	34,662	183,256
	†First National Bank	Parsons	Dr. Ford Huff	C. W. Minear	25,000	26,458	293,289
	†Miners & Merchants Banks	Thomas	H. F. E. Hinebaugh	M. C. Feather	30,000	26,568	541,490
	*Tucker County Bank	Parsons	Riley Harper	Walter T. Taylor	25,000	34,004	343,710
	†Peoples Bank of Davis	Davis	A. L. Helmick	C. G. Lashley	25,000	2,284	75,000
TYLER	*First National Bank	Middlebourne	S. G. Pyle	G. L. Morris	30,000	54,570	615,664
	†Union National Bank	Sistersville	W. R. Reitz	Robert Robinson	175,000	144,648	1,821,040
	†Bank of Middlebourne	Middlebourne	T. C. Kingsley	S. B. McCoy	25,000	15,426	425,660
	†First Tyler Bank & Trust Co	Sistersville	E. A. Durham	Dana S. Marsh	200,000	194,108	2,042,280
UPSHUR	†Traders National Bank	Buckhannon	William Post	Sanford Graham	50,000	166,142	852,974
	†Buckhannon Bank	Buckhannon	Matthew Edmiston	F. J. Farnsworth	100,000	78,001	917,398
	*Peoples Bank of W. Va.	Buckhannon	H. A. Zickefoose	A. V. Rush	50,000	68,300	715,235
	Bank of Adrian	Adrian	A. M. Gould	Hill Stump	25,000	15,854	181,854
WAYNE	†First National Bank	Kenova	U. G. Parley	J. Miller Jackson	40,000	19,760	371,523
	†First National Bank	Ceredo	Henry J. Stark	Eustace Adkins	50,000	69,764	368,211
	†Wayne County Bank	Wayne	B. J. Prichard	C. H. Saunders	50,000	11,900	230,900
	†Peoples State Bank	Wayne	Fisher F. Scaggs	Clyde Scaggs	30,000	869	137,407
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. Berthy, Sr	M. E. Squires	25,000	6,474	125,896
	†Lanes Bottom Bank	Camden-on-Gauley	L. B. Callahan	Austin Brown	25,000	3,000	146,370
WETZEL	*First National Bank	New Martinsville	David Fisher	H. Koontz	65,000	130,000	1,167,192
	†New Martinsville Bank	New Martinsville	J. B. Clark	N. N. Oblinger	60,000	102,000	1,208,000
	†Bank of Hundred	Hundred	S. J. Talkington	C. E. Clovis	50,000	23,758	671,391
	†Bank of Jacksonburgh	Jacksonburgh	L. E. Lantz	George N. Blair	25,000	12,933	174,957
	†Bank of Littleton	Littleton	S. L. Long	B. A. Pyles	25,000	15,306	345,240
WIRT	*Wirt County Bank	Elizabeth	C. H. Bumgarner	Herbert Roberts	50,000	21,610	388,261

WOOD	*First National Bank	Parkersburg	E. L. Davidson	George E. Work	454,000	1,060,710	6,258,446
	†Citizens National Bank	Parkersburg	G. L. Watson	Frank Good	100,000	274,000	1,819,000
	*Parkersburg National Bank	Parkersburg	Thomas Logan	Chas. A. Bukey	150,000	525,764	2,683,859
	†Farmers & Merch. National Bank.	Williamstown	F. L. Fenton	J. J. Lorentz	400,000	32,046	306,054
	†Wood County Bank	Parkersburg	Edward Nelly	James D. Fleming	200,000	447,970	3,015,503
	†Union Trust & Deposit Co	Parkersburg	Wilbur E. Davis	Ben. T. Neal, Jr., Treas.	450,000	518,132	2,485,961
	†Central Bank & Trust Co	Parkersburg	W. H. Smith	Chas. S. Jackson, Secy	150,000	51,184	915,357
	*Commercial Bank & Trust Co	Parkersburg	Reese Blizzard	J. R. Cooper	145,000	226,203	1,629,613
WYOMING	†First National Bank	Pineville	E. W. Worrell	C. M. Wilkel	25,000	27,000	375,000
	†First National Bank	Mullens	W. M. Lewis	P. D. Sullivan	25,000	3,117	201,930
	†The Peoples Bank of Mullens	Mullens	A. C. Early	M. H. Lusk	50,000	15,001	257,474
	†Wyoming County Bank	Pineville	R. D. Bailey	F. H. Shannon	40,000	14,041	336,648

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	Democrat	1,700
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, Editor	Every Friday	Republican	1,050
BRAXTON...	Braxton Central	Sutton	1883	Central Publishing Co	Every Friday	Republican	2,369
	Braxton Democrat	Sutton	1883	John A. Grose	Every Thursday	Democrat	3,330
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	Huntington Publishing Co	Every evening and Sunday morning	Democratic	11,972, A. B. C. Audit
	Herald-Dispatch	Huntington	1891	Huntington Publishing Co	Every morning	Republican	17,506
	Tribune	Huntington	1922	Chapman Printing Co	Every Friday	Republican	5,000
	Cabell Record	Milton	1916	James R. Dudley	Every Thursday	Independent	975
	Three States Bulletin	Huntington	1927	Fred G. King	Weekly	Industrial News	3,200
	The Tri-State Press	Huntington	1926	Curtis & Hereford	Every Friday	Republican	.....
CALHOUN...	Calhoun Chronicle	Grantsville	1883	Robert L. Hamilton	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,150
	Grantsville News	Grantsville	1898	Woodyard Bros.	Every Friday	Republican	1,425
CLAY.....	Clay County Free Press	Clay	1905	J. T. Williams	Every Friday	Democratic	1,100
	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	The Herald Publishing Co	Every Thursday	Republican	1,950
	Doddridge Co. Republican	West Union	1909	Woodyard Brothers	Every Thursday	Republican	1,500
FAYETTE....	Fayette Journal	Fayetteville	1876	C. A. Gooddard	Every Friday	Republican	1,800
	Fayette Democrat	Fayetteville	1913	Erskin Phillips	Every Thursday	Democratic	2,600
	Fayette Tribune	Fayetteville	1898	Charles A. Gooddard	Every Wednesday	Republican	3,850
	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	Woodyard Brothers	Every Thursday	Republican	800
GRANT	Grant County Press	Petersburg	1895	Arch J. Welton	Every Thursday	Republican	1,600
GREENBRIER	Greenbrier Independent	Lewisburg	1866	Greenbrier Pub. Co., Inc	Every Friday	Democratic	2,300
	West Virginia News	Ronceverte	1897	Blake Brothers	Every Saturday	Republican	3,500 plus
HAMPSHIRE	Hampshire Review	Romney	1884	Cornwell Dinkle & Keller	Every Wednesday	Democratic	1,800
HANCOCK	Hancock County Courier	New Cumberland	1869	J. R. Plattenburger	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,500
	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	1861	Clarksburg Publishing Co W. Guy Tetrick, Gen. Mgr.	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	16,000
	The Clarksburg Exponent	Clarksburg	1910	Clarksburg Publishing Co. W. Guy Tetrick, Gen. Mgr.	Every morning except Sunday and Monday	Democratic	15 000
	Sunday Exponent---Telegram	Clarksburg	1927	Clarksburg Publishing Co W. Guy Tetrick, Gen. Mgr.	Sunday morning	Independent	30,000
	Shinnston News	Shinnston	1898	W. A. Meredith & Ira C. Hawker	Every Thursday	Local	1,000
	Herald-Express	Salem	1904—1900	Salem Herald Co	Every Thursday	Republican	850
JACKSON	Ravenswood News	Ravenswood	1867	W. C. Clark	Every Thursday	Republican	1,670
	The Jackson Herald	Ripley	1876	Sattis Simmons	Every Friday	Republican	3,600
	The Mountaineer	Ripley	1893	Mountaineer Company	Every Friday	Democratic	1,800
JEFFERSON	Spirit of Jefferson	Charles Town	1844	Clayton L. Haines	Every Wednesday	Democratic	2,500
	Farmers Advocate	Charles Town	1885	R. C. Rissler	Every Saturday	Democratic	1,600
	Shepherdstown Register	Shepherdstown	1849	H. L. Snyder	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,650
	The Independent	Shepherdstown	1906	C. S. Musser	Every Wednesday	Republican	.....
KANAWHA	Charleston Gazette	Charleston	Daily—1883 Sunday—1877	Daily Gazette Co	Every morning	Democratic	Week Day-22,000 Sunday-31,000
	Daily Mail	Charleston	1893	Charleston Mail Association	Every evening and Sunday morning	Republican	Week Day-20,00 Sunday-21,000
	State Labor Review	Charleston		Frank W. Snyder	Monthly Labor	Labor	8,947
	White Ribbon	Charleston	1897, at Fairmont	W. C. T. U	Monthly	Temperance	7,000
	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. Legionaire	Charleston	1925	American Legion	Monthly	Interest of Veterans	8,500
	West Va. Review	Charleston	1923	West Va. Pub. Co	Illustrated Monthly	Devoted to W. Va. Interests	6,000
	W. Va. Medical Journal	Charleston	1906	State Medical Association	Monthly	Medical	1,160
	W. Va. School Journal	Charleston	1874	State Education Associaion	Monthly except June, July and August	Educational	9,275
	St. Albans Advertiser	St. Albans	1926	Dawson Printing Co	Friday	Republican	2,500

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	4,000
	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	Democrat	2,485
LOGAN	Logan Banner	Logan	1889	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 including Sunday	Democratic	8,367
MARSHALL	Daily Echo	Moundsville	1896	S. C. Shaw	Every evening	Independent	3,535
	Weekly Echo	Moundsville	1889	S. C. Shaw	Weekly	Democratic	1,409
	Daily Journal	Moundsville	1910	R. J. Smith	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	
	Weekly Journal	Moundsville		R. J. Smith	Every Thursday	Republician	
MASON	Point Pleasant Register	Point Pleasant	1862	Register Publishing Co	Every Wednesday	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	Conference M. E. Church South	3,600
MERCER	Bluefield Telegraph	Bluefield	1894	Daily Telegraph Printing Co	Every morning except Monday	Independent -Republican	Daily—12,440 Sunday–17,268
	Princeton Observer	Princeton	1917	Kyle McCormick	Fridays	Republican	1,800
	Mercer Recorder	Matoaka	1921	Gordon Garner	Every Friday	Democratic	2,000
MINERAL	The Mountain Echo	Keyser	1876	Woodyard Brothers	Every Thursday	Republican	2,900
	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	Democratic	1,400
MINGO	Mingo Republican	Williamson	1904	O. H. Booten	Every Thursday	Republican	4,150
	Williamson News Daily	Williamson	Weekly—1890 Daily—1915	The Williamson Daily News	Every evening except Sunday	Democratic	4,200

MONONGALIA	The Morgantown Post	Morgantown	1899; as a weekly in 1864	W. Va. Newspaper Pub. Co.	Every evening	Republican	7,300
	The New Dominion	Morgantown	1876	Dominion News Co. (Inc.)	Every morning except Sunday	Democratic	7,500
	West Va. Woman Voter	Morgantown	1923 at Parkersburg	W. Va. League Women Voters	Monthly	Non-Partisan	2,100
MONROE	The Monroe Watchman	Union	1872	J. M. Johnston	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,230
	Advertiser	Alderson	1899	George Werkheiser	Every Saturday	Prohibition	1,227
	The Monroe Mail	Union	1927	Woodyard Brothers	Every Thursday	Republican	800
MORGAN	Morgan Messenger	Berkeley Springs	1893	S. S. Buzzard	Every Thursday	Repunlican	1,475
	Berkeley Springs News	Berkeley Springs	1885	N. S. D. Pendleton	Every Friday	Democratic	1,400
McDOWELL	The Daily News	Welch	1923	Welch Publishing Co	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	5,327
	The McDowell Times	Keystone	1904	Whittico & Hill	Every Friday	Republican	
	Industrial News	Iaeger	1927	J. F. Johnson	Every Friday	Independent	
NICHOLAS	Nicholas Chronicle	Summersville	1880	J. T. Williams	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,000
	Nicholas Republican	Richwood	1903	Nicholas News Co	Every Thursday	Republican	3,500
OHIO	Intelligencer	Wheeling	1852	Intelligencer Pub. Co	Every morning except Sunday	Republican	15,000
	News—Daily and Sunday	Wheeling	Daily—1890 SundayNews,1878	News Publishing Co	Every evening except Sunday and Sunday morning	Independent	Daily—17 500 Sunday—21,500
	Register—Daily and Sunday	Wheeling	1863—Daily 1882—Sunday	West Va. Printing Co	Every morning	Democratic	Daily—16,600 Sunday—16,247
	Telegraph	Wheeling	1902	George A. Laughlin	Every evening except Sunday	Independent Republican	8,619
	West Va. Workman	Wheeling	1897	Grand LodgeA.O.U.W.ofW. Va.	Monthly	Fraternal Insurance	3,500
PENDLETON	Pendleton Times	Franklin	1913	William McCoy	Every Friday	Independent	1,750
PLEASANTS	St. Marys Oracle	St. Marys	1881	Oracle Printing Co	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,000
	Pleasants County Leader	St. Marys	1898	Joe 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	1,525
PRESTON	Preston County Journal	Kingwood	1866	H. S. Whetsell	Every Thursday	Republican	2,475
	West Virginia Argus	Kingwood	1870	J. T. Spahr	Every Thursday	Democratic	2,475
	Preston Republican	Terra Alta	1891	Preston Republican Ptg. Co.	Every Thursday	Republican	2,200
	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	1,800
	Hurricane Breeze.....	Hurricane.....	1900	R. F. Forth.....	Every Saturday.....	Progressive Republican	1,100
RALEIGH....	Raleigh Register.....	Beckley.....	1880	The Raleigh Register (Inc.).....	Every afternoon except Saturday and Sunday morning.....	Democrat.....	3,834
	The Post-Herald.....	Beckley.....	Post—1924 Herald—1900	Beckley Printing Co., (Inc.).....	Every morning except Sunday.....	Republican	6,781
RANDOLPH..	Elkins Inter-Mountain.....	Elkins.....	Daily—1907 Weekly—1892	Teter Publishing Co.....	Every evening except Sunday.....	Republican	Daily—3,200
	Randolph Enterprise.....	Elkins.....	1874	Randolph Enterprise Prtg' 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.....	2,000
ROANE.....	Roane County Reporter.....	Spencer.....	.....	R. W. Casto and Okey R. Harris	Every Thursday.....	Democratic.....	.....
	Times Record.....	Spencer.....	1885	Woodyard Brothers.....	Every Wednesday under Thursday date line...	Republican	6,100
	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
	Grafton Press.....	Grafton.....	1911	Grafton Press (Inc.).....	Every Friday.....	Democratic.....	2,238
TUCKER.....	Parsons Advocate.....	Parsons.....	1896	D. W. Thurston.....	Every Thursday.....	Republican.....	2,700
	Tucker Democrat.....	Parsons.....	1887	Carl L. Currey.....	Every Thursday.....	Democratic.....	2,500
	Davis News.....	Davis.....	1897	W. R. Morris.....	Every Thursday.....	Independent.....	.....

TYLER	Tyler County Journal	Middlebourne	1900	Mrs. Sallie A. Riggle	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,500
	The Tyler Star-News	Middlebourne	Star—1877 News—1909	Oil Review Pub. Co	Every Thursday	Republican-Independent	1,800
	Sistersville Review	Sistersville	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. Reid	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,531
	Upshur Republician	Buckhannon	1901		Every Thursday	Republican	5,000
WAYNE	Wayne County News	Wayne	1874	Herman P. Dean	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,900
	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	625
WETZEL	Wetzel Democrat	New Martinsville	1877	Wetzel Democrat Pub. Co	Every Friday	Democratic	2,300
	Wetzel Republican	New Martinsvile	1888	Robert Morris	Every Friday	Republican	1,700
WIRT	Kanawha News	Elizabeth	1893	Shirley H. Mitchell	Every Friday	Republican	800
	Wirt County Journal	Elizabeth	1908	Ross Wilson	Every Friday	Democratic	700
	Wirt County Republican	Elizabeth	1922	J. G. B. Coberly	Every Friday	Republican	
WOOD	Parkersburg Sentinal	Parkersburg	1889 as a daily	Parkersburg Sentinel Co	Every evening except Sunday	Democratic	10,483
	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	Woodyard Brothers	Every Thursday	Republican	2,900
	New Independent Herald	Pineville	1899	Wyoming Printing Co	Every Friday	Democratic	2.500

Newspaper Bureaus in Charge of Staff Correspondents

WASHINGTON—Charleston Daily Mail: George W. Summers.
WASHINGTON—Charleston Gazette: Charles S. Hayden.
WASHINGTON—Wheeling Intelligencer, Wheeling News, Martinsburg Journal, Welch Daily News, Hinton Daily News, Williamson Daily News, Parkersburg Sentinel: Charles B. Smith, Hotel Roosevelt.
CHARLESTON—Wheeling Intelligencer, Wheeling Daily News, Martinsburg Evening Journal, Parkersburg Sentinel, Williamson Daily News, Welch Daily News, Hinton Daily News: Calvert L. Estill, 310 Kanawha Banking & Trust Company Building.

Omissions

Fayette Republican, Oak Hill: J. W. Roland, Editor and Manager.
Leader-News, Weirton: J. A. Jones, Editor.

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	(Law in effect July 1, 1921. No collections prior to October 1, 1921.)	$ 174,965.00	$ 185,565.00	$ 156,247.66	$ 516,777.66	35.3
Oil and Gas Production		35,088.00	55,234.00	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		83,852.00	142,842.00	112,719.39	339,413.39	23.2
Sales—Exclusive Wholesale		55,854.00	154,589.00	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	27,667.00	20,258.38	68,276.38	4.7
Other Buisinesses and Professions		10,255.00	45,384.00	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	$ 1,084,474.35	40.0
Oil and Gas Production	52,829.45	46,169.96	66,649.69	66,053.74	231,702.84	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	$ 1,334,212.14	49.3
Manufacturing	142,745.88	151,767.58	188,046.87	174,302.83	656,863.16	24.2
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	52,404.17	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	72,465.59	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	$ 303,893.31	$ 290,170.93	$ 281,075.77	$ 218,642.86	$ 1,093,782.87	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	6,348.34	6,193.31	7,388.82	4,139.68	24,170.15	.8
Total Production	$ 365,255.60	$ 329,722.55	$ 352,304.16	$ 292,291.78	$ 1,339,574.09	43.8
Manufacturing	195,929.05	179,956.39	213,428.29	190,699.30	780,013.03	25.6
Sales—Exclusive Wholesale	103,861.16	92,425.80	304,076.34	86,392.68	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	23,593.22	33,518.49	30,123.17	115,344.04	3.8
Other Businessess and Professions	24,618.44	18,857.31	104,720.20	24,225.37	172,421.32	5.6
Totals	$ 730,183.49	$ 655,582.57	$ 1,035,764.76	$ 634,445.33	$ 3,055,976.15	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	$ 154,947.92	$ 173,508.45	$ 213,748.32	$ 189,614.46	$ 731,819.15	28.7
Oil and Gas Production	51,270.09	32,327.18	57,763.70	58,490.31	199,851.28	7.8
Clay, Sand, etc., Production	5,188.42	6,911.34	7,906.62	4,947.95	24,954.33	1.0
Total Production	$ 211,406.43	$ 212,746.97	$ 279,418.64	$ 253,052.72	$ 956,624.76	37.5
Manufacturing	165,742.63	169,720.97	203,666.40	186,750.37	725,880.37	28.5
Sales—Exclusive of Wholesale	89,232.43	85,358.90	289,678.50	75,071.29	539,341.14	21.1
Sales at Wholesale	11,237.02	10,047.40	25,197.60	9,847.82	56,329.84	2.2
Banks and Public Utilities	24,563.57	22,075.11	33,863.00	24,544.22	105,045.90	4.1
Other Businesses and Professions	22,634.32	18,424.84	102,223.44	24,594.51	167,877.11	6.6
Totals	$ 524,816.40	$ 518,374.21	$ 934,047.58	$ 573,860.93	$ 2,551,099.12	100.0

Note—The collections shown above are net, all refunds having been deducted .

GROSS SALES TAX

Net Collections During the State Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1926 and 1927

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 and 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
Total Production	$ 216,118.88	$ 272,040.19	$ 366,903.45	$ 301,622.06	$ 1,156,684.58	36.7
Manufacturing	177,588,65	223,873.01	248,994.96	191,671.66	842,128.28	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	80,485.20	97,848.34	96,310.08	297,982.84	9.4
Other Businesses and Professions	21,325,36	36,687.74	140,639.29	36,617.22	235,299.61	7.4
Totals	$ 531,654.78	$ 727,229.75	$ 1,179,682.87	$ 720,585.42	$ 3,159,152.82	100.0

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1927:	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1926	Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1926	Quarter Ended March 31, 1927	Quarter Ended June 30, 1927	Year Ended June 30, 1927	%
Coal Production	$ 227,612.73	$ 274,935.25	$ 396,471.51	$ 283,656,72	$ 1,182.676.21	29.01
Oil and Gas Production	21,866.39	29,473.92	46,445.52	607,764.94	705,550.77	17.32
Clay, Sand, etc., Production	8,405.74	9,469.00	8,353.35	5,622.72	31,850.81	.78
Timber Production	5,628.08	5,372.80	8,223.35	6,109.27	25,333.50	.62
Total Production	$ 263,512.94	$ 319,250.97	$ 459,493.73	$ 903,153.65	$ 1,945,411.29	47.73
Manufacturing	189,077.91	199,466.57	218,465.98	184,204.66	791.215,12	19.41
Sales-Exclusive Wholesale	93,810.62	87,858.35	310,947.26	87,534.89	580,151.12	14.23
Sales-Wholesale	17,485.63	17,396.28	36,672.39	16,958.89	88,873.19	2.18
Banks and Public Utilities	92,453.27	92,174.18	119,750.99	98,129.00	402,507.44	9.88
Other Businesses and Professions	41,573.42	42,810.85	141,565.48	42,035.28	267,985.03	6.57
Totals	$ 698,273.79	$ 758,957.20	$ 1,286,895.83	$ 1,332,016.37	$ 4,076,143.19	100.00

Note—The collections shown above are net all refunds having been deducted.

GROSS SALES TAX

Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1928

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1928	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1927	Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1927	Quarter Ended March 31, 1928	Quarter Ended June 30, 1928	Total Year Ended June 30, 1928
Coal Production	$ 262,314.91	$ 272,925.03	$ 260,387.20	$ 226,382.90	$ 1,022,010.04
Oil and Gas Production	250,359.09	87,947.93	129,042.30	148,186.15	615,535.47
Sand, Limestone, etc., Production	7,757.93	9,344.90	7,656.61	5,472.87	30,232.31
Timber Production	6,697.30	6,364.88	10,376.76	6,751.55	30,190.49
Total Production	$ 527,129.23	$ 376,582.74	$ 407,462.87	$ 386,793.47	$ 1,697,968.31
Manufacturing	$ 204,816.59	$ 189,475.91	$ 203,922.52	189,100.04	$ 787,315.06
Sales, Exclusive of Wholesale	92.185.75	85,810.68	288,558.32	95,622.01	562,176.76
Sales at Wholesale	17,309.46	18,650.08	33,082.90	15,938 47	84,980.91
Banks and Public Utilities	96,625.95	94.115,94	108,145.10	101,392.66	400,279.65
Other Businesses	49,004.05	45,832.39	133,402.75	44,118.14	272,357.33
Totals	$ 987,071.03	$ 810,467.74	$ 1,174,574.46	$ 832,964.79	$ 3,805,078.02

Note: The collections shown above are net, all refunds having been deducted.

PART VII

POLITICAL DIVISION:

Republican National Committee

Republican National Platform

Republican State Chairmen and Vice Chairwomen

Republican State Executive Committee

Republican County Chairmen and Secretaries

Republican County and District Ticket

Republican State Platform

Republican and Democratic Election Returns, 1928—Primary

Democratic National Committee

Democratic National Platform

Democratic State Chairmen and Vice Chairwomen

Democratic State Executive Committee

Democratic State Platform

Democratic County Chairmen and Secretaries

Democratic County and District Ticket

Election Precincts in West Virginia

Nominees for House of Delegates

General Election Returns, 1924

Republican National Committee

Headquarters, Campaign 1928, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

OFFICERS

Chairman

HUBERT WORK.....Colorado

Vice Chairmen

RALPH E. WILLIAMS.....Oregon
MRS. ALVIN T. HERT.....Kentucky
DANIEL E. POMEROY.....New Jersey

Secretary

FRANKLIN FORT.....New Jersey

Treasurer

J. R. NUTT.....Ohio

Executive Committee

HUBERT WORK, *Chairman* (ex-officio).....Colorado
RALPH E. WILLIAMS, *Vice Chairman* (ex-officio).....Oregon
MRS. ALVIN T. HERT, *Vice Chairman* (ex-officio).....Kentucky
DANIEL E. POMEROY, *Vice Chairman* (ex-officio).....New Jersey
FRANKLIN FORT, *Secretary* (ex-officio).....New Jersey
J. R. NUTT, *Treasurer* (ex-officio).....Ohio
MRS. GRACE SEMPLE BURLINGHAM.....Missouri
MRS. O. P. CLARK.....California
MISS DOROTHY CUNNINGHAM.....Indiana
MRS. MANLEY FOSSEEN.....Minnesota
MRS. GUY P. GANNETT.....Maine
CLARENCE C. HAMLIN.....Colorado
CHARLES D. HILLES.....New York
EARLE S. KINSLEY.....Vermont
MISS MARTHA MCCLURE.....Iowa
MAURICE MASCHKE.....Ohio
DAVID W. MULVANE.....Kansas
J. HENRY RORABACK.....Connecticuit
MRS. WORTHINGTON SCRANTON.....Pennsylvania
W. G. SKELY.....Oklahoma
PATRICK SULLIVAN.....Wyoming
MRS. WM. NATHANIEL THAYER.....Massachusetts
MISS BINA M. WEST.....Michigan
ROY O. WEST.....Illinois
MRS. ELLIS A. YOST.....West Virginia

Members by States

ALABAMA—Oliver D. Street, Birmingham; Mrs. Birdie Hooper Kennamer, Guntersville.

ARIZONA—Hiram S. Corbett, Tucson; Mrs. Barnett E. Marks, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS—Wallace Townsend, Little Rock; Mrs. A. C. Remmel, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA—William H. Crocker, San Francisco; Mrs. O. P. Clark, Los Angeles.

COLORADO—Clarence C. Hamlin, Colorado Springs; Mrs. John E. Hillman, Delta.

CONNECTICUT—J. Henry Roraback, Hartford; Miss Kathrine Byrne, Putnam.

DELAWARE—T. Coleman du Pont, Wilmington; Mrs. Charles Warner, Wilmington.

FLORIDA—Glenn B. Skipper, Miami; Mrs. Clara C. Grace, St. Petersburg.

GEORGIA—

IDAHO—John Thomas, Gooding; Mrs. Gladys Terhune, Twin Falls.

ILLINOIS—Roy O. West, Chicago; Bertha D. Baur, Chicago.

INDIANA—M. Bert Thurman, Indianapolis; Miss Dorothy Cunningham, Martinsville.

IOWA—Chas. A. Rawson, Des Moines; Miss Martha McClure, Mt. Pleasant.

KANSAS—David W. Mulvane, Topeka; Mrs. R. R. Bittman, Independence.

KENTUCKY—J. Matt Chilton, Louisville; Mrs. Alvin T. Hert, Louisville.

LOUISIANA—Emile Kuntz, New Orleans; Mrs. Roberta Grimmet, Shreveport.

MAINE—Joseph W. Simpson, York Harbor; Mrs. Guy P. Gannett, Cape Elizabeth.

MARYLAND—Wm. P. Jackson, Salisbury; Mrs. W. Bladen Lowndes, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS—Louis K. Liggett, Boston; Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Lancaster.

MICHIGAN—James E. Davidson, Bay City; Miss Bina M. West, Port Huron.

MINNESOTA—C. H. McKenzie, Gaylord; Mrs. Manley L. Fosseen, Minneapolis.

MISSISSIPPI—Perry W. Howard, Jackson; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mound Bayou.

MISSOURI—Dr. E. B. Clements, Macon; Mrs. Grace Semple Burlingham, St. Louis.

MONTANA—J. W. Schnitzler, Froid; Mrs. Geo. H. Berry, Great Falls, 526 6th Avenue N.

NEBRASKA—Charles A. McCloud, York; Mrs. M. D. Cameron, Omaha.

NEVADA—George Wingfield, Reno; Mrs. Mary C. Franzman, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Albert H. Hislop, Portsmouth; Mrs. Nellie D. Parker, Berlin.

NEW JERSEY—Daniel E. Pomeroy, Englewood; Mrs. W. Reginald Baker, Madison.

NEW MEXICO—Edward Sargent, Chama; Mrs. W. C. Reid, Albuquerque.

NEW YORK—Charles D. Hilles, New York City; Mrs. Chas. H. Sabin, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charles A. Jonas, Lincolnton; Mrs. W. E. Kennen, Mockville.

NORTH DAKOTA—F. J. Graham, Ellendale; Mrs. Minnie D. Craig, Esmond.

OHIO—Maurice Maschke, Cleveland; Mrs. Elizabeth L. Clark, Steubenville.

OKLAHOMA—W. G. Skelly, Tulsa; Mrs. R. D. Rood, Bartlesville.

OREGON—Ralph E. Williams, Portland; Mrs. E. C. Giltner, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA—W. W. Atterbury, Philadelphia; Mrs. Worthington Scranton, Scranton.

RHODE ISLAND—Frederick S. Peck, Providence; Mrs. Chas. J. Steedman, Providence.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Joseph W. Tolbert; Greenwood; Mrs. Blanche Redfern, Columbia.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Wm. E. Milligan, Aberdeen; Mrs. Paul E. Rewman, Deadwood.

TENNESSEE—J. Will Taylor, Knoxville; Mrs. Beulah Hughes, Murfreesboro.

TEXAS—R. B. Creager, Brownsville; Mrs. J. C. Griswold, San Antonio.

UTAH—Harold P. Fabian, Salt Lake City; Mrs. Jeannette A. Hyde, Salt Lake City.

VERMONT—Earle S. Kinsley, Rutland; Mrs. George Orvis, Manchester.

VIRGINIA—C. B. Slemp, Big Stone Gap; Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, Roanoke.

WASHINGTON—R. W. Condon, Seattle; Mrs. J. L. Hughes, Yakima.

WEST VIRGINIA—Walter S. Hallanan, Charleston; Mrs. Ellis A. Yost, Huntington.

WISCONSIN—

WYOMING—Patrick Sullivan, Casper; Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks, Casper.

ALASKA—

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Edward F. Colladay, Washington; Mrs. Virginia White Speel, Washington.

HAWAII—James P. Winne, Honolulu; Princes David Kawananakoa, Honolulu.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—C. M. Cotterman, Manila; Mrs. E. Finley Johnson, Manila.

PORTO RICO—Harry F. Besosa, San Juan; Marta Robert de Roman, San Juan.

REPUBLICAN STATE CHAIRMEN AND VICE CHAIRWOMEN

According to records as of August 18, 1928

* Indicates States which have not reported 1928 organization.

ALABAMA.....Chairman—Joseph C. Swann, Mobile.

ARIZONA.....Chairman—George W. Mickle, 130 W. Adams Street, Phoenix.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. W. B. Twitchell, 355 East Palm Lane, Phoenix.

ARKANSAS.....Chairman—Andrew J. Russell, Federal Bank Building, Little Rock.

CALIFORNIA.....Chairman—Chas. L. Neumiller, Stockton.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Elizabeth Kneese, Redwood City.
Headquarters: 2030 Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

COLORADO.....Chairman—John R. Coon, Sterling.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Minnie H. Velhagen, Denver.
Headquarters: Brown Palace Hotel, Denver.

CONNECTICUT.....Chairman—J. Henry Roraback, Hartford.
Vice Chairwoman—Miss Katherine Byrne, Putnam.
Headquarters: Allyn House, Hartford.

DELAWARE.....Chairman—J. Warren Marshall, Wilmington.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Julia Hays Ashbrook, Wilmington.
Headquarters: Equitable Trust Building, Wilmington.

FLORIDA.....Chairman—A. F. Knotts, Yankeetown.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Laura T. Edwards, Lakeland.

*GEORGIA.....

*IDAHO.....Chairman—John McCullough, Oakley.
Headquarters: Boise.

ILLINOIS.....Chairman—Perry B. McCullough, Lawrenceville.

INDIANA.....Chairman—Elza Rogers, Lebanon.
Vice Chairwoman—Miss Mary Sleeth, Rushville.
Headquarters: 321 Severin Hotel, Indianapolis.

IOWA.....Chairman—Willis L. Stern, Logan.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Gordon L. Elliott, Des Moines.
Headquarters: Fleming Building, Des Moines.

KANSAS.....Chairman—Seth G. Wells, Erie.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. O. M. Babcock, Atchison.
Headquarters: Hotel Kansas, Topeka.

KENTUCKY.....Chairman—R. W. Hunter, providence.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Christine B. South, Frankfort.
Headquarters: Republic Building, Louisville.

LOUISIANA.....Chairman—M. E. Norman, Morgan City.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Lillian T. Martin, Ruston.

MAINE.....Chairman—Daniel F. Field, Phillips.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Eva C. Mason, Dover-Foxcroft.
Headquarters: 501-504 Clapp Memorial Building, Portland.

MARYLAND.....Chairman—Galon L. Tait, Federal Building, Baltimore.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Calvin Gabriel, 2413 St. Paul Avenue, Baltimore.
Headquarters: Hearst Tower Building, Baltimore.

MASSACHUSETTS.....Chairman—Francis Prescott, Grafton.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Frank R. Batcholder, 11 Mass. Avenue, Worcester.
Headquarters: Lawyers Bldg., 11 Beacon St. Boston.

MICHIGAN.....Chairman—Gerrit J. Dickama, Holland.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Jacob Steketee, Grand Rapids.
Headquarters: Hotel Downey, Lansing.

MINNESOTA.....Chairman—Ludwig I. Roe, State Capitol, St. Paul.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Winifred N. Campbell, Slayton.
Headquarters: Parlor 3, Ryan Hotel, St. Paul.

MISSISSIPPI.....Chairman—S. D. Redmond, 121 Parish St., Jackson.

MISSOURI.....Chairman—Henry W. Kiel, St. Louis.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Lieutellus Cunningham, Bolivar.
Headquarters: American Hotel, St. Louis.

MONTANA.....Chairman—Frank A. Hazelbaker, Dillon.
Vice Chairwoman, 1st District—Mrs. Frank Bartos, Helena.
Vice Chairwoman, 2nd District—Miss Elizabeth Ireland, Havre.

NEBRASKA.....Chairman—Edgar Ferneau, Auburn.
Headquarters: Lindell Hotel, Lincoln.

NEVADA.....Chairman—Noble H. Getchell, Reno.
Headquarters: Hotel Golden, Reno.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.....Chairman—Thomas P. Cheney, Laconia.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Arthur Willis, Concord.
Headquarters: 89 N. Main Street, Concord.

NEW JERSEY.....Chairman—E. Bertram Mott, Morristown.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. John O. Berry, Newark.
Headquarters: 139 E. Hanover Street, Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.....Chairman—E. L. Safford, Santa Fe.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Margaret E. K. Medler, Albuquerque.
Headquarters: Catron Bldg., Santa Fe.

NEW YORK.....Chairman—H. Echmund Machold, Watertown.
Vice Chairwoman—Miss Sarah S. Butler, 60 Morningside Drive, New York City.
Headquarters: 9 E. 41st Street, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA.....Chairman—Brownlow Jackson, Hendersonville, Box 1222.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Lillina B. Rodgers, Wilmington.

NORTH DAKOTA.....Chairman—B. F. Spalding, 120½ Broadway, Fargo.

OHIO.....Chairman—Harry D. Silver, Columbus.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Hugh Clark, Steubenville.
Manon Apartments, Cincinnati.
Headquarters: Columbus.

OKLAHOMA.....Chairman—F. A. Parkinson, Enid.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. T. B. Ferguson, Watauga.

OREGON.....Chairman—Phil Metschan, Portland.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. E. C. Giltner, 771 Everett Street, Portland.
Headquarters: Imperial Hotel, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA.....Chairman—Edward Martin, Washington.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Chas. F. Stauffer, 327 Orange Street, Lancaster.
Headquarters: Pennsylvania Building, 15th and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

RHODE ISLAND.....Chairman—William C. Pelkey, Providence.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Louis A. Olney, Saylesville.
Headquarters: 36 Exchange Place, Room 301, Providence.

*SOUTH CAROLINA.....Chairman—Joseph W. Tolbert, Greenwood.

SOUTH DAKOTA.....Chairman—A. A. Chamberlain, Huron.
Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. E. F. Wilson, Huron.
Headquarters: Huron.

TENNESSEE	Chairman—Hal H. Clements, Knoxville. Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Beulah Hughes, Murfreesboro. Headquarters: 415 Independent Life Bldg., Nashville.
TEXAS	Chairman—Eugene Nolte, Seguin. Headquarters: 201 Southland Bldg., Dallas.
UTAH	Chairman—Carl Marcuson, Price. Vice Chairwomen—Mrs. Jesse F. Cannon, Salt Lake City. Mrs. Jeannette M. Merrell, Ogden. Headquarters: Hotel Utah, Salt Lake City.
VERMONT	Chairman—Leonard F. Wing, Rutland. Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Florence Ransom, Castleton.
VIRGINIA	Chairman—R. H. Angell, Roanoke. Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. M. M. Caldwell, Roanoke. Headquarters: 207-8 Liberty Trust Bldg., Roanoke.
WASHINGTON	Chairman—Sam R. Sumner, Wenatchee. Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. G. N. Campbell, Kalama. Headquarters: 735 Henry Building, Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA	Chairman—Charles E. Carrigan, Moundsville. Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Thomas H. Scott, Bluefield. Headquarters: Hotel Ruffner, Charleston.
*WISCONSIN	
WYOMING	Chairman—L. C. Hinkle, Cheyenne. Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Bryant B. Brooks, Casper.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	Chairman—Samuel J. Prescott, Washington. Vice Chairwoman—Mrs. Virginia White Speel, 1755 N Street N. W., Washington.

Republican National Convention

Held in the City of Kansas City, Missouri, June 12-15, 1928.

DELEGATES FROM WEST VIRGINIA

At Large

J. G. BRADLEY, Dundon.
JOSEPH H. GAINES, Charleston.
BOYD JARRELL, Huntington.
A. A. LILLY, Charleston
JOHN MARSHALL, Parkersburg.
HOWARD SUTHERLAND, Elkins.
ALBERT B. WHITE, Parkersburg.

Congressional District Delegates

First—George A. Laughlin and Charles J. Schuck, Wheeling.
Second—Vernon E. Johnson, Berkeley Springs; Carleton C. Pierce, Kingwood.
Third—Wade Pepper, Clarksburg; Clarence D. Howard, Cowen.
Fourth—Albert H. Geilfuss, Parkersburg; S. M. Hoff, Huntington.
Fifth—J. N. Harman, Jr., Welch; Charles S. Wright, Ceredo.
Sixth—Walter S. Hallanan, Charleston; William McKell, Glen Jean.

Alternate Delegates at Large

S. R. ANDERSON, Bluefield.
JOHN C. BOND, Charleston.
J. C. GILMER, Charleston.
ROBERT C. LOGAN, Wheeling.
FRENCH MCCRAY, Fairmont.
JOE MCLANE, Cassville.
WIRT H. PETTRY, Charleston.

Congressional District Alternate Delegates

Second—Nan K. Hepburn, Piedmont.
Fourth—William L. Sutton, Sistersville.
Fifth—J. E. Brown, Keystone; C. M. Jones, Hinton.
Sixth—Chapman Revercomb, Charleston; Mrs. S. A. Scott, Harvey.

Republican National Platform

(Adopted June 13, 1928)

The Republican Party in national convention assembled presents to the people of the Nation this platform of its principles, based on a record of its accomplishments, and asks and awaits a new vote of confidence. We reaffirm our devotion to the Constitution of the United States and the principles and institution of the American system of representative government.

The National Administration

We indorse without qualification the record of the Coolidge administration.

The record of the Republican Party is a record of advancement of the Nation. Nominees of Republican National Conventions have for 52 of the 72 years since the creation of our party been the Chief Executives of the United States. Under Republication inspiration and largely under Republican executive direction the continent has been bound with steel rails, the oceans and great rivers have been joined by canals, waterways have been deepened and widened for ocean commerce, and with all a high American standard of wage and living has been established.

By unwavering adherence to sound principles, through the wisdom of Republican policies and the capacity of Republican administrations, the foundations have been laid and the greatness and prosperity of the country firmly established.

Never has the soundness of Republican policies been more amply demonstrated and the Republican genius for administration been better exemplified than during the last five years under the leadership of President Coolidge.

No better guaranty of prosperity and contentment among all our people at home, no more reliable warranty of protection and promotion of American interests abroad can be given than the pledge to maintain and continue the Coolidge policies. This promise we give and will faithfully perform.

Under this administration the country has been lifted from the depths of a great depression to a level of prosperity. Economy has been raised to the dignity of a principle of government. A standard of character in public service has been established under the Chief Executive which has given to the people of the country a feeling of stability and confidence so all have felt encouraged to proceed on new undertakings in trade and commerce. A foreign policy based on the traditional American position and carried on with vision and steadfastness has extended American influence throughout the world and everywhere promoted and protected American interests.

The mighty contribution to general well-being which can be made by a government controlled by men of character and courage, whose abilities are equal to their responsibilities, is self-evident and should not blind us to the consequences which its loss would entail. Under this administra-

tion a high level of wages and living has been established and maintained. The door of opportunity has been opened wide to all. It has given to our people greater comfort and leisure, and the mutual profit has been evident in the increasingly harmonious relations between employers and employees, and the steady rise by promotion of the men in the shops to places at the council tables of the industries. It has also been made evident by the increasing enrollments of our youth in the technical schools and colleges, the increase in savings and life-insurance accounts, and by our ability as a people to lend the hand of succor not only to those overcome by disasters in our own country but in foreign lands. With all there has been a steady decrease in the burden of Federal taxation, releasing to the people the greatest possible portion of the results of their labor from Government exactions.

For the Republican Party we are justified in claiming a major share of the credit for the position which the United States occupies today as the most favored nation on the globe, but it is well to remember that the confidence and prosperity which we enjoy can be shattered, if not destroyed, if this belief in honesty and sincerity of our Government is in any way affected. A continuation of this great public peace of mind now existing, which makes for our material well-being, is only possible by holding fast to the plans and principles which have marked Republican control.

The record of the present administration is a guaranty of what may be expected of the next. Our words have been made deeds. We offer not promises but accomplishments.

Public Economy

The citizen and taxpayer has a natural right to be protected from unnecessary and wasteful expenditures. This is a rich but also a growing Nation with constantly increasing legitimate demands for public funds. If we are able to spend wisely and meet these requirements, it is first necessary that we save wisely. Spending extravagantly not only deprives men through taxation of the fruits of their labor, but oftentimes means the postponement of vitally important public works. We commend President Coolidge for his establishment of this fundamental principle of sound administration and pledge ourselves to live up to the high standard he has set.

Finance and Taxation

The record of the United States Treasury under Secretary Mellon stands unrivaled and unsurpassed. The finances of the Nation have been managed with sound judgment. The financial policies have yielded immediate and substantial results.

In 1921 the credit of our Government was at low ebb. We were burdened with a huge public debt, a load of war taxes, which in variety and weight exceeded anything in our national life, while vast unfunded intergovernmental debts disorganized the economic life of the debtor

nations and seriously affected our own by reason of the serious obstacles which they presented to commercial intercourse. This critical situation was evidenced by a serious disturbance in our own life which made for unemployment.

Today all these major financial problems have been solved.

The Public Debt

In seven years the public debt has been reduced by $6,411,000,000. From March, 1921, to September, 1928, over $11,000,000,000 of securities, bearing high rates of interest, will have been retired or refunded into securities bearing a low rate of interest, while Liberty bonds, which were selling below par, now command a premium. These operations have resulted in an annual saving in interest charges of not less than $275,000,000, without which the most recent tax-reduction measure would not have been made possible. The Republican Party will continue to reduce our national debt as rapidly as possible and in accordance with the provision of existing laws and the present program.

Tax Reduction

Wise administrative management under Republican control and direction has made possible a reduction of over a billion eight hundred million dollars a year in the tax bill of the American people. Four separate tax reduction measures have been enacted, and millions of those least able to pay have been taken from the tax rolls.

Excessive and uneconomic rates have been radically modified, releasing for industrial and pay-roll expansion and development great sums of money which formerly were paid in taxes to the Federal Government.

Practically all the war taxes have been eliminated and our tax system has been definitely restored to a peace-time basis.

We pledge our party to a continuation of these sound policies and to such further reduction of the tax burden as the condition of the Treasury may from time to time permit.

Tariff

We reaffirm our belief in the protective tariff as a fundamental and essential principle of the economic life of this Nation. While certain provisions of the present law require revision in the light of changes in the world competitive situation since its enactment, the record of the United States since 1922 clearly shows that the fundamental protective principle of the law has been fully justified. It has stimulated the development of our natural resources, provided fuller employment at higher wages through the promotion of industrial activity, assured thereby the continuance of the farmer's major market, and further raised the standards of living and general comfort and well-being of our people. The great expansion in the wealth of our Nation during the past 50 years, and particularly in the past decade, could not have been accomplished

without a protective tariff system designed to promote the vital interests of all classes.

Nor have these manifest benefits been restricted to any particular section of the country. They are enjoyed throughout the land either directly or indirectly. Their stimulus has been felt in industries, farming sections, trade circles, and communities in every quarter. However, we realize that there are certain industries which can not now successfully compete with foreign producers because of lower foreign wages and a lower cost of living abroad, and we pledge the next Republican Congress to an examination and where necessary a revision of these schedules to the end that American labor in these industries may again command the home market, may maintain its standard of living, and may count upon steady employment in its accustomed field.

Adherence to that policy is essential for the continued prosperity of the country. Under it the standard of living of the American people has been raised to the highest levels ever known. Its example has been eagerly followed by the rest of the world whose experts have repeatedly reported with approval the relationship of this policy to our prosperity, with the resultant emulation of that example by other nations.

A protective tariff is as vital to American agriculture as it is to American manufacturing. The Republican Party believes that the home market, built up under the protective policy, belongs to the American farmer, and it pledges its support of legislation which will give this market to him to the full extent of his ability to supply it. Agriculture derives large benefits not only directly from the protective duties levied on competitive farm products of foreign origin but also, indirectly, from the increase in the purchasing power of American workmen employed in industries similarly protected. These benefits extend also to persons engaged in trade, transportation, and other activities.

The tariff act of 1922 has justified itself in the expansion of our foreign trade during the past five years. Our domestic exports have increased from 3.8 billions of dollars in 1922 to 4.8 billions in 1927. During the same period imports have increased from 3.1 billions to 4.4 billions. Contrary to the prophesies of its critics, the present tariff law has not hampered the natural growth in the exportation of the products of American agriculture, industry, and mining, nor has it restricted the importation of foreign commodities which this country can utilize without jeopardizing its economic structure.

The United States is the largest customer in the world today. If we were not prosperous and able to buy, the rest of the world also would suffer. It is inconceivable that American labor will ever consent to the abolition of protection, which would bring the American standard of living down to the level of that in Europe, or that the American farmer could survive if the enormous consuming power of the people in this country were curtailed and its market at home, if not destroyed, at least seriously impaired.

Foreign Debts

In accordance with our settled policy and platform pledges, debt settlement agreements have been negotiated with all of our foreign debtors with the exception of Armenia and Russia. That with France remains as yet unratified. Those with Greece and Austria are before the Congress for necessary authority. If the French debt settlement be included, the total amount funded is $11,522,354,000. We have steadfastly opposed and will continue to oppose cancellation of foreign debts.

We have no desire to be oppressive or grasping, but we hold that obligations justly incurred should be honorably discharged. We know of no authority which would permit public officials, acting as trustees, to shift the burden of the war from the shoulders of foreign taxpayers to those of our own people. We believe that the settlements agreed to are fair to both the debtor nation and to the American taxpayer. Our debt commission took into full consideration the economic condition and resources of the debtor nations, and were ever mindful that they must be permitted to preserve and improve their economic position, to bring their budgets into balance, to place their currencies on a sound basis, and to improve the standards of living of their people. Giving full weight to these considerations, we know of no fairer test than ability to pay, justly estimated.

The people can rely on the Republican Party to adhere to a foreign-debt policy now definitely established and clearly understood both at home and abroad.

Settlement of War Claims

A satisfactory solution has been found for the question of war claims. Under the act approved by the President on March 10, 1928, a provision was made for the settlement of war claims of the United States and its citizens against the German, Austrian, and Hungarian Governments, and of the claims of the nationals of these Governments against the United States, and for the return to its owners of the property seized by the Alien Property Custodian during the war, in accordance with our traditional policy of respect for private property.

Foreign Policies

We approve the foreign policies of the administration of President Coolidge. We believe they express the will of the American people in working actively to build up cordial international understanding that will make world peace a permanent reality. We indorse the proposal of the Secretary of State for a multilateral treaty proposed to the principal powers of the world, and open to the signatures of all nations, to renounce war as an instrument of national policy and declaring in favor of pacific settlement of international disputes, the first step in outlawing war. The idea has stirred the conscience of mankind and gained widespread approval both of governments and of the people, and the conclu-

sion of the treaty will be acclaimed as the greatest single step in history toward the conservation of peace.

In the same endeavor to substitute for war the peaceful settlement of international disputes the administration has concluded arbitrary treaties in a form more definite and more inclusive than ever before, and plans to negotiate similar treaties with all countries willing in this manner to define their policy peacefully to settle justifiable disputes. In connection with these, we indorse the resolution of the Sixth Pan American Conference, held at Habana, Cuba, in 1928, which called a conference on arbitration and conciliation to meet in Washington during the year, and express our earnest hope that such conference will greatly further the principles of international arbitration. We shall continue to demand the same respect and protection for the persons and property of American citizens in foreign countries that we cheerfully accord in this country to the persons and property of aliens.

The commercial treaties which we have negotiated and those still in the process of negotiation are based on strict justice among nations, equal opportunity for trade and commerce on the most-favored-nation principle, and are simplified so as to eliminate the danger of misunderstanding. The object and the aim of the United States is to further the cause of peace, of strict justice between nations, with due regard for the rights of others in all international dealings. Out of justice grows peace. Justice and consideration have been and will continue to be the inspiration of our Nation.

The record of the administration toward Mexico has been consistently friendly and with equal consistency have we upheld American rights. This firm and at the same time friendly policy has brought recognition of the inviolability of legally acquired rights. This condition has been reached without threat or without bluster, through a calm support of the recognized principles of international law, with due regard to the rights of a sister sovereign state. The Republican Party will continue to support American rights in Mexico as elsewhere in the world, and at the same time to promote and strengthen friendship and confidence.

There has always been, as there always will be, a firm friendship with Canada. American and Canadian interests are in a large measure identical. Our relationship is one of fine mutual understanding, and the recent exchange of diplomatic officers between the two countries is worthy of commendation.

The United States has an especial interest in the advancement and progress of all the Latin American countries. The policy of the Republican Party will always be a policy of thorough friendship and cooperation. In the case of Nicaragua, we are engaged in cooperation with the Government of that country upon the task of assisting to restore and maintain peace, order, and stability, and in no way to infringe upon her sovereign rights. The marines now in Nicaragua are there to protect American lives and property and to aid in carrying out an agreement whereby we have undertaken to do what we can to restore and maintain order and to insure a fair and free election. Our policy absolutely repudiates any idea of conquest or exploitation and is actuated solely

by an earnest and sincere desire to assist a friendly and neighboring state which has appealed for aid in a great emergency. It is the same policy the United States has pursued in other cases in Central America.

The administration has looked with keen sympathy on the tragic events in China. We have avoided interference in the internal affairs of that unhappy nation merely keeping sufficient naval and military forces in China to protect the lives of the Americans who are there on legitimate business and in still larger numbers for nobly humanitarian reasons. America has not been stampeded into making reprisals but, on the other hand, has consistently taken the position of leadership among the nations in a policy of wise moderation. We shall always be glad to be of assistance to China when our duty is clear.

The Republican Party maintains the traditional American policy of noninterference in the political affairs of other nations. This Government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the covenant of the league.

On this we stand.

In accordance, however, with the long-established American practice of giving aid and assistance to other peoples, we have most usefully assisted by cooperation in the humanitarian and technical work undertaken by the League, without involving ourselves in European politics by accepting membership.

The Republican Party has always given and will continue to give its support to the development of American foreign trade, which makes for domestic prosperity. During this administration extraordinary strides have been made in opening up new markets for American produce and manufacture. Through these foreign contacts a mutually better international understanding has been reached which aids in the maintenance of world peace.

The Republican Party promises a firm and consistent support of American persons and legitimate American interests in all parts of the world. This support will never contravene the rights of other nations. It will always have in mind and support in every way the progressive development of international law, since it is through the operation of just laws, as well as through the growth of friendly understanding, that world peace will be made permanent. To that end the Republican Party pledges itself to aid and assist in the perfection of principles of international law and the settlement of international disputes.

Civil Service

The merit system in Government service originated with and has been developed by the Republican Party. The great majority of our public-service employees are now secured through and maintained in the Government-service rules. Steps have already been taken by the Republican Congress to make the service more attractive as to wages and retirement privileges, and we commend what has been done as a step in the right direction.

Agriculture

The agricultural problem is national in scope and, as such, as recognized by the Republican Party, which pledges its strength and energy to the solution of the same. Realizing that many farmers are facing problems more difficult than those which are the portion of many other basic industries, the party is anxious to aid in every way possible. Many of our farmers are still going through readjustment, a relic of the years directly following the Great War. All the farmers are being called on to meet new and perplexing problems created by foreign competition, the complexities of domestic marketing, labor problems, and a steady increase in local and State taxes.

The general depression in a great basic industry inevitably reacts upon the conditions in the country as a whole and can not be ignored. It is a matter of satisfaction that the desire to help in the correction of agricultural wrongs and conditions is not confined to any one section of our country or any particular group.

The Republican Party and the Republican administration, particularly during the last five years, have settled many of the most distressing problems as they have arisen, and the achievements in aid of agriculture are properly a part of this record. The Republican Congresses have been most responsive in the matter of agricultural appropriations, not only to meet crop emergencies, but for the extension and development of the activities of the Department of Agriculture.

The protection of the American farmer against foreign farm competition and foreign trade practices has been vigorously carried on by the Department of State. The right of the farmers to engage in collective buying and cooperative selling as provided for by the Capper-Volstead Act of 1922 has been promulgated through the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Justice, which have given most valuable aid and assistance to the heads of the farm organizations. The Treasury Department and the proper committees of Congress have lightened the tax burden on farming communities, and through the Federal farm-loan system there has been made available to the farmers of the Nation $1,850,000,000 for loaning purposes at a low rate of interest, and through the intermediate-credit banks $655,000,000 of short-term credits have been made available to the farmers. The Post Office Department has systematically and generously extended the rural free delivery routes into even the most sparsely settled communities.

When a shortage of transportation facilities threatened to deprive the farmers of their opportunity to reach waiting markets overseas, the President, appreciative and sensitive of the condition and the possible loss to the communities, ordered the reconditioning of Shipping Board vessels, thus relieving a great emergency.

Last, but not least, the Federal Tariff Commission has at all times shown a willingness under the provisions of the flexible tariff act to aid the farmers when foreign competition, made possible by low wage scales abroad, threatened to deprive our farmers of their domestic markets. Under this act the President has increased duties on wheat, flour, mill

feed, and dairy products. Numerous other farm products are now being investigated by the Tariff Commission.

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines and, where diversification is needed, Government financial assistance during the period of transition.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a Federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for cooperative and orderly marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success.

Mining

The money value of the mineral products of the country is second only to agriculture. We lead the countries of the world in the production of coal, iron, copper, and silver. The Nation suffers as a whole from any disturbance in the securing of any one of these minerals, and particularly when the coal supply is affected. The mining industry has always been self-sustaining, but we believe that the Government should make every effort to aid the industry by protection by removing any restrictions which may be hampering its development and by increased technical and economic research investigations which are necessary for its welfare and normal development. The party is anxious, hopeful, and willing to assist in any feasible plan for the stabilization of the coal-mining industry which will work with justice to the miners, consumers, and producers.

Highways

Under the Federal aid road act, adopted by the Republican Congress in 1921, and supplemented by generous appropriations each year, road construction has made greater advancement than for many decades previous. Improved highway conditions is a gauge of our rural developments and our commercial activity. We pledge our support to continued appropriations for this work commensurate with our needs and resources.

We favor the construction of roads and trails in our national forests necessary to their protection and utilization. In appropriations therefor the taxes which these lands would pay if taxable should be considered as a controlling factor.

Labor

The labor record of the Republican Party stands unchallenged. For 52 of the 72 years of our national existence Republican administrations have prevailed. Today American labor enjoys the highest wage and the highest standard of living throughout the world. Through the saneness and soundness of Republican rule the American workman is paid a "real wage" which allows comfort for himself and his dependents, and an opportunity and leisure for advancement. It is not surprising that the foreign workman, whose greatest ambition still is to achieve a "living wage," should look with longing toward America as the goal of his desires.

The ability to pay such wages and maintain such a standard comes from the wisdom of the protective legislation which the Republican Party has placed upon the national statute books, the tariff which bars cheap foreign-made goods from the American market and provides continuity of employment for our workmen and fair profits for the manufacturers, the restriction of immigration which not only prevents the glutting of our labor market, but allows to our newer immigrants a greater opportunity to secure a footing in their upward struggle.

The party favors freedom in wage contracts, the right of collective bargaining by free and responsible agents of their own choosing, which develops and maintains that purposeful cooperation which gains its chief incentive through voluntary agreement.

We believe that injunctions in labor disputes have in some instances been abused and have given rise to a serious question for legislation.

The Republican Party pledges itself to continue its efforts to maintain this present standard of living and high wage scale.

Railroads

Prompt and effective railroad service at the lowest rates which will provide for its maintenance and allow a reasonable return to the investor so they may be encouraged to advance new capital for acquired developments, has long been recognized by the Republican Party as a necessity of national existence.

We believe that the present laws under which our railroads are regulated are soundly based on correct principles, the spirit of which must always be preserved. Because, however, of changes in the public demands, trade conditions, and of the character of the competition, which even the greatest railroads are now being called upon to meet, we feel that in the light of this new experience possible modifications or amendments, the need of which is proved, should be considered.

The Republican Party initiated and set in operation the Interstate Commerce Commission. This body has developed a system of railroad control and regulation which has given to the transportation public an opportunity not only to make suggestions for the improvement of railroad service but to protest against discriminatory rates or schedules. We commend the work which that body is accomplishing under mandate of

law in considering these matters and seeking to distribute equitably the burden of transportation between commodities based on their ability to bear the same.

Merchant Marine

The Republican Party stands for the American-built, American-owned, and American-operated merchant marine. The enactment of the White-Jones bill is in line with a policy which the party has long advocated.

Under this measure substantial aid and encouragement are offered for the building in American yards of new and modern ships which will carry the American flag.

The Republican Party does not believe in Government ownership or operation, and stands specifically for the sale of the present Government vessels to private owners when appropriate arrangements can be made. Pending such a sale, and because private owners are not ready as yet to operate on certain of the essential trade routes, the bill enacted allows the maintenance of these necessary lines under Government control till such transfer can be made.

Mississippi Flood Relief and Control

The Mississippi Valley flood, in which 700,000 of our fellow citizens were placed in peril of life, and which destroyed hundreds of millions of dollars' worth of property, was met with energetic action by the Republican administration.

During this disaster the President mobilized every public and private agency under the direction of Secretary Hoover, of the Department of Commerce, and Dwight Davis, the Secretary of War. Thanks to their joint efforts, a great loss of life was prevented, and everything possible was done to rehabilitate the people in their homes and to relieve suffering and distress.

Congress promptly passed legislation authorizing the expenditure of $325,000,000 for the construction of flood-control works, which it is believed will prevent the recurrence of such a disaster.

Radio

We stand for the administration of the radio facilities of the United States under wise and expert Government supervision, which will—

First. Secure to every home in the Nation, whether city or country, the great educational and inspirational values of broadcast programs, adequate in number and varied in character; and

Second. Assign the radio communication channels—regional, continental, and transoceanic—in the best interest of the American business man, the American farmer, and the American public generally.

Waterways

Cheaper transportation for bulk goods from the midwest agricultural sections to the sea is recognized by the Republican Party as a vital factor for the relief of agriculture. To that end we favor the continued development in inland and in intracoastal waterways as an essential part of our transportation system.

The Republican administration during the last four years initiated the systematic development of the Mississippi system of inland transportation lanes, and it proposes to carry on this modernization of transportation to speedy completion. Great improvements have been made during this administration in our harbors, and the party pledges itself to continue these activities for the modernization of our national equipment.

