WEST VIRGINIA

LEGISLATIVE

HAND BOOK
and MANUAL

and

OFFICIAL REGISTER

1929

M. S. HODGES
CLERK OF THE SENATE
COMPILER AND EDITOR

JARRETT PRINTING COMPANY
PRINTERS
CHARLESTON, W. VA.



WEST VIRGINIA STATE FLAG

Because the state flag adopted in 1925 was impractical of manufacture and the cost of same was prohibitive, the legislature of 1929, Senate Joint Resolution No. 18, adopted a new state flag of the following design and proportions, as set out in said resolution:

The proportions of the flag of the state of West Virginia shall be the same as those of the United States ensign; the field shall be pure white, upon the center of which shall be emblazoned in proper colors, the coat-of-arms of the state of West Virginia, upon which shall appear the date of the admission of the state into the Union, and the motto "Montani Semper Liberi" (Mountaineers Always Freemen). Above the coat-of-arms of the state of West Virginia there shall be a ribbon lettered, "State of West Virginia," and arranged appropriately around the lower part of the coat-of-arms of the state of West Virginia a wreath of rhododendron maximum in proper colors. The field of pure white shall be bordered by a strip of blue on four sides. The flag of the state of West Virginia when used for parade purposes shall be trimmed with gold colored fringe on three sides and when used on ceremonial occasions with the United States ensign, shall be trimmed and mounted in similar fashion to the United States flag as regards fringe, cord, tassels and mounting.

INTRODUCTION

The West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual and Official Register, commonly known as "The Blue Book," was first published in 1907 by the late Charles W. Swisher, then Secretary of State, under the title, "Manual of West Virginia."

The publication of the volume was resumed in 1916 under the editorship of the late Col. John T. Harris, who was the esteemed Clerk of the Senate continuously from 1895 until his death in 1928. In 1916, under Governor Henry D. Hatfield, two editions were published and in 1917, by legislative action, it was made an official publication of the state. Col. Harris was designated by the legislature as editor and compiler and published it until his death. In this time Col. Harris expanded and developed the Manual until, in the language of the librarian of a well known university in another state, it became "the best prepared, most comprehensive and most useful of any of the state handbooks" of which the writer had any knowledge.

In 1929, the present editor and compiler succeeded Col. Harris as clerk of the Senate and as editor of the manual and published this volume. No radical change in the form or contents of the book was thought advisable and none was made. The whole volume has been carefully revised and every effort has been made in securing and editing the information it contains to make it as accurate and as up to date as possible. Necessarily, there are repetitions in books of this character, but new matter has been added as available and information dealing with the federal government has been enlarged and consolidated in one division. Errors have doubtless occurred. The editor invites constructive criticism and suggestions, so that future editions may, as nearly as possible, be representative of the wishes of the citizens of the state as a whole.

The legislature of 1929, in authorizing the continued publication of the Blue Book, directed that it should be published "under the superintendence and at the direction of a committee consisting of the president of the Senate, the chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee, who shall direct what matter shall be used and in what years said Manual shall be published." The present committee consists of Hon. M. Z. White, President of the Senate, Hon. W. S. Hallanan, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and Hon. Ira L. Smith, Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The editor takes this opportunity to thank the county clerks, mayors, heads of the various state departments and their assistants, Mr. Vincent Legg, private secretary to the Governor, and Mr. Calvert L. Estill, secretary to the Governor, and all others who have assisted in the compilation of the information contained in this issue.

M. S. HODGES.

November 1, 1929.

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

Department of Archives and History	Montgomery	Alabama
State Library	Phoenix	Arizona
State Library	Little Rock	Arkansas
State Library	Sacramento	California
State Library	Denver	Colorado
State Library	Hartford	Connecticut
State Library	Dover	Delaware
State Library	Atlanta	Georgia
State Library	Boise	Idaho
State Library	Springfield	Illinois
State Library	Indianapolis	Indiana
State Library	Des Moines	Iowa
State Library	Topeka	Kansas
State Library	Frankfort	Kentucky
State Library	New Orleans	Louisiana
State Library	Augusta	Maine
State Library	Annapolis	Maryland
State Library	Boston	Massachusetts
State Library	Lansing	Michigan
State Library	St. Paul	Minnesota
State Library	Jackson	Mississippi
State Library	Jefferson City	Missouri
State Historical & Miscellaneous Library	Helena	Montana
State Library	Lincoln	Nebraska
State Library	Carson City	Nevada
State Library	Concord	New Hampshire
State Library	Trenton	New Jersey
State Library	Santa Fe	New Mexico
State Library	Albany	New York
State Library	Raleigh	North Carolina
State Library	Bismarck	North Dakota
State Library	Columbus	Ohio
State Library	Oklahoma City	Oklahoma
State Library	Salem	Oregon
State Library	Harrisburg	Pennsylvania
State Library	Providence	Rhode Island
State Library	Columbia	South Carolina
State Library	Pierre	South Dakota
State Library	Nashville	Tennsssee
State Library	Austin	Texas
State Library	Salt Lake City	Utah
State Library	Montpelier	Vermont
State Library	Richmond	Virginia
State Library	Olympia	Washington
State Library	Cheyenne	Wyoming
State Library	Madison	Wisconsin

UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES

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

PUBLIC AND MISCELLANEOUS LIBRARIES

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

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

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Heads of State Charitable Institutions.

Heads of State Correctional Institutions.

Salaries of Elective and Appointive State Officers and Supreme Court and Circuit Court Judges.

REGISTER OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

OF THE

STATE GOVERNMENT

As of November 1, 1929.

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

ELECTIVE OFFICERS

Governor

WILLIAM G. CONLEY, Kanawha County....Executive Mansion, Kanawha Street

Secretary of State

GEORGE W. SHARP, Pocahontas County.....1513 Jackson Street

Superintendent of Free Schools

WILLIAM CASSIUS COOK, McDowell County.....1118 Virginia Street

Auditor

EDGAR C. LAWSON, Kanawha County.....2504 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

HOMER B. WOODS, President, Ritchie County.....2402 Kanawha Street
FRANK LIVELY, Kanawha County.....1420 Lee Street
M. O. LITZ, McDowell County.....1586 Quarrier Street
JOHN H. HATCHER, Raleigh County.....Charleston
HAYMOND MAXWELL, Harrison County.....1511 Lee Street

APPOINTIVE OFFICERS

State Tax Commissioner

THOMAS C. TOWNSEND, Kanawha County.....1539 Quarrier Street

State Prohibition Commissioner

W. G. BROWN, Nicholas County.....Charleston

State Board of Control

JAMES S. LAKIN, President, Preston County.....1575 Virginia Street
F. W. McCULLOUGH, Treasurer, Cabell County.....1570 Quarrier Street
H. N. BRADLEY, Member, Jefferson County.....Ruffner Hotel

Public Service Commission

I. WADE COFFMAN, Chairman, Harrison County.....1415 Virginia Street
C. E. NETHKEN, Commissioner, Mineral County.....1210 Virginia Street
JAMES J. DIVINE, Commissioner, McDowell County.....1211 Quarrier Street

Compensation Commissioner

LEE OTT, Mineral County.....Ray Apartments

Adjutant General

CARLTON C. PIERCE, Preston County.....Holly Hotel

Commissioner of Banking

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

Chief of the Department of Mines

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 St., So. Charleston

State Veterans Service Officer

CAPT. C. M. JONES, Summers County.....Dunbar

State Historian and Archivist

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

State Geologist

C. McC. LEMLEY.....Morgantown

State Road Commission

C. P. FORTNEY, Chairman, Harrison County.....206 Bradford Street
FLOYD E. CUNNYNGHAM, Member, McDowell County.....1718 Virginia Street
C. E. McCOY, Member, Putnam County.....1515 Lee Street

Department of Public Safety—West Virginia State Police

HARRY L. BROOKS, Superintendent, Brooke County.....1552 Virginia Street

State Librarian

J. A. JACKSON, Kanawha County.....302 Elizabeth Street

Director Bureau Negro Welfare and Statistics

GURNETT E. FERGUSON, Kanawha County.....Kleeman Bldg.

Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds

CHARLES BOYLES.....109 California Avenue

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Office of the Governor, Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 1

Governor—William Gustavus Conley, Preston County; term expires March 4, 1933.....Executive Mansion
Private Secretary to the Governor—Vincent Legg, Fayette County .....1565 Virginia Street,
Secretary to the Governor—Calvert L. Estill, Greenbrier County..... .....South Ruffner
Pardon Attorney—A. G. Jenkins, Barbour County.....413 Beauregard Street
Stenographers—Ida F. Fink, Kanawha County.....310 Ruffner Avenue
Mary Elizabeth Hewes, Cabell County.....2025 Quarrier Street

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 1

Secretary of State—George W. Sharp, Pocahontas County; term expires March 4, 1933.....1513 Jackson Street
Chief Clerk—Frances P. Key, Kanawha County.....1111 Lee Street
Corporation Clerk—Martha May Harmison, Morgan County....8 California Apts.
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—Leone Groves, Nicholas County.....2510 Kanawha Street
Mail Clerk—S. E. Childress, Kanawha County.....812 Main Street
Messenger—Thomas Jennings, Kanawha County.....309 Elizabeth Street

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 1

State Superintendent—William C. Cook, McDowell County; term expires March 4, 1933.....1118 Virginia Street
Asst. Superintendent—T. P. Hill, Tyler County.....1600 Piedmont Road
Chief Clerk—Jno. W. Cooke, Kanawha County.....609 Ohio Avenue
State Aid Clerk—Geo. E. Hubbs, Kanawha County.....1519 Lewis Street
Supply Clerk—John L. Javins, Kanawha County.....305 Beuhring Avenue

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.....1558 Kanawha Street

Division of Rural Schools

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

Division of Physical Education

Director—Arthur V. G. Upton, Harrison County

Division of Teacher Training

Supervisor—Dan H. Perdue, McDowell County.....Charleston
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 C. Byers, Kanawha County.....1007 Second Avenue
Lena Kinzel, Kanawha County.....25 California Apartments
Frances Lee Coleman, Kanawha County.....2410 Washington Street
Lucy S. Hamilton, Kanawha County.....406 Duffy Street
Pearl O. Harbour, Fayette County.....1622 Washington Street
Lizzie Spencer, Kanawha County.....209 Fayette Street
Lucinda Y. Sanders, Kanawha County.....1034 Bridge Avenue

State Board of Education

William C. Cook, State Superintendent, member *ex-officio,* President.....
.....1118 Virginia Street
J. H. Gorby, Member, Wetzel County.....New Martinsville
O. Jay Fleming, Member, Taylor County.....Grafton
J. B. McLaughlin, Member, Kanawha County.....Charleston
J. O. Henson, Member, Berkeley County.....Martinsburg
Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Member, Cabell County.....Huntington
Bernard McClaugherty, Member, Mercer County.....Bluefield
R. Moore Dodrill, Secretary, McDowell County.....204 Oney Street

Divisions under the control of the State Board of Education

Division of Rehabilitation

Field Agent—O. A. Watson, Upshur County.....Buckhannon
Field Agent—John C. Shaw, Ohio County.....Wheeling

Division of Vocational Education

State Supervisor Vocational Agriculture and Asst. Director in charge
of Vocational Education—J. V. Ankeney, Kanawha....1107 Bridge Street
Supervisor of Home Economics—Lena M. Charter, Jackson..1210 Virginia Street

Trades Education

Supervisor—Geo. E. Hubbs (part time), Kanawha County.....1519 Lewis Street
Asst. Supervisor—Edward S. Maclin, Monongalia County.....Morgantown

Advisory Council to State Board of Education

Wm. W. Sanders, Supervisor Negro Schools, Member, Kanawha.....Charleston
J. Rupert Jefferson, Member, Wood County.....Parkersburg
Mrs. Irene E. Moats, Member, Harrison County.....Clarksburg

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 2

Commissioner—John W. Smith, Lewis County; term expires March 4, 1933.....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 Craig, 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 Agriculture 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

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 2

Judges

Homer B. Woods, President, Harrisville, Ritchie County; term expires December 31, 1936.....2402 Kanawha Street
Frank Lively, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires December 31, 1932.....1420 Lee Street

M. O. Litz, Welch, McDowell County; term expires December 31, 1936 ....1586 Quarrier Street
John H. Hatcher, Beckley, Raleigh County; term expires December 31, 1940 ....Charleston
Haymond Maxwell, Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires December 31, 1940....1511 Lee Street

Clerks and Assistants

Wm. B. Mathews, Clerk, Kanawha County....1501 Quarrier Street
Ralph D. Woods, Deputy Clerk, Ritchie County....Fort Hill
S. C. Butler, Deputy Clerk, Kanawha County....843 Anaconda Avenue
Elisabeth B. Mathews, Assistant Clerk, Kanawha County....1501 Quarrier Street

Law Clerks

To Judge Lively—M. J. Crocker, Kanawha County....1637 Franklin Avenue
To Judge Litz—I. Mann Litz, Mercer County....1424 Quarrier Street
To Judge Hatcher—Lyle Hatcher Bennett, Raleigh County....Charleston
To Judge Woods—Ralph D. Woods, Ritchie County....Fort Hill, Charleston
To Judge Maxwell—L. Steele Trotter, Monongalia County....1636 Kanawha Street

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
J. O. Henson, Berkeley County....Martinsburg
James W. Vandervort, Wood County....Parkersburg
D. J. F. Strother, McDowell County....Welch
P. J. Crogan, Preston County....Kingwood
Wm. B. Mathews, Secretary, Kanawha County....Charleston

STATE BOARD OF CONTROL

First Floor, Capitol Unit No. 1

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—H. N. Bradley, Jefferson County; term expires June 30, 1935 ....Ruffner Hotel
Secretary—H. G. Johnson, Randolph County....2515 Kanawha Avenue
Buyer—Mrs. Mamie Loy McRa, Hampshire County....1615-C Franklin Avenue
Assistant to Buyer—Florence Ryan Hinckley, Kanawha County....107 Morris St.
Chief Clerk, Printing Department—E. E. Hood, Mineral County....1718 Darst St.
Mechanical Engineer—P. J. Goodwin, Kanawha County....2312 Kanawha Street
Director of Building Construction—A. Soupart, Monongalia County..Morgantown
Buyer of Building Materials—Minnie E. Rinard, Preston County.... ....1724 McClung Street
Chief Accountant—C. M. Haddox, Kanawha County....1708 Franklin Avenue

Assistant Accountant—Daisy Arnold, Marshall County.....629 Greenbrier Street
Assistant Accountant—Ethel Arnold, Marshall County.....629 Greenbrier Street
Assistant Accountant—Glenn Jeffers, Kanawha County..1810 Washington Street
Commodity Clerk—Clyde H. Davis, Kanawha County.....1000 Sixth Street
Bookkeeper—W. H. Hover, Kanawha County.....821 Main Street
Land and Contract Clerk—Edith K. Phillips, Kanawha County.....
.....1419 Washington Street
Secretary to the President—Eula C. Hockman, Hardy County.....306½ Duffy St.
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—Virginia Gilardi, Kanawha County.....1916 Washington Street
Stenographer—Louis A. Throckmorton, Kanawha County.....1324 Lee Street
Stenographer—Florence Pike, Kanawha County.....924 West Second Street
Stenographer—Lillian Coleman, Kanawha County.....
.....500 D Street and 7th Avenue, So. Charleston
Stenographer—Amelia Young, Kanawha County.....847 Anaconda Avenue
Stenographer—Glenna Mullins, Kanawha County.....1208 Lewis Street
Clerk—Ella Chambers, Kanawha County.....1430 Lee Street
Clerk—Elizabeth Reed, Monongalia County.....4 Washington Terrace
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, Third Floor, Unit No. 1

Commissioner's Office

Tax Commissioner—T. C. Townsend, Kanawha County; term expires
May 14, 1935.....1539 Quarrier Street
Dorothy I. Pushkin, Kanawha County.....111 Clendennin Street
Robert G. Murphy, Kanawha County.....701 Sixth Street
William Blizzard, Kanawha County.....St. Albans

Legal Department

John T. Simms, Fayette County.....1411 Quarrier Street
Lillian R. Shore, Kanawha County.....224 Goshorn Street

Inheritance Tax Bureau

T. Leslie Burdette, Fayette County.....5 Forrest Drive
Mrs. Margaret Hudlin, Mason County.....44 California Place

Field Agents, License Bureau

C. F. Rathbone, Wood County.....Parkersburg
M. S. Judy, Grant County.....Petersburg
Virgil F. Frizzell, Kanawha County.....1556 Jackson Street
John D. White, Wyoming County.....Herndon
Robert C. Lilly, Mercer County.....Bluefield
Shelby J. Christian, Cabell County.....Huntington

Assessments and Levy Department

Stanley E. Nease, Kanawha County.....So. Charleston
F. R. Hickman, Tyler County.....4 Hubbard Court
Roy E. Wiseman, Mineral County.....Keyser
W. B. Barnett, Mason County.....Point Pleasant

Business—Gross Sales and Gasoline Tax Department

W. B. Calder, Fayette County.....1714 Quarrier Street
L. D. Bailey, Raleigh County.....1205 Frame Street
W. S. Buxton, Mason County.....7 Maple Terrace
N. E. Cummings, Cabell County.....Y. M. C. A., Charleston
W. H. Brand, Marion County.....Fairmont
H. C. Crago, Ohio County.....Wheeling
Ira D. Maynor, Kanawha County.....So. Charleston
Frank C. Malone, Cabell County.....Huntington
V. H. Knopp, Kanawha County.....1532 Quarrier Street
L. J. Heslop, Mason County.....1205 Lee Street
Fred Graham, Randolph County.....1573 Lee Street
W. R. Pool, Kanawha County.....1712-A Quarrier Street
W. P. H. Leavitt, Kanawha County.....Dunbar
Mrs. Marguerite Clark, Kanawha County.....314 Jefferson Street
Mary L. Tracey, Tyler County.....409 Broad Street
Lillith L. Garner, Kanawha County.....Owens
Effie Harris, Kanawha County.....1111 Virginia Street
Carrie Dell White, Mercer County.....210 Oney Street

Accounting Department

E. A. Dover, Kanawha County.....Virginia Apartments
C. A. Wood, Kanawha County.....2406 Washington Street
W. E. Whiteman, Ohio County.....1505 Highland Drive
H. C. Paxton, Jackson County.....910 Price Street
W. B. Surber, Monroe County.....1806 Piedmont Avenue
Russell R. Bell, Gilmer County.....1526 Virginia Street
W. E. McKnight, Wetzel County.....308 Ruffner Avenue
Hazel Martin, Kanawha County.....1705 Piedmont Road
E. E. Ballard, Monroe County.....Peterstown
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
Charles E. Jolliffe, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
R. M. Kittle, Barbour County.....Philippi
Mark C. Kyle, Clay County.....1037 Valley Road
N. D. Marsh, Ritchie County.....Cairo
J. H. Otto, Ohio County.....Wheeling
Elmer Price, Marion County.....Fairmont
John L. Ramsey, Kanawha County.....Elk View

STATE PROHIBITION DEPARTMENT

Office, Capitol Grounds, 1802 Quarrier Street

State Commissioner of Prohibition—W. G. Brown, Nicholas County; term expires September 30, 1933.....Charleston
Secretary to Commissioner—Luttrell Robson, Kanawha County....6 Straughan Ct.
Permit Clerk—D. E. Young, Kanawha County.....Owens
Stenographer—Letha Lively, Fayette County.....Charleston
Record Clerk—Clela Bonham, Kanawha County.....R. F. D. 3, Charleston