Veterans

Our country is honored whenever it bestows relief on those who have faithfully served its flag. The Republican Party, appreciative of this solemn obligation and honor, has made its sentiments evident in Congress. Our expenditures for the benefit of all our veterans now aggregate $750,000,000 annually. Increased hospital facilities have been provided, payments in compensation have more than doubled, and in the matter of rehabilitations, pensions, and insurance, generous provision has been made. The administration of laws dealing with the relief of veterans and their dependents has been a difficult task, but every effort has been made to carry service to the veteran and bring about not only a better and generous interpretation of the law, but a sympathetic consideration of the many problems of the veteran. Full and adequate relief for our disabled veterans is our aim, and we commend the action of Congress in further liberalizing the laws applicable to veterans' relief.

Public Utilities

Republican Congresses and administrations have steadily strengthened the Interstate Commerce Commission. The protection of the public from exactions or burdens in rates for service by reason of monopoly control, and the protection of the smaller organizations from suppression in their own field, has been a fundamental idea in all regulatory enactments. While recognizing that at times Federal regulations might be more effective than State regulations in controlling intrastate utilities, the party favors and has sustained State regulations, believing that such responsibility in the end will create a force of State public opinion which will be more effective in preventing discriminations and injustices.

Conservation

We believe in the practical application of the conservation principle by the wise development of our natural resources. The measure of

development is our national requirement, and avoidance of waste so that future generations may share in this natural wealth. The Republican policy is to prevent monopolies in the control and utilization of natural resources. Under the general leasing law, enacted by a Republican Congress, the ownership of the mineral estate remains in the Government, but development occurs through private capital and energy. Important for the operation of this law is the classification and appraisement of public lands according to their mineral content and value. Over 500,000,000 acres of public land have been thus classified.

To prevent wasteful exploitation of our oil products, President Coolidge appointed an Oil Conservation Board, which is now conducting an inquiry into all phases of petroleum production in the effort to devise a national policy for the conservation and proper utilization of our oil resources.

The Republican Party has been forehanded in assuring the development of water power in accordance with public interest. A policy of permanent public retention of the power sites on public land and power privileges in domestic and international navigable streams and one-third of the potential water-power resources in the United States on public domain has been assured by the Federal water powers act, passed by a Republican Congress.

Law Enforcement

We reaffirm the American constitutional doctrine as announced by George Washington in his Farewell Address, to-wit:

"The Constitution, which at any time exists until changed by the explicit and authentic act by the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all."

We also reaffirm the attitude of the American people toward the Federal Constitution as declared by Abraham Lincoln:

"We are by both duty and inclination bound to stick by that Constitution in all its letter and spirit from beginning to end. I am for the honest enforcement of the Constitution. Our safety, our liberty, depends upon preserving the Constitution of the United States, as our forefathers made it inviolate."

The people, through the method provided by the Constitution, have written the eighteenth amendment into the Constitution. The Republican Party pledges itself and its nominees to the observance and vigorous enforcement of this provision of the Constitution.

Honesty in Government

We stand for honesty in government, for the appointment of officials whose integrity can not be questioned. We deplore the fact that any official has ever fallen from this high standard and that certain American citizens of both parties have so far forgotten their duty as citizens as to traffic in national interests for private gain. We have prosecuted and shall always prosecute any official who subordinates his public duty to his personal interest.

The Government today is made up of thousands of conscientious, earnest, self-sacrificing men and women, whose single thought is service to the Nation.

We pledge ourselves to maintain and, if possible, to improve the quality of this great company of Federal employees.

Campaign Expenditures

Economy, honesty, and decency in the conduct of political campaigns are a necessity if representative government is to be preserved to the people and political parties are to hold the respect of the citizens at large.

The campaign of 1924 complied with all these requirements. It was a campaign the expenses of which were carefully budgeted in advance, and which at the close presented a surplus and not a definit.

There will not be any relaxing of resolute endeavor to keep our elections clean, honest, and free from taint of any kind. The improper use of money in governmental and political affairs is a great national evil. One of the most effective remedies for this abuse is publicity in all matters touching campaign contributions and expenditures. The Republican Party, beginning not later than August 1, 1928, and every 30 days thereafter—the last publication being not later than five days before the election—will file with the committees of the House and Senate a complete account of all contributions, the names of the contributors, the amounts expended, and for what purposes, and will at all times hold its records and books touching such matters open for inspection.

The party further pledges that it will not create, or permit to be created, any deficit which shall exist at the close of the campaign.

Reclamation

Federal reclamation of arid lands is a Republican policy, adopted under President Roosevelt, carried forward by succeeding Republican Presidents, and put upon a still higher plane of efficiency and production by President Coolidge. It has increased the wealth of the Nation and made the West more prosperous.

An intensive study of the methods and practices of reclamation has been going on for the past four years under the direction of the Department of the Interior in an endeavor to create broader human opportunities and their financial and economic success. The money value of the crops raised on reclamation projects is showing a steady and gratifying increase, as well as the number of farms and people who have settled on the lands.

The continuation of a surplus of agricultural products in the selling markets of the world has influenced the department to a revaluation of plans and projects. It has adopted a 10-year program for the completion of older projects and will hold other suggestions in abeyance until the surveys now under way as to the entire scope of the work are completed.

Commercial Aviation

Without governmental grants or subsidies and entirely by private initiative the Nation has made extraordinary advances in the field of commercial aviation. Over 20,000 miles of air-mail service privately operated are now being flown daily, and the broadening of this service is an almost weekly event. Because of our close relation with our sister republics on the south and our neighbor on the north it is fitting our first efforts should be to establish an air communication with Latin America and Canada.

The achievements of the aviation branches of the Army and Navy are all to the advantage of commercial aviation, and in the Mississippi flood disasted the work performed by civil and military aviators was of inestimable value.

The development of a system of aircraft registration, inspection, and control is a credit to the Republican administration, which, quick to appreciate the importance of this new transportation development, created machinery for its safeguarding.

Immigration

The Republican Party believes that in the interest of both native and foreign born wage earners it is necessary to restrict immigration. Unrestricted immigration would result in widespread unemployment and in the breakdown of the American standard of living. Where, however, the law works undue hardship by depriving the immigrant of the comfort and society of those bound by close family ties, such modification should be adopted as will afford relief.

We commend Congress for correcting defects for humanitarian reasons and for providing an effective system of examining prospective immigrants in their home countries.

Naturalization

The priceless heritage of American citizenship is our greatest gift to our friends of foreign birth. Only those who will be loyal to our institutions, who are here in conformity with our laws, and who are in sympathy with our national traditions, ideals, and principles should be naturalized.

Navy

We pledge ourselves to round out and maintain the Navy in all types of combatant ships to the full ratio provided for the United States by the Washington Treaty for the Limitation of Naval Armament and any amendment thereto.

Hawaii—Alaska

We favor a continuance for the Territory of Hawaii of Federal assistance in harbor improvements, the appropriation of its share of Federal

funds, and the systematic extension of the settlement of public lands by the Hawaiian race.

We indorse the policy of the present administration with reference to Alaska and favor a continuance of the constructive development of the Territory.

Women and Public Service

Four years ago at the Republican National Convention in Cleveland women members of the national committee were welcomed into full association and responsibility in party management. During the four years which have passed they have carried with their men associates an equal share of all responsibilities, and their contribution to the success of the 1924 campaign is well recognized.

The Republican Party, which from the first has sought to bring this development about, accepts whole-heartedly equality on the part of the women, and in the public service it can present a record of appointments of women in the legal, diplomatic, judicial, treasury, and other governmental departments. We earnestly urge on the women that they participate even more generally than now in party management and activity.

National Defense

We believe that in time of war the Nation should draft for its defense not only its citizens but also every resource which may contribute to success. The country demands that should the United States ever again be called upon to defend itself by arms, the President be empowered to draft such material resources and such services as may be required, and to stabilize the prices of services and essential commodities, whether utilized in actual warfare or private activity.

Our Indian Citizens

National citizenship was conferred upon all native-born Indians in the United States by the general Indian enfranchisement act of 1924. We favor the creation of a commission to be appointed by the President, including one or more Indian citizens, to investigate and report to Congress upon the existing system of the administration of Indian affairs and to report any inconsistencies that may be found to exist between that system and the rights of the Indian citizens of the United States. We also favor the repeal of any law and the termination of any administrative practice which may be inconsistent with Indian citizenship, to the end that the Federal guardianship existing over the persons and properties of Indian tribal communities may not work a prejudice to the personal and property rights of Indian citizens of the United States. The treaty and property rights of the Indians of the United States must be guaranteed to them.

The Negro

We renew our recommendation that the Congress enact at the earliest possible date a Federal antilynching law so that the full influence of the Federal Government may be wielded to exterminate this hideous crime.

Home Rule

We believe in the essential unity of the American people. Sectionalism in any form is destructive of national life. The Federal Government should zealously protect the national and international rights of its citizens. It should be equally zealous to respect and maintain the rights of the States and Territories and to uphold the vigor and balance of our dual system of government. The Republican Party has always given its energies to supporting the Government in this direction when any question has arisen.

There are certain other well-defined Federal obligations, such as interstate commerce, the development of rivers and harbors, and the guarding and conservation of national resources. The effort which, however, is being continually made to have the Federal Government move into the field of State activities has never had, and never will have, the support of the Republican Party. In the majority of the cases State citizens and officers are most pressing in their desire to have the Federal Government take over these State functions. This is to be deplored for it weakens the sense of initiative and creates a feeling of dependence which is unhealthy and unfortunate for the whole body politic.

There is a real need in the country today to revitalize fundamental principles; there is a real need of restoring the individual and local sense of responsibility and self-reliance; there is a real need for the people once more to grasp the fundamental fact that under our system of government they are expected to solve many problems themselves through their municipal and State governments, and to combat the tendency that is all too common to turn to the Federal Government as the easiest and least burdensome method of lightening their own responsibilities.

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Second Circuit—I. M. Underwood, Middlebourne.
Third Circuit—S. O. Prunty, Harrisville.
Fourth Circuit—W. E. McDougle, Parkersburg.
Fifth Circuit—Lewis H. Miller, Ripley.
Sixth Circuit—Thomas R. Shepherd, Huntington.
Seventh Circuit—Naaman Jackson, Logan.
Eighth Circuit—I. C. Herndon, Welch.
Ninth Circuit—H. M. Tanner, Bluefield.
Tenth Circuit—H. A. Dunn, Beckley.
Eleventh Circuit—S. H. Sharp, Marlinton.
Twelfth Circuit—J. W. Eary, Fayetteville.
Thirteenth Circuit—Arthur P. Hudson, Charleston.
Fourteenth Circuit—J. D. Jones, Glenville.
Fifteenth Circuit—Birk S. Stathers, Clarksburg.
Sixteenth Circuit—Harry Shaw, Fairmont.
Seventeenth Circuit—Charles G. Baker, Morgantown.
Eighteenth Circuit—A. G. Hughes, Kingwood.
Nineteenth Circuit—Warren B. Kittle, Philippi.
Twentieth Circuit—H. Roy Waugh, Buckhannon.
Twenty-first Circuit—A. Jay Valentine, Parsons.
Twenty-second Circuit—None.
Twenty-third Circuit—D. H. Rodgers, Martinsburg.
Twenty-fourth Circuit—B. J. Pritchard, Wayne.

LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN COUNTY CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES, 1928

BARBOUR.....Chairman—Howard Price, Belington.
Secretary—D. D. Stemple, Philippi.

BERKELEY.....Chairman—Harold O. Keedy, Martinsburg.
Secretary—Edward J. Fulk, Martinsburg.

BOONE.....Chairman—Edward Hill, Madison.
Secretary—L. L. Hager, Madison.

BRAXTON.....Chairman—H. F. Bender, Gassaway.
Secretary—T. H. Hyer, Sutton.

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Secretary—Mabel V. Owen, Wellsburg.

CABELL.....Chairman—E. L. Hogsett, Huntington.
Secretary—M. P. Niswell, Huntington.

CALHOUN.....Chairman—J. Walter Stalnaker, Grantsville.
Secretary—Holly Nester, Arnoldsburg.

CLAY.....Chairman—J. V. Hinshelwood, Widen.
Secretary—Ed Foster, Bickmore.

DODDRIDGE.....Chairman—L. R. Charter, West Union.
Secretary—William Rollins, Central Station.

FAYETTE.....Chairman—C. A. Conley, Gauley Bridge.
Secretary—E. W. Becker, Fayetteville.

GILMER.....Chairman—W. A. Moore, Tanner.
Secretary—A. E. Berkhouse, Glenville.

GRANT.....Chairman—H. B. Cottrell, Gormania.
Secretary—C. H. Hood, Arthur.

GREENBRIER.....Chairman—J. H. Daniel, Rainelle.
Secretary—Vallie Russell, Lewisburg.

HAMPSHIRE.....Chairman—W. H. McDonald, Romney.
Secretary—Rothwell Carrier, Lehew.

HANCOCK.....Chairman—R. M. Brown, New Cumberland.
Secretary—H. I. Cain, New Cumberland.

HARDY.....Chairman—Herman Sions, Moorefield.
Secretary—M. A. Evans, Flats.

HARRISON.....Chairman—Ronald F. Moist, Clarksburg.
Secretary—Mrs. Freda Custer, Clarksburg.

JACKSON.....Chairman—W. F. Boggess, Ripley.
Secretary—G. B. Jordan, Ripley.

JEFFERSON.....Chairman—J. H. Robinson, Charles Town.
Secretary—Mrs. Wm. B. Snyder, Shepherdstown.

KANAWHA.....Chairman—S. P. Smith, Charleston.
Secretary—Mrs. Francis Ogden Stubblefield, Charleston, R. 1.

LEWIS.....Chairman—T. E. Stalnaker, Hornor.
Secretary—Kenneth Kertz, Weston.

LINCOLN.....Chairman—A. F. Black, Hamlin.
Secretary—E. J. Elkins, Hamlin.

LOGAN.....Chairman—G. R. Claypool, Logan.
Secretary—Mark T. Valentine, Logan.

MARION.....Chairman—John G. Prichard, Fairmont.
Secretary—Von E. Teter, Fairmont.

MARSHALL.....Chairman—G. L. King, Cameron.
Secretary—Sebasteen R. Thompson, Moundsville.

MASON.....Chairman—John McCausland, Henderson.
Secretary—Mrs. Ora C. Gibbs, Hartford.

MERCER.....Chairman—Alex M. Mahood, Princeton.
Secretary—Jim H. Shott, Bluefield.

MINERAL.....Chairman—E. B. Reynolds, Keyser.
Secretary—Mrs. Beulah Wells, Keyser.

MINGO.....Chairman—George Hatfield, Williamson.
Secretary—O. H. Booten, Williamson.

MONONGALIA	Chairman—G. C. Cashman, Morgantown.
	Secretary—Mrs. Elizabeth Peck, Morgantown.
MONROE	Chairman—E. E. Ballard, Peterstown.
	Secretary—H. F. Leggett, Union.
MORGAN	Chairman—E. C. Ambrose, Paw Paw.
	Secretary—Pauline M. Dawson, Berkeley Springs.
McDOWELL	Chairman—McGinnis Hatfield, Welch.
	Secretary—Hobart Payne, Welch.
NICHOLAS	Chairman—M. F. Brown, Summersville.
	Secretary—Miss Ira Stephenson, Summersville.
OHIO	Chairman—Orion Koller, Wheeling.
	Secretary—John M. Ritz, Wheeling.
PLEASANTS	Chairman and Treasurer—Byron Boggs, Franklin.
PENDLETON	Chairman—W. H. Steers, St. Marys
	Secretary—R. L. Griffith, St. Marys.
POCAHONTAS	Chairman—C. P. McNeill, Buckeye.
	Secretary—D. C. Adkison, Marlinton.
PRESTON	Chairman—E. Vernon Fortney, Kingwood.
	Secretary—Mrs. J. D. Browning, Kingwood.
PUTNAM	Chairman—Roscoe Mullins, Buffalo.
	Secretary—H. E. Barnes, Winfield.
RALEIGH	Chairman—C. R. Harless, Beckley.
	Secretary—Dr. M. M. French, Beckley.
RANDOLPH	Chairman—F. E. Tallman, Elkins.
	Secretary—H. C. Kesling, Elkins.
RITCHIE	Chairman—J. E. Overton, Cairo.
	Secretary—H. E. McGinnis, Cairo.
ROANE	Chairman—A. M. McKown, Spencer.
	Secretary—A. S. Reynolds, Spencer.
SUMMERS	Chairman—Dr. R. S. Neeley, Hinton.
	Secretary—Mrs. Effie M. Meadows, Hinton.
TAYLOR	Chairman—E. F. Clark, Grafton.
	Secretary—D. L. Freeze, Grafton.
TUCKER	Chairman—S. S. Ford, Parsons.
	Secretary—Charles Buchanan, Parsons.
TYLER	Chairman—J. A. Underwood, Alma.
	Secretary—Roy Neuenswinder, Sistersville.
UPSHUR	Chairman—C. B. Wilson, Frenchton.
	Secretary—Mrs. John M. Young, Buckhannon.
WAYNE	Chairman—Doliver L. Bailey, Shoals.
	Secretary—C. H. Salmons, Dunlow.
WEBSTER	Chairman—William Waggy, Wainville.
	Secretary—Walt G. Barry, Webster Springs.
WETZEL	Chairman—W. J. Devine, Hundred.
	Secretary—Samuel W. Fisher, New Martinsville.
WIRT	Chairman—G. A. Dye, Jr., Palestine.
	Secretary—Lyda M. Parks, Elizabeth.
WOOD	Chairman—Howard F. Neal, Parkersburg.
	Secretary—Mrs. Ella McGraw, Parkersburg.
WYOMING	Chairman—B. G. Scott, Mullens.
	Secretary—W. R. Toler, Mullens.

Republican National, State, Congressional and County Tickets

For President—HERBERT HOOVER, of California.
For Vice-President—CHARLES CURTIS, of Kansas.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

At Large—MRS. JAMES A. MEREDITH, Fairmont; H. C. OGDEN, Wheeling.
First District—HARRY C. COMPTON, Grafton.
Second District—MRS. A. M. FREDLOCK, Elkins.
Third District—J. E. OVERTON, Cairo.
Fourth District—HIRAM A. CARPENTER, St. Marys.
Fifth District—JOHN J. LINCOLN, Elkhorn.
Sixth District—L. BURKE O'NEAL, Montgomery.

STATE REPUBLICAN TICKET

For U. S. Senator—DR. H. D. HATFIELD, Huntington.
For Governor—WILLIAM G. CONLEY, Charleston.
For Secretary of State—GEORGE W. SHARP, Marlinton.
For Treasurer—WILLIAM S. JOHNSON, Mt. Hope.
For Auditor—EDGAR C. LAWSON, Charleston.
For Superintendent of Schools—WILLIAM CASSIUS COOK, Welch.
For Attorney-General—HOWARD B. LEE, Bluefield.
For Commissioner of Agriculture—JOHN W. SMITH, Weston.
For Supreme Court of Appeals—HAYMOND MAXWELL, Clarksburg; JOHN H. HATCHER, Beckley.

CONGRESSMEN

First Congressional District—CARL G. BACHMAN, Wheeling.
Second Congressional District—FRANK L. BOWMAN, Morgantown.
Third Congressional District—JOHN M. WOLVERTON, Richwood.
Fourth Congressional District—JAMES A. HUGHES, Huntington.
Fifth Congressional District—HUGH IKE SHOTT, Bluefield.
Sixth Congressional District—E. T. ENGLAND, Charleston.

STATE SENATORS

First Senatorial District—W. EDWIN WELLS, Jr., Newell.
Second Senatorial District—EVAN G. ROBERTS, Moundsville.
Third Senatorial District—THOMAS J. DAVIS, Harrisville.
Fourth Senatorial District—WILLIAM WOODYARD, Spencer.
Fifth Senatorial District—JACOB D. SMITH, Hamlin.
Sixth Senatorial District—L. E. WOODS, Welch.
Seventh Senatorial District—JOHN Q. HUTCHINSON, Beckley.
Eighth Senatorial District—M. T. MILLER, Madison.
Ninth Senatorial District—JAMES McCLUNG, Richwood.
Tenth Senatorial District—WM. McNEILL BUCKLEY, Buckeye.
Eleventh Senatorial District—W. MERLE WATKINS, Grafton.
Twelfth Senatorial District—JOHN R. DAVIS, Weston.
Thirteenth Senatorial District—HARRY B. MARTIN, Elkins.
Fourteenth Senatorial District—A. L. HELMICK, Thomas.
Fifteenth Senatorial District—WALTER R. HILL, Romney.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKETS

BARBOUR COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—E. Wayne Talbott, Philippi.
Sheriff—Geo. D. Kines, Philippi.
Assessor—H. C. Wilmoth, Belington.
House of Delegates—W. A. Street, Belington.
County Commissioners—W. B. Corder, Philippi; T. H. Lake, Galloway; J. M. Cutright, Volga, R.

Justices of the Peace

Barker District—F. L. Swick, Junior; H. V. Viquesney, Belington.
Pleasant District—Laco B. Corder, Galloway.
Philippi District—C. R. Lantz and D. B. Cross, Philippi.
Union District—Laban Sayre, Hall; C. R. McCoy, Volga.
Valley District—S. J. Kittle and F. A. Simpson, Belington.

Constables

Barker District—Ben Price and J. R. Ramsey, Belington.
Pleasant District—Everett Corder, Galloway.
Philippi District—E. D. Murphy, Arden; J. W. Jones, Philippi.
Union District—J. W. Campbell, Hall, Route 1.
Valley District—W. L. Kittle and J. G. Davis, Belington.

BOONE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—H. W. B. Mullins, Madison.
Sheriff—B. D. Banks, Seth.
County Commissioner—A. B. Chambers, Danville.
House of Delegates—R. Harry Ball, Seth.

Justices of the Peace

Scott District—E. R. Hudson and T. A. Yoder, Morrisvale.
Peytona District—G. A. Atkins, Costa; J. W. Keffer, Peytona.
Sherman District—Charles Foster, Seth; W. T. Cooper, Whitesville.
Crook District—B. T. Perry, Bald Knob; J. C. Webb, Chap.
Washington District—D. T. Ruby, Ottawa; Roy R. Hager, Ramage.

Constables

Scott District—Ezra Hudson and Lloyd Smith, Morrisvale.
Peytona District—Charles Green, Costa; June Ross, Nellis.
Crook District—Lewis Miller and John Workman, Van.
Sherman District—E. C. Warren,, Seth; W. B. Lovejoy, Whitesville.
Washington District—W. E. Green, Ottawa; G. C. Stollings, Ramage.

BRAXTON COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—N. Van Wilson, Gassaway.
Sheriff—W. K. Bright, Flatwoods.
County Commissioner—Hazel G. W. Butcher, Strange Creek.

Justices of the Peace

Holly District—W. T. Cartright, Newville; M. S. Halstead, Sutton.
Salt Lick District—W. Dale Harper, Heaters; O. O. Hall, Burnsville.
Otter District—David Frame and W. S. Rollyson, Gassaway.
Birch District—R. F. Stalnaker, Frametown; E. W. Frame, Dingy.

Constables

Holly District—G. D. Hoard, Flatwoods; P. L. Greene, Sutton.
Otter District—F. D. Frame and Harry Duckworth, Gassaway.
Birch District—Lee Vaughan, Elmira; W. Adams, Frametown.
Salt Lick District—O. W. Sands and Frank Exline, Burnsville.

BROOKE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—James R. Wikin, Wellsburg.
Sheriff—Irvin W. Charnock, Wellsburg.
County Commissioner—Arch Barnett, Follansbee.
House of Delegates—James L. Deuley, Wellsburg.

Justices of the Peace

Buffalo District—F. G. Barber, Beech Bottom; W. J. Ashcraft, Short Creek.
Wellsburg District—A. B. Collett and Geo. R. Howard, Wellsburg.
Cross Creek District—Brown Latimer and Howard C. Manion, Follansbee.

Constables

Buffalo District—H. F. Ludwig, Power; James Shay, Short Creek.
Wellsburg District—David Cross, Wellsburg.
Cross Creek District—Lee Chambers and Geo. A. Cox, Follansbee.

CABELL COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Lucien W. Blankenship, Huntington.
Sheriff—Frank H. Tyree, Huntington.
County Commissioner—Frank H. Preston, Huntington.
Assessor—A. E. Salmon, Huntington.
House of Delegates—Ralph R. Robinson, R. Lee Beuhring, M. F. Leonard of Huntington and R. F. Brammer, Milton.

Justices of the Peace

Kyle District—J. T. Stuart and John H. Davis, Huntington.
Gideon District—Bascom Ray and Willard E. Graham, Huntington.
Guyandotte District—Harry A. Norris and D. W. Brown, Huntington, R. F. D.
Union District—E. C. McComas, Yates; A. M. Ferguson, Lesage.
McComas District—G. C. Childers, Salt Rock.
Barboursville District—N. H. Mitchell, Barboursville.
Grant District—Shelby Arthur and Enoch Tackett, Milton.

Constables

Kyle District—Harvey Jordon and Levi Blankenship, Huntington.
Gideon District—L. B. Wiley and Irvin Robinson, Huntington.

Guyandotte District—W. W. Elkins and James M. Pyles, Huntington, R. F. D.
Union District—E. M. Nowlin, Ona; Elmer Holley, Milton.
McComas District—Frank Brumfield, Barboursville, R. F. D.
Barboursville District—W. B. Elliott, Barboursville; Loren Childers, Barboursville, R. F. D.
Grant District—Edward Neal and W. A. Lunsford, Milton.

CLAY COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—E. G. Pierson, Clay.
Sheriff—J. R. Wheeler, Clay.
County Commissioner—G. S. Downey, Clay.
House of Delegates—Levi Reed, Clay.

Justices of the Peace

Buffalo District—D. W. Nicholas, Widen.
Henry District—S. V. Samples and W. T. West, Clay.
Pleasant District—Frank Black and Isaac S. Moore, Bickmore.
Union District—J. M. Grose, Odessa.

Constables

Otter District—N. W. Braley, Ivydale; C. E. Nicholas, Osie.
Union District—Roma Grose, Odessa.
Pleasant District—Enos Moore and Raymond Moore, Bickmore.
Henry District—W. M. Arthur and Perry Douglas, Clay.

DODDRIDGE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—L. W. Chapman, West Union.
Sheriff—J. Forrest Maxwell, West Union.
County Commissioner—Chas. H. Pigot, West Union.
House of Delegates—Ira E. Smith, West Union; W. V. McKinney, Center Point.

Justices of the Peace

McClellan District—H. D. Snider and C. C. Sees, Center Point.
New Milton District—C. C. McMillion, Avon.
West Union District—A. T. Pratt and D. J. Cunningham, West Union.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—George Love, Fayetteville.
Sheriff—C. A. Conley, Gauley Bridge.
County Commissioner—G. S. Bishop, Summerlee.
House of Delegates—Oshel Parsons, Montgomery; F. N. Bacon, Fayetteville; George N. Woodyard, Landisburg and W. D. Lawson, Mount Hope.

Justices of the Peace

Fayetteville District—D. C. Staton, Scarbro; S. T. Carter, Fayetteville.
Falls District—E. G. Landers, Boomer; J. O. Tamplin, Gauley Bridge.
Kanawha District—B. S. Hastings, Montgomery; G. R. Wright, Kingston.

Mountain Cove District—Herman Harrah, Lucas; Tip Comer, Ansted.
Nuttall District—Romeo H. Moore, Nallen; J. T. Noble, Hico.
Quinnimont District—T. R. Wilson, Quinnimont; W. J. Lee, Springdale.
Sewell Mountain District—J. L. Martin, Danese.

Constables

Fayetteville District—J. E. Wingrove, Scarbro; Wm. Bellew, Oak Hill.
Falls District—Henry Johnson, Boomer; Wert Evans, Cannelton.
Kanawha District—Wm. Becket, Page; M. H. Matics, Montgomery.
Mountain Cove District—A. F. Bell, Victor; G. H. Nutter, Lucas.
Nuttall District—S. L. Neal, Lookout.
Quinnimont District—R. C. White, Layland; Jesse H. Breeden, Quinnimont.
Sewell Mountain District—D. S. Adkins, Thurmond; A. J. Davis, Landisburg.

GRANT COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Bryan B. F. Mitchell, Petersburg.
Sheriff—J. A. Kimble, Bayard.
County Commissioner—Clarence Taylor, Petersburg.
House of Delegates—J. L. Rexroad, Lehmansville.

Justices of the Peace

Union District—R. M. Oaks, Gormania; Joe Hallanan, Scherr.
Melroy District—B. Grant Roby and J. K. Wratchford, Petersburg.

GILMER COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—M. B. Morris, Glenville.
Sheriff—James W. Keith, Dora.
County Commissioner—Roy Williams, Cox's Mills.

Justices of the Peace

Troy District—L. L. Barton, Troy; A. S. Jones, Cox's Mills.
Glenville District—Arnold Summers, Dora.
Center District—Okey Moore, Normantown.

Constables

Glenville District—Ben Jamison, Glenville.
Center District—Hale Miller, Letter Gap.

GREENBRIER COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Geo. A. Revercomb, Jr., Lewisburg.
Sheriff—H. S. Nelson, Lewisburg.
County Commissioner—J. F. Weber, Rainelle.

Justices of the Peace

Anthonys Creek District—J. W. Samples, Alvon; R. E. Fertig, Neola.
Blue Sulphur District—F. M. Osborne, Alderson; W. C. Anderson, Dawson.

Falling Springs District—E. L. Sutphin, Julia; J. B. McMillion, Renick.
Frankford District—P. H. Boothe and W. L. Kershner, Frankford.
Irish Corner District—A. L. Mann, Ronceverte; G. M. Lawrence, Ft. Springs.
Lewisburg District—J. C. Fry and T. M. DeBarr, Lewisburg.
Meadow Bluff District—G. E. Daniels, Rainelle; Alban McClung, Leslie.
White Sulphur District—J. D. Alderman and N. E. Ramsey, White Sulphur.
Williamsburg District—E. N. Henson, Williamsburg.

Constables

Anthonys Creek District—Estas McKeever, Alvon; D. A. Wade, Neola.
Blue Sulphur District—Ray Wills, Dawson; Emery Harrah, Blue Sulphur.
Falling Springs District—H. P. Ellis, Cordova.
Fort Springs District—J. W. McMann, Ronceverte; W. J. Flack, Lewisburg.
Frankford District—W. M. Estep, Unus; R. L. Collins, Frankford.
Irish Corner District—D. J. Morgan and W. G. Ripley, Ronceverte.
Lewisburg District—J. R. Ransberger and J. R. Henson, Lewisburg.
Meadow Bluff District—J. E. Lewis and C. A. Miller, Marfrance.
White Sulphur District—L. M. Vance and J. E. Farren, White Sulphur.
Williamsburg District—T. A. Knight, Williamsburg.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

No nominees.

HARDY COUNTY

Justices of the Peace

Moorefield District—B. H. Martin, Moorefield.
South Fork District—B. C. Vance, Peru.
Lost River District—A. M. Snider, Mathias.
Capon District—R. Karl Miller, Wardensville.

Constable

South Fork District—F. S. Kessel, Kessell.

HARRISON COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Will E. Morris, Clarksburg.
Sheriff—J. W. Johnston, Bristol.
County Commissioner—William Lee, West Milford.
House of Delegates—Karl B. Kyle, Harvey W. Harmer, E. L. Long and James W. Bartlett, all of Clarksburg.

Justices of the Peace

Clark District—Clermont D. Clemans and Charles L. Ford, Clarksburg.
Clay District—Criss F. Franz and E. H. Cubbon, Shinnston.
Coal District—R. E. Kidd and Robert McClung, Clarksburg.
Eagle District—Lawrence H. Martin, Shinnston, R. F. D. No. 1; James H. Bowers, Lumberport.
Sardis District—G. N. Fair, Wallace; B. F. Linville, Wilsonburg, R. F. D. 1.
Simpson District—A. D. Fitzhugh, Bridgeport; W. M. Wright, Annmoore.
Tenmile District—John E. Helmick and M. A. Samples, Salem.

Constables

Clark District—P. J. Owens, Clarksburg; M. S. Matheny, East View.
Clay District—J. M. Harbert, Owings; G. R. Ogden, Shinnston.
Coal District—J. M. Noon and George M. Ash, Clarksburg.
Eagle District—R. J. Fortney and E. Harry Weekley, Lumberport.
Grant District—George Proudfoot, Mt. Clare.
Sardis District—G. W. Fox, Wallace; Cecil Criffin, Brown.
Simpson District—John M. Combs, Bridgeport; N. J. Drummond, Annmoore.
Tenmile District—E. I. Bee and F. M. Davisson, Salem.

JACKSON COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Oliver D. Kessel, Ripley.
Sheriff—S. B. Sayre, Ripley.
County Commissioner—Otmer Winter, Ravenswood.
House of Delegates—Harry Riley, Ripley; Earl McGlothlin, Ravenswood.

Justices of the Peace

Ripley District—G. L. Rhodes and B. F. Stewart.
Ravenswood District—C. A. Jewell, Ripley.
Washington District—Bilton Covey, Advent.

Constables

Ravenswood District—Thomas Burch, Sandyville.
Ripley District—John Rhodes, Ripley.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

No nominees.

KANAWHA COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Frank C. Burdette, Charleston.
Sheriff—D. L. Salisbury, Charleston.
Assessor—T. Newcomer, Charleston.
County Commissioner—Grant Copenhaver, Big Chimney.
Members of the House of Delegates—E. M. Keatley, J. O. Lakin, T. J. Robson, H. S. Mathews, E. A. Calderwood, Charleston; J. T. Nolan, Ward.

Justices of the Peace

Charleston District—W. A. Tully and Charles E. Jarrett, Charleston.
Cabin Creek District—Carl Hason, Montgomery; Charles B. Crawford, Cabin Creek.
Big Sandy District—G. W. Stump and Dr. A. L. Ledsome, Clendenin.
Elk District—Ira E. Baxter, Big Chimney; Holly M. Harper, Elkview.
Jefferson District—Howard M. Campbell and H. M. Rowsey, St. Albans.
Loudon District—H. B. Clay, So. Charleston; S. V. Morris, Charleston.
Malden District—Walter M. Hanson and J. W. Crockett, Dana.
Poca District—E. F. Vandine, Sissonville; R. F. Slater, Charleston, R. F. D.
Union District—J. C. Gardner and H. R. Carter, Dunbar.
Washington District—Roy D. Pauley, Alum Creek; M. E. Burris, Olcott.

Constables

Charleston District—Emory C. Todd and Roy F. Jarrett, Charleston.
Cabin Creek District—Bartley Matics, Handley; M. D. Oakes, Chelyan.
Big Sandy District—Charlie Naylor and H. B. Evans, Clendenin.
Elk District—Ola Simmons and J. W. Pauley, Big Chimney.
Loudon District—L. W. Tyler, So. Charleston; L. Z. Lewis, Kanawha City.
Jefferson District—W. L. Loftis, St. Albans; G. O. Spradling, Spring Hill.
Malden District—Henry S. Walker and E. D. Walton, Dana.
Poca District—F. M. Ray, Jr., and J. E. Fisher, Sissonville.
Union District—E. W. Ranson and J. T. Javins, Dunbar.
Washington District—L. C. Slack, Olcott; A. R. Hager, Brounland.

LEWIS COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—W. J. Smith, Weston.
Sheriff—David E. Brown, Weston.
County Commissioner—Levi Jewell, Weston.
House of Delegates—John W. Farnsworth, Weston.

Justices of the Peace

Freemans Creek District—C. C. Chittum, Weston; A. L. Griggs, Vadis.
Hackers Creek District—Lewis Poling, Jane Lew.
Court House District—J. D. Atkinson and S. C. Finster, Weston.

Constables

Freeman's Creek District—J. R. Radcliff, Weston.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Lace Marcum, Huntington.
Sheriff—J. S. Pridemore, Hamlin.
County Commissioner—H. P. Lovejoy, Palermo.
House of Delegates—Kyle Toppings, Queens Ridge.

Justices of the Peace

Carroll District—C. F. Steed and Dorsey Hager, Hamlin.
Duval District—H. Wells, Alkol; H. A. Williams, Griffithsville.
Harts Creek District—Geo. Farley, Sand Creek.
Jefferson District—Rass Cummings, Bernie; Charley Carper, Spurlocksville.
Laurel Hill District—J. C. Mounts and Tom Webb, Ranger.
Sheridan District—Leonard Scites, Smith; E. O. Booth, West Hamlin.
Union District—J. V. Pack, Fez.
Washington District—E. H. Gillenwater, McCorkle; W. J. Purdy, Sod.

Constables

Carroll District—Will Holly, Hamlin.
Duval District—James Humphreys, Alkol; Lon Stowers, Griffithsville.
Harts Creek District—K. F. Ramsey and Gallie Toppings, Harts.
Jefferson District—Clinton Adkins, Spurlocksville; G. W. Jenkins, Bernie.
Laural Hill District—Clark Collins, Gill; M. E. Evans, West Hamlin.
Sheridan District—Albert Midkiff, Branchland; Luther Adkins, Hager.
Union District—Homer Cummings, Sias.
Washington District—A. H. Justice, Ivaton; L. L. Schivlier, McCorkle.

LOGAN COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—L. P. Hager, Logan.
Sheriff—Joe D. Hatfield, Barnabus.
County Commissioner—Roscoe Ferrell, Chapmansville.
House of Delegates—Harry S. Gay, Mount Gay.

Justices of the Peace

Logan District—J. D. Copley and L. W. Hatfield, Logan.
Chapmansville District—John Kesler and Elias Workman, Whirlwind.
Triadelphia District—C. W. Cook, Man; Lacy W. White, Crown.

Constables

Logan District—Harris R. Agee, Logan; Freeland Browning, Omar.

MARION COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—M. E. Morgan, Fairmont.
Sheriff—J. Lee Hall, Fairmont.
County Commissioner—M. M. Martin, Mannington, R. F. D. 1.
House of Delegates—Rollo J. Conley, M. L. Brown, Fairmont; Ellsworth Morgan, Fairmont, R. 3.

Justices of the Peace

Fairmont District—T. W. Powell and P. B. Henry, Fairmont.
Grant District—Patrick F. Buckley and C. A. Satterfield, Monongah.
Lincoln District—G. W. Fleming, Worthington; John B. Lough, Farmington.
Mannington District—Harry C. Anderson and J. M. Barrack, Mannington.
Paw Paw District—J. E. Clayton, Rivesville; Arcie E. Copeland, Fairview.
Union District—W. B. Hixenbaugh and Lawrence H. Orr, Fairmont.
Winfield District—William F. Stewart, Fairmont, R. 3; Wm. C. Keener, Montana.

Constables

Fairmont District—Okey L. Hawkins and Fred A. Jones, Fairmont.
Grant District—Fred R. Colvin, Monongah; David H. Jarrett, Watson.
Lincoln District—C. N. Parrish, Farmington, R. 1; J. Russell Snodgrass, Worthington.
Mannington District—R. D. Higginbotham, Mannington; R. Dewey Ice, Mannington, R. 2.
Paw Paw District—James E. Carpenter, Rivesville; George Clark, Grant Town.
Union District—Clark Johnson and John C. McKinney, Fairmont.
Winfield District—T. A. Hayhurst, Montana; J. J. Swisher, Fairmont, R. 5.

MARSHALL COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—J. Lloyd Arnold, Moundsville.
Sheriff—George Dorsey, Moundsville.
County Commissioner—O. H. Stewart, Glen Easton; W. L. Shepherd (short term), Glen Easton.
Clerk County Court—Maude Riggs, unexpired term, Moundsville.
House of Delegates—Dr. Will F. Crow, Glen Easton; Dr. C. E. Hutchinson, Moundsville.

Justices of the Peace

Cameron District—Clyde L. Loper, Cameron; Cecil H. Lilly, Glen Easton.
Clay District—W. E. Clayton and Chester A. Burks, Moundsville.
Union District—Paul Riedel, Benwood; W. F. Reece, McMechen.
Washington District—J. A. Morrison and C. E. Meyer, Moundsville.

Constables

Cameron District—L. L. Windom and C. G. Yoss, Cameron.
Clay District—W. L. Rhome, Moundsville.
Union District—Geo. T. Smith, Benwood.
Washington District—Arthur B. Sibert and Warren E. Montgomery, Moundsville.

MASON COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—William H. Rairden, Point Pleasant.
Sheriff—Herbert E. Burdette, Leon.
County Commissioner—John A. Mohr, Gallipolis Ferry.
House of Delegates—George A. Rairden, Leon; Russell E. Starkey, Glenwood.

Justices of the Peace

Arbuckle District—Shirley E. Waugh, Beech Hill.
Cologne District—O. C. Cossin, Leon.
Graham District—J. M. Hensley and John Gillen, Hartford.
Hannan District—Oscar Wallace, Milton, R. 4; G. W. Fletcher, Ashton.
Lewis District—Ollie Brewer, Point Pleasant; P. H. Bradshaw, Heights.
Union District—Chas. W. Schultz, Elmwood; J. E. Stone, Leon, R. 3.
Waggener District—C. L. Ingles, Mason.
Cooper District—C. S. Marr, Letart; Romo Plants, Ambrosia.
Clendenin District—J. J. Johnson, Mercers Bottom.

Constables

Clendenin District—Chauncey Sheppard, Henderson; Charles E. Martin, Hogsett.
Cooper District—W. F. Thomas, Letart.
Graham District—W. B. Metcalf, Hartford; Geo. G. Elliott, New Haven.
Hannan District—George Weekley and Huston Irvin, Glenwood.
Lewis District—J. P. Monroe, Point Pleasant; Toral Morrison, Heights.
Waggener District—John Ingles, Mason.

MERCER COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Walter G. Burton, Matoaka.
Sheriff—J. Otis Bowling, Princeton, R. F. D.
County Commissioner—W. J. Peters.
House of Delegates—T. K. Massie, Princeton, R. F. D.; Roy A. Cole, Montcalm; Zed B. Ellison, Princeton.

Justices of the Peace

B. P. District—J. A. Chambers and J. M. Thompson, Bluefield.
Rock District—John E. Bailey and J. O. Mangus, Bluefield.
E. R. District—O. O. Karnes and J. C. Damewood, Princeton.
Ply District—A. F. Doyle and C. W. Holdren, Athens.
J. B. District—James A. Lilly, Flat Top.

Constables

B. P. District—James B. Christie and H. R. Massey, Bluefield.
Rock District—Arthur McKinney and Arthur N. Wright, Bluefield.
E. R. District—D. E. Price and L. J. Chambers, Princeton.
Ply District—B. G. Thompson and Noah White, Athens.
J. B. District—Henry Richman and R. U. Lilly, Flat Top.

MINERAL COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Vernon E. Rankin, Keyser.
Sheriff—Donald M. Huffman, Keyser.
County Commissioners—J. Frank Junkins, Shaw; Thos. D. Campbell, Piedmont.
House of Delegates—O. S. W. Fazenbaker, Keyser.

Justices of the Peace

New Creek District—Geo. C. Ludwig and J. E. Aronhalt, Keyser.
Piedmont District—Geo. T. Goshorn and C. C. Compton, Piedmont.
Cabin Run District—C. W. Sites, Reeses Mills.
Elk District—C. W. Ervin and Harry R. Dixon, Elk Garden.
Frankfort District—A. F. Ridenour, Ridgeley; H. L. Weese, Alaska.

Constables

New Creek District—H. L. Wertman, New Creek; D. P. Taylor, Keyser.
Piedmont District—C. E. Dornon and S. K. Fike, Piedmont.
Cabin Run District—W. E. Skaggs, Keyser, R. F. D. 1.
Elk District—James V. Clark and William Arnold, Elk Garden.
Frankfort District—J. C. Arrington and C. V. Barncord, Ridgeley.
Welton District—Morris Dantzic, Burlington.

MINGO COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—J. Walter Copley, Williamson.
Sheriff—G. W. Hatfield, Williamson.
County Commissioner—Charles H. Ellis, Thacker.
House of Delegates—W. B. Hogg, Williamson.

Justices of the Peace

Stafford District—D. B. Browning and J. C. Bragg, Gilbert.
Magnolia District—A. P. Hatfield, Red Jacket; A. I. Hopkins, Thacker.
Lee District—Roy H. Keadle and F. K. Filler, Delbarton.
Hardee District—Sam Maynard, Myrtle; E. H. Burgett, Naugatuck.
Harvey District—W. C. Kirk and R. F. Damron, Lowney.
Kermit District—Alonzo Sammons and C. C. Preece, Kermit.
Williamson Independent District—N. J. Keadle and C. P. Reynolds, Williamson.

Constables

Stafford District—Tom Buchannon and Leonard Miller, Gilbert.
Magnolia District—Fred Litcial and A. K. Hatfield, Thacker.
Lee District—J. O. Young, Chattaroy; Noah Phillips, Sprigg.
Hardee District—J. B. Snyder and Geo. F. Johnson, Naugatuck.
Harvey District—Lowney Fields and M. F. Conn. Crum.
Kermit District—Geo. F. Damron and Ira Maynard, Kermit.
Williamson District—Mont James and John Starley, Williamson.

MONONGALIA COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Albert Shuman, Morgantown.
Sheriff—Herbert C. Johnson, Morgantown.
County Commissioner—James G. Shaffer, Morgantown, R. D. 5.
House of Delegates—Dr. J. W. Hartinger and H. S. Vandevort, Morgantown.

Justices of the Peace

Battelle District—George E. DeGarmo, Wadestown.
Cass District—D. P. Campbell, Pursglove; C. R. Core, Cassville.
Clay District—R. E. Fox, Blacksville; Fleming E. Tennant, Fairview, R. D. 2.
Grant District—Earl T. Barker, Morgantown; Joseph E. Gabbert, Morgantown, R. D. 2.
Morgan District—Charles T. Hickman and John P. Shale, Morgantown.

Constables

Cass District—Thomas T. Farmer, Pursglove; G. E. Dunbrack, Frum.
Clay District—C. C. Moore and T. T. Moore, Fairview, R. D. 2.
Grant District—Gay Barker, Mona; Glenn Wallace, Morgantown.
Union District—Frank Pickenpaugh, Morgantown, R. D. 3; Theodore L. Johnson, Point Marion, Pa., R. D. 1.

MONROE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Alexander Falconer, Charleston.
Sheriff—W. R. Copeland, Greenville.
County Commissioner—R. L. Dickson, Lindside.
Assessor—James McMann, Dorr.
House of Delegates—E. S. Baker, Sweet Springs.

MORGAN COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—H. D. Allen, Berkeley Springs.
Sheriff—G. D. Rice, Berkeley Springs.
County Commissioner—Ward M. Dawson, Omps.
House of Delegates—S. S. Buzzard, Berkeley Springs.

Justices of the Peace

Bath District—H. W. Eichelberger and I. W. Unger, Berkeley Springs.
Cacapon District—E. E. Allemong, Great Cacapon.
Aleepy Creek District—A. J. Kesecker, Cherry Run.

Constables

Bath District—C. S. Ganow, Berkeley Springs.

McDOWELL COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—G. L. Counts, Welch.
Sheriff—W. J. Hatfield, Welch.
County Commissioner—W. P. Kearns, Filbert.

Justices of the Peace

Adkin District—J. E. Whittle, Wilcoe.
Big Creek District—M. K. Murphy, War; J. W. Cooksey, Yukon.
Browns Creek District—Samuel Crider, Kimball; S. M. Burgess, Welch.
Elkhorn District—F. D. Padbury and Thompson Hicks, Elkhorn.
Northfork District—J. A. Lay, Northfork; W. T. Howard, Crumpler.
Sandy River District—Noah Stacy, Panther; H. W. Evans, Iaeger.

Constables

Adkin District—R. L. Robinson, Wilcoe; W. H. Black, Anawalt.
Big Creek District—T. D. Maynard, War; Hugh McGinnis, Yukon.
Browns Creek District—N. B. Ash, Davy; Henry Richards, Kimball.
Elkhorn District—R. D. Gibson, Maybeury; Cal Haines, Elkhorn.
Northfork District—Walter Lowe, Keystone; R. B. Price, Northfork.
Sandy River District—J. W. Lester, Iaeger; W. A. Payne, Dan.

NICHOLAS COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—R. E. Horan, Summersville.
Sheriff—Ray Lambert, Summersville.
County Commissioner—Arnold McCue, Persinger.

Justices of the Peace

Beaver District—Geo. E. Hurd and J. B. White, Richwood.
Jefferson District—S. M. Smith, Vaughan; J. C. Sims, Swiss.
Kentucky District—Frank Taylor, Jettsville; E. T. Odell, Bamboa.

Constables

Beaver District—R. L. Wetherbee, Richwood; E. C. Brown, Beaver.
Jefferson District—Bert Baker, Swiss.
Kentucky District—L. S. Spencer and Roy G. Garrett, Fenwick.

OHIO COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—A. C. Shiffler, Leatherwood, Wheeling.
Sheriff—Ambrose F. Habig, Park Road, Leatherwood, Wheeling.
County Commissioner—Alvin L. Winters, 2311 Eoff Street, Wheeling.
House of Delegates—John T. Carter, John Ulrich, J. Wm. Cummins, Wheeling; Milton McCulloch, Wheeling, R. D.

Justices of the Peace

Washington District—John W. Kindelberger, 25 10th St., Wheeling.
Madison District—Chas. G. Cook, 139 Zane St., Wheeling.
Triadelphia District—John W. Farmer, Triadelphia.
Clay District—Lee F. Dobbs, 21 13th St., Wheeling.
Centre District—Fred W. Miller, 2424 Jacob St., Wheeling.
Webster District—A. J. Rust, 2725 Jacob St., Wheeling.
Ritchie District—R. J. James, Sr., 3640 Chapline St., Wheeling.
Union District—Albert G. Gompers, 226 16th St., Wheeling.
Richland District—D. G. Dean, 110 19th St., Warwood, Wheeling.
Liberty District—Henry D. Clouse, Valley Grove.

Constables

Washington District—Fred Doc Wiegel, 1078 McColloch St., Wheeling.
Madison District—Albert E. Cameron, 439 N. Huron St., Wheeling.
Triadelphia District—L. O. Vermillion, 127 Springdale Ave., Elm Grove, Wheeling.
Clay District—C. R. Spindler, Wheeling.
Centre District—C. E. Rader, 45 23rd St., Wheeling.
Webster District—Albert A. Stein, 2650 Main St., Wheeling.
Ritchie District—Leroy Baker, 3624 Eoff St., Wheeling.
Union District—James H. Holmes, 197 15th St., Wheeling.
Richland District—Bert E. Phillips, 2514 Vance Ave., Warwood, Wheeling.

PENDLETON COUNTY

Sheriff—M. V. Lambert, Riverton.
Surveyor of Lands—Lafayette Judy, Upper Tract.
County Commissioners—Grant Harper, Teterton; J. M. Harold, Upper Tract.
Board of Education—Eston Yokum, Mouth of Seneca; J. Arthur Hedrick, Upper Tract.
House of Delegates—L. A. Boggs, Mouth of Seneca.

Justices of the Peace

Union District—M. L. Raines, Teterton; Arthur Vance, Roaring.
Mill Run District—V. A. Lantz, Upper Tract; A. R. Lough, Deer Run.

Constable

Union District—W. M. Vance, Macksville.

PLEASANTS COUNTY

Sheriff—M. L. Bonar, St. Marys.
County Commissioner—O. J. Lamp, Hebron; (short term) R. A. Wilmarth, Willow; (short term) H. M. Brammer, Arvilla.
House of Delegates—Charles E. Fogle, St. Marys.

Justices of the Peace

Washington District—J. C. Cotton and Bernard Gorrell, St. Marys.

Constable

Washington District—John A. Riggs, St. Marys.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—J. E. Buckley, Marlinton.
Sheriff—S. Reid Moore, Edray.
Assessor—Sherman Gibson, Frost.
County Commissioner—M. C. Smith, Hillsboro.
County Surveyor—Ira H. Irvine, Marlinton.
House of Delegates—Dr. G. F. Hull, Durbin.

Justices of the Peace

Green Bank District—Allen Blackhurst, Cass; Lafayette Simmons, Durbin.
Huntersville District—John Perry, Marlinton; J. W. McCarty, Huntersville.
Edray District—A. E. Smith, Marlinton; C. C. Beale, Linwood.
Little Levels District—C. W. Kinnison, Hillsboro; E. P. Hendrick, Spice.

Constables

Green Bank District—William Simmons, Durbin.
Huntersville District—Mitchell Sharp, Frost; Clarence McComb, Huntersville.
Edray District—N. R. May, Marlinton.
Little Levels District—Sol Workman, Hillsboro; Charles Hogsett, Seebert.

PRESTON COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Melvin C. Snyder, Kingwood.
Sheriff—W. W. Williams, Terra Alta.
County Commissioners—Kingwood District, M. A. Sisler, Kingwood; Valley District, L. O. White, Kingwood; Lyon District, H. G. Larew, Independence; Reno District, A. A. Pickering, Rowlesburg; Union District, W. V. Pifer, Aurora; Portland District, John W. Dodge, Terra Alta; Pleasant District, J. E. Jenkins, Albright; Grant District, Thomas Ryan, Pisgah.
House of Delegates—James Henry Smith, Bruceton Mills; Dr. Barrick S. Rankin, Tunnelton.

Justices of the Peace

Kingwood District—E. C. Everly, Kingwood; W. A. Watson, Tunnelton.
Valley District—J. P. Hundley, Masontown; Virgil McMillen, Reedsville.
Lyon District—Chas M. Hollis, Newburg; H. E. Loring, Independence.
Reno District—B. F. Woodward, Newburg, R.
Portland District—Grant Whitehair and R. L. Fries, Terra Alta.
Grant District—J. D. Evans, Bruceton Mills; W. L. Nieman, Brandonville.

Constables

Kingwood District—John W. Gidley, Kingwood; Raymond Hartman, Tunnelton.
Valley District—B. W. Arnold, Reedsville.
Lyon District—James C. Dawson, Newburg.
Reno District—Daniel I. Fund and C. W. Wheeler, Rowlesburg.
Union District—Rodney M. Lance and H. S. Myers, Aurora.
Portland District—J. R. Kelley, Terra Alta.
Pleasant District—Earl Forman, Valley Point.
Grant District—D. B. Johnson, Bruceton Mills.

PUTNAM COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—C. C. Knapp, Nitro.
Sheriff—C. B. Conner, Hurricane.
County Commissioner—E. D. Martin, Buffalo.
House of Delegates—J. Stanley Stephens, Buffalo.

Justices of the Peace

Buffalo District—T. H. Jones, Midway; T. J. McGinnis, Robertsburg.
Curry District—H. F. Henson, Hurricane.
Scott District—R. A. Raynes, Winfield; G. T. Pine, Scott Depot.
Union District—F. M. Rairden, Red House; Fred Wolford, Liberty.

RALEIGH COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—C. R. Harless, Beckley.
Sheriff—W. W. Watts, Beckley.
County Commissioner—W. W. Wilkes, Beckley.

Justices of the Peace

Town District—C. C. Callaway and M. F. Odell, Beckley.
Marsh Fork District—Harrison Pettry, Stickney; Nelson Cooper, Dry Creek.
Richmond District—Chalmer Richmond, Long Bottom; J. Clyde Hogan, Hinton.
Trap Hill District—Mose Parsley, Eccles.
Clear Fork District—George Stover, Artie; Mark Foster, Dorothy.
Slab Fork District—Frank Hickman, Stotesbury; E. A. Cook, MacAlpin.
Shady Springs District—F. F. Rice, Glen Morgan; F. M. Okes, Shady Springs.

Constables

Town District—M. C. Karnes and George Mosby (Col.), Beckley.
Marsh Fork District—L. Chris Cantley, Dry Creek; Henry Walker, Pettus.
Richmond District—G. A. Bowling, Madam Creek; E. C. Crotty, Pluto.
Trap Hill District—Kyle Haley, Lester; W. C. Daniels, Metalton.
Clear Fork District—J. V. Williams, Artie; Lonie Stover, Clear Creek.
Slab Fork District—A. D. Cuckler, Rhodell; Garfield Hill (Col.), MacAlpin.
Shady Springs District—T. A. Crook, Blue Jay; W. C. Furrow, Shady Springs.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Joseph J. Madden, Elkins.
Sheriff—W. H. Keim, Elkins.
County Commissioner—A. L. Findley, Norton.

Justices of the Peace

Dry Fork District—R. H. Boal and M. C. Harman, Harman.
Leadsville District—A. W. Graham and R. E. Newlon, Elkins.
Middle Fork District—G. S. Reeder, Suncrest.

Constables

Dry Fork District—M. K. Hedrick and Allen Long, Harman.

RITCHIE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Dewey S. Wass, Harrisville.
Sheriff—W. C. Taylor, Toll Gate.
County Commissioner—A. L. Britton, Auburn.
House of Delegates—Harvey Cline, Pennsboro.

Justices of the Peace

Clay District—O. S. Satterfield, Ellenboro; R. J. Snider, Pennsboro.
Union District—A. L. Ireland, Auburn; C. K. Peirpoint, Harrisville.
Grant District—G. W. Caton, Cairo; M. DeVaughn, Petroleum.
Murphy District—G. W. Nutter, Girta; John M. Nutter, Petroleum, R. 1.

Constables

Clay District—J. W. Ankrom and John C. Oates, Pennsboro.
Union District—C. E. Broadwater, Harrisville; S. A. Westfall, Auburn.
Grant District—J. W. Sandy, Cairo.
Murphy District—Frank Null, Macfarlan.

ROANE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Wm. S. Ryan, Spencer.
Sheriff—Norville Jones, Ryan.
County Commissioner—A. T. Gordon, Spencer.
House of Delegates—C. S. Meredith, Spencer; W. P. Pool, Spencer.

Justices of the Peace

Geary District—E. E. Lloyd, Elana; W. H. Sears, Welford.
Harper District—R. F. Shafer, Kettle; J. O. Blackshere, Cicerone.
Spencer District—J. T. Reynolds and J. J. Taylor, Spencer.
Walton District—C. N. Droddy and Marvin Lee, Walton.

Constables

Geary District—Chas. Eagle, Amna; L. E. Gandee, Wanego.
Harper District—Smith Harper, Ryan; G. O. Jackson, Walton.
Spencer District—H. C. O'Brien and L. A. Reynolds, Spencer.

SUMMERS COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—P. J. Carr, Hinton.
Sheriff—H. D. Meadows, Hinton.
County Commissioner—J. N. Neely, Jr., Pipestem.
Assessor—Maury Hutchinson, Hinton.

Justices of the Peace

Greenbrier District—W. W. Willey and C. T. Houchins, Hinton.
Green Sulphur District—E. T. Hutsinpillar and O. L. Graham, Sandstone.
Jumping Branch District—J. E. Fulcher and B. C. Cox.
Talcott District—L. B. Rogers, Glenray; J. S. Mann.

Constables

Greenbrier District—R. J. Sims and Brice Spade, Bellepoint.
Green Sulphur District—W. B. Blankenship, Lawn; J. R. Ward, Ramp.
Jumping Branch District—S. J. Lawson and C. T. Bragg (address not given).
Talcott District—F. O. Kirby, Pence Springs; D. E. Dillon, Talcott.

TAYLOR COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—J. C. Holt, Grafton.
Sheriff—W. J. Mays, Grafton.
County Commissioner—Arthur Robinson, Grafton, R. 6.
House of Delegates—Guy Hammond, Grafton.

Justices of the Peace

Grafton District—John L. Wittman and L. C. Haymond, Grafton.
Fetterman District—M. D. Allender and L. Meade Ford, Grafton, R. 2.
Flemington District—G. F. Clark and Harry Wasemar, Flemington.

Constables

Flemington District—Chas. H. Freeze and Victor, Menear, Flemington.
Court House District—Mike Gozik and J. T. Moore, Simpson, R. 1.

TUCKER COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Alan G. Bolton, Thomas.
Sheriff—Jno. C. Burley, Davis.
County Commissioner—Black Fork District, F. G. T. Ferguson, Parsons; Davis District, W. E. Weimer, Davis; Dry Fork District, Lindsey Reed, Davis; Fairfax District, S. B. Jeffries, Thomas; St. George District, S. E. Dumire, St. George.
House of Delegates—D. E. Cuppett, Thomas.

Justices of the Peace

Black Fork District—Jerry Smith and Jeff Lipscomb, Parsons.
Clover District—Elias Phillips, St. George.
Davis District—W. R. Morris, Davis.
Dry Fork District—W. A. Ault, Red Creek.
Fairfax District—Tony R. DePollo and Thomas George, Thomas.
Licking District—P. W. Lipscomb, St. George.

Black Fork District—A. G. Lipscomb, Persons.
Davis District—Anthony Di Benedetto, Davis.
Dry Fork District—Fay Graham, Red Creek.
Fairfax District—Mike Ferruso and D. E. Crosten, Thomas.

TYLER COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—O. J. Hill, Middlebourne.
Sheriff—Clem H. Watson, Middlebourne.
County Commissioner—Luster F. Buck, Sistersville.
House of Delegates—J. A. Fonner, Middlebourne.

Justices of the Peace

Centerville District—Bert Wilcox and James A. Meredith, Alma.
Ellsworth District—H. M. Adams and G. B. Grim, Middlebourne.
Lincoln District—A. G. Lowther, Sistersville.
Union District—P. J. Frum and C. C. Fast, Friendly.

Constables

Centerville District—J. L. Moffitt, Alma.
Ellsworth District—J. H. Twyman, Middlebourne; T. L. Bell, Middlebourne, Route 1.
Lincoln District—D. M. Merryman, Sistersville.

UPSHUR COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—A. Jerome Dailey, Buckhannon.
Sheriff—H. A. Zickefoose, Buckhannon.
County Commissioner—W. R. Demastes, Canaan.
House of Delegates—B. C. Radabaugh, Hall.

Justices of the Peace

Banks District—W. L. Young, Gaines.
Buckhannon District—L. G. Fultz and J. L. Jennings, Buckhannon.
Meade District—A. D. Casto, Adrian.
Washington District—D. J. Hanifan and Willis Gooden, Queens.

Constables

Banks District—A. D. Bond, Gaines.
Buckhannon District—W. L. Rohrbough and T. J. Newcome, Buckhannon.
Meade District—Mc Cutright, Alton.

WAYNE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—J. E. Hammock, Kenova.
Sheriff—Andrew New, Jr., Kenova.
County Commissioner—Jesse Nelson, Dunlow, Route.
House of Delegates—Jno. T. Hereford, Jr., West Moreland.

Justices of the Peace

Ceredo District—Ed Wright, Ceredo; Garfield Maynard, Kenova.
Butler District—W. H. Alley, Prichard; P. J. Webb, Fort Gay, R. D.
Lincoln District—Ed Harmon, Cassie; John Ratcliff, Webb.
Grant District—John F. Maynard, Stiltner; Taylor Osburn, Queens Ridge.
Westmoreland District—C. P. H. Mitchell and T. D. Zimmerman, Westmoreland.

Constables

Ceredo District—N. C. Rhodes, Ceredo; Willard Johnson, Ceredo, R. D.
Butler District—Willie Robertson and Lem Christian, Fort Gay, R. D.
Lincoln District—Henry Copley, Webb; Noah Fields, Stonecoal.
Stonewall District—Pat McClellan, Stiltner.
Grant District—Jarrett Maynard, Kiahsville; Jay Maynard, Dunlow, R. D.
Westmoreland District—Coda Pyles, Westmoreland.

WEBSTER COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Myron E. Hymes, Buckhannon.
Sheriff—P. S. Vance, Cowen.
County Commissioner—(Long Term) J. W. Hinkle, Gauley Mills; (Short Term) R. J. Lynch, Orndoff.

Justices of the Peace

Fork Lick District—P. B. Moore, Webster Springs; J. B. O'Brien, Bolair.
Glade District—W. R. Holcomb, Erbacon.
Holly District—J. A. Crandall and H. F. Ware, Diana.
Hacker Valley District—A. L. Hartman, Hacker Valley.

Constables

Glade District—D. E. Clayton and Z. M. Martin, Cowen.
Holly District—Willie Howell, Kovan.

WETZEL COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Walter F. Ball, New Martinsville.
Sheriff—F. H. Maize, Smithfield.
County Commissioner—James Noffsinger, Smithfield.

Justices of the Peace

Magnolia District—C. S. Farmer, New Martinsville.
Church District—R. L. Moore, Hundred; I. N. Robinson, Burton.
Center District—O. J. Lemasters, Wileyville.
Green District—Oran Gray, Porters Falls.
Grant District—W. W. Sands, Pine Grove; W. V. Edgell, Smithfield.

Constables

Clay District—E. N. Sayre, Littleton.
Center District—M. S. Henderson, Wileyville.
Grant District—Arvel Lowe, Smithfield.

WIRT COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—L. D. Archer, Windy.
Sheriff—H. L. James, Elizabeth, R. F. D. No. 1.
County Commissioner—Grant Wilson, Elizabeth.
Assessor—Roy I. Douglas, Elizabeth, R. D. No. 4.
House of Delegates—H. I. Shears, Elizabeth, R. 2.

Justice of the Peace

Newark District—F. C. Scyo, Newark.

WOOD COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—H. S. Boreman, Parkersburg.
Sheriff—Jasper E. Leach, Parkersburg.
County Commissioner—J. F. Melrose, Mineral Wells.
House of Delegates—Thayer McIntyre, Mrs. Francis I. Raedenbaugh, and J. F. Bennett, Parkersburg.

Justices of the Peace

Parkersburg District—Dana R. McGlothlin and R. E. Mumaugh, Parkersburg.
Williams District—K. F. Owens, Williamstown; S. J. Harris, Vienna.
Union District—F. C. Gates, Waverly.
Lubeck District—D. H. Lilly, Parkersburg, R. D. No. 3.
Harris District—J. A. Flynn, Belleville.
Tygart District—J. P. Woodyard and J. L. Atwell, Parkersburg, R. D. No. 23.

Constables

Parkersburg District—Dana Dyke and H. B. Stewart, Parkersburg.
Union District—W. E. Kelly, Waverly.
Lubeck District—Robert Gilchrist, Parkersbug, R. F. D. No. 3.
Tygart District—Maurice E. Knox and H. L. Deem, Parkersburg, R. No. 23.

WYOMING COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—D. D. Moran, Mullens.
Sheriff—L. O. Belcher, Mullens.
County Commissioner—H. M. Cline, Pineville.
House of Delegates—J. H. Cooper, Pineville.

Justices of the Peace

Baileysville District—B. E. Browning, Baileysville; Lee P. Lusk, Ox.
Barkers Ridge—G. D. Kirk, Bud; W. B. Lusk, Herndon.
Center District—J. R. Sizemore and M B. Cook, Pineville.
Clear Fork District—Ira Foler, Sun Hill; Ken Hatfield, Guyan.
Oceana District—David and C. L. Cook, Oceana.
Slab Fork District—Fred Bonham, Glen Rogers; E. L. Phillips, Mullens.

Constables

Baileysville District—Lee Cook, Baileysville; Boda Lester, Ox.
Barkers Ridge District—Jess Lusk and G. L. McKinney, Herndon.
Center District—A. Oley Cook and Kade Cooper, Pineville.
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Oceana District—Hobert Cook, Jesse.
Slab Fork District—Silas Phillips, Maben.

Republican State Platform 1928

(Adopted August 15th, at a Convention held in the City of Fairmont)

Introduction

We congratulate the members of the Republican party and all of the people of the country, regardless of party affiliation, upon the fact that the Republican party has nominated for the presidency of the United States that splendid servant of mankind, Herbert Hoover.

Regardless of whether an individual shall or shall not vote to place him in that high office, all recognize his splenidd attainments and fitness to fill it. In honoring Herbert Hoover with the presidential nomination, the Republican party has honored itself and the country.

The declaration of party principles adopted by the national convention of the Republican party at Kansas City meets our approval. The nomination of Mr. Hoover gives to these party declarations the vitality of a living force and, in the event of his election, assures their fulfillment to the limit of the capacities of any one individual to discharge the numerous and far-reaching obligations which the party has therein assumed.

We hereby unite in our party declarations; pledge our faith to Herbert Hoover, our party leader; and willingly assure him of our undivided support.

National Candidates

In our nominees for president and vice president, Herbert Hoover and Charles Curtis, we present to the country men in every way equipped for those positions. The qualifications for president of our nominee, who of Quaker stock, comes from the ranks of the plain people, need no recital by the Republicans of West Virginia. His experience as a business man and in the affairs of the world equips him for the duties of chief executive of the United States as few men have been equiped. His character is a guaranty of his course.

The long experience of Charles Curtis in the Senate of the United States splendidly equips him for the duties of presiding over that body.

Economy of National Administration

Coming into power nationally during a period of unbridled license in the expenditure of the people's money, the Republican party has, through the practice of every economy consistent with the public good, steadily reduced expenditures and lowered the national tax rate to an extent that has commanded the admiration of the economic world and that deserves the confidence of the voters of the United States. Under seven years of Republican guidance, the national debt has been reduced more than six billion dollars.

Coolidge Administration

We endorse unreservedly the record of the Coolidge administration. In the making of this record, Herbert Hoover, as secretary of commerce, and Charles Curtis, as majority floor leader in the Senate, played important parts.

Congressional Delegation

The enviable record of the Coolidge administration was very materially assisted by the Republican members of the West Virginia Congressional delegation. The services to both state and nation rendered by Guy D. Goff in the Senate of the United States are worthy of the commendation of the great commonwealth he so ably represents, and are a source of deep gratification and pride to the Republican Party whose banner he bears aloft.

In the lower house of Congress, Hon. Carl G. Bachmann, of the First District; Hon. Frank L. Bowman, of the Second District; Hon. James A. Hughes, of the Fourth District; and Hon. E. T. England, of the Sixth District, have served the state and the United States with such ability and distinction as to entitle them to re-election this year. Hon. James French Strother, who rendered distinguished service in Congress, is not a candidate for re-election. His place is being sought by Hon. Hugh Ike Shott, while former Congressman John M. Wolverton is a candidate in the Third District. Both of these men are pre-eminently fitted for seats in the next Congress. We commend these candidates, their records and their qualifications to the voters of West Virginia.

Foreign Policy

Our foreign policy for the last seven years, under Republican guidance and control, has been such as to increase our prestige in the eyes of the nations of the world, and that policy has gained for our flag that respect which is due.

Foreign Debts

Without desiring to appear in any way grasping, we stand for the fair and just settlement and the collection of every debt due the United States arising from the World War.

Such settlement and collection is due the taxpayer of the United States who has borne, so uncomplainingly, the enormous burden imposed on him when this country, unselfishly, threw itself into a conflict that menaced civilization.

The Tariff

We reaffirm our belief in the principle of the protective tariff, a principle that has always been one of the fundamentals of the Republican Party, and that has resulted in making the working-man of the United States the most prosperous the world has ever known.

We congratulate the Democratic Party on its abandonment of the principle of free trade which it had so long championed; and on its conversion, as shown by the platform adopted by the national convention at Houston, to the principle of protective tariff.

The Democrats are especially to be felicitated on throwing free trade into the scrap heap along with free silver, the League of Nations, and many other "isms" with which they have, from time to time, sought to gain the suport of the people.

Law Enforcement

Believing as we do that the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States is a solemn duty, we adopt as a whole and unreservedly that plank in the Republican national platform, which says:

"We reaffirm the American constitutional doctrine as announced by George Washington in his farewell address, to-wit: 'The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by the explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all.'

"We also reaffirm the attitude of the American people toward the federal Constitution as declared by Abraham Lincoln:

"'We are, by both duty and inclination, bound to stick by that Constitution in all its letters and spirit from beginning to end. I am for the honest enforcement of the Constitution. Our safety, our liberty, depends upon preserving the Constitution of the United States, as our forefathers made it—inviolate.'

"The people, through the method provided by the Constitution, have written the Eighteenth Amendment into the Constitution. The Republican party pledges itself and its nominees to the observance and vigorous enforcement of this provision of the Constitution."

Tammany

We resent the effort being made by the Democratic Party to "Tammanyize" the federal government and invite all citizens who do not approve of the methods of the Tammany organization, of which the Democratic presidential nominee is Chief Sachem, to join us in a determined effort to defeat this scheme.

The notorious policies of the Tammany organization have been extended to embrace the State of New York, and an attempt is now being made to extend them over the whole country. This effort is headed by the Democratic presidential nominee whose first public address, after his nomination, was a laudatory tribute to Tammany, filled with pride at his own connection with it.

State Administration

Those constructive policies that have advanced West Virginia to the front rank in the sisterhood of states have all been the work of Republican administrations under Republican governors.

The administrations of Governors Atkinson, White, Dawson, Glasscock Hatfield and Morgan have measured up to the best traditions of the party.

We endorse these administrations and commend their records to the voters of the State as evidence of what the Republican Party will be in the future.

The present Republican state administration, under the leadership of Governor Howard M. Gore, has been one of constructive achievement in every field of governmental activity. Financial deficits have been wiped out; industrial peace has been maintained; the second unit of the capitol building has been built without increasing the direct property taxes; improved roads have opened the state to the outside world and have permitted an interchange of commodities and ideas between the various communities within the state; safety work, designed to protect workers in the state's various industries, has been developed to such a point that West Virginia is regarded as the most advanced state in the Union in this respect; confidence of the public is the purposes of government, has been maintained to an unusual degree.

The beneficial activities of the present administration, which have been reflected in the material prosperity, as well as the contentment of the people, have been a source of pride to all Republicans.

We heartily endorse the work of Governor Gore and commend him and his associates for their distinguished service to the state.

State Ticket

The Republican Party has nominated a state ticket of which it is justly proud. Headed as it is by the nominee for the United States Senate, former Governor Henry D. Hatfield, under whose administration as chief executive of West Virginia many constructive measures were inaugurated; and General Wm. G. Conley, whose public record vouches for his future course as governor; its entire personnel is a guaranty to the voters of West Virginia that the interests of the state will be in safe hands.

In the candidacy for re-election of William S. Johnson for treasurer, of Howard B. Lee for attorney general, of George W. Sharp for secretary of state, and of John W. Smith for commissioner of agriculture; and in the candidacy for election of Sam T. Mallison for the short term as auditor, of Edgar C. Lawson for the long term as auditor, and W. C. Cook for superintendent of free schools, the Republican Party has given to the voters an opportunity to place in office men of affairs, tried, trusted and true.

In our nominees for the supreme court of appeals, we offer Judge John H. Hatcher, who, through the last four years, has demonstrated that he is eminently qualified to sit on the bench of the state's highest court, and Judge Haymond Maxwell whose long service on the bench and at the bar has endowed him with extraordinary fitness for this place of trust.

The Primary

The primary election law in West Virginia has revealed a number of weaknesses which should be corrected. We recommend to the legislature of West Virginia the consideration of measures that will:

First: Tend to prevent irresponsible persons and notoriety lovers from indiscriminately cluttering up the primary ballot. A reasonable fee should be charged for the privilege of placing a name upon the primary ballot, both in the state and in the counties. The require-

ment of such a fee would operate to prevent irresponsible candidacies, and would create a substantial source of revenue both to the state and to the counties.

Second: Steps should be taken, whenever and however possible, to reduce the length of the primary ballot. The principle of the short ballot both in the state and the counties may well be considered by the legislature as a step in that direction.

Third: Under carefully guarded conditions, option should be given to political committees to choose between nomination by primaries or by conventions. In a case where provision is made for a convention, the selection of delegates to the same, and the entire procedure of the convention, should be guarded and protected by law as much as the primaries are now.

Inheritance Taxes

While the matter of taxation and of raising and disbursing revenues for the support of the state government is not and should not be a political question or involved in the contests between political parties, we express the belief that the present statutes of the state of West Virginia taxing inheritances should be justly modified.

We pledge the candidates of our party seeking legislative office to a revision of these statutes. We do not desire to place this matter upon a political basis and therefore request the candidates of our party for legislative office who shall be successful at the polls to unite and collaborate with members of the legislative body of all political parties to the end that this law may be modified in the light of the experience which we now have.

Taxation

The present tax system in West Virginia is, in a large measure, an inheritance from the time when land was the only wealth and, therefore, bore the burden of taxation. With the development of a more complex and a more generous life, other kinds of wealth have come into being, some of which, under our laws and our Constitutino, it has been difficult to reach, and to cause to bear their fair share of taxation. Intangible property, such as notes, bonds and bank balances, is rarely, if ever, taxed in West Virginia; and if taxed under our present condition, the rate of taxation would be very often confiscatory and destructive.

We therefore earnestly recommend to our legislators:

First: An amendment to our State Constitution that will allow the classification of property for taxation; to the end that lands used for argicultural purposes and lands used for homes, and actually occupied as homes, shall have a favorable tax rate, and

Second: that the large amount of intangible property such as notes, bonds and bank balances, which now escapes taxation, be brought upon the tax duplicates and caused to bear a fair and reasonable share of public burdens.

Labor

The Republican party favors freedom in wage contracts, the right of collective bargaining by free and responsible agents of their own choosing, which develops and maintains that spirit of co-operation which gains its chief incentive through agreement. We believe that injunctions in labor disputes have, in some instances, been abused and have given rise to a serious question for legislation.

Workmen's Compensation

An outstanding accomplishment of the Republican party was the enactment of the law creating the Workmen's Compensation commission. Under modern industrial conditions, injuries originate in the environment of production and, only to a limited extent, are within the control of the industry. Responsibility, therefore, for occupational injury is social rather than individual.

Compensation insurance affords relief in terms of wage loss rather than uncertain recovery of damages in litigation of private dispute. Since the enactment of the law creating the compensation commission, the department has paid to injured workmen and their dependents more than $30,000,000.

Endorse Road Bond Issue

The Republican party has heretofore sponsored the principle that those who use the roads should pay for their construction and maintenance. It has been possible, through the collection of motor vehicle and gasoline taxes, to meet the annual charges for sinking fund and interest on the state road bond issues.

In the event of the ratification of the pending constitutional amendment authorizing the issuance of $35,000,000 in bonds for good roads, we pledge our representatives in the legislature to continue this principle of taxation. It is a guaranty to business and constructive enterprise that it will not be penalized by taxation for internal improvements which the state has authorized.

The partially completed state road system of West Virginia is conclusive proof that no state in the Union will derive more benefits from good roads than will West Virginia. We therefore endorse the proposed constitutional amendment submitted to the people for ratification authorizing the issuing of $35,000,000 additional road bonds, and recommend to the voters of the state its approval at the November election in order that road building may be carried to completion.

Veterans

The policy of the Republican party toward the veterans who have served under the flag has been a liberal one and we pledge its continuance. Full and adequate relief for the disabled veterans and their dependents is a solemn duty of the Republic.

Education

Believing that the greatest assets of this state, and its most important natural resources for present and future development, are found in the children and youth of the state, the Republican Party renews its faith in the public school system of West Virginia and pledges itself to the further development of our public schools and to the liberal, yet economical, financing of them to the end that every child in the state may have the right of an equal opportunity for an education.

Education Equality

The Republican Party endorses the plan of co-ordinated educational effort, as embraced at West Virginia University, for adoption at the West Virginia Collegiate Institute for Colored Youth, to the end that professional training may be made available for the progress of Colored Youth. We believe that such action would be a sound investment which would be evidenced in future benefit to them and to the public.

Negro Advancement

The Republican Party, during its long existence, has been the friend of the Colored Race. It has given to them the right of franchise and has, through wise legislation, extended to them equal educational and industrial advantages.

We congratulate the Negro Race upon the splendid progress it has made and pledge the Republican Party to the passage of such legislation as will protect the privileges and advantages they already enjoy, and to the passage of such aditional laws as will secure their future and further advancement.

Prohibition

In 1912, by an overwhelming majority, the people of West Virginia decreed that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor should be prohibited in this state. Six years later, the people of the entire United States followed the example that had been set by West Virginia and other prohibition states, and legally banished the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors from American soil.

It is our firm belief that prohibition has been an economic, a financial and a moral success. It has tremendously reduced the consumption of liquors. It has lessened drunkness. It has improved the moral tone of the American people as a whole. It has promoted prosperity. Money previously wasted in the bar-rooms is now used by the millions of dollars to buy the comforts and luxuries of life for families that never before knew comforts and luxuries.

We oppose any backward step in this great moral movement. We pledge ourselves to the vigorous enforcement of the laws now upon the statute books of the State of West Virginia, prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, and we pledge ourselves also to co-operate with the government of the United States in the measures that it may take to

carry out and make effective the prohibition amendment to the federal Constitution.

Water Power

We favor the most liberal encouragement to the development of our water power consistent with the interest of the people. Water is the last great natural resource left vested in the citizens of West Virginia and its development should be along lines best calculated to safeguard the interests of the people of West Virginia.

Economy In State Government

We favor a continuation of the strictest economy in the state government and, feeling that every effort should be made to reduce expenditures so that the people may be further relieved from the burden of taxation, we pledge our candidates to that course.

Departmental Practices

We note with disfavor the building up in some of our state departments, the state institutions, of a practice which, in the course of time, is certain to result in waste and perhaps vicious extravagance. We refer to a custom established in some departments and institutions of allowing said departments and institutions the full use of certain fees and payments for work done by them, without an adequate accounting, and without control by the state legislature, which is the only constitutional tax collecting and tax distributing power.

We recommend that our legislature take steps at the session next winter to cause every dollar paid to any state department, or to any state institution, for services rendered, or for fees, to be rigidly accounted for, to be audited by proper authorities, and finally to be turned into the state treasury, to be disbursed only on specific order of the legislature of the state of West Virginia, with proper warrant from the legal authority of the state.

Conclusion

On the principles and pledges here set forth, the Republican Party, in convention assembled, confidently submits to the voters of West Virginia its cause and its candidates.

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Headquarters, Campaign 1928, 1175 Broadway at 57th Street, New York City

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TENNESSEE	Chairman—Ernest N. Haston, Nashville. Chairwoman—Mrs. Flora N. Gillentine, Nashville. Secretary—Dorsey N. Thomas, Nashville.
TEXAS	Chairman—D. W. Wilcox, Georgetown. Secretary—Richard T. Fleming, Public National Bank Building, Houston.
UTAH	Chairman—Delbert M. Draper, Continental Bank Building, Salt Lake. Chairwoman—Mrs. Burton W. Musser, 1133 Harvard Avenue, Salt Lake City. Secretary—D. T. Lane, Continental Bank Building, Salt Lake City.
VERMONT	Chairman—Park H. Pollard, Proctorsville. Secretary—Prof. Geo. R. Stackpole, Winooski.
VIRGINIA	Chairman—J. M. Hooker, Stuart. Secretary—M. A. Hutchinson, P. O. Box 1375, Richmond.
WASHINGTON	Chairman—C. D. Martin, Chenney. Chairwoman—Mrs. Alice V. Robinson, 4228 Corliss Avenue, Seattle. Secretary—Henry W. White, Seattle.
WEST VIRGINIA	Chairman—Andrew Edmiston, Jr., Weston. Chairwoman—Mrs. Olita Withers Hooker, Buckhannon. Secretary—Mrs. Essye Welton, Petersburg.
WISCONSIN	Chairman—J. A. Labudde, Plankinton Arcade, Milwaukee. Secretary—Raymond T. Moore, 437 5th Street, Milwaukee.
WYOMING	Chairman—Dr. J. R. Hylton, Douglas. Secretary—J. C. O'Mahoney, 1st National Bank Building, Cheyenne.

Democratic National Convention, 1928

Held in the City of Houston, Texas, June 26-29, 1928.

DELEGATES FROM WEST VIRGINIA

At Large

JOHN J. CONIFF, Wheeling.
CLYDE B. JOHNSON, Charleston.
WM. H. SAWYERS, Hinton.
GRAY SILVER, Martinsburg.
MRS. J. WALTER BARNES, Charleston.
MRS. PERCY BYRD, Clarksburg.
MRS. J. T. LAMBERT, Wayne.
MRS. FRANK N. MANN, Huntington.

Congressional District Delegates

First—C. E. Smith, Fairmont; Camden S. Taney, Wheeling.
Second—Harry H. Byrer, Martinsburg; Samuel T. Spears, Elkins.
Third—J. Hornor Davis, Clarksburg; Andrew Edmiston, Jr., Weston.
Fourth—Lawrence J. Corbly, Huntington; John L. Hawkins, Huntington.
Fifth—W. M. Brown, Williamson; Don Chafin, Logan.
Sixth—J. Lewis Bumgardner, Beckley; Angus Macdonald, Charleston.

Alternate Delegates at Large

H. L. GOODMAN, Ronceverte.
C. E. MAHAN, JR., Fayetteville.
R. C. MELTON, Winifrede.
J. J. P. O'BRIEN, Wheeling.
ELEANOR N. SIMPSON, Glendale.
E. J. SOMERVILLE, Point Pleasant.
KENNER B. STEPHENSON, Parkersburg.
GROVER C. WORRELL, Mullens.

Congressional District Alternate Delegates

First—Andrew V. Fisher, Wheeling; T. E. Joyce, Grafton.
Second—Marvin L. Taylor, Morgantown.
Third—Wayne F. Allen, Clarksburg; Frank J. Maxwell, Clarksburg.
Fourth—John Kenna Kerwood, Ripley; Robert Wilson, Parkersburg.
Fifth—G. C. Hash, Princeton; Mrs. Nettie Vass Steele, Bluefield.
Sixth—Alvin Hall, Madison; W. R. Price, Marlinton.

Democratic National Platform

(Adopted June 29, 1928)

"We, the Democratic party in convention assembled, pause to pay our tribute of love and respect to the memory of him who in his life and in his official actions voiced the hopes and aspirations of all good men and women of every race and clime, the former President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson. His spirit moves on and his example and deeds will exalt those who come after us as they have inspired us.

"We are grateful that we were privileged to work with him and again pay tribute to his high ideals and accomplishments.

"We reaffirm our devotion to the principles of Democratic government formulated by Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of Democratic presidents.

"We hold that government must function not to centralize our wealth but to preserve equal opportunity so that all may share in our priceless resources, and not confine prosperity to a favored few. We, therefore, pledge the Democratic party to encourage business, small and great alike; to conserve human happiness and liberty; to break the shackles of monopoly and free the business of the nation; to respond to popular will.

"The function of a national platform is to declare general principles and party policies. We do not, therefore, assume to bind our party respecting local issues or details of legislation.

"We, therefore, declare the policy of the Democratic party with regard to the following dominant issues:

"We demand that the constitutional rights and powers of the states shall be preserved in their full vigor and virtue. These constitute a bulwark against the centralization and the destructive tendencies of the Republican party.

"We oppose bureaucracy and the multiplication of offices and office holders.

"We demand a revival of the spirit of local self-government without which free institutions cannot be preserved.

"Unblushingly the Republican party offers as its record agriculture prostrate, industry depressed, American shipping destroyed, workmen without employment, everywhere disgust and suspicion, and corruption unpunished and unafraid.

"Never in the entire history of the country has there occurred in any given period of time or, indeed, in all time put together, such a spectacle of sordid corruption and unabashed rascality as that which has characterized the administration of federal affairs under eight blighting years of Republican rule. Not the revels of reconstruction, nor all compounded frauds succeeding that evil era, have approached in sheer audacity the shocking thieveries and startling depravities of officials high and low in the public service at Washington.

"From cabinet ministers, with their treasonable crimes, to the cheap vendors of official patronage, from the purchasers of seats in the United

States Senate to the vulgar grafters upon alien trust funds, and upon the hospital resources of the disabled veterans of the World War; from the givers and receivers of stolen funds for Republican campaign purposes to the public men who sat by silently consenting and never revealing a fact or uttering a word in condemnation, the whole official organization under Republican rule has become saturated with dishonesty defiant of public opinion and actuated entirely by a partisan desire to perpetuate its control of the government.

Party Appeal

"As in the time of Samuel J. Tilden, from whom the presidency was stolen, the watchword of the day should be 'turn the rascals out.' This is the appeal of the Democratic party to the people of the country.

"To this fixed purpose should be devoted every effort and applied every source of the party; to this and every minor difference on non-essential issues should be put aside and a determined and a united fight be made to rescue the government from those who have betrayed their trust by disgracing it.

"The Democratic party stands for efficiency and economy in the administration of public affairs, and we pledge:

Government

"(A) Business-like reorganization of all the departments of the government.

"(B) Elimination of duplication, waste and overlapping.

"(C) Substitution of modern business-like methods for existing obsolete and antiquated conditions.

"No economy resulted from the Republican party rule. The savings they claim take no account of the elimination of expenditures following the end of the World War, the large sums realized from the sale of war materials, nor its failure to supply sufficient funds for the efficient conduct of many important governmental activities.

Federal Reserve

"(A) The federal reserve system, created and inaugurated under Democratic auspices, is the greatest legislative contribution to constructive business ever adopted. The administration of the system for the advantage of stock market speculators should cease. It must be administered for the benefit of farmers, wage earners, merchants, manufacturers and others engaged in constructive business.

"(B) The taxing function of governments, free from despotism, has for centuries been regarded as the power above all others which requires vigilant scrutiny to the end that it be not exercised for purposes of favor or oppression.

Taxation

"Three times since the World War the Democrats in Congress have favored a reduction of the tax burdens of the people in face of stubborn oppostion from a Republican administration, and each time these reductions have largely been made for the relief of those least able to endure the exactions of a Republican fiscal policy.

"The tax bill of the session recently ended was delayed by Republican tactics and juggled by partisan considerations so as to make impossible a full measure of relief to the greater body of taxpayers. The modern reductions afforded were grudgingly conceded and the whole proceeding in Congress dictated as far as possible from the White House and the treasury, denoted the proverbial desire of the Republican party always to discriminate against the masses in favor of privileged classes.

"The Democratic party avows its belief in the fiscal policy inaugurated by the last Democratic administration which has provided a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the nation's indebtedness within a reasonable period of time, without harassing the present and next succeeding generations with tax burdens, which, if not unendurable, do in fact check initiative enterprise and progress in business. Taxies levied beyond the actual requirements of the legally-established sinking fund are but an added burden upon the American people, and the surplus thus accumulated in the federal treasury is an incentive to the increasingly extravagant expenditures which have characterized Republican administrations.

"We, therefore, favor a further reduction of the internal taxes of the people.

Tariff

"The Democratic tariff legislation will be based on the following policies:

"(A) The maintenance of legitimate business and a high standard of wages for American labor.

"(B) Increasing the purchasing power of wages and income by the reduction of those monopolistic and extortionate tariff rates bestowed in payment of political debts.

"(C) Abolition of log-rolling, and restoration of the Wilson conception of a fact-finding tariff commission, quasi-judicial and free from the executive domination which has destroyed the usefulness of the present commission.

"(D) Duties that will permit effective competition, insure against monopoly and at the same time produce a fair revenue for the support of government. Actual difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with adequate safeguard for the wage of the American laborer, must be the extreme measure of every tariff rate.

"(E) Safeguarding the public against monopoly created by special tariff favors.

"(F) Equitable distribution of the benefits and burdens of the tariff among all.

"Wage earner, farmer, stockman, producer and legitimate business in general have everything to gain from a Democratic tariff based on justice to all.

Civil Service

"Grover Cleveland made the extension of the merit system a tenet of our political faith. We shall preserve and maintain the civil service.

Farm Relief

"Deception upon the farmer and stock raiser has been practiced by the Republican party through false and delusive promises for more than fifty years. Specially favored industries have been artificially aided by Republican legislation. Comparatively little has been done for agriculture and stock raising upon which national prosperity rests. Unsympathetic inaction with regard to this problem must cease. Virulent hostility of the Republican administration to the advocates of farm relief and denial of the right of farm organizations to lead in the development of farm policy must yield to Democratic sympathy and friendliness.

"Four years ago, the Republican party, forced to acknowledge the critical situation, pledged itself to take all steps necessary to bring back a balanced condition between agriculture and other industries and labor. Today it faces the country not only with that pledge unredeemed, but broken by the acts of a Republican president who is primarily responsible for the failure to offer a constructive program to restore equality to agriculture.

"While he had no constructive and adequate program to offer in its stead, he has twice vetoed farm relief legislation and has sought to justify his disapproval of agricultural legislation partly on grounds wholly inconsistent with his acts making industrial monopolies the beneficiaries of government favor, and in endorsing the agricultural policy of the present administration the Republican party in its recent convention served notice upon the farmer that the so-called protective system is not meant for him; that while it offers protection to the privileged few, it promises continued world prices to the producers of the chief cash crops of agriculture.

"We condemn the policy of the Republican party which promises relief to agriculture only through a reduction of American farm production to the needs of the domestic market. Such a program means the continued deflation of agriculture, the forcing of additional millions from the farms, and the perpetuation of agricultural distress for years to come, with continued bad effects on business and labor throughout the United States.

"The Democratic party recognizes that the problems of production differ as between agriculture and industry. Industrial production is largely under human control, while agricultural production, because of lack of coordination among the 6,500,000 individual farm units and because of the influence of weather, pests and other causes, is largely be-

yond human control. The result is that a large crop frequently is produced on a small acreage and a small crop on a large acreage, and measured in money value it frequently happens that a large crop brings less than a small crop.

"Producers of crops whose total volume exceeds the needs of the domestic market must continue at a disadvantage until the government shall intervene as seriously and as effectively in behalf of the farmer as it has intervened in behalf of labor and industry. There is a need of supplemental legislation for the control and orderly handling of agricultural surpluses, in order that the price of the surplus may not determine the price of the whole crop. Labor has benefitted by collective bargaining and some industries by tariff. Agriculture must be as effectively aided.

"The Democratic party in its 1924 platform pledged its support to such legislation. It now reaffirms that stand and pledges the united efforts of the legislative and executive branches of government, as far as may be controlled by the party, to the immediate enactment of such legislation, and to such other steps as are necessary to place and maintain the purchasing power of farm products and the complete economic quality of agriculture.

"The Democratic party has always stood against special privilege and for common equality under the law. It is a fundamental principle of the party that such tariffs as are levied must not discriminate against any industry, class or section. Therefore, we pledge that in its tariff policy the Democratic party will insist upon equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries.

"Farm relief must rest on the basis of an economic equality of agriculture with other industries. To give this equality a remedy must be found which will include among other things:

"(A) Credit aid by loans to cooperatives on at least as favorable a basis as the government aid to the merchant marine.

"(B) Creation of a federal farm board to assist the farmer and stock raiser in the marketing of their products as the federal reserve board has done for the banker and business man. When our archaic banking and currency system was revised after its record of disaster, and panic under Republican administrations, it was a Democratic congress in the administration of a Democratic president, that accomplished its stabilization through the Federal Reserve Act creating the federal reserve board with powers adequate to its purpose.

"Now in the hour of agriculture's need the Democratic party pledges the establishment of a new agricultural policy fitted to present conditions, under the direction of a farm board vested with all the powers necessary to accomplish for agriculture what the federal reserve board has been able to accomplish for finance, in full recognition of the fact that the banks of the country, through voluntary cooperation, were never able to stabilize the financial system of the country until government powers were invoked to help them.

"(C) Reduction through proper government agencies of the spread

between what the farmer and stock raiser gets and the ultimate consumer pays with consequent benefits to both.

"(D) Consideration of the condition of agriculture in the formulation of government financial and tax measures.

"We pledge the party to foster and develop cooperative marketing association through appropriate government aid.

"We recognize that experience has demonstrated that members of such associations alone cannot successfully assume the full responsibility for a program that benefits all producers alike. We pledge the party to an earnest endeavor to solve this problem of the distribution of the cost of dealing with crop surpluses over the marketed units of the crops whose producers are benefitted by such assistance.

The solution of this problem would avoid government subsidy, to which the Democratic party has always been opposed. The solution of this problem will be a prime and immediate concern of a Democratic administration.

"We desire attention to the fact that it was a Democratic Congress, in the administration of a Democratic president, which established the federal loan system and laid the foundation for the entire rural credits structure, which has aided agriculture to sustain in part the shocks of the policies of two Republican administrations; and we promise thoroughgoing administration of our rural credit laws, so that the farmers in all sections may secure the maximum benefits intended under these acts.

Mining

"Mining is one of the basic industries of this country. We produce more coal, iron and copper than any other country. The value of our mineral production is second only to agriculture. Mining has suffered like agriculture and from similar causes. It is the duty of our government to foster this industry and to remove the restrictions that destroy its prosperity.

Foreign Policy

"The Republican administration has no foreign policy; it has drifted without plan. This great nation cannot afford to play a minor role in world politics. It must have a sound and positive foreign policy, not a negative one. We declare for a constructive foreign policy based on these principles:

"(A) Outlawry of war and an abhorrence of militarism, conquest and imperialism.

"(B) Freedom from entangling political alliances with foreign nations.

"(C) Protection of American lives and rights.

"(D) Non-interference with the elections of other internal political affairs of any foreign nation. This principle of noninterference extends to Mexico, Nicaragua and all other Latin-American nations. Interference in the purely internal affairs of Latin-American countries must cease.

"(E) Rescue of our country from its present impaired world standing and restoration to its former position as a leader in the movement for international arbitration, conciliation, conference and limitation of armament by international agreement.

"(F) International agreements for reduction of all armaments, and the end of competitive war preparations and, in the meantime the maintenance of an army and navy adequate for national defense.

"(G) Full, free and open cooperation with all other nations for the promotion of peace and justice throughout the world.

"(H) In our foreign relations, this country should stand as a unit, and to be successful, foreign policies must have the approval and the support of the American people.

"(I) Abolition of the practice of the president of entering into and carrying out agreements with a foreign government, either de facto or de jure, for the protection of such government against revolution or foreign attack, or the supervision of its internal affairs, when such agreements have not been advised and consented to by the Senate as provided in the Constitution of the United States, and we condemn the administration for carrying out such an unratified agreement that requires us to use our armed forces in Nicaragua.

"(J) Recognition of the Monroe Doctrine is a cardinal principle of this government promulgated for the protection of ourselves and our Latin-American neighbors. We shall seek their friendly cooperation in the maintenance of this doctrine.

"(K) We condemn the Republican administration for lack of statesmanship and efficiency in negotiating the 1921 treaty for the limitation of armaments, which limited only the construction of battleships and ships of over 10,000 tons. Merely a gesture toward peace, it accomplished no limitation of armament, because it simply resulted in the destruction of our battleships, and the blueprints of battleships of other nations, it placed no limitation upon construction of aircraft, submarines, cruisers, warships under 10,000 tons, poisonous gases, or other weapons of destruction.

"No agreement was ratified with regard to submarine and poisonous gases. The attempt of the president to remedy the failure of 1921 by the Geneva conference of 1928, was characterized by the same lack of statesmanship and efficiency and resulted in entire failure.

"In consequence the race between nations in the building of unlimited weapons of destruction still goes on and the peoples of the world are still threatened with war and burdened with taxation for additional armament.

Waterways

"The federal government and state governments, respectively, now have absolute and exclusive sovereignty and control over enormous waterpowers, which constitute one of the greatest assets of the nation. This sovereign title and control must be preserved respectively in the state and federal governments, to the end that the people may be protected

against exploitation of this great resource and that waterpowers may be expeditiously developed under such regulations as will insure to the people unreasonable rates and equitable distribution.

"We favor and will promote deep waterways and removal of discrimination against water transportation. Flood control and the lowering of flood levels are essential to the safety of life and property, and the productivity of our lands, the navigability of our streams, the reclaiming of our wet and over-flowed lands. We favor expeditious construction of flood relief works on the Mississippi and Colorado rivers and such reclamation and irrigation projects upon the Colorado river as may be found feasible.

"We favor appropriation for prompt coordinated surveys by the United States to determine the possibilities of general navigation improvements and water power development on navigable streams and their tributaries and to secure reliable information as to the most economical navigation improvement, in combination with the most efficient and complete development of water power.

"We favor the strict enforcement of the federal waterpower act, a Democratic act, and insist that the public interest in waterpower sites, ignored by two Republican administrations, be protected.

Natural Resources

"We shall conserve the natural resources of our country for the benefit of the people and protect them against waste and monopolization. Our disappearing resources of timber call for a national policy of reforestation. The federal government should improve and develop its public lands so that they may go into private ownership and become subjected to taxation for the support of the states wherein they exist. The Democratic administration will actively, efficiently and economically carry on reclamation projects and make equitable adjustments with the homestead entrymen for the mistakes the government has made, and extend all practical aid to refinance reclamation and drainage projects.

Transportation

"Efficient and economical transportation is essential to the prosperity of every industry. Cost of transportation controls the income of every human being and materially affects the cost of living. We must therefore, promote every form of transportation in a state of highest efficiency. Recognizing the prime importance of air transportation we shall encourage its development by every possible means. Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry, but also to agricultural and rural life. The federal government should construct and maintain at its own expense roads upon its public lands. We reaffirm our approval of the federal roads law, enacted by a Democratic administration. Common carriers, whether by land, water or rail, must be protected in an equal opportunity to compete so that governmental regulations against exhorbitant rates and inefficiency will be aided by competition.

Labor

"(A) We favor the principal of collective bargaining and the Democratic principle that organized labor should choose its own representatives without coercion or interference.

"(B) Labor is not a commodity. Human rights must be safe-guarded. Labor should be exempt from the operation of anti-trust laws.

"(C) We recognize that legislative and other investigations have shown the existence of grave abuse in the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes. No injunctions should be granted in labor disputes except upon proof of threatened irreparable injury and after notice and hearing, and the injunction should be confined to those acts which do directly threaten irreparable injury. The expressed purpose of representatives of capital, labor and the Bar to devise a plan for the elimination of the present evils with respect to injunctions must be supported and legislation designed to accomplish these ends formulated and passed.

"(D) We favor legislation providing that products of convict labor shipped from one state to another shall be subject to the laws of the latter state as though they had been produced therein.

Unemployment

"Unemployment is present, widespread and increasing. Unemployment is almost as destructive to the happiness, comfort and well-being of human beings as war. We expend vast sums of money to protect our people against the evils of war, but no government program is anticipated to prevent the awful suffering and economic losses of unemployment. It threatens the well-being of millions of our people and endangers the prosperity of the nation. We favor the adoption by the government, after a study of this subject, of a scientific plan whereby during periods of unemployment appropriations shall be made available for the construction of necessary public works and the lessening, as far as consistent with public interests of government construction work when labor is generally and satisfactorily employed in private enterprise.

"Study should also be made of modern methods of industry and a constructive solution found to absorb and utilize the surplus human labor released by the increasing use of machinery.

Compensation

"We favor legislation making fair and liberal compensation to government employees who are injured in accident or by occupational disease and to the dependents of such workers as may die as a result thereof.

"Federal employees should receive a living wage based upon American standards of decent living. Present wages are in many instances far below that standard. We favor a fair and liberal retirement law for government employees in classified service.

Veterans' Aid

"Through Democratic votes, and in spite of two Republican presidents' opposition, the congress has maintained America's traditional policy to generously care for the veterans of the World War. In extending them free hospitalization, a statutory award for tuberculosis, a program of progressive hospital construction, and provisions for compensation for the disabled, the widows and orphans, America has surpassed the record of any nation in the history of the world. We pledge the veterans that none of the benefits heretofore accorded by the Wilson administration and the votes of Democratic members of Congress shall be withdrawn; that these will be added to more in accordance with the veterans' and their dependents' actual needs. General appropriations, honest management, the removal of vexatious administration delays, and sympathetic assistance of the veterans of all wars is what the Democratic party demands and promises.

Woman Suffrage

"We declare for equality of women with men in all political and governmental matters.

"Children are the chief asset of the nation. Therefore, their protection through infancy and childhood against exploitation is an important national duty.

"The Democratic party has always opposed the exploitation of women in industry and has stood for such conditions of work as will preserve their health and safety.

"We favor an equal wage for equal service; and likewise favor adequate appropriations for the women's and children's bureau.

Immigration

"Laws which limit immigration must be preserved in full force and effect, but the provisions contained in these laws that separate husbands from wives and parents from infant children are inhuman and not essential to the purpose or the efficacy of such law.

Free Speech

"Government supervision must secure all the people the advantage of radio communication and likewise guarantee the right of free speech. Official control in contravention of this guarantee should not be tolerated. Governmental control must prevent monopolistic use of radio communication and guarantee equitable distribution and enjoyment thereof.

Coal Situation

"Bituminous coal is not only the common base of manufacture, but is a vital agency in our interstate transportation. The demoralization of this industry, its labor conflicts and distress, its waste of a national

resource and disordered public service, demand constructive legislation that will allow capital and labor a fair share of prosperity with adequate protection to the consuming public.

Prohibition

"The Republican party, for eight years in complete control of the government at Washington, presents the remarkable spectacle of feeling compelled in its national platform to promise obedience to a provision of the federal constitution which it has flagrantly disregarded, and to apologize to the country for its failure to enforce laws enacted by the Congress of the United States. Speaking for the national Democracy, this convention pledges the party and its nominees to an honest effort to enforce the Eighteenth amendment and all other provisions of the federal Constitution and all laws enacted pursuant thereto.

Elections

"We favor legislation to prevent defeated members of both houses of Congress from participating in the sessions of Congress by fixing the date for convening by the Congress immediately after the biennial election.

"We condemn the improper and excessive use of money in elections as a danger threatening the very existence of Democratic institutions. Republican expenditures in senatorial primaries and elections have been so exorbitant as to constitute a national scandal. We favor publicity in all matters affecting campaign contributions and expenditures. We shall, beginning not later than August 1, 1928, and every thirty days thereafter, the last publication and filing being not later than five days before the election, publish in the press and file with the appropriate committees of the House and Senate a complete account of all contributions, the names of the contributors, the amounts expended and the purposes, for public inspection including the books and records relating to such matters. In the event that any financial obligations are contracted and not paid, our national committee will similarly report and publish, at least five days before the election, all details respecting such obligations.

"We agree to keep and maintain a permanent record of all campaign contributions and expenditures and to insist that contributions by the citizens of one state to the campaign committees of other states shall have immediate publicity.

Armenia

"We favor the most earnest efforts on the part of the United States to secure the fulfillment of the promises and engagements made during and following the World War by the United States and the allied powers to Armenia and its people.

Merchant Marine

"We reaffirm our support of an efficient, dependable American merchant marine for the carriage of the greater portion of our commerce and for the national defense.

"The Democratic party has consistently and vigorously supported the shipping services rendered by the regional United States Shipping Board in the interest of all ports and all sections of our country, and has successfully opposed the discontinuance of any of the local private American companies when such companies can show their ability to take over and permanently maintain the lines.

"Lines that cannot now be transferred to private enterprise should continue to be operated as at present and should be kept in an efficient state by remodeling of some vessels and replacement of others.

"We are unalterably opposed to a monopoly in American shipping and are opposed to the operation of any of our service in a manner that would retard the development of any ports or sections of our country.

"We oppose such sacrifices and favoritism as exhibited in the past in the matter of alleged sales, and insist that the primary purpose of the legislation upon this subject be the establishment and maintenance of an adequate American Merchant Marine.

Education

"We believe with Jefferson and other founders of the republic that ignorance is the enemy of freedom and that each state, being responsible for the intellectual and moral qualifications of its citizens and for the expenditure of the monies collected by taxation for the purpose of its schools, shall use its sovereign right to all matters pertaining to education.

"The federal government should offer to the states such counsel, advice, results of research and aid as may be made available through the federal agencies for the general improvement of our schools in view of our national needs.

Anti-Trust Laws

"During the last seven years, under Republican rule, the anti-trust laws have been thwarted, ignored and violated so that the country is rapidly becoming controlled by trusts and sinister monopolies formed for the purpose of wringing from the necessaries of life an unrighteous profit. These combinations are often formed and conducted in violation of law, encouraged, aided and abetted in their activities by Republican administration and are driving all small tradespeople and small industrialists out of business.

"Competition is one of the most sacred, cherished and economic rights of the American people. We demand the strict enforcement of the anti-trust laws and the enactment of other laws, if necessary, to control this great menace to trade and commerce, and thus to preserve the right of

the small merchant and manufacturer to earn a legitimate profit from his business.

"Dishonest business should be treated without influence at the national capitol. Honest business, no matter it size, need have no fears of a Democratic administration. The Democratic party will ever oppose illegitimate and dishonest business. It will foster, promote and encourage all legitimate business enterprises.

Panama Canal

"We favor the employment of American citizens in the operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal in all positions above the grade of messenger and favor as liberal wages and conditions of employment as prevailed under previous Democratic administrations.

Possessions

"We favor the development of Alaska and Hawaii in the traditional American way through self-government. We favor the appointment of only bona fide residents to office in the territories. We favor the extension and improvement of the mail, air mail, telegraph and radio, agricultural experimenting, highway construction and other necessary federal activities in the territories.

"The Filipino people have succeeded in maintaining a stable government and have thus fulfilled the only condition laid down by the Congress as a prerequisite to the granting of independence. We declare that it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to these people by granting them immediately the independence which they so honorably covet.

"We favor granting to Porto Rico such territorial form of government as would meet the present economic conditions of the island, and provide for the aspirations of its people, with the view to ultimate statehood accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our government, and we believe any officials appointed to administer the government of such territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence therein.

Public Health

"The Democratic party recognizes that not only the productive wealth of the nation, but its contentment and happiness, depends upon the health of its citizens. It therefore pledges itself to enlarge the existing bureau of public health and to do all things possible to stamp out communicable and contagious diseases and to ascertain preventable means and remedies for these diseases, such as cancer, infantile paralysis and others which heretofore have largely defied the skill of physicians.

"We pledge our party to spare no means to lift the apprehension of diseases from the minds of our people, and to appropriate all moneys necessary to carry out this pledge.

Flood Control

"Being deeply impressed by the terrible disasters from floods in the Mississippi valley during 1927, we heartily indorse the flood control act of last May, which recognizes that the flood waters of the Mississippi River and its tributaries constitute a national problem of the gravest character and makes provision for their speedy and effective control. This measure is a continuation and expansion of the policy established by a Democratic Congress in 1917 in the act of that year for controlling floods on the Mississippi.

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W. Guy Tetrick, Clarksburg.
Ray W. Garvin, Clarksburg.
John Fisher, Parkersburg.
William H. Sawyers, Hinton.
Charles Hodel, Beckley.
Sterrett O. Neale, Bluefield.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

First District—Brooke, Hancock and Ohio

Patrick J. McGuire
Wellsburg

Gertrude R. Noyes
Wheeling

Archibald W. Paull
Wheeling

Garda Bachell
Bethany

Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel

Charles Gamble
Moundsville

Beatrice Yeater
New Martinsville

A. E. McCuskey
Pine Grove

Eleanor N. Simpson
Glendale

Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood

C. H. Bumgarner
Elizabeth

Mrs. U. S. G. Ferrell
Cairo

C. E. Park
Parkersburg

Mrs. A. D. Hopkins
Parkersburg

Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane

Harry V. Darling
Spencer

Miss Reba Beale
Point Pleasant

Fred Wolfe
Ripley

Miss Greek A. Park
Ripley

Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam

J. T. Garrett
Hurricane

Paulina B. Ramsey
Huntington

Carney M. Layne
Huntington

Mrs. Georgia Taylor
West Hamlin

Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming

L. L. Belcher
Welch

Sue Bailey
Pineville

W. B. Blottman
Williamson

Jennie L. Crum
Huntington

Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers

D. E. French
Bluefield

Mrs. Clay Porter
Hinton

W. A. Riffe
Beckley

Mabel T. Taylor
Beckley

Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan

R. G. Kelly
Charleston

Edith M. Sweet
St. Albans

W. R. Thurmond
Logan

Mrs. Russell Newman
Lundale

Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas

L. L. Lee
Ronceverte

Edith W. Breckenridge
Summersville

James W. McClung
Lewisburg

Nell W. Walker
Winona

Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster

Fred L. Fox
Sutton

Kate Camden Hall
Sutton

C. W. Marsh
Glenville

Minnie Camden Lambe
Webster Springs

Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor

F. Guy Ash
Morgantown

Mrs. J. C. Burchinal
Fairmont

C. E. Smith
Fairmont

Mrs. Gene W. Ford
Grafton

Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis

Ernest G. Smith
Weston

Allie B. Jackson
Jane Lew

W. Guy Tetrick
Clarksburg

Fanny Wade Wallis
Clarksburg

Thirteenth District—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur

Troy B. Wilmoth
Elkins

Olita Withers Hooker
Buckhannon

J. E. Keyser
Belington

Mrs. Charles Ritter
Elkins

Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker

H. L. Bennett
Parsons

Elizabeth H. Carskadon
Keyser

Russell Martin
Kingwood

Essye S. Welton
Petersburg

Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan

W. F. Alexander
Charles Town

May Ban Alexander
Martinsburg

Robert White
Romney

Elizabeth T. Seibert
Martinsburg

Members at Large

William A. MacCorkle
Charleston

John M. Hoover
Webster Springs

Mrs. Hugh Warder
Grafton

ADVISORY COUNCIL

First Congressional District

Glenn Snodgrass, New Martinsville; Mrs. Kemble White, Fairmont.

Second Congressional District

Joe Gibson, Kingwood; Miss Catherine McCoy, Moorefield.

Third Congressional District

Louis A. Johnson, Clarksburg; Miss Bessie Bell, Glenville.

Fourth Congressional District

W. A. McConaughy, Parkersburg; Mrs. D. W. Brown, Huntington.

Fifth Congressional District

R. Finley Dunlap, Hinton; Mrs. P. W. Poff, Bluefield.

Sixth Congressional District

W. A. Ohley, Charleston; Mrs. Gory Hogg, Harvey.

LIST OF DEMOCRATIC NOMINEES FOR CIRCUIT JUDGE

First Circuit—J. B. Sommerville, Wheeling.
Second Circuit—Jas. F. Shipmen, Moundsville.
Third Circuit—None.
Fourth Circuit—John W. Martin, Parkersburg.
Fifth Circuit—S. Paris Bell, Spencer.
Sixth Circuit—W. R. Thompson, Huntington.
Seventh Circuit—Robert Bland, Logan.
Eighth Circuit—None.
Ninth Circuit—John R. Pendleton, Princeton.
Tenth Circuit—Columbus M. Ward, Beckley.
Eleventh Circuit—Samuel Price, Lewisburg.
Twelfth Circuit—T. A. Myles, Fayetteville.
Thirteenth Circuit—Joe E. Chilton, Charleston.
Fourteenth Circuit—Jake Fisher, Sutton.
Fifteenth Circuit—Fred L. Shinn, Clarksburg.
Sixteenth Circuit—L. S. Schwenck, Fairmont.
Seventeenth Circuit—Terrence D. Stewart, Morgantown.
Eighteenth Circuit—None.
Nineteenth Circuit—W. T. Ice, Jr., Philippi.
Twentieth Circuit—H. G. Kump, Elkins.
Twenty-first Circuit—William McDonald, Keyser.
Twenty-second Circuit—G. K. Kump, Romney.
Twenty-third Circuit—W. W. Downey, Martinsburg.
Twenty-fourth Circuit—Chas. W. Ferguson, Wayne.

LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CHAIRMEN AND SECRETARIES, 1928

BARBOUR.....Chairman—A. D. Woodford, Philippi, R. F. D.
Secretary—Forrest B. Poling, Philippi.

BERKELEY.....Chairman—J. Fred Wilson, Martinsburg.
Secretary—Miss Rebecca Kilmer, Martinsburg.

BOONE.....Chairman—J. W. Bias, Madison.
Secretary—Elmer Nelson, Madison.

BRAXTON.....Chairman—Fred L. Fox, Sutton.
Secretary—Charles M. Byrne, Sutton.

BROOKE.....Chairman—B. O. Cresap, Wellsburg.
Secretary—Nell V. Byrne, Wellsburg.

CABELL.....Chairman—C. W. Freeman, Huntington.
Secretary—Carney M. Lane, Huntington.

CALHOUN.....Chairman—C. A. Jarvis, Grantsville.
Secretary—Maude Hardman, Grantsville.

CLAY.....Chairman—Robert Reedy, Indore.
Secretary—Lyman Dawson, Clay.

DODDRIDGE.....Chairman—S. P. Smith, West Union.
Secretary—Miss Madge Davis, Salem, R. 3.

FAYETTE.....Chairman—Homer A. Holt, Fayetteville.
Secretary—R. J. Thrift, Fayetteville.

GILMER.....Chairman—C. W. Marsh, Glenville.
Secretary—Fred Lewis, Glenville.

GRANT.....Chairman—H. F. Baker, Petersburg.
Secretary—B. E. Thalaker, Petersburg.

GREENBRIER.....Chairman—W. H. Garnett, Lewisburg.
Secretary—A. S. Woodhouse, Ronceverte.

HAMPSHIRE.....Chairman—Robert White, Romney.
Secretary—Blair W. Haines, Romney.

HANCOCK.....Chairman—Paul S. Cullen, New Cumberland.
Secretary—E. L. Hill, New Cumberland.

HARDY.....Chairman—C. C. Wise, Moorefield.
Secretary—Mrs. Jessie Fisher, Fisher.

HARRISON.....Chairman—J. Hornor Davis, Clarksburg.
Secretary—Mrs. M. L. McGraw, Clarksburg.

JACKSON.....Chairman—D. F. Sayre, Ripley.
Secretary—F. L. Schriver, Silverton.

JEFFERSON.....Chairman—F. C. Littlejohn, Shenandoah Junction.
Secretary—Bessie M. Beltzhover, Charles Town.

KANAWHA.....Chairman—Carl Andrews, Clendenin; address, Charleston.
Secretary—Boone Melton, Nitro; address, Charleston.

LEWIS.....Chairman—Perry G. Alfred, Weston.
Secretary—French S. Smith, Weston.

LINCOLN.....Chairman—David C. Howard, Summerco.

LOGAN.....Chairman—Bruce McDonald, Logan.
Secretary—S. E. McDonald, Logan.

MARION.....Chairman—Homer C. Toothman, Fairmont.
Secretary—Mrs. Scott C. Lowe, Fairmont.

MARSHALL.....Chairman—Elmer C. Yoho, Moundsville, R. 2.
Secretary—J. W. Gallaher, Moundsville.

MASON.....Chairman—Charles T. Beale, Pt. Pleasant.
Secretary—Hazel Pullin, Ambrosia.

MERCER.....Chairman—O. M. Dyerle, Bluefield.
Secretary—Mrs. Anna D. Woolwine, Bluefield.

MINERAL.....Chairman—Harry G. Fisher, Keyser.
Secretary—Robert A. Davis, Keyser.

MINGO.....Chairman—H. T. Williamson, Williamson.
Secretary—Jos. P. Hatfield, Williamson.

MONONGALIA	Chairman—John L. Hatfield, Morgantown.
	Secretary—Jesse M. Jaco, Morgantown.
MONROE	Chairman—Edgar F. Dickson, Organ Cave.
	Secretary—J. M. Johnston, Union.
MORGAN	Chairman—C. H. Lineweaver, Omps.
	Secretary—C. N. Bohm, Oakland.
McDOWELL	Chairman—D. L. Auvil, Iaeger.
	Secretary—Mrs. Russell H. Woody, Welch.
NICHOLAS	Chairman—Eugene Alderson, Summersville.
	Secretary—A. N. Breckinridge, Summersville.
OHIO	Chairman—P. J. McGinley, Wheeling.
	Secretary—I. T. Killen, Wheeling.
PENDLETON	Chairman—B. H. Hiner, Franklin.
	Secretary—W. W. Harper, Franklin.
PLEASANTS	Chairman—Clarence A. Ruckman, St. Marys.
	Secretary—Ida Peryl Morris, St. Marys.
POCAHONTAS	Chairman—J. O. McLaughlin, Marlinton.
	Secretary—Mrs. H. C. Salter, Marlinton.
PRESTON	Chairman—J. V. Gibson, Kingwood.
	Secretary—J. H. Weirich, Kingwood.
PUTNAM	Chairman—H. A. Ervin, Hurricane.
	Secretary—J. W. Miller, Winfield.
RALEIGH	Chairman—Dr. J. M. Jarrell, Beckley.
	Secretary—Miss Dot Ball, Beckley.
RANDOLPH	Chairman—James M. Weir, Elkins.
	Secretary—E. L. Maxwell, Elkins.
RITCHIE	Chairman—H. R. Taylor, Harrisville.
	Secretary—Vesta Connel, Pennsboro.
ROANE	Chairman—Amos E. Kenney, Spencer.
	Secretary—W. R. Vineyard, Spencer.
SUMMERS	Chairman—W. S. Ailstock, Hinton.
	Secretary—Mrs. Carl Shumate, Hinton.
TAYLOR	Chairman—C. B. Bailey, Grafton.
	Secretary—Mrs. James B. Moran, Grafton.
TUCKER	Chairman—Carl L. Currey, Parsons.
	Secy.-Treas.—Harold Barb, Parsons.
TYLER	Chairman—W. J. Brennan, Sistersville.
	Secretary—Don L. Riggle, Middlebourne.
UPSHUR	Chairman—W. M. Post, Buckhannon.
	Secretary—W. P. Barlow, Buckhannon.
WAYNE	Chairman—Herman P. Dean, Wayne.
	Secretary—M. F. Adkins, East Lynn.
WEBSTER	Chairman—W. L. Wooddell, Webster Springs.
	Secretary—George R. Morton, Webster Springs.
WETZEL	Chairman—L. W. Morgan, Porters Falls.
	Secretary—Sue Ankrom, New Martinsville.
WIRT	Chairman—J. H. Smith, Elizabeth.
	Secretary—Walter Hoffman, Elizabeth.
WOOD	Chairman—L. M. Pickens, Parkersburg.
	Secretary—Ernest V. Morton, Parkersburg.
WYOMING	Secretary—John D. Farmer, Mullens.
	Chairman—H. G. McGraw, Mullens.