Deputy Commissioners

W. D. Brown, Wood County.....Spencer
Alonzo Price, Ohio County.....Wheeling

W. H. Chrisley, Raleigh County.....Beckley
Ell Watkine, Mercer County.....Bluefield
A. B. Dyche, Morgan County.....Berkeley Springs
Garfield Maynard, Wayne County.....Huntington
O. E. Summers, Wood County.....Parkersburg
E. L. Hawkins, Marion County.....Fairmont
C. A. Duckworth, Harrison County.....Clarksburg
D. J. Harless, Raleigh County.....Charleston

OFFICE OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 2

Chairman—I. Wade Coffman, Harrison County; term expires May 31, 1933.....1415 Virginia Street
Commissioner—C. E. Nethken, Mineral County; term expires May 31, 1931.....1210 Virginia Street
Commissioner—James J. Divine, McDowell County; term expires May 31, 1935.....1211 Quarrier Street
Secretary—R. B. Bernheim, McDowell County.....1429 Quarrier Street
Chief Clerk—Mrs. Robert V. Ferguson, Kanawha County.....1548½ Washington Street
Attorney—F. M. Livezey, Cabell County.....Huntington
Statistician—E. V. Williamson, Taylor County.....McKinley Avenue, Fort Hill
Assistant Statistician—H. V. Wyckoff, Ohio County.....1714 McClung Street
Railroad Inspector—E. E. Winters, Cabell County.....Huntington
Railroad Rate Clerk—Harry M. Baker, Wood County.....30 Columbia Boulevard
Chief Engineer—James Imboden, Kanawha County.....Edgewood Drive
Assistant Engineer—W. Baker Hall, Jefferson County.....1424 Kanawha Street
Reporter—L. W. Stanard, Kanawha County.....20 Columbia Boulevard
Reporter—Boyd E. Cain, Kanawha County.....18 California Apartments
Janitor—Floyd Riley, Ohio County.....307 Elizabeth Street

Stenographers

Helen Coffman, Harrison County.....1415 Virginia Street
Barbara E. Haid, Kanawha County.....1551-C Lewis Street
H. Reid Holt, Nicholas County.....California Apartments
Reta Marie King, Upshur County.....204½ Oney 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.....1707 Washington Street
Laura E. Richardson, Kanawha County.....1542 Quarrier Street

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION DEPARTMENT

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 1

Commissioner—Lee Ott, Tucker County; term expires June 1, 1935.....Ray Apartments, Quarrier Street
Assistant to Commissioner—John T. Moore, Ohio County.....South Hills
Secretary—Chas. D. Smith, Tucker County.....P. O. Box 287, Charleston
Assistant Secretary—W. J. Beckett, Ohio County.....Ruffner Hotel
Law Clerk—J. E. Brown, Mercer County.....Scott Building, Capitol Street
Medical Examiner—Dr. Russel Kessel, Jackson County.....711 Hall Street
Chief Accounting Department—Lloyd Knapp, Putnam County.....1307 Watts St.
Statistician—Lewis J. Frey, Morgan County.....1625 McClung Street
Chief Disbursing Department—H. G. Morgan, Kanawha County..202 Elm Street
Chief Claim Department—O. R. Graham, Summers County..1920 Washington St.

Stenographers

Dora Kantor, Kanawha County.....215 Goshorn Street
Ruth Surber, Kanawha County.....1536 Washington Street
Joe S. Felix, Greenbrier County.....307 Brooks Street
Dorothy M. Skuce, Kanawha County.....1214 Elmwood Avenue
Ethel Poling Smith, Randolph County.....829 Bigley Avenue
Mrs. Cora C. Lewis, Boone County.....309 Joseph Street
Freda Gibbs, Mason County.....1624 Kanawha Street
Bertha Bolt, Summers County.....1537 Lee Street
Belva Logan, Jackson County.....2002 Piedmont Road
Georgette Schmidt, Kanawha County.....1416 Washington Street

Machine and Punch Operators

Mary Pacilio, Marion County.....1564 Dixie Street
Victoria Biagi, Cabell County.....1414 Washington Street
W. M. Pearson, Tucker County.....508½ Capitol Street
Frances Vandine, Kanawha County.....1587 Lee Street
Alpha Cain, Kanawha County.....1809½ McClung Street
Rose M. Epner, Kanawha County.....1404½ Washington Street

Typists

Clara M. Shinn, Harrison County.....1718½ Virginia Street
Lucy C. Warner, Putnam County.....920 Grant Street
Margaret Mankin, Kanawha County.....10 Pinehurst Drive
Mae Honaker, Mercer County.....1625 McClung Street
Mildred Heizer, Kanawha County.....620 Main Street
Dorothy Wriston, Fayette County.....1724 McClung Street
Elizabeth Roberts, Marshall County.....525 Nancy Street
Beulah Kneeshaw, Kanawha County.....1710 Washington Street
Mattie Cooke, Raleigh County.....1700 Washington Street
Hazel Horton, Upshur County.....1530½ Gardner Street

Clerks

Mrs. Etta Smith, Morgan County.....8 California Apartments
C. F. Harden, Kanawha County.....1206 Quarrier Street
G. H. Child, Jefferson County.....1637 Franklin Street
J. F. Lilly, Raleigh County.....1700 Washington Street
Lester Clark, Summers County.....4 Harding Apartments
Wm. H. Hutchison, Roane County.....4 Silverstein Apartments
F. A. Gillespie, Kanawha County.....310 Roane Street
W. Kate Davis, Marion County.....1412½ Kanawha Street
Mary Wolfe, Kanawha County.....2511½ Washington Street
D. C. Meadows, Jr., Raleigh County.....1422 Lewis Street
Lela Devine, Wetzel County.....406 Duffy Street
Hoyt H. Thornton, Lincoln County.....1424 Washington Street
Mary E. Eastwood, Kanawha County.....1211 Lewis Street
Gladie Pauley, Lincoln County.....237 4th Avenue, So. Charleston
Audra McGhee, Putnam County.....225 Berkeley Street
Webster D. M. Smith, Kanawha County.....1529 Quarrier Street
Wilma Chandler, Kanawha County.....811 Main Street
L. M. Gates, Raleigh County.....1700 Washington Street
Jno. W. Crist, Kanawha County.....1411 Third Avenue
Grace Horan, Kanawha County.....207 Oney Street
Leland Throckmorton, Kanawha County.....1324 Lee Street
H. D. Mathews, Kanawha County.....1204 Washington Street
Alpha Raynes, Putnam County.....1536 Lee Street
W. H. Hinzman, Jackson County.....4 Marceline Street

D. E. Rollyson, Braxton County.....2307 Washington Street
N. C. Allen, Kanawha County.....916 Grant Street
Morris Stover, Raleigh County.....505 Pennsylvania Avenue
R. A. Hinckley, Summers County.....107 Morris Street
Mrs. Sue H. Crow, Mason County.....223 Monongalia Street
Thos. Cairns, Kanawha County.....503 Grant Street
Glenn Sutphin, Raleigh County.....1107 Quarrier Street
H. H. Morrison, Kanawha County.....1201 Virginia Street
John H. Hall, Kanawha County.....Dunbar
Leah Buff, Kanawha County.....1527 Jackson Street

Claim Auditor

Ralph L. Ostrander, Kanawha County.....Box 3, Sta. B.
J. E. Jividen, Kanawha County.....1009 Third Avenue

Claim Recorder

W. K. Hicks, Putnam County.....507 Ruffner Avenue

General Bookkeeper

W. R. Godfrey, Mercer County.....Box 1034, Charleston

Payroll Auditor

G. S. Seal, Mercer County.....1658 McClung Street

Cashier

Jas. C. Darrah, Lincoln County.....1424 Lee Street

Assistant Chief, Claim Department

W. R. Mendenhall, Morgan County.....1111 Park Avenue

Inspectors

Z. T. McBee, Monongalia County.....844 Indiana Avenue
W. G. Meadows, Harrison County.....276 Magnolia Ave., Clarksburg
W. L. West, Marion County.....809 Broadway Street, Fairmont
F. T. Burnham, Fayette County.....405 Ruffner Avenue
E. S. Crockett, Mercer County.....703 Ruffner Avenue
C. W. Woodyard, Wood County.....Rt. 29, Parkersburg
J. H. Reynolds, Mercer County.....Box 292, Princeton
J. S. Edmundson, Raleigh County.....16 Croft Street, Beckley
M. T. Miller, Boone County.....Madison
Paul L. Neutzling, Ohio County.....10 Mt. Wood Road, Wheeling

Messenger

Ezra Hubbard, Kanawha County.....1005 Neal Avenue, S. S.

Janitor and Janitress

Clarence Nowling, McDowell County.....Riverside
Emma Livesay, Kanawha County.....Ruffner Hollow

OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

City Library Building

Adjutant General—Carleton C. Pierce; term expires March 4, 1933.....
.....Home address, Kingwood; City address, Holly Hotel
Bookkeeper—Miss Bess F. Hall.....Blue Creek
Stenographer—Miss Florence Cecelia Griffin.....301 Montrose Drive
Stenographer—Miss Bessie M. Smith.....1413 Washington Street
Storekeeper—Sergeant H. B. Slack.....12th and McCorkle Avenue
Janitor and Messenger—Harvey B. Hysell.....409½ Capitol Street

In addition to the above, Major C. A. Stokes and Sergeant Roy D. Osborne of the Regular Army are attached to this department for duty.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 1

Commissioner—H. A. Abbott, Taylor County; term expires March 31, 1931.....Charleston
Secretary—Helen S. 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. R. Tabor, Wood County.....Parkersburg
L. D. Griffin, Harrison County.....Clarksburg
Claude F. Smith, Doddridge County.....West Union
John J. Nash, Cabell County.....Huntington
Paul Sayre, Taylor County.....Grafton
C. E. Lawhead, Mason County.....Pt. Pleasant
P. H. White, Harrison County.....Clarksburg

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 1

Public Health Council—
B. O. Robinson, M. D., President, Wood County; term expires June 30, 1933.....Parkersburg
W. T. Henshaw, M. D., *ex-officio* Secretary; term expires May 31, 1931.
Walter M. Babb, M. D., Mineral County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Keyser
H. A. Barbee, M. D., Mason County; term expires June 30, 1933.....Point Pleasant
W. S. Fulton, M. D., Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Wheeling
J. L. Pyle, M. D., Hancock County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Chester
W. E. Neal, M. D., Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1933
.....Huntington
Health Commissioner—W. T. Henshaw, M. D., Berkeley County; term expires May 31, 1931.....17 Curry Street, So. Charleston
Secretary—Dorcas McGraw, Kanawha County.....1707 Franklin Avenue
Stenographer—Helen Gluesenkamp, Kanawha County.....1625 Quarrier Street

Division of Sanitary Engineering—
E. S. Tisdale, Director.....5 Curry Street, So. Charleston
John B. Harrington, Assistant Engineer....24 Washington St., So. Chas.
C. F. Browning, Assistant Engineer, Preston County.....
.....14 Washington Street, So. Charleston
Stenographer—Nina V. Whitehurst, Kanawha County.....1551 Dixie St.
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
Phyllis Mankin, Kanawha County.....602 Greenbrier Street
Bureau of Venereal Diseases—
David Littlejohn, M. D., Acting Director, Mercer County.....
.....2404 Washington Street
Ada C. McDermott, Associate Director, Boone County.....Ruffner Hotel
Stenographer—Eugenia Whitehurst Bond, Kanawha County....
.....1326 Quarrier Street
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 St.
Stenographer—Genevieve Cottrill, Nicholas County....1625 Quarrier St.
Division of Child Hygiene:
R. H. Paden, M. D., Director, Wood County.....1505 Virginia Street
Field Advisory Nurses— Edna M. Hardsaw, R. N., Kanawha County.....1707 Franklin Avenue
Wayne Welton Gadd, R. N., Grant County....1514½ Kanawha Street
Stenographers—Daisy G. Michaelson, Kanawha County..612 Ruffner Av.
Anette King, Kanawha County.....1634 Franklin Avenue
Bureau of Public Health Education—Dorothea Campbell, Director, Morgan County.....Highland Road, Edgewood
State Hygienic Laboratory—
Elizabeth I. Parsons, A. B., D. Sc., Director.....1411 Virginia Street
Laboratory Technicians—M. C. Harp.....1700 Washington Street
J. Roy Monroe.....1581 Quarrier Street
Margaret K. Riffe, Summers County.....2114 Kanawha Street
Stenographer—Emily Wegmann, Kanawha County..1611 Washington St.
Laboratory Helper—Roxie Taylor.....504 Bradford Street
Chiropractic Licensing Board—Composed of members of the Public Health Council and—
John N. Monroe, D. C., Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Wheeling
T. I. Morgan, D. C., Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1933.
.....Huntington

DEPARTMENT OF MINES

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 1

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 Lacy, Kanawha County.....So. Charleston
Stenographers—Blanche M. Smith, Raleigh County.....Charleston
Rebecca Curry, Kanawha County.....Dana
Marie Griffith, Monongalia County.....Charleston
Catherine Porter, Fayette County.....Charleston

Inspectors-at-Large

A. B. Spencer.....Morgantown
C. E. Foster.....St. Albans
W. D. Lee.....Welch

Oil and Gas Division

L. W. Brown.....Charleston

Inspection Districts

First District—Composed of the counties of Grant, Mineral, Randolph (part), Preston (part) and Tucker; J. Ross Johns, Inspector, Thomas, 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; John T. McMahon, Inspector, Wellsburg, 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); Eli J. Mason, Inspector, Charleston, West Virginia.

Twelfth District—Composed of the counties of Boone (part), Kanawha (part) and Raleigh (part); Robert E. Mitchell, 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); D. R. Sullivan, 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); Frank H. Wilson, 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); Frank P. Kerr, Inspector, Welch, 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); J. A. Douglass, 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.)
John Kennedy, 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

Second Floor, Public Library Building

Commissioner—Howard S. Jarrett, Kanawha County; term expires February 28, 1933.....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
P. C. Hoblitzell, Wood County.....Parkersburg
D. O. Kimmell, Harrison County.....Shinnston
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. Elder, Raleigh County.....317 Laidley Street

Federal-State Employment Bureau

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

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHIVES AND HISTORY

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 2

State Historian and Archivist—Clifford R. Myers, Mason County; term expires October 1, 1933.....708 Main Street
Librarian—Florence Schum, Kanawha County.....407 Maxwell Street
Cataloguer—E. Maud 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 VETERANS SERVICE OFFICER

Second Floor, City Library Building

State Service Officer—C. M. Jones, Summers County.....Dunbar
Asst. State Service Officer—R. F. Guthrie, Mason County.....Charleston
Stenographer—Sophie E. Schwendeman, Preston County.....208 Broad Street

STATE ROAD COMMISSION

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 2

Chairman—C. P. Fortney, Harrison County; term expires May 31, 1933.....208 Bradford Street
Commissioner—Floyd E. Cunnyngham, Member, McDowell County; term expires May 31, 1935.....1718 Virginia Street
Commissioner—C. E. McCoy, Member, Putnam County; term expires May 31, 1931.....1515 Lee Street

Secretary's Office

Secretary—Geo. E. White, Lewis County.....1206 Quarrier Street
Office Secretary and Stenographer—Mrs. O. M. Mendenhall, Kanawha County.....1111 Park Avenue
Stenographer and Index Clerk—Thelma C. Hill, Kanawha County.....1304 Third Avenue
File Clerk—Anna Neff, Kanawha County.....1430 Lee Street
Messenger and Janitor—Irving Madison, Kanawha County.....1218 Truslow St.

Accounting Division

Chief Clerk—B. F. Jackson, Roane County.....1812 Bigley Avenue
Clerk—Grace Gist Kyle, Mason County.....1531 Dixie Street
Bond Clerk—C. F. Roberts, Marshall County.....525 Nancy Street
Bond Clerk—A. A. Conley, Preston County.....1430 Lee Street
Maintenance Clerk—Anna M. Cartlidge, Kanawha County.....1593 Lee Street
Equipment Clerk—D. G. Lilly, Kanawha County.....2226 Washington Street
Auditor—W. T. Maynor, Fayette County.....So. Charleston
Invoice Clerk—Josephine Hudkins, Kanawha County.....1535 Dixie Street
Invoice Clerk—R. B. Morris, Upshur County.....506 Broad Street
Stenographer—Roxalena Carcelon, Kanawha County.....1715 Bigley Avenue
Stenographer—Pluma Jenkins, Marshall County.....1713 Quarrier Street

Purchasing Department

Purchasing Agent—Albert S. Winter, Preston County.....307 Park Avenue
Assistant Purchasing Agent—John A. Wade, Monongalia County.....1715 Quarrier Street, Capitol Apts. No. 5
Quotation Clerk—George H. Wolfes, Berkeley County.....1 Burdette Court
Stenographer—Jessie A. Campbell, Barbour County.....2228 Washington Street

Engineering Bureau

Office Engineer—George H. Hill, Kanawha County.....Holly Avenue, So. Hills
Assistant Office Engineer—D. D. Teets, Jr., Kanawha County.....1658 Franklin Avenue
Statistician—A. J. Mills, Ohio County.....1328 Lee Street

Estimate Clerk—C. R. Sevy, Kanawha County.....2228 Washington Street
Clerk—Davis M. Walker, Fayette County.....617 A Street
Draftsman—Geo. W. Strum, Marion County.....314 Fayette Street
Blueprint Clerk—Harry U. Crummit, Jr., Harrison County..2228 Washington St.
Bridge Engineer—L. L. Jemison, Tyler County.....Curry Street, So. 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—Robert S. Hyde, Kanawha County.....704 Bowen Street
Clerk—Gertrude Dotson, Kanawha County.....Bowenmont, Charleston
Acting Testing Engineer—F. R. Davis, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
Assistant Materials Engineer—T. J. Cochrane, Monongalia County....Morgantown
Geologist—D. G. Runner, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
Laboratory Helpers—Neil Forman.....Morgantown
J. N. Moore.....Morgantown
Earl Klinger.....Morgantown
L. L. Amidon.....Morgantown
F. A. Ingram.....Morgantown
G. K. Simmons.....Morgantown
C. B. Jenni.....Morgantown
Joseph C. Sipp.....Morgantown
Kenneth Lilly.....Morgantown
Ralph Martin.....Morgantown
Stenographer—Marian Williams.....Morgantown

Division Offices

Division No. 1—Charleston

Division Engineer—B. G. Etchison.....Charleston
Senior Assistant Engineer—P. J. Walsh, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Project Clerk—W. C. Hall, Braxton County.....607 Glenwood Avenue
Stenographer—Mary Dorsey Dalton, Nicholas County.....1206 Elmwood
Stenographer—Alice Cather, Jackson County.....405 Columbia Avenue

Division No. 2—Huntington

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

Division No. 3—Parkersburg

Acting Division Engineer—J. M. McKinney, Wood County.....Parkersburg
Project Clerk—Edith Rowley, Jackson County.....Parkersburg
Stenographer—Belle Bosley, Mineral County.....Parkersburg

Division No. 4—Morgantown

Acting Division Engineer—C. R. Duncan, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
Project Clerk—H. N. Hicks, Monongalia County.....Morgantown
Stenographer—Olga Boyd, Monongalia County.....Morgantown