Democratic National, State, Congressional and County Tickets

For President—ALFRED E. SMITH, of New York.
For Vice-President—JOSEPH T. ROBINSON, of Arkansas.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

At Large—C. W. CAMPBELL, Huntington; CHARLES E. HODGES, Morgantown.
First District—J. BERNARD HANDLAN, Wheeling.
Second District—JOSEPH V. GIBSON, Kingwood.
Third District—ROBERT L. BLAND, Weston.
Fourth District—MRS. G. W. JOHNSON, Parkersburg.
Fifth District—J. T. FERRELL, Chapmanville.
Sixth District—EDWARD W. KNIGHT, Charleston.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For U. S. Senator—MATTHEW M. NEELY, Fairmont.
For Governor—J. ALFRED TAYLOR, Fayetteville.
For Secretary of State—MRS. WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Charles Town.
For Treasurer—RICHARD E. TALBOTT, Philippi.
For Auditor—JOHN W. CALDWELL, St. Albans.
For Superintendent of Schools—H. LABAN WHITE, Glenville.
For Attorney General—ROBERT L. RAMSEY, Follansbee.
For Commissioner of Agriculture—WILLIE FOUGHT, Parkersburg.
For Supheme Court of Appeals—JOSEPH N. KENNA, Charleston; ANDREW PRICE, Marlinton.

CONGRESSMEN

First Congressional District—PAUL R. WELLMAN, Moundsville.
Second Congressional District—BEN H. HINER, Franklin.
Third Congressional District—WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN, Buckhannon.
Fourth Congressional District—HARRY H. DARNALL, Huntington.
Fifth Congressional District—JOHN KEE, Bluefield.
Sixth Congressional District—JOE L. SMITH, Beckley.

STATE SENATORS

First Senatorial District—GEORGE L. BAMBRICK, New Cumberland.
Second Senatorial District—THOMAS J. HAMILTON, Moundsville.
Third Senatorial District—STALEY W. COLLINS, Pennsboro.
Fourth Senatorial District—FRED E. VANDALE, Spencer.
Fifth Senatorial District—M. D. GOODE, Griffithsville.
Sixth Senatorial District—E. C. RUNYON, War.
Seventh Senatorial District—E. C. MINTER, Beckley.
Eigth Senatorial District—DR. S. B. LAWSON, Logan.
Ninth Senatorial District—PERRY N. WISEMAN, Summersville.
Tenth Senatorial District—ALBERT G. MATHEWS, Grantsville.
Eleventh Senatorial District—NORMAN F. KENDALL, Grafton.
Twelfth Senatorial District—H. M. BENNETT, Weston.
Thirteenth Senatorial District—MATTHEW EDMISTON, Buckhannon.
Fourteenth Senatorial District—H. C. WAYBRIGHT, Rowlesburg.
Fifteenth Senatorial District—HARRY P. HENSHAW, Bunker Hill.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKETS

BARBOUR COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Forrest B. Poling, Philippi.
Sheriff—J. H. Marsh, Philippi.
Assessor—Grover Litz, Philippi.
County Commissioners—C. L. Phillips, Philippi, R.; Earl Golden, Philippi, R.; Wm A. Godwin, Philippi, R. 2.
House of Delegates—Herman J. Poling, Philippi.

Justices of the Peace

Barker District—A. G. Jones, Belington.
Cove District—S. L. Marsh, Nestorville.
Glade District—Walter Sherman, Belington, R. D.
Pleasant District—Douglas Basford, Brownton.
Philippi District—W. G. Keys and Luke Boyles, Philippi.
Union District—Isaac Williams, Volga.

Constables

Barker District—F. D. Bibey, Belington, R. D.
Glade District—Arley Butcher, Philippi, R. D.
Pleasant District—Homer Alkire, Brownton.
Philippi District—Ellsworth Reed and J. C. Moore, Philippi.
Union District—Alva Marteney, Volga.

BOONE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—A. W. Garnett, Madison.
Sheriff—C. C. Hopkins, Danville.
County Commissioner—Geo. C. Courtney, Rumble.
House of Delegates—E. E. White, Madison.

Justices of the Peace

Scott District—C. F. Hager, Madison; Irvin C. Booth, Morrisvale.
Peytona District—S. G. Lewis, Peytona; J. H. Holstein, Ashford.
Sherman District—J. F. Clendenen and P. H. Coon, Whitesville.
Crook District—J. Sullivan Jarrell, Van; Virgie Jones, Bald Knob.
Washington District—B. P. Browning, Greenview; B. L. Powell, Jeffrey.

Constables

Scott District—J. R. Cooper and W. L. Stone, Morrisvale.
Peytona District—Jess Jackson, Rumble.
Sherman District—Jake Brown, Whitesville; Hubert Midkiff, Racine.
Crook District—J. C. Jarrell, Van; C. C. Linville, Van.
Washington District—A. C. Powell, Ramage; Dork Ellis, Jeffrey.

BRAXTON COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Kenna E. Hines, Sutton.
Sheriff—H. W. Moyers, Belfont.
County Commissioner—J. W. McLaughlin, Frametown.
House of Delegates—L. T. Harvey, Sutton and John C. Dean, Frametown.

Justices of the Peace

Holly District—G. R. Gibson and W. G. Skidmore, Sutton.
Salt Lick District—W. L. McCoy, Burnsville; C. W. Ancell, Ireland.
Otter District—P. G. Cutlip, Gassaway; P. C. Long, Canfield.
Birch District—F. W. Jones, Frametown; James L. Moore, Servia.

Constables

Holly District—W. A. Dennison, Sutton; Lloyd L. Davis, Centralia.
Salt Lick District—L. J. Shock, Burnsville; T. C. Arbogast, Caress.
Otter District—Dick Wilson, Davison; W. F. Hall, Gassaway.
Birch District—Samuel Morris, Servia; Frank Stalnaker, Frametown.

BROOKE COUNTY

Sheriff—S. C. Underwood, Bethany.
County Commissioner—F. E. Watson, Follansbee.
House of Delegates—Harry A. Lenhart, Short Creek.

Justices of the Peace

Buffalo District—L. M. Lenhart, Short Creek; J. B. Allen, Bethany.
Wellsburg District—W. R. Curtis, Wellsburg.

Constables

Buffalo District—Lester Mozings, Power; Jacob Schuler, Short Creek.
Wellsburg District—C. S. Wharton, Wellsburg.

CABELL COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—L. R. Via, Huntington.
Sheriff—John L. Conner, Huntington.
County Commissioner—E. H. Thornburg, Huntington.
Assessor—Wm. M. Martin, Huntington.
House of Delegates—H. Watson Starcher, Joe G. Gentry, Buford C. Tynes and Lee A. Woolford, all of Huntington.

Justices of the Peace

Kyle District—J. B. Porter and Levi Jones, Huntington.
Gideon District—B. L. Priddie and F. M. Davis, Huntington.
Guyandotte District—Owen Overby and Harvey Rece, Huntington, R. F. D.
Union District—Lowell Edmunds, Milton, R. D.; A. F. Clary, Lesage, R. D.
McComas District—J. H. Adkins, Salt Rock, R. F. D.; John B. Adkins, Branchland, R. F. D.
Barboursville District—B. F. Ward, Barboursville; W. N. Clay, Barboursville, R. F. D.
Grant District—J. T. Turley and J. B. McCallister, Milton.

Constables

Kyle District—Noah B. Wellman and O. M. Phipps, Huntington.
Gideon District—Chauncey L. Wells and T. J. Blankenship, Huntington.
Guyandotte District—A. J. Mays and J. E. Bond, Huntington, R. F. D.
Union District—John Cooper, Lesage, R. F. D.; L. F. Kennedy, Lesage.
McComas District—W. S. Adkins, Branchland, R. F. D.
Barboursville District—J. S. Dodds and H. B. Rayburn, Barboursville.
Grant District—Lafe Holley and Emsey W. Harbour, Milton.

CLAY COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—George Dana Herold, Clay.
Sheriff—H. P. Hickman, Dile.
County Commissioner—John A. Sizemore, Clay.
House of Delegates—S. H. McLane, Clay.

Justices of the Peace

Henry District—W. A. Andrews and F. M. Reed, Clay.
Otter District—M. S. Douglas, Dink; H. L. Paxton, Ivydale.
Buffalo District—F. P. Belt, Widen; J. L. Bledsoe, Ivydale.

Constables

Buffalo District—T. M. Brinegar, Widen; A. A. Cutlip, Ivydale.
Otter District—French Sears, Hallburg; D. E. Keener, Osie.
Henry District—John Shelton and Bert Love, Clay.
Pleasant District—Homer Roberts, Bentree.

DODDRIDGE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—J. Paul Baumgardner, Salem.
Sheriff—Tolbert Sutton, Smithburg.
Assessor—A. M. Gum, Avon.
County Commissioner—Alvy Ash, Ashley.
House of Delegates—Roy F. Randolph, New Milton.

Justice of the Peace

West Union District—E. L. Lowther, West Union.

FAYETTE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—H. E. Dillon, Jr., Fayetteville.
Sheriff—H. O. Boley, Lookout.
County Commissioner—L. S. Tully, Mount Hope.
Assessor—J. R. Aliff, Pax.
House of Delegates—R. L. Matthews, Montgomery; C. Lance Marshall, Mount Hope; W. H. Evans, Ansted; J. H. MacQueen, Fayetteville.

Justices of the Peace

Fayetteville District—J. Wilbur Davis, Macdonald; R. E. Kelly, Oak Hill.
Falls District—T. R. Vandall, Boomer; H. E. Dillon, Smithers.
Kanawha District—Arthur L. Longwell and C. J. Lowry, Montgomery.
Mountain Cove District—Claude M. Christian and Geo. B. Bobbit, Lansing.
Nuttall District—John D. Skaggs, Edmond; J. E. Tincher, Divide.
Quinnimont District—A. T. Thomas, Meadow Bridge; W. F. Whitten, Quinnimont.
Sewell Mountain District—H. C. Bennett, Thurmond; J. T. Kincaid, Clifftop.

Constables

Fayetteville District—Lee Roy Bailey, Pax; G. S. Criss, Prudence.
Falls District—J. A. Fugett, Smithers; F. F. Kincaid, Gauley Bridge.

Kanawha District—T. A. Kessler, Montgomery; H. B. Prather, Kimberly.
Mountain Cove District—G. D. Moses, Lansing.
Nuttall District—J. T. Bird, Edmond; A. E. Flint, Divide.
Quinnimont District—S. H. Pugh, Lawton; Fred Small, Quinnimont.
Sewell Mountain District—W. L. Hartenstein and Arlie S. Bragg, Thurmond.

GILMER COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Guy B. Young, Glenville.
Sheriff—Blair Gainer, Glenville.
County Commissioner—Lee Heckert, Cox's Mills.
House of Delegates—Robert F. Kidd, Glenville.

Justices of the Peace

Troy District—F. B. Wilfong, Linn.
DeKalb District—C. O. Rafferty, Withers; O. R. Waggoner, Tanner.
Glenville District—L. D. Taylor, Stouts Mills; Worthy Davis, Glenville.
Center District—Alfred Vanhorn, Orton; C. O. Goldsmith, Cedarville.
Sheridan District—Howard Sanders, Big Bend.
Sherman District—Everett Burns, Henriette.

Constables

Troy District—Harry Keller, Troy.
DeKalb District—W. D. Jones, Withers; I. B. Vannoy, DeKalb.
Glenville District—M. S. Self and Silas B. Jones, Glenville.
Center District—J. N. Gregory, Cedarville; Alva O. Saunders, Lett.
Sheridan District—Elihu Rogers, Bigbend.
Sherman District—G. B. Francis, Henriette.

GRANT COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—F. W. Baker, Petersburg.
Sheriff—J. W. Davis, Petersburg.
County Commissioner—E. M. Welton, Petersburg.
House of Delegates—W. T. Highberger, Maysville.

Justices of the Peace

Melroy District—C. A. Bergdoll, Petersburg.
Gent District—D. L. Judy, Lehmansville.
Union District—J. B. Kaylor, Gormania.

GREENBRIER COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Jas. H. White, Lewisburg.
Sheriff—John H. Bowling, White Sulphur.
County Commissioner—Harlan S. Neel, Blaker's Mill.
House of Delegates—W. T. Sheppard, Smoot; W. H. Gernett, Lewisburg.

Justices of the Peace

Blue Sulphur District—P. W. Boggess and A. M. McNeer, Alderson.
Falling Springs District—M. M. Burr, Renick.

Fort Springs District—P. H. McGrath, Ronceverte.
Frankford District—J. F. Bright and Theo. Brinkley, Frankford.
Irish Corner District—Hubert D. Honaker, Ronceverte.
Lewisburg District—Finley M. Arbuckle and Jas. M. Preston, Lewisburg.
Meadow Bluff District—W. W. Martin, Rainelle; C. L. McClung, Quinwood.
White Sulphur District—A. J. Livesay and J. S. Riffle, White Sulphur.
Williamsburg District—J. S. Wilkinson, Williamsburg; F. W. Bryant, Hughart.

Constables

Blue Sulphur District—Roy A. Brown and O. C. Kincaid, Alderson.
Falling Springs District—Silas Hammons and W. F. Perry, Renick.
Fort Springs District—Homer Grove and C. R. Hutcheson, Ronceverte.
Frankford District—C. W. Kershner and F. Bell, Frankford.
Irish Corner District—Elvey Honaker, Ronceverte.
Lewisburg District—Brice Wade, Lewisburg.
Meadow Bluff District—R. H. Martin and T. I. Osborne, Meadow Bluff.
White Sulphur Springs District—L. P. Loving and J. E. Ayres, White Sulphur.
Williamsburg District—Wesley Hayslett, Cornstalk.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—L. V. Thompson, Romney.
Sheriff—J. Burr Saville, Romney.
County Commissioner—Arthur Z. Ewers, Romney.
House of Delegates—C. G. Davis, Yellow Springs.

Justices of the Peace

Romney District—H. C. Inskeep and J. W. Short, Romney.
Springfield District—Geo. S. Fields, Springfield.

HARDY COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—J. Ed Chipley, Moorefield.
Sheriff—L. W. Orndorff, Wardensville.
County Commissioner—T. M. Gerard, Rock Oak.
House of Delegates—J. D. Chipley, Moorefield.

Justices of the Peace

Moorefield District—Thos. J. Howse, Rock Oak; H. E. Hutter, Moorefield.
South Fork District—G. H. W. Simon and A. G. Hutter, Moorefield.
Lost River District—A. D. Walker, Lost River; T. W. Mathias, Mathias.
Capon District—Roy C. Pilgrim and Abe Heishenon, Wardensville.

Constables

Moorefield District—H. E. Evans, Inkerman.
South Fork District—John Henry, Rig.
Lost River District—E. L. Wilkins, Needmore; L. A. Delawder, Mathias.
Capon District—H. M. Wilson and D. L. Reedy, Wardensville.

HARRISON COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Homer Strosnider, Clarksburg.
Sheriff—William B. Grimm, Shinnston
County Commissioner—Irvin F. Maxwell, Mt. Clare.
House of Delegates—Ray W. Garvin and Charles T. Steahley of Clarksburg; Edgar E. Righter, Shinnston; John Patton, Craigmoor.

Justices of the Peace

Clark District—J. H. Bosley and George W. DeWitt, Clarksburg.
Clay District—C. L. Watkins and T. H. Jackson, Shinnston.
Coal District—T. E. Gainer, Clarksburg; Fred L. Harbert, Clarksburg, Sta. A.
Eagle District—C. R. McIntyre, Haywood; M. M. Powell, Wyatt.
Elk District—Jesse C. Queen, Mt. Clare and P. A. White, Mt. Clare, Route 1.
Grant District—C. O. Dawson, Lost Creek; Henry Bassel, Mt. Clare.
Sardis District—W. H. Maxwell, Route 1, Wilsonburg; Guy Bartlett, Route 3, Wallace.
Simpson District—T. J. Wolfe and J. J. Nutter, Annmoore.
Tenmile District—John B. Hefner and C. M. Sperry, Salem.
Union District—Wesley Lynch, West Milford; L. L. Bailey, Route 1, Miletus.

Constables

Clark District—O. M. Barnhart, Clarksburg, Sta. C.; A. J. Marshall, Clarksburg.
Clay District—Harvey Kearns, Pine Bluff; C. Harold McIntire, Enterprise.
Coal District—Thomas R. Kearns, Clarksburg; W. L. (Bill) Smith, Wilsonburg.
Eagle District—Lloyd Whaley and Homer O. White, Wyatt.
Elk District—Carl S. Wilson, Mt. Clare and Dio M. Queen, Mt. Clare, R. 1.
Grant District—G. A. Titus and J. M. Osborn, Lost Creek.
Sardis District—L. J. Musgrave, Wallace; Howard Maxwell, Wilsonburg, R. 1.
Simpson District—James S. Stanton, Annmoore; H. J. Hodges, Bridgeport.
Tenmile District—F. Brent Bartlett, Salem; S. N. Davis, Wolf Summit.
Union District—Peython Lynch, West Milford; Dempsey L. Coffindaffer, R. 1, Miletus.

JACKSON COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Burton Crow, Ripley.
Sheriff—Dave Rogers, Kenna.
County Commissioner—J. H. Starr, Sherman.
House of Delegates—C. W. Statts, Ripley; J. B. Southall, Gay.

Justices of the Peace

Ravenswood District—F. A. Sayre, Ravenswood.
Ripley District—"Cap" Wilson, Evans.

JEFFERSON COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—John T. Porterfield, Charles Town.
Sheriff—M. S. R. Moler, Shepherdstown.
County Commissioner—James E. Tabb, Kearneysville.
House of Delegates—Hugh S. Martin, Shepherdstown.

Justices of the Peace

Charles Town District—T. C. Green and W. C. Clipp, Charles Town.
Shepherdstown District—A. T. Moler, Shepherdstown.
Harpers Ferry District—D. H. Nichols, Harpers Ferry; W. O. Bowman, Bakerton.

Constables

Charles Town—Roger Clipp and Merle Alger, Charles Town.
Harpers Ferry District—Lewis W. Hardy, Jr., Harpers Ferry; K. O. Moler, Bakerton.

KANAWHA COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—J. Blackburn Watts, Charleston.
Sheriff—D. H. Stephenson, Clendenin.
Assessor—J. W. Lloyd, Pratt.
County Commissioner—John C. Blackwood—Sattes.
Members of the House of Delegates—C. K. Payne, Okey B. Johnson, John V. Ray, Ben B. Brown, Howard Kuhn, and Wirt W. Donnally, of Charleston.

Justices of the Peace

Charleston District—J. A. DeGruyter and C. C. Whitney, Charleston.
Cabin Creek District—P. L. Brannen, East Bank; Harry Johnson, Kayford.
Elk District—Grant Jarrett, Elkview; Charles Burge, Pinch.
Jefferson District—Francis W. Turner and D. H. McClung, St. Albans.
Loudon District—G. J. Finney and E. E. Neely, So. Charleston.
Malden District—Fred Owens, Putney; David G. Young, Malden.
Poca District—B. R. Reed, Legg.
Union District—F. H. Casto, Dunbar; G. C. Pugh, Guthrie.
Washington District—Murl B. Gillispie, Brounland; Charles A. DeBoard, Lico.

Constables

Big Sandy District—Jacob Reynolds, Clendenin.
Cabin Creek District—A. C. Davis, Pratt; Herbert L. Hall, Cabin Creek.
Charleston District—J. Homer Myers and E. E. Bailey, Charleston.
Elk District—C. F. Boggs, Pinch; Clyde Hoffman, Big Chimney.
Jefferson District—Wilmer K. Ellis and Jess Hicks, St. Albans.
Loudon District—French Blankenship, Owens; A. Brabban, So. Charleston.
Malden District—Peach Nelson, Coal Fork; E. E. Carrow, Malden.
Union District—E. M. Casto, Dunbar; Thos. H. Bailey, Charleston, R. D.
Washington District—C. F. Asbury and Walter Holstein, Olcott.

LEWIS COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—W. R. Simmons, Weston.
Sheriff—Claude W. Rinehart, Weston.
County Commissioner—T. W. Brinkley, Roanoke.
House of Delegates—Rush D. Holt, Weston.

Justices of the Peace

Freeman's Creek District—Minor Hurst and Emory Waugh, Weston.
Hacker's Creek District—W. T. Connolly, Weston; Wade H. Brown, Jane Lew.
Court House District—W. C. Radcliff, Weston.
Collins SettlementDistrict—A. M. Law, Walkersville; N. R. Hawkins, Roanoke.
Skin Creek District—G. B. Marsh, Homer

Constables

Freeman's Creek District—Bert Keister, Weston.
Skin Creek District—M. J. Flaherty, Homer.
Collins Settlement District—Hobert Hawkins and W. H. Lowther, Walkersville.

LINCOLN COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—W. F. Damron, Hamlin.
Sheriff—Jay Holley, Hamlin.
County Commissioner—Randolph Sias, Price.
House of Delegates—Don Johnson, Branchland.

Justices of the Peace

Carroll District—C. N. Hall and Chas. Sahworth, Hamlin.
Duval District—S. S. Smoot, Alkol; W. S. Watts, Tango.
Harts Creek District—John E. Fry, Rector; S. J. Shelton, Harts.
Jefferson District—Asa Lovejoy, Palermo; A. L. Mullens, Bulger.
Laural Hill District—W. W. Adkins, Ranger; Millard Clay, Midkiff.
Sheridan District—J. Edgar Sanford, Branchland; Frank Reynolds, West Hamlin.
Washington District—Wess Belcher, Ivaton.

Constables

Carrol District—Delbert Pullens, Hamlin.
Harts Creek District—John Martin, Queens Ridge; P. B. Brumfield, Gill.
Jefferson District—Perry Hager, Spurlocksville; Kenneth Mullens, Bulger.
Laural Hill District—R. L. Baker and S. Webb, Ranger.
Sheridan District—Emery Jeffers, Branchland.
Union District—Walter Cooper, Hager; N. C. Clark, Alum Creek.
Washington District—Fred Holstein, Ivaton.

LOGAN COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Chauncey Browning, Logan.
Sheriff—Ray Mullins, Logan.
County Commissioner—Everett Justice, Banco.
House of Delegates—Henry Hill, Logan.

Justices of the Peace

Logan District—A. Murphy, Henlawson; Claud Gore, Stollings.
Chapmansville District—Frank Adams, Whirlwind; T. B. Stone, Stone Branch.
Triadelphia District—Walter Altizer, Kistler; Fred H. Stafford, Mallory.

Constables

Logan District—Jim Barker, Pecks Mill; John Harrison, Logan.
Chapmansville District—Bruce Dial, Big Creek; Burl Dingess, Yantus.
Triadelphia District—Everett Wellman, Kistler; Griff Ellis, Man.

MARION COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—H. Clare Hess, Mannington.
Sheriff—W. W. Conaway, Fairmont.
County Commissioner—C. F. Ice, Watson.
House of Delegates—Homer C. Toothman, Fairmont; J. Fred Beatty and Friend Loudenslager, Mannington.

Justices of the Peace

Fairmont District—Lamar C. Satterfield and Kenna Clark, Fairmont.
Grant District—Jesse Boone and Cleve J. Snider, Monongah.
Lincoln District—Archie G. Morgan, Worthington; Chas. R. Talkington, Farmington.
Mannington District—C. Ed Snodgrass and D. A. Rymer, Mannington.
Paw Paw District—W. D. Ice, Fairview; James P. Smith, Rivesville.
Union District—W. K. Schaefer, Fairmont.
Winfield District—Arthur Keener, Fairmont, Rt. 3; Glenn Waller, Montana.

Constables

Fairmont District—Harry F. Hall, Barrackville; Dorsey Thomas, Fairmont.
Grant District—R. John Davis, Monongah; Jesse Jarrett, Watson.
Lincoln District—W. E. Basnett, Worthington; A. L. Minor, Farmington.
Mannington District—Okey G. Toothman and Roy C. McCartney, Mannington.
Paw Paw District—J. W. Taylor, Fairview; James G. Hickman, Rivesville.
Union District—Harry C. Conner, Fairmont, Rt. 8; M. H. Vincent, Fairmont.
Winfield District—Albert B. Fluharty and A. L. Satterfield, Fairmont, Rt. 3.

MARSHALL COUNTY

Sheriff—Earl Duffy, Moundsville.
County Commissioner—R. G. Dakan, Short Term, Rosby's Rock.
Robert V. Weaver, Unexpired Term Clerk County Court, Moundsville.
House of Delegates—C. F. Weineke, Moundsville.

Justice of the Peace

Union District—F. J. Deegan, McMechen.

Constable

Clay District—John Lehew, Moundsville.

MASON COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Dale G. Casto, Charleston.
Sheriff—M. W. Stribling, Mercers Bottom.
County Commissioner—G. E. Byus, Henderson.
House of Delegates—O. K. Burdette, Pt. Pleasant; Pat N. Wilson, Beach Hill.

Justices of the Peace

Hannan District—Jay Keister, Glenwood; Frank M. Meadows, Ashton.
Lewis District—J. H. Somerville and D. L. Cottrill, Point Pleasant.
Union District—Chas. E. Woodall and Earnest Miller, Elmwood.
Cologne District—James Riffle, Leon; Edward W. Kerwood, Cottageville.

Constables

Hannan District—E. M. Cox and Chas. Nance, Glenwood.
Lewis District—H. L. Whaley and W. C. R. Kerwood, Point Pleasant.
Union District—Harvey Barr, Elmwood; W. F. Stover, Cottageville.
Graham District—S. T. Brown and L. S. Roush, Graham Station.

MERCER COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Alderson Sexton, Bluefield.
Sheriff—Sam M. Lambert, Bluefield.
County Commissioner—J. B. Neal, Rock.
House of Delegates—F. M. Peters, Bluefield; G. C. Thompson, Oakvale; E. Blake Wright, Rock.

Justices of the Peace

B. P. District—H. B. Kitts and W. W. McNeal, Bluefield.
Rock District—W. S. Reynolds and C. W. J. Walker, Matoaka.
East River District—W. T. Bivens and J. K. Tuggle, Princeton.
Plymouth District—J. W. Wertz and R. A. Martin, Athens.
J. B. District—E. W. Moye, Flat Top.

Constables

B. P. District—J. Earl Bailey and John H. Loyd, Bluefield.
Rock District—F. H. Dillon and C. E. Pierce, Matoaka.
East River District—W. E. Powell, Oakvale; Dan G. Cook, Princeton.
Plymouth District—C. W. Martin and E. Wiley, Athens.

MINERAL COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Harry R. Taylor, Keyser.
Sheriff—Jas. G. Wright, Burlington.
County Commissioners—J. T. Vandegrift, Ridgeley; Hillery Rogers, Keyser Route 1.
House of Delegates—W. H. Barger, Keyser.

Justices of the Peace

New Creek District—C. E. Leary and W. W. Long, Keyser.
Piedmont District—Oscar Johnson, Piedmont; J. W. Reed, Beryl.
Frankfort District—Simon J. Folk, Ridgeley.

Constables

New Creek District—F. G. Davis and C. E. Smith, Keyser.
Piedmont District—Austin Ward, Beryl; L. E. Bissett, Piedmont.

MINGO COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Lafe B. Chafin, Williamson.
Sheriff—J. Matt Smith, Williamson.
County Commissioner—John W. Yost, Glen Alum.
House of Delegates—E. A. Hansberger, Williamson.

Justices of the Peace

Stafford District—Burgoyne Cline, Baisden; Dewey Lester, Gilbert.
Magnolia District—J. M. Tolbert, Red Jacket; J. L. Justice, Matewan.
Lee District—Boyd Adkins, Delbarton; Tom Evans, Chattaroy.
Hardee District—A. G. Clark, Lenore; Wayne Meade, Maher.
Harvey District—W. L. Dent, Trace; Isaac Newsome, Parsley.
Kermit District—I. Lee Baach and Tommie Webb, Kermit.
Williamson Independent District—J. L. Chafin and W. R. Farrar, Williamson.

Constables

Stafford District—Sampy Cline, Baisden; Eli Ferrell, Gilbert.
Magnolia District—J. C. Ferrell and John Simpkins, Matewan.
Lee District—G. W. Curry, Delbarton; G. W. Chafin, Ragland.
Hardee District—W. J. Baisden, Lenore; Dock Gilman, Lenore.
Harvey District—Lee Brewer and Albert Maynard, Canterbury.
Kermit District—Joshua Chafin and A. L. Starr, Kermit.
Williamson District—P. B. Maynard and W. F. Toney, Williamson.

MONONGALIA COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Roy O. Hall, Morgantown.
Sheriff—Claud E. Collins, Morgantown.
County Commissioner—F. M. Efaw, Wadestown.
House of Delegates—Floyd B. Cox, and Dailey M. Martin, Morgantown.

Justices of the Peace

Grant District—A. J. Shriver, Morgantown.
Morgan District—W. H. Gilmore and J. C. Vance, Morgantown.

Constables

Clay District—William Martin, Pentress.
Grant District—Clyde L. Gallagher, Mona.
Morgan District—J. L. Smith, Morgantown.

MONROE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—R. R. Dickinson.
Sheriff—Beirne Ellison, Union.
County Commissioner—Robert E. Riner, Wayside.
Assessor—J. A. Leach, Sinks Grove.
County Surveyor—John C. McGrady, Glace.
House of Delegates—L. H. Talbott, Union.

MORGAN COUNTY

Sheriff—G. P. Newbraugh, Berkeley Springs.
County Commissioner—Robt. W. Atkinson, Berkeley Springs.
House of Delegates—J. C. Scott, Berkeley Springs.

Justices of the Peace

Bath District—W. F. Leary, Berkeley Springs.

Constables

Bath District—J. R. Whisner, Berkeley Springs.
Rock Gap District—W. O. McDonald, Stotlers X Roads.

McDOWELL COUNTY

Sheriff—C. M. Price, Welch.

Justices of the Peace

Big Creek District—W. G. Beavers, War.
Browns Creek District—F. B. Sexton, Maitland.
Sandy River District—Byrd Lockhart, Panther; G. W. Mullins, Dan.

Constables

Big Creek District—James W. Beavers, Berwind; Lee Altizer, War.
Elkhorn District—L. P. Norris, Elkhorn.
Sandy River District—Riley Lester and I. S. Cline, Iaeger.

NICHOLAS COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—F. N. Alderson, Richwood.
Sheriff—W. E. Morton, Calvin.
County Commissioner—John A. Trent, Runa.
House of Delegates—Rev. J. E. Brown, Summersville.

Justices of the Peace

Beaver District—A. F. Bredon and P. C. Tinney, Richwood.
Grant District—J. A. Neff, Poe.
Hamilton District—E. D. Coulter, Birch River; C. W. Lewis, Morris.
Jefferson District—George Pauley, Swiss; J. V. Bailey, Vaughan.
Summersville District—M. J. Maloney, Gad; J. M. McMillion, Summersville.
Wilderness District—G. C. Warburton and C. A. McClung, Mt. Lookout.

Constables

Beaver Ristrict—D. D. Smith and J. F. Johnson, Richwood.
Hamilton District—H. O. Murphy, Morris.
Jefferson District—M. L. Crookshanks, Lockwood; Mose W. Burnette, Swiss.
Summersville District—W. T. Bashom Summersville.
Wilderness District—M. L. Humphries, Mt. Lookout.

OHIO COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Russell Goodman, Riley Law Bldg, Wheeling.
Sheriff—Geo. W. Oldham, Whg. Steel Corp. Bldg., Wheeling.
County Commissioner—John M. Garden, 2823 Eoff St., Wheeling.
House of Delegates—John Burke, Frank Morrow, Robt. J. Riley, and A. W. Paull, Wheeling.

Justices of the Peace

Union District—Edward Seabright, 1417 Chapline St., Wheeling.
Centre District—Carl J. Fisher, 2356 Wood St., Wheeling.
Webster District—T. E. Corrigan, 2600 Chapline St., Wheeling.
Ritchie District—Thomas J. Minns, 50 43rd St., Wheeling.
Liberty District—Henry W. Stollar, West Liberty.
Triadelphia District—Galia Mitchell, Elm Grove, Wheeling.

Constables

Union District—R. S. Sommerson, Wheeling.
Clay District—Emmett Campbell, 172 12th St., Wheeling.
Centre District—Frank McGinnis, 2163 Main St., Wheeling.
Webster District—W. J. Burch, 3032 McColloch St., Wheeling.
Ritchie District—Henry Przelenski, Wheeling.
Liberty District—H. V. Rogers, West Liberty.
Triadelphia District—Geo. Stein, Triadelphia, Wheeling.

PENDLETON COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—William McCoy, Franklin.
Sheriff—Andrew Eye, Franklin.
Assessor—G. J. Moomau, Franklin.
Survey of Lands—W. W. Harper, Franklin.
Board of Education—L. R. Byrd, Franklin; Jacob Mitchell, Mitchell; R. C. Williams, Brandywine.
House of Delegates—R. M. Hiner, Franklin.

County Commissioners

Franklin District—Ed S. Johnson, Franklin.
Mill Run District—Chas. S. Dahmer, Kline.
Sugar Grove District—Dr. V. R. Homan, Sugar Grove.
Bethel District—T. Lee Swadley, Brandywine.
Union District—H. L. Ruddle, Riverton.
Circleville District—Russell Calhoun, Dry Run.

Justices of the Peace

Franklin District—G. Z. Warner and O. C. Mowrey, Franklin.
Circleville District—Walter Lambert, Dry Run.
Bethel District—D. L. May, Frame.

Constables

Franklin District—M. D. Warner, Franklin; J. M. Hedrick, Ruddle.
Circleville District—Don Arbogast, Circleville.
Bethel District—Simon E. Hottinger, Fort Seybert.

PLEASANTS COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Frank J. Barron, St. Marys.
Sheriff—O. C. Varner, St. Marys.
County Commissioner—O. J. Smith, Hebron; (short term) W. H. Dennis, St. Marys; (short term) Luther Hanlin, Bens Run.
House of Delegates—George D. Scott, St. Marys.

Justices of the Peace

Washington District—John W. Dotson and A. C. Imlay, St. Marys.

Constables

Washington District—T. L. Mercer, St. Marys.

POCAHONTAS COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—A. P. Edgar, Marlinton.
Sheriff—Fred Ruckman, Mill Point.
County Surveyor—W. R. Sutton, Hosterman.
County Commissioner—J. L. McNeel, Mill Point.
Assessor—Neal Nottingham, Arbovale.
House of Delegates—C. C. Clendenen, Marlinton.

Justices of the Peace

Green Bank District—J. P. Townsend, Durbin; J. B. Sutton, Cass.
Huntersville District—Dr. G. M. Jordan, Frost; S. P. Sheets, Huntersville.
Edray District—T. S. McNeel and S. R. Allen, Marlinton.
Little Levels District—F. T. Larue, Hillsboro; J. H. Lantz, Mill Point.

Constables

Green Bank District—Jacob Dean, Dunmore.
Huntersville District—French Moore and Clyde Sharder, Huntersville.
Edray District—R. K. Burns, Marlinton; K. W. Meeks, Stony Bottom.
Little Levels District—J. W. Gum, Hillsboro; Tony Kershner, Spice.

PRESTON COUNTY

Sheriff—T. U. Keener, Tunnelton.

County Commissioners

Kingwood District—J. Leonard Greaser, Howesville.
Lyon District—Hayes Sapp, Newburg.
Reno District—Luther E. Waybright, Rowlesburg.
Union District—Thomas Lipscomb, Aurora.
Pleasant District—John Miller, Albright.
Grant District—H. F. Copeman, Brandonville.

PUTNAM COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—A. J. Barnhart, Charleston.
Sheriff—A. M. Harmon, Red House.
County Commissioner—W. S. Reece, Fraziers Bottom.
House of Delegates—Rev. Lawrence Gibson, Paradise.

Justices of the Peace

Curry District—J. F. Keeling and W. T. Hayslett, Hurricane.
Poca District—Robert Zitzelsberger and A. A. Allison, Poca.
Scott District—A. G. Young, Winfield; M. B. Meadors, Teays.

Constables

Curry District—W. R. Pate and O. M. Bias, Hurricane.

RALEIGH COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—W. H. McGinnis, Jr., Beckley.
Sheriff—M. J. Meadows, Beckley.
County Commissioner—J. C. Hobson, Beckley.

Justices of the Peace

Town District—C. V. Cottle and Joe L. Williams, Beckley.
Trap Hill District—W. S. Henderson, Lester; A. F. Bryson, Eccles.
Marsh Fork—S. H. Slack, Edwight; J. J. Combs, Packsville.
Shady Springs District—John Kauff, Glen Morgan; M. S. Lilly, Glen Hedrick.
Richmond District—G. F. Goodson, New.
Clear Fork District—Law Hatfield, Colcord; M. C. Bailey, Ameagle.
Slab Fork District—Willis E. Meadows and Elbert Farley, Rhodell.

Constables

Town District—J. C. McDowell and Hugh Daniel, Beckley.
Trap Hill District—T. T. Worley and Q. T. Brown, Lester.
Marsh Fork District—Bert Miller and M. F. Eskew, Packsville.
Richmond District—No constable.
Clear Fork District—Vernie Toney, Ameagle; Lawrence Dameron, Dorothy.
Slab Fork District—W. M. Sam Lilly and H. H. Graham, Rhodell.

RANDOLPH COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Stanley S. Bosworth, Elkins.
Sheriff—C. M. Marstiller, Elkins.
County Commissioner—C. C. Wamsley, Beverly.
House of Delegates—Frank C. Baker and Cyrus E. Scott, Elkins.

Justices of the Peace

Beverly District—George E. Reynolds and S. W. Kyle, Beverly.
Dry Fork District—Mrs. Frank Warner and Isaac White, Job.
Huttonsville District—J. L. Liggett and Grover C. Hamner, Huttonsville.
Leadsville District—W. C. Hart and R. B. Caplinger, Elkins.
New Interest District—C. C. Crickard, Montrose.
Mingo District—Ellet Hogan, Blue Spring; C. W. Stalnaker, Monterville.
Valley Bend District—E. F. Phares, Valley Bend.

Constables

Beverly District—H. E. Hamsley and Charles Wees, Beverly.
Dry Fork District—H. H. Montoney, Harman; Levi White, Whitmer.
Huttonsville District—J. Roy Howard and J. W. McGee, Huttonsville.
Leadsville District—Mack Roy and T. L. Morrison, Elkins.

RITCHIE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—H. R. Taylor, Harrisville.
Sheriff—J. L. Hogue, Pennsboro.
County Commissioner—E. E. McDougal, Harrisville.

Justices of the Peace

Clay District—I. L. Fordyce, Pennsboro.
Union District—Lincoln Wilson, Harrisville.
Grant District—W. F. Hickman, Petroleum; A. M. McFarland, Cairo.
Murphy District—H. F. Hoover, Burnt House; W. A. Lowther, Macfarlan.

Constables

Clay District—O. D. Pritchard, Pennsboro.
Union District—O. H. Hardman, Harrisville.
Grant District—E. L. Goodwin, Cairo.
Murphy District—G. E. G. Lemon and S. W. Kerns, Macfarlan.

ROANE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—A. G. Mathews, Grantsville.
Sheriff—I. D. Looney, Spencer.
County Commissioner—J. B. Lester, Reedy.

Justices of the Peace

Reedy District—W. M. Batten and C. S. McClung, Reedy.
Smithfield District—H. J. Boothe, Tariff.
Spencer District—D. L. Gandee and I. N. Morford, Spencer.
Walton District—D. A. Donohoe and O. H. Brisendine, Walton.

Constables

Reedy District—A. Alderman and A. L. Horton, Reedy.
Spencer District—Clark Goff, Spencer.

SUMMERS COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—G. L. Read, Hinton.
Sheriff—E. B. Fox, Sandstone.
County Commissioner—Erastus B. Neely, True.
Assessor—A. H. Mann, Jumping Branch.
House of Delegates—O. P. Vines, Hinton.

Justices of the Peace

Greenbrier District—Ira E. Briers and Geo. C. Nutting, Hinton.
Green Sulphur District—S. J. Bailey, Hicks; T. B. Wingfield, Sandstone.
Jumping Branch District—J. M. Williams, Madam Creek; E. C. Cole, Jumping Branch.
Pipestem District—S. P. Weatherford, Crumps Bottom.
Talcott District—T. J. Riffe and W. P. Hounse, Pence Springs.

Constables

Greenbrier District—W. W. Surber, Bellepoint; John T. McGhee, Hinton.
Green Sul. District—Gene Dunbar, Green Sulphur Springs; J. C. Harris, Ramp.
Jumping Branch District—M. H. Lilly, Jumping Branch; A. M. Martin.
Pipestem District—T. J. Young, Lick Creek.
Talcott District—J. S. Rudicill, Ballengee; L. P. Lowry, Talcott.

TAYLOR COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Francis L. Warder, Grafton.
Sheriff—H. L. Cleland, Grafton R. 3.
County Commissioner—Lafe Wolfe, Grafton, Route 6.
House of Delegates—Ralph Cline, Grafton.

Justices of the Peace

Grafton District—R. J. Maloney and J. K. Murphy, Grafton.
Fetterman District—H. Goff McElroy and Mabel Powell Smith, Grafton
Flemington District—A. R. Weston, Flemington.

Constables

Knottsville District—C. V. Smith, Grafton.

TUCKER COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Anthony F. Suder, Thomas.
Sheriff—Fred A. Cooper, Davis.
House of Delegates—Dr. M. B. West, Parsons.

County Commissioners

Black Fork District—J. Harold Felton, Parsons.
Clover District—Earl C. Nestor, St. George.
Dry Fork District—Chas. Long, Hendricks.
Fairfax District—Grover C. Fansler, Thomas.
Licking District—Nelson A. Williams, St. George.
St. George District—Arthur Lipscomb, Leadmine.

Justices of the Peace

Black Fork District—S. W. Kalar, Parsons; Lewis Phillips, Hendricks.
Clover District—C. L. Offutt, St. George.
Davis District—P. A. Hamby, Davis.
Fairfax District—O. M. Nearhood, Thomas; Sante Del Signore, Thomas.

Constables

Black Fork District—R. B. Kile, Hendricks; W. F. Randolph, Parsons.
Clover District—Aubrey Sturms, St. George.
Fairfax District—P. O. Carr, Thomas; Mike Bulic, Thomas.

TYLER COUNTY

Sheriff—W. P. Baker, Middlebourne.

Constable

Union District—J. M. Doty, Friendly.

UPSHUR COUNTY

County Commissioner—I. B. Westfall, Buckhannon.

Justices of the Peace

Banks District—J. R. Houghton, Rock Cave.
Union District—J. A. Campbell, Buckhannon, Route 5.

Constable

Banks District—S. L. Eskew, Rock Cave.

WAYNE COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—D. B. Harwick, Westmoreland.
Sheriff—M. E. Ketchum, Wayne.
County Commissioner—J. G. Lambert, Kenova.
House of Delegates—General H. Marcum, Crum; W. B. Smith, Wayne, R. 1.

Justices of the Peace

Ceredo District—H. H. Cyrus; Kenova; Byron Chadwick, Kenova, R. D.
Butler District—V. H. Artrip and H. T. Lambert, Fort Gay.
Union District—Chas. E. Walker and Boyd Adkins, Wayne.
Lincoln District—Samuel Herald, Dunlow, R. D.; J. B. Crum, Jr., Crum.
Stonewall District—Harmon Fry, East Lynn; Lewis Queen, Stiltner.
Grant District—Lace V. Lane, Cove Gap.
Westmoreland District—C. E. Duvall and Luke T. Peters, Westmoreland.

Constables

Ceredo District—H. V. Carpenter, Kenova; P. H. Brumfield, Kenova, R. F. D.
Butler District—T. B. Crabtree and Boyd Cyrus, Fort Gay, R. D.
Union District—Joe Simpkins, Wayne; W. B. Moore, Wayne, R. D.
Lincoln District—Matt Damron, Dunlow, R. D.; Jesse Parsley, Jr., Crum.
Stonewall District—Taylor Carey and Soney Ramey, East Lynn.
Westmoreland District—Geo. W. Barney and Fisher B. Plymale, Westmoreland.

WEBSTER COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—Wendell W. Hoover, Webster Springs.
Sheriff—J. B. Skidmore, Webster Springs.
County Commissioner—C. E. Starcher (Long Term), Cowen; N. C. Bledsoe (Short Term), Webster Springs.
House of Delegates—W. S. Wysong, Webster Springs.

Justices of the Peace

Fork Lick District—G. W. Chapman and W. S. Hamrick, Webster Springs.
Glade District—J. F. Giffin, Cowen; Ovid M. Morton, Erbacon.
Hacker Valley District—J. M. Bickel, Replete; O. C. Ferrell, Cleveland.
Holly District—W. R. Brooks and B. F. Ware, Diana.

Constables

Fork Lick District—M. V. Hammons and Samp Hammons, Webster Springs.
Glade District—Hersel L. Cogar, Upper Glade; C. C. McHenry, Erbacon.
Hacker Valley District—L. E. Lake, Replete; Elza Simmons, Hacker Valley.
Holly District—H. H. Hines, Diana; Job Carpenter, Removal.

WETZEL COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—G. W. Coffield, New Martinsville.
Sheriff—L. B. Snyder, New Martinsville.
County Commissioner—J. N. Allen, Silver Hill.
House of Delegates—Lee Cusack, New Martinsville; W. O. Gallagher, Pine Grove.

Justices of the Peace

Magnolia District—W. M. Snodgrass, New Martinsville; W. B. Keifer, Paden City.
Church District—W. B. Bennett and C. L. Scritchfield, Hundred.
Clay District—H. E. Garby and I. N. Pettit, Littleton.
Center District—S. M. West, Wileyville; Frank Sapp, Dean.
Green District—F. I. Cochran and Ben Headley, Reader.
Grant District—Robert Shreve, Smithfield; J. P. Mansfield, Jacksonburg.
Proctor District—F. M. Furbee, Bebee; Marion Moore, Proctor.

Constables

Magnolia District—N. S. Postlethwait, New Martinsville.
Grant District—W. B. Lowe, Coburn; Howard M. Byard, Smithfield.
Green District—Richard T. Looy, Minnie.
Church District—J. L. Anderson and W. E. Long, Hundred.
Clay District—Lewis Wade and A. V. Henderson, Littleton.

WIRT COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—J. H. Smith, Elizabeth.
Sheriff—W. M. Pomeroy, Elizabeth.
County Commissioner—M. L. Roberts, Palestine.
Assessor—M. L. Hickman, Creston.
House of Delegates—Hugh Prather, Elizabeth.

Justices of the Peace

Elizabeth District—R. A. Byrd and John Boston, Elizabeth.
Newark District—C. C. Clayton, Elizabeth.

WOOD COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—E. B. Pennybacker, Parkersburg.
Sheriff—J. D. Silcott, Parkersburg
County Commissioner—Ray Tavenner, Parkersburg, R. F. D. No. 23.
House of Delegates—Floyd H. Poole, S. J. Banks, W. A. Allen, Parkersburg.

Justices of the Peace

Parkersburg District—R. E. Hays and H. A. Smith, Parkersburg.
Williams District—A. D. Bookman, Boaz; J. W. Loudin, Williamstown.
Lubeck District—Stephen F. Jackson, Parkersburg, R. F. D. No. 4.
Tygart District—W. N. Vinton and J. R. Webb, Parkersburg, Route 24.

Constables

Parkersburg District—S. E. Killingsworth and Humes DeVaughan, Parkersburg.
Williams District—R. P. Locke, Boaz; Arch Wells, Jr., Parkersburg, R. 1.
Lubeck District—G. W. Dotson and G. A. Weser, Parkersburg, R. F. D.
Tygart District—Geo. E. Atkinson and H. H. Roberts, Parkersburg, R. 24.

WYOMING COUNTY

Prosecuting Attorney—H. G. McGraw, Mullens.
Sheriff—Will P. Cook, Pineville.
County Commissioner—H. W. Conley, Pineville.
House of Delegates—Geo. W. Sutherland, Pineville.

Justices of the Peace

Baileysville District—J. Levi Cook,, Baileysville.
Center District—Wm. Rutherford, Pineville.
Clear Fork District—F. P. Cook, Clear Fork.
Huff Creek District—Lane Blankenship and J. E. Morgan, Hanover.
Slab Fork District—L. J. Dillon, Glen Rogers; M. M. Rutherford, Mullens.

Constables

Baileysville District—Arthur Hutchens and Tilden Graham, Baileysville.
Oceana District—K. C. Griffith and M. Whitt, Oceana.
Slab Fork District—Frank Gotier, Glen Rogers; Sam Laxton, Mullens.

Democratic State Platform 1928

(Adopted August 15th at a Convention held in the City of Clarksburg)

National Ticket

The Democratic party of West Virginia congratulates the people of the United States upon the adoption of the platform of our party at the national convention held in Houston, Texas, and heartily endorses the candidates for president and vice president there nominated, and pledges to them the earnest and loyal support of all Jeffersonian Democrats in West Virginia, as well as other intelligent citizens who realize the present unsatisfactory conditions and the need of leadership to change these conditions.

We recognize in the Hon. Alfred E. Smith a brilliant statesman and defender of the Jeffersonian principle of state rights, a learned economist, a skilled executive and an indefatigable worker for his country and the welfare of his fellow man. His fearless honesty of purpose and ability to form his own opinion of matters vital to the welfare and development of our country, and to express such opinion clearly and in simple language, understandable by all, commends and endears him to us not only as an outstanding candidate but as a patriot and, above all, an honest man.

In him is exemplified one of the best examples of the product of American Democracy; the ideal result of equal opportunity; a happy warrior in support of his ideals; a champion of the fellowship of man, and a lover of the fundamental principles of our republic which have been the foundation of our growth to leadership amongst the nations of the world, and which principles are now endangered and need his constructive and fearless statesmanship.

By him our country can be led from vacillation and inaction into militant progressiveness; from corruption to honesty; from favoritism and government for the benefit of the few back to equal opportunity for all; from the accumulation of all wealth in large cities to an equal distribution with the farmer, merchant and other dwellers in the agrarian sections, the bone and sinew of our institutions and preservers of our ideals and best traditions.

Through his election and the high character of his administration to follow the Democratic party, which we so dearly love, will again become a great dominant national party with resultant good in every way to our whole people.

No less a statesman, an honest man and militant fighter for Jeffersonian Democracy and the ideals of the government in Hon. Joseph T. Robinson, our candidate for Vice President, and we recognize in him a worthy running mate for our standard bearer.

Imbued with the best traditions of our southland; reared amongst the valleys and hills of our agricultural sections; familiar with the needs, ambitions and ideals of rural America; a graduate of the college of "Hard Knocks"; a lovable character and forceful orator, he is worthy of advancement from the floor of the Senate to preside over its deliberation.

We present these candidates with pride and predict for these men and the cause which they ably champion, enthusiastic approval by a vast majority of the intelligent and independent electorate of our great nation.

We assert that it is vital to the welfare of our state that the reins of power over the national government and institutions, particularly the Interstate Commerce Commission, shall be wrested from those now using such power for selfish purposes and again placed in the hands of fair and impartial men imbued with the basic principles of American liberty.

Neely

We congratulate the state of West Virginia upon its good fortune in having had Honorable Matthew M. Neely in the United States Senate for the last six years. Every man, woman and child in West Virginia knows and appreciates his invaluable services to the state and its people during his entire term, and especially in the present crisis which threatens the financial and industrial existence of the state. When the cruel hand of outside coal and railroad interests has been at our throats, throttling our business life and bankrupting our people Senator Neely has defended us with a brilliancy and power that must always command the pride and affection of every loyal West Virginian.

We heartily indorse his splendid record and services and express our conviction that if the people of this state whose business lives he has so nobly fought to save, do not unite regardless of party to reelect him next November, then they do not deserve to have a friend in the United Stats Senate.

Congressional Nominees

No better set of men, capable of real accomplishment, has been recommended to the people by the Democratic party for election to the House of Representatives. We suggest that the national administration requires a Congress in sympathy with the Democratic platform. Return to the fundamentals demands their election.

State Ticket

We present to the whole people of West Virginia, with pride, the state ticket headed by the Hon. J. Alfred Taylor, of the county of Fayette. He has served the people in a representative capacity, he is known, loved and respected.

This ticket commends itself to all classes of our people, collectively as a board of public works, we will be certain of a fair administration, clean and above reproach.

Agriculture

One of the leading industries of the state is agriculture, and its prosperity and progress are now and have always been, a matter of great concern to the Democratic party of West Virginia.

The rural Democrats have always been the backbone of the Democratic party in this state, and no other party has so effectively safeguarded and protected the agricultural and horticultural interests of West Virginia.

The volume of taxes paid by the farmers of West Virginia, both for state and county purposes, entitle the agricultural interests to every consideration at the hands of our law makers and administrators.

We recognize that in the present economic depression that there is no class of people more adversely affected than the farmers. We assert that the prosperity of the farmer is largely essential to the prosperity of the nation. This industry has not received, nationally and locally, any encouragement in these trying times to which it is entitled.

We pledge a careful consideration of the economic and political needs of the agriculturalists of our state, and the history of our party is sufficient guarantee that such consideration will be sympathetic and intelligent.

Mining

The chief pursuit in West Virginia, other than farming, is the coal industry. It is prostrated. It is a governmental duty of first importance to foster this industry and to remove any and all the restrictions that have destroyed its prosperity.

We declare that the unjust and unfair freight rates now fixed by the selfishly selected Interstate Commerce Commission is the principal cause of the present depressed condition of this great industry.

We pledge our efforts, in every manner, to re-establish the industry upon the basis it once enjoyed.

Manufacturing

The Democratic party favors the passage of legislation that will make attractive to the manufacturing interests of the nation the many favorable industrial sites throughout the state. There is no more favorable place in the country for the manufacturer than West Virginia. Raw materials, cheap fuel, essential transportation facilities are here. Lower taxation by economy in state and county administration will enable the manufacturer to come within our borders and create new and enlarged fields of employment for labor.

Utilities

If entrusted with power the Democratic party pledges itself to cause all property, including public utilities to be assessed for taxation at its

honest value under the law, without discrimination, and without using the hand of the tax gatherer to punish any interest, or to pay political debts.

Workmen's Compensation

The workmen's compensation fund was created as a humanitarian measure to care for the laborer and his family when industry takes its toll of life and limb and to do this at a cost which would not burden industry. It has been administered in such an unjust and inefficient manner that both laborer and employer have been robbed. The premiums paid by subscribers have gotten so high that business staggers under the burden, and yet the laborer and his dependents are paid but a pittance.

We believe that this has resulted from the same inefficiency and mismanagement that made it impossible to audit the fund when the legislature tried to have it done. We cannot even find out how bad it is.

If entrusted with power we will reform the compensation department so that both employee and employer will receive justice.

Water Power

Upon the important question of the development of the great water power resources of this state, the Democratic party reaffirms the position it has emphasized in past platforms. The state's natural water power sites constitute its last great publicly owned asset.

We recognize that most of these water power sites are situate in those sections of the state where coal is abundant and that the cheapness of fuel rendered the necessity for development for local consumption less necessary than elsewhere. But in those parts of the state, with sites capable of development, removed far from fuel, it is a matter of extreme importance to the people that we delay no longer in passing adequate legislation.

A water power measure that will permit of development without unnecessary destruction to present property rights, is one of the most important tasks for legislative action. The title to these water power sites should remain in the state. Leases should be made, liberal in terms, amply conserving the public interest, and ending at an agreed date, with proper precautionary restrictions as to the use of energy for the industrial and domestic needs of the people within the sections served by and adjacent to the development, to the extent of their demand, before transmission to other sections.

Taxation

We denounce our present tax system in West Virginia as a crazy quilt patchwork, enacted in piecemeal from time to time as Republican extravagance has forced higher taxes.

It is not only unjust in its application and oppressive in the amount of money taken from the taxpayers, but is temporary in its character and carries the constant threat of further increases or patches as a political machine may be faced with demands from its henchmen for more jobs.

This frightens capital away from our state and makes us all feel the pinch.

We pledge ourselves to a revenue system that shall be just and permanent, and in working out an equitable system of revenue to replace this patchwork we will, if given power, call into conference representatives of the farmers, the manufacturers, the mining industry, labor and all other interests in West Virginia regardless of party.

Our present tax laws, the amount of tax collected from them and the way it is spent constitute a grave indictment against the statesmanship of those who have held political power in West Virginia.

Reorganization

The executive department of the state should be reorganized, duplication of duties and powers should be abolished, useless commissions and bureaus should be eliminated.

By curtailment of present expenditures and a general reorganization, taxation will be reduced.

The new capitol building is needed and should be completed. It can be done, without finding any additional makeshifts of taxation and without the levy of additional taxes by a general reorganization of the executive department and reduction in the number of useless employees and the amount of wasteful expenditures.

Simple and sound principles of business reform must be applied to this problem.

We pledge the people of this state that given the executive and legislative departments by this method alone, we will complete the capitol building and reduce taxation as well.

Religious Liberty

We reaffirm our allegiance to the Democratic principle of religious liberty. The founder of the Democratic party, Thomas Jefferson made religious liberty the keystone in the structure of American government and we condemn those who would eliminate that principle from its application in our governmental affairs, the religious bigot and the intolerant, as having views contrary to American liberty.

Education

The public school system of the state demands our earnest solicitation. Money spent for education by the state government should not be wasted but should be economically and properly spent so that the school system of the state shall be second to none in the Union. Our university needs should be liberally met. Our normal schools should be fostered.

Good Roads

A complete and proper system of good roads under modern life, is essential to the well being of the people of the state and material to the future development of the commonwealth.

At the same time, we call attention to the need for economic administration of road affairs under executive control. The administration in this department must not be an adjunct of any political machine or party. The law should be so framed and administered that no county or section of the state will be denied its fair allotment of road funds.

The present road law should be so amended so as to become mandatory upon the administration with authority to distribute licenses and license tags for automobiles from points convenient to all owners of automobiles within the state.

Primary Elections

The Democratic party reaffirms its belief in the principle of the primary election, as a method by which the members of a political party should be able to select their own candidates for office, free from the dictation of party bosses.

But there is something wrong with a primary law under which it is openly admitted that the power to appoint election officers, is the power to make nominations. In large and populous counties, where a ruthless Republican machine controls the organization and names the commissioners and clerks, it has long been a mere question of counting and returning any sized majorities that the machine may find necessary to nominate the candidates of its own choosing. This condition disgraces the state both at home and abroad, and disfranchises party voters in honest counties.

Popular government is endangered by such intolerable conditions, and the Democratic party pledges itself that if given power it will so amend the present election laws that the selection of candidates for public offices shall be restored to the hands of the men and women who vote the ticket of thir respective political party.

This reform is but common honesty and political decency, and should appeal to Republicans as much as it does to Democrats.

Law Enforcement

We declare in favor of an honest and vigorous enforcement of all our laws, including the prohibition law, but we condemn the pretense of enforcement, the unlawful and unwarranted searches and seizures that have been under the cloak of law enforcement and the killing of innocent people by enforcement agents. Such a manner of enforcement makes not only this law unpopular, but has a tendency to make disrespect for all laws. We pledge the Democratic candidates to enforce the prohibition law, but to enforce it lawfully, not unlawfully.

Labor

Our opponents charge us with being unduly friendly to labor. The Democratic party admits that it has as great solicitude for the man who works as it has for the man who pays him, and if entrusted with power

in this state, it will protect each in all of his rights under the law. Law and order must at all times be preserved in the interest of all. To accord to employer or to employee rights which are not guaranteed to the other is a discrimination which is both unjust and un-American.

Appropriations

We condemn the present method of making blanket appropriations, whereby various agencies and institutions of the state expend all fees collected by them without these fees being appropriated by the legislature for a specific purpose. These fees and collections of whatever nature should be paid into the state treasury and such expenses now covered by them should be clearly set forth in the budget bill when passed by the legislature.

Judges

We call attention to the fact that our supreme court is now composed of five judges, all elected by one political party. This puts us in danger of partisan decision; or at least the suspicion thereof by our people. This is a grave menace to the state, and tends to injure the court by undermining it in public confidence. As you know, all five of these judges are Republicans, but the same danger would exist if they were of any other party.

We therefore appeal to fair-minded voters of West Virginia, regardless of party affiliation, to vote for the Democratic nominee for supreme court and to thereby help to give minority representation on this high court. It is not only fair but would be a great advantage to the state, and to the court itself.

We favor legislation and a constitutional amendment that will compel representation upon all courts and tribunals consisting of more than one member.

Upon these principles and recommendations, we commend our candidates, our cause, to the people of this state.

REPUBLICAN RETURNS

Primary Election, 1928

Primary Election Returns, 1928

COUNTIES	President		U. S. Senator			Governor						Sec'y of State
	Guy D. Goff	Herbert Hoover	Howard M. Gore	†Henry D. Hatfield	Benj. L. Rosenbloom	Joseph T. Cargo	†Wm. G. Conley	Edward Dist	Joseph H. McDermott	George H. Miller	H. Roy Waugh	†George W. Sharp
Barbour	3,309	1,011	1,319	1,629	220	34	1,033	36	74	170	1,974	2,369
Berkeley	2,412	1,704	1,560	2,283	121	62	2,121	11	46	121	1,635	2,566
Boone	1,233	1,124	592	1,729	52	48	1,969	25	38	112	169	2,034
Braxton	1,147	1,005	1,413	697	40	22	757	22	36	37	1,237	1,427
Brooke	1,575	1,895	978	1,082	1,406	78	1,461	68	112	425	1,130	1,851
Cabell	5,812	6,054	1,627	9,689	553	200	6,153	192	455	572	3,425	7,040
Calhoun	383	537	462	300	22	8	376	4	10	35	417	600
Clay	869	728	721	643	71	46	969	17	37	88	301	1,133
Doddridge	1,787	662	892	951	222	60	512	56	123	228	1,230	1,479
Fayette	4,687	3,832	1,616	6,149	348	214	6,566	76	121	366	965	7,175
Gilmer	563	232	587	178	26	9	95	4	13	24	607	521
Grant	645	1,285	1,248	617	62	26	1,193	23	37	80	370	1,079
Greenbrier	2,004	1,857	1,090	1,552	206	41	1,773	30	64	164	691	2,554
Hampshire	245	355	222	349	15	10	542	3	3	11	22	310
Hancock	2,278	975	1,888	633	795	110	1,349	89	184	539	89	1,787
Hardy	234	274	188	277	16	18	242	5	3	9	206	337
Harrison	4,904	5,842	6,290	4,243	946	121	2,118	130	432	592	6,819	7,211
Jackson	2,193	968	1,872	1,026	213	84	1,388	56	79	260	1,084	2,127
Jefferson	579	258	181	618	20	1	696	4	16	12	105	549
Kanawha	13,410	10,292	8,384	14,700	1,028	456	19,511	230	321	717	1,753	17,240
Lewis	2,069	1,705	1,781	1,447	351	30	1,196	11	50	103	2,283	2,632
Lincoln	1,560	419	273	1,638	34	52	1,192	30	58	120	405	1,523
Logan	3,812	2,421	1,448	6,073	69	103	4,052	61	80	232	1,463	2,591
Marion	4,038	5,417	3,927	3,557	1,569	126	3,404	118	975	639	3,737	6,900
Marshall	4,850	1,947	1,944	2,688	2,413	82	3,368	74	127	725	2,513	4,122
Mason	2,155	1,561	1,747	1,801	118	101	2,210	57	182	302	592	2,447
Mercer	2,031	4,937	1,589	5,232	259	115	4,172	113	230	336	1,436	4,598
Mineral	1,297	2,235	1,435	1,860	184	38	2,548	61	120	219	429	2,179
Mingo	2,690	1,651	446	4,010	89	58	3,291	85	122	107	457	2,831
Mongalia	3,464	4,327	4,431	2,435	980	94	3,522	75	2,057	425	1,555	5,442
Monroe	899	1,084	841	1,034	54	30	1,351	34	43	180	194	1,430
Morgan	1,061	874	652	1,103	78	61	787	18	34	59	795	1,281
McDowell	7,504	5,093	1,268	12,248	408	150	9,189	195	246	387	1,034	5,478
Nicholas	1,099	846	1,107	676	69	40	621	29	71	138	913	1,282
Ohio	7,349	6,648	3,362	4,548	7,274	98	6,969	124	267	1,754	5,287	8,671
Pendleton	464	331	155	554	40	19	412	2	1	22	265	635
Pleasants	430	222	254	333	37	14	266	34	21	57	230	430
Pocahontas	436	524	495	343	93	11	261	6	26	46	578	903
Preston	3,325	3,611	3,950	2,300	384	89	4,827	60	358	241	1,150	4,253
Putnam	1,641	536	662	1,355	56	166	1,377	15	25	46	477	1,573
Raleigh	3,917	4,389	3,061	5,597	274	381	5,023	179	280	669	996	5,131
Randolph	1,008	1,124	973	822	122	14	394	13	22	50	1,681	1,612
Ritchie	2,379	795	1,394	1,139	390	61	742	91	120	209	1,755	2,195
Roane	2,188	1,021	1,406	1,534	116	41	1,451	47	66	154	1,310	2,455
Summers	909	1,033	454	1,294	160	37	1,521	13	16	101	143	1,556
Taylor	1,314	1,739	1,200	1,103	627	33	735	26	132	160	1,849	2,060
Tucker	1,082	830	932	653	115	33	895	34	70	135	622	1,054
Tyler	1,891	930	937	1,224	287	54	1,088	89	85	225	958	1,491
Upshur	2,869	1,762	1,271	2,779	258	28	987	21	62	67	3,761	2,681
Wayne	1,239	1,035	316	1,951	73	62	767	96	72	157	846	1,167
Webster	490	303	312	490	21	10	410	2	11	48	257	565
Wetzel	1,181	1,145	747	919	395	37	998	50	58	211	706	1,365
Wirt	777	321	345	510	79	24	499	24	33	82	339	705
Wood	4,426	3,428	3,015	3,811	771	86	2,914	329	171	309	3,916	4,958
Wyoming	1,382	1,896	936	2,124	150	93	1,560	88	149	205	690	1,860
Totals	128,495	109,030	82,196	130,740	24,776	4,119	125,823	3,385	8,644	13,482	69,851	153,445

†Nominated.

State Superintendant of Free Schools				Treasurer		Auditor Short Term		Auditor—Long Term						
M. P. Boyles	†William C. Cook	J. H. Gorby	John D. Muldoon	†W. S. Johnson	John M. Miller	Frank Graham	†Sam T. Mallison	W. Sarge Ball	E. C. Board	Grant Cremeans	Bonner H. Hill	Walter E. Hodges	†Edgar C. Lawson	George C. McKinley
1,885	475	337	340	1,435	1,254	836	1,663	263	341	71	312	185	921	717
226	1,887	182	1,188	2,503	811	675	2,204	148	93	41	1,410	217	1,107	201
183	1,417	297	385	1,274	852	918	1,021	85	39	600	485	94	783	100
371	383	916	240	1,101	651	492	1,148	81	122	26	385	77	814	324
405	796	1,156	446	1,158	1,102	947	1,160	585	208	135	458	379	418	359
343	3,839	1,066	4,887	5,443	3,793	4,148	4,407	365	273	1,965	2,169	2,082	1,601	504
128	238	259	105	294	390	304	253	42	49	36	85	55	346	91
167	705	227	227	705	541	468	686	61	84	29	578	56	350	136
512	454	666	465	1,104	776	718	1,076	133	198	65	331	190	554	529
713	3,822	1,611	1,847	6,540	1,301	2,151	5,318	341	254	151	4,338	532	1,756	437
168	196	169	127	380	208	212	319	46	48	4	48	28	292	149
119	148	511	737	789	385	517	435	89	62	42	576	93	312	138
167	1,538	483	370	1,748	749	639	1,590	63	65	74	726	267	1,303	170
45	114	55	256	218	169	182	123	42	19	12	123	36	138	42
631	762	766	348	1,202	1,054	890	1,230	245	190	125	691	295	306	358
152	70	16	239	310	79	129	199	24	20	6	32	9	290	24
4,657	1,058	3,168	703	5,674	3,021	1,747	6,950	980	1,073	172	1,331	587	1,629	3,411
310	829	625	1,079	1,032	1,683	1,159	1,166	177	255	102	655	233	923	311
87	484	72	157	475	184	343	240	59	7	6	121	32	471	26
1,574	12,990	3,090	2,904	10,106	10,069	10,188	9,142	347	373	492	10,873	2,219	6,142	731
1,015	607	1,242	414	1,608	1,392	871	1,940	333	246	23	454	298	806	981
122	830	231	545	662	904	999	372	12	5	1,812	31	25	70	12
320	3,493	430	668	1,659	2,134	1,740	1,638	173	88	998	910	549	860	269
3,058	1,591	2,622	945	3,868	3,738	2,259	5,078	1,167	875	256	1,570	1,310	989	1,270
923	1,219	3,236	625	2,912	2,076	1,686	2,577	650	484	395	899	669	972	909
326	1,400	519	917	1,315	1,665	1,278	1,276	119	157	320	487	639	1,128	170
413	4,529	529	559	3,622	1,781	1,976	2,328	348	233	295	1,908	355	1,538	520
427	1,383	483	625	1,426	1,055	1,032	1,157	216	122	74	567	359	1,041	305
22	2,558	157	645	2,305	1,041	867	2,155	103	61	162	577	106	1,951	89
2,010	1,620	1,991	1,249	3,598	2,840	2,194	3,724	2,148	345	139	1,472	676	908	710
169	1,347	59	245	733	907	581	760	40	63	41	584	306	423	147
417	340	178	594	1,009	437	774	365	188	79	42	269	90	480	101
195	11,483	114	188	6,663	1,467	5,060	1,745	262	245	178	759	477	5,974	351
336	584	457	285	936	650	612	800	78	98	33	424	76	563	246
1,348	2,162	5,123	2,582	5,889	4,664	3,825	5,909	1,635	905	425	2,321	1,205	1,990	2,086
111	257	41	240	370	262	220	326	33	11	6	32	49	427	52
101	158	265	70	313	260	208	321	48	32	27	129	47	194	101
120	222	222	294	409	429	278	462	43	36	29	368	51	208	84
1,136	3,291	1,105	593	2,736	2,221	1,744	2,376	606	425	218	752	660	1,085	553
252	1,193	244	309	1,029	769	1,110	419	78	105	120	218	1,090	228	39
464	4,992	396	846	3,875	1,895	2,444	2,690	219	287	311	2,297	492	1,524	664
620	378	373	473	982	836	588	1,045	118	145	58	215	150	912	221
440	1,102	786	465	1,574	944	885	1,423	226	241	98	299	321	725	708
1,116	1,023	390	398	1,387	1,349	1,330	1,242	113	223	141	1,179	223	708	250
123	1,284	94	247	1,243	418	723	824	89	57	25	403	214	802	105
1,153	293	873	356	1,251	1,059	726	1,568	366	468	92	275	296	395	590
300	518	370	460	808	684	552	737	166	94	74	253	199	493	286
243	481	1,559	120	1,286	836	751	1,272	163	225	66	700	152	516	371
757	1,718	1,376	307	2,173	998	1,004	1,861	334	316	71	423	332	1,182	767
109	1,022	158	483	731	734	746	457	66	59	527	277	139	338	142
127	193	266	104	376	309	246	409	38	38	16	88	25	371	118
132	347	1,514	70	974	688	520	932	239	172	56	536	112	347	285
140	388	182	250	537	339	349	422	63	74	53	239	62	331	77
1,074	2,367	2,601	884	3,802	2,183	2,177	3,542	721	728	324	1,285	750	1,224	1,205
94	2,404	137	197	1,311	937	1,207	834	534	85	71	594	143	765	269
32,756	90,982	45,995	35,302	108,863	73,973	71,225	95,316	15,911	11,600	11,735	49,521	20,313	52,924	23,811

COUNTIES	Attorney General		Commissioner of Agriculture			Delegates at Large				
	Frank Victor Iams	†Howard B. Lee	James M. Devore	†John W. Smith	Chas. E. Wheeler	Harry V. Bitting	*J. G. Bradley	Arthur G. Froe	*Joseph H. Gaines	Edgar C. Guinn
Barbour	578	2,004	224	1,768	383	294	1,861	319	1,684	273
Berkeley	353	2,757	208	2,573	263	179	2,207	385	1,939	894
Boone	297	1,870	480	1,172	322	374	1,525	450	1,145	384
Braxton	407	1,280	144	1,392	169	221	1,132	262	864	240
Brooke	839	1,334	552	994	614	424	990	486	898	421
Cabell	1,989	6,784	1,934	4,549	1,485	2,054	4,286	1,269	3,443	729
Calhoun	181	483	455	182	67	55	592	65	320	58
Clay	252	903	174	722	222	166	1,028	163	617	178
Doddridge	689	1,119	320	1,303	194	207	1,476	224	1,219	175
Fayette	716	6,921	702	5,835	1,074	1,303	4,765	1,927	4,475	855
Gilmer	113	461	84	478	43	62	424	114	389	78
Grant	166	1,032	170	970	114	95	782	110	287	176
Greenbrier	1,018	1,362	197	1,717	330	293	937	379	1,970	251
Hampshire	111	235	57	266	39	83	325	78	203	79
Hancock	556	1,556	388	1,202	403	297	1,344	665	838	596
Hardy	33	356	207	133	26	76	270	68	242	72
Harrison	2,466	6,204	1,187	5,560	692	1,145	4,701	1,126	3,242	1,083
Jackson	441	2,080	503	1,517	379	422	1,382	1,382	1,218	415
Jefferson	235	445	56	352	233	50	517	112	333	41
Kanawha	8,260	10,924	5,191	10,623	2,819	1,814	9,533	2,639	11,838	1,594
Lewis	726	2,190	226	2,731	283	243	1,445	238	1,061	496
Lincoln	176	1,388	258	934	214	190	1,150	151	1,226	172
Logan	684	3,122	1,129	1,394	798	685	1,329	604	1,074	470
Marion	2,893	4,886	1,070	4,576	753	839	4,556	1,142	2,645	698
Marshall	2,768	2,273	1,186	2,520	905	631	2,694	880	2,644	637
Mason	686	2,001	385	1,491	839	373	1,138	483	1,195	410
Mercer	1,115	4,628	941	1,081	3,174	656	2,343	1,690	1,282	623
Mineral	440	2,016	818	1,068	368	434	1,686	427	950	440
Mingo	191	3,080	1,593	788	740	211	322	347	1,083	161
Monongalia	1,548	4,428	897	4,122	880	880	2,822	911	2,161	886
Monroe	116	1,484	161	1,076	340	197	891	221	885	179
Morgan	319	919	244	803	173	349	1,106	326	739	351
McDowell	4,524	3,465	4,224	1,431	1,230	786	4,965	5,016	3,990	769
Nicholas	241	1,317	150	1,075	374	228	998	174	999	194
Ohio	4,901	5,202	2,594	4,578	2,541	1,938	5,029	2,505	4,034	1,661
Pendleton	78	476	116	384	79	124	387	128	335	109
Pleasants	207	330	150	298	81	51	375	50	333	54
Pocahontas	88	730	82	575	121	115	459	114	454	113
Preston	1,085	3,564	783	3,339	716	639	2,222	484	1,070	935
Putnam	225	1,600	310	1,164	205	358	1,050	379	1,390	371
Raleigh	1,218	4,489	578	3,058	1,498	868	3,050	2,416	2,476	846
Randolph	387	1,366	218	1,204	243	191	1,134	158	630	141
Ritchie	970	1,549	761	1,395	319	261	1,599	301	1,511	336
Roane	508	2,238	852	1,369	398	405	2,193	372	1,665	310
Summers	126	1,501	140	1,085	353	247	945	387	743	196
Taylor	688	1,642	292	1,637	403	402	1,187	405	917	393
Tucker	258	1,137	274	815	255	240	875	236	611	230
Tyler	1,077	1,066	447	1,370	252	163	1,701	222	1,253	214
Upshur	798	2,106	367	2,474	379	386	1,632	420	1,717	459
Wayne	257	953	194	657	217	258	618	266	716	271
Webster	115	536	68	513	66	98	397	62	406	47
Wetzel	1,415	454	441	955	205	206	1,134	443	785	220
Wirt	109	809	671	204	43	68	643	81	500	105
Wood	1,776	4,011	3,484	2,358	524	755	3,794	698	2,784	830
Wyoming	295	1,944	288	845	759	367	1,136	672	815	387
TOTALS	52,708	125,010	39,625	98,675	30,599	24,456	99,082	35,632	84,233	23,306

†Nominated.
*Elected.

Delegates at Large
(Seven Elected)

Ballard S. Hamrick	Mrs. Julian G. Hearne	*Boyd Jarrell	*A. A. Lilly	*John Marshall	John T. Mason	Geo. H. Miller	Ephraim F. Morgan	Mrs. Geo. Poffenbarger	M. L. Rankin	Melvin G. Sperry	Walter S. Sugden	*Howard Sutherland
312	762	1,580	1,830	1,640	492	304	892	1,599	265	739	579	**2,122**
440	935	1,949	2,348	2,251	595	485	1,120	1,836	282	737	728	**2,358**
300	675	1,051	1,070	835	279	319	735	873	223	608	606	**1,043**
240	714	662	1,099	790	378	332	877	796	219	586	526	**1,015**
426	1,273	690	1,108	1,034	568	903	892	745	515	596	770	**1,419**
895	4,536	8,214	6,100	3,693	1,355	1,257	4,427	3,540	994	1,429	2,805	**5,225**
77	398	305	359	328	55	103	437	296	57	431	423	**351**
221	337	284	853	470	202	262	546	334	149	394	217	**758**
222	493	1,208	1,366	1,280	291	249	573	1,171	182	555	468	**1,437**
911	1,686	2,952	5,145	3,055	666	822	3,367	3,922	900	1,439	1,342	**3,437**
65	165	300	464	390	182	154	222	364	98	191	142	**488**
204	821	352	523	434	298	260	806	301	150	673	605	**421**
266	598	1,651	1,793	855	255	335	643	1,515	157	327	1,052	**1,630**
77	222	148	226	137	50	70	243	128	32	158	155	**233**
712	1,131	671	689	1,191	542	708	902	421	277	764	722	**777**
56	184	174	227	137	37	39	229	160	29	129	107	**247**
1,894	3,656	2,350	3,983	3,255	2,744	1,266	4,295	3,034	1,031	4,476	2,576	**5,603**
428	667	1,089	1,712	1,288	509	648	904	1,123	807	540	611	**1,616**
23	169	303	457	333	57	77	231	182	35	214	166	**490**
1,975	5,049	7,514	13,730	6,435	2,821	3,562	7,937	9,139	2,450	3,713	3,935	**9,970**
856	1,594	1,427	1,896	1,552	1,152	772	1,581	1,235	500	1,159	781	**1,980**
154	216	1,284	1,345	1,013	163	187	322	1,123	146	187	201	**1,307**
525	1,003	1,378	1,972	1,095	720	848	1,579	1,017	568	776	994	**1,861**
1,809	3,561	2,420	3,228	2,982	2,464	1,495	5,279	2,448	1,011	3,429	2,844	**4,757**
653	2,148	2,219	3,405	2,760	1,112	1,617	1,355	2,612	774	902	1,286	**3,912**
392	1,116	1,299	1,650	1,116	536	625	985	1,474	479	764	938	**1,406**
778	2,092	1,189	3,530	1,054	960	971	3,314	1,630	610	2,071	2,000	**2,127**
341	1,083	828	1,083	894	331	321	1,049	883	478	1,025	998	**1,501**
128	1,070	1,565	1,876	984	222	240	455	864	148	197	165	**694**
1,334	2,626	1,555	2,738	2,144	1,838	1,395	3,531	1,882	1,063	2,052	1,749	**3,789**
189	593	695	914	366	206	324	706	393	169	588	686	**926**
286	687	544	728	549	164	156	584	482	98	468	428	**668**
764	1,420	4,287	6,165	4,467	974	915	1,985	4,054	640	971	1,063	**2,540**
239	498	623	1,081	708	300	312	618	744	204	435	367	**1,104**
1,729	8,246	2,562	5,045	4,280	1,849	4,776	3,841	2,830	1,354	2,575	4,068	**6,205**
92	160	188	447	376	112	112	214	205	29	126	89	**503**
47	226	282	338	355	94	91	247	290	80	185	219	**364**
113	388	352	374	250	158	176	487	241	107	204	360	**458**
822	1,814	1,440	2,539	2,139	1,434	1,160	2,632	1,486	1,413	1,977	1,739	**2,783**
285	699	1,243	1,360	1,138	265	205	376	1,125	112	208	198	**1,044**
843	1,355	2,526	3,829	2,137	920	1,056	2,643	2,104	735	1,017	998	**2,662**
158	807	546	813	750	428	375	1,037	798	338	846	764	**1,193**
493	645	1,506	1,807	1,826	554	514	740	1,513	422	569	514	**1,863**
284	694	1,572	1,910	1,585	259	347	765	1,487	322	627	646	**1,886**
167	747	539	1,075	449	201	234	889	636	168	622	747	**883**
607	959	810	1,041	997	824	593	1,209	815	415	949	698	**1,573**
255	580	567	790	662	290	340	633	584	183	463	433	**864**
278	832	1,251	1,491	1,428	314	299	740	1,261	207	661	912	**1,515**
655	1,035	1,164	1,692	1,416	778	595	1,408	1,326	596	966	745	**2,752**
292	414	1,244	1,322	698	284	320	486	804	203	256	216	**843**
198	198	291	413	337	120	114	243	325	75	192	165	**484**
262	890	710	931	796	387	371	906	534	234	721	784	**1,051**
103	247	523	627	587	166	146	309	493	140	250	229	**617**
860	2,561	2,696	3,290	3,962	1,282	1,140	2,712	2,715	1,212	2,093	2,335	**3,913**
413	903	888	1,308	715	403	331	874	763	264	636	709	**968**
27,148	68,578	78,160	109,135	78,458	34,640	35,628	77,012	74,655	24,349	49,866	50,603	**103,636**

*Elected.

COUNTIES	Delegates at Large (Seven Elected)			Alternate Delegate at Large (Seven Elected)						
	O. K. Sutton	*Albert B. White	Houston G. Young	*S. R. Anderson	*John C. Bond	*J. C. Gilmer	*Robert C. Logan	*French McCray	*Joe McLane	*Wirt H. Pettry
Barbour	234	856	835	1,558	1,533	1,582	1,582	1,589	1,721	1,675
Berkeley	211	972	966	1,426	1,452	1,420	1,432	1,416	1,665	1,626
Boone	471	934	974	1,525	1,511	1,519	1,527	1,510	1,519	1,531
Braxton	698	780	882	1,246	1,217	1,239	1,257	1,253	1,240	1,234
Brooke	465	927	882	1,531	1,533	1,509	1,631	1,521	1,516	1,502
Cabell	1,230	5,125	4,839	5,301	5,165	5,304	5,374	5,257	5,371	5,215
Calhoun	51	476	456	474	472	470	475	471	466	478
Clay	271	539	698	782	780	779	783	774	790	778
Doddridge	195	641	550	1,183	1,174	1,189	1,214	1,208	1,190	1,161
Fayette	1,744	4,614	3,857	6,279	5,954	6,262	6,252	6,227	6,203	6,227
Gilmer	82	272	231	338	323	336	347	347	329	326
Grant	69	714	673	592	442	688	677	673	681	657
Greenbrier	358	1,730	760	1,817	1,777	1,771	1,798	1,802	1,800	1,794
Hampshire	16	229	226	236	238	238	243	241	292	291
Hancock	232	960	877	1,341	1,403	1,357	1,452	1,345	1,357	1,323
Hardy	11	168	230	259	115	261	261	255	255	251
Harrison	1,353	4,578	4,952	5,788	5,654	5,783	5,830	5,811	5,750	5,721
Jackson	392	983	883	1,782	1,737	1,753	1,738	1,794	1,787	1,784
Jefferson	75	276	237	347	324	336	325	339	443	435
Kanawha	5,434	9,735	7,684	11,071	10,510	11,221	11,093	11,103	11,139	11,129
Lewis	450	1,322	1,215	2,332	2,211	2,248	2,284	2,287	2,279	2,257
Lincoln	167	512	365	929	934	949	936	929	929	957
Logan	746	1,575	1,781	2,262	2,301	2,287	2,299	2,302	2,336	2,375
Marion	976	4,082	4,305	5,651	5,551	5,619	5,671	5,824	5,643	5,581
Marshall	805	1,665	1,496	3,138	3,108	3,153	3,329	3,183	3,273	3,202
Mason	350	1,269	975	1,547	1,488	1,537	1,520	1,504	1,532	1,531
Mercer	866	2,012	2,833	3,468	3,199	3,216	3,189	3,156	3,150	3,150
Mineral	537	1,448	1,376	1,357	1,345	1,340	1,359	1,340	1,437	1,421
Mingo	151	1,139	430	2,070	2,022	1,998	1,950	2,027	2,036	2,000
Monongalia	1,072	3,092	3,142	4,204	4,086	4,181	4,210	4,235	4,504	4,279
Monroe	301	934	720	1,211	1,189	1,202	1,202	1,208	1,216	1,208
Morgan	65	661	576	894	879	876	878	868	1,020	1,012
McDowell	717	2,514	1,993	4,397	4,450	4,142	4,057	4,028	4,024	3,983
Nicholas	419	650	704	1,158	1,103	1,142	1,156	1,170	1,161	1,168
Ohio	1,428	4,971	4,822	6,885	6,882	6,898	7,893	6,893	6,778	6,748
Pendleton	67	188	202	423	305	420	418	420	418	415
Pleasants	59	275	208	398	384	398	413	404	402	391
Pocahontas	130	399	466	672	626	663	663	661	668	657
Preston	793	2,517	2,129	3,282	3,233	3,218	3,261	3,247	3,329	3,261
Putnam	181	507	340	1,105	1,056	1,062	1,072	1,059	1,050	965
Raleigh	926	1,960	2,417	3,398	3,169	3,318	3,228	3,140	3,248	3,226
Randolph	256	973	905	1,090	1,034	1,077	1,105	1,096	1,173	1,134
Ritchie	277	812	622	1,600	1,536	1,578	1,623	1,619	1,605	1,570
Roane	381	1,058	1,130	1,871	1,842	1,871	1,885	1,866	1,851	1,877
Summers	429	1,001	939	1,242	1,169	1,230	1,232	1,221	1,232	1,220
Taylor	378	1,268	1,005	1,809	1,778	1,768	1,823	1,828	1,817	1,794
Tucker	202	643	635	997	961	972	984	984	1,000	977
Tyler	250	787	711	1,417	1,277	1,402	1,444	1,417	1,420	1,399
Upshur	641	1,466	1,395	2,125	1,969	2,074	2,131	2,142	2,091	2,051
Wayne	192	552	423	853	854	853	851	828	840	856
Webster	160	307	261	564	531	547	547	553	546	544
Wetzel	259	868	824	1,126	1,096	1,108	1,135	1,112	1,102	1,085
Wirt	115	353	287	671	630	656	668	664	658	653
Wood	702	3,794	2,688	3,672	3,626	3,648	3,729	3,661	3,780	3,574
Wyoming	319	979	950	1,394	1,380	1,379	1,377	1,384	1,360	1,362
TOTALS	29,359	84,062	76,962	116,087	112,518	115,047	116,813	115,196	116,422	115,021

*Elected.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman	Delegates						
	†Carl G. Bachmann	James D. Burley	L. A. Cather	*George A. Laughlin	John Guy Prichard	*Charles J. Schuck	Mrs. Todd C. Sharp	Howard W. Showalter
Brooke	2,465	486	438	1,058	490	1,089	469	374
Hancock	2,086	255	287	1,126	662	841	432	323
Marion	7,551	487	5,024	2,199	4,077	1,328	671	2,644
Marshall	5,173	3,462	389	1,886	656	2,317	677	669
Ohio	11,952	1,419	1,201	7,663	2,320	7,423	1,085	1,189
Taylor	2,369	309	1,115	576	691	526	392	984
Wetzell	1,523	390	362	664	554	490	476	331
TOTALS	33,119	6,808	8,816	15,172	9,450	14,014	4,202	6,514

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman	Delegates						Alternate
	†Frank L. Bowman	Geo. B. Goetz	Troy E. Hardman	*Vernon E. Johnson	W. F. Lipscomb	*Carleton C. Pierce	George A. Shingleton	*Nan K. Hepburn
Barbour	2,681	306	1,574	640	647	392	1,031	1,377
Berkeley	2,684	2,107	443	2,581	215	266	399	1,318
Grant	1,356	151	164	618	281	603	135	477
Hampshire	415	115	105	198	30	75	43	196
Hardy	418	177	91	238	36	145	22	251
Jefferson	650	663	47	299	79	41	36	196
Mineral	2,570	364	534	1,227	834	738	318	1,379
Monongalia	7,014	847	2,700	2,126	1,146	2,894	967	3,478
Morgan	1,493	569	321	1,235	164	182	181	772
Pendleton	703	206	280	236	121	105	28	365
Preston	5,231	397	1,143	1,396	1,668	3,469	590	2,923
Randolph	1,443	143	1,478	526	507	367	233	1,047
Tucker	1,412	114	594	295	1,029	491	122	906
Totals	28,070	6,159	9,474	11,615	6,757	9,768	4,105	14,685

†Nominated.
*Elected.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman				Delegates						
	James H. Brewster	C. E. Meredith	Ray L. Strother	†John M. Wolverton	E. A. Bartlett	James M. Guiher	George A. Hatzel	E. L. Hays	*Wade Pepper	James Reed	*Clarence D. Howard
Braxton	1,091	72	130	768	288	249	377	402	235	825	840
Calhoun	243	58	128	336	81	247	55	325	61	338	82
Clay	233	102	127	903	166	357	185	227	167	844	290
Doddridge	279	224	1,113	578	494	363	357	306	631	463	453
Gilmer	290	28	243	167	92	56	114	346	89	124	312
Harrison	1,470	1,021	5,218	2,576	3,258	4,321	1,040	625	4,245	1,457	1,577
Lewis	1,869	178	328	1,246	641	371	2,053	282	674	865	1,051
Nicholas	339	37	95	1,415	227	224	225	159	318	763	979
Ritchie	831	263	711	1,012	534	587	521	608	485	852	610
Upshur	1,594	307	1,148	1,233	808	445	861	421	804	763	1,637
Webster	423	5	9	330	70	50	172	43	138	223	628
TOTALS	8,662	2,295	9,270	10,564	6,659	7,270	5,960	3,744	7,847	7,517	8,459

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman		Delegates					Alternate
	John B. Easton	†James A. Hughes	*Albert H. Geilfuss	*S. M. Hoff	Chester T. Rabert	Harry Scherr	Samuel A. Simmons	*William L. Sutton
Cabell	1,700	9,737	1,489	5,114	2,731	5,560	2,608	4,987
Jackson	704	2,037	955	1,059	411	605	1,198	1,733
Mason	1,179	2,367	874	1,216	412	851	1,123	1,399
Pleasants	268	340	262	274	73	197	262	371
Putnam	577	1,386	909	1,198	255	326	348	944
Roane	815	2,107	1,286	1,549	311	562	1,283	1,696
Tyler	722	1,592	1,106	1,086	245	587	753	1,272
Wirt	412	523	518	432	101	203	405	635
Wood	4,584	2,674	3,819	2,740	721	1,877	2,663	3,120
TOTALS	10,961	22,763	11,218	14,668	5,260	10,768	10,643	16,157

†Nominated.
*Elected.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman	Delegates				Alternates	
	†Hugh Ike Shott	*J. N. Harman, Jr.	J. I. Justice	*Charles S. Wright	A. Blaine York	*J. E. Brown	*C. M. Jones
Lincoln	1,383	427	680	559	469	863	862
Logan	* 3,221	1,157	2,983	1,048	1,020	2,314	2,290
Mercer	5,485	3,340	1,705	1,661	1,617	2,884	2,792
Mingo	3,112	1,511	781	1,272	1,593	2,195	2,186
Monroe	1,321	859	525	657	511	1,178	1,205
McDowell	9,270	7,198	1,036	4,270	1,562	4,055	3,923
Summers	1,455	811	726	574	491	1,230	1,295
Wayne	455	289	376	1,035	621	799	802
Wyoming	1,774	981	1,016	457	867	1,302	1,192
TOTALS	27,476	16,573	9,828	11,533	8,751	16,820	16,547

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman	Delegates			Alternates	
	†E. T. England	Fred O. Blue	*Walter S. Hallanan	*William McKell	*Chapman Revercomb	*Mrs. S. A. Scott
Boone	2,091	1,224	1,468	1,134	1,497	1,551
Fayette	7,394	2,610	5,874	6,224	6,520	6,611
Greenbrier	2,511	992	1,789	2,026	1,854	1,816
Kanawha	18,372	9,573	15,420	9,366	12,299	12,070
Pocahontas	793	516	452	447	650	630
Raleigh	5,841	2,197	3,369	3,746	3,613	3,855
TOTALS	37,002	17,112	28,372	22,943	26 433	26,533

†Nominated.
*Elected.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen			Committeewomen
	J. Wm. Moulds	†W. Edwin Wells, Jr.	*H. F. Behrens	Carl W. Neuman	*T. J. Sherrard	*Flora A. Williams
Brooke	1,384	1,171	1,112	1,156	2,040	1,553
Hancock	1,454	1,455	900	1,073	1,440	1,507
Ohio	4,078	5,885	9,582	8,479	3,217	8,376
TOTALS	6,916	8,511	11,594	10,708	6,697	11,436

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen		Committeewomen
	Carl H. Hunter	†Evan G. Roberts	*M. C. Barker	*Charles N. Kimball	*Hazel Kirke Dunlap
Marshall	3,394	3,459	4,116	3,302	2,669
Tyler	1,296	1,058	1,483	1,878	1,460
Wetzel	778	1,129	1,248	1,372	1,436
TOTALS	5,468	5,646	6,847	6,552	5,565

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen						Committeewomen
	†Thomas J. Davis	J. E. Overton	J. G. B. Coberly	*John A. Davis, Sr.	Charles M. Deem	H. O. Hiteshew	*N. D. Marsh	Edward E. Samples	*Cara L. Ebert
Pleasants	275	288	139	224	193	141	242	69	441
Ritchie	1,404	1,475	561	638	612	492	1,805	511	1,760
Wirt	453	464	225	448	191	140	152	641	550
Wood	4,049	2,273	1,752	2,770	2,516	2,433	1,634	751	3,617
TOTALS	6,181	4,500	2,677	4,080	3,512	3,206	3,833	1,972	6,368

†Nominated.
*Elected.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen				Committeewomen			
	Romie D. Hersman	†Wm. Woodyard	A. Herrenkohl	*L. J. Hislop	*Walter E. Sturgeon	Rose Ferguson	Ethel B. Fleming	*Mrs. Georgia McClung	*Delsie Rader	Blanche W. Shafer
Jackson	964	1,624	1,670	1,252	1,497	727	1,007	868	1,184	480
Mason	633	2,317	1,469	1,882	2,064	1,613	1,092	431	577	973
Roane	1,547	1,387	1,111	1,445	1,743	928	561	1,201	1,053	667
TOTALS	3,144	5,328	4,250	4,579	5,304	3,268	2,660	2,500	2,814	2,120

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen		Committeewomen	
	†Jacob D. Smith	*R. C. Mullins	*W. E. Smith	Mrs. Emma Johnson	*Mrs. C. Andrew Northcott
Cabell	6,465	5,646	6,957	6,398	6,510
Lincoln	1,469	1,134	1,215	1,128	1,100
Putnam	1,498	1,512	1,362	1,415	1,374
TOTALS	9,432	8,292	9,534	8,941	8,984

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen		Committeewomen		
	†L. E. Woods	*Carl B. Early	*W. J. McClaren	*Maggie M. Bailey	Mrs. Nettie Jordan	*Mabel Mullens
McDowell	7,176	5,853	6,484	5,390	2,309	4,747
Mingo	2,899	2,901	2,466	1,493	2,242	1,229
Wayne	987	965	914	404	572	756
Wyoming	1,677	822	840	309	175	150
TOTALS	12,739	10,601	10,704	7,596	5,298	6,912

†Nominated
*Elected.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen		Committeewomen	
	†John Q. Hutchinson	*David D. Ashworth	*H. W. Straley	*Ruth Dunn	*Mrs. Roberta M. Scott
Mercer	4,030	3,511	3,891	3,292	3,595
Monroe	1,442	1,336	1,338	1,289	1,227
Raleigh	5,807	5,338	4,198	4,493	4,361
Summers	1,576	1,452	1,339	1,435	1,369
Totals	12,855	11,637	10,766	10,509	10,552

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen					Committeewomen			
	Naaman Jackson	†M. T. Miller	*Victor N. Griffith	Ira P. Hager	*M. F. Matheny	Quincey Stover	R. H. Walker	*Mrs Calvert L. Estill	Hester J. Griffith	Frances P. Key	*Mrs. Alice Taylor
Boone	385	1,676	1,225	1,091	722	284	655	439	1,432	532	1,044
Kanawha	5,568	12,931	4,761	.....	13,022	6,394	9,479	9,664	4,850	9,725	6,488
Logan	3,355	1,104	1,966	2,977	1,261	245	998	1,317	1,864	571	2,227
TOTALS	9,308	15,711	7,952	4,068	15,005	6,923	11,132	11,474	8,146	10,828	9,759

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen		Committeewomen	
	C. E. Boone	†James McClung	*M. L. Garvey	*Oscar L. Hall	*Mrs. E. G. Landers	*Iva Stephenson
Clay	527	600	979	1,104	994	1,029
Fayette	3,006	4,798	6,753	6,621	6,429	6,370
Greenbrier	1,989	907	2,040	1,961	1,875	1,883
Nicholas	599	1,166	1,271	1,320	1,303	1,431
TOTALS	6,121	7,471	11,043	11,006	10,601	10,713

†Nominated.
*Elected.

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen			Committeewomen	
	†William McN. Buckley	H. C. Lockney	*T. P. Rollyson	Guy Stalnaker	*William Waggy	*Mrs. S. N. Hench	*Laura M. Rider
Braxton	871	795	1,518	804	979	1,368	1,461
Calhoun	240	432	385	576	291	531	542
Gilmer	204	331	334	488	194	455	475
Pocahontas	713	110	488	395	528	663	620
Webster	412	218	360	248	623	540	555
TOTALS	2,440	1,886	3,085	2,511	2,615	3,557	3,653

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen				Committeewomen	
	Hugh Warder	†W. Merle Watkins	Samuel D. Brady	*Thos. W. Fleming	Ralph A. Layton	*Dennis M. Willis	*Mary D. Emory	*Mrs. E. A. Grose
Marion	3,833	4,010	3,807	5,804	2,167	3,228	6,523	6,799
Monongalia	3,334	2,688	2,011	2,666	3,874	3,002	4,958	4,559
Taylor	935	1,887	1,042	1,571	684	1,003	1,789	1,830
TOTALS	8,102	8,585	6,860	10,041	6,725	7,233	13,270	13,188

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen			Committeewoman
	D. D. Chapman	†John R. Davis	Lucius Hoge, Jr.	*Karl C. Ritter	*George E. White	*Mrs. Chas. S. Elliott
Doddridge	864	1,138	717	1,372	1,121	1,109
Harrison	2,381	6,343	5,226	5,169	5,107	5,957
Lewis	1,458	1,958	1,500	1,359	2,405	2,142
TOTALS	4,703	9,439	7,443	7,900	8,633	9,190

*Elected.
†Nominated.

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Sen tor		Committeemen			Committeewomen	
	French M. Farnsworth	†H rry B. Martin	Arthur F. Bennett	*Clude W. Maxwell	*J. A. Rusmisell	Mrs. A. M. Fredlock	Mrs. John B. Hilleary
B rbour	1,229	1,688	2,100	1,466	1,162	1,590	1,545
P ndleton	208	478	341	375	185	369	349
R ndolph	332	1,670	953	1,576	777	1,662	1,426
Upshur	1,888	2,108	1,239	1,861	2,967	2,477	2,711
TOTALS	3,657	5,944	4,633	5,278	5,091	6,098	6,031

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen		Committeewomen	
	†A. L. Helmick	John E. Doman	*James J. Johnston	*F. L. Lakin	*Mrs. Wm. C. Bond	*Sue M. Johnson
Grant	1,133	218	782	739	679	778
Hardy	396	39	317	302	315	335
Mineral	2,054	483	1,728	1,727	1,703	1,960
Preston	4,051	948	3,824	4,297	3,832	3,690
Tucker	1,338	387	1,112	1,106	1,163	1,004
TOTALS	8,972	2,075	7,763	8,171	7,692	7,767

FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen				Committeewomen		
	†Walter R. Hill	George H. Child	*Harry A. Downs	J. O. Henson	*John M. Miller	*Pauline M. Dawson	Mrs. M. W. McDonald	*Hattie L. Zepp
Berkeley	2,303	1,094	2,096	2,267	1,146	2,184	731	2,671
Hampshire	386	183	124	109	216	215	196	218
Jefferson	436	626	183	164	188	343	226	333
Morgan	1,107	394	614	381	1,082	1,161	581	684
TOTALS	4,232	2,297	3,017	2,921	2,632	3,903	1,734	3,906

*Elected.
†Nominated.

STATISTICS OF VOTES CAST IN PRIMARY ELECTION MAY 29, 1928

COUNTIES	Number of Precincts	Total Registration	Republicans	Democrats	Socialists and Independants	Republican Votes Cast	Democrat Votes Cast	Total Votes Cast	Percent of Registered Votes Cast
Barbour	34	9,693	5,514	4,151	28	3,168	2,156	5,324	54.92
Berkeley	44	15,632	8,347	7,105	180	3,964	2,251	6,215	39.76
Boone	33	10,664	4,933	5,623	108	2,373	2,537	4,910	46.04
Braxton	50	11,578	5,011	6,484	83	2,150	3,574	5,724	49.44
Brooke	22	10,120	6,573	3,194	353	3,466	851	4,317	42.66
Cabell	103	48,471	23,934	24,141	346	11,869	11,541	23,410	48.29
Calhoun	16	5,274	2,038	3,228	8	784	1,652	2,436	46.18
Clay	20	5,794	2,965	2,786	43	1,435	1,460	2,895	49.96
Doddridge	20	5,784	4,010	1,674		2,065	498	2,563	44.31
Fayette	107	32,840	16,506	16,031	303	8,413	7,460	15,873	48.33
Gilmer	22	5,738	1,794	3,939	5	791	1,994	2,785	48.53
Grant	15	4,229	3,519	910		1,927	211	2,138	50.55
Greenbrier	52	17,186	7,540	9,646		2,848	4,650	7,498	43.63
Hampshire	27	6,110	1,782	4,333	5	586	1,794	2,380	38.95
Hancock	17	9,787	(Not Separated)			3,316	1,405	4,721	48.24
Hardy	13	4,881	1,485	3,393	3	481	1,386	1,867	38.25
Harrison	101	40,312	21,244	18,630	438	11,479	8,482	19,961	49.51
Jackson	33	9,029	5,387	3,588	54	3,111	1,108	4,219	46.72
Jefferson	21	9,729	(Not Separated)			819	2,913	3,732	38.36
Kanawha	168	78,260	42,895	34,193		24,112	13,466	37,578	47.79
Lewis	47	11,178	6,181	4,931	66	3,579	2,465	6,044	54.07
Lincoln	33	9,341	4,640	4,581	120	1,945	1,722	3,667	39.25
Logan	59	26,897	13,536	13,292	69	7,590	6,298	13,888	51.63
Marion	61	34,145	18,033	15,026	745	9,053	7,159	16,212	47.47
Marshall	50	18,537	12,225	5,729	544	7,045	1,399	8,444	45.55
Mason	36	11,057	6,724	4,263	70	3,666	1,425	5,091	46.04
Mercer	78	29,361	14,331	14,630	400	7,080	6,668	13,748	46.82
Mineral	24	10,723	6,635	3,999	89	3,479	1,504	4,983	46.47
Mingo	38	18,203	9,048	9,141	14	4,545	5,037	9,582	52.63
Monongalia	49	23,787	15,717	7,422	648	7,846	2,796	10,642	44.73
Monroe	19	6,612	3,535	3,002	75	1,929	1,309	3,238	48.97
Morgan	20	4,572	3,363	1,209		1,833	414	2,247	49.14
McDowell	74	36,866	25,860	8,006	(Est.) 3,000	13,924	1,989	15,913	43.16
Nicholas	34	9,855	4,644	5,135	76	1,852	2,412	4,264	43.26
Ohio	98	40,707	27,327	12,130	950	15,184	4,553	19,737	48.48
Pendleton	13	4,904	2,007	2,896	1	749	1,323	2,072	42.25
Pleasants	14	3,843	1,917	1,894	32	624	479	1,103	28.70
Pocahontas	30	7,029	3,343	3,623	63	931	1,606	2,537	36.09
reston	52	14,316	11,955	2,351	10	6,634	778	7,412	51.77

Putnam	32	8.290	4,350	3,870	63	2,073	1,431	3,504	42.26
Raleigh	76	27,623	15,901	11,722		8,932	5,317	14,249	51.58
Randolp	45	12,909	5,105	7,623	181	1,917	4,206	6,123	47.43
Ritchie	28	8,925	(Not Separated)			2,923	932	3,855	43.19
Roane	27	10,198	5,737	4,441	20	3,056	1,762	4,818	47.24
Summers	31	10,006	4,278	5,668	62	1,908	3,407	5,315	53.11
Taylor	28	10,491	6,221	4,149	121	2,930	1,603	4,533	43.20
Tucker	26	6,233	3,329	2,844	12	1,700	1,439	3,139	50.36
Tyler	26	7,460	4,782	2,558	8	2,448	564	3,012	40.37
Upshur	37	10,424	7,957	2,435	32	4,308	650	4,958	47.56
Wayne	42	15,879	6,238	9,617	24	2,340	3,699	6,039	38.03
Webster	20	5,772	2,145	3,606	21	733	1,797	2,530	43,83
Wetzel	39	11,686	4,676	6,920	90	2,061	3,379	5,440	46.55
Wirt	17	3,578	1,779	1,773	26	934	941	1,875	52.40
Wood	56	29,956	16,075	13,416	465	7,597	5,113	12,710	42.43
Wyoming	29	10,659	6,729	3,990	30	3,210	1,235	4,445	41.70
TOTAL	2,306	853,133	445,579	360,531	10,084	237,712	159,200	396,912	46.52

DEMOCRATIC RETURNS

Primary Election 1928

COUNTIES	President			U. S. Senator	Governor						Sect'y State	State Supt. Schools
	James A. Reed	†Alfred E. Smith	Alonzo F. Workman	†Matthew M. Neely	Eugene H. Arnold	R. D. Bailey	Gory Hogg	†J. Alfred Taylor	A. J. Wilkinson	Minter L. Wilson	†Mrs. William Campbell	†H. Laban White
Barbour	709	1,385	82	1,753	468	150	160	306	587	485	1,755	1,819
Berkeley	1,229	925	114	1,901	158	536	308	683	683	408	1,735	1,636
Boone	761	1,785	119	2,045	15	310	256	1,790	104	62	2,191	2,221
Braxton	1,378	1,974	152	2,799	196	305	1,229	271	547	1,026	2,674	2,956
Brooke	392	506	62	753	69	34	143	37	354	214	570	595
Cabell	6,893	3,806	326	8,230	119	679	3,972	1,055	5,311	405	7,607	8,055
Calhoun	485	1,186	60	1,125	71	156	313	366	380	366	1,196	1,290
Clay	806	630	49	1,147	48	94	321	426	227	344	1,211	1,237
Doddridge	289	197	33	433	30	45	52	47	99	225	388	436
Fayette	2,890	4,288	175	5,938	69	106	1,218	5,755	193	119	6,067	6,080
Gilmer	1,122	904	80	1,357	134	570	434	115	280	461	1,345	1,720
Grant	63	125	11	143	13	14	37	13	66	68	147	143
Greenbrier	2,962	1,732	67	3,573	60	267	835	3,074	216	198	3,148	3,410
Hampshire	714	772	123	1,253	148	150	587	247	165	497	1,237	1,372
Hancock	242	176	27	323	68	14	161	18	109	35	227	270
Hardy	609	898	45	1,050	157	76	275	87	318	473	844	952
Harrison	4,279	3,897	385	7,646	772	781	2,002	479	2,491	1,957	6,308	6,944
Jackson	311	694	58	870	27	88	521	138	167	167	938	941
Jefferson	1,732	1,021	60	2,059	43	163	615	624	522	946	2,338	2,025
Kanawha	6,774	6,767	324	10,858	158	652	4,145	7,375	905	231	10,556	10,693
Lewis	1,135	1,188	130	2,056	166	759	398	268	424	450	1,885	2,114
Lincoln	894	890	28	1,330	32	90	572	370	509	149	1,393	1,468
Logan	3,010	3,604	96	3,193	155	2,482	753	1,450	833	625	3,105	3,576
Marion	3,832	3,801	264	6,522	493	320	2,537	403	1,265	2,141	5,613	5,692
Marshall	562	855	88	1,093	124	65	205	93	337	575	915	939
Mason	600	735	64	1,212	18	93	756	148	205	205	1,091	1,101
Mercer	3,860	2,761	250	5,092	174	3,753	525	687	920	609	4,850	5,018
Mineral	753	758	102	1,257	321	354	145	223	203	258	1,046	1,092
Mingo	1,656	3,700	106	3,602	22	3,872	113	56	802	172	3,209	3,188
Monongalia	1,472	1,189	132	2,193	105	82	292	128	299	1,890	1,958	2,062
Monroe	519	792	29	1,081	15	267	229	582	149	67	1,121	1,153
Morgan	244	195	18	298	60	28	173	23	66	64	344	351
McDowell	870	1,225	67	1,684	49	1,143	87	105	532	73	1,012	1,107
Nicholas	1,233	1,134	137	1,808	102	386	252	878	276	518	1,880	1,970
Ohio	1,431	3,661	188	4,028	675	848	1,185	313	863	669	3,213	3,181
Pendleton	381	971	86	1,114	119	59	601	80	240	224	1,056	1,105
Pleasants	196	229	31	363	17	26	28	155	84	169	278	340
Pocahontas	647	902	34	1,253	82	41	433	853	76	121	1,232	1,224
Preston	315	445	39	629	53	63	106	50	174	332	567	630
Putnam	794	621	20	1,167	65	207	199	740	160	60	1,091	1,149
Raleigh	2,025	3,267	189	3,807	72	573	1,127	2,846	524	175	3,637	3,749
Randolph	1,414	2,561	170	2,863	1,617	551	211	607	317	903	2,996	3,179
Ritchie	422	433	47	780	12	19	59	70	54	178	721	797
Roane	705	998	35	1,474	109	281	272	408	564	128	1,396	1,525
Summers	2,139	1,218	79	2,497	39	210	908	1,914	232	104	2,470	2,576
Taylor	748	813	68	1,357	193	165	108	236	622	279	1,154	1,189
Tucker	430	1,048	64	1,031	237	209	72	191	341	389	1,050	1,102
Tyler	240	322	43	455	31	46	60	44	202	181	313	393
Upshur	308	307	46	469	82	58	148	133	90	139	443	496
Wayne	2,018	1,509	225	1,728	50	522	683	146	1,936	362	1,269	1,269
Webster	745	1,099	63	1,331	131	361	165	188	551	401	1,412	1,471
Wetzel	1,791	1,766	151	3,005	221	175	386	619	594	1,384	2,650	2,695
Wirt	420	392	73	779	35	178	83	193	82	370	687	767
Wood	3,123	1,899	223	4,032	413	503	620	1,090	973	1,514	3,564	3,760
Wyoming	334	783	52	791	8	1,041	11	64	90	21	726	684
TOTALS	75,976	81,739	5,789	122,690	8,920	24,642	32,314	38,885	29,313	25,126	113,829	118,970

†Nominated.

Treasurer			Auditor			Attorney General	Commissioner of Agriculture	
Bernard B. Chambers	Luke C. Garvey	†Richard E. Talbott	†John W. Caldwell	Edward Smith	Arthur H. Toothman	†Robert L. Ramsay	†Willie Fought	P. D. Plymale
153	131	1,861	453	665	693	1,743	1,231	**562**
417	444	943	848	492	391	1,405	1,115	**570**
1,457	389	465	797	848	653	2,144	1,069	**1,110**
626	780	1,525	1,161	1,012	845	1,575	1,649	**1,076**
291	203	139	264	198	167	716	356	**181**
2,478	2,413	3,574	4,657	1,727	2,070	7,219	1,936	**6,295**
384	539	399	498	484	325	1,100	954	**262**
375	309	575	455	294	560	1,106	678	**448**
93	155	187	176	144	115	388	307	**106**
1,690	2,913	1,680	2,234	2,731	1,296	5,845	2,500	**3,559**
284	364	800	533	412	511	1,225	791	**379**
25	43	95	61	79	30	148	85	**62**
1,213	688	1,492	1,489	999	963	2,792	1,410	**1,459**
301	272	756	593	434	264	1,089	813	**308**
143	22	95	148	75	75	312	198	**55**
326	167	342	498	209	181	730	566	**169**
781	1,623	4,609	2,004	2,269	2,617	5,869	4,519	**1,685**
329	426	225	555	250	200	893	659	**250**
406	373	1,105	700	538	577	1,686	954	**604**
3,742	3,614	3,915	3,631	5,519	3,085	10,172	5,466	**5,176**
555	1,240	219	635	615	768	1,701	1,383	**533**
652	273	519	658	317	519	1,340	412	**981**
2,142	876	935	1,547	1,136	1,152	2,861	1,416	**2,007**
860	1,298	3,971	1,928	1,338	2,834	5,554	4,186	**1,469**
288	683	255	352	344	369	934	609	**299**
461	439	274	646	253	283	971	558	**655**
2,087	1,571	1,337	2,877	1,092	999	4,612	2,267	**2,323**
179	403	551	412	333	312	935	618	**320**
1,679	745	889	498	610	420	2,638	909	**2,863**
360	499	1,396	815	589	794	1,790	1,284	**757**
303	268	515	522	262	374	1,059	509	**561**
132	111	93	177	85	70	326	254	**65**
334	346	362	480	371	220	942	445	**541**
550	603	836	637	694	706	1,748	1,118	**714**
817	2,251	872	1,348	983	1,377	3,246	2,045	**1,045**
197	113	772	385	362	304	969	751	**235**
69	165	133	139	133	108	307	257	**85**
210	247	800	518	385	269	1,120	661	**480**
69	207	379	214	247	178	550	311	**261**
647	291	208	651	398	159	1,068	532	**556**
2,869	761	604	2,014	1,086	783	3,306	1,867	**1,452**
272	337	2,989	920	866	1,528	2,634	2,077	**982**
121	344	311	299	218	262	682	590	**137**
608	574	372	727	415	396	1,416	1,068	**487**
1,150	585	888	1,374	538	718	2,288	1,233	**1,160**
113	300	969	427	402	489	1,079	785	**419**
121	232	929	391	386	436	984	725	**407**
89	203	163	184	137	150	358	329	**90**
77	58	405	211	126	177	356	299	**139**
723	710	539	945	596	457	1,254	291	**2,051**
311	244	992	537	525	500	1,376	916	**502**
1,437	839	631	943	789	1,090	2,534	1,707	**785**
178	402	227	319	273	211	676	721	**117**
757	2,416	1,354	1,448	1,105	1,411	3,427	3,500	**494**
483	196	142	346	206	239	688	356	**300**
37,414	36,698	51,613	48,279	37,594	36,680	105,886	64,245	**50,588**

COUNTIES	Delegates at Large (Men) (Four Elected)											
	A. B. Burkholder	Edmund M. Conaway	Oliver Perry Chilwood	*John J. Coniff	*Clyde B. Johnson	J. C. McWhorter	Graham Sale	*Wm. H. Sawyer	Lee Shaffer	*Gray Silver	Oscar L. Stanard	W. W. Trent
Barbour	167	182	539	1,109	613	705	1,102	1,169	370	1,204	232	834
Berkeley	166	127	1,295	896	1,275	1,225	866	877	102	1,073	103	1,313
Boone	191	149	522	1,521	802	592	1,623	1,562	256	1,614	271	619
Braxton	322	318	1,112	1,549	1,277	1,285	1,432	1,527	394	1,634	670	1,313
Brooke	136	179	223	487	240	234	297	335	117	399	140	287
Cabell	1,013	826	5,115	2,995	5,878	4,950	2,921	3,281	1,111	3,276	3,252	5,274
Calhoun	261	189	291	941	406	352	889	876	272	932	207	380
Clay	161	135	590	435	720	664	502	522	226	515	353	659
Doddridge	78	72	236	173	259	271	147	160	97	169	57	272
Fayette	1,550	1,186	2,286	3,699	2,352	1,808	3,280	3,930	820	3,253	820	2,284
Gilmer	381	273	806	624	768	795	525	531	328	707	461	970
Grant	14	20	48	103	84	80	99	84	29	94	22	43
Greenbrier	637	423	2,059	1,417	2,178	2,368	1,304	1,746	406	1,550	628	1,908
Hampshire	148	137	900	597	876	811	529	606	148	743	123	884
Hancock	106	106	146	203	156	119	122	126	47	115	51	106
Hardy	224	232	416	716	384	362	564	572	46	628	52	296
Harrison	857	1,204	3,494	2,871	3,645	4,095	2,493	2,725	1,288	3,406	1,308	4,453
Jackson	167	120	236	561	340	232	606	634	142	658	153	251
Jefferson	229	210	1,409	795	1,414	1,334	768	843	194	1,132	165	1,358
Kanawha	1,118	1,364	4,788	5,914	6,888	5,638	5,581	5,803	1,343	6,002	1,708	5,330
Lewis	159	207	944	1,062	958	1,297	1,045	1,046	318	1,116	307	1,162
Lincoln	126	121	713	744	771	672	721	732	135	728	171	713
Logan	365	339	1,753	2,113	2,215	1,711	2,231	2,404	544	2,416	708	1,837
Marion	589	1,473	2,928	3,175	2,975	3,071	2,955	2,938	885	3,201	790	3,205
Marshall	179	379	396	867	491	427	586	622	186	705	204	473
Mason	186	154	352	600	447	382	628	629	185	684	267	398
Mercer	713	680	2,764	2,033	3,030	2,550	2,606	2,594	651	2,077	879	2,699
Mineral	141	142	635	607	655	612	540	542	150	676	140	685
Mingo	370	347	673	2,489	687	650	2,735	2,439	329	2,556	668	684
Monongalia	255	349	1,700	813	1,442	1,412	765	790	330	917	279	1,386
Monroe	111	107	387	669	424	424	718	782	110	756	132	429
Morgan	69	65	216	168	251	218	147	146	19	198	15	194
McDowell	216	262	316	581	424	342	1,098	682	268	577	333	430
Nicholas	209	225	911	847	1,143	1,235	840	888	241	857	507	1,206
Ohio	774	934	978	3,841	1,071	871	2,548	2,420	569	2,925	555	1,195
Pendleton	230	206	450	787	367	349	675	661	57	703	39	364
Pleasants	69	66	168	170	250	178	157	163	77	171	62	186
Pocahontas	140	126	542	713	572	601	677	788	133	746	134	628
Preston	151	121	302	398	258	246	350	362	62	431	60	284
Putnam	281	281	673	579	712	535	440	455	91	428	127	478
Raleigh	718	658	1,292	2,324	1,610	1,283	2,390	2,819	576	2,479	779	1,453
Randolph	259	307	1,367	2,195	1,463	1,489	1,992	2,173	312	2,269	272	1,758
Ritchie	157	128	339	328	346	352	270	282	272	335	126	404
Roane	252	243	455	925	637	518	858	885	200	893	253	477
Summers	223	196	1,798	1,031	1,944	1,851	1,037	1,306	215	1,051	284	1,944
Taylor	189	293	512	690	512	593	602	666	309	686	195	744
Tucker	141	162	387	805	404	408	793	799	160	884	133	522
Tyler	104	146	145	269	227	171	229	228	115	233	96	215
Upshur	61	69	262	215	238	368	222	219	73	263	79	308
Wayne	357	273	1,120	962	1,309	1,091	886	976	304	1,010	742	1,169
Webster	150	151	646	900	729	817	839	856	206	804	265	752
Wetzel	535	869	1,108	1,575	1,170	1,015	1,342	1,338	577	1,443	514	1,248
Wirt	154	135	402	314	457	378	298	238	170	307	142	398
Wood	851	450	2,513	1,702	2,892	2,642	1,554	1,589	896	1,782	545	2,528
Wyoming	144	129	197	398	302	135	502	492	101	525	139	251
TOTALS	17,554	18,245	56,855	65,494	63,938	58,815	61,926	64,858	17,562	66,936	21,717	61,641

†Nominated.
*Elected.