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
Project Clerk—Lilly B. Wagoner, Mineral County.....Keyser
Stenographer—Bessie Dean, Mineral County.....Keyser

Automobile Bureau

Registrar of Motor Vehicles—S. P. Smith, Kanawha County....1701 Virginia St.
Secretary—Emma Rose Smith, Nicholas County.....1539 Washington Street
Bookkeepers—Myrtle Cook, Raleigh County.....102 Veasey Street
Hannah M. Pearse, Kanawha County.....1908 Washington Street
Window Supervisors—L. Roy Caldwell, Kanawha County.....Carpenter
G. H. Ray, Roane County.....2043 Pennsylvania Avenue
Mrs. Daisy Cokeley, Ritchie County.....1627 McClung Street
Refund Clerk—H. R. Wears, Putnam County.....507 Fayette Street
Supervisor Checking—Alfred A. Lilly, Mercer County.....1335 Frame Street
Checking Clerks—Amizetta K. Noel, Kanawha County.....406 B. Morris Street
Howard Parkins, Putnam County.....622 Stockton Street
Galena Thockmorton, Kanawha County.....1324 Lee Street
Gertrude M. McDermott, Upshur County....232-6th Ave., So. Charleston
Hazel Lundquist, Upshur County.....308 Maryland Avenue
Neil Taylor, Roane County.....1563 Washington Street
Blanch Turner, Kanawha County.....1016 Third Avenue
Dora C. Harris, Kanawha County.....4 Sherwood Apartments
Numbering Clerks—Curtis Colbrunn, Cabell County....c/o State Road Commission
Juanita Epling, Raleigh County.....1422 Washington Street
Numbering Clerk—Geo. E. Newland, Fayette County.....Montgomery
File Clerks—Edith Crawford, Wyoming County.....17 Stephenson Court
Myrtle McDowell, Kanawha County.....Belle
Ernie Kiser, Jackson County.....312 Upper Glenn Street
Ida B. Dunbar, Kanawha County.....1013 Lee Street
Ruth Fleming, Marion County.....Charleston
Lena Barnes, Kanawha County.....4 California Place
Grace M. Hughart, Marshall County.....1701 Darst Street
Birdie Amos, Kanawha County.....848 Greendale Drive
Winnie Taylor Wills, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Stenographers—Russell G. Copenhaver, Kanawha County.....Big Chimney
Mary E. Case, Kanawha County.....505 Greenbrier Street
Jean Hughes, Wood County.....1219 Elmwood Avenue
Gay Rosenbaum, Fayette County.....308 Ruffner Avenue
Typist Clerks—L. S. Rodgers, Greenbrier County.....1551 Washington Street
Virginia King, Cabell County.....604 Ruffner Avenue
Machine Clerk—Sarah E. Adams, Fayette County.....1239 Piedmont Road
Mailing Department—C. F. Good, Kanawha County....2043 Pennsylvania Avenue
J. W. Pauley, Lincoln County.....237-4th Avenue, So. Charleston
Supply Clerk—Jas. V. Stewart, Monongalia County.....604 Tennessee Avenue
Machinist—E. L. Morrison, Jr., Kanawha County.....Poffenbarger Apartments
Printing—P. J. Morrison, Kanawha County.....218 Roane Street
Graphotype Operators—Katherine Ancion, Harrison County..1518 Washington St.
Grace Martin, Kanawha County.....107 Wyoming Street
Hattie B. Hanger, Kanawha County.....1209 Homer Street
Retta D. Walker, McDowell County.....103 Beauregard Street
Addressograph Operators—Verna C. Kerr, Kanawha County....315 Bibby Street
Edna Rice, Kanawha County.....209 Maryland Avenue
Gertrude Pauley, Roane County.....14 Sherwood Apartments
File Clerks—Plates—Palta Blake, Cabell County.....Charleston
Lillian Graham, Putnam County.....1202 Baine Street
Supervisor Transportation—F. O. Sanders, Cabell County.....204 Beauregard St.

Asst. Supervisor Transportation—J. G. Tilton, Pocahontas County.....
.....402 Beauregard Street
Stenographer Transp. Dept.—Ruth Couch, Kanawha County....1548 Jackson St.
Truck Driver—Charley Hancock, Kanawha County.....Riverview

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY
(West Virginia State Police)
1810 Kanawha Street

Board of Commissioners

Harold A. Ritz, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Charleston
John L. Hatfield, Monongalia County; term expires June 30, 1931....Morgantown

Superintendent's Office

Superintendent—Harry L. Brooks, Hancock County; term expires December 31, 1932.....1552 Virginia Street
Supply Sergeant—George Harvey Skeen.....1810 Kanawha Street
Clerk—Harry A. Cooper, Brooke County.....1506 Washington Street
Bookkeeper—H. E. Strom, Kanawha County.....So. Ruffner
Stenographer—Pearle G. Kyle, Jefferson County.....3 California Apartments

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	Gauley Bridge	Logan	Putney
Ansted	Gilbert	Madison	Rainelle
Barboursville	Glen Rogers	Mannington	Richwood
Beckley	Fairmont	Martinsburg	Romney
Berkeley Springs	Flemington	Marlinton	Shinnston
Buckhannon	Glenville	Matewan	St. Marys
Cannelton	Grafton	Morgantown	Terra Alta
Chapmansville	Hamlin	Mullens	Thomas
Charleston	Handley	Nitro	Ward
Charles Town	Huntington	Oak Hill	Wayne
Clendenin	Ivaton	Parkersburg	Welch
Clothier	Keyser	Petersburg	Weston
Dry Branch	Kingwood	Philippi	West Union
Elkins	Leewood	Princeton	Whitesville
Elm Grove	Lewisburg	Pt. Pleasant	Williamson

BUREAU OF NEGRO WELFARE AND STATISTICS

Offices, Kleeman Building

Director—G. E. Ferguson, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1933.....Charleston
Secretary—Maurice Jones, Kanawha County.....Institute

GAME, FISH AND FORESTRY COMMISSION

Capitol Office Building, Unit No. 1

Chairman—Vernon E. Johnson, Morgan County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Berkeley Springs
Edward Cooper, Jr., Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1932.....Bramwell
George D. Curtin, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Clarksburg
Executive Secretary—L. G. Smith, Kanawha County.....603½ Main Street
Chief Game Protector—H. B. Cornwell, Kanawha County....6 California Avenue
Fish Culturist—T. C. Fearnow, Morgan County.....603½ Main Street
State Forester—H. S. Newins, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Stenographer—Kathryn Bromley, Kanawha County.....1902 Washington Street
Stenographer—Maym D. Beers, Kanawha County.....623 Randolph Street
Superintendent St. Game Farm—W. E. Mariana, Kanawha County..French Creek

STATE SINKING FUND COMMISSION

Capitol Grounds, 1804 Quarrier Street

Chairman—T. C. Townsend, Tax Commissioner
Secretary—George W. Sharp, Secretary of State
W. S. Johnson, State Treasurer
Edgar C. Lawson, State Auditor
Assistant Secretary—Mrs. Hazel Dunlap Richardson, Wetzel County.....1607 Quarrier Street
Accountant—Weldon Walker, Clay County.....110 Glenwood Avenue
Bookkeeper—A. W. Daubenspeck, Kanawha County.....15 Ninth Avenue, So. Charleston
Assistant Bookkeeper—James W. Patton, Greenbrier County.....1703-A Quarrier Street
Stenographer—Esther M. Barnette, Mason County.....1536 Lee Street

STATE BOARDS

(Information as to boards and commissions largely furnished by Mr. Calvert L. Estill, secretary to the governor.)

BOARD OF EXAMINERS OF ACCOUNTANTS

Created 1911; non-partisan; composed of one practicing attorney in good standing and two public accountants who have been in active practice for at least five years; term, three years; elect own officers; duties, to conduct semi-annually, examination of applicants for certificate as certified public accountants; self-sustaining from examination fees; compensation of members, traveling expenses and ten dollars per day for actual time spent in conducting the examinations.

Members

W. O. Dickey, Cabell County; term expires May 15, 1931.....Huntington
W. H. Rardin, Raleigh County; term expires May 15, 1931.....Beckley
Okey K. Hayslip, Cabell County; term expires May 15, 1932.....Huntington

BOARD OF EXAMINERS AND REGISTRATION OF ARCHITECTS

Consists of five members, appointed by the governor, for a term of five years; must be architects of not less than ten years active practice in West Virginia; non-partisan; receive a per diem of five dollars for each day actually in attendance at meetings or in conducting examinations; this board examines all applicants for the practice of architecture in the state and registers successful applicants.

Members

Martin J. Garry, Mercer County; term expires September 30, 1932.....Bluefield
M. F. Giesey, Ohio County; term expires September 30, 1933.....Wheeling
A. F. Wysong, Mercer County; term expires September 30, 1929.....Bluefield
Theodore T. Sansbury, Wood County; term expires September 30, 1931.....Parkersburg
Chas. L. Hickman, Harrison County; term expires September 30, 1934.....Clarksburg

STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS

Bi-partisan; not salaried; sustained by appropriation; composed of three citizens of West Virginia, one of whom must be a woman; appointed by the Governor; length of term six years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term; offices located at the State Capitol by statute; authorized to receive into its custody dependent and neglected children, and children declared public wards, to be placed in an orphan's asylum or suitable home; financial transactions supervised by State Board of Control; elects own officers biennially.

Members

State Headquarters, Public Library Building

President—Miss Sue A. Staunton, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1933.....Charleston
Member—Harry L. Snyder, Jefferson County; term expires June 30, 1935.....Shepherdstown
Member—Hervey F. Carter, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Wheeling
Executive Secretary—Mary L. Yager, Ohio County.....Charleston
Chief Clerk—Ursula C. Mudd, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Office Assistant—Mary Fenton Hardway, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Colored Supervisor—Mrs. Nannie C. Huskins, Kanawha County.....Charleston

Agents

First District—Edna Dodson.....Charleston
Second District—Camille Harper.....Huntington
Third District—
Fourth District—Lena B. Smith.....Lewisburg
Fifth District—Mary N. Waugh.....Buckhannon
Sixth District—Stella Parker.....Parkersburg
Seventh District—Mrs. H. L. Bond.....Wheeling
Eighth District—Margaret E. McKinney.....Fairmont
Ninth District—Florence Charter.....Clarksburg
Tenth District—Mary K. Babb.....Keyser

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Bi-partisan; salaried; sustained by appropriation; composed of the State Superintendent of Schools, ex-officio, and six members appointed by the Governor; length of term six years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for unexpired term; offices located at the State Capitol by statute; authorized to have general control and management of educational affairs of all State educational institutions except West Virginia University; State Superintendent is chief executive officer of Board; elect own officers.

Members

President—W. C. Cook, *ex-officio;* term expires March 4, 1933.....Charleston
Mrs. Lenna Lowe Yost, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1933....Huntington
J. B. McLaughlin, Kanawha; term expires June 30, 1931.....Charleston
J. O. Henson, Berkeley County; term expires June 30, 1932.....Martinsburg
J. H. Gorby, Wetzel County; term expires June 30, 1935.....New Martinsville
Bernard McClaugherty, Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1934.....Bluefield
O. Jay Fleming, Taylor County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Grafton

ADVISORY COUNCIL TO STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION

Non-partisan; salaried; sustained by appropriation; composed of the State Supervisor of Colored Schools, *ex-officio,* and two members of the Negro race appointed by the Governor; length of term four years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for unexpired term; authorized to have charge of all matters with reference to colored schools subject to approval by the State Board of Education.

Members

W. W. Sanders, State Supervisor of Negro Schools, *ex-officio,* Kanawha County.....Charleston
J. Rupert Jefferson, Wood County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Parkersburg
Mrs. Irene E. Moats, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1933....Clarksburg

STATE BOARD OF EMBALMERS

Non-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; composed of six competent embalmers of at least five years practical experience; one from each Congressional district; appointed by the Governor; length of term three years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for unexpired term; location of offices not fixed by statute; authorized to examine applicants and license as embalmers those found qualified, and to revoke licenses according to law; elects own officers.

Members

Mrs. Julia A. Ogden, Wood County; term expires March 31, 1931....Parkersburg
L. C. Stevens, Barbour County; term expires September 15, 1931.....Philippi
P. D. Bratton, Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Bluefield
R. F. Poling, Upshur County; term expires March 1, 1932.....Buckhannon
P. A. Simpson, Kanawha County; term expires September 15, 1931....Charleston
Clarence Bertschey, Ohio County; term expires April 30, 1932.....Wheeling

STATE BOARD OF REGISTRATION FOR ENGINEERS

Non-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; composed of five registered engineers, members of a recognized society of engineers no two of whom shall be of the same branch of the profession of engineering; appointed by the Governor; length of term four years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for unexpired term; members subject to removal by the Governor at his will and pleasure; offices located at State Capitol by statute; authorized to examine applicants and to register and license those found qualified; Board has authority to revoke licenses for cause after hearing; elects own officers.

Members

Nathan Manakee, Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Bluefield
Conrad M. Ross, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Charleston
George E. Taylor, Doddridge County; term expires June 30, 1932....West Union
Laurence Meharg, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1933.....Wheeling
Carl L. Hornor, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Clarksburg

STATE BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS

Non-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; members are five dentists graduates of reputable schools, in practice for at least five years; not connected with any dental college or dental supply business; appointed by the Governor; length of term, five years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for unexpired term; members ineligible to reappointment; elects own officers.

Members

Dr. L. E. Lawson, Mingo County; term expires June 30, 1932.....Williamson
Dr. F. M. Farnsworth, Upshur County; term expires June 30, 1930..Buckhannon
Dr. Charles A. Drake, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Huntington
Dr. H. J. Scott, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Clarksburg
Dr. C. M. Jividen, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Charleston

STATE BOARD OF FINANCE

Created 1925; consists of the Governor, as chairman; auditor, as secretary and state treasurer; duties, to determine the proportion of all state funds that shall be treated as active funds and to determine the basis of distribution of inactive state funds among depositories.

Members Ex-Officio

William G. Conley, the Governor, Chairman.
Edgar C. Lawson, Auditor, Secretary.
William S. Johnson, Treasurer.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY

Created 1927; composed of seven members, appointed by the Governor, one from each Congressional district and one at large, three to be graduates of the University of West Virginia; not more than four from same political party; four-year term; no compensation, except for necessary expenses; has entire control of the educational affairs of the university, including the employment of all officers, teachers and other employees.

Members

Edward Grandison Smith, President, Harrison County; term expires May 31, 1930.....Clarksburg
Arthur B. Koontz, Kanawha County; term expires May 31, 1932.....Charleston
Frank H. Babb, Mineral County; term expires May 31, 1932.....Keyser
Hugh Ike Shott, Jr., Mercer County; term expires May 31, 1933.....Bluefield
Miss Gertrude Roberts, Cabell County; term expires May 31, 1933....Huntington
Cleveland M. Seibert, Berkeley County; term expires May 31, 1933..Martinsburg
D. A. Burt, Ohio County; term expires May 31, 1930.....Wheeling

BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN OPTOMETRY

Non-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; composed of five optometrists actively engaged in practice in this state for three years; appointed by the Governor; length of term, three years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term; location of offices not fixed by statute; authorized to examine applicants and register those qualified and to revoke in accordance to law such certificates for cause; elects own officers.

Members

Dr. W. T. Eisensmith, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1932..Charleston
Dr. D. L. Gallaher, Wood County; term expires June 30, 1932.....Parkersburg
Dr. Will H. Hays, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1932.....Wheeling
Dr. Charles C. Wilson, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1932..Clarksburg
(One vacancy in the membership of this board.)

BOARD OF EXAMINERS FOR NURSES

Non-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; composed of three registered nurses and two registered physicians appointed by the Governor; length of term, three years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for unexpired term; location of offices not fixed by statute; authorized to examine applicants and register those qualified, and to accredit training schools for nurses; board authorized to revoke license by unanimous vote for cause; elects own officers.

Members

Dr. Frank LeMoyne Hupp, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1931....Wheeling
Miss Vesta Reid, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Huntington
Miss Mabel Fuller, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1932.....Charleston
Dr. Harriett B. Jones, Marshall County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Glendale
Mrs. Nellie McIntosh Noel, Mercer County; term expires June 30, 1930..Princeton
Secretary—Mrs. Andrew Wilson, Ohio County.....1300 Byron Street, Wheeling

STATE BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY

Non-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; composed of three licensed osteopathic physicians of at least five years practice; appointed by the Governor; length of term, three years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term; location of offices not fixed by statute; authorized to examine applicants and issue licenses to those qualified and to revoke licenses according to law for cause; elects own officers.

Members

Dr. J. H. Robinett, Cabell County; term expires July 31, 1930.....Huntington
Dr. G. E. Morris, Harrison County; term expires July 31, 1931.....Clarksburg
(One vacancy in the membership of this board.)

PAROLE BOARD WEST VIRGINIA PENITENTIARY

Non-partisan; not salaried; expenses paid by appropriation; consists of warden and two members appointed by the Governor to serve during his will and pleasure; authorized by the Governor to investigate applications for parole and recommend action upon them to the chief executive.

Members

The Warden, Dr. L. M. Robinson, Harrison County; term expires May 31, 1931.....Moundsville
Mrs. M. Z. White, Mingo County.....Williamson
Mrs. Wm. B. Snyder, Jefferson County.....Shepherdstown

STATE BOARD OF PHARMACY

Non-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; composed of five licensed pharmacists; voters of West Virginia; appointed by the Governor; length of term, five years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term; location of offices not fixed by statute; authorized to examine applicants and license those qualified to practice pharmacy; board has power to revoke license of any pharmacist twice convicted for violating public health laws and revocation is mandatory in certain instances specified in the statutes; elects own officers.

Members

Dr. S. M. Scott, Jr., Preston County; term expires June 30, 1934.....Terra Alta
Mrs. Marion H. Judy, Grant County; term expires June 30, 1933.....Petersburg
Dr. Roy B. Cook, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1930.....Charleston
Dr. Alfred Walker, Braxton County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Sutton
Dr. Frank H. Haymaker, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1932.....Clarksburg

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS

Created 1863; consists of the Governor, Secretary of State; Auditor; Superintendent of Free Schools, Treasurer, Attorney General and Commissioner of Agriculture; originally created to protect the interests of the state in all works of internal improvement in the state, principally toll roads; the duties of the board are now more important and more varied and include among others the duties of making up the state budget and presenting it to the legislature, investing the workmen's compensation fund and assessing the value of public service utilities.

Members Ex-Officio

William G. Conley, the Governor, Chairman.
George W. Sharp, Secretary of State, Secretary
Edgar C. Lawson, Auditor.
W. C. Cook, Superintendent of Free Schools.
W. S. Johnson, State Treasurer.
Howard B. Lee, Attorney General.
John W. Smith, Commissioner of Agriculture.

BOARD OF THE SCHOOL FUND

Created 1925; consists of the Governor, State Superintendent of Free Schools, Auditor and Treasurer; a body corporate; has management, control and investment of the school fund provided by section 4, article 12 of the state constitution.

Members Ex-Officio

William G. Conley, the Governor, Chairman.
Edgar C. Lawson, Auditor, Secretary.
William S. Johnson, State Treasurer.

VETERINARY EXAMINING BOARD

Bi-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; composed of three competent veterinarians, graduates of at least two different colleges; appointed by the Governor; length of term, six years; authorized to examine applicants and issue licenses to those qualified; elects own officers.