Delegates at Large (Women)
(Four Elected)

*Mrs. J. Walter Barnes	*Mrs. Percy Byrd	Fannie Wilson Field	Elizabeth T. Grove	*Mrs. J. T. Lambert	*Mrs. Frank N. Mann	Merle McClintic	Mrs. A. C. Pinson	Mrs. S. W. Price
711	1,231	344	647	1,171	742	1,191	1,117	648
1,312	965	150	1,282	837	1,252	863	909	1,272
686	1,573	302	598	1,585	723	1,639	1,552	645
1,350	1,748	540	1,091	1,621	1,231	1,626	1,551	1,179
333	432	212	293	356	318	318	343	231
5,638	3,107	1,851	4,613	3,780	7,028	2,921	3,304	4,869
469	950	364	337	936	344	912	895	393
678	505	376	675	533	712	512	454	552
469	228	104	228	108	250	159	151	223
2,559	3,773	1,687	2,014	3,395	2,111	3,569	3,175	2,953
877	301	411	843	617	863	585	617	863
60	97	31	67	97	95	99	81	47
2,255	1,571	607	2,093	1,423	2,480	1,708	1,431	2,423
939	621	234	914	567	804	535	552	834
168	176	124	167	138	149	129	129	124
479	704	226	437	597	370	563	522	327
4,408	4,007	1,524	3,727	3,146	3,961	2,976	2,828	3,672
309	654	200	250	649	300	639	612	235
1,472	864	243	1,645	847	1,400	746	776	1,329
5,941	6,341	3,116	4,691	5,552	6,116	6,184	5,367	5,503
1,256	1,300	400	1,010	1,107	1,068	1,130	1,012	1,099
733	722	180	684	759	741	729	722	688
1,999	2,135	650	1,672	2,229	2,017	2,376	2,439	1,913
3,646	3,595	1,290	3,026	3,132	3,365	3,040	3,036	2,970
537	747	275	452	657	546	635	635	483
476	588	293	377	558	478	539	562	405
3,127	2,239	1,136	2,608	2,221	3,142	2,135	2,227	2,668
685	657	212	638	568	562	571	572	654
843	2,483	561	629	2,693	967	2,434	2,869	719
1,587	1,058	523	1,324	951	1,468	887	804	1,353
439	706	118	399	730	512	717	692	467
222	171	58	204	163	193	142	136	175
471	594	363	394	668	537	572	682	434
1,163	984	497	939	928	1,049	936	780	1,011
1,384	3,054	1,057	1,209	2,756	1,341	2,601	2,563	1,262
463	833	222	423	722	337	691	660	306
198	181	77	159	192	198	172	174	163
571	769	184	548	749	630	931	711	671
298	368	199	306	386	328	344	305	236
703	537	319	610	435	559	412	409	495
1,699	2,512	944	1,367	2,345	1,682	2,442	2,354	1,857
1,569	2,328	449	1,394	2,173	1,438	2,319	2,172	1,476
415	427	185	329	340	384	330	318	341
620	985	340	491	969	592	917	873	480
1,871	1,112	356	1,810	1,084	2,042	1,119	1,019	1,940
691	869	341	577	732	612	703	652	532
457	873	188	396	813	426	814	820	431
238	270	141	177	245	209	227	219	188
301	253	83	215	198	278	228	196	216
1,201	863	479	1,033	1,232	1,418	789	1,034	1,052
823	863	328	683	824	747	910	810	691
1,422	1,616	769	1,139	1,522	1,375	1,376	1,397	1,133
457	347	214	367	293	402	236	286	371
2,832	1,949	766	2,520	1,810	2,816	1,726	1,677	2,499
187	451	137	157	455	181	471	447	212
66,697	69,287	26,980	56,878	65,594	65,979	64,475	62,630	59,913

COUNTIES	Alternate Delegates at Large (Eight Elected)								
	*H. L. Goodman	*C. E. Mahan, Jr.	*R. C. Melton	*J. J. P. O'Brien	J. G. Shea	*Eleanor G. Simpson	*E. J. Somerville	*Kenner B. Stephenson	*Grover C. Worrell
Barbour	588	972	998	1,032	964	1,013	1,054	1,016	933
Berkeley	733	717	747	711	626	662	629	615	648
Boone	1,162	1,137	1,255	1,219	1,291	1,244	1,371	1,367	1,261
Braxton	1,465	1,454	1,421	1,535	1,359	1,436	1,500	1,442	1,460
Brooke	415	433	414	450	1	417	450	424	417
Cabell	4,231	4,223	4,108	3,763	4,029	3,945	5,742	5,132	4,015
Calhoun	588	600	593	653	577	610	612	601	577
Clay	621	662	651	674	645	651	651	699	627
Doddridge	273	275	277	292	252	272	299	291	250
Fayette	4,879	5,099	4,901	4,784	4,584	4,131	4,916	4,252	4,020
Gilmer	644	653	674	717	641	679	690	661	373
Grant	81	91	63	77	82	88	95	86	86
Greenbrier	2,027	1,943	1,890	1,806	1,737	1,808	1,793	1,725	1,716
Hampshire	464	459	455	439	354	440	497	423	423
Hancock	182	216	205	202	195	201	218	200	135
Hardy	393	427	455	446	427	427	439	417	203
Harrison	4,297	4,218	4,300	4,220	3,927	4,204	4,458	4,209	3,967
Jackson	512	514	501	512	493	495	772	756	484
Jefferson	731	707	695	709	624	743	791	772	743
Kanawha	6,310	7,795	8,475	7,155	7,638	6,975	7,910	7,819	7,083
Lewis	1,215	1,235	1,251	1,356	1,090	1,222	1,264	1,231	1,196
Lincoln	662	676	674	661	674	695	693	685	674
Logan	1,643	1,605	1,595	1,611	1,577	1,398	1,569	1,609	1,675
Marion	3,630	3,808	3,651	3,597	3,661	3,707	3,844	3,749	3,560
Marshall	670	656	674	785	652	781	726	673	661
Mason	528	526	578	591	508	540	954	836	516
Mercer	2,695	2,649	2,684	2,632	2,634	2,609	2,715	2,606	2,789
Mineral	529	517	524	454	535	526	530	492	495
Mingo	1,373	1,455	1,405	1,489	1,483	1,450	1,514	1,438	1,544
Monongalia	1,373	1,335	1,384	1,277	1,258	1,362	1,465	1,393	1,261
Monroe	607	637	590	579	584	617	614	582	630
Morgan	190	193	201	195	96	192	196	194	181
McDowell	702	695	672	725	706	690	660	741	793
Nicholas	1,131	1,208	1,119	1,222	1,059	1,151	1,141	1,160	1,024
Ohio	2,318	2,197	2,177	2,920	2,290	2,535	2,442	2,212	2,190
Pendleton	546	548	565	551	536	539	565	524	202
Pleasants	226	200	208	217	193	208	279	282	207
Pocahontas	758	718	723	704	627	727	704	703	656
Preston	293	372	391	409	376	396	422	407	343
Putnam	828	823	816	811	69	784	855	797	781
Raleigh	2,104	2,223	1,987	1,983	2,030	2,053	2,121	1,943	2,075
Randolph	1,615	1,599	1,614	1,626	1,344	1,584	1,538	1,489	1,535
Ritchie	465	475	471	464	419	464	515	495	439
Roane	866	961	961	975	969	949	1,053	952	883
Summers	1,189	1,165	1,079	1,105	1,099	1,135	1,151	1,119	1,105
Taylor	829	825	795	842	767	864	838	827	782
Tucker	567	566	583	548	498	548	574	523	532
Tyler	277	269	280	299	254	301	343	340	258
Upshur	252	224	242	260	26	234	244	228	223
Wayne	1,022	1,035	974	1,014	1,037	987	1,086	1,032	1,012
Webster	1,103	1,092	1,090	1,120	227	1,039	1,036	1,067	1,075
Wetzel	1,546	1,535	1,575	1,564	1,428	1,636	1,646	1,593	1,525
Wirt	452	448	451	469	419	439	450	467	405
Wood	2,193	2,184	2,238	2,114	2,008	2,197	3,061	2,997	2,107
Wyoming	474	445	451	445	439	443	428	406	535
TOTALS	67,467	69,694	69,751	69,010	64,018	67,442	74,123	70,699	65,290

†Nominated.
*Elected.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman		Delegate					Alternate Delegate	
	F. S. Suddarth	†Paul R. Wellman	Fred W. Bartlett	L. N. Kahle	Samuel O. Paull	*C. E. Smith	*Camden S. Taney	*Andrew V. Fisher	*T. E. Joyce
Brooke	166	468	113	417	441	280	365	457	410
Hancock	105	189	96	113	152	109	132	218	202
Marion	4,236	1,827	3,255	1,822	2,089	3,623	2,243	4,038	4,123
Marshall	164	1,017	255	457	433	667	718	795	733
Ohio	930	2,594	517	1,331	1,311	2,232	3,464	2,846	2,482
Taylor	1,361	155	544	347	384	860	562	900	1,014
Wetzel	490	2,040	968	729	779	1,490	1,234	1,820	1,723
TOTALS	7,452	8,290	5,748	5,216	5,589	9,261	8,718	11,074	10,687

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman				Delegate				Alternate Delegate
	Robert A. Armstrong	†Ben H. Hiner	Robert A. Loar	Wm. McDonald	*Harry H. Byrer	Cleveland M. Seibert	*Samuel T. Spears	J. L. Wharton	*Marvin L. Taylor
Barbour	198	1,479	223	80	904	891	894	933	1,083
Berkeley	287	1,370	142	229	1,448	1,072	1,176	791	589
Grant	20	139	8	35	65	83	68	91	85
Hampshire	143	1,226	45	250	802	592	702	475	575
Hardy	73	1,066	41	227	473	621	320	428	437
Jefferson	330	1,827	125	229	1,552	1,141	1,128	731	645
Mineral	89	791	57	644	606	534	612	531	562
Monongalia	1,789	293	391	143	1,170	789	1,362	1,384	1,374
Morgan	137	157	27	38	224	199	152	151	202
Pendleton	144	1,467	14	52	455	669	412	621	645
Preston	195	359	99	81	224	318	361	385	352
Randolph	387	2,958	154	174	1,552	1,865	1,809	1,974	1,645
Tucker	178	897	133	112	405	720	538	745	636
TOTALS	3,970	14,029	1,459	2,304	9,880	9,494	9,534	9,240	8,830

†Nominated.
*Elected.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman	Delegate				Alternate Delegate			
	†William S. O'Brien	J. N. Berthy, Jr.	*J. Hornor Davis	*Andrew Edmiston, Jr.	J. A. Neal	*Wayne F. Allen	P. R. Garrett	*Frank J. Maxwell	J. A. Morford
Braxton	2,747	1,050	1,220	1,520	1,671	761	823	1,045	833
Clay	1,122	530	641	518	681	267	314	481	378
Doddridge	407	175	326	318	175	211	202	250	88
Calhoun	974	279	550	700	808	365	560	801	967
Gilmer	1,375	725	998	730	594	435	633	375	450
Harrison	6,704	2,655	5,295	3,705	2,755	4,186	1,913	4,197	1,102
Lewis	2,142	808	1,232	1,411	1,013	860	570	1,236	504
Nicholas	1,764	1,091	1,042	685	1,145	668	580	806	599
Ritchie	697	241	475	360	360	245	301	363	308
Upshur	635	251	319	316	224	195	120	307	87
Webster	1,476	930	640	770	1,008	453	322	738	486
TOTALS	20,043	8,735	12,738	11,033	10,434	8,646	6,638	10,599	5,802

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman		Delegate						Alternate Delegate	
	*Harry H. Darnall	H. W. Roberts	*Lawrence J. Corbly	*John L. Hawkins	Albert B. Heck	S. M. Prunty	Walter E. Stout	John D. Sweeney	*John Kenna Kerwood	*Robert Wilson
Cabell	7,897	1,935	4,564	6,183	560	1,935	3,310	1,326	4,399	3,790
Jackson	611	251	419	158	351	474	238	242	815	477
Mason	824	348	545	329	201	375	373	280	845	727
Pleasants	217	143	116	101	48	181	190	167	312	281
Putnam	863	278	560	602	166	194	272	251	783	759
Roane	1,162	335	635	219	823	630	374	440	833	788
Tyler	183	285	198	79	117	178	148	242	370	346
Wirt	486	232	111	155	433	287	389	229	407	479
Wood	2,947	1,484	1,317	1,723	827	1,957	2,333	984	2,313	2,616
TOTALS	14,790	5,291	8,465	9,549	3,524	6,211	8,187	4,161	11,082	10,263

†Nominated.
*Elected.

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman		Delegate					Alternate Delegate			
	Irvin Berman	*John Kee	*W. M. Brown	*Don Chafin	C. Cush Chambers	Jairus Collins Jr.	G. H. Crumpecker	C. F. Allen	*G. C. Hash	*Mrs. Nettie Vass Steele	
Lincoln	699	471	679	799	600	89	494	679	537	429	.....
Logan	1,592	1,188	2,238	3,545	2,746	237	1,581	1,441	1,262	1,045	.....
Mercer	862	4,971	2,100	1,943	2,355	1,281	3,789	1,722	3,471	2,912	.....
Mingo	2,318	1,340	2,707	2,669	611	342	621	992	2,436	2,428	.....
Monroe	141	934	667	621	277	98	405	398	530	494	.....
McDowell	259	1,175	543	655	290	377	566	387	754	768	.....
Summers	556	1,976	1,069	962	1,531	278	1,812	988	1,081	1,017	.....
Wayne	1,093	718	1,131	1,080	829	335	668	1,282	692	664	.....
Wyoming	239	569	425	506	238	88	274	266	391	315	.....
TOTALS	7,759	13,342	11,559	12,780	9,477	3,125	10,210	8,155	11,154	10,072	.....

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Congressman				Delegate					Alternate Delegate		
	J. B. Coghill	Fred W. Goshorn	Robert G. Ross	†Joe L. Smith	*J. Lewis Bumgardner	Henry S. Cato	R. H. Dunn	C. L. Garvin	*Angus Macdonald	J. E. Bess	*Alvin Hall	*W. R. Price
Boone	138	722	202	1,119	1,484	183	659	476	1,368	798	1,925	928
Fayette	548	776	525	4,626	3,674	605	1,246	2,016	2,785	3,205	3,370	4,102
Greenbrier	230	511	380	2,290	1,639	323	1,726	1,312	1,201	1,905	1,103	1,984
Kanawha	1,450	4,727	1,243	3,903	6,032	2,476	5,383	3,739	5,743	5,208	5,965	5,408
Pocahontas	106	117	98	912	765	146	458	432	590	607	524	920
Raleigh	174	201	231	3,991	2,887	315	1,166	953	1,879	1,457	2,527	2,582
TOTALS	2,646	7,054	2,679	16,841	16,471	4,048	10,638	8,928	13,566	13,180	15,414	15,925

†Nominated.
*Elected.

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen			Committeewomen	
	†George L. Bambrick	Oscar O. Allison	*Patrick J. McGuire	*Archibald W. Paull	Garda Bachell	*Gertrude R. Noyes
Brooke	570	298	525	422	582	543
Hancock	326	335	123	164	263	256
Ohio	3,002	1,553	2,209	3,606	2,857	3,306
TOTALS	3,898	2,186	2,857	4,192	3,702	4,105

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen				Committee-women
	†Eleanor N. Simpson	W. J. B. Brennan	*Charles Gamble	Will F. Garvey	*A. E. McCuskey	*Beatrice Yeater
Marshall	895	313	776	704	433	1,004
Tyler	356	343	173	118	231	363
Wetzel	2,248	1,173	1,188	906	2,035	2,429
TOTALS	3,499	1,829	2,137	1,728	2,699	3,796

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen			Committeewomen		
	†Staley W. Collins	*C. H. Bumgarner	*C. E. Park	C. L. South	*Mrs. U. S. G. Ferrell	Katherine C. Hays	*Mrs. A. D. Hopkins
Pleasants	328	203	223	228	215	235	187
Ritchie	748	499	455	391	566	444	425
Wirt	653	621	620	318	474	412	433
Wood	3,554	2,309	3,004	2,674	2,032	2,821	2,959
TOTALS	5,283	3,632	4,302	3,611	3,287	3,912	4,004

†Nominated.
*Elected.

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen				Committeewomen	
	†Fred E. Vandale	*Harry B. Darling	J. H. Depue	M. C. McKay	*Fred Wolfe	*Miss Reba Beale	*Mrs. Greek A. Park
Jackson	904	512	252	431	786	846	888
Mason	1,023	659	296	574	604	993	904
Roane	1,593	1,245	1,123	232	501	1,312	1,329
TOTALS	3,520	2,416	1,671	1,237	1,891	3,151	3,121

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen			Committeewomen		
	†M. D. Goode	Edwin I. Ford	*J. T. Garrett	*Carney M. Layne	Fan Pollard	*Paulina B. Ramsey	*Mrs. Georgia Tabor
Cabell	6,940	6,471	3,152	7,626	5,501	5,980	3,615
Lincoln	1,517	870	851	888	610	567	1,010
Putnam	1,072	653	923	653	578	690	634
TOTALS	9,529	7,994	4,926	9,167	6,689	7,237	5,259

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen				Committeewomen	
	†E. C. Runyon	*L. L. Belcher	*W. B. Blottman	L. H. Clark	Claude Hazlett	*Sue Bailey	*Jennie L. Crum
McDowell	952	939	237	914	192	895	814
Mingo	2,853	1,353	2,625	1,106	788	2,747	2,591
Wayne	1,158	665	806	721	1,432	1,330	1,683
Wyoming	572	465	311	321	212	583	489
TOTALS	5,535	3,422	3,979	3,062	2 624	5,555	5,577

†Nominated.
*Elected.

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen		Committeewomen		
	†E. C. Minter	*D. E. French	*W. A. Riffe	Mrs. Wade H. Neel	*Mrs. Clay Porter	*Mabel T. Taylor
Mercer	4,673	4,716	3,868	2,190	2,910	3,142
Monroe	1,017	1,107	931	1,065	621	395
Raleigh	3,898	3,357	3,797	1,440	2,558	3,179
Summers	2,198	2,151	2,154	1,503	1,452	1,999
TOTALS	11,786	11,331	10,750	6,197	7,531	8,715

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen			Committee-women
	†S. B. Lawson	J. Floyd Meadows	C. A. Croft	*E. G. Kelly	*W. R. Thurmond	*Edith M. Sweet
Boone	1,047	1,275	1,977	1,324	1,021	1,952
Kanawha	6,566	4,357	5,552	8,968	6,948	9,493
Logan	3,909	485	1,897	1,667	3,321	2,218
TOTALS	11,522	6,117	9,426	11,959	11,290	13,663

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen			Committeewomen		
	Robert M. Bell	†P. N. Wiseman	Stanard W. Bryant	*L. L. Lee	*James W. McClung	*Edith W. Breckenridge	Carrie McCue	*Nell W. Walker
Clay	521	775	924	531	878	843	776	654
Fayette	2,940	3,545	3,471	3,350	4,688	4,335	2,086	4,733
Greenbrier	2,249	1,733	1,164	2,713	3,231	1,954	1,627	2,491
Nicholas	473	1,859	1,438	1,016	1,207	1,423	1,441	887
TOTALS	6,183	7,912	6,997	7,610	10,004	8,555	5,930	8,765

†Nominated.
*Elected.

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committeemen			Committeewomen	
	B. W. Craddock	†Albert G. Mathews	*Fred L. Fox	*C. W. Marsh	Lewis E. Smith	*Kate C. Hall	*Minnie C. Lambe
Braxton	1,600	1,722	2,251	1,824	1,658	2,604	2,533
Calhoun	442	1,286	778	696	1,041	1,003	975
Gilmer	1,392	813	1,041	1,431	446	1,289	1,211
Pocahontas	749	668	950	499	762	996	932
Webster	654	1,075	1,237	837	728	1,234	1,328
TOTALS	4,837	5,564	6,257	5,287	4,635	7,126	6,979

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committe-men	Committewomen	
	†Norman F. Kendall	*F. Guy Ash	*Mrs. J. C. Burchinal	*Mrs. Gene W. Ford
Marion	5,367	4,966	5,115	4,899
Monongalia	1,957	2,143	1,834	1,767
Taylor	1,286	1,038	1,075	1,229
TOTALS	8,610	8,147	8,024	7,895

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator		Committemen		Committeewomen		
	†Percy Byrd	D. E. Leatherman	*Ernest G. Smith	*W. Guy Tetrick	Mrs. Lenora Jack	*Allie B. Jackson	*Fanny W Wallis
Doddridge	176	293	184	232	202	300	272
Harrison	3,792	1,649	3,002	5,717	3,114	4,725	5,060
Lewis	1,048	374	1,859	925	1,634	1,522	827
TOTALS	5,016	2,316	5,045	6,874	4,950	6,547	6,159

†Nominated.
*Elected.

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Committeemen	Committeewomen
	*Troy B. Wilmoth	*Olita W. Hooker
Barbour	1,548	1,278
Pendleton	921	789
Randolph	3,517	2,186
Upshur	432	1
TOTALS	6,418	4,254

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen	Committeewomen	
	†H. C. Waybright	*H. L. Bennett	*Elizabeth H. Carskadon	*Essye S. Welton
Grant	125	125	117	139
Hardy	637	629	638	618
Mineral	926	834	1,054	881
Preston	485	544	488	472
Tucker	1,069	1,111	940	793
TOTALS	3,242	3,243	3,237	2,903

FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Senator	Committeemen			Committeewomen		
	†Harry P. Henshaw	*W. F. Alexander	W. C. Kilmer	*Robert White	Tacy G. Alabaugh	*May Ban Alexander	*Elizabeth T. Seibert
Berkeley	1,885	1,317	1,643	789	569	1,478	1,499
Hampshire	1,298	631	543	1,266	721	498	818
Jefferson	2,070	1,943	1,062	1,310	792	1,505	1,500
Morgan	341	208	218	188	289	122	200
TOTALS	5,594	4,099	3,466	3,553	2,371	3,603	4,017

†Nominated.
*Elected.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS

COUNTIES	†C. P. McKenna
Cabell	5,629
Wayne	1,276
TOTALS	6,905

†Nominated.

NOMINEES FOR HOUSE OF DELEGATES

Barbour County

Republican—W. A. Street, Belington
Democrat—H. J. Poling, Philippi

Berkeley County

Republicans—Charles Beard, Martinsburg
Lacy I. Rice, Martinsburg
Democrat—H. L. Alexander, Martinsburg
John L. Wever, Martinsburg

Boone County

Republican—R. Harry Ball, Seth
Democrat—E. E. White, Madison

Braxton County

Republican—No Nominees
Democart—L. T. Harvey, Sutton
J. C. Dean, Frametown

Brooke County

Republican—James L. Deuley, Wellsburg
Democrat—Harry Lenhart, Short Creek

Cabell County

Republicans—R. Lee Beuhring, Huntington
Ralph R. Robinson, Huntington
M. F. Leonard, Huntington
R. F. Brammer, Milton
Democrats—H. Watson Starcher, Huntington
Buford C. Tynes, Huntington
Joe G. Gentry, Huntington
Lee A. Wolford, Huntington

Calhoun County

Republican—Lynn S. Oles, Grantsville
Democrat—Geo. W. Hays, Arnoldsburg

Clay County

Republican—S. J. Reed, Procious
Democrat—S. H. McLane, Clay

Doddridge County

Republican—Ira E. Smith, West Union
Democrat—Mrs. L. C. Morris, Greenwood

Fayette County

Republicans—Oshel Parsons, Montgomery
F. N. Bacon, Fayetteville
Geo. N. Woodyard, Landisburg
W. D. Lawton, Mount Hope
Democrats—R. L. Mathews, Montgomery
J. H. MacQueen, Fayetteville
W. H. Evans, Ansted
C. Lance Marshall, Mount Hope

Gilmer County

Republican—No Nominees
Democrat—R. F. Kidd, Glenville

Grant County

Republican—J. L. Rexroad, Lahmansville
Democrat—Dr. W. T. Highberger, Maysville

Greenbrier County

Republicans—No Nominees
Democrats—W. T. Shepard, Smoot
William H. Garnett, Lewisburg

Hampshire County

Republican—No Nominees
Democrat—Caudy G. Davis, Yellow Springs

Hancock County

Republican—T. F. McKenzie, New Cumberland
Democrat—No Nominees

Hardy County

Republican—No Nominees
Democrat—J. D. Chipley, Moorefield

Harrison County

Republicans—Karl B. Kyle, Clarksburg
Harvey W. Harmer, Clarksburg
E. Leslie Long, Clarksburg
James W. Bartlett, Clarksburg
Democrats—Ray W. Garvin, Clarksburg
Edgar E. Righter, Shinnston
Charles T. Stealey, Clarksburg
John Patton, Mt. Clare

Jackson County

Republicans—Harry Riley, Ripley
Earl M. McGlothlin, Ravenswood
Democrats—C. W. Staats, Ripley
J. B. Southall, Gay

Jefferson County

Republican—No Nominees
Democrat—U. S. Martin, Shepherdstown

Kanawha County

Republicans—Harold Mathews, Charleston
Edward Calderwood, Charleston
James O. Lakin, Charleston
T. J. Robson, Charleston
J. T. Nolen, Ward
E. M. Keatley, Charleston
Democrats—Okey B. Johnson, Charleston
Howard Kuhn, Charleston
Chas. K. Payne, Charleston
John V. Ray, Charleston
Ben B. Brown, Charleston
Wirt M. Donnally, Charleston

Lewis County

Republican—John Farnsworth, Weston
Democrat—Rush D. Holt, Weston

Lincoln County

Republican—Kyle Toppins, Atenville
Democrat—D. J. Johnston, Branchland

Logan County

Republican—Harry S. Gay, Jr., Mt. Gay
Democrat—Henry C. Hill, Logan

Marion County

Republicans—Rollo J. Conley, Fairmont
M. L. Brown, Fairmont
Elsworth Morgan, Fairmont, R. F. D. 3
Democrats—J. Fred Beaty, Mannington
Friend C. Loudenslager, Mannington
Homer C. Toothman, Fairmont

Marshall County

Republicans—Dr. Will F. Crow, Glen Easton
Dr. C. E. Hutchinson, Moundsville
Democrat—C. F. Wieneke, Moundsville

Mason County

Republicans—George A. Rairden, Leon
Russell E. Starkey, Glenwood
Democrats—O. K. Burdett, Point Pleasant
Pat. M. Wilson, Ambrosia

Mercer County

Republicans—Roy A. Cole, Montcalm
Zed B. Ellison, Princeton
T. K. Massie, Princeton
Democrats—F. M. Peters, Bluefield
G. C. Thompson, Oakvale
E. Blake Wright, Rock

Mineral County

Republican—O. S. W. Fazenbaker, Keyser
Democrat—William H. Barger, Keyser

Mingo County

Republican—William B. Hogg, Williamson
Democrat—E. A. Hansbarger, Williamson

Monongalia County

Republicans—James W. Hartigan, Morgantown
Hugh S. Vandervort, Morgantown
Democrats—Floyd W. Cox, Morgantown
Dailey M. Martin, Morgantown

Monroe County

Republican—E. S. Baker, Sweet Springs
Democrat—L. H. Talbott, Union

Morgan County

Republican—S. S. Buzzerd, Berkeley Springs
Democrat—J. C. Scott, Berkeley Springs

McDowell County

Republicans—J. W. Luther, Welch
Dr. M. H. Tabor, Crumpler
John D. Kennedy, Bradshaw
T. Edward Hill, Keystone
Democrats—W. G. Williamson, Vivian
Mrs. Gladys Bingham, Iaeger
J. T. Johnson, Warrior Mine
Dr. L. L. Belcher, Welch
(Nominated by County Committee)

Nicholas County

Republican—Elmer Bailes, Richwood
(Nominated by County Committee)
Democrat—J. E. Brown, Summersville

Ohio County

Republicans—John Ulrich, 503 North Huron St., Wheeling
John T. Carter, 43 Ave., A. Loring Place Elm Grove, Wheeling
J. Wm. Cummins, Centre Union Trust Bldg., Wheeling
Milton McColloch, R. D., Wheeling
Democrats—Archibald W. Paul, Woodsdale, Wheeling
Robert J. Riley, 4 Peticord Terrace, Birch Lynn, Wheeling
John Burke, 3648 Jacob St., Wheeling
Frank Morrow, East 29th St., Wheeling

Pendleton County

Republican—L. A. Boggs, Mouth-of-Seneca
Democrat—R. M. Hiner, Franklin

Pleasants County

Republican—Charles E. Fogle, St. Marys
Democrat—George D. Stout, St. Marys

Pocahontas County

Republican—George F. Hull, Durbin
Democrat—C C. Clendenen, Marlinton

Preston County

Republican—Barrick S. Rankin, Tunnelton
James Henry Smith, Bruceton Mills
Democrat—L. A. Rizer, Newburg
(Nominated by County Committee)

Putnam County

Republican—J. Stanley Stephens, Buffalo
Democrat—No Nominees

Raleigh County

Republicans—John Q. Stover, Beckley
Adney C. Sutphin, Beckley
Democrats— C. O. Dunn, Beckley
Kyle D. Harper, Beckley

Randolph County

Republican—No Nominees
Democrats—Frank C. Baker, Elkins
C. H. Scott, Elkins

Ritchie County

Republican—Harvey Cline, Pennsboro
Democrat—Clem S. Morris, Smithville

Roane County

Republicans—C. S. Meredith, Spencer
W. P. Pool, Spencer
Democrat—No Nominees

Summers County

Republican—Lee Barnett, Hinton
(Nominated by County Committee)
Democrat—O. P. Vines, Hinton

Taylor County

Republican—Guy D. Haymond, Grafton
Democrat—Ralph Cline, Grafton

Tucker County

Republican—D. E. Cuppett, Thomas
Democrat—Dr. M. B. West, Parsons

Tyler County

Republican—J. T. Fonner, Middlebourne
Democrat—No Nominees

Upshur County

Republican—B. C. Radabaugh, Hall
Democrat—No Nominees

Wayne County

Republican—John P. Hereford, Westmoreland
Democrats—G. H. Marcum, Crum
W. B. Smith, Route 1, Wayne

Webster County

Republican—Okey M. Cogar, Webster Springs
(Nominated by County Committee)
Democrat—W. S. Wysong, Webster Springs

Wetzel County

Republicans—H. D. Meredith, Jacksonburg
William T. Price, Smithfield
Democrats—Lee Cusack, New Martinsville
W. O. Gallagher, Pine Grove

Wirt County

Republican—H. I. Shears, Elizabeth
Democrat—Hugh Prather, Elizabeth

Wood County

Republicans—J. F. Bennett, Parkersburg
Thayer M. McIntyre, Parkersburg
Francis I. Radenbaugh, Parkerburg
Democrats—W. A. Allen, R. F. D. 23, Parkersburg
S. J. Banks, R. F. D. 23, Parkersburg
Floyd H. Poole, Parkersburg

Wyoming County

Republican—J. H. Cooper, Pineville
Democrat—G. W. Sutherland, Pineville

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	62,083	.....
Georgia	30,300	123,200	12,687
Idaho	69,879	24,256	54,160
Illinois	1,453,321	576,775	432,027
Indiana	697,688	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	3,494
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	209,743	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	477,888	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	73,328	139,716	10,377
Virginia	80,498	16,124	5,943
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	....
Arizona	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....
Arkansas	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
California	8	1	9	....	10	....	10	....	....	2	11	....	13	13	....	13	....	....
Colorado	....	4	....	4	5	....	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	6	....	6	....	....
Connecticut	6	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	7	....	....
Delaware	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	3	....	....
Florida	....	4	....	4	....	5	....	5	....	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....
Georgia	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	14	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....
Idaho	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
Illinois	24	....	24	....	27	....	27	....	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	29	....	....
Indiana	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	15	....	....
Iowa	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....
Kansas	....	10	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	10	....	....
Kentucky	12	1	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	13	....	....
Louisiana	....	8	....	8	....	9	....	9	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
Maine	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	6	....	....
Maryland	8	....	8	....	1	7	2	6	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....
Massachusetts	15	....	15	....	16	....	16	....	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	18	....	....
Michigan	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....	....	15	15	....	15	....	15	....	....
Minnesota	9	....	9	....	11	....	11	....	....	....	12	12	....	12	....	....	12	....
Mississippi	....	9	....	9	....	10	....	10	....	10	....	....	10	....	10	....	10	....
Missouri	....	17	....	17	18	....	18	....	....	18	....	....	18	18	....	18	....	....
Montana	....	3	....	3	3	....	3	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
Nebraska	....	8	8	....	8	....	....	8	....	8	....	....	8	8	....	8	....	....
Nevada	....	3	....	3	3	....	....	3	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....
New Hampshire	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
New Jersey	10	....	10	....	12	....	12	....	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	....	....
New Mexico	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	3	....	3	....	....
New York	36	....	36	....	39	....	39	....	....	45	....	45	....	45	....	45	....	....
North Carolina	....	11	....	11	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
North Dakota	3	....	3	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	....	5	5	....	5	....	....
Ohio	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	....	....	24	....	....	24	24	....	24	....	....
Oklahoma	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	7	....	10	....	....	10	10	....	....	10	....
Oregon	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....
Pennsylvania	32	....	32	....	34	....	34	....	....	....	38	38	....	38	....	38	....	....
Rhode Island	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	5	....	....
South Carolina	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	....	....	9	....	9	....	9	....
South Dakota	....	4	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	0	5	0	8	5	....	8	0	....
Tennessee	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	12	....	....	12	....
Texas	....	15	....	15	....	18	....	18	....	20	....	....	20	....	20	....	20	....
Utah	....	3	3	....	3	....	3	....	4	....	....	....	4	4	....	4	....	....
Vermont	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....	4	....	4	....	4	....	....
Virginia	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	12	....	....	12	....	12	....	12	....
Washington	....	4	4	....	5	....	5	....	....	....	7	....	7	....	....	7	....	....
West Virginia	6	....	6	....	7	....	7	....	....	8	....	7	1	8	....	8	....	....
Wisconsin	12	....	12	....	13	....	13	....	....	13	....	13	....	13	....	....	....	13
Wyoming	....	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; Democrat, 149; Populist, 27.

WEST VIRGINIA'S VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—1924-1920

COUNTIES	1924					1920			
	John W. Davis, Democrat	Gilbert O. Nations, American	Robert M. LaFollette, Socialist	Robert M. LaFollette, 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	294	5,427	4,399	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
Doddridge	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
Greenbrier	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	1,354
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	138	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	4,656	4,934	.....	.....	3,972
Monongalia	4,977	33	2,10	*	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
Pendleton	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	2,839
Preston	2,445	32	141	361	6,396	2,150	87	38	6,729
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	7,668
Randolph	5,314	18	210	569	3,526	4,676	153	31	4,158
Ritchie	2,403	19	24	34	4,152	2,050	40	28	4,377
Roane	3,504	.....	.....	.....	4,097	3,082	6	4	4,232
Summers	3,998	9	55	338	3,124	3,552	15	9	3,611
Taylor	2,499	22	175	511	3,683	2,311	76	44	3,649
Tucker	2,127	28	223	337	2,277	1,961	185	39	2,498
Tyler	2,137	14	24	72	3,425	1,762	63	30	3,654
Upshur	1,952	4	43	90	4,930	1,418	12	30	4,936
Wayne	5,870	21	159	198	3,999	4,490	.....	.....	3,754
Webster	2,523	4	16	20	1,617	1,942	5	.....	1,562
Wetzel	4,998	36	85	155	3,458	4,103	54	8	3,619
Wirt	1,587	7	6	13	1,491	1,376	4	21	1,680
Wood	378	52	195	344	10,086	8,839	129	47	10,463
Wyoming	2,358	5	106	287	3,327	1,825	.....	.....	2,950
Totals	257,232	1,072	14,903	21,820	288,635	220,789	5,618	1,528	282,007

Not segregated 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	29	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.

WEST VIRGINIA'S VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1872-1916

1872—Greeley, Democrat and Liberal, 29,533; Grant, Republican, 32,323.

1876—Tilden, Democrat, 55,584; Hayes, Republican, 41,392.

1880—Hancock, Democrat, 57,391; Garfield, Republican, 46,243; Weaver, Greenback, 9,079.

1884—Cleveland, Democrat, 67,331; Blaine, Republican, 63,913; St. John, Prohibition, 939; Butler, Greenback, 810.

1888—Cleveland, Democrat, 78,677; Harrison, Republican, 78,171; Fisk, Prohibition, 1,085; Streeter, United Labor, 1,508.

1892—Cleveland, Democrat, 84,467; Harrison, Republican, 80,293; Weaver, People's, 4,166; Bidwell, Prohibition, 2,145.

1896—Bryan, Democrat and People's, 94,488; Palmer, National Democrat, 678; McKinley, Republican, 105,379; Levering, Prohibition, 1,223.

1900—Bryan, Democrat, 98,807; McKinley, Republican, 119,829; Woolley, Prohibition, 1,692; Debs, Socialist, 219.

1904—Parker, Democrat, 100,881; Roosevelt, Republican, 132,628; Swallow Prohibition, 4,604; Debs, Socialist, 1,574.

1908—Bryan, Democrat, 111,418; Taft, Republican, 137,869; Chafin, Prohibition, 5,139; Debs, Socialist, 3,679.

1912—Wilson, Democrat, 113,046; Taft, Republican, 56,667; Roosevelt, Progressive, 78,977; Debs, Socialist, 15,336.

1916—Wilson, Democrat, 140,403; Hughes, Republican, 143,124; Benson, Socialist, 6,150.

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, Repbulican
Barbour	3,251	282	3,566	2,433	93	2,398
Berkeley	4,722	58	5,278	2,962	32	3,078
Boone	3,756	142	3,172	2,812	61	1,641
Braxton	5,261	18	4,194	4,322	9	3,481
Brooke	2,338	140	3,671	2,084	82	2,043
Cabell	16,823	218	15,575	9,268	63	8,633
Calhoun	2,221	.....	1,449	1,940	5	1,320
Clay	2,027	8	1,868	1,633	6	1,675
Doddridge	1,527	11	2,859	1,280	15	2,153
Fayette	10,450	467	10,553	8,614	285	7,818
Gilmer	2,681	16	1,605	1,891	14	1,121
Grant	672	27	2,343	350	8	1,153
Greenbrier	6,325	72	4,733	4,943	50	3,442
Hampshire	2,973	14	1,163	1,946	9	867
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	2,429	20	1,116
Kanawha	25,232	589	26,053	17,614	420	15,257
Lewis	4,296	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	1,964
Marion	11,207	75	10,865	8,998	8 4	7,844
Marshall	5,088	250	7,564	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	5,594	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	15,209	6,614	240	6,759
Pendleton	2,030	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	8,833	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	3,056
Roane	3,523	.....	4,102	3,105	5	3,468
Summers	4,257	18	3,178	3,752	17	2,614
Taylor	3,026	88	3,544	2,175	102	2,209
Tucker	2,221	148	2,393	1,701	137	1,933
Tyler	2,172	19	3,389	1,643	19	2,553
Upshur	1,895	28	5,029	1,291	16	3,234
Wayne	5,805	80	4,063	4,918	.....	3,881
Webster	2,534	8	1,623	1,985	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	271,809	7,751	290,004	198,853	4,895	185,046

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR 1924-1920

COUNTIES	1924			1920			
	Jake Fisher, Democrat	A. S. Bosworth, Socialist	Howard M. Gore, Republican	Koontz, Democrat	Montgomery, Non-Partisan	Holt, Socialist	Morgan, Republican
Barbour	3,227	291	3,675	2,315	1,317	24	2,971
Berkeley	4,396	63	5,568	3,969	924	44	4,708
Boone	3,488	19	3,497	1,697	1,816	21	1,782
Braxton	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	15,945	12,243	1,709	115	12,205
Calhoun	2,209	.....	1,487	1,762	99	2	1,583
Clay	2,020	9	1,881	1,327	527	3	1,705
Doddridge	1,511	10	2,903	1,146	235	6	2,912
Fayette	10,210	540	10,943	5,423	6,113	90	8,395
Gilmer	2,678	6	1,663	1,84	123	4	1,542
Grant	639	22	2,426	436	239	5	2,246
Greenbrier	6,239	66	4,812	4,879	308	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	10,950
Jackson	2,821	24	3,897	2,811	248	17	4,156
Jefferson	4,443	35	1,890	3,958	35	27	2,114
Kanawha	23,872	537	27,947	14,125	11,019	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	7,293	52	7,615	4,772	2,156	37	3,008
Marion	9,853	878	12,159	6,736	4,129	162	9,844
Marshall	4,788	265	8,008	3,703	2,646	134	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
Mineral	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	7,880	3,127	1,060	119	6,304
Monroe	2,682	4	2,749	2,495	74	8	2,951
Morgan	961	21	1,948	692	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	9,099	681	15,985	7,242	7,011	259	12,092
Pendleton	2,037	1	1,459	1,813	8	2	1,572
Pleasants	1,658	10	1,639	1,416	104	9	1,591
Pocahontas	2,799	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	3,829	4,975	1,751	59	3,145
Ritchie	2,336	13	4,288	2,009	250	32	4,206
Roane	3,454	.....	4,173	3,135	39	2	4,147
Summers	4,266	22	3,215	3,115	783	9	3,276
Taylor	2,747	92	3,899	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	4,338
Wayne	5,754	79	4,108	4,325	422	19	3,539
Webster	2,562	6	1,628	1,921	92	5	1,455
Wetzel	4,919	46	3,600	3,938	563	29	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	9,435
Wyoming	2,487	47	3,413	1,540	562	.....	2,671
Total	261,846	7,218	303,587	184,762	81,330	2,695	242,327

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	269	3,536	2,679	64	3,809
Berkeley	4,397	65	5,436	4,111	42	5,246
Boone	3,529	102	3,238	2,502	98	2,657
Braxton	5,156	10	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	.....	1,883	1,434	3	1,940
Clay	2,064	9	1,478	1,789	2	1,648
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	28	2,334	484	15	2,400
Greenbrier	6,011	66	4,975	5,000	55	4,809
Hampshire	2,941	12	1,107	2,225	3	1,213
Hancock	1,193	95	3,777	1,409	73	2,778
Hardy	2,414	7	1,286	2,014	3	1,342
Harrison	13,121	560	15,736	10,000	524	13,723
Jackson	2,899	21	3,791	2,857	11	4,294
Jefferson	4,432	34	1,866	3,955	26	2,133
Kanawha	23,139	567	26,991	18,981	535	23,372
Lewis	4,321	39	4,785	3,333	94	4,580
Lincoln	3,429	17	3,245	2,654	18	3,324
Logan	7,474	56	7,177	5,543	25	4,141
Marion	9,814	859	11,422	8,652	364	11,396
Marshall	4,751	346	7,495	4,682	198	7,164
Mason	3,441	58	4,302	3,177	83	4,885
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	103	4,856	4,910	.....	3,940
Monongalia	4,776	826	7,167	3,283	209	6,751
Monroe	2,689	4	2,731	2,515	8	2,988
Morgan	946	20	1,902	736	10	1,797
McDowell	5,869	282	12,290	5,066	.....	1,886
Nicholas	3,931	17	3,385	3,576	20	3,672
Ohio	8,966	731	14,916	9,580	479	15,372
Pendleton	2,027	1	1,447	1,815	2	1,573
Pleasants	1,668	11	1,622	1,450	13	1,640
Pocahontas	2,569	11	2,998	2,552	18	2,806
Preston	2,342	76	6,545	2,102	55	6,559
Putnam	2,972	69	2,938	2,574	94	3,218
Raleigh	8,042	201	8,788	5,758	37	7,709
Randolph	5,335	136	3,710	4,681	116	4,086
Ritchie	2,398	15	4,175	2,069	38	4,351
Roane	3,486	.....	4,128	3,128	3	4,182
Summers	4,074	24	3,308	3,594	15	3,571
Taylor	2,601	101	3,825	2,233	60	3,653
Tucker	2,135	151	2,388	1,935	140	2,442
Tyler	2,110	15	3,395	1,753	63	3,632
Upshur	1,890	22	4,908	1,436	9	4,902
Wayne	5,697	75	4,166	4,472	41	3,742
Webster	2,514	5	1,623	1,942	5	1,550
Wetzel	4,888	59	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	3,526	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
Doddridge	1,553	7	2,799	1,158	7	3,103
Fayette	10,063	515	10,645	8,917	285	10,391
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	2,930	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	2,062	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
Upshur	1,910	21	4,915	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	1,669
Wood	9,843	80	9,825	8,731	116	10,435
Wyoming	2,440	46	3,383	1,812	.....	2,939
Total	262,396	7,436	290,626	218,852	4,492	279,017

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	3,788
Berkeley	4,390	58	5,458	4,385	42	5,249
Boone	3,495	202	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	1,690
Clay	2,006	9	1,879	1,453	3	1,949
Doddridge	1,533	9	2,807	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	1,294	90	3,745	1,411	75	2,783
Hardy	2,427	7	1,280	2,012	3	1,343
Harrison	12,826	555	15,584	10,142	529	13,696
Jackson	2,939	21	3,779	2,858	9	4,340
Jefferson	4,439	34	1,868	3,963	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	2,326	2,648	18	3,383
Logan	7,406	55	7,185	5,518	25	4,146
Marion	9,695	858	11,498	8,770	319	11,354
Marshall	4,794	252	7,527	4,679	200	7,204
Mason	3,418	56	4,346	3,196	83	4,875
Mercer	11,321	196	9,567	7,994	31	8,526
Mineral	3,009	119	3,689	2,498	86	3,850
Mingo	5,574	104	4,885	4,901	.....	3,674
Monongalia	4,829	870	7,083	3,313	207	6,718
Monroe	2,702	4	2,727	2,523	8	2,988
Morgan	940	21	1,914	718	9	1,806
McDowell	5,772	286	12,327	4,978	.....	11,901
Nicholas	3,940	18	3,381	3,611	21	3,653
Ohio	8,992	685	14,993	9,565	487	15,485
Pendleton	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	2,078	47	6,643
Putnam	2,959	79	2,938	2,569	94	3,223
Raleigh	7,836	190	8,926	5,783	38	7,735
Randolph	5,340	110	3,651	4,698	115	4,096
Ritchie	2,405	14	4,166	2,066	29	4,355
Roane	3,507	.....	4,116	3,125	3	4,179
Summers	4,127	22	3,255	3,558	9	3,605
Taylor	2,667	93	3,827	2,259	62	3,648
Tucker	2,142	144	2,387	1,906	147	2,472
Tyler	2,124	16	3,366	1,762	63	3,632
Upshur	1,895	22	4,932	1,440	9	4,902
Wayne	5,682	80	4,027	4,474	41	3,742
Webster	2,521	5	1,618	1,940	5	1,555
Wetzel	4,891	42	3,433	4,079	45	3,547
Wirt	1,610	3	1,482	1,381	2	1,667
Wood	10,565	75	9,647	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. Della 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	195	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	4,733
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	19	3,675	2,880	8	4,288
Jefferson	4,444	36	1,869	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	7,569	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	197	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	5,598	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	1,670
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	3,493	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
Upshur	2,625	21	4,344	1,696	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	4,490	45	3,177
Wirt	1,610	3	1,481	1,392	2	1,663
Wood	10,697	90	9,544	9,040	115	10,181
Wyoming	2,471	48	3,349	1,813	.....	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. Duthie, 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	2,491	97	2,683
Braxton	5,183	10	4,218	4,246	7	4,296
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	1,796	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	8,879	293	10,424
Gilmer	2,681	9	1,584	1,878	3	1,510
Grant	651	29	2,330	485	16	2,399
Greenbrier	6,104	66	4,865	4,990	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	3,603	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	1,1351
Marshall	4,751	252	7,581	4,674	202	7,199
Mason	3,409	55	4,331	3,178	83	4,883
Mercer	10,708	194	9,759	7,969	32	8,573
Mineral	3,005	116	3,691	2,474	84	3,665
Mingo	5,576	107	4,873	4,903	.....	3,940
Monongalia	4,768	752	7,229	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	3,970	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	2,548	18	2,811
Preston	2,322	81	6,493	2,093	54	6,663
Putnam	2,976	71	2,931	2,568	99	3,217
Raleigh	7,855	199	8,916	5,747	39	7,743
Randolph	5,346	132	3,647	4,598	117	4,099
Ritchie	2,333	15	4,232	2,067	35	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	1,458	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	3,462	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
Barbour	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	97	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	8,884	289	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	9,989	526	13,861
Jackson	2,919	20	3,789	2,858	9	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	934	11,016	8,691	316	11,396
Marshall	4,734	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	2,494	84	3,631
Mingo	5,574	87	4,866	4,901	.....	3,942
Monongalia	4,789	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
Nicholas	3,928	17	3,373	3,570	22	3,656
Ohio	8,855	682	14,937	9,522	472	15,454
Pendleton	2,026	1	1,445	1,814	2	1,570
Pleasants	1,668	10	1,616	1,456	12	1,643
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	2,059	41	4,356
Roane	3,503	.....	4,116	3,125	3	4,179
Summers	4,177	20	3,171	3,543	9	3,617
Taylor	2,632	94	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	5,647	80	4,024	4,467	41	3,747
Webster	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	9,102	88	9,342	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

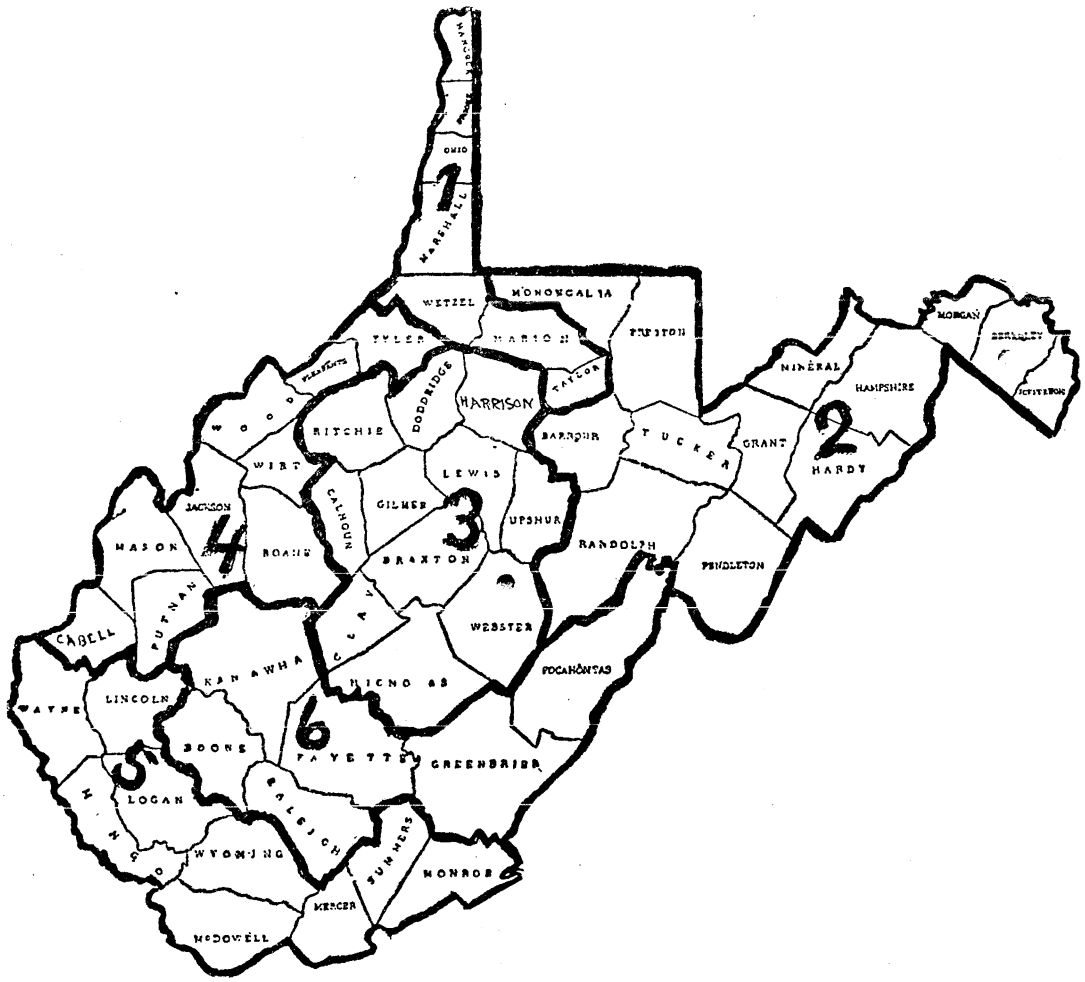
VOTE FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS 1924-1920

COUNTIES	1924						1922	
	John Mitchell Woods Democrat	Lon H. Kelly Democrat	E. M. Everly, Republican (short Term)	Homer B. Woods, Republican	M. O. Litz, Repbulican	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	1,450	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	1,493	1,519	1,534	2,860	2,764	2,775	1,162	2,163
Fayette	10,158	10,293	9,991	10,554	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	2,938	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	13,003	13,348	15,939	15,670	15,457	8,884	9,113
Jackson	2,943	2,925	2,921	3,791	3,769	3,769	2,389	2,822
Jefferson	4,440	4,433	4,430	1,855	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	7,438	7,463	7,397	7,129	7,090	7,141	5,702	1,844
Marion	9,901	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	4,266	4,288	2,874	3,103
Mercer	10,833	10,757	10,753	9,403	9,545	9,528	8,126	5,655
Mineral	3,048	3,005	3,024	3,655	3,636	3,637	1,797	2,022
Mingo	5,576	5,562	5,475	4,873	4,883	4,880	4,041	2,859
Monongalia	4,989	5,054	6,002	7,019	6,698	6,170	2,643	4,101
Monroe	2,700	2,703	2,701	2,720	2,717	2,720	2,585	2,339
Morgan	1,037	947	947	1,810	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	3,935	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	7,327
Pendleton	2,032	2,025	2,024	1,442	1,444	1,441	1,532	1,097
Pleasants	1,608	1,665	1,669	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	2,272	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	7,932	7,912	7,150	8,764	8,739	9,761	6,781	5,307
Randolph	5,366	5,330	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	1,809	2,997
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	2,121	2,165	2,148	2,456	2,338	2,353	1,768	1,818
Tyler	2,099	2,115	2,121	3,305	3,360	3,347	1,556	2,553
Upshur	1,856	1,978	1,883	5,007	4,799	4,865	1,250	3,095
Wayne	5,652	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	3,922	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	190,821	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, Boone, Raleigh, Fayette, Greenbrier and Pocahontas. Population, 279,972.

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	George W. Oldham, Democrat	Carl G. Bachmann, Republican	George W. Oldham, Democrat	Carl G. Bachmann, Republican
Brooke	1,587	2,173	2,373	3,623
Hancock	711	1,698	1,247	3,745
Marion	7,508	9,640	10,325	11,335
Marshall	4,128	4,735	5,181	7,370
Ohio	9,672	8,855	11,453	14,164
Taylor	1,986	2,438	2,804	3,703
Wetzel	3,525	2,300	5,034	3,378
Totals	29,117	31,839	38,417	47,318

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926			1924		
	Robert E. Lee Allen, Democrat	Emelio Garbarino, Socialist	Frank L. Bowman, Republican	Robert E. Lee Allen, Democrat	John Chase Socialist	Frank L. Bowman, Republican
Barbour	2,617	.....	3,022	3,185	.....	3,584
Berkeley	3,170	19	3,908	4,656	65	5,265
Grant	401	.....	1,510	666	.....	2,347
Hampshire	1,547	3	569	2,979	.....	1,158
Hardy	1,178	2	555	2,448	8	1,281
Jefferson	2,610	3	1,415	4,471	33	1,868
Mineral	2,617	10	3,384	3,180	105	3,618
Monongalia	3,413	65	5,905	5,707	708	6,894
Morgan	762	.....	1,582	990	2	1,853
Pendleton	1,738	.....	1,372	2,029	.....	1,461
Preston	1,583	24	4,638	2,557	66	6,455
Randolph	4,219	.....	2,845	5,402	.....	3,685
Tucker	1,889	37	2,098	2,204	156	2,356
Totals	27,744	163	32,803	40,474	1,143	41,825

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	William S. O'Brien Democrat	John M. Wolverton, Republican	Robert H. Kidd, Democrat	John M. Wolverton, Republican
Braxton	3,846	2,892	5,302	4,121
Clay	1,837	1,283	2,212	1,463
Doddridge	1,845	1,657	2,022	1,868
Calhoun	1,068	1,922	1,557	2,805
Gilmer	1,883	919	2,712	1,578
Harrison	8,879	8,557	13,522	15,435
Lewis	3,861	3,554	4,394	4,772
Nicholas	2,987	2,958	4,027	3,268
Ritchie	1,310	2,216	2,394	4,180
Upshur	2,457	2,328	1,951	4,887
Webster	1,981	1,533	2,533	1,618
Totals	31,954	29,719	42,626	45,995

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	John D. Sweeney, Democrat	James A. Hughes, Republican	George W. Johnson, Democrat	Harry C. Woodyard, Republican
Cabell	12,120	12,920	16,441	15,807
Jackson	2,296	2,636	3,016	3,738
Mason	2,664	3,223	3,513	4,335
Pleasants	1,309	1,406	1,690	1,611
Putnam	2,319	2,376	33,038	2,913
Roane	2,830	3,327	3,510	4,086
Tyler	1,848	2,575	2,196	3,365
Wirt	1,268	1,085	1,672	1,404
Wood	6,411	6,846	9,801	9,877
Totals	33,065	36,394	44,877	47,136

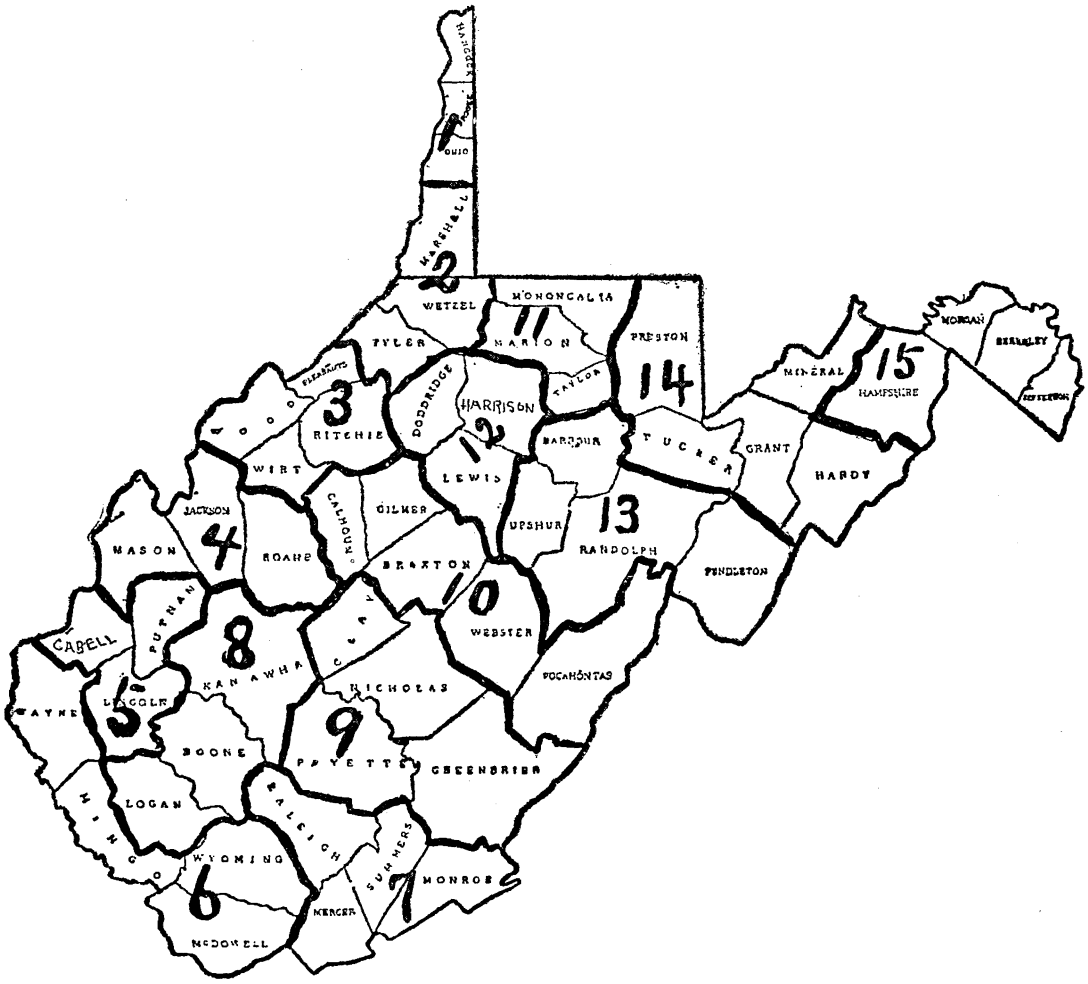
FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	Emmet F. Scaggs, Democrat	James F. Strother, Republican	ThomasJefferson Lilly, Democrat	James French Strother, Republican
Lincoln	3,261	3,224	3,399	3,225
Logan	8,066	7,943	7,376	6,918
Mercer	7,718	7,853	5,345	12,935
Mingo	4,789	4,309	10,942	9,640
Monroe	2,259	2,304	5,359	4,730
McDowell	3,581	10,371	2,709	2,716
Summers	3,061	2,850	4,458	3,024
Wayne	3,866	2,799	5,705	4,047
Wyoming	2,122	2,610	2,426	3,394
Totals	38,723	44,263	47,719	50,629

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924		
	J. Alfred Taylor, Democrat	E. T. England, Republican	J. Alfred Taylor, Democrat	Fisher B. Plymale, Farm'r-Lab'r	L. S. Echols, Republican
Boone	3,060	2,598	3,535	.....	3,044
Fayette	9,785	9,041	10,986	986	10,110
Greenbrier	4,252	2,978	6,302	.....	4,717
Kanawha	19,981	21,972	24,748	991	25,799
Pocahontas	2,532	2,040	2,796	.....	2,734
Raleigh	6,071	6,899	8,203	.....	8,685
Totals	45,681	45,898	56,570	1,977	55,089

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, Greenbrier and Nicholas.
Tenth—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster.
Eleventh—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor.
Twelfth—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis.
Thieteenth—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur.
Fourteenth—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker.
Fifteenth—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan.