Members

Dr. Ernest M. Layne, Cabell County; term expires June 30, 1933.....Huntington
Dr. George Stephens, Monongalia County; term expires May 31, 1935
.....Blacksville
Dr. W. M. Stanley, Jefferson County; term expires May 31, 1931....Charles Town

STATE CAPITOL COMMISSION

Non-partisan; not salaried; sustained by appropriation; composed of the Governor and ten members appointed by the Governor; authorized to take full charge and control of building of the state capitol at Charleston. The secretary is selected by the commission.

Members

M. Z. White, Mingo County.....Williamson
J. William Cummins, Ohio County.....Wheeling
Boyd Jarrell, Cabell County.....Huntington
C. W. Dillon, Fayette County.....Fayetteville
Gohen C. Arnold, Upshur County.....Buckhannon
Herbert Fitzpatrick, Cabell County.....Huntington
Edwin M. Keatley, Kanawha County.....Charleston
George A. Laughlin, Ohio County.....Wheeling
W. A. MacCorkle, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Mrs. J. T. Peadro, Wood County.....Parkersburg
Bonner Hill, Secretary, Kanawha County.....Charleston

STATE BRIDGE COMMISSION

Created 1929; body corporate; bi-partisan; consists of three members appointed by the Governor, one for two, one for four and one for six years; at expiration of first appointments, term to be six years; selects own officers; commissioners each to execute bond in the penalty of ten thousand dollars; self-sustaining from bridge revenues; compensation, one thousand dollars per annum; authorized to purchase or build bridges with proceeds of bridge bonds; no part to be paid from the state treasury.

Members

Julian G. Hearne, Chairman, Ohio County; term ending March 31, 1935.....P. O. Box 177, Wheeling
H. C. Brooks, Commissioner, Berkeley County; term ending March 31, 1933.....Martinsburg
H. E. Shadle, Commissioner, Mason County; term ending March 31, 1931.....Beach Hill
A. C. Kimpel, Secretary-Treasurer, Ohio County....1818 Kanawha St., Charleston

BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY

Appointed by the Governor, with the consent of the Senate; term, two years; bi-partisan; compensation, ten dollars for each day actually employed in duties as a member of the board; duties, to hear appeals from decisions of superintendent of department of public safety on charges against or dismissal or suspension of any member of the department and to hear and determine charges for specified causes against the superintendent, deputy or any officer or member of the department.

Members

Harold A. Ritz, Kanawha County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Charleston
John L. Hatfield, Monongalia County; term expires June 30, 1931....Morgantown

STATE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S COUNCIL

Created 1927; consists of a member of state board of control designated by the Governor, the State Commissioner of Health, the State Superintendent of Free Schools, the Executive Secretary of the State Board of Children's Guardians and three members of the West Virginia Society of Crippled Children, appointed by the Governor for a term of four years from nominations made by the society; no compensation, except necessary expenses of the three not *ex-officio* members; duties deal with the care, cure and education of physically handicapped children.

Members

James S. Lakin, State Board of Control.....Charleston
Dr. W. T. Henshaw, State Commissioner of Health, *ex-officio*.....Charleston
W. C. Cook, State Superintendent of Free Schools, *ex-officio*.....Charleston
Mary L. Yager, Executive Secretary Board of Children's Guardians, *ex-officio*.....Charleston
Dr. J. E. Rader, Cabell County; term expires October 22, 1931.....Huntington
Dr. A. T. Post, Harrison County; term expires October 22, 1931.....Clarksburg
Mrs. S. W. Price, Fayette County; term expires October 22, 1931.....Scarbro
Secretary—Mrs. Jean T. Dillon, Kanawha County.....Hubbard Court, Charleston

STATE COMMISSIONS

DROOP MOUNTAIN BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION

Non-partisan; not salaried; composed of five members appointed by the Governor, three from the House of Delegates and two from the Senate, Legislature of 1927; length of term indefinite; authorized to look over Droop Mountain battlefield; temporarily mark battle lines; secure information and take conditional option on part of the property.

Members

John D. Sutton, Braxton County.....Sutton
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

STATE FOREST AND PARKS COMMISSION

Created 1927; consists of the Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture, Director of Agriculture Extension, State Geologist and Chairman of Game and Fish Commission; to investigate and report to the legislature on the availability, for state forests and parks, of lands owned by the state and other designated places and areas.

Members Ex-Officio

The Governor, Wm. G. Conley.....Charleston
Commissioner of Agriculture, John W. Smith.....Charleston
The Director of Agriculture, Harry G. Night.....Morgantown
State Geologist, C. McC. Lemley.....Morgantown
Chairman of the Game, Fish and Forestry Commission, Vernon E. Johnson.....Berkeley Springs

GEOLOGICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY COMMISSION

Offices, 219 Chemistry Building, Morgantown

Wm. G. Conley, Governor, *ex-officio*.....Charleston
Wm. S. Johnson, Treasurer, *ex-officio*.....*Charleston*
John R. Turner, President West Virginia University, *ex-officio*.....Morgantown
F. D. Fromme, Director West Virginia State Experiment Station, *ex-officio*.....Morgantown
State Geologist—C. McC. Lemley.....Morgantown
Associate Geologist—David B. Reger.....Morgantown
Co-Relating Officer—F. B. Plummer.....Morgantown
Assistant Geologist—R. C. Tucker.....Morgantown
Assistant Geologist—Paul H. Price.....Morgantown
Paleontologist—John L. Tilton.....Morgantown
Field Assistant—Lee M. Morris.....Morgantown
Chemist—B. B. Kaplan.....Morgantown
Assistant Chemist—Harry J. Sigwart.....Morgantown
Chief Clerk—Edgar Williams.....Morgantown
Stenographer—Marie Stenger Azure.....Morgantown
Stenographer—Inez White Glisan.....Morgantown

WEST VIRGINIA LIBRARY COMMISSION

Non-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; composed of five members; at least two of whom must be women; appointed by the Governor; length of term, four years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term; location of offices not fixed by statute; authorized to advise and assist school, free and public libraries in administration and in selecting books, and to receive books or other property and donations of money; elects own officers,

Members

L. D. Arnett, Monongalia County; term expires June 30, 1933.....Morgantown
Herbert R. DeBussey, Wood County; term expires June 30, 1933....Parkersburg
Miss Jessie Tresham, Ritchie County; term expires June 30, 1932.....Harrisville
Lawrence R. Lynch, Harrison County; term expires June 30, 1932....Clarksburg
Miss Etta M. Roberts, Ohio County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Wheeling

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THE NANCY HANKS COMMISSION

Non-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; composed of five citizens of West Virginia appointed by the Governor; length of term, indefinite; authorized to investigate the reputed birthplace of Nancy Hanks in Mineral County and recommend, if advisable, a suitable memorial.

Members

John M. Crawford, Wood County.....Parkersburg
Mrs. A. A. Pickering, Preston County.....Rowlesburg
Andrew Price, Pocahontas County.....Marlinton
W. H. Barger, Mineral County.....Keyser
Phil M. Conley, Kanawha County.....Charleston

PHILIPPI BATTLEFIELD COMMISSION

Created 1927; consists of three members of the House of Delegates and two members of the Senate, to be appointed by the Governor; non-partisan; not salaried; duties, to consider advisability of the state placing a memorial on the battlefield at Philippi, in Barbour County, to commemorate the first land engagement of the Civil War.

Members

Troy E. Hardman, Randolph County.....240 Boundry Avenue, Elkins
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

POINT PLEASANT BATTLE MONUMENT COMMISSION

Non-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; composed of three commissioners appointed by the Governor; length of term, indefinite; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor; location of offices not fixed by statute; authorized to have general charge of and supervision over the lands belonging to the commission at Point Pleasant.

Members

Mrs. Livia Simpson Poffenbarger, Kanawha County.....1124 Lee Street
Charles C. Bowyer, Mason County.....Point Pleasant
(One vacancy on this commission.)

THE PRICKETTS FORT STATE PARK COMMISSION

Non-partisan; not salaried; sustained by legislature appropriation; composed of three members appointed by the Governor; length of term, four years; vacancies filled by appointment by Governor for the unexpired term; authorized to procure by purchase not exceeding ten acres to include the site of Prickett's Fort, Marion County, when funds are available.

Members

Thomas W. Fleming, Marion County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Fairmont
Ellsworth Morgan, Marion County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Fairmont
Marshall W. Harris, Marion County; term expires June 30, 1931.....Fairmont

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PUBLIC HEALTH COUNCIL

Non-partisan; not political; self-sustaining; composed of the Commissioner of Health, *ex-officio,* and six physicians, graduates of a regular medical school, appointed by the Governor; length of term, four years; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term; offices located at State Capitol with Commissioner of Health as secretary; authorized to make rules and regulations, approve plans and appointments of qualified local health authorities; examine all applicants; license those qualified to practice medicine and surgery; authorized to refuse or revoke certificates for cause; two chiropractors are associated with the council for the examination of applicants to practice chiropractic; elects own officers except secretary.

Members

Dr. W. T. Henshaw, *ex-officio* Secretary, Berkeley County; term ending May 31, 1931.....Martinsburg
Dr. W. E. Neal, Cabell County; term ending June 30, 1933.....Huntington
Dr. H. A. Barbee, Mason County; term ending June 30, 1933.....Point Pleasant
Dr. B. O. Robinson, Wood County; term ending June 30, 1933.....Parkersburg
Dr. Walter M. Babb, Mineral County; term ending June 30, 1930.....Keyser
Dr. J. L. Pyle, Hancock County; term ending June 30, 1930.....Chester
Dr. W. S. Fulton, Ohio County; term ending June 30, 1930.....Wheeling
Dr. J. N. Monroe, Ohio County; term ending June 30, 1931.....Wheeling

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UNION SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MEMORIAL COMMISSION

Non-partisan; not salaried; sustained by appropriation; composed of the Governor, *ex-officio,* and four veterans of the Civil War appointed by the Governor; authorized to erect a memorial to the Union soldiers, sailors and marines of West Virginia on the grounds of the State Capitol.

Members

The Governor, Wm. G. Conley, *ex-officio*.....Executive Mansion
H. S. White, Mingo County.....Matewan
S. R. Hanen, Marshall County.....Moundsville
W. N. Edgell, Harrison County.....Clarksburg
Thomas Carter, Wood County.....Parkersburg

STATE WATER COMMISSION

Created 1929; consists of the state commissioner of health and chairman of the public service commission and the chairman of the game, fish and forestry commission; no compensation; select own officers; duties, to prevent the pollution of the waters of the state, including rivers, streams, water courses, ponds and lakes.

Members Ex-Officio

Dr. W. T. Henshaw, Commissioner of Health.....Charleston
I. Wade Coffman, Chairman, Public Service Commission.....Charleston
Vernon E. Johnson, Chairman Game, Fish and Forestry Commission....
.....Berkeley Springs

WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Non-partisan; not salaried; self-sustaining; composed of one person in each county identified in the preservation of history; appointed by the Governor for an indefinite term; vacancies filled by appointment by the Governor; location of offices not fixed by statute; authorized to receive and hold funds and real estate not exceeding one million dollars in value and to publish and preserve a written history of the State; elects own officers.

Andrew Price, of Marlinton, has been president of the society since its formation in 1925. A list of the members will be found in the historical division of this volume.

AIR COMMERCE RESERVE

Harry Scherr, Cabell County.....Huntington
L. O. Gastineau, Kanawha County.....Charleston
Captain J. W. Hunt, Marshall County.....Moundsville

CODE COMMITTEE

Created 1929; consists of the presiding officers and three members of each branch of the legislature and five members appointed by the Governor; to examine and complete the work of the revisers of the code and to report to the Governor a bill of adoption of the code.

Members

President of the Senate—M. Z. White, Chairman.....Williamson
Senator Ira L. Smith.....Fairmont
Senator E. B. Reynolds.....Keyser
Senator B. H. Hiner.....Franklin
Speaker of the House—J. Wm. Cummins.....Wheeling
Delegate Harvey W. Harmer.....Clarksburg
Delegate Lacy I. Rice.....Martinsburg
Delegate W. S. Wysong.....Webster Springs
James A. Meredith.....Fairmont
M. G. Sperry,.....Clarksburg
T. Brooks Price.....Charleston
George Richardson, Jr.....Bluefield
E. L. Hogsett.....Huntington
Sub-Committee of the Code Committee—
James A. Meredith, Chairman.....Fairmont
Senator Ira L. Smith.....Fairmont
Senator E. B. Reynolds.....Keyser
Delegate Harvey W. Harmer.....Clarksburg
Delegate W. S. Wysong.....Webster Springs

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

The appointment of this commission by the Governor was directed by House Joint Resolution No. 5, adopted by the legislature of 1929 on March 9. Its purpose is to study the constitution and the needs of the state and to make a report of its findings to the Governor for transmittal to the 1931 session of the legislature. At least one member was to be appointed from each congressional district and agriculture, public utilities, labor, coal, manufacturing, oil and gas and the legal profession were to be represented in its personnel. Under the terms of the resolution, Governor Conley made the following appointments:

Members

Frank Lively, member Supreme Court of Appeals.....Charleston
C. W. Dillon, lawyer.....Fayetteville
George M. Alexander, representing utilities.....Fairmont
J. G. Bradley, representing coal.....Dundon
Edward W. Knight, lawyer.....Charleston
Kemble White, representing oil and gas.....Fairmont
John B. Easton, president State Federation of Labor.....Williamstown
E. S. Humphrey, representing agriculture.....Belleville
Emory Tyler, lawyer.....Keyser
D. J. F. Strother, lawyer.....Welch
(One vacancy, that of the representative of manufacturers.)

STATE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

West Virginia University, Morgantown—John R. Turner, President; Salary	$ 15,000
Marshall College, Huntington—Morris P. Shawkey, President; Salary	7,000
Fairmont State Normal School, Glenville—Joseph Rosier, President; Salary	6,250
Glenville State Normal School, Glenville—E. G. Rohrbough, President; Salary	5.250
West Liberty State Normal School, West Liberty—John S. Bonar, President; Salary	4,500
Shepherd College, Shepherdstown—W. H. S. White, President; Salary	4,750
Concord State Normal School, Athens—J. Frank Marsh, President; Salary	6,000
Potomac State School, Keyser—Joseph W. Stayman, President; Salary	4,750
New River State School, Montgomery—C. H. Martin, President; Salary	4,750
West Virginia State College, Institute—John W. Davis, President; Salary	5,250
Bluefield Institute, Bluefield—R. P. Sims, President; Salary	4,200
West Virginia Schools for the Deaf and Blind, Romney—Parley DeBerry, Superintendent; Salary	3,600
State Schools for Colored Deaf and Blind, Institute—James L. Hill, Superintendent; Salary	2,400

STATE HOSPITALS AND SANITARIUMS

Weston State Hospital, Weston—Cecil Denham, Superintendent; Salary	$ 6,000
Spencer State Hospital, Spencer—W. D. McClung, Superintendent; Salary	6,000
State Colored Hospital for the Insane, Lakin—C. 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
Rutherford State Sanitarium, Beckley—(Superintendent not yet appointed.)	

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
West Virginia Training School (site selected at St. Marys in October, 1929, but no buildings yet erected or superintendent selected).	

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	2,100

ANNUAL SALARIES OF STATE OFFICERS AND JUDGES

Governor	$ 10,000
Secretary of State	7,000
State Superintendent of Free Schools	7,000
Auditor	7,000
Treasurer	7,000
Attorney General	7,000
Commissioner of Agriculture	7,000
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	6,000
Chief of Department of Mines	7,000
Commissioner of Labor	4,000
Health Commissioner	4,800
State Fire Marshall	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 Building and Grounds	2,100
Circuit Judges:	
(1) In circuits of 100,000 population, or more, census of 1910	7,500
In circuit of more than 60,000 population	5,500
In circuits of less than 60,000	5,000

(2) $2,000 additional, payable out of the county treasury, prorated among the counties in circuits having a population of 100,000 or more, according to the United States estimate of July 1, 1926.

In the Ninth Circuit the Judge receives $2,000 additional, $1,200 from Mercer county and $800 from Wyoming county.

In the Sixteenth Circuit, Marion county is authorized to pay not to exceed $2,200 from the county treasury.

In the Twenty-third Circuit, the counties of Berkeley, Morgan and Jefferson are authorized to pay from the county treasuries, not to exceed $2,500.

PART II.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND STATE COURTS DIVISION:

Declaration of Independence.

Articles of the Confederation.

Constitution of the United States.

Constitution of West Virginia.

Elective Officers of the State Government.

State Courts.

Declaration of Independence

In Congress July 4, 1776.

NOTE.—The delegates of the United Colonies of New Hampshire; Massachusetts Bay; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations; Connecticut; New York; New Jersey; Pennsylvania; New Castle, Kent and Sussex in Delaware; Maryland, Virginia; North Carolina, and South Carolina, Congress assembled at Philadelphia, Resolved on the 10th of May, 1776, to recommend to the respective assemblies and conventions of the United Colonies, where no government sufficient to the exigencies of their affairs had been established, to adopt such a government as should, in the opinion of the representatives of the people, best conduce to the happiness and safety of their constituents in particular, and of America in general. A preamble to this resolution, agreed to on the 15th of May, stated the intention to be totally to suppress the exercise of every kind of authority under the British crown. On the 7th of June, certain resolutions respecting independency were moved and seconded. On the 10th of June it was resolved, that a committee should be appointed to prepare a declaration to the following effect: "That the United Colonies are, and of right ought to be free and independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown; and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved." On the preceding day it was determined that the committee for preparing the declaration should consist of five, and they were chosen accordingly, in the following order: Mr. Jefferson, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Franklin, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston. On the 11th of June a resolution was passed to appoint a committee to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the colonies, and another committee to prepare a plan of treaties to be proposed to foreign powers. On the 12th of June, it was resolved: that a committee of Congress should be appointed by the name of a board of war and ordnance, to consist of five members. On the 25th of June, a declaration of the deputies of Pennsylvania, met in provincial conference, expressing their willingness to concur in a vote declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the 28th of June, the committee appointed to prepare a declaration of independence brought in a draft, which was read, and ordered to lie on the table. On the 1st of July, a resolution of the convention of Maryland, passed the 28th of June, authorizing the deputies of that colony to concur in declaring the United Colonies free and independent States, was laid before Congress and read. On the same day Congress resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the resolution respecting independency. On the 2d of July, a resolution declaring the colonies free and independent States was adopted. A declaration to that effect was, on the same and following days, taken into further consideration. Finally, on the 4th of July, the Declaration of Independence was agreed to, engrossed on paper, signed by John Hancock as president, and directed to be sent to the several assemblies, conventions, and committees, or councils of safety, and to the several commanding officers of the continental troops, and to be proclaimed in each of the United States, and at the head of the Army. It was also ordered to be entered upon the Journals of Congress, and on the 2d of August, a copy engrossed on parchment was signed by all but one of the fifty-six signers, whose names are appended to it. That one was Matthew Thornton of New Hampshire, who on taking his seat in November asked and obtained the privilege of signing it. Several who signed it on the 2d of August were absent when it was adopted on the 4th of July, but, approving of it, they thus signified their approbation.

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 entitle 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 attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time of attempts, by their legislature, to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity; and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which renounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in general congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these united colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent states; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the state of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as free and independent states, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which independent states may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Articles of Confederation

And Perpetual Union Between the States.

NOTE.—Congress Resolved, on the 11th of June, 1776, that a committee should be appointed to prepare and digest the form of a confederation to be entered into between the Colonies; and one the day following, after it had been determined that the committee should consist of a member from each Colony, the following persons were appointed to perform that duty, to-wit: Mr. Bartlett, Mr. S. Adams, Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Sherman, Mr. R. R. Livingston, Mr. Dickinson, Mr. M'Kean, Mr. Stone, Mr. Nelson, Mr. Hewes, Mr. E. Rutledge, and Mr. Gwinnett. Upon the report of this committee, the subject was, from time to time, debated, until the 15th of November, 1777, when a copy of the confederation being made out, and sundry amendments made in the diction without altering the sense, the same was finally agreed to. Congress, at the same time, directed that the articles should be proposed to the legislatures of all of the United States, to be considered, and if approved of by them, they were advised to authorize their delegates to ratify the same in the Congress of the United States; which being done, the same should become conclusive. Three hundred copies of the Articles of Confederation were ordered to be printed for the use of Congress; and on the 17th of November, the form of a circular letter to accompany them was brought in by a committee appointed to prepare it, and being agreed to, thirteen copies of it were ordered to be made out, to be signed by the president and forwarded to the several States, with copies of the confederation. On the 29th of November ensuing, a committee of three was appointed, to procure a translation of the articles to be made into the French language, and to report an address to the inhabitants of Canada, &c. On the 26th of June, 1778, the form of a ratification of the Articles of Confederation was adopted, and, it having been engrossed on parchment, it was signed on the 9th of July on the part and in behalf of their respective States, by the delegates of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and South Carolina, agreeably to the powers vested in them. The delegates of North Carolina signed on the 21st of July, those of Georgia on the 24th of July, and those of New Jersey on the 26th of November following. On the 5th of May, 1779, Mr. Dickinson and Mr. Van Dyke signed in behalf of the State of Delaware, Mr. M'Kean having previously signed in February, at which time he produced a power to that effect. Maryland did not ratify until the year 1781. She had instructed her delegates, on the 15th of December, 1778, not to agree to the confederation until matters respecting the western lands should be settled on principles of equity and sound policy; but on the 30th of January, 1781, finding that the enemies of the county took advantage of the circumstances to disseminate opinions of an ultimate dissolution of the Union, the legislature of the State passed an act to empower their delegates to subscribe and ratify the articles which was accordingly done by Mr. Hanson and Mr. Carroll, on the 1st of March of that year, which completed the ratifications of the act; and Congress assembled on the 2d of March and under the new powers.

(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

ART. 1. Style of Confederacy.

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

ART. 3. Obligation 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 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 states 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 libertiss, and their mutual and general welfare, binding themselves to assist each other against all force offered to or attacks made upon them, or any of them, on account of religion, sovereignty, trade or any other pretense whatever.

ART. 4. The better to secure and perpetuate mutual friendship and intercourse among the people of the different states in this union, the free inhabitants of each of these states, paupers, vagabonds and fugitives from justice

excepted, shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of free citizens in the several states; and the people of each state shall have free ingress and egress to and from any other state, and shall enjoy therein all the privileges of trade and commerce, subject to the same duties, impositions and restrictions as the inhabitants thereof respectively; provided that such restrictions shall not extend so far as to prevent the removal of property imported into any state to any other state of which the owner is an inhabitant; provided, also that no imposition, duties or restrictions, shall be laid by any state on the property of the United States, or either of them.

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

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

ART. 5. For the more convenient management of the general interests of the United States, delegates shall be annually appointed, in such manner as the legislature of each states 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; appointing courts for the trial of piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and establishing courts for receiving and determining finally appeals in all cases of capture; provided that no member of congress shall be appointed a judge of any of the said courts.

The United States, in congress assembled, shall also be the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences now subsisting, or that hereafter may arise, between two or more states concerning boundary, jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever which authority shall always be exercised in the manner following: Whenever the legislature or executive authority or lawful agent of any state in controversy with another shall present a petition, to congress, stating the matter in question and praying for a hearing, notice thereof shall be given by order of congress to the legislative or executive authority of the other state in controversy, and a day assigned for the appearance of the parties by their lawful agent, who shall then be directed to appoint, by joint consent, commissioners or judges to constitute a court for 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 alternatively 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 expense; 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 requires 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 legislatures 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. An analytical index to the Constitution will be found in the 1928 issue of the Blue Book.]

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 21st 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, Feb-

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.

APPOINTMENT 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

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ruary 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.)

the Third 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 repassed 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 subject 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 a 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 Officrs, 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 Importations, 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.

LIMITATION 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 or Tonnage, keep Troops, or Ships of War in time of Peace, enter into any Agreement or Compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in War, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent Danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II

OF THE PRESIDENT—THE EXECUTIVE POWER

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

APPOINTMENT AND QUALIFICATIONS OF PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

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

ORIGINAL METHOD OF ELECTING THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

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

*This clause has been superseded by the twelfth amendment.

to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the Presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the Certificates, and the Votes shall then be counted. The Person having the greatest Number of Votes shall be the President, if such Number be a Majority of the whole Number of Electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such Majority, and have an equal Number of Votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately chuse by Ballot one of them for President; and if no Person have a majority, then from the five highest on the List the said House shall in like Manner chuse the President. But in chusing the President, the Votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each State having one Vote; a quorum for this Purpose shall consist of a Member or Members from two-thirds of the States; a Majority of all the States shall be necessary to a Choice. In every Case, after the Choice of the President, the Person having the greatest Number of Votes of the Electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there shall 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 tSates, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained the Age of thirty-five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

FILLING VACANCY IN OFFICE OF PRESIDENT

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

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT

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

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY THE PRESIDENT

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

THE PRESIDENT TO BE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ARMY AND NAVY AND HEAD OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS—MAY GRANT REPRIEVES AND PARDONS

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

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

PRESIDENT MAY, WITH CONCURRENCE OF SENATE, MAKE TREATIES, APPOINT AMBASSADORS, &C.—APPOINTMENT OF INFERIOR OFFICERS, AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS OVER

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

PRESIDENT MAY FILL VACANCIES IN OFFICE DURING RECESS OF SENATE

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

PRESIDENT TO GIVE ADVICE TO CONGRESS—MAY CONVENE OR ADJOURN IT ON CERTAIN OCCASIONS—TO RECEIVE AMBASSADORS, &C.—HAVE LAWS EXECUTED AND COMMISSION ALL OFFICERS

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

ALL CIVIL OFFICERS REMOVABLE BY IMPEACHMENT

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

ARTICLE III.

JUDICIAL POWER—HOW VESTED—TERM OF OFFICE AND COMPENSATION OF JUDGES

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

*JURISDICTION OF FEDERAL COURTS

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

*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.

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*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; Rhode 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 defense.

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

† The sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, by the Sixty-first Congress, and was declared in a proclamation of the Secretary of State, dated February 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

TO BE ENFORCED BY APPROPRIATE LEGISLATION

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

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

The Constitution of West Virginia

RATIFIED IN 1872, TOGETHER WITH THE SEVERAL AMENDMENTS THAT HAVE BEEN RATIFIED BY A VOTE OF THE PEOPLE

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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.

[All of the territory of West Virginia was taken from the Commonwealth of Virginia and in the first constitution forty-four of the above named counties were designated as forming the State of West Virginia, and in addition to the counties of Berkeley, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Morgan and Pendleton were to be admitted should the constitution be adopted by a vote of the people of the districts comprising the counties. The districts adopted the constitution and these six counties became part of the state.

The remaining five counties were created by acts of the legislature as follows: Mineral County, from Hampshire County, on February 1, 1866; Grant County, from Hardy County, on February 14, 1866; Lincoln County, from parts of Cabell, Putnam, Kanawha and Boone Counties, on February 23, 1867; Summers County, from parts of Greenbrier, Monroe, Mercer and Fayette Counties, on February 27, 1871; and Mingo County, from Logan County, on February 23, 1895.]

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.

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.

*Stricken out by adoption of Federal female suffrage amendment.

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 preceeding 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 classs, 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 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 in a delegate district, by the ratio thus ascertained, then shall be assigned 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.

[There are now no delegate districts, each county having at least one member.]

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.

[Under the present apportionment many changes were made in this apportionment and Kanawha County, the largest in population, now has six 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 faihfully discharge the duties of Senator (or Delegate) according to the best of my ability;" and they shall also take this further oath, to-wit: "I will not accept or receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, from any corporation, company, or person, for any vote or influence I may give or withhold, as Senator (or Delegate), on any bill, resolution or appropriation, or for any act I may do or

perform as Senator (or Delegate)." These oaths shall be administered in the hall of the house to which the member is elected, by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, or of a Circuit Court, or by any other person authorized by law to administer an oath; and the Secretary of State shall record and file said oaths subscribed by each member; and no other oath or declaration shall be required as a qualification. Any member who shall refuse to take the oath herein prescribed shall forfeit his seat; and any member who shall be convicted of having violated the oath last above required to be taken, shall forfeit his seat and be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of profit and trust in this State.

MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE PRIVILEGED FROM CIVIL ARREST

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

TIME OF ASSEMBLY OF LEGISLATURE

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

CONVENING OF LEGISLATURE BY GOVERNOR

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

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

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

PROVISION FOR ASSEMBLING OF LEGISLATURE OTHER THAN AT THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

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

LENGTH OF LEGISLATIVE SESSION

22. All sessions of the Legislature, other than extraordinary sessions, shall continue 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.

[This section originally 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". At the general election in November, 1920, it was amended to read: "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." Under Joint Resolution No. 9, Acts 1927, page 350, at the general election in November, 1928, it was again amended to read as given in the text.]

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 subject, 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 a majority 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. The only change made in section 33 was to strike out the words "four dollars per day" and insert "five hundred dollars per annum."]

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.]

INCORPORATION OF RELIGIOUS DENOMINITIONS 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.

GOVERNOR 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-four.]

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.

[By various acts of the legislature the above division has been changed and the number of circuits increased to twenty-four.]

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.

[*Under the judicial amendment of 1902 the salaries of the judges of the supreme court of appeals are now fixed by legislative enactment at ten thousand dollars per annum, and those of circuit court judges at five thousand dollars in circuits of less than sixty thousand population and fifty-five hundred dollars in circuits with a greater population, payable out of the state treasury, said amounts being increased in several circuits by payment of additional compensation from the county treasuries.]

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 prscribed 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 court of the counties in which they were pending.

County Courts

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

Terms of Office of County Commissioners

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

Powers of County Courts

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 lay 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 Constitution of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two for police and fiscal purposes, shall, until otherwise provided by law, remain and continue as at present constituted in the counties in which they have been respectively established, and shall be and act as to police and fiscal matters in lieu of the county court created by this article until otherwise provided by law. And, until otherwise provided by law, such clerk as is mentioned in the twenty-sixth section of this article, shall exercise any powers and discharge any duties heretofore conferred on, 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.

REMOVAL OF CAUSES

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

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 Courts

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

Incompatible Offices

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

ARTICLE IX

County Organization

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

Constables, Coroners and Overseers of the Poor

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

Sheriffs—Consecutive Terms Prohibited

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

Malfeasance and Misfeasance in Office

4. The presidents of the county court, the justices of the peace, sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, clerks of the circuit and of the county courts, and all other officers, shall be subject to indictment for 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 ON 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.

MUNICIPAL 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 schools throughout the State, and to no other purpose whatever. But any portion of said interest remaining unexpended at the close of a fiscal year shall be added to and remain a part of the capital of the "School Fund;" *Provided,* That all taxes which shall be received by the State upon delinquent lands, except the taxes due the State thereon, shall be refunded to the county or district by or for which the same 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. The judges in office when this amendment takes affect 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 OF 1920

(Proposed by 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.

THE GOOD ROADS AMENDMENT OF 1928

(Proposed by House Joint Resolution No. 17, Acts 1927, p. 361. Ratified November 6, 1927.)

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	RESIDENCE	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	March 3, 1929
William Gustavus Conley	Kanawha	Republican	March 4, 1921	

*As President of the Senate filled the unexpired term of Governor Boreman, who had been elected to the United State 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, 1871
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	March 3, 1929
Edgar C. Lawson	Kanawha	Republican	March 4, 1929	

*Resigned March 15, 1927; Sam T. Mallsion 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	March 3, 1929
William Cassius Cook	McDowell	Republican	March 4, 1929	

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	.....

Under the Constitution of 1872 the Secretary of State was an appointive officer up to March 4, 1905, when by amendment to the Constitution he became an elective officer.

COMMISSIONERS OF AGRICULTURE*

NAMES	RESIDENCES	Politics	From	To
Howard E. Williams	Greenbrier	Republican	March 4, 1913	March 3, 1917
James H. Stewart	Monongalia	Republican	March 4, 1917	March 3, 1925
John W. Smith	Lewis	Republican	March 4, 1925	.....

* (Office created by act of legislature passed February 24, 1911 (Acts 1911, chapter 35).

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, 1868	1863	Dec. 31, 1870
3	James H. Brown	Kanawha	1863–70	Dec. 25, 1818	.....	1863	Oct. 28, 1900
4	Edwin Maxwell	Harrison	1867–72	July 16, 1825	.....	1866	Feb. 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	Sept. 9, 1814	*June 13, 1876	.....	June 29, 1887
10	Thomas C. Green	Jefferson	1876–89	Nov. 5, 1820	*Dec. 24, 1875	1876 1880	Dec. 4, 1889
11	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	June 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	Ma 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	Feb. 17, 1927
25	William N. Miller	Wood	1907–	Oct. 18, 1855	*Jan. 29, 1907	1908 1916	Aug. 1, 1928
26	Ira E. Robinson	Taylor	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	.....
37	Haymond Maxwell	Harrison	1928–	Oct. 24, 1879	*Aug. 24, 1928	1928	.....

*Appointed.
zResigned.

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

HOMER B. WOODS, President, Harrisville, Ritchie County; term expires December 31, 1936.
FRANK LIVELY, Charleston, Kanawha County; term expires December 31, 1932.
M. O. LITZ, Welch, McDowell County; term expires December 31, 1936.
JOHN H. HATCHER, Beckley, Raleigh County; term expires December 31, 1940.
HAYMOND MAXWELL, Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires December 31, 1940.

CLERKS AND ASSISTANTS

WM. B. MATHEWS, Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County.....1501 Quarrier Street
S. C. BUTLER, Deputy Clerk, Charleston, Kanawha County....1203 Anaconda Ave.
ELISABETH B. MATHEWS, Assistant, Kanawha County.....1501 Quarrier Street

LAW CLERKS

To Judge Woods—RALPH D. WOODS, Harrisville, Ritchie County. The Hickories, Fort Hill, Charleston.
To Judge Lively—MAURICE CROCKER, Charleston, Kanawha County. 1637 Franklin Avenue.
To Judge Litz—I, MANN LITZ, Mercer County. 1424 Quarrier Street.
To Judge Hatcher—LYLE HATCHER BENNETT, Beckley, Raleigh County. 1615 Franklin Avenue.
To Judge Maxwell—L. S. TROTTER, Morgantown, Monongalia County. Ulysses Hotel.

STENOGRAPHERS

VIRGINIA R. TALLMADGE, Kanawha County. 802 West Avenue.
L. G. YOUNG, Kanawha County. 615 Delaware 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.

STATE LAW LIBRARY

J. A. JACKSON, *State Law Librarian*

The West Virginia state law library, consisting of law books and legal periodicals only, is situated in the third floor of the second unit of the capitol building.

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 text books 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, Kanawha County.....South Hills, Charleston
JOHN O. HENSON, Berkeley County.....Martinsburg
JAMES W. VANDERVORT, Wood County.....Parkersburg
D. J. F. STROTHER, McDowell County.....Welch
P. J. CROGAN, Preston County.....Kingwood
WM. B. MATHEWS, Secretary, Kanawha County.....Charleston

RULES OF PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS OF WEST VIRGINIA

IN EFFECT DECEMBER 4, 1925

BILLS OF EXCEPTION

1. *Office and Contents.* It is the office of a bill of exceptions to point out errors committed by the court during the progress of the trial. The bill or bills should contain only a concise statement of the facts necessary to present the points intended to be relied on as grounds of error, or only so much of the evidence as may appear necessary to present fairly the rulings of the court to which exceptions are taken. No bill of exceptions should contain matter irrelevant or unnecessary to the presentation of the question intended to be raised.

2. *Points Must be Clearly Stated.* It is the duty of the exceptor to see that the points and objections on which he relies are correctly and clearly stated, so as to show plainly that an erroneous ruling was made to his prejudice, and he should not leave that fact to appear merely by inference or conjecture.

3. *Rulings on Evidence or Instruction.* An exception to the admission or rejection of evidence or to the granting or refusal of instructions to the jury, should state only so much of the evidence or facts proven as may be necessary to show the relevancy or irrelevancy of such evidence or the pertinency or impertinency of such instruction. The judge of the trial court should require all unnecessary matter to be stricken out before signing a bill of exceptions.

RULE I—PETITIONS

1. *Must Assign Errors—Not Argue the Case—Note of Argument Required.* A petition for an appeal or writ of error may briefly state the case and must assign errors, naming the particular decrees or judgments complained of and the date of their rendition, and in the prayer of the petition it should be stated whether or not a supersedeas is desired; but the case is not to be argued in the petition.

A separate note of argument, setting forth the points and authorities relied on, shall be submitted with the petition, and will be considered by the court, but such note is not to be considered as a part of the petition or to be printed with it. A note of argument may be filed in opposition to such petition.

When the court is in term counsel will not be heard orally on petitions for writs of error or appeals, except on argument days, in open court, and then only to state briefly the points relied on and the facts pertaining thereto. But this rule may be varied when the circumstances call for such action.

2. *Certificate of Counsel.* The petition must be accompanied by the certificate of some attorney duly qualified to practice in this court that in his opinion the decree or judgment complained of ought to be reviewed.

3. *Names of Parties to be Summoned.* It is also recommended to counsel presenting petitions, that they furnish to the clerk a memorandum of the names of parties to be summoned to answer the appeal or writ of error.

4. *Status of Question or Questions Certified.* No question or questions shall be certified under the provisions of section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter twenty-eight of the Acts of the Legislature of 1925, until after decision thereof by the trial court, and such decision shall be certified with the question or questions.

5. *Form of Certificate for Case Certified.* The certificate of all questions arising upon the sufficiency of summons or return of service, or as to the sufficiency of a pleading, certified pursuant to section one of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, as amended by chapter twenty-eight of the Acts of the Legislature of 1925, shall be in form or effect following:

In the Circuit Court of.....County: A. B. v. C. D. In assumpsit (Debt, etc., or In Equity, as the case may be.)

To the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia:

The Circuit Court of said County, of its own motion (or on the joint application of the parties to said suit, as the fact may be) hereby certifies to the said Supreme Court of Appeals, that on the summons (return thereon, or on the declaration, plea, bill, answer or other pleading, as the case may be) of the plaintiff.....(or the defendant....., as the case may be) the following points of law or fact, have been made: (Here set forth by number 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 prepared a list of the cases then ready and matured, and distribute the printed lists to counsel of record in each case.

2. *Docketing the 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 Hearings.* 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 a 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 diminution is discovered, either in regular or special term.