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	Sam P. Christian Democrat	Wright Hugus Republican	E. R. Tarr.	William S. Wilkin,
Brooke	1,547	2,122	1,932	4,211
Hancock	733	1,646	1,186	3,818
Ohio	6,836	11,031	8,821	15,421
Totals	9,116	14,799	11,939	23,450

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	George N. Yoho, Democrat	Walter R. Reitz, Republican	Lewis E. Lantz, Democrat	Cecil B. Highland, Republican
Marshall	4,051	4,665	4,958	7,382
Tyler	1,776	2,669	2,249	3,268
Wetzel	3,355	2,329	4,987	3,472
Totals	9,182	9,663	12,194	14,122

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	Jos. Z. Terrell, Democrat	Albert B. White, Republican	J. L. Smith, Democrat	James M. Devore, Republican
Pleasants	1,259	1,409	1,669	1,611
Ritchie	1,279	2,156	2,396	4,167
Wirt	1,239	1,071	1,590	1,501
Wood	6,424	6,531	8,880	10,224
Totals	10,199	11,167	14,535	17,503

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	Kenna K. Hyer, Democrat	Lewis H. Miller, Republican	John E. Beller, Democrat	Robert L. Hogg, Republican
Jackson	2,385	2,516	2,922	3,815
Mason	2,572	3,114	3,405	4,471
Roane	2,728	3,338	3,490	4,130
Totals	7,685	8,968	9,817	12,416

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	Jas. Boyce Taylor, Democrat	Dennis McNeill, Republican	W. W. Cannon, Democrat	H. F. Henson, Republican
Cabell	13,045	11,747	16,450	15,437
Lincoln	3,280	3,180	3,424	3,228
Putnam	2,281	2,363	3,013	2,896
Totals	18,606	17,290	22,887	21,561

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	J. Floyd Harrison Democrat	M. Z. White, Republican	L. H. Clark, Democrat	L. E. Woods, Republican
McDowell	3,361	9,772	5,579	4,887
Mingo	4,366	4,564	5,887	12,237
Wayne	4,133	2,608	5,638	4,001
Wyoming	1,937	2,610	2,452	3,364
Totals	13,797	19,554	19,556	24,489

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	William H. Sawyer, Democrat	T. H. Lilly, Republican	Ben. H. Sshworth, Democrat	W. Wesley Wilkes, Republican
Mercer	7,689	7,523	10,871	9,508
Monroe	2,221	2,250	2,723	2,705
Raleigh	5,614	7,117	7,770	9,130
Summers	3,077	2,772	4,142	3,331
Totals	18,601	19,662	25,506	24,674

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	Clyde B. Johnson, Democrat	Walter S. Hallanan Republican	Chas. L. Estep, Democrat	Naaman Jackson, Republican
Boone	3,037	2,867	3,427	3,324
Kanawha	20,787	20,655	23,655	26,364
Logan	7,739	8,045	7,328	7,393
Totals	31,563	31,567	34,166	37,081

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	A. B. Abbot, Democrat	L. Ebersole Gaines, Republican	E. P. Alderson, Democrat	R. H. Boone, Republican
Clay	1,824	1,624	2,055	1,855
Fayette	9,203	9,117	10,000	10,750
Greenbrier	4,271	3,062	6,081	4,904
Nicholas	3,013	2,758	3,973	3,352
Totals	18,311	16,561	22,109	20,861

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	A. C. Herold, Democrat	R. F Kidd, Democrat	Roland Holt, Republican	R. F. Kidd, Democrat (Short Term) Unopposed
Braxton	3,869	5,204	4,200	4,296
Calhoun	1,918	2,211	1,440	1,915
Gilmer	1,818	2,715	1,569	1,914
Pocahontas	2,244	2,767	2,739	2,110
Webster	2,029	2,528	1,614	2,000
Totals	11,878	15,425	11,562	12,235

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924		
	Smith Hood Jr., Democrat	Ira L. Smith, Republican	I. G. Miller, Socialist	Charles Ed. Hodges, Democrat	Dennis M. Willis, Republican
Marion	7,709	9,384	742	9,539	11,900
Monongalia	3,218	5,514	692	5,591	6,731
Taylor	1,955	2,393	75	2,734	3,692
Totals	12,882	17,291	1,509	17,864	22,323

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	Howard L. Robinson, Democrat	Blaine Engle, Republican	Louis A. Henderson, Democrat	Ira E. Smith, Republican
Doddridge	1,021	1,930	1,587	2,795
Harrison	8,581	8,739	12,800	15,795
Lewis	3,390	3,768	4,184	4,881
Totals	12,992	14,437	18,571	23,471

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	B. H. Hiner, Democrat	Wm. Taylor George, Republican	Troy B. Wilmoth, Democrat	Troy E. Hardman, Republican
Barbour	2,834	2,851	3,212	3,582
Pendleton	2,375	745	2,034	1,439
Randolph	5,248	1,896	5,325	3,903
Upshur	2,206	2,385	1,934	4,954
Totals	12,664	7,887	12,505	13,878

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924	
	Forest W. Stemple, Democrat	E. Bunker Reynolds, Republican	P. J. Dunn, Democrat	A. L. Helmick, Republican
Grant	420	1,407	675	2,310
Hardy	1,134	535	2,418	1,285
Mineral	2,556	3,262	3,030	3,689
Preston	1,542	4,291	2448	6,404
Tucker	1,891	1,993	2,143	2,514
Totals	7,543	11,488	10,714	16,202

FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1924
	Ira V. Cowgill Democrat	Frank B. Robinson, Republican	H. P. Henshaw Democrat
Berkeley	2,938	4,014	4,660
Hampshire	1,513	581	2,980
Jefferson	2,195	1,858	4,465
Morgan	620	1,660	10,08
Totals	7,266	8,113	13,113

PART VIII

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DIVISION

The President and his Cabinet in Order of Succession

United States Officials for West Virginia

Population of the United States and Outlying Possessions

Estimated Population of the United States, 1925

Parcel Post Rates

West Virginia Classified Post Offices with Salaries

Alphabetical List of West Virginia Post Offices

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

(As of September 15, 1928)

President—Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts.
Secretary to the President—Everett Sanders, of Indiana.

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—Roy Owen West, Illinois.
Secretary of Agriculture—William M. Jardine, of Kansas.
Secretary of Commerce—William Fairfield Whiting, Massachusetts.
Secretary of Labor—James J. Davis, of Pennsylvania.

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—James Damron, Huntington.

Marshals

Northern District—Harry A. Weiss, Wheeling.
Southern District—Siegel Workman, Charleston.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

Headquarters: Parkersburg

Edwin A. Brast, Parkersburg, Collector.
W. E. Kemery, Parkersburg, Assistant to the Collector.
Victor H. Mealy, Parkersburg, Chief of Field Division.
Robert T. Stealey, Parkersburg, Chief Income Tax Division.
B. F. Nern, 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.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES 1920, 1910 AND 1900

STATE	Population			*Increase 1910-1920		*Increase 1900-1910	
	1920	1910	1900	Number	P.C.	Number	P. C.
United States	105,719,620	91,972,266	75,994,575	13,738,354	14.9	16,977,691	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	122,931	129,808	630.5	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	892,496	60.0
Colorado	939,629	799,024	539,700	140,605	17.6	259,324	48.0
Connecticut	1,380,631	1,114,756	908,420	265,875	23.0	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	2,216,331	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	718,041	16.9
Indiana	2,930,390	2,700,876	2,516,462	229,514	8.5	184,414	7.3
Iowa	2,404,021	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	695,466	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	11.4	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	1,296,372	1,192,214	1,066,300	104,158	8.7	125,914	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	1,883.669	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	2,559,123	2,206,287	1,893,810	352,836	16.0	312,477	16.5
North Dakota	646,872	577,056	319,146	69,816	12.1	257,910	80.8
Ohio	5,759,394	4,767,121	4,157,545	992,273	20.8	609,576	17.4
Oklahoma	2,028,283	1,657,155	790,391	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	1,362,996	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	401,570	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	766,686	19.7	847,832	27.8
Utah	449,396	373,351	276,749	76,045	20.4	96,602	34.9
Vermont	352,428	355,956	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	1,141,990	518,103	214,631	18.8	623,887	120.4
West Virginia	1,463,701	1,221,119	958,800	242,582	19.9	262,319	27.4
Wisconsin	2,632,067	2.333,860	2,069,042	298,207	12.8	264,818	12.8
Wyoming	194,402	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	2,389,632	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	1,707,978	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	961,353	975,837	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	1,024,287	1,068,520	**1,263,549
Georgia	2,910,593	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	6,523,886	6,616,099	6,708,312	6,790,524	6,877,737	6,964,950
Indiana	2,942,210	2,965,851	2,989,493	3,012,134	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	1,773,289	1,781,356	1,789,423	1,797,489	1,805,555	1,813,621
Kentucky	2,423,156	2,436,210	2,449,263	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	769,334	771,976	774,617	777,259	779,900	782,541
Maryland	1,457,608	1,473,504	1,489,389	1,505,295	1,521,190	1,537,085
Massachusetts	3,877,332	3,927,436	3,977,490	4,027,545	4,077,599	**4,154,746
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	537,791	575,593	593,396	611,199	629,003	646,806
Nebraska	1,301,737	1,312,465	1,323,193	1,333,922	1,344,652	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	3,137,767	3,251,499	3,315,231	3,378,963	3,442,695	3,506,428
New Mexico	362,053	365,457	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	2,759,014
North Dakata	650,463	657,659	664,850	672,041	679,232	696,424
Ohio	5,810,498	5,912,706	6,014,914	6,117,122	6,219,330	6,321,539
Oklahoma	2,047,397	2,085,624	1,123,851	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	**679,260
South Carolina	1,692,394	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	**681,560
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	5,108,602	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	2,432,942	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 to revision.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING POSSESSIONS

July 1, 1926-1927

	1926	1927
United States	130,570,000	132,256,000
Continental United States	117,136,000	118,628,000
Alaska	* 55,036	* 55,036
Hawaii	229,000	305,400
Philippine Islands	11,583,000	11,752,400
Porto Rico	1,422,000	1,440,300
Guam	* 13,275	* 13,275
Samoa	* 8,056	* 8,056
Panama Canal Zone	a/ 27,692	a/ 27,692
Virgin Islands	b/ 26,051	b/ 26,051

* Population January 1, 1920; no estimate made.
a/ Police Census, June, 1926.
b/ Census, 1917.

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 U. 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 1,80 miles
1	$0.07	$0.07	$0.07	$0.08	$0.08	$0.09	$0.10	$0.12	$0.13
2	.08	.08	.08	.10	1.3	.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	.54	.83	1.93	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	1.53	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	3.25
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	1.85	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	1.16					
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 winthin the first or second zone, are, when the distance by the shorest 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 thay are indorsed "Mailed on rural route" to show that they are not subject to the additional charge.

WEST VIRGINIA OFFICES OF THE FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD CLASS WITH SALARIES OF POSTMASTERS JULY 1, 1928

The postmasters at these offices are appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. F, Offices having city delivery, G. Offices located in Government buildings. V. Offices having village delivery.

OFFICE	Class	Salary
Adrian	3	$ 1,500
Albright	3	1,500
Alderson	2	2,900
Amhersrtdale	3	1,800
Anawalt	3	1,700
Ansted	3	1,900
Athens	3	1,900
Barboursville	3	2,000
Barrackville	3	1,600
Bayard	3	1,400
Beckley F	1	3,200
Belington	2	2,400
Belleville	3	1,400
Berkeley Springs	2	2,400
Berwind	3	1,900
Bethany	3	2,000
Blair	3	1,300
Bluefield G F	1	3,700
Boomer	3	1,300
Braeholm	3	1,100
Bramwell	3	2,000
Branchland	3	1,400
Bridgeport	3	1,900
Brownton	3	1,400
Buckhannon G F	2	2,800
Buffalo	3	1,400
Burnsville	3	2,100
Burnwell	3	1,100
Cabincreek	3	1,600
Cairo	3	2,000
Camden-on-Gauley	3	1,600
Cameron	2	2,500
Caretta	3	1,300
Cass	3	2,000
Cedar Grove	3	1,400
Ceredo	3	1,700
Charleston G F	1	6,000
Charles Town G F	2	2,600
Chattaroy	3	1,500
Chester F	2	2,600
Clarksburg G F	1	3,800
Clay	3	2,000
Clendenin	3	2,300
Coalwood	3	1,900
Cowen	3	1,500
Crumpler	3	1,300
Danville	3	1,100
Davis	3	2,000
Davy	3	1,900
Dehue	3	1,100
Delbarton	3	1,300
Dorthy	3	1,200
Dunbar	3	2,200
Dundon	3	1,700
Durbin	3	1,500
Eccles	3	1,700
Eckman	3	1,400
Edgarton	3	1,400
Edwight	3	1,400
Elbert	3	1,400
Elizabeth	3	1,900
Elkhorn	3	1,800
Elkins G F	1	3,200
Ellenboro	3	1,200
Eskdale	3	1,100
Ethel	3	1,400
Everettsville	3	1,100
Fairmont G F	1	3,800
Fairview	3	1,900
Farmington	3	2,000
Fayetteville	2	2,400
Filbert	3	1,200
Fireco	3	1,300
Flemington	3	1,700
Follansbee F	2	2,500
Fort Gay	3	1,300
Franklin	3	1,900
Freeman	3	1,600
Gary	2	$ 2,400
Gassaway	3	2,300
Gauley Bridge	3	1,700
Glen Dale	3	1,300
Glen Jean	3	1,500
Glen Morrison	3	1,100
Glen Rogers	3	1,500
Glenville	3	2,300
Glen White	3	1,100
Gormania	3	1,200
Grafton G F	2	3,000
Grantsville	3	2,200
Grant Town	3	1,600
Hamlin	3	1,900
Harpers Ferry	3	2,100
Harrisville	3	2,200
Hastings	3	1,100
Hedgesville	3	1,300
Helen	3	1,500
Hemphill	3	1,900
Hendricks	3	1,100
Herndon	3	1,300
Highcoal	3	1,100
Hillsboro	3	1,300
Hinton G F	2	2,900
Holden	3	2,300
Hollidays Cove	2	2,400
Hopemont	3	1,700
Hundred	3	1,900
Huntington G F	1	4,500
Hurricane	3	2,000
Iaeger	3	2,000
Institute	3	1,700
Jane Lew	3	1,700
Jenkinjones	3	1,400
Kayford	3	1,300
Kearneysville	3	1,300
Kenova F	2	2,400
Kermit	3	1,600
Keyser F	2	2,800
Keystone	2	2,400
Kimball	3	2,300
Kingston	3	1,700
Kingwood V	2	2,400
Layland	3	1,200
Leon	3	1,300
Lewisburg	2	2,500
Littleton	3	1,800
Logan	2	3,000
Lorado	3	1,700
Lost Creek	3	1,600
Lumberport	3	1,900
Lundale	3	1,800
McAlpin	3	1,200
McComas	3	1,800
McDowell	3	1,100
McMechen	3	2,200
Maben	3	1,300
Mabscott	3	1,700
Macdonald	3	2,100
Madison	2	2,400
Man	3	1,800
Mannington F	2	2,600
Marlinton V	2	2,500
Martinsburg G F	1	3,500
Mason	3	1,500
Mason Town	3	1,900
Matewan	3	1,900
Matoaka	3	2,100
Maybeury	3	1,400
Meadowbrook	3	1,200
Middlebourne	3	2,300

OFFICE	Class	Salary
Mill Creek	3	1,500
Mliton	3	2,000
Minden	3	$ 1,300
Monaville	3	1,100
Montgomery F	2	2,700
Moorefield	3	2,200
Morgantown G F	1	3,600
Moundsville G F	1	3,300
Mount Clare	3	1,200
Mount Hope	2	2,400
Mullens	2	2,500
Nellis	3	1,300
Newburg	3	1,800
New Cumberland	3	2,200
Newell	3	2,400
New Martinsville F	2	2,700
Nitro	3	2,100
Northfork	2	2,400
Nutter Fort	3	1,400
Oak Hill	3	2,300
Omar	3	2,100
Owens	3	2,100
Paden City	3	2,100
Page	3	1,200
Parkersburg G F	1	3,900
Parsons	3	2,300
Paw Paw	3	1,600
Pax	3	1,200
Peach Creek	3	1,800
Pennsboro	2	2,400
Petersburg	3	2,200
Peterstown	3	1,200
Philippi V	2	2,600
Pickens	3	1,400
Piedmont F	3	2,400
Pine Grove	3	1,700
Pineville	3	1,700
Point Pleasant G	2	2,500
Power	3	1,200
Princeton F	2	2,900
Quinwood	3	1,700
Rainelle	3	2,300
Raleigh	3	1,500
Ranson	3	1,500
Ravenswood	2	2,400
Red Jacket	3	1,600
Reedsville	3	1,500
Reedy	3	1,600
Renick	3	1,500
Rhodell	3	1,200
Richwood F	2	2,600
Ridgeley	3	1,600
Ripley	3	2,200
Riversville	3	1,700
Romney	2	2,400
Ronceverte V	2	2,600
Rowlesburg	3	2.000
Sabraton	3	1,600
Saint Albans	2	2,500
Saint Marys F	2	2,500
Salem F	2	$ 2,400
Dandyville	3	1,100
Scarbro	3	1,600
Seth	3	1,600
Sharples	3	1,600
Shepherdstown	2	2,400
Shinnston V	2	2,400
Sisterville G F	2	2,700
Slab Fork	3	1,100
Smithfield	3	1,600
Spencer F	2	2,600
Sprigg	3	1,100
Star City	3	1,100
Stirrat	3	1,100
Stotesbury	3	1,500
Summersville	3	2,000
Sun	3	1,400
Sutton	2	2,400
Switchback	3	1,800
Tams	3	1,400
Terra Alta V	2	2,400
Thomas	3	2,100
Thorpe	3	1,400
Thurmond	3	2,000
Triadelphia	3	1,400
Tunnelton	3	2,000
Twin Branch	3	1,300
Union	3	1,800
Vienna	3	1,300
Vivian	3	1,100
Wallace	3	1,600
Walton	3	1,100
War	3	1,900
Ward	3	1,500
Wardensville	3	1,500
Wayne	3	2,000
Webster Springs	3	2,000
Weirton	2	2,800
Welch F	2	3,000
Wellsburg G F	2	2,800
Weston F	2	3,000
West Union V	2	2,400
Wheeling G F	1	5,000
White Sulphur Springs	2	2,600
Whitesville	3	1,500
Widen	3	1,600
Wilcoe	3	1,100
Williamson F	1	3,300
Williamstown V	3	2,100
Winding Gulf	3	1,600
Winfield	3	1,200
Winona	3	1,500
Worthington	3	1,400
Yukon	3	1,300

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA POST OFFICES

Corrected to September 1, 1928. Capital letters denote county seats.

A

Abbie ..... Doddridge
Abbott ..... Upshur
Abney ..... Raleigh
Abraham ..... Raleigh
Accoville ..... Logan
Acme ..... Kanawha
Acup ..... Kanawha
Ada ..... Mercer
Adlai ..... Pleasants
Adam ..... Calhoun
Adolph ..... Randolph
Adrian ..... Upshur
Advent ..... Jackson
Affinity ..... Raleigh
Alaska ..... Mineral
Albert ..... Tucker
Albion ..... Nicholas
Albright ..... Preston
Alderson ..... Monroe
Alexander ..... Upshur
Algoma ..... McDowell
Algonquin ..... Mercer
Alkol ..... Lincoln
Allingdale ..... Nicholas
Allister ..... Wetzel
Alma ..... Tyler
Almoris ..... Nicholas
Alpena ..... Randolph
Alpoca ..... Wyoming
Altizer ..... Calhoun
Altman ..... Boone
Alton ..... Upshur
Alum Bridge ..... Lewis
Alum Creek ..... Kanawha
Alvon ..... Greenbrier
Alvy ..... Tyler
Amblersburg ..... Preston
Amboy ..... Preston
Ambrosia ..... Mason
Ameagle ..... Raleigh
Amherstdale ..... Logan
Amigo ..... Raleigh
Amma ..... Roane
Anawalt ..... McDowell
Andrew ..... Boone
Angerona ..... Jackson
Anjean ..... Greenbrier
Anmoore ..... Harrison
Annamoriah ..... Calhoun
Annfred ..... Kanawha
Ansted ..... Fayette
Anthony ..... Greenbrier
Antioch ..... Mineral
Apgah ..... Kanawha
Apple Farm ..... Calhoun
Apple Grove ..... Mason
Arbovale ..... Pocahontas
Arbuckle ..... Mason
Arcola ..... Webster
Arden ..... Barbour
Arista ..... Mercer
Arlee ..... Mason
Arnett ..... Raleigh
Arnettsville ..... Monongalia
Arnoldsburg ..... Calhoun
Arthur ..... Grant
Artie ..... Raleigh
Arvilla ..... Pleasants
Asbury ..... Greenbrier
Asco ..... McDowell
Ashford ..... Boone
Ashland ..... McDowell
Ashley ..... Doddridge
Ashton ..... Mason
Assurance ..... Monroe
Athens ..... Mercer
Auburn ..... Ritchie
Augusta ..... Hampshire
Aurora ..... Preston
Auto ..... Greenbrier
Avon ..... Doddridge
Avondale ..... Fayette

B

Backus ..... Fayette
Baileysville ..... Wyoming
Baisden ..... Mingo
Baker ..... Hardy
Bakerton ..... Jefferson
Bald Knob ..... Boone
Baldwin ..... Gilmer
Ballard ..... Monroe
Ballengee ..... Summers
Bamboo ..... Nicholas
Banco ..... Logan
Bancroft ..... Putnam
Barboursville ..... Cabell
Bardane ..... Jefferson
Barn ..... Mercer
Barnabus ..... Logan
Barnum ..... Mineral
Barrackville ..... Marion
Barren Creek ..... Kanawha
Barrett ..... Boone
Bartley ..... McDowell
Bartow ..... Pocahontas
Basin ..... Wyoming
Bass ..... Hardy
Baxter ..... Marion

Bayard	Grant
Bays	Braxton
Beard	Pocahontas
Beards Fork	Fayette
Bearsville	Tyler
Beatrice	Ritchie
Beaver	Nicholas
Bebee	Wetzel
BECKLEY	Raleigh
Beckwith	Fayette
Bedington	Berkeley
Bee	Putnam
Beech	Calhoun
Beechbottom	Brooke
Beech Fork	McDowell
Beech Hill	Mason
Beechwood	Monongalia
Beelick Knob	Fayette
Beeson	Mercer
Belfont	Braxton
Belgrove	Jackson
Belington	Barbour
Bellburn	Greenbrier
Belle	Kanawha
Bellepoint	Summers
Belleville	Wood
Bellton	Marshall
Bellwood	Fayette
Belmont	Pleasants
Belo	Mingo
Belva	Nicholas
Bemis	Randolph
Benbush	Tucker
Bennett	Gilmer
Bens Run	Tyler
Bentree	Nicholas
Benwood	Marshall
(Branch of Wheeling)	
Berea	Ritchie
Bergoo	Webter
BERKELEY SPRINGS	Morgan
Bernards Town	Webster
Bernie	Lincoln
Berryburg	Barbour
Bertha	Summers
Berwind	McoDwell
Beryl	Mineral
Besoco	Raleigh
Bethany	Brooke
Beverly	Randolph
Bias	Mingo
Bickmore	Clay
Bigbend	Calhoun
Big Chimney	Kanawha
Bigcoal	Kanawha
Big Creek	Logan
Big Four	McDowell
Big Isaac	Doddridge
Big Otter	Clay
Big Run	Wetzel
Big Sandy	Mcowell
Big Springs	Calhoun
Bim	Boone
Bingham	Greebrier
Birch River	Nicholas
Birch Run	Clay
Birchton	Raleigh
Bimarck	Grant
Blacksville	Monongalia
Blane	Mineral
Blair	Logan
Blakeley	Kanawha
Blaker Mills	Greenbrier
Blandville	Doddridge
Bloomery	Hampshire
Bloomingrose	Boone
Bloomington	Roane
Bluecreek	Kanawha
Bluefield	Mercer

Station

C. O. D.	
Blue Jay	Raleigh
Bluespring	Randolph
Bluestone	Mercer
Blue Sulphur Springs	Greenbrier
Board Tree	Marshall
Boaz	Wood
Boggs	Webster
Bolair	Webster
Bolivar	Jefferson
Bolt	Raleigh
Bomont	Clay
Boncar	Fayette
Bonnie	Braxton
Boomer	Fayette
Boone	Fayette
Booth	Monongalia
Borderland	Mingo
Bowden	Randolph
Bower	Braxton
Bowles	Lincoln
Bowlin	Fayette
Bownemont	Kanawha
Boyd	Roane
Boyer	Pocahontas
Bozoo	Monroe
Brabant	Wayne
Bradhaw	McDowell
Brady	Monongalia
Bradyville	Lincoln
Braeholm	Logan
Brake	Hardy
Bramwell	Mercer
Branch	Pendleton
Branchland	Lincoln
Brandonville	Preston
Brandywine	Pendleton
Braxton	Braxton
Bretz	Preston
Brewsterdale	McDowell
Bridgeport	Harrion
Briston	Harrison
Brohard	Ritche
Brood	Pendleton

Brosius ..... Morgan
Brounland ..... Kanawha
Brown ..... Harrison
Brownton ..... Barbour
Bruce ..... Nicholas
Bruceton Mlls ..... Preston
Brush Creek ..... Boone
Brushy Run ..... Pendleton
Buck ..... Summers
Buckeye ..... Pocahontas
BUCKHANNON ..... Upshur
Bud ..... Wyoming
Buffalo ..... Putnam
Bulger ..... Lincoln
Bulltown ..... Braxton
Bunker Hill ..... Berkeley
Burchfield ..... Wetzel
Burlington ..... Mineral
Burning Springs ..... Wirt
Burnsville ..... Braxton
Burnt House ..... Ritchie
Burnwell ..... Kanawha
Burr ..... Pocaontas
Burton ..... Wetzel
Byrnside ..... Putnam

C

Cabell ..... Boone
Cabin Creek ..... Kanawha
Cainsburg ..... Roane
Cairo ..... Ritchie
Caldwell ..... Greenbrier
Caloric ..... Wyoming
Calvin ..... Nicholas
Camden ..... Lewis
Camden-on-Gauley ..... Webster
Cameron ..... Marshall
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
Capon Bridge ..... Hampshire
Capon Springs ..... Hampshire
Captina ..... aMrshall
Carbon ..... Kanawha
Carbondale ..... Fayette
Caress ..... Braxton
Caretta ..... McDowell
Carl ..... Nicholas
Carlisle ..... Fayette
Carolina ..... Marion
Cassie ..... Wayne
Cascade ..... Preston
Cashmere ..... Monroe
Cass ..... Pocahontas
Cassity ..... Randolph
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.
No. 1, No. 2.

CHARLES TOWN ..... Jefferson
Charmco ..... Greenbrier
Chattaroy ..... Mingo
Chelyan ..... Kanawha
Cherry Run ..... Morgan
Chesapeake ..... Kanawha
Chester ..... Hancock
Chloe ..... Calhoun
Christian ..... Logan
Cicerone ..... Roane
Cinco ..... Kanawha
Cinderella ..... Mingo
Circleville ..... Pendleton
Cirtsville ..... Raleigh
Claremore ..... 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
Clintonville ..... 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
Coburn ..... Wetzel
Coco ..... Kanawha
Coe ..... Nicholas
Cokeleys ..... Ritchie
Coketon ..... Tucker
Colcord ..... Raleigh
Cold Stream ..... Hampshire
Coldwater ..... Doddridge
Colfax ..... Marion
Colliers ..... Brooke
Comfort ..... Boone
Concho ..... Fayette
Concord ..... Hampshire
Confidence ..... Putnam
Congo ..... Hancock
Cool Ridge ..... Raleigh
Coopers ..... Mercer
Copen ..... Braxton
Corco ..... Logan
Cordova ..... Greenbrier
Core ..... Monongalia
Corinne ..... Wyoming
Corinth ..... Preston
Corley ..... Braxton
Corliss ..... Fayette
Corner ..... Grant
Cornstalk ..... Greenbrier
Cornwallis ..... Ritchie
Corton ..... Kanawha
Costa ..... Boone
Cottageville ..... Jackson
Countsville ..... Roane
Covegap ..... Wayne
Covel ..... Wyoming
Cowen ..... Webster
Coxs Mills ..... Gilmer
Crab Orchard ..... Raleigh
Crag ..... Greenbrier
Craigsville ..... Nicholas
Cranberry ..... Raleigh
Crawford ..... Lewis
Crawley ..... Greenbrier
Creamery ..... Monroe
Creek ..... Pendleton
Creekvale ..... Hampshire
Cremo ..... Calhoun
Cressmont ..... Clay
Creston ..... Wirt
Crichton ..... Greenbrier
Crickmer ..... Fayette
Crites ..... Logan
Crosby ..... Clay
Crow ..... Raleigh
Crown ..... Logan
Crow Summit ..... Jackson
Crum ..... Wayne
Crumpler ..... McDowell
Crumps Bottom ..... Summers
Crystal ..... Mercer
Cubana ..... Randolph
Cucumber ..... McDowell
Culloden ..... Cabell
Cunard ..... Fayette
Curry ..... Logan
Custis ..... Braxton
Cutlips ..... Braxton
Cuzzart ..... Preston
Cuzzie ..... Lincoln
Cyclone ..... Wyoming
Czar ..... Randolph

D

Dahmer ..... Pendleton
Dale ..... Tyler
Dallas ..... Marshall
Dameron ..... Raleigh
Dan ..... McDowell
Dana ..... Kanawha
Danese ..... Fayette
Daniels ..... Raleigh
Danville ..... Boone
Darke ..... Jefferson
Dartmont ..... Boone
Dartmoor ..... Barbour
Davin ..... Logan
Davis ..... Tucker
Davison ..... Braxton
Davisville ..... Wood
Davy ..... McDowell
Dawes ..... Kanawha
Dawmont ..... Harrison
Dawson ..... Greenbrier
Dean ..... Wetzel
Dearing ..... McDowell
Decota ..... Kanawha
Deep Water ..... Fayette
Deepwell ..... Nicholas
Deerrun ..... Pendleton
Dehue ..... Logan
Dekalb ..... Gilmer
Delbarton ..... Mingo
Dellslow ..... Monongalia
Delray ..... Hampshire
Denmar ..... Pocahontas
Dennis ..... Greenbrier
Dessie ..... Braxton
Devilsfork ..... Wyoming
Diamond ..... Kanawha
Diana ..... Webster
Dickson ..... Wayne
Dille ..... Clay
Dillons Run ..... Hampshire
Dingess ..... Mingo
Dingy ..... Braxton

Dink ..... Clay
Divide ..... Fayette
Dixie ..... Nicholas
Dodrill ..... Calhoun
Dola ..... Harrison
Dollie ..... Lincoln
Doman ..... Hardy
Domestic ..... Mingo
Donald ..... Nicholas
Donohue ..... Ritchie
Dora ..... Gilmer
Dorcas ..... Grant
Dorfee ..... Clay
Dorothy ..... Raleigh
Dorr ..... Monroe
Dothan ..... Fayette
Dott ..... Mercer
Douglas ..... Calhoun
Drennen ..... Nicholas
Droop ..... Greenbrier
Drybranch ..... Kanawha
Dry Creek ..... Raleigh
Dryfork ..... Randolph
Dryrun ..... Pendleton
Duck ..... Clay
Duffy ..... Lewis
Duhring ..... Mercer
Dunbar ..... Kanawha
Duncan ..... Jackson
Dundon ..... Clay
Dunloup ..... Fayette
Dunlow ..... Wayne
Dunmore ..... Pocahontas
Dunns ..... Mercer
Duo ..... Greenbrier
Durbin ..... Pocahontas
Durgon ..... Hardy
Dusk ..... Gilmer
Dutch ..... Braxton
Dyer ..... Webster

E

Eagle ..... Fayette
Earling ..... Logan
Eastbank ..... Kanawha
East Beckley ..... Raleigh
Eastgulf ..... Raleigh
East Lynn ..... Wayne
East Rainelle ..... Greenbrier
East View ..... Harrison
(Branch of Clarksburg)
(East Side, Ind. Sta. Fairmont)
(East Williamson, Sta. Williamson)
Eatons ..... Wood
Eccles ..... Raleigh
Echart ..... Boone
Eckman ..... McDowell
Edgarton ..... Mingo
Edmond ..... Fayette
Edray ..... Pocahontas
Edwight ..... Raleigh
Egeria ..... Raleigh
Eggleton ..... Putnam
Eglon ..... Preston
Eight ..... McDowell
Elana ..... Roane
Elbert ..... McDowell
Elgood ..... 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
Evenwood ..... Randolph
Everettville ..... Monongalia
Excelsior ..... McDowell
Exchange ..... Braxton

F

Fabius ..... Hardy
FAIRMONT ..... Marion

Branch Post Offices

Monongah. (Ind.)
Watson. (Ind.)

Stations

C. O. D.
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
Filbert ..... McDowell
Fink ..... Lewis
Finlow ..... Fayette
Fireco ..... Raleigh
Fire Creek ..... Fayette
Fisher ..... Hardy
Fitzpatrick ..... Raleigh
Flatfork ..... Roane
Flats ..... Hardy
Flat Top ..... Mercer
Flat Woods ..... Braxton
Flaxton ..... Mason
Flemington ..... Taylor
Fletcher ..... Jackson
Flint ..... Randolph
Floe ..... Clay
Flower ..... Braxton
Fola ..... Clay
Follansbee ..... Brooke
Folsom ..... Wetzel
Fonzo ..... Ritchie
Forest Hill ..... Summers
Forman ..... Grant
Fort Branch ..... Logan
Fort Gay ..... Wayne
Fort Seybert ..... Pendleton
Fort Spring ..... Greenbrier
Foster ..... Boone
Four States ..... Marion
Fowler Knob ..... Nicholas
Frame ..... Kanawha
Frametown ..... Braxton
Frances ..... Marshall
Frank ..... Pocahontas
Frankford ..... Greenbrier
FRANKLIN ..... Pendleton
Fraziers Bottom ..... Putnam
Freed ..... Calhoun
Freeman ..... Mercer
Freemansburg ..... Lewis
French Creek ..... Upshur
Frenchton ..... Upshur
Frew ..... Tyler
Friars Hill ..... Greenbrier
Friendly ..... Tyler
Frost ..... Pocahontas
Frozen ..... Calhoun
Frum ..... Monongalia

G

Gad ..... Nicholas
Gaines ..... Upshur
Gallagher ..... Kanawha
Gallipolis Ferry ..... Mason
Galloway ..... Barbour
Gamoca ..... Fayette
Gandeeville ..... Roane
Ganotown ..... Berkeley
Gap Mills ..... Monroe
Gardner ..... Mercer
Garland ..... McDowell
Garnet ..... Kanawha
Garretts Bend ..... Lincoln
Garrison ..... Boone
Garten ..... Fayette
Gary ..... McDowell
Gassaway ..... Braxton
Gates ..... Monroe
Gatewood ..... Fayette
Gauley Bridge ..... Fayette
Gauley Mills ..... Webster
Gay ..... Jackson
Gem ..... Braxton
Geneva ..... Roane
Genoa ..... Wayne
Gerrardstown ..... Berkeley
Ghent ..... Raleigh
Giatto ..... Mercer
Gilbert ..... Mingo
Gilboa ..... Nicholas
Giles ..... Kanawha
Gill ..... Lincoln
Gilliam ..... McDowell
Gilmer ..... Gilmer
Gip ..... Braxton
Girta ..... Ritchie
Given ..... Jackson
Glace ..... Monroe
Glade Farms ..... Preston
Glady ..... Randolph
Glasgow ..... Kanawha
Gleason ..... Mineral
Glebe ..... Hampshire
Glen ..... Clay
Glenalum ..... Mingo
Glen Dale ..... Marshall
Glen Daniel ..... Raleigh
Glendon ..... Braxton
Glen Easton ..... Marshall
Glen Ferris ..... Fayette
Glenfork ..... Wyoming
Glengary ..... Berkeley
Glenhayes ..... Wayne
Glen Hedrick ..... Raleigh
Glen Jean ..... Fayette
Glen Morgan ..... Raleigh
Glen Morrison ..... Wyoming
Glenray ..... Summers
Glen Rogers ..... Wyoming

GLENVILLE ..... Gilmer
Glen White ..... Raleigh
Glenwood ..... Mason
Glovergap ..... Marion
Goffs ..... Ritchie
Good ..... Hampshire
Goodwill ..... Mercer
Gordon ..... Boone
Gormania ..... Grant
Gould ..... Upshur
Grace ..... Roane
GRAFTON ..... Taylor
Graham Station ..... Mason
Grandview ..... Raleigh
GRANTSVILLE ..... Calhoun
Grant Town ..... Marion
Grassy ..... Wayne
Grassy Meadows ..... Greenbrier
Graydon ..... Fayette
Great Cacapon ..... Morgan
Green Bank ..... Pocahontas
Greenland ..... Grant
Green Spring ..... Hampshire
Green Sulphur Springs ..... Summers
Greenview ..... Boone
Greenville ..... Monroe
Greenwood ..... Doddridge
Greer ..... Monongalia
Gregory ..... Braxton
Greyeagle ..... Mingo
Griffithsville ..... Lincoln
Grimms Landing ..... Mason
Guthrie ..... Kanawha
Guyan ..... Wyoming
(Guyandotte, Ind. Sta. Huntington)
Gypsy ..... Harrison

H

Hacker Valley ..... Webster
Hager ..... Lincoln
Hall ..... Barbour
Hallburg ..... Clay
Halltown ..... Jefferson
Hambleton ..... Tucker
Hamlet ..... Raleigh
HAMLIN ..... Lincoln
Hammond ..... Marion
Hampden ..... Mingo
Handley ..... Kanawha
Hanging Rock ..... Hampshire
Hanover ..... Wyoming
Hansford ..... Kanawha
Hany ..... Wayne
Harding ..... Randolph
Hardman ..... Gilmer
Harman ..... Randolph
Harmony ..... Roane
Harper ..... Raleigh
Harpers Ferry ..... Jefferson
Harrison ..... Clay
HARRISVILLE ..... Ritchie
Hartford ..... Mason
Hartland ..... Clay
Harts ..... Lincoln
Harvey ..... Fayette
Hastings ..... Wetzel
Hatfield ..... Mingo
Havaco ..... McDowell
Hawks Nest ..... Fayette
Haywood ..... Harrison
Hazelgreen ..... Ritchie
Hazelton ..... Preston
Hazy ..... Raleigh
Headsville ..... Mineral
Heaters ..... Braxton
Hebron ..... Pleasants
Hedgesville ..... Berkeley
Heights ..... Mason
Heizer ..... Putnam
Helen ..... Raleigh
Helvetia ..... Randolph
Hemlock ..... Upshur
Hemphill ..... McDowell
Henderson ..... Mason
Hendricks ..... Tucker
Henlawson ..... Logan
Henning ..... Greenbrier
Henrietta ..... Calhoun
Henry ..... Grant
Hensley ..... McDowell
Hepzibah ..... Harrison
Herbert ..... Wayne
Herndon ..... Wyoming
Hernshaw ..... Kanawha
Herold ..... Braxton
Hettie ..... Braxton
Hetzel ..... Logan
Hewett ..... Boone
Hiawatha ..... Mercer
Hico ..... Fayette
Higby ..... Roane
Higginsville ..... Hampshire
Highcoal ..... Boone
Highland ..... Ritchie
High View ..... Hampshire
Hillsboro ..... Pocahontas
Hilltop ..... Fayette
Hinch ..... Mingo
HINTON ..... Summers
Hix ..... Summers
Hoard ..... Monongalia
Hogsett ..... Mason
Holcomb ..... Nicholas
Holden ..... Logan
Hollodays Cove ..... Hancock
Holly ..... Braxton
Holly Grove ..... Upshur
Hollywood ..... Monroe
Holstead ..... Braxton
Hominy Falls ..... Nicholas
Hookersville ..... Nicholas
Hooks Mills ..... Hampshire
Hoover ..... Braxton
Hopemont ..... Preston

Horner ..... Lewis
Horse Shoe Run ..... Preston
Horton ..... Randolph
Hosterman ..... Pocahontas
Hotchkiss ..... Raleigh
Hotcoal ..... Raleigh
Hoult ..... Marion
Howard ..... Marshall
Howesville ..... Preston
Hoy ..... Hampshire
Hubball ..... Lincoln
Hubbardstown ..... Wayne
Hudnall ..... Kanawha
Hudson ..... Preston
Hughart ..... Greenbrier
Hugheston ..... Kanawha
Hundred ..... Wetzel
Huntersville ..... Pocahontas
Hunting Ground ..... Pendleton
HUNTINGTON ..... Cabell

Stations

C. O. D.
Guyandotte (Ind.)
West Huntington
No. 1 No. 2
No. 3 No. 5
No. 6

Hur ..... Calhoun
Hurricane ..... Putnam
Hurst ..... Lewis
Huttonsville ..... Randolph
Hyer ..... Braxton

I

Iaeger ..... McDowell
Idamay ..... Marion
Imperial ..... Upshur
Independence ..... Preston
Index ..... Gilmer
Indian Mills ..... Summers
Indore ..... Clay
Industrial ..... Harrison
Industry ..... Calhoun
Ingleside ..... Mercer
Ingo ..... Lewis
Ingram Branch ..... Fayette
Inkerman ..... Hardy
Institute ..... Kanawha
Intermont ..... Hampshire
Invermere ..... Preston
Inwood ..... Berkeley
Ira ..... Clay
Ireland ..... Lewis
Iris ..... Ritchie
Iroquois ..... Wyoming
Isaban ..... McDowell
Islandbranch ..... Kanawha
Itmann ..... Wyoming
Iuka ..... Tyler
Ivan ..... Wirt
Ivanhoe ..... Upshur
Ivaton ..... Lincoln
Ivydale ..... Clay

J

Jacksonburg ..... Wetzel
Jacox ..... Pocahontas
Jane Lew ..... Lewis
Jeffery ..... Boone
Jenkinjones ..... McDowell
Jenky ..... Fayette
Jennings ..... Braxton
Jenningston ..... Tucker
Jere ..... Monongalia
Jesse ..... Wyoming
Jetsville ..... Nicholas
Job ..... Randolph
Jochin ..... Kanawha
Jodie ..... Fayette
Joker ..... Calhoun
Jones Springs ..... Berkeley
Jordan Run ..... Grant
Josephs Mills ..... Tyler
Judson ..... Summers
Julia ..... Greenbrier
Julian ..... Boone
Jumping Branch ..... Summers
Junction ..... Hampshire
Junior ..... Barbour
Junta ..... Summers
Justice ..... Mingo
Juverna ..... McDowell

K

Kabletown ..... Jefferson
Kale ..... Mercer
Kam ..... Boone
Kanawha Falls ..... Fayette
Kanawha Head ..... Upshur
Kanawha Station ..... Wood
Kasson ..... Barbour
Kausooth ..... Marshall
Kayford ..... Kanawha
Kay Moor ..... Fayette
Kearneysville ..... Jefferson
Kedron ..... Upshur
Keenan ..... Monroe
Kegley ..... Mercer
Keith ..... Boone
Kelleysville ..... Mercer
Kemper ..... Lewis
Kempton ..... Preston
Kendalia ..... Kanawha
Kenna ..... Jackson
Kenova ..... Wayne
Kentuck ..... Jackson
Kerens ..... Randolph
Kermit ..... Mingo
Keslers Cross Lanes ..... Nicholas
Kessel ..... Hardy
Kester ..... Roane
Ketterman ..... Grant
Kettle ..... Roane

Key ..... Pendleton
Keyrock ..... Wyoming
Keyser ..... Mineral
Keystone ..... McDowell
Kiahsville ..... Wayne
Kieffer ..... Greenbrier
Killarney ..... Raleigh
Kilsyth ..... Fayette
Kimball ..... McDowell
Kimberly ..... Fayette
Kincaid ..... Fayette
Kincheloe ..... Harrison
Kingmont ..... Marion
Kingston ..... Fayette
KINGWOOD ..... Preston
Kirby ..... Hampshire
Kirk ..... Mingo
Kirkwood ..... Nicholas
Kistler ..... Logan
Kleenkoal ..... Logan
Klemeth ..... Raleigh
Kline ..... Pendleton
Knapp ..... Braxton
Knob Fork ..... Wetzel
Knobs ..... Monroe
Kodol ..... Wetzel
Kovan ..... Webster
Krollitz ..... McDowell
Kyger ..... Roane
Kyle ..... McDowell

L

La Frank ..... Nicholas
Lahmansville ..... Grant
Laing ..... Kanawha
Lake ..... Logan
Lakin ..... Mason
Lanark ..... Raleigh
Landes ..... Grant
Landgraff ..... McDowell
Landisburg ..... Fayette
Landville ..... Logan
Lanham ..... Putnam
Lansing ..... Fayette
Lantz ..... Barbour
Larew ..... Preston
Largent ..... Morgan
Latrobe ..... Logan
Laurelbranch ..... Monroe
Laurel Creek ..... Fayette
Laurel Dale ..... Mineral
Lavalette ..... Wayne
Laville ..... Boone
Lawford ..... Ritchie
Lawn ..... Greenbrier
Lawton ..... Fayette
Layland ..... Fayette
Lead Mine ..... Tucker
Leander ..... Fayette
Leckie ..... McDowell
Leevale ..... Raleigh
Leewood ..... Kanawha
Left Hand ..... Roane
Legg ..... Kanawha
Lego ..... Raleigh
Lehew ..... Hampshire
Leivasy ..... Nicholas
Lenore ..... Mingo
Leon ..... Mason
Leonard ..... Greenbrier
Leopold ..... Doddridge
Lerona ..... Mercer
Le Roy ..... Jackson
Lesage ..... Cabell
Leslie ..... Greenbrier
Lester ..... Raleigh
Let ..... Gilmer
Letart ..... Mason
Letherbark ..... Calhoun
Letter Gap ..... Gilmer
Levels ..... Hampshire
Levi ..... Braxton
LEWISBURG ..... Greenbrier
Lex ..... McDowell
Liberty ..... Putnam
Lick Creek ..... Summers
Lick Fork ..... Fayette
Lico ..... Kanawha
Lilly ..... Summers
Lillybrook ..... Raleigh
Lima ..... Tyler
Linden ..... Roane
Lindsey ..... Mingo
Linside ..... Monroe
Link ..... Tyler
Linn ..... Gilmer
Linwood ..... Pocahontas
Little Birch ..... Braxton
Little Falls ..... Monongalia
Little Otter ..... Braxton
Littleton ..... Wetzel
Litwar ..... McDowell
Liverpool ..... Jackson
Lizenmores ..... Clay
Lobata ..... Mingo
Lobelia ..... Pocahontas
Lochgelly ..... Fayette
Lockbridge ..... Summers
Lockney ..... Gilmer
Lockwood ..... Nicholas
LOGAN ..... Logan
Logrow ..... Brooke
London ..... Kanawha
Lone Cedar ..... Jackson
Lonewillow ..... Roane
Long ..... Randolph
Longacre ..... Fayette
Long Bottom ..... Raleigh
Long Branch ..... Fayette
Longpole ..... McDowell
Long Reach ..... Tyler
Long Run ..... Doddridge
Lookout ..... Fayette
Loom ..... Hampshire

Looneyville ..... Roane
Loopemount ..... Greenbrier
Lorado ..... Logan
Lorentz ..... Upshur
Lory ..... Boone
Losie ..... Brooks
Lost City ..... Hardy
Lost Creek ..... Harrison
Lost River ..... Hardy
Louise ..... Brooks
Loveridge ..... Greenbrier
Lovern ..... Summers
Lowe ..... Mercer
Lowell ..... Summers
Lowgap ..... Boone
Lowney ..... Mingo
Lowsville ..... Monongalia
Lucas ..... Fayette
Lumberport ..... Harrison
Lundale ..... Logan
Lyburn ..... Logan

M

McAlpin ..... Raleigh
McCauley ..... Hardy
McComas ..... Mercer
McConnell ..... Logan
McCorkle ..... Lincoln
McCreery ..... Raleigh
McDowell ..... McDowell
McGraws ..... Wyoming
McKeefrey ..... Marshall
McKendree ..... Fayette
McMechen ..... Marshall
McNeill ..... Hardy
McWhorter ..... Harrison
Maben ..... Wyoming
Mabie ..... Randolph
Mabscott ..... Raleigh
MacBeth ..... Logan
Macdonald ..... Fayette
MacDunn ..... Fayette
Mace ..... Pocahontas
Macfarlan ..... Ritchie
Macksville ..... Pendleton
Madam Creek ..... Summers
Madeleine ..... Raleigh
MADISON ..... Boone
Maggie ..... Mason
Magnolia ..... Morgan
Mahan ..... Fayette
Maher ..... Mingo
Mahone ..... Ritchie
Maidsville ..... Monongalia
Maitland ..... McDowell
Majhay ..... Greenbrier
Malden ..... Kanawha
Mallory ..... Logan
Mammoth ..... Kanawha
Man ..... Logan
Mandeville ..... Summers
Manheim ..... Preston
Manila ..... Boone
Mannington ..... Marion
Maplewood ..... Fayette
Marcus ..... Webster
Marfork ..... Raleigh
Marfrance ..... Greenbrier
Marie ..... Summers
Marigold ..... Lincoln
MARLINTON ..... Pocahontas
Marmet ..... Kanawha
Marpleton ..... Braxton
Martin ..... Grant
Marting ..... Fayette
MARTINSBURG ..... Berkeley

Station

No. 1
Marvel ..... Fayette
Marytown ..... McDowell
Mason ..... Mason
Mason Town ..... Preston
Masonville ..... Grant
Matewan ..... Mingo
Mathias ..... Hardy
Matoaka ..... Mercer
Maud ..... Wetzel
Maxine ..... Boone
Maxwell ..... Pleasants
Maxwelton ..... Greenbrier
Maybeury ..... McDowell
Maynor ..... Raleigh
Maysville ..... Grant
Meador ..... Mingo
Meadow Bluff ..... Greenbrier
Meadow Bridge ..... Fayette
Meadowbrook ..... Harrison
Meadow Creek ..... Summers
Meadville ..... Tyler
Medley ..... Grant
Meeker ..... Tyler
Mellin ..... Ritchie
Mercers Bottom ..... Mason
Meriden ..... Barbour
Merideth ..... Wayne
Merrimac ..... Mingo
Metalton ..... Raleigh
Metz ..... Marion
Miami ..... Kanawha
Micco ..... Logan
MIDDLEBOURNE ..... Tyler
Middleton ..... Marion
Midkiff ..... Lincoln
Midway ..... Putnam
Milam ..... Hardy
Milburn ..... Fayette
Mile Branch ..... McDowell
Miletus ..... Doddridge
Millbrook ..... Hampshire
Mill Creek ..... Randolph
Miller ..... Fayette
Mill Point ..... Pocahontas
Millstone ..... Calhoun
Millville ..... Jefferson

Millwood ..... Jackson
Milo ..... Calhoun
Milroy ..... Braxton
Milton ..... Cabell
Mincar ..... Fayette
Minden ..... Fayette
Mineralwells ..... Wood
Mingo ..... Randolph
Minnehaha Springs ..... Pocahontas
Minnie ..... Wetzel
Minnora ..... Calhoun
Mitchell ..... Pendleton
Moatsville ..... Barbour
Mobley ..... 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
Morgansville ..... Doddridge
MORGANTOWN ..... Monongalia

Station

C. O. D.
No. 1
Morris ..... Nicholas
Morrisvale ..... Boone
Moss ..... Gilmer
MOUNDSVILLE ..... Marshall
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

N

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
Nestorville ..... Barbour
Nettie ..... Nicholas
New ..... Raleigh
Newark ..... Wirt
Newberne ..... Gilmer
Newburg ..... Preston
Newcreek ..... 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
Nuriva ..... Wyoming
Nuttallburg ..... Fayette
Nutter Fort ..... Harrison
Nutterville ..... Greenbrier

O

Oak Hill ..... Fayette
Oakland ..... Morgan
Oakmont ..... Mineral
Oakvale ..... Mercer
Obrion ..... Clay
Oceana ..... Wyoming

Odd ..... Raleigh
Odessa ..... Clay
Ohley ..... Kanawha
Oka ..... Calhoun
Okeeffe ..... Mingo
Okonoko ..... Hampshire
Olcott ..... Kanawha
Old Fields ..... Hardy
Omar ..... Logan
Omps ..... Morgan
Ona ..... Cabell
Onego ..... Pendleton
Oney Gap ..... Mercer
Onoto ..... Pocahontas
Opekiska ..... Monongalia
Orchard ..... Monroe
Organ Cave ..... Greenbrier
Orgas ..... Boone
Orlando ..... Lewis
Orleans Cross Roads ..... Morgan
Orma ..... Calhoun
Orndoff ..... Webster
Orton ..... Gilmer
Osbornes Mills ..... Roane
Osceola ..... Randolph
Osie ..... Clay
Oswald ..... Raleigh
Otsego ..... Wyoming
Ottawa ..... Boone
Otto ..... Roane
Ovapa ..... Clay
Owens ..... Kanawha
Owings ..... Harrison
Ox ..... Wyoming
Oxford ..... Ritchie

P

Packsville ..... Raleigh
Pad ..... Roane
Paden City ..... Wetzel
Page ..... Fayette
Pageton ..... McDowell
Palermo ..... Lincoln
Palestine ..... Wirt
Palmer ..... Braxton
Pansy ..... Grant
Panther ..... McDowell
Paradise ..... Putnam
PARKERSBURG ..... **Wood**
Station
C. O. D.
Parsley ..... Mingo
PARSONS ..... Tucker
Pattersons Creek ..... Mineral
Paw Paw ..... Morgan
Pax ..... Fayette
Paxton ..... Clay
Paynesville ..... McDowell
Peach Creek ..... Logan
Pear ..... Raleigh
Pecks Mill ..... Logan
Pemberton ..... Raleigh
Pence Springs ..... Summers
Pennsboro ..... Ritchie
Pentacre ..... Kanawha
Pentress ..... Monongalia
Perkins ..... Gilmer
Perry ..... Hardy
Persinger ..... Nicholas
Peru ..... Hardy
PETERSBURG ..... Grant
Peterstown ..... Monroe
Petroleum ..... Ritchie
Pettry ..... Mercer
Pettus ..... Raleigh
Peytona ..... Boone
PHILIPPI ..... Barbour
Philoah ..... Putnam
Pickaway ..... Monroe
Pickens ..... Randolph
Pickshin ..... Raleigh
Pie ..... Mingo
Piedmont ..... Mineral
Pierce ..... Tucker
Pigeon ..... Roane
Pike ..... Ritchie
Pinch ..... Kanawha
Pine Bluff ..... Harrison
Pine Grove ..... Wetzel
Pineknob ..... Raleigh
PINEVILLE ..... Wyoming
Piney ..... Wetzel
Pink ..... Calhoun
Pinoak ..... Mercer
Pipestem ..... Summers
Pisgah ..... Preston
Pleasant Dale ..... Hampshire
Pliny ..... Putnam
Plum Orchard ..... Jackson
Plus ..... Kanawha
Pluto ..... Raleigh
Plymouth ..... Putnam
Poca ..... Putnam
Pocataligo ..... Kanawha
Poe ..... Nicholas
Point Lick ..... Kanawha
POINT PLEASANT ..... Mason
Points ..... Hampshire
Polemic ..... Braxton
Pond ..... Boone
Pond Gap ..... Kanawha
Pool ..... Nicholas
Porter ..... Clay
Porters Falls ..... Wetzel
Portersville ..... Lincoln
Porterwood ..... Tucker
Posey ..... Raleigh
Powellton ..... Fayette
Power ..... Brooke
Powhatan ..... McDowell
Pratt ..... Kanawha
Premier ..... McDowell
Prenter ..... Boone

Price ..... Lincoln
Price Hill ..... Raleigh
Prichard ..... Wayne
Prince ..... Fayette
PRINCETON ..... Mercer
Princewick ..... Raleigh
Procious ..... Clay
Proctor ..... Wetzel
Progress ..... Braxton
Prosperity ..... Raleigh
Prudence ..... Fayette
Prunty ..... Ritchie
Pughtown ..... Hancock
Pullman ..... Ritchie
Purgitsville ..... Hampshire
Puritan Mines ..... Mingo
Pursglove ..... Monongalia
Putney ..... Kanawha

Q

Quaker ..... Wayne
Queens ..... Upshur
Queen Shoals ..... Clay
Queens Ridge ..... Wayne
Quick ..... Kanawha
Quincy ..... Kanawha
Quinnimont ..... Fayette
Quinwood ..... Greenbrier

R

Rachel ..... Marion
Racine ..... Boone
Racket ..... Ritchie
Rada ..... Hampshire
Radnor ..... Wayne
Ragland ..... Mingo
Rainelle ..... Greenbrier
Raleigh ..... Raleigh
Ramage ..... Boone
Ramp ..... Summers
Ramsey ..... Fayette
Ranger ..... Lincoln
Rangoon ..... Barbour
Ranson ..... Jefferson
Raven Rock ..... Pleasants
Ravenswood ..... Jackson
Rawl ..... Mingo
Raymond City ..... Putnam
Raywood ..... Pocahontas
Reader ..... Wetzel
Rector ..... Lincoln
Redcreek ..... Tucker
Red House ..... Putnam
Red Jacket ..... Mingo
Red Rock ..... Upshur
Redstar ..... Fayette
Red Sulphur Springs ..... Monroe
Reedsville ..... Preston
Reedy ..... Roane
Reeses Mill ..... Mineral
Removal ..... Webster
Renick ..... Greenbrier
Renicks Valley ..... Greenbrier
Replete ..... Webster
Revel ..... Gilmer
Revere ..... Gilmer
Rexrode ..... Pendleton
Reynoldsville ..... Harrison
Rhodell ..... Raleigh
Richardson ..... Calhoun
Richlands ..... Greenbrier
Richwood ..... Nicholas
Ridge ..... Morgan
Ridgeley ..... Mineral
Ridgeville ..... Mineral
Ridgeway ..... Berkeley
Riffle ..... Braxton
Rig ..... Hardy
Riley ..... Raleigh
Rinehart ..... Harrison
Rio ..... Hampshire
RIPLEY ..... Jackson
Rippon ..... Jefferson
Rita ..... Logan
Riverton ..... Pendleton
Riverview ..... Kanawha
Rivesville ..... Marion
Roanoke ..... Lewis
Roaring ..... Pendleton
Robertsburg ..... Putnam
Robinette ..... Logan
Robinwood ..... Nicholas
Robson ..... Fayette
Rock ..... Mercer
Rock Camp ..... Monroe
Rock Castle ..... Jackson
Rock Cave ..... Upshur
Rockcliff ..... Greenbrier
Rockoak ..... Hardy
Rockport ..... Wood
Rockridge ..... McDowell
Rocksdale ..... Calhoun
Rock View ..... Wyoming
Roderfield ..... McDowell
Romance ..... Jackson
ROMNEY ..... Hampshire
Romont ..... Fayette
Ronceverte ..... Greenbrier
Ronda ..... Kanawha
Roneys Point ..... Ohio
Rorer ..... Greenbrier
Rosbys Rock ..... Marshall
Rosedale ..... Braxton
Rosemont ..... Taylor
Rose Siding ..... Mingo
Rosina ..... Kanawha
Rossmore ..... Logan
Rough Run ..... Grant
Rowlesburg ..... Preston
Roxalia ..... Monroe
Royal ..... Raleigh
Ruckman ..... Hampshire
Ruddle ..... Pendleton

Rumble ..... Boone
Runa ..... Nicholas
Rupert ..... Greenbrier
Rush Run ..... Fayette
Russelldale ..... Mineral
Russellville ..... Fayette
Rutherford ..... Ritchie
Rutledge ..... Kanawha
Ryan ..... Roane