2. *When to be Printed.* If the necessity for such certiorari is caused by the failure of the appellant or plaintiff in error to have enough of the record brought up to present fairly both sides of all errors complained of by him, it shall be his duty to have the additional record printed, or in default thereof, his appeal or writ of error may be dismissed; otherwise such additional record shall be printed at the expense of the party asking for the certiorari, but when, in either case, the additional record brought up does not exceed ten pages of manuscript, it need not be printed unless so ordered by the court.

RULE VIII—MOTIONS AND AFFIDAVITS

1. *Must be in Writing.* All motions, except motions of course, made to the court, shall be reduced to writing and shall contain a brief statement of the facts and objects of the motion. A motion to dismiss (whether involving the merits or otherwise), and motions to affirm, modify or reverse, made pursuant to section twenty-six of chapter one hundred and thirty-five of the Code, 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 thus 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, Judges, Wheeling

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—JAMES F. SHIPMAN, Judge, Moundsville.

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Marshall	Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and second Tuesday in October.
Tyler	Third Tuesday in March, third Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.
Wetzel	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in September.

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—JOHN W. MARTIN, 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—LEWIS H. MILLER, Judge, Ripley

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Calhoun	Third Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in August and third 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—NAAMAN JACKSON, Judge, Logan

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Logan	Second Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—I. C. HERNDON, Judge, Welch

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Mingo	First Monday in January, first Monday in May and first Monday in October.
McDowell	Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, first Monday in September and first Monday in December.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—H. M. TANNER, Judge, Bluefield

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Mercer	Second Monday in March, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and fourth Monday in December.
Wyoming	Second Monday in February, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and second Monday in October.

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—C. M. WARD, 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.
Monroe	First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and second Tuesday in November.
Pocahontas	Second Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in October.

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
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
Braxton	Second Tuesday in March, second Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.
Clay	Fourth Tuesday in January, fourth Tuesday in May and fourth Tuesday in September.
Gilmer	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.
Webster	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in September.

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—BIRK S. STATHERS, Judge, Clarksburg

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Lewis	First Monday in March, third Monday in June and first Monday in November.
Harrison	First Monday in January, first Monday in May and first Monday in September.

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—HARRY SHAW, Judge, Fairmont

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Marion	Second Monday in March, second Monday in June and second Monday in November.

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—CHARLES G. BAKER, Judge, Morgantown

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Monongalia	First Thursday after the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

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

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Preston	First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in April, first Tuesday in July and first Tuesday in October.

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. G. KUMP, Judge, Elkins

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Randolph	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and first Tuesday in October.
Upshur	Second Monday in January, second Monday in April and first Monday in September.

TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—A. JAY VALENTINE, Judge, Parsons

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Grant	First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in November.
Mineral	Third Tuesday in January, third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in July and third Tuesday in October.
Tucker	First Monday in March, first Monday in June, third Monday in September and 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 June 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.

TWENTY-FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT—CHARLES W. FERGUSON, Judge, Wayne

Counties	Commencement of Terms
Wayne	First Monday in March, first Monday in June, first Monday in September and first Monday in December.

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 second Monday in April, 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—E. M. Showalter, 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.

PART III

HALF TONES AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Elective State Officers.

Appointive State Officers.

President, Officers and Members of the Senate.

Speaker, Officers and Members of the House of Delegates.



WILLIAM GUSTAVUS CONLEY
Governor

BIOGRAPHY

WILLIAM GUSTAVUS CONLEY, (Republican), Eighteenth Governor of West Virginia, son of Major William and Mary (Freeburn) Conley, was born January 8, 1866, on a farm near Kingwood, Preston county, West Virginia. He was educated in the free schools, summer normal schools, and at West Virginia University, from which he was graduated in 1893 with the degree of LL. B. Before attending the University he taught in the public schools for five terms, and served as superintendent of schools of Preston county for one term. In June, 1893, after graduation from West Virginia University, he began the practice of law at Parsons, practicing there ten years. While living in Parsons he served on the town council and later as mayor, and engaged in newspaper work, being one of the founders of the Parsons Advocate, which he edited for six years. In 1896 he was elected prosecuting attorney of Tucker county and was reelected four years later. Early in 1903, he returned to Kingwood where he devoted his time to his growing law practice. In May, 1908, he was appointed Attorney General of West Virginia to fill an unexpired term, and in November was elected to that office for the term ending March 4, 1913. From then until March 4, 1929, when he took the oath of office as Governor of West Virginia, he was engaged in the practice of law and in business at Charleston.

He was twice a delegate to the National Convention of Republican League Clubs; was assistant secretary to the Republican National Convention that nominated President McKinley; was for six years chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Tucker county; and was several times secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee of the Second West Virginia District.

At the primary election held May 29, 1928, he was nominated Republican candidate for Governor by a majority of 55,972, carrying 38 counties. At the general election November 6, 1928, he was elected by a majority of 49,272, carrying 34 counties.

In 1892 he married Bertie Ison Martin, of Preston county. They have three children: Lillian Mae Conley, now Mrs. Vincent Legg, Donald M. and James S.

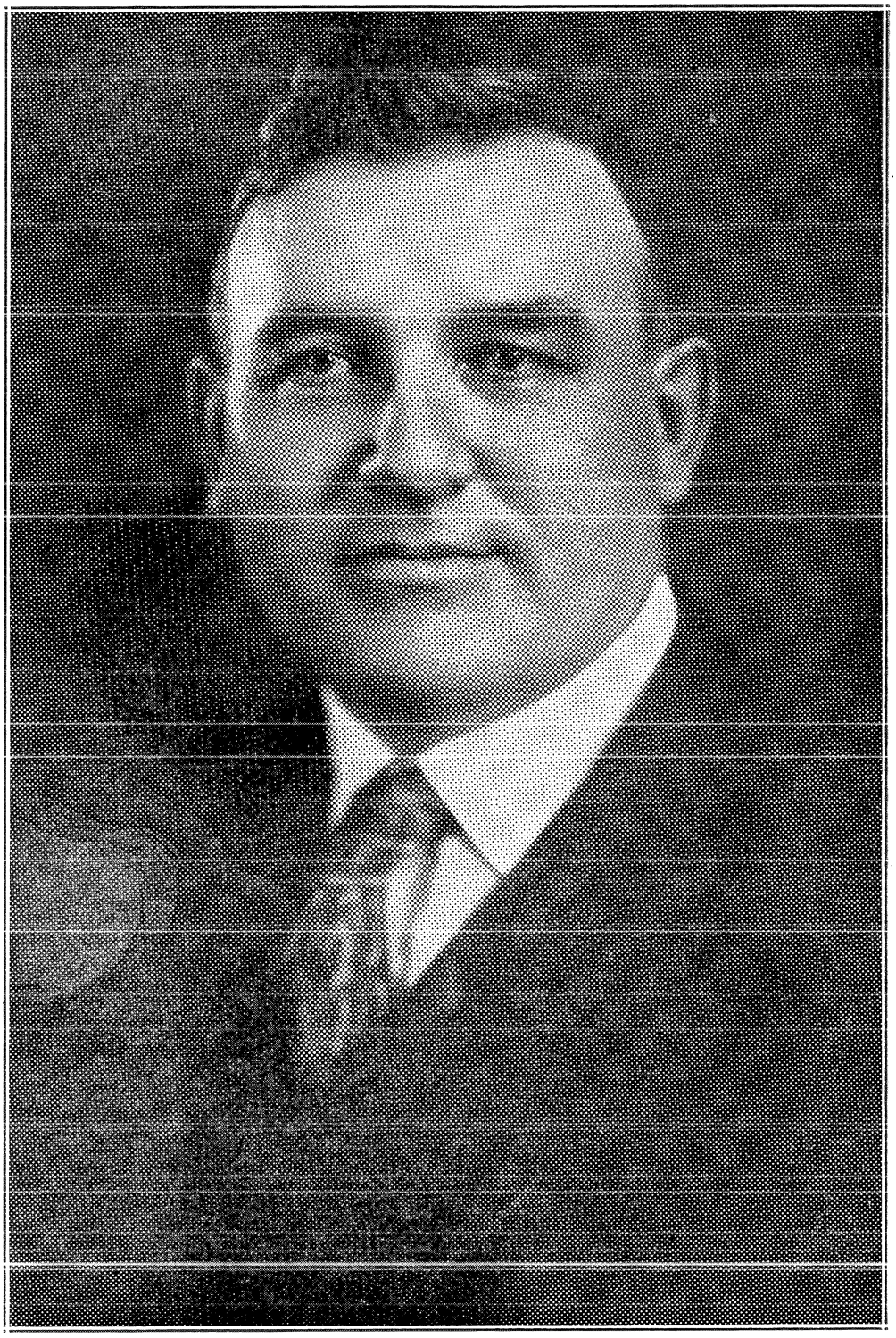
He is a member of the official board of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Elks, Freemasons, including Chapter, Commandery, Consistory and Shrine, American Academy of Political and Social Science, National Geographic Society, Associate Life Member of Union League Clubs, Edgewood Country Club, Kanawha Country Club, Charleston Chamber of Commerce, Phi Beta Kappa, Charleston Bar Association, State Bar Association, American Bar Association, and American Branch of the International Law Association. On June 3, 1929, he was made a Doctor of Laws at West Virginia University.



GEORGE W. SHARP
Secretary of State

BIOGRAPHY

GEORGE WINTERS SHARP, (Republican), Secretary of State, was born in Pocahontas county, West Virginia, June 20, 1880. He received his early education in the public schools of that county and later at Marshall College, from which he graduated in 1907. After studying law at the West Virginia University and the University of Michigan, Mr. Sharp served as the capable and efficient clerk of the circuit court of Pocahontas county for a term of six years. In 1924, he was elected Secretary of State and in 1928 was reelected to that office for the term ending March 3, 1933.



WILLIAM CASSIUS COOK
State Superintendent of Free Schools

BIOGRAPHY

WILLIAM CASSIUS COOK, (Republican), State Superintendent of Free Schools, was born in Windom, Wyoming county, West Virginia, November 21, 1882. He is the son of William Henry Harrison Cook and Jane (Cooper) Cook. His father was a Union soldier, teacher, Baptist minister and State Senator.

Superintendent Cook married Lula Stewart in 1907 and they have two children, Eunice Stewart and William Cassius, Jr. He attended the public schools of Wyoming county; graduated from the Concord State Normal School in the standard normal course, received the degree of A.B. in education from the same institution and has taken additional work, including extension, from the West Virginia University. He has been engaged in school work for the past thirty years; taught in the rural schools, served as county superintendent of McDowell county for sixteen years and as district superintendent of Browns Creek District, McDowell county, for four years. He has also served as president of the Southern West Virginia Teachers Round Table and was president of the State Education Association in 1925. Mr. Cook has been a member of the State Board of Education since 1919. He was elected State Superintendent of Free Schools on November 6, 1928, for the term ending March 3, 1933.

He is a Baptist, Kiwanian, Elk and Mason.



EDGAR C. LAWSON
State Auditor

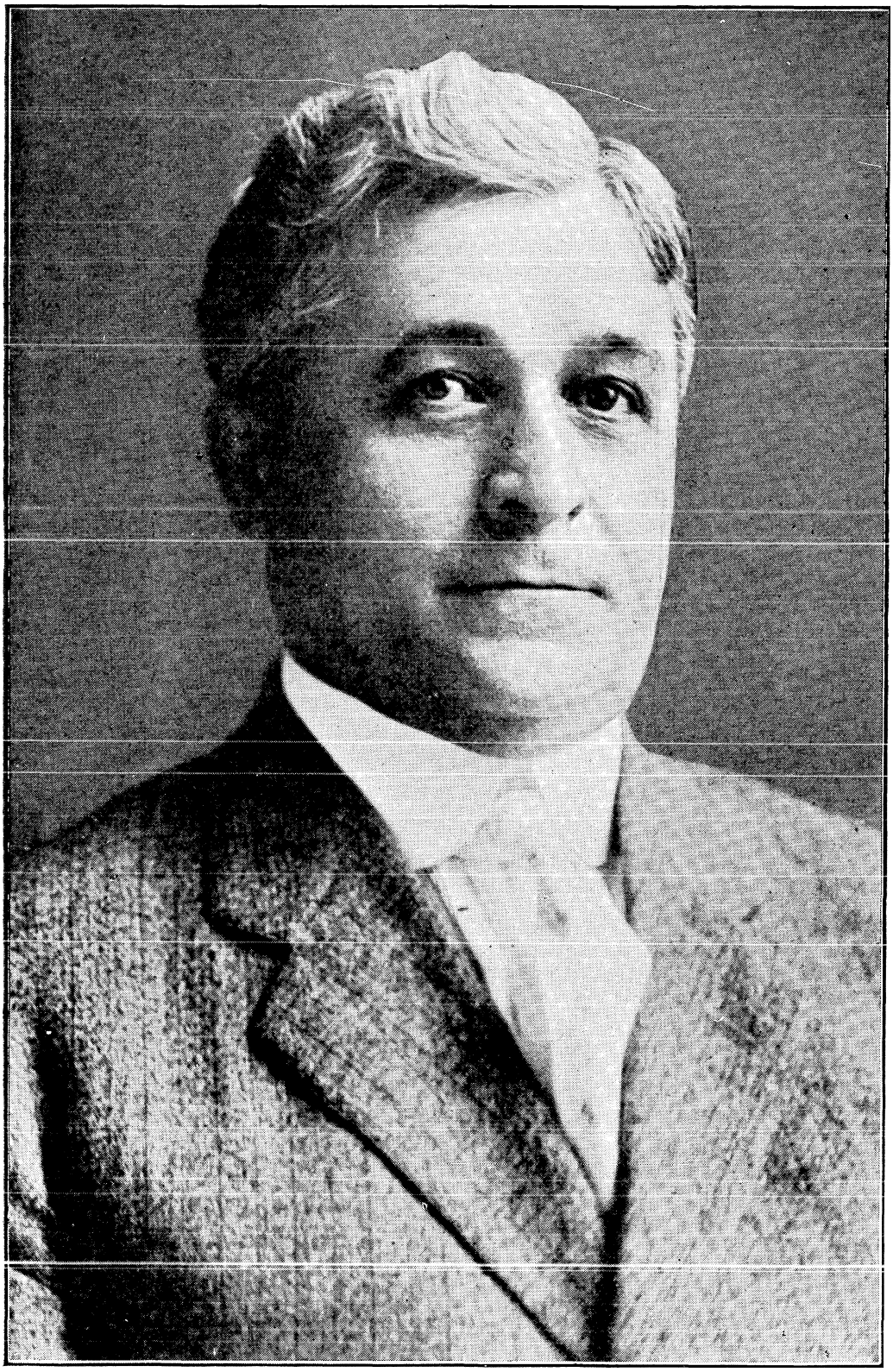
BIOGRAPHY

EDGAR C. LAWSON, (Republican), State Auditor, was born in Barbour county and reared on a farm in Randolph county; he was educated in the rural schools of those counties, the Mountain State Business College, at Parkersburg, and Davis Elkins College at Elkins.

His early manhood was spent on the farm, with a brief period devoted to teaching school. Later he took up the profession of auditing and public accounting, being associated for a number of years with a well known firm of certified accountants. He then organized the firm of Lawson, Vaughan and Company, consulting accountants, of which he was the senior member. He is vice president and active in the management of the Guaranty Investment Company.

Mr. Lawson married Vera, the daughter of Sheriff W. H. Keim, of Randolph county. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner; treasurer of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Modern Woodmen of America, Independent Order of Red Men, Sons of the Revolution and the Baptist Church.

In November, 1928, he was elected as State Auditor, his first public office, at the age of thirty years and is the youngest elective state official ever chosen in this state.



WILLIAM S. JOHNSON
State Treasurer

BIOGRAPHY

W. S. JOHNSON, (Republican), State Treasurer, was born on November 13, 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 such education 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 school teaching. He was elected county superintendent of schools of his home county in 1902 and served in that capacity for four years.

In 1904 he was elected state senator from the Ninth Senatorial District and was reelected 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 other crimes in West Virginia.

In 1916 he was nominated and elected State Treasurer and reelected to the same office in 1920, 1924 and 1928. As State Treasurer he has made a very commendable record and 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 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 $7,494,700 of these bonds at a cost of $6,815,390.63, thereby netting the state a saving of $679,309.37.

The total number of checks issued annually by the Treasurer has increased from 73,512 in 1916 to 310,140 in 1929; the amount of money handled, including transfers, has increased from $11,000,000 in 1917 to $76,000,000 in 1929; the number of depository banks has increased from 156 in 1916 to 278 in 1929.

Prior to 1917, when the present Treasurer assumed the duties of the office the state had no bonded indebtedness. Since that time the state has issued $13,500,000 in 3 1-2 percent coupon bonds in payment of the Virginia Debt, and $59,210,000 of State Road Bonds. The Treasurer is required by law to keep a record of all of these bonds and the interest coupons attached to each bond. He is also required to pay the semi-annual interest on all outstanding state bonds and collect, record, cancel and file all interest coupons, when paid. The bookkeeping and correspondence work required in connection with these bonds alone is many times more than all the bookkeeping and correspondence work required before they were issued.

Treasurer Johnson was married in 1907 to Miss Allie Groves of Kessler's Cross Lanes, Nicholas county, who died in 1914. In 1919 he married Miss Erna B. Young, of Charleston, Kanawha county. Two children have been born to the latter union, namely: William 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 1883 in Wirt county, West Virginia. He received his early education in the schools of that county and afterward attended Marshall College, from which he graduated in 1905. General Lee is also a graduate of the Washington and Lee University Law School, at Lexington, Virginia, and was in the active practice of law in Bluefield from 1909 until 1925. He was a member of the House of Delegates from Putnam county, serving in the session of 1909. He was referee in bankruptcy, at Bluefield, 1912-16 and prosecuting attorney of Mercer county for two terms, 1916-24. He was elected as Attorney General in 1924 and reelected in 1928 for the term ending March 3, 1933.



JOHN W. SMITH
Commissioner of Agriculture

BIOGRAPHY

JOHN WESLEY SMITH, (Republican), Commissioner of Agriculture, was born on February 22, 1863 in Monongalia county, West Virginia. His early education was received in the common schools of Monongalia and Lewis counties and he later attended Buckhannon Academy and the Glenville State Normal School. Commissioner Smith has for many years lived on a farm in Lewis county, serving as a member of the county court of that county from 1899 to 1905. He was assessor of Lewis county from 1905 to 1909 and from 1909 until his election as Commissioner of Agriculture, was a member of the Board of Review and Equalization. He represented Lewis county in the House in the session of 1923 and rendered valuable service to the farm industry of the state and in securing the adjustment of differences in the Senate and House appropriation bills. In 1924 he was elected Commissioner of Agriculture and was reelected for his second term in 1928.



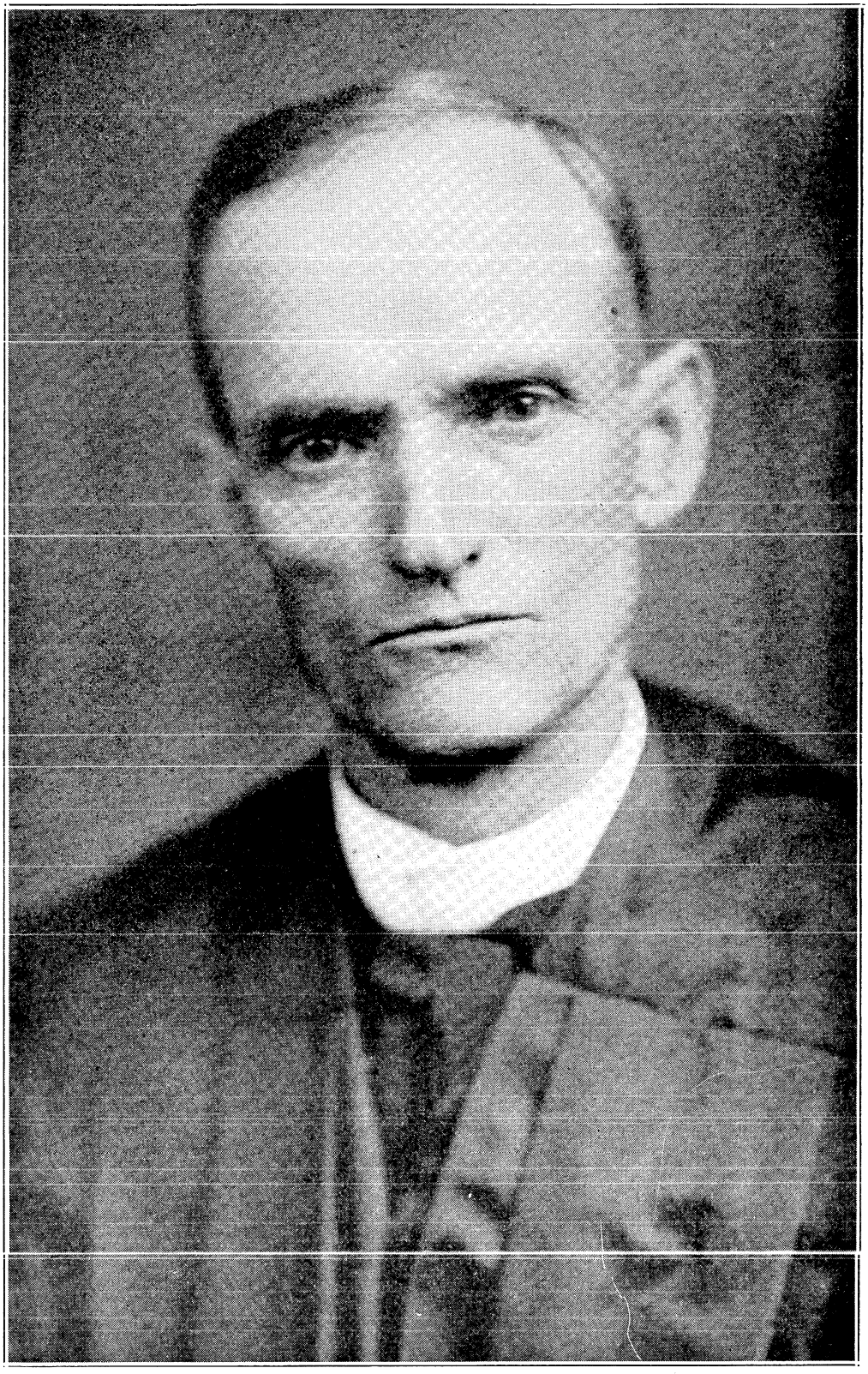
HOMER B. WOODS
President Supreme Court of Appeals

BIOGRAPHY

JUDGE HOMER BOUGHNER WOODS was born on a farm near Harrisville, West Virginia, July 16, 1869. He was a student at Marietta College and took the law course at 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 December 31, 1936. He served as president of the Court in 1929.

Judge Woods, therefore, already has had twenty-five 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.



FRANK LIVELY
Member Supreme Court of Appeals

BIOGRAPHY

JUDGE FRANK LIVELY was born in Monroe county, West Virginia, on November 18, 1864. His father was Col. Wilson Lively, the son of a soldier of the Revolution. So far as is known, Judge Lively is the only living West Virginia grandson of a Revolutionary War soldier.

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 the active practice of law at Hinton, West Virginia, 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 1925. His long and successful practice at the bar, and his nine years' experience on the appellate bench have ripened him into one of the most able judges in the state.

Judge Lively is a thirty-third degree Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner, Republican and Unitarian.



M. O. LITZ
Member Supreme Court of Appeals

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, Virginia. He then entered the University of Virginia, where he graduated in law in 1902. Immediately entering into the practice of his profession at Welch, he continued in active practice in the state and federal courts of Virginia and West Virginia until January 1, 1923, when he was appointed 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 possesses the judicial temperament to a marked degree and his clear and concise written opinions show a thorough grasp of the issues involved, with a logical application of the law applying thereto.



JOHN H. HATCHER
Member Supreme Court of Appeals

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 active practice at Beckley, West Virginia, 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 and in 1928 was reelected for a full term of twelve years. 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, and is a Republican, Methodist and Mason.



HAYMOND MAXWELL
Member Supreme Court of Appeals

BIOGRAPHY

JUDGE HAYMOND MAXWELL was born at Clarksburg, West Virginia, October 24, 1879. His father, Judge Edwin Maxwell, was prominent in the state for many years and was a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals from 1867 to 1873. This is the only instance in the history of the state where a father and son have been members of the court of last resort.

The present Judge Maxwell was educated in the public schools at Clarksburg and at the West Virginia University, from which latter institution he was graduated in 1900 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts and in 1901 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. He immediately entered the practice of law at Clarksburg with his father. In 1904 he was elected a member of the House of Delegates from Harrison county, serving in the session of 1905, and in 1909 was appointed by Governor Glasscock as judge of the newly created criminal court of Harrison county. He served in that capacity until January 1, 1913, when he began his service as judge of the circuit court of Harrison and Lewis counties, following his election in 1912. He was reelected to the circuit bench in 1920 without opposition and served as circuit judge until January 1, 1926, (a continuous nisi prius service of nearly seventeen years) when he resigned to resume the practice of his profession. In August, 1928, Judge Maxwell was appointed by Governor Gore to succeed Judge Wm. N. Miller, deceased, as a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals and served out the unexpired term. On January 1, 1929, he began the full twelve year term, to which he was elected on November 6, 1928.

Judge Maxwell is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Rotary Club of Clarksburg and the Harrison County and West Virginia State Bar Associations. He is identified with the honorary fraternities of Phi Beta Kappa and Phi Alpha Delta and also with Delta Chapter of Phi Sigma Kappa. He is a Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Sons of the American Revolution.

He was married June 28, 1905, to Carrie Virginia Maxwell, daughter of Porter and Columbia (Post) Maxwell. They have five children: Edwin, Haymond, Jr., Virginia, Emily and Porter Wilson Maxwell.



JAMES S. LAKIN
President State Board of Control

BIOGRAPHY

JAMES SANSOME LAKIN, (Republican), is president of the State Board of Control. This board has charge of the financial and business affairs of West Virginia's thirty-six state institutions and five state parks. He was born at Moundsville, West Virginia, son of Reverend Calvin H. and Catherine Finney Lakin. Mr. Lakin received his education at Fairmont State Normal and Ohio Wesleyan University; married Lura Olivia Lakin, daughter of George W. Lakin, of Columbus, Ohio; has three children, James Offutt, Marion Elizabeth (Mrs. John V. Ray), and Florence Katherine (Mrs. Thomas A. Deveny, Jr.), all of Charleston, West Virginia.

For a number of years Mr. Lakin was engaged in the mercantile and timber business as a member of the firm of Offutt and Lakin, with headquarters at Terra Alta; he was president of the First National Bank of Terra Alta and a director of the Terra Alta Bank; he was the Republican candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District in 1905; was appointed by Governor William E. Glasscock as one of the three members of the newly created State Board of Control in 1909, and has been president since, except 1917-1920; his present term expires June 30, 1933; chairman State Republican Executive Committee in 1912; chairman Public Service Commission in 1913; State Chairman Committee on Proposed Construction, and a Four-Minute man during the World War; member West Virginia "Big Four" Republican National Convention, Chicago, 1920; member West Virginia Mental Hygiene Commission; member Appalachian Forest Research Council; member State Crippled Children's Council; served as First Lieutenant Company M, First West Virginia Regiment, 1899-1908. He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, a Knights Templar and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine; is a member of Edgewood Country Club and is identified with the Methodist Episcopal Church.



F. WITCHER McCULLOUGH
Treasurer State Board of Control

BIOGRAPHY

FRANK WITCHER McCULLOUGH, (Democrat), member and treasurer of the State Board of Control, is a native West Virginian. He was born at Huntington May 3, 1889, a son of Frank F. and Alice V. (Witcher) McCullough. He was educated in the Huntington public schools, supplemented by three years at Bingham Military Academy, Asheville, North Carolina. He graduated from the law department of West Virginia University in 1910, and was admitted to the bar in the same year. He was very active in student affairs at the state university and was president of his class in his freshman year. In November, 1913, he was appointed assistant United States district attorney for the Southern District of West Virginia, under William G. Barnhart. In June, 1917, upon the resignation of Mr. Barnhart, he was appointed acting district attorney and served as such until the following October. He also served as chief assistant in this office under Lon H. Lelly until December 31, 1921, when he resigned.

After leaving the office of the district attorney, in which he served with marked distinction, Mr. McCullough went back to the active practice of his profession. On July 5, 1926, he was appointed a member of the State Board of Control by Governor Gore for the term ending June 30, 1932. Mr. McCullough is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, Guyan Country Club, the Masonic Order, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity.

On January 30, 1912, Mr. McCullough was married to Miss Kathleen Guthrie, daughter of Dr. L. V. and Margaret (Lynn) Guthrie of Huntington. They have two children, Witcher Guthrie, born July 8, 1915, and Frank Witcher, Jr., born December 4, 1920.



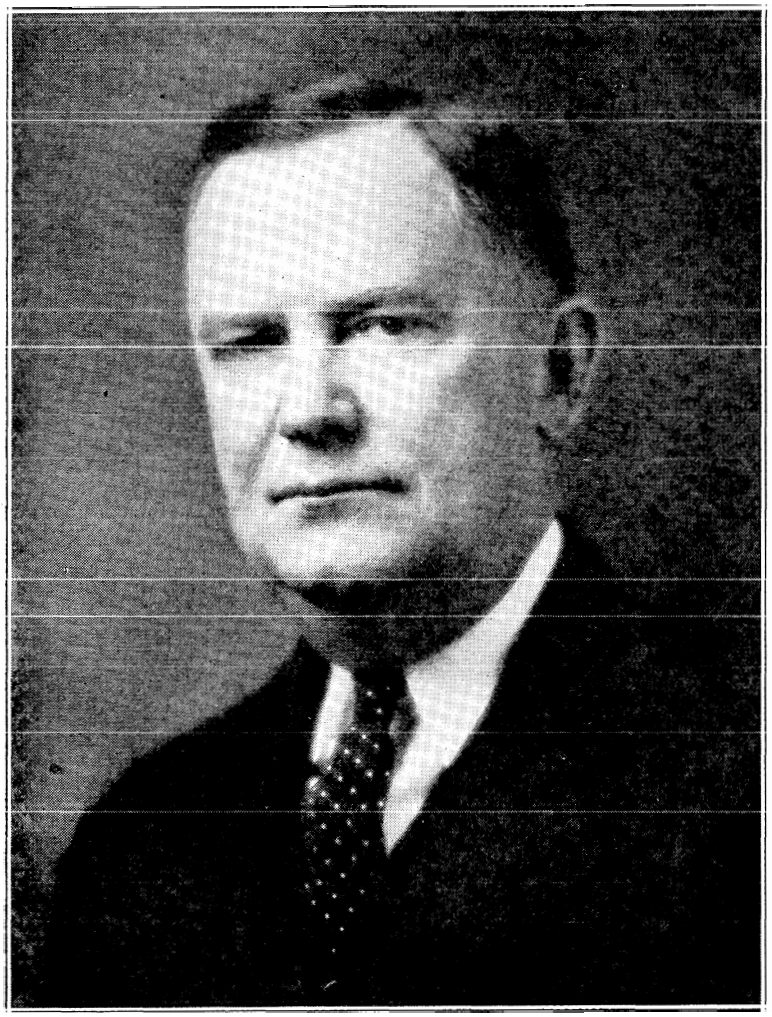
HENRY N. BRADLEY
Member State Board of Control

BIOGRAPHY

HENRY N. BRADLEY, (Republican), member of the State Board of Control, is a resident of Charles Town, Jefferson county.

Mr. Bradley has served as postmaster of Charles Town; assistant cashier of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company; purchasing agent for State Board of Control; Federal Prohibition Administrator; manager Thomas Jefferson Hotel, Charles Town; is now vice-chairman of the Republican State Committee.

Mr. Bradley was appointed by Governor William G. Conley as a member of the Board of Control for the term ending June 30, 1935.



I. WADE COFFMAN
Chairman Public Service Commission

BIOGRAPHY

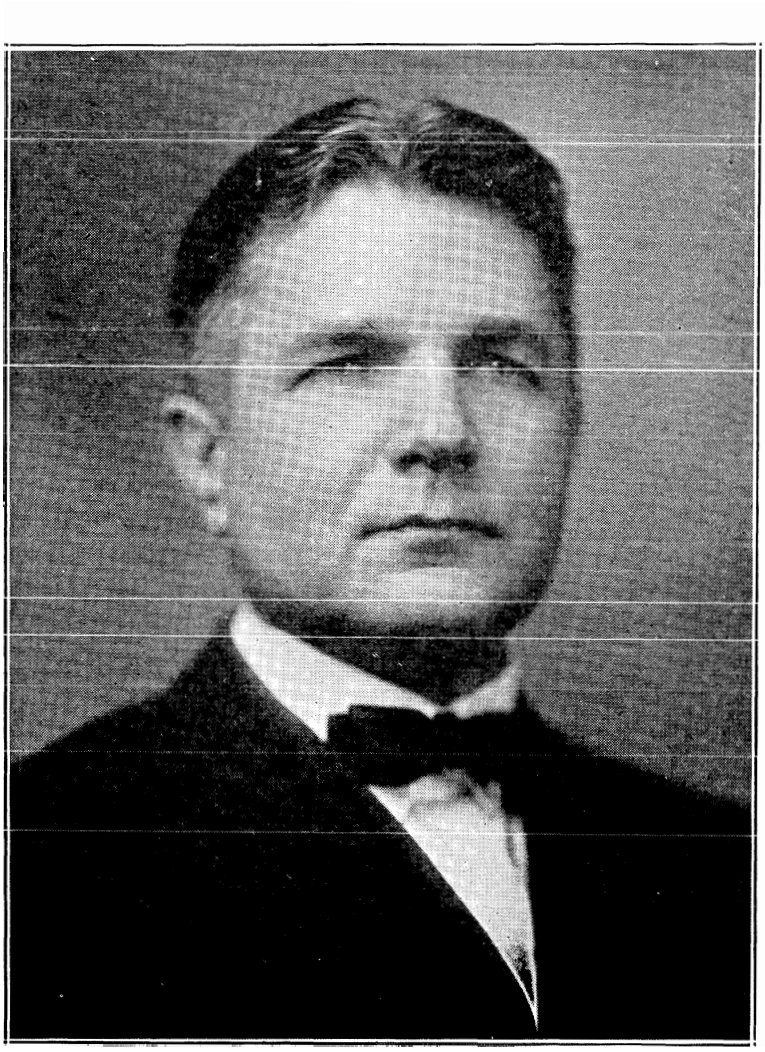
I. WADE COFFMAN, (Republican), chairman of the Public Service Commission, was born in Harrison county November 24, 1877; attended Salem College, a denominational school at Salem, Harrison county; taught district school; published weekly newspaper; three times elected clerk of the circuit court of Harrison county, resigning during the third term; served four years as clerk of the United States District Court, Northern District of West Virginia; appointed secretary of the Public Service Commission September 1, 1925, and appointed a member of the Commission January 1, 1926, for an unexpired term ending May 31, 1927; reappointed for term of six years, ending May 31, 1933; designated chairman July 1, 1927.



JAMES J. DIVINE
Member Public Service Commission

BIOGRAPHY

JAMES JOSEPH DIVINE, (Republican), a member of the Public Service Commission, was born at Sycamore, Illinois, on July 10, 1874. He was educated in the public schools of Sycamore and at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, where he received his professional education as a lawyer. Prior to his appointment as a member of the Public Service Commission, he was actively engaged in the practice of law at Welch, McDowell county, as a member of the firm of Greever, Gillespie and Divine. He served as a member of the city council at Welch. Mr. Divine was appointed by Governor Morgan on May 1, 1922, as a member of the Public Service Commission for the remainder of the term of George R. C. Wiles, resigned, ending May 31, 1923, and served as chairman during this time. On June 1, 1923, he was reappointed for the full term of six years and again reappointed on June 1, 1929 for another term of six years. He also served as chairman from December 31, 1925, to June 30, 1926.

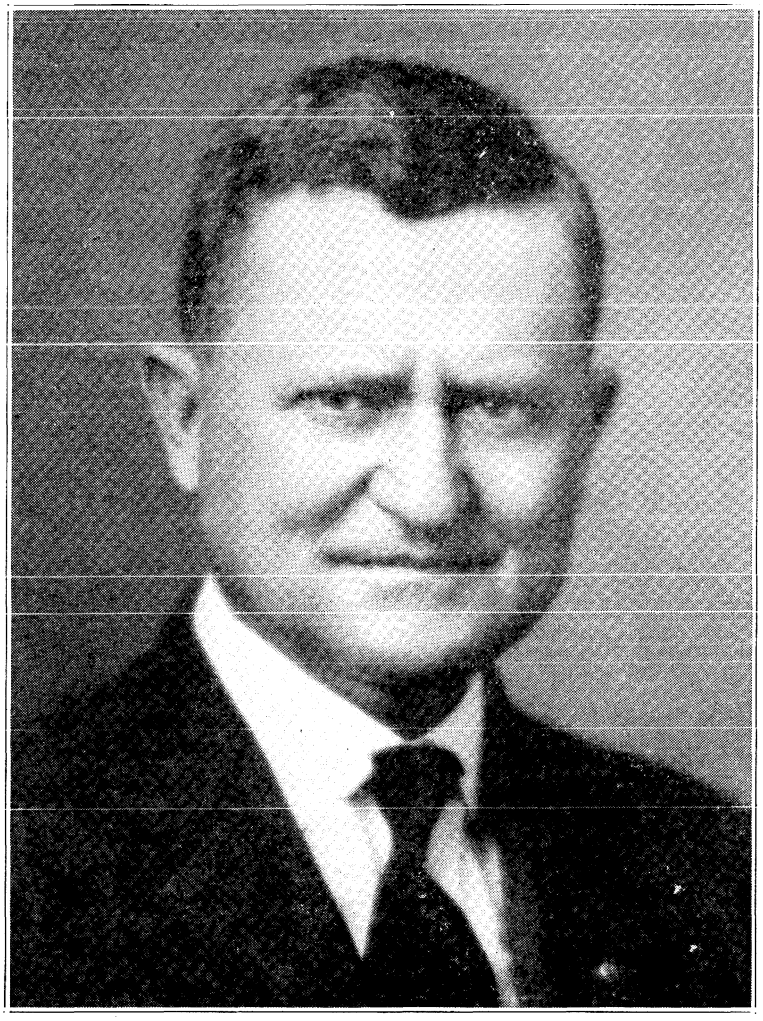


CHARLES E. NETHKEN
Member Public Service Commission

BIOGRAPHY

CHARLES ERVIN NETHKEN, (Democrat), a member of the Public Service Commission, was born on a farm near Elk Garden, Mineral county, West Virginia, April 10, 1875. He attended the common schools of that county, the Shenandoah Normal College and later entered the West Virginia University and graduated from the law department in 1897. Mr. Nethken has served three terms as sheriff in the Republican county of Mineral, 1905-09, 1913-17, 1921-25, these repeated elections showing his popularity in his home county.