S

Sabraton ..... Monongalia
Sago ..... Upshur
Saint Albans ..... Kanawha
Saint Clara ..... Doddridge
Saint George ..... Tucker
SAINT MARYS ..... Pleasants
Salem ..... Harrison
Saltpetre ..... Wayne
Salt Rock ..... Cabell
Salt Sulphur Springs ..... Monroe
Sand Creek ..... Lincoln
Sanderson ..... Kanawha
Sand Fork ..... Gilmer
Sand Ridge ..... Calhoun
Sandrun ..... Upshur
Sandstone ..... Summers
Sandy Huff ..... McDowell
Sandyville ..... Jackson
Sanger ..... Fayette
Sanoma ..... Wirt
Sarah Ann ..... Logan
Sarton ..... Monroe
Saulsville ..... Wyoming
Saxman ..... Nicholas
Saxon ..... Raleigh
Scarbro ..... Fayette
Scary ..... Putnam
Schell ..... Mineral
Scherr ..... Grant
Scottdale ..... Marion
Scott Depot ..... Putnam
Secoal ..... Boone
Secondcreek ..... Monroe
Sector ..... Hampshire
Sedan ..... Hampshire
Seebert ..... Pocahontas
Selbyville ..... Upshur
Selwyn ..... Mingo
Seminole ..... Summers
Servia ..... Braxton
Seth ..... Boone
Sewell ..... Fayette
Shady Spring ..... Raleigh
Shanghai ..... Berkeley
Shanks ..... Hampshire
Sharlow ..... Boone
Sharon ..... Kanawha
Sharples ..... Logan
Shaw ..... Mineral
Shawver ..... Fayette
Shegon ..... Logan
Shenandoah Junction ..... Jefferson
SHEPHERDSTOWN ..... Jefferson
Sheridan ..... Lincoln
Sherman ..... Jackson
Sherrard ..... Marshall
Sherwood ..... Doddridge
Shinnston ..... Harrison
Shirley ..... Tyler
Shively ..... Logan
Shoals ..... Wayne
Shock ..... Gilmer
Short Creek ..... Brooke
Shrewsbury ..... Kanawha
Sias ..... Lincoln
Sidney ..... Wayne
Sigman ..... Putnam
Silica ..... Randolph
Silush ..... Boone
Silver Hill ..... Wetzel
Silverton ..... Jackson
Simoda ..... Pendleton
Simon ..... Wyoming
Simpson ..... Taylor
Sinks Grove ..... Monroe
Sir Johns Run ..... Morgan
Sissonville ..... Kanawha
Sistersville ..... Tyler
Six ..... McDowell
Skelt ..... Webster
Skelton ..... Raleigh
Slab Fork ..... Raleigh
Slagle ..... Logan
Slanesville ..... Hampshire
Slate ..... Wood
Slatyfork ..... Pocahontas
Sleepy Creek ..... Morgan
Sleith ..... Braxton
Smith ..... Lincoln
Smithburg ..... Doddridge
Smithers ..... Fayette
Smithfield ..... Wetzel
Smithville ..... Ritchie
Smoot ..... Greenbrier
Snow Hill ..... Nicholas
Sod ..... Lincoln
Sophia ..... Raleigh
South Branch ..... Hampshire
South Charleston ..... Kanawha
(Branch of Charleston)
Southside ..... Mason
Sovereign ..... Logan
Spanishburg ..... Mercer
Sparks ..... Nicholas
Speedway ..... Mercer
Spelter ..... Harrison
SPENCER ..... Roane
Spice ..... Pocahontas
Sprague ..... Raleigh
Sprigg ..... Mingo
Spring Creek ..... Greenbrier
Spring Dale ..... Fayette
Springfield ..... Hampshire

Springgap ..... Hampshire
Spring Hill ..... Kanawha
Springton ..... Mercer
Spurlockville ..... Lincoln
Squire ..... McDowell
Stanaford ..... Raleigh
Standard ..... Kanawha
Star City ..... Monongalia
Stark ..... Boone
Staten ..... Calhoun
Statts Mills ..... Jackson
Steppe ..... Wayne
Stickney ..... Raleigh
Stiltner ..... Wayne
Stinson ..... Calhoun
Stirrat ..... Logan
Stoffel ..... Kanawha
Stollings ..... Logan
Stone Branch ..... Logan
Stone Cliff ..... Fayette
Stonecoal ..... Wayne
Stony Bottom ..... Pocahontas
Stotesbury ..... Raleigh
Stotlers Cross Roads ..... Morgan
Stouts Mills ..... Gilmer
Stover ..... Raleigh
Strange Creek ..... Braxton
Streby ..... Grant
Streeter ..... Summers
Strouds ..... Webster
Stumptown ..... Gilmer
Sue ..... Greenbrier
Sugar Grove ..... Pendleton
Sugar Valley ..... Pleasants
Sullivan ..... Raleigh
Sully ..... Randolph
Sumerco ..... Lincoln
Summerlee ..... Fayette
SUMMERSVILLE ..... Nicholas
Summit Point ..... Jefferson
Sun ..... Fayette
Suncrest ..... Randolph
Sun Hill ..... Wyoming
Sunlight ..... Greenbrier
Superior ..... McDowell
Surveyor ..... Raleigh
SUTTON ..... Braxton
Swandale ..... Clay
Sweetland ..... Lincoln
Sweetsprings ..... Monroe
Swiss ..... Nicholas
Switchback ..... McDowell
Switzer ..... Logan
Sybial ..... Kanawha

T

Tabler ..... Berkeley
Tablerock ..... Raleigh
Tad ..... Kanawha
Tague ..... Braxton
Talcott ..... Summers
Tallmansville ..... Upshur
Tamclif ..... Mingo
Tamroy ..... Raleigh
Tams ..... Raleigh
Tango ..... Lincoln
Tanner ..... Gilmer
Taplin ..... Logan
Tariff ..... Roane
Taylortown ..... Mingo
Teays ..... Putnam
Tenmile ..... Upshur
Terra Alta ..... Preston
Tesla ..... Braxton
Teterton ..... Pendleton
Thacker ..... Mingo
Thacker Mines ..... Mingo
Thayer ..... Fayette
Thomas ..... Tucker
Thornton ..... Taylor
Thornwood ..... Pocahontas
Thorpe ..... McDowell
Three Churches ..... Hampshire
Three Forks ..... Logan
Three Mile ..... Kanawha
Thurmond ..... Fayette
Thursday ..... Ritchie
Tioga ..... Nicholas
Tipple ..... Wyoming
Tipton ..... Nicholas
Toll Gate ..... Ritchie
Toney ..... Lincoln
Toneyfork ..... Wyoming
Tophet ..... Summers
Tornado ..... Kanawha
Tourison ..... Fayette
Towne ..... Fayette
Trace ..... Mingo
Trackfork ..... Kanawha
Train ..... Lincoln
Trainer ..... Greenbrier
Tralee ..... Wyoming
Trent ..... Wyoming
Triadelphia ..... Ohio
Tribble ..... Mason
Triplett ..... Roane
Trout ..... Greenbrier
Troy ..... Gilmer
True ..... Summers
Tunnelton ..... Preston
Turkey Knob ..... Fayette
Turtle Creek ..... Boone
Twin Branch ..... McDowell

U

Uffington ..... Monongalia
Uler ..... Roane
Uneeda ..... Boone
Ungers Store ..... Morgan
UNION ..... Monroe
Unionridge ..... Cabell
Uniontown ..... Wetzel
Uno ..... Wyoming
Unus ..... Greenbrier

Upperglade ..... Webster
Upper Tract ..... Pendleton
Urland ..... Mingo
Ury ..... Raleigh

V

Vadis ..... Lewis
Vago ..... Greenbrier
Vale ..... Greenbrier
Valley ..... Hampshire
Valley Bend ..... Randolph
Valley Chapel ..... Lewis
Valleyfork ..... Clay
Valley Grove ..... Ohio
Valley Head ..... Randolph
Valley Point ..... Preston
Vallscreek ..... McDowell
Van ..... Boone
Vanderlip ..... Hampshire
Vanvoorhis ..... Monongalia
Vanwood ..... Raleigh
Varney ..... Mingo
Vaughan ..... Nicholas
Vegan ..... Upshur
Verdunville ..... Logan
Verner ..... Logan
Vernon ..... Braxton
Vicars ..... Roane
Victor ..... Fayette
Vienna ..... Wood
Villa ..... Kanawha
Vinton ..... Nicholas
Viola ..... Marshall
Virginville ..... Brooke
Viropa ..... Harrison
Vivian ..... McDowell
Volga ..... Barbour
Vulcan ..... Mingo

W

Wadestown ..... Monongalia
Waggy ..... Nicholas
Wainville ..... Webster
Waiteville ..... 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
Wharncliffe ..... Mingo
Wharton ..... Boone
Wheat ..... Wetzel
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
Whitby ..... Raleigh
White Pine ..... Calhoun
Whites Creek ..... Wayne
White Sulphur Springs ..... Greenbrier

Station

A. (Ind.) (Hotel Greenbrier)
Whitesville ..... Boone
Whitmans ..... Logan
Whitmer ..... Randolph
Wick ..... Tyler
Wickham ..... Raleigh
Widemouth ..... Mercer
Widen ..... Clay
Wikel ..... Monroe
Wilbur ..... Tyler
Wilcoe ..... McDowell
Wildcat ..... Braxton
Wiley Ford ..... Mineral

Wileyville ..... Wetzel
Wilkinson ..... Logan
Williamsburg ..... Greenbrier
WILLIAMSON ..... Mingo
Stations
C. O. D.
East Williamson
B, cor. 4th Ave. and Slater St.
Williamsport ..... Grant
Williams River ..... Webster
Williamstown ..... Wood
Willis Branch ..... Fayette
Willow ..... Pleasants
Willow Bend ..... Monroe
Willow Grove ..... Jackson
Willowton ..... Mercer
Wilmore ..... McDowell
Wilsie ..... Braxton
Wilson ..... Grant
Wilsonburg ..... Harrison
Wilsondale ..... Wayne
Winding Gulf ..... Raleigh
Windom ..... Wyoming
Windsor Heights ..... Brooke
Windy ..... Wirt
WINFIELD ..... Putnam
Winifrede ..... Kanawha
Winona ..... Fayette
Wire Bridge ..... Braxton
Withers ..... Gilmer
Wolfcreek ..... Monroe
Wolfe ..... Mercer
Wolf Pen ..... Wyoming
Wolf Summit ..... Harrison
Woodbine ..... Nicholas
Woodlands ..... Marshall
Woodrow ..... Pocahontas
Woodruff ..... Marshall
Woodville ..... Lincoln
Woosley ..... Wyoming
Worth ..... McDowell
Worthington ..... Marion
Wriston ..... Fayette
Wyatt ..... Harrison
Wyco ..... Wyoming
Wymer ..... Randolph
Wyndal ..... Fayette

Y

Yantus ..... Logan
Yates ..... Cabell
Yawkey ..... Lincoln
Yellow Spring ..... Hampshire
Yolyn ..... Logan
Yukon ..... McDowell

Z

Zela ..... Nicholas
Zenith ..... Monroe
Zigler ..... Pendleton
Zona ..... Roane

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 "xlviii" the paging is in Arabic numerals.

A

ABBOT, A. B.; member of the senate from the ninth district 259
half-tone and biographical sketch of 184

ABBOTT, H. A.; Commissioner of Banking xxiii
directory of office of xxxiii

ACTIVE AND INACTIVE STATE FUNDS:
tabulated statements covering same 913–915

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATURE:
synopsis of those passed by the Legislature of 1927 289-308

ADJUTANT GENERAL xxiii
directory of office of xxxii

ADRIAN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 884

ALBRIGHT, municipality of:
brief charter history 884

ALDERSON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 884

ALDERSON, EUGENE PECK; member of the senate from the ninth district 259
half-tone and biographical sketch of 184

ALEXANDER, H. L.; member of the house from Berkeley county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 202

ALLISON, O. O.; member of the house from Hancock county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 202

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA POST OFFICES 1121–1138

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION, PROPOSED:
legislative 111
thirty-five million dollar bond issue for roads 111

ANALYTICAL INDEX TO CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES 31–76

ANDREWS, HOMER H.; member of the house from Boone county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 203

ANSTED, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 884

APPOINTIVE STATE OFFICERS ..... xxiii–xxiv

APPROPRIATIONS:
comparative statement of, 1920-1929 309–315

ARCHIVES AND HISTORY:
directory of department of xxxvi

ARMSTRONG, J. RILEY; member of the house from Pendleton county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 203

ARNOLD, EUGENE HILL; member of the house from Randolph county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 204

ARTICLES OF CONFEDERATION 6–11

ASHWORTH, BEN H.; member of the senate from the seventh district 259
half-tone and biographical sketch of 185

ASSESSMENT:
of public utilities by the board of public works for 1928 873–883

ASSESSORS:
tabulated list of 852
Salaries of 851
(See also under each county.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL:
directory of office of xxvii
list of attorneys general from formation of State 113

AUDITOR:
directory of office of xxvi
half-tone and biographical sketch of 144–145
list of auditors from formation of state 112

AVIS, municipality of:
now included in City of Hinton 884

B

BACHMAN, CHARLES G., member of congress from the first district 117-167-251
half-tone and biographical sketch of 166–167

BANKS: tabulated list of in West Virginia 916-925

BANKING, DEPARTMENT OF:
directory of office of xxxiii

BARBOUR COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 513–514
County officers and boards 514–515
attorneys 516
political committees 516–517
newspapers; tabulated list of 926
banks; tabulated list of 916
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 517–519

BARBOURSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 884

BARTLETT, HOMER A.: member of house from Marion county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 204

BASHAM, L. E.; member of the house from Wyoming county 273
half-tone and biographical sketch 205

BAYARD, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 884

BEARD, REV. CHARLES R.; member of house from Berkeley county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 205

BECKLEY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 884

BELINGTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 884–885

BENWOOD, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 885

BERKELEY COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 519–520
county officers and boards 520–521
attorneys 521–522
political committees 522–523
newspapers; tabulated list of 926
banks; tabulated list of 916
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 523–525

BERKELEY SPRINGS, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 885

BETHANY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 885

BEVERLY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 885

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES, WITH HALF-TONES:
of elected state officers ... 138–151
of the Supreme Court of Appeals ... 152–161
of United States senators and representatives in congress ... 162–177
of the president and members of the senate ... 180–198
of the speaker and members of the house of delegates ... 200–248

BLACKSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 885

BLUEFIELD, municipality of:
brief charter history ... 885–886

BLUEFIELD COLORED INSTITUTE:
reference to ... xlvii

BOARD FOR EXAMINATION OF ACCOUNTANTS ... xliv

BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS ... xlii

BOARD OF CONTROL ... xxix

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS ... xliv

BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS ... xliii

BOARD OF EDUCATION, STATE ... xliii
advisory council to the ... xliii

BOARD OF FINANCE ... xlvi

BOARD OF GOVERNORS, WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY ... xliii

BOARD OF REGISTRATION OF ENGINEERS ... xliv

BOARD OF EMBALMERS ... xliv

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR REGISTERED NURSES ... xlv

BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS ... xix

BOARD OF OPTOMETRY ... xlv

BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY ... xlv

BOARD OF PHARMACY ... xlvi

BOARD—PAROLE: WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY ... xlv

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS:
state officers composing same ... xlvi
assessment of public service corporations by, 1927 ... 873–883

BOARDS OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION:
tabulated list of ... 856–858
(See also under each county.)

BOARD OF THE SCHOOL FUND ... xlvi

BOARDS OF TRADE, and Chambers of Commerce, West Virginia cities ... 861

BOARD OF VETERINARY SURGEONS ... xlv

BOLIVAR, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 886

BOONE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 525–527
county officers and boards ... 527–528
attorneys ... 528
political committees ... 528–529
newspaper; in tabulated list ... 926
banks; tabulated list of ... 916
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 529–530

BOWMAN, FRANK L.; member of congress, second district....117-169-251
half-tone and biographical sketch of.... 168–169

BRAMWELL, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 886

BRANDONVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 886

BRAST, E. A.; collector of internal revenue.... 1114

BRAXTON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history.... 530–531
county officers and boards.... 531–532
attorneys.... 532
political committees.... 533
newspapers; tabulated list of.... 926
banks; tabulated list of.... 916
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.... 533–535

BREWSTER, JAMES HENRY; member of the house from Lewis county.... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch.... 206

BROOKE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history.... 535–536
county officers and boards.... 536–537
attorneys.... 537
political committees.... 537–538
newspapers; tabulated list of.... 926
banks; tabulated list of.... 916
district officers—justices, constables and board of education.... 538–539

BRIDGEPORT, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 886

BROOKLYN, municipality of:
now a part of New Martinsville.... 886

BRUCETON MILLS, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 886–887

BUREAU OF LABOR:
directory of.... xxxvi

BUREAU OF NEGRO WELFARE AND STATISTICS:
directory of office of.... xl

BUCKHANNON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 887

BUFFALO, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 887

BURNSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 887

C

CABELL COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history.... 539–541
county officers and boards.... 541–543
attorneys.... 543–544
political committees.... 544–546
newspapers; tabulated list of.... 916–917
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.... 546–548

CAIRO, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 887

CALHOUN COUNTY; formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history.... 548–549
county officers and boards.... 549–550
attorneys.... 550
political committees.... 551
newspapers; tabulated list of.... 926
banks; tabulated list of.... 917
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.... 551–553

CAMDEN-ON-GAULEY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 887

CAMERON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 887

CANNON, WILLIAM WAYNE; member of the senate from the fifth district ... 259
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 206

CAPON BRIDGE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 887

CARTER, S. T.; member of the house from Fayette county ... 271

CASS, municipality of:
brief charter history ... 888

CASSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history ... 887

CEDAR GROVE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 888

CENSUS STATISTICS:
of the United States ... 1115–1117
of West Virginia ... 840–841
incorporated places in West Virginia ... 842–845
(See also under each county.)

CEREDO, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 888

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE and Boards of Trade West Virginia cities ... 861

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS:
children's home, Elkins ... xlvii
colored orphans' home, Huntington ... xlvii
home for aged and infirm colored men and women ... xlvii

CHARLESTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 888

CHARLES TOWN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 889

CHESTER, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 889

CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS, STATE BOARD OF ... xlii

CHILDREN'S HOME, WEST VIRGINIA:
reference to ... xlvii

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS: (U. S.) fourth circuit:
directory and terms of ... 118

CIRCUIT COURTS OF WEST VIRGINIA: judges and terms of ... 130–133
common pleas, criminal and intermediate courts; judges and terms of ... 134
tabulated list of clerks of ... 848

CLARK, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 889–890

CLARKSBURG, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 889

CLASSIFIED POST OFFICES IN WEST VIRGINIA ... 1119–1120

CLAY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 889

CLAY COUNTY: formation of land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 553–554
county officers and boards ... 554–555
attorneys ... 555
political committees ... 555–556
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 926
banks; tabulated list of ... 917
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 556–557

CLENDENIN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 890

CLERKS OF CIRCUIT COURTS: tabulated list of ... 848
salaries of ... 851
(See also under each county.)

CLERKS OF COUNTY COURTS: tabulated list of ... 849
salaries of ... 851
(See also under each county.)

COAL ASSOCIATION OF WEST VIRGINIA:
roster of membership of ... 859

COLE, ROY A.; member of the house from Mercer county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 207

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE:
Directory of office of, at Parkersburg ... 1114

COMMERCIAL ORGANIZATIONS:
coal association; manufacturers association; wholesale grocers association ... 859–863

COLORED ORPHAN'S HOME:
reference to ... xlvii

COMMISSIONS, STATE:
game and fish ... xl
state road ... xxxvi
state sinking fund ... xli
Point Pleasant battle monument ... xli
Prickett's Fort state park ... xli
Philippi battlefield ... xli
Droop Mountain battlefield ... xlii
State Forest and Parks ... xlii

COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE ... xxii
directory of office of ... xxviii
list of commissioners from time of creation of office, 1913 ... 113

COMMISSIONER OF BANKING ... xxiii
directory of office of ... xxxiii

COMMITTEES: legislative standing:
of the senate ... 261–263
of the house of delegates ... 274–277

COMMITTEES, POLITICAL:
Republican national ... 939–941
Republican state chairmen and vice-chairmen ... 942–944
Republican state executive ... 963–966
Republican county chairmen and secretaries ... 968–968
Democratic national ... 1016–1018
Democratic state chairmen ... 1019–1021
Democratic state executive ... 1037–1040
Democratic county chairmen and secretaries ... 1041–1042
(For county executive committees see under each county.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS:
from 1920 to 1929, both inclusive ... 309–315

CONCORD STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:
reference to ... xlvi

CONFEDERATION, ARTICLES OF ... 6–11

CONGRESS: members of seventieth from West Virginia ... 117–251

CONGRESSMEN: list of, from formation of the state ... 115–117

CONGRESSMEN, PRESENT:
vote for at the election of 1926 ... 1103–1104
roster of ... 251

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS: map showing same ... 1102

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES ... 12–30
Analytical Index to ... 31–76
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 24–30

CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA 77–110
Article I, relations to government of the United States 77
Article II, the state 77
Article III, bill of rights 78
Article IV, elections and officers 81
Article V, division of power 83
Article VI, the legislature 83
Article VII, executive department 93
Article VIII, judicial department 96
supreme court of appeals 97
circuit courts 98
general provisions 99
county courts 100

Article IX, county organization 102
Article X, taxation and finance 103
Article XI, corporations 104
banks 105
railroads 105
Article XII, education 106
Article XIII, land titles 107
Article XIV, amendments, how made 109
Amendments: judicial, irreducible school fund, good roads 109–110
proposed: to be voted on in November, 1928 111

COOPER, W. C.; member of the house from Webster county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 207

CORNWELL, HAROLD B.; adjutant general xxiii
directory of office of xxxii

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS, STATE:
industrial school for boys xlvii
industrial home for girls xlvii
penitentiary xlvii
industrial school for colored boys xlvii
industrial home for colored girls xlvii

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
(See under each county.)

COUNTIES AND DISTRICTS:
statistics and information concerning 513–839
(See also under each county.)

COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS:
tabulated list of 854
(See also undere each county.)

COUNTY OFFICERS: tabulated lists of:
sheriffs 846
Prosecuting attorneys 847
clerks of the circuit courts 848
clerks of the county courts 849
county superintendents of free schools 850
assessors 852
salaries of 851
surveyors 853
health officers 854
road engineers 855
boards of equalization and review 856–858
(See also undere each county.)

COUNTY ROAD ENGINEERS:
tabulated list of 855
(See also under each county.)

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF SCHOOLS:
tabulated list of 850
salaries of 851
(See also under each county.)

COWEN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 890

COURTS:
Supreme Court of the United States ... 118
fourth circuit, United States court of appeals and times of terms ... 118
West Virginia federal district courts ... 119–120
state supreme court ... 121
rules of practice in ... 123–129
board of law examiners ... 122
circuit courts and terms of holding ... 130–133
other courts ... 134

CRAWFORD, DR. C. P.; member of the house from Randolph county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 208

CUMMINS, J. WILLIAM; member of the house from Ohio county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 209

CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S COUNCIL ... xxx

CROW, DR. WILL F.; member of the house from Marshall county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 208

CUSACK, LEE; member of the house from Wetzel county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 209

D

DANVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 890

DAVIS, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 890

DAVIS, C. G.; member of the house from Hampshire county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 210

DEAN, RICHARD MARSH; member of the house from Mineral county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 210

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE ... 3–5

DELAWDER, PERRY DAVIS; member of the house from Hardy county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 211

DEMOCRATIC PARTY:
national committee ... 998
state committees, officers of ... 1001
national convention; delegates from West Virginia ... 1004
national platform, 1928 ... 1046
state executive committee ... 1019
county chairmen and secretaries, 1928 ... 1023
national, state, congressional and county tickets, 1928 ... 1025
state platform, 1928 ... 1046
primary election returns, 1928 ... 1072–1085
registered vote of, in West Virginia ... 1068–1069
nominees for house of delegates ... 1086–1087

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE:
directory of office of the ... xxviii
heads of educational institutions ... xxv
tabulated list of county superintendents ... 850
salaries of ... 851

DEPARTMENT OF MINES:
directory of ... xxxiv

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY:
directory of ... xxxix

DEULEY, JAMES L.; member of the house from Brooke county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 211

DEVORE, JAMES MARLIN; member of the senate from the third district ... 259
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 186

DICKSON, C. F.; member of the house from Monroe county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 212

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS, U. S.:
northern district 119
southern district 120

DISTRICT MINE INSPECTORS: directory of, and territory covered by each xxxiv

DIVINE, JAMES J.; member public service commission ..... xxiii–xxxi

DOAK, L. R.; member of the house from Doddridge county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 212

DODDRIDGE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 558
county officers and boards 558–559
attorneys 560
political committees 560–561
newspapers; tabulated list of 926
banks; tabulated list of 917
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 561–563

DOMESTIC MAIL MATTER:
parcel post rates 1118

DORSEY, E. D.; member of the house from Nicholas county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 213

DOWNS, DR. B. E.; member of the house from McDowell county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 213

DUNBAR, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 890

DURBIN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 890

DYE, GEORGE W.; member of the house from Wood county 273
half-tone and biographical sketch 214

E

EAST BANK, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 890–891

EASTON, JOHN B.; member of the house from Wood county 273
half-tone and biographical sketch 214

EAST RAINELLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 891

ELECTION PRECINCTS IN WEST VIRGINIA:
number of, by counties 1014–1015

ELECTION RETURNS, General:
popular vote for president by states, 1924 1088
electoral vote for president by states, 1896-1924 1089
West Virginia's vote for president, 1920-1924 1090–1091
apportionment of electoral vote 1092
West Virginia's vote for president, 1872-1916 1092
vote for United States senator, 1924-1922 1093
vote for governor, 1924-1920 1094
vote for secretary of state, 1924-1920 1095
vote for auditor, 1924-1920 1096
vote for treasurer, 1924-1920 1097
vote for superintendent of free schools, 1924-1920 1098
vote for attorney general, 1924-1920 1099
vote for commissioner of agriculture, 1924-1920 1100
vote for judges of the supreme court of appeals, 1924-1922 1101
vote for congressmen, 1924-1926 1103–1104
vote for state senators, 1924-1926 1106–1109

ELECTION RETURNS, 1928 Primary:
Republican party 1053–1071
Democratic party 1072–1085
registered voters, by parties 1068–1069

ELECTIVE OFFICERS OF STATE GOVERNMENT: 112–114
tabulated lists of 112
governors 112
auditors 112
treasurers 113
attorneys general 113
state superintendent of free schools 113
secretaries of state 113
commissioners of agriculture since 1913 114
judges of supreme court of appeals from formation of state

ELECTORAL VOTE: 1092
apportionment of 1089
for president, by states, 1896-1924

ELLENBORO, municipality of: 891
brief charter history and list of officers

ELIZABETH, municipality of: 891
brief charter history and list of officers

EMBLETON, ROBERT T.; member of the house from Mason county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 215

ENGLE, BLAINE; member of the senate from the twelfth district 259
half-tone and biographical sketch 186

ELK GARDEN, municipality of: 891
brief charter history and list of officers

ELKINS, municipality of: 891
brief charter history and list of officers

ENGLAND, E. T.; member of congress from the sixth district 117–176–251
half-tone and biographical sketch 176–177

F

FAIRMONT, municipality of: 891–892
brief charter history and list of officers

FAIRMONT HOSPITAL NO. 3: xlvii
reference to

FAIRMONT STATE NORMAL SCHOOL: xlvii
reference to

FAIRVIEW, municipality of: 891
brief charter history and list of officers

FARMINGTON, municipality of: 892
brief charter history and list of officers

FAYETTE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 563–565
county officers and boards 565–566
attorneys 566
political committees 566–567
newspapers; tabulated list of 926
banks; tabulated list of 917
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 567–569

FAYETTEVILLE, municipality of: 892
brief charter history and list of officers

FEDERAL COURTS:
northern district of West Virginia 119
southern district of West Virginia 120

FLATWOODS, municipality of: 892
brief charter history and list of officers

FLEMINGTON, municipality of: 892
brief charter history and list of officers

FLETCHER, HARRY G.; member of the house from Marion county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 215

FOGLE, CHARLES E.: member of the house from Pleasants county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 216

FOLLANSBEE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 892

FORD, GEORGE M.; state superintendent of free schools ... xxii–xxv
half-tone and biographical sketch of ... 142–143

FOREST AND PARK COMMISSION ... xlii

FORTNEY, CAMDEN P.; chairman state road commission ... xxxvi

FRANKLIN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 892

FREE SCHOOLS:
directory of department of ... xxiv

FRIENDLY, municipality of:
brief charter history ... 892

FUNDS, STATE:
active and inactive ... 913–915

G

GAME AND FISH COMMISSION:
directory of office of ... xl

GARTEN, C. E.; member of the house from Summers county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 216

GARVIN, RAY W.; member of the house from Harrison county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 217

GASSAWAY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 892

GAY, HARRY S., JR.; member of the house from Logan county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 217

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY (State):
directory of office of ... xli

GILBERT, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 892–893

GILMER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 569–571
county officers and boards ... 571–572
attorneys ... 572
political committees ... 572–573
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 927
banks; tabulated list of ... 917
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 573–574

GLASGOW, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 893

GLENVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 893

GLENVILLE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:
reference to ... xxv

GOFF, GUY DESPARD, United States senator ... 115–165–251
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 164–165

GOODE, M. D.; member of the house from Lincoln county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 218

GORE, HOWARD MASON, Governor ... xxii
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 138–139
directory of office of ... xxiv
proclamations by, extending legislative session and convening extraordinary session ... 255–257

GOVERNORS:
list of from formation of the state ... 112

GRANT COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuation 1927; county history 574–575
county officers and boards 575–576
attorneys 576
political committees 576–577
newspapers; tabulated list of 927
banks; tabulated list of 917
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 577–578

GRAFTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 893

GRANTSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 893

GREENBRIER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 578–580
county officers and boards 580–581
attorneys 581
political committees 581–582
newspapers; tabulated list of 927
banks; tabulated list of 917
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 583–585

GROSS, SALES TAX:
half-tone and biographical sketch 218

GROSS SALES TAX:
tables showing revenue derived from 932–939

GUIHER, JAMES M.; member of the house from Harrison county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 219

H

HALF-TONE ENGRAVINGS, WITH BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES:
of elective state officers 138–151
of judges of the supreme court of appeals 152–161
of United States senators and representatives in congress 162–177
of the president and members of the senate 180–198
of the speaker and members of the house of delegates 200–248

HALL, GRANT P.; state tax commissioner ..... xvi–xx

HALL, JOHN S.; member of the house from Mingo county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 219

HALLANAN, WALTER S.; member of the senate from the eighth district 259
half-tone and biographical sketch 187

HALSTEAD, CHARLES B.; member of the house from Kanawha county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 220

HAMBLETON, municipality of:
brief charter history 893

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 585–587
county officers and boards 587
attorneys 588
political committees 588–589
newspapers; tabulated list of 927
banks; tabulated list of 918
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 589–590

HANCOCK COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 591–592
county officers and boards 592–593
attorneys 593
political committees 593–594
newspapers; tabulated list of 927
banks; tabulated list of 918
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 594–595

HARDY COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 595–596
county officers and boards 596–597

attorneys 597
political committees 597–598
newspapers; tabulated list of 927
banks; tabulated list of 918
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 598–599

HARPER, E. HOWARD; member of the house from McDowell county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 220
death of 258

HARPER, MRS. MINNIE B., member of the house from McDowell county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 221
appointed by the Governor 258–273

HARPERS FERRY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 893–894

HARRIS, JOHN T.:
half-tone engraving ..... frontispiece
a personal appreciation vii
memorial sketch of ix

HARRISON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 599–600
county officers and boards 601–602
attorneys 602–603
political committees 603–604
newspapers; tabulated list of 927
banks; tabulated list of 918
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 605–608

HARRISON, M. M.; member of the house from Putnam county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 221

HARDMAN, TROY; member of the senate from thirteenth district 260
half-tone and biographical sketch 187

HARRISVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 894

HARTFORD, municipality of:
brief charter history 894

HARTIGAN, DR. J. W.; member of the house from Monongalia county 272
appointed superintendent of Weston State hospital 258
half-tone and biographical sketch 222

HARVEY, L. T.; member of the house from Braxton county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 222

HAYS, REV. JOHN M.; member of the house from Gilmer county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 223

HEABERLIN, CHARLES L.; member of the house from Raleigh county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 223
appointed compensation commissioner 258

HEALTH DEPARTMENT, STATE:
directory of xxii
tabulated list of county health officers 854

HEDGESVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 894

HELMICK, A. L.; member of senate from the fourteenth district 260
half-tone and biographical sketch 188

HENDERSON, municipality of:
brief charter history 894

HENDRICKS, municipality of:
brief charter history 894

HENSHAW, HARRY P.; member of senate from the fifteenth district 260
half-tone and biographical sketch 188

HEROLD, ANDERSON C.; member of senate from the tenth district 260
half-tone and biographical sketch 189

HIGHLAND, CECIL B.; member of senate from the second district 259
half-tone and biographical sketch 189

HILLSBORO, municipality of:
brief charter history 894

HINER, B. H.; member of the senate from the thirteenth district 260
half-tone and biographical sketch 190

HINTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 894–895

HISTORICAL DIVISION:
Part I—The Midland Trail 321–406
Midland Trail, the westward course of empire 323–328
Dunmore's War; camp at Charlestown, now Charleston 329–334
Dunmore's army on the Midland Trail 334–340
Midland Trail, war road of Shawnees under Cornstalk 340–345
Dickinson, white Indian, and catpure of Kitty Moffett 345–351
Midland Trail, the northern route to Kentucky 351–356
John Field's marathon over the Midland Trail 356–361
greatest variety of mineral springs in the world 362–367
civil war activities on the Midland Trail 367–372
from mouth of Coal river to the mouth of Guyandotte 373–378
how General Powell won the Congressional Medal 378–383
town of Ansted, burial place of Stonewall Jackson's mother 384–389
battle of White Sulphur Springs 389–395
battle of Lewisburg 395–400
salt wells of the Kanawha valley 401–406

Part II—The Seneca Trail 407–511
Seneca and Wilderness Trails; captives of Abbs valley 409–411
battle of Droop Mountain 411–417
Stephen Sewell; cave near Mill Point 417–422
flint pits at Mill Point 422–427
Marlins Bottom, the ancient name of Marlinton 428–433
one of the Able McLaughlins 433–438
battles of Marlins Bottom and Huntersville 438–444
battle of Duncan's Lane 444–453
the English colony at Mingo 454–549
battle of Greenbrier Ford 459–464
battle of Top of Allegheny 464–470
battle of Cheat Mountain 470–476
battle of Elkwater 476–482
Carrick's Ford and new history of Rich Mountain 482–492
battle of Philippi, first battle of civil war 492–498
Meshach Browning, the great hunter 498–503
lost colony of Westsylvania 503–511

HOGG, ROBERT L.; member of senate from the fourth district 259
half-tone and biographical sketch 190

HISTORICAL SOCIETY, WEST VIRGINIA:
list of members of same, appointed by the governor 320
act creating 319
(see "Historical Division")

HOLLIDAYS COVE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 895

HOUCHINS, DR. JOHN C.; member of the house from McDowell county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 224

HUGHES, JAMES A.; member of congress from the fourth district 117–172–251
half-tone and biographical sketch 172–173

HUGUS, WRIGHT; member of senate from the first district 259
half-tone and biographical sketch 191

HULL, DR. GEORGE F.; member of the house from Pocahontas county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 224

HUNDLEY, J. HOWARD; member of the house from Kanawha county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 225

attorneys 623–626
political committees 626–629
newspapers; tabulated list of 927
banks; tabulated list of 919
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 629–632

KEATLEY, EDWIN M.; member of the house from Kanawha county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 226

KENDALL, N. F.; member of the house from Taylor county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 227

KENOVA, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 896

KERMIT, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 896

KEYSER, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 896

KEYSTONE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 896

KIDD, ROBERT F.; member of the senate from the tenth district 259
half-tone and biographical sketch 192

KIMBALL, municipality of:
brief charter history 896

KINGWOOD, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 896–897

KIWANIS CLUBS OF WEST VIRGINIA:
directory, 1928 871

KNABENSHUE, E. H.; member of the house from Upshur county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 227

KYLE, KARL B.; member of the house from Harrison county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 228

L

LAMBIE, R. M.; chief department of mines xxiii
directory of department xxxiv

LANTZ, L. E.; member of the house from Wetzel county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 228

LAOPOLIS, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 897

LAW EXAMINERS:
state board of 122

LAW LIBRARY:
brief description of 121

LAWTON, W. D.; member of the house from Fayette county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 229

LEE, HOWARD B.; attorney general xxi
directory of office of xxvii
half-tone and biographical sketch 148–149

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT 249
the state legislature 252–254
recent legislative history 255–258
officers and members of the senate, 1927-8 259–260
standing committees of the senate 261–263
officers and members of the house of delegates, 1927-8 271–273
standing committees of the house of delegates 274–277
rules for government of the senate 264–270
rules for government of the house of delegates 278–288

LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS, 1927:
synopsis of 289–308

HUNDRED, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers

HUNTINGTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers

HUNTINGTON STATE HOSPITAL:
reference to

HURRICANE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers

HUTTONSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers

HYLBERT, ROY; member of the house from Harrison county
half-tone and biographical sketch

I

IAEGER, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers

INDUSTRIAL HOME FOR GIRLS:
reference to

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS:
reference to

J

JACKSON, NAAMAN; member of the senate from the eighth district
half-tone and biographical sketch

JACKSON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics;
property valuations 1927; county history
county officers and boards
attorneys
political committees
newspapers; tabulated list of
banks; tabulated list of
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education

JANE LEW, municipality of:
brief charter history

JEFFERSON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics;
property valuations 1927; county history
county officers and boards
attorneys
political committees
newspapers; tabulated list of
banks; tabulated list of
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education

JIVIDEN, DR. C. M.; member of the house from Kanawha county
half-tone and biographical sketch

JOHNSON, VERNON E.; member of the house from Morgan county
elected speaker of the house
half-tone and biographical sketch

JOHNSON, WILLIAM S.; state treasurer
directory of office of
half-tone and biographical sketch

JUDGES SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS:
tabulated list of, from the formation of the state
half-tones and biographical sketches

JUNIOR, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers

K

KANAWHA COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics;
property valuations 1927; county history
county officers and boards

LEON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 897

LESTER, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 897

LEWISBURG, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 897

LEWIS COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 632–633
county officers and boards ... 634
attorneys ... 635
political committees ... 635–636
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 928
banks; tabulated list of ... 919
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 636–638

LILLY, T. H.; member of the senate from the seventh district ... 259
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 192

LINCOLN COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 638–639
county officers and boards ... 639–640
attorneys ... 641
political committees ... 641–642
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 928
banks; tabulated list of ... 919
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 642–643

LIONS CLUBS OF WEST VIRGINIA:
directory of, 1928 ... 867

LITTLETON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 897

LIVELY, FRANK, Judge Supreme Court:
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 154–155

LITZ, M. O., Judge Supreme Court:
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 156–157

LOCKHART, DR. RALPH R.; member of the house from Clay county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 229

LOGAN COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 644–645
county officers and boards ... 645–646
attorneys ... 646
political committees ... 647
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 928
banks; tabulated list of ... 919
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 647–648

LOGAN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 897

LONG, WALKER; member of the house from Cabell county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 230

LUMBERPORT, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 897–898

M

MABSCOTT, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 898

MADISON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 898

MALLISON, SAM T.; auditor ... xxii
directory of office of ... xxvi
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 144–145

MAN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 898

MANNINGTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 898

MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION, WEST VIRGINIA:
directory of membership in 860

MAPS:
of congressional districts 1102
of senatorial districts 1105

MARCUM, JAMES O.; member of the house from Wayne county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 230

MARION COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 648–650
county officers and boards 650–651
attorneys 651–652
political committees 652–654
newspapers; tabulated list of 928
banks; tabulated list of 920
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 654–656

MARLINTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 898

MARMET, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 898

MARSHALS, UNITED STATES:
northern district of West Virginia 119
southern district of West Virginia 120

MARSHALL COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:
reference to xlvi

MARSHALL COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 656–657
county officers and boards 658–659
attorneys 659
political committees 659–660
newspapers; tabulated list of 928
banks; tabulated list of 920
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 660–663

MARTINSBURG, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 899

MASON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 663–664
county officers and boards 664–665
attorneys 666
political committees 666–667
newspapers, tabulated list of 928
banks; tabulated list of 920
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 667–670

MASON, municipality of:
brief charter history 899

MASONTOWN, municipality of:
brief charter history 899

MASSIE, T. K.; member of the house from Mercer county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 231

MATEWAN, municipality of:
brief charter history 899

MATHEWS, HAROLD S.; member of the house from Kanawha county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 231

MATOAKA, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 899

McCOY, CHARLES E.; member state road commission ..... xxiii–xxxvi

McCULLOCH, MILTON; member of house from Ohio county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 232

McKENDREE HOSPITAL NO. 2:
reference to xlvii

McMECHEN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 899–900

McPHERSON, W. L.; member of the house from Wood county ... 273
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 232

MEADOW BRIDGE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 899

MERCER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 670–671
county officers and boards ... 671–673
attorneys ... 673
political committees ... 673–675
banks; tabulated list of ... 920
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 928
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 675–676

MIDDLEBOURNE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 900

MILL CREEK, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 900

MILLER, LEWIS H.; member of the senate from the fourth district ... 259
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 193

MILLER, WILLIAM N., Judge Supreme Court:
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 152–153

MILTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 900

MINERAL COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 676–677
county officers and boards ... 678
attorneys ... 679
political committees ... 679–680
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 928
banks; tabulated list of ... 921
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 680–681

MINGO COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 682–683
county officers and boards ... 684
attorneys ... 685
political committees ... 685–686
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 928
banks; tabulated list of ... 921
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 686–688

MITCHELL, S. P.; member of the house from Preston county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 233

MONONGALIA COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 688–690
county officers and boards ... 690–691
attorneys ... 691–692
political committees ... 692–693
newspapers and periodicals; tabulated list of ... 929
banks; tabulated list of ... 921
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 693–695

MONROE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 695–697
county officers and boards ... 697–698
attorneys ... 698
political committees ... 698–699
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 929
banks; tabulated list of ... 921
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 699–700

MONTGOMERY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 900

MONTROSE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 900

MOOREFIELD, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 900–901

MORGAN, ELLSWORTH; member of the house from Marion county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 233

MORGAN COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 701–702
county officers and boards ... 702–703
attorneys ... 703
political committees ... 703–704
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 929
banks; tabulated list of ... 921
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 704–706

MORGANTOWN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 901

MORRIS, ROBERT; member of the house from Ritchie county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 234

MOUNDSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 901

MOUNT HOPE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 901

McDOWELL COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 706–707
county officers and boards ... 707–708
attorneys ... 708–709
political committees ... 709–710
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 929
banks; tabulated list of ... 921
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 710–711

MULLENS, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 901

MUNICIPALITIES:
in West Virginia, with officers ... 884–912

MYERS, CLIFFORD R.; state historian and archivist ... xxiii–xxxvi

N

NEELY, MANSFIELD M.; United States senator ... 115-163-251
half-tone and biographical sketch of ... 162–163

NEWBURG, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 902

NEWELL, municipality of; under jurisdiction of county court ... 902

NEW CUMBERLAND, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 902

NEW MARTINSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 902

NEW RIVER STATE SCHOOL:
reference to ... xlvi

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS:
tabulated list of, in West Virginia ... 926–931
directory of state newspaper council ... 864–865

NICHOLAS COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 712–713
county officers and boards ... 713–714
attorneys ... 714
political committees ... 714–715
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 929
banks; tabulated list of ... 921
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 715–717

NORTHFORK, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 902

NORTON, WILBERT H.; member of the house from Cabell county.... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch.... 234

O

OAK HILL, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 902

OAKVALE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 902

O'BRIEN, WILLIAM H.; member of congress from the third district.... 117-171-251
half-tone and biographical sketch.... 170–171

OHIO COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history.... 717–719
county officers and boards.... 719–720
attorneys.... 720–722
political committees.... 722–724
newspapers; tabulated list of.... 929
banks; tabulated list of.... 922
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.... 724–726

OLES, LYNN S.; member of the house from Calhoun county.... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch.... 235

P

PADEN CITY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 902–903

PARCEL POST, DOMESTIC:
table of rates.... 1118

PARKERSBURG, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 903

PARSONS, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 903

PAROLE BOARD, PENITENTIARY:
directory of.... xlv

PAW PAW, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 903

PAX, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 903

PENDLETON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history.... 726–727
county officers and boards.... 727–728
attorneys.... 728
political committees.... 728–729
newspaper; in tabulated list.... 929
banks; tabulated list of.... 922
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education.... 729–731

PENITENTIARY:
reference to.... xlvii

PENNSBORO, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 903

PETERS, F. M.; member of the house from Mercer county.... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch.... 235

PETERSBURG, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 903

PETERSTOWN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers.... 803–904

PHILIPPI, municipality of:
brief charter history.... 904

PHILIPPI BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION.... xxxi

PIEDMONT, municipality of:
brief charter history.... 904

PINE GROVE, municipality of:
brief charter history ... 904

PINEVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history ... 904

PLEASANTS COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 731
county officers and boards ... 732
attorneys ... 733
political committees ... 733–734
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 929
banks; tabulated list of ... 922
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 734–735

POCAHONTAS COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 735–737
county officers and boards ... 737–738
attorneys ... 738
political committees ... 738–739
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 929
banks; tabulated list of ... 922
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 739–740

POINT PLEASANT, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 904

POLITICAL DIVISION:
Republican national committee ... 939–941
Republican state chairmen and vice chairmen ... 942–944
Republican national convention; delegates from West Virginia ... 945
Republican national platform, 1928 ... 946–962
Republican state executive committee ... 963–966
Republican county chairmen and secretaries, 1928 ... 967–968
Republican national, state, congressional and county tickets, 1928 969–989
Republican state platform, 1928 ... 990–997
Republican primary election returns, 1928 ... 1053
Democratic national committee ... 998
Democratic state committees, officers of ... 1019–1021
Democratic national convention; delegates from West Virginia ... 1004
Democratic national platform, 1928 ... 1005
Democratic state executive committee ... 1019
Democratic county chairmen and secretaries, 1928 ... 1020
Democratic national, state, congressional and county tickets, 1928 1025
Democratic state platform, 1928 ... 1046
Statistics of vote cast at primary precincts; registered vote by parties; percentage of vote cast ... 1068
Democratic primary election returns, 1928 ... 1072–1085
Nominees for house of delegates, 1928 ... 1068–1087
General election returns ... 1088–1109

POOL, W. P.; member of the house from Roane county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 236

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES:
as shown by census of 1920, 1910 and 1900 ... 1115
of same July 1, 1925 (estimated) ... 1116
of same and outlying possessions, July 1, 1926, and July 1, 1927 (estimated) ... 1117

POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA:
by counties, 1870 to 1920 ... 840
estimated population July 1, 1925 ... 841
same for sundry West Virginia cities ... 841
incorporated places in 1900, 1910, 1920 ... 842–844
of wards in cities, 1920 ... 845
(See also same, under each county.)

POST OFFICES IN WEST VIRGINIA:
alphabetical list of ... 1121–1138
classified, with salaries ... 1119–1120

POTOMAC STATE SCHOOL:
reference to ... xlvi

PRACTICE, RULES OF:
in the Supreme Court of West Virginia ... 123–129

PRATHER, HUGH; member of the house from Wirt county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 236

PRATT, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 904

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND CABINET ... 1113

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES:
tabulated list of ... 135

PRESTON COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 740–741
county officers and boards ... 741–742
attorneys ... 743
political committees ... 743–744
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 929
banks; tabulated list of ... 922
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 744–746

PRICE, ANDREW, President West Virginia Historical Society, articles by ... 321–511
(See "Historical Division.")

PRICKETT'S FORT STATE PARK COMMISSION ... xli

PRINCETON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 905

PRIMARY ELECTION RETURNS, 1928:
Republican ... 1053–1071
Democratic ... 1072–1085

PROHIBITION, STATE DEPARTMENT OF:
directory of office of ... xxxi

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS:
tabulated list of ... 847
salaries of same ... 851
(See also under each county.)

PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL:
directory of ... xxxiii
(See health department.)

PUBLIC SAFETY, DEPARTMENT OF ... xxiii–xxxix

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION:
directory of ... xxxi

PUBLISHERS AN PRINTERS ASSOCIATION ... 865

PULLMAN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 905

PUTNAM COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 746–747
county officers and boards ... 747–748
attorneys ... 747
political committees ... 749–750
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 930
banks; tabulated list of ... 923
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 750–751

R

RAINELLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 905

RAIRDEN, GEORGE A.; member of the house from Mason county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 237

RALEIGH COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 752–753
county officers and boards ... 753–755
attorneys ... 755
political committees ... 755–756
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 930
banks; tabulated list of ... 923
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 756–758

RANDOLPH COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 758–760
county officers and boards ... 760–761
attorneys ... 761
political committees ... 761–762
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 930
banks; tabulated list of ... 923
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 762–765

RANSON, municipality of:
brief charter history ... 905

RAVENSWOOD, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 905

REEDSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 905

REEDY, municipality of:
brief charter history ... 905

REGISTERED VOTERS IN WEST VIRGINIA ... 1068–1069

REITZ, WALTER R.; member of the senate from the second district ... 259
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 193

REPUBLICAN PARTY:
national committee ... 939–941
state chairmen and vice chairmen ... 942–944
national convention; delegates from West Virginia ... 945
national platform, 1928 ... 946–962
state executive committee ... 963–966
county chairmen and secretaries, 1928 ... 967–968
national, state, congressional and county tickets, 1928 ... 969–989
state platform, 1928 ... 990–997
primary election returns, 1928 ... 1053
registered vote of, in West Virginia ... 1068–1069
nominees for house of delegates ... 1086–1087

REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION, BOARDS OF:
tabulated list, by counties ... 856–858
(See also under each county.)

REXROAD, J. L.; member of the house from Grant county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 144

REYNOLDS, E. BUNKER; member of the senate from the fourteenth district ... 260
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 237

RICHWOOD, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 905–906

RIDGELEY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 906

RIPLEY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 906

RITCHIE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 765–766
county officers and boards ... 766–767
attorneys ... 767
political committees ... 768
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 930
banks; tabulated list of ... 923
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 768–769

RIVERSIDE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 906

RIVESVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 906

ROANE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history ... 770–771
county officers and boards ... 771–772
attorneys ... 772
political committees ... 772–773

newspapers; tabulated list of 930
banks; tabulated list of 923
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 773–775

ROBERTS, EVAN G.; member of the house from Marshall county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 238

ROBINSON, FRANK B.; member of the senate from the fifteenth district 260
half-tone and biographical sketch 194

ROBINSON, DR. L. M.; member of the house from Harrison county 271
resigned; appointed warden of the penitentiary 258
half-tone and biographical sketch 238

ROMNEY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 906

RONCEVERTE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 906–907

ROSEDALE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 907

ROTARY CLUBS OF WEST VIRGINIA:
directory of, 1928 869

ROWLESBURG, municipality of 907

RULES OF PRACTICE:
in the supreme court of West Virginia 123–129

RULES, LEGISLATIVE:
of the senate 264–270
of the house of delegates 278–288

S

SABRATON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 907

SAFETY, PUBLIC:
state department of ..... xxiii–xxxix

SALEM, municipality of:
brief charter history 907

SALARIES:
of state officers xlviii
of superintendents of public institutions xlvi
of county officers 851

SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND:
reference to xlvii

SEALERS OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES:
(See under each county.)

SECRETARY OF STATE xxiii
directory of office of xxiv
half-tone and biographical sketch 140–141
list of secretaries from formation of state 113

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS: map showing same 1105

SENATORS, STATE: (See also "Legislative Department.")
vote for at general election of 1926-1924 1106–1109
roster of 259

SENATORS, UNITED STATES: from West Virginia 115–162

SHARP, GEORGE W., secretary of state xxii
directory of office of xxiv
half-tone and biographical sketch 140–141

SHEPHERD COLLEGE STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:
reference to xlvi

SHEPHERDSTOWN, municipality of:
brief charter history 907

SHEPPARD, W. T.; member of the house from Greenbrier county..... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch..... 239

SHERIFFS: tabulated list of..... 846
salaries of..... 851
(See also under each county.)

SHINNSTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers..... 907

SISTERSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers..... 907–908

SLAUGHTER, EUGENE; member of the house from Jackson county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch..... 239

SMITH, IRA E.; member of the senate from the twelfth district..... 259
half-tone and biographical sketch..... 195

SMITH, IRA L.; member of the senate from the eleventh district..... 259
half-tone and biographical sketch..... 195

SMITH, JAMES HENRY; member of the house from Preston county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch..... 240

SMITH, JOHN WESLEY; commissioner of agriculture..... xxii
directory of office of..... xxviii
half-tone and biographical sketch..... 150–151

SMITHFIELD, municipality of:
brief charter history..... 908

SOPHIA, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers..... 908

SOUTH CHARLESTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers (see Charleston)..... 888–889

SPENCER, municipality of:
brief charter history..... 908

SPENCER STATE HOSPITAL:
reference to..... xlvii

ST. ALBANS, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers..... 908

STATE FUNDS:
statement of active and inactive..... 913–915

STACEY, A. E.; member of the house from Fayette county..... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch..... 240

STANDING COMMITTEES: of the senate and house: (See "Legislative Department")..... 261–274

STAR CITY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers..... 908

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION:
directory of the..... xxv–xliii

STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS:
directory of the..... xlii

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL:
directory of officers of..... xxiii

STATE BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS..... 122

STATE COMPENSATION COMMISSIONER:
directory of office of the..... xxxii

STATE GOVERNMENT:
directory of the..... xxii–xxiv

STATE INSTITUTIONS:
heads of various, appointed by the governor, with salaries..... xivi
(Each institution is indexed in its alphabetical order.)

STATE LAW LIBRARY:
description of ... 121

ST. MARYS, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 908–909

STATE OFFICERS:
list of elective from formation of state ... 112–113

STATE ROAD COMMISSION:
directory of ... xxii–xxxvi

STATE SINKING FUND COMMISSION:
directory of ... xli

STATE TAX COMMISSIONER ... xii
report from, as to gasoline and gross sales tax ... 932–935

STATE TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM:
reference to ... xlvii

STATE COLORED TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM:
reference to ... xlvii

STEVENS, WILL W.; member of the house from Greenbrier county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 241

STREET, WILLIAM A.; member of the house from Barbour county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 241

STROTHER, JAMES F.; member of congress, fifth district ... 117-174-251
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 174–175

SUMMERS COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations, 1927; county history ... 775–776
county officers and boards ... 776–777
attorneys ... 777
political committees ... 778
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 930
banks; tabulated list of ... 923
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 779–780

SUMMERSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 909

SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS ... xxii
directory of office of ... xxiv
list of superintendents from formation of state ... 113

SUPERINTENDENTS OF FREE SCHOOLS: (County):
tabulated list of ... 850
salaries of ... 851
(See also under each county.)

SUPREME COURT OF WEST VIRGINIA:
directory of ... 121
list of judges of from formation of state ... 114
rules of practice in ... 123–129

SURVEYORS: tabulated list of ... 853
(See also under each county.)

SUTPHIN, A. C.; member of the house from Raleigh county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 242

SUTTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 909

SUTTON, JOHN D.; member of the house from Braxton county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 242

SYNOPSIS OF LAWS:
enacted by the legislature of 1927 ... 289–308

T

TABOR, DR. M. H.; member of the house from McDowell county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 243

TAXES, GROSS SALES:
revenue derived from 932–935

TAYLOR COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations, 1927; county history 780–782
county officers and boards 782–783
attorneys 783
political committees 783–784
newspapers: tabulated list of 930
banks: tabulated list of 923
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 784–786

TAYLOR, JAMES BOYCE; member of the senate from fifth district 259
half-tone and biographical sketch 196

TERRA ALTA, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 909

THOMAS, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 909

THOMAS, M. H.; member of the house from Fayette county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 243

THURMOND, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 909

TRACY, WILLIAM J.; member of the house from Tyler county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 244

TREASURER xxii
directory of office of xxvii
statement prepared by, as to active and inactive state funds 913–915
half-tone and biographical sketch 146–147

TREASURERS:
list of from formation of state 112

TROY, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 909

TUBERCULOSIS SANITARIUM, STATE:
reference to xivii

TUCKER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations, 1927; county history 786–787
county history and boards 787–788
attorneys 788
political committees 788–789
newspapers; tabulated list of 930
banks; tabulated list of 924
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 789–791

TUNNELTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 909

TYLER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations, 1927; county history 791–792
county officers and boards 793
attorneys 794
political committees 794–795
newspapers; tabulated list of 931
banks; tabulated list of 924
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 795–796

U

ULRICH, JOHN; member of the house from Ohio county 272
half-tone and biographical sketch 244

UNIFORM STATE LAWS:
members of commission on xlvi

UNION, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 909

UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION:
analytical index to 31–76

UNITED STATES COURTS: for West Virginia:
directory and terms of northern district ... 119
directory and terms of southern district ... 120

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS:
northern district of West Virginia ... 119–1113
southern district of West Virginia ... 120–1113

UNIED STATES GOVERNMENT:
directory of executive department of ... 1113
officials for West Virginia ... 1113

UNITED STATES MARSHALS:
northern district of West Virginia ... 119–1113
southern district of West Virginia ... 120–1113
collector of internal revenue ... 1114
district attorneys ... 119-120-1113

UNITED STATES SENATORS:
list of, from formation of state ... 115
in the seventieth congress, from West Virginia ... 251

UNIVERSITY OF WEST VIRGINIA:
reference to ... xlvi

UPSHUR COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics;
property valuations, 1927; county history ... 797–798
county officers and boards ... 798–799
attorneys ... 799
political committees ... 799–800
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 931
banks; tabulated list of ... 924
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 800–802

VANDERVORT, H. S.; member of the house from Monongalia county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 245

VANDINE, DR. A. C.; member of the house from Kanawha County ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 245

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES:
tabulated list of ... 136

VOTERS IN WEST VIRGINIA:
registration of, by counties, 1928 ... 1014–1015

WAR, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 909

WARDENSVILLE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 910

WATTS, OSCAR; member of the house from Wayne county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 246

WAYNE, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 910

WAYNE COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics;
property valuations, 1927; county history ... 802–804
county officers and boards ... 804–805
attorneys ... 805
political committees ... 805–806
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 931
banks; tabulated list of ... 924
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 807–809

WEBSTER COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics:
property valuations, 1927; county history ... 809–810
county officers and boards ... 810–811
attorneys ... 811
political committees ... 811–812
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 931
banks; tabulated list of ... 924
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 812

WEBSTER SPRINGS, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 910

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES: (See under each county.)

WEISS, Marry A.; member of the house from Ohio county 272
resigns; appointed United States Marshal, northern district 257
half-tone and biographical sketch 246

MELCH, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 910

WELCH HOSPITAL NO. 1:
reference to xvii

WELLS, ROSS, prohibition commissioner xxiii
directory of office of xxxi

WELLSBURG, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 910

WEST, DR. B. W.; member of the house from Cabell county 271
half-tone and biographical sketch 247

WEST LIBERTY STATE NORMAL SCHOOL:
reference to xlvi

WEST MILFORD, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 910

WESTON, unicipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 910–911

WESTON STATE HOSPITAL:
reference to xlvii

WEST UNION, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers 911

WEST VIRGINIA CHILDREN'S HOME:
reference to xlvii

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION:
roster of membership 859

WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE:
reference to xlvii

WEST VIRGINIA COLORED ORPHAN'S HOME:
reference to xlvii

WEST VIRGINIA STATE NEWSPAPER COUNCIL 864–865

WEST VIRGINIA SCHOOLS FOR THE DEAF AND BLIND:
reference to xlvii

WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY:
reference to xlvii

WEST VIRGINIA MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION 860

WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITIES 884–912
estimated population July 1, 1925, of those having 10,000 inhabitants or more 841
population of incorporated places, 1900 to 1920 842–844
population of wards in cities over 5,000 in 1920 845

WEST VIRGINIA POST OFFICES:
alphabetical list of 1121–1138
classified, with salaries 1119–1120

WEST VIRGINIA PUBLISHERS AND EMPLOYING PRINTERS' ASSOCIATION 865–866

WEST VIRGINIA WHOLESALE GROCERS' ASSOCIATION 862–863

WETZEL COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations 1927; county history 813–815
county officers and boards 815–816
attorneys 816
political committees 817
newspapers; tabulated list of 931
banks; tabulated list of 924
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education 818–819

WHEELING, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 911

WHERE THE BLUE BOOK IS FOUND ... xv

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 911

WHITE, ALBERT B.; member of the senate from the third district ... 259
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 196

WHITE, M. Z.; president of the senate ... 255–259
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 180–181

WILKIN, WILLIAM S.; member of the senate from the first district ... 259
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 197

WILLIAMSON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 912

WILLIAMSBURG, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 912

WILLIAMSTOWN, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 911

WILLIS, DENNIS, member of the senate from the eleventh district ... 259
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 197

WINFIELD, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 911

WITHERS, ROBERT L.; member of the house from Jefferson county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 247

WOLFORD, LEE A.; member of the House from Cabell county ... 271
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 248

WOODYARD, WILLIAM; member of the house from Roane county ... 272
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 248

WORTHINGTON, municipality of:
brief charter history and list of officers ... 812

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND:
directory of officers and employees administering the same ... xxxii

WIRT COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuation, 1927; county history ... 819–821
county officers and boards ... 821–822
attorneys ... 822
political committees ... 822–823
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 931
banks; tabulated list of ... 924
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 823–825

WOOD COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations, 1927; county history ... 826–828
attorneys ... 829–830
political committees ... 830–832
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 931
banks; tabulated list of ... 925
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 832–834

WOODS, HOMER B.; judge supreme court:
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 160–161

WOODS, LUTHER E.; member of the senate from sixth district ... 259
half-tone and biographical sketch ... 198

WYOMING COUNTY: formation of; land area; census statistics; property valuations, 1927; county history ... 834–835
county officers and boards ... 835–836
attorneys ... 836
political committees ... 836–837
newspapers; tabulated list of ... 931
banks; tabulated list of ... 925
district officers—justices, constables and boards of education ... 837–839