In 1925 Mr. Nethken was appointed by Governor Howard M. Gore as the minority member of the Public Service Commission for the term ending May 31, 1931.



C. P. FORTNEY
Chairman State Road Commission

BIOGRAPHY

CAMDEN PAGE FORTNEY, (Republican), chairman of the State Road Commission, was born at Grangerville, West Virginia, June 30, 1879. His primary education was received in the Nolans Runs and Lumberport public schools; later he attended the Fairmont State Normal School, graduating in the class of 1900; graduated from the State University at Morgantown in the class of 1907, with the degree of B. S. and C. E.; is a civil engineer by profession. In 1907, Col. Fortney was junior engineer in United States Engineer's office of the Pittsburgh District, and was supervisor of construction of the Gatun Locks, Panama Canal, 1913. Was assistant engineer for a time in United States Engineering Department at Louisville, Kentucky. During the World War, Col. Fortney was in charge of Design, Development and Purchasing of Construction Machinery Section, General Equipment Depot, with the rank of Major of Engineers; holds the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Engineers and commanding officer 325th Engineers, 100th Division, Reserve. Col. Fortney has served as chairman of the State Road Commission from 1919 to the present time. His term expires May 31, 1933.

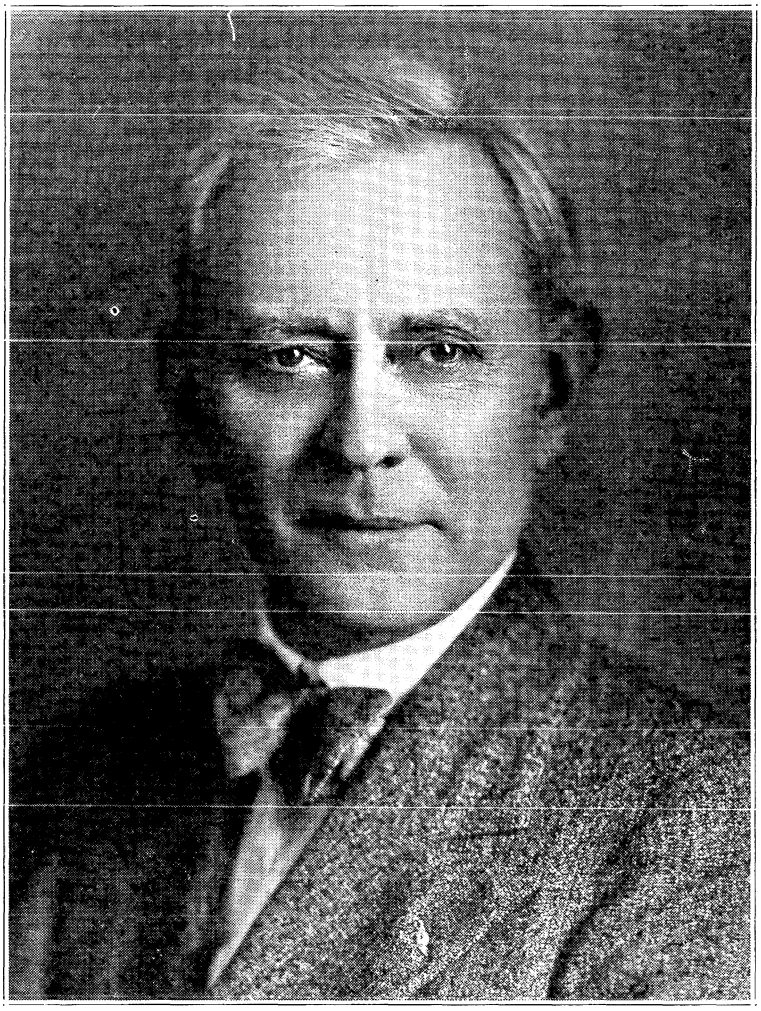


CHARLES E. McCOY
Member State Road Commission

BIOGRAPHY

CHARLES EPHRIAM McCOY, (Democrat), a son of David and Amanda B. (Wells) McCoy, was born at Buffalo, Putnam county, on February 8, 1874. He received his primary education in the public schools of that county and later attended West Virginia University, from which, in 1898, he graduated with the degree of B. S. and C. E. During his vacation period and after graduation, he followed his profession of civil engineering, being engaged as construction engineer for the War Department and various construction companies in the building of numerous dams in the Kanawha, Ohio, Monongahela and Big Sandy rivers until 1912. From 1912 to 1916 he was engaged in the banking business in Charleston with the Kanawha National Bank. In 1917, when the State Road Commission was created by the Legislature, he returned to his profession of engineering and became chief clerk to the Commission and assistant and office engineer, serving until 1921, when he was placed in charge of the newly created automobile bureau and inaugurated the system for its management. In 1922, he was division engineer of Division 1, at Fayetteville, and in 1923 returned to the central office of the Commission as senior highway engineer, holding that position until September 1, 1925, when he was appointed a member of the Commission by Governor Gore for the term expiring May 31, 1931.

In 1903, Mr. McCoy married Miss Carolyn Alexander of Putnam county, who was educated at Mary Baldwin Seminary at Staunton, Virginia, and Greenbrier College for Women at Lewisburg. Mr. McCoy is an elder in the Ruffner Memorial Presbyterian Church at Charleston, is a Scottish Rite Mason and Shriner and held the rank of major in the West Virginia National Guard, under commission from Governor Geo. W. Atkinson. He was treasurer of the West Virginia Engineers Society 1919-20 and is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the American Association of State Highway Officials and of the Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity.



FLOYD E. CUNNYNGHAM
Member State Road Commission

BIOGRAPHY

FLOYD ELMER CUNNYNGHAM, (Republican), of McDowell county, member of the State Road Commission, was born at Dayton, Rhea county, Tennessee, on January 8, 1878. He was educated in the common schools and by private tutors. His profession is construction and mining engineering.

Since he was twenty years old, Colonel Cunnyngham has engaged continuously in coal and ore mining, blast furnace work, coal production and miscellaneous construction work.

At the request of Governor Conley, in the spring of 1929, he made a thorough and comprehensive study of the road situation in this state and in his report to the Governor made several striking recommendations looking to its betterment.

He was appointed by Governor Conley as a member of the Road Commission for the term expiring May 31, 1935.

He is a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason, Knights Templar and Shriner.



VERNON E. JOHNSON
Chairman Game, Fish and Forestry Commission

BIOGRAPHY

VERNON E. JOHNSON, (Republican), chairman of the Game, Fish and Forestry Commission, was born at Berkeley Springs, Morgan county, his present residence, on May 22, 1880. He was educated in the public schools of Berkeley Springs and at Eastman National Business College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He is engaged in the general insurance and banking business, having been president of the Bank of Berkeley Springs since 1908. Mr. Johnson represented Morgan county in the House of Delegates in the sessions of 1911, 1913, 1915 and 1927, serving as Speaker in the sessions of 1915 and 1927. In 1916 he was chairman of the School Book Committee and in 1927 a member of the Legislative Code Committee. During the World War, he was chairman of the local draft board of his county. In 1920 he was one of the Republican presidential electors. Mr. Johnson has served as a member of the council at Berkeley Springs, as a member of the Chamber of Commerce and as one of the members of the Berkeley Springs Park Board. He was a member of the staffs of Governor Glasscock and Governor Hatfield. He is a prominent member of the Masonic order. In 1928, Mr. Johnson was one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention and served on the committee to notify President Hoover of his nomination. He was appointed chairman of the Game, Fish and Forestry Commission in 1929, for the term expiring June 30, 1931.

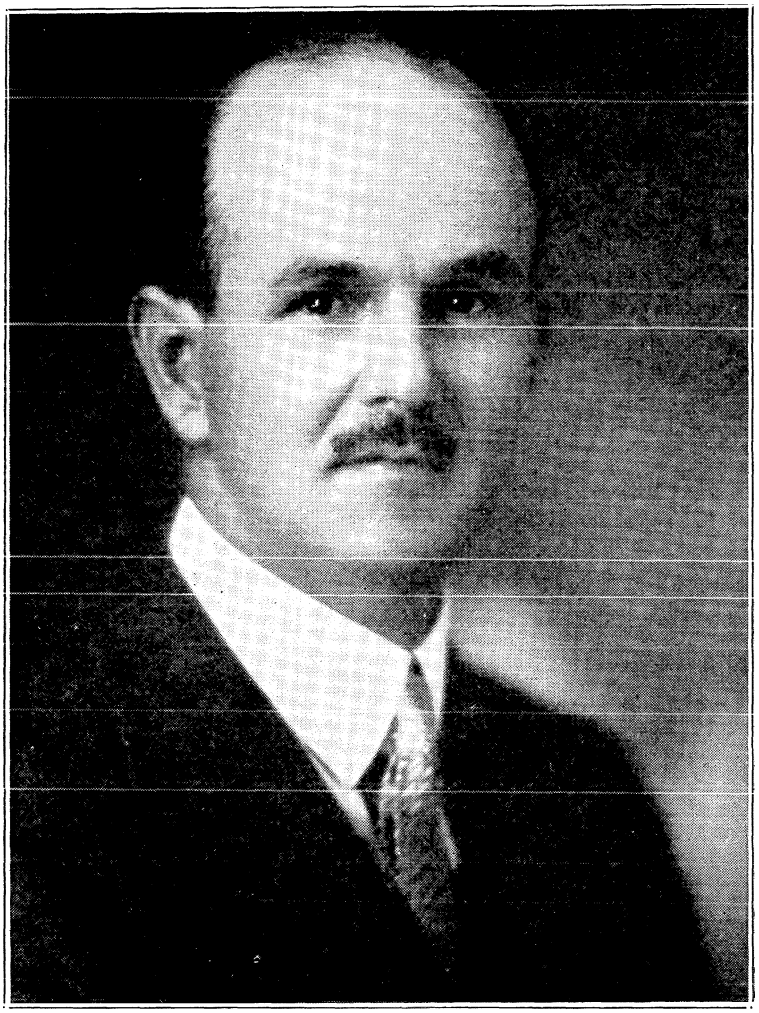


EDWARD COOPER, JR.
Member Game, Fish and Forestry Commission

BIOGRAPHY

EDWARD COOPER, JR., (Republican), of Bramwell, member of the Game, Fish and Forestry Commission, was born at Cooper, West Virginia, on October 19, 1897, the son of Edward and Fannie (Smith) Cooper. His early education was received in the public and high schools of his native county and he later graduated from Culver Military Academy. While attending Washington and Lee University, he left to enter the World War and from January until December, 1918, served as a sergeant in the Marine Corps. After being mustered out of service, Mr. Cooper returned to West Virginia and has since been one of the principal executives in the many enterprises founded by his father. He is vice president and director of the McDowell Coal and Coke Company; vice president of the Crystal Coal and Coke Company and a director of the Flat Top Fuel Company. From 1920 until 1924 he was secretary and treasurer of the Mill Creek Coal and Coke Company. Since July, 1925, Mr. Cooper has been a member of the Game, Fish and Forestry Commission. He was married January 1, 1919, to Mildred Mitchell, at Christiansburg, Virginia. They have one daughter, Douglass Lee Cooper.

Mr. Cooper is an active Republican and is a member of the town council of Bramwell, the American Legion, Bramwell Shooting Club, National Rifle Association, Knights of Pythias and the Masonic Order, including the Chapter and Commandery, and the Shrine.



GEORGE C. CURTIN
Member Game, Fish and Forestry Commission

BIOGRAPHY

GEORGE C. CURTIN, (Republican), of Clarksburg, member of the Game, Fish and Forestry Commission, was born at Sutton, West Virginia, on January 24, 1892. He was educated in the public schools and later graduated from Dennison University, Granville, Ohio, in 1914, with the degree of B. S., and from Yale University in 1916 with the degree of Master of Forestry.

Mr. Curtin saw overseas service in the World War in 1918, as first lieutenant, 134th F. A. He has been engaged extensively in the lumber business since 1919, with Pardee and Curtin Lumber Company. He was appointed by Governor Gore, in 1924, as a member of the Game, Fish and Forestry Commission and was reappointed in 1927 for the term ending June 30, 1930.

Mr. Curtin is a member of the Sigma Chi Fraternity, Society of American Foresters and Appalachian Forest Research Council.



T. C. TOWNSEND
State Tax Commissioner

BIOGRAPHY

T. C. TOWNSEND, (Republican), State Tax Commissioner, of Charleston, enjoys the distinction of having been twice selected to discharge the duties of the highly important office of State Tax Commissioner.

He obtained a thorough knowledge of the details of the office while serving as chief clerk from January 1, 1905, until December 1, 1908, when he was selected by the late Governor W. M. O. Dawson to become commissioner and serve out an unexpired term. Although this term expired on November 27, 1910, he continued in office until his successor was named by former Governor William E. Glasscock on March 1, 1911.

Mr. Townsend is regarded as one of the leading authorities on taxation in the state and nation. He is the author of the "Uniform Accounting Law," which saves the taxpayers of West Virginia hundreds of thousands of dollars annually, and is also the author of the "Inheritance Tax Law." His nomination by Governor William G. Conley, which was unanimously confirmed by the state senate of 1929, was received with general approval and satisfaction throughout West Virginia. His present term will expire on May 14, 1935.

Thomas Chasteene Townsend was born on a Fayette county farm on August 14, 1877, the son of Benjamin Mason and Julia Rule Townsend. He attended the public schools of Fayette county and the normal school at Fayetteville, and pursued a law course at West Virginia University in Morgantown. Admitted to the bar in 1903, he practiced law in Fayetteville until his appointment to the state tax commission. After he retired from office in 1911, he resumed the practice of law in Charleston. He served as prosecuting attorney of Kanawha county from 1913 to 1917, and gained state-wide distinction by his vigorous prosecution of members of the Legislature involved in a conspiracy over the United States senatorial election. Five of the legislators were sent to the penitentiary.

Mr. Townsend married Miss Annie Burdette, a native of Fayette county, in 1901. They have two children, Mrs. William Zeibold and Thomas Hillis Townsend.



LEE OTT
State Compensation Commissioner

BIOGRAPHY

LEE OTT, (Republican), State Compensation Commissioner, was born at Hopewell, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, January 5, 1859; educated in the common schools; reared on a farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to work in the mines; removed to West Virginia in 1897, to enter the service of the Davis Coal and Coke Company, as superintendent of its Thomas plant; filled this position until April, 1900, when he was transferred to the Elk Garden Mine as superintendent; returned to Thomas in November, 1906, as general superintendent of the mines of the Davis Coal and Coke Company; also had charge of all the vast improvements inaugurated and outlined in the history of that company; is connected with the Coal Mining Institute of America, and the West Virginia Coal Mining Institute; is well known in Masonic circles, being a life member of Logan Lodge No. 490, of Altoona, Pennsylvania; is a member of West Virginia Consistory No. 1, of Wheeling; and Osiris Shrine, of the same city; is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. Ott was appointed by Governor Henry D. Hatfield as a member of the Public Service Commission, July 19, 1913, and served as chairman of that body until June 30, 1915, when he was appointed State Compensation Commissioner, serving as such until July 1, 1927.

Mr. Ott was appointed by Judge McClintic, of the United States District Court, as one of the receivers of the West Virginia Coal & Coke Company, December 2, 1927, and served as same until the decree was entered for the sale of the property.

Mr. Ott was appointed by Governor William G. Conley again as State Compensation Commissioner, for the term ending May 31, 1935.



CARLETON C. PIERCE
Adjutant General

BIOGRAPHY

CARLETON C. PIERCE, (Republican), Adjutant General, son of John F. and Amanda E. Pierce, was born at Rowlesburg, Preston county, West Virginia, on August 19, 1877. He taught school in that county and on the outbreak of the Spanish-American War enlisted as a private and was promoted to sergeant, first sergeant and first lieutenant. He was educated at Franklin College, Ohio, and at West Virginia University, where he took the law course. He was admitted to the bar in Preston county in 1901 and was elected prosecuting attorney of that county in 1904. He resigned this office to accept the position of Adjutant General of the West Virginia National Guard. Gen. Pierce has been extensively engaged in the coal, lumber and orchard business.

In 1902 he married Miss Mary M. Buckner and they have two children, Carleton C., Jr., and Oscar B.

He is a member of the Methodist Church and of the various Masonic bodies.

Gen. Pierce was appointed Adjutant General on March 4, 1929, for the term expiring March 3, 1933.



WILLIAM G. BROWN
State Prohibition Commissioner

BIOGRAPHY

WILLIAM G. BROWN, (Republican), State Prohibition Commissioner, was born July 19, 1864, in Meigs county, Ohio, of Virginia parents, temporarily in the Buckeye State; attended the common schools of Mason and Nicholas counties, West Virginia; taught school; graduated from National Normal University of Ohio wtih degree of B. S., in 1889; was principal of Summersville Normal School, 1892-1898; of Fayetteville Academy, 1899-1900; while in school work was an instructor in teachers' institutes; passed the bar examination in Oklahoma in 1902 and admitted to practice in the territorial courts; superintendent public instruction, Day county, Oklahoma, 1902, and superintendent of Gage schools, 1903. In 1904 he returned to West Virginia and was elected prosecuting attorney of Nicholas county for the term of 1905-1909. Since that time he has been in the active practice of law in this state. When the state tax commissioner, who had been ex-officio commissioner of prohibition, was relieved of this duty and a separate department established, Governor Morgan appointed Mr. Brown as the first commissioner of prohibition, for the term expiring September 30, 1925, but he continued in office until his successor was appointed on July 1, 1926. At the expiration of his term, Commissioner Brown resumed and continued in the practice of law at Summersville until his reappointment, by Governor Conley, as State Prohibition Commissioner, for the term ending September 30, 1933.

Commissioner Brown is a member of the M. E. Church and of the Lions Club of Charleston.



HARRY A. ABBOTT
State Commissioner of Banking

BIOGRAPHY

HARRY A. ABBOTT, (Republican), State Commissioner of Banking, was born in Grafton, West Virginia, on September 8, 1885, and was educated in the public schools and graduated from the high school there in 1902.

He entered the employ of the First National Bank of Grafton and became assistant cashier, leaving this institution to become cashier of the Grafton Banking and Trust Company, which last position he held until he resigned to become Commissioner of Banking.

In December, 1924, he was appointed Commissioner of Banking by Governor E. F. Morgan to fill the unexpired term of Naaman Jackson, resigned. He was reappointed by Governor Howard M. Gore for the full term, expiring March 31, 1931.

Commissioner Abbott is a York and Scottish Rite Mason; Past Exalted Ruler of B. P. O. E. Lodge 308, of Grafton, and a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, of Charleston.



ROBERT M. LAMBIE
Chief of the Department of Mines

BIOGRAPHY

ROBERT MORRISON LAMBIE, (Republican), Chief of the Department of Mines, son of Robert and Elizabeth (Morrison) Lambie, of Stirling, Scotland, was born in Stirling on May 21, 1886. He began his working apprenticeship in the mines of Scotland, but came to America when he was about seventeen years old and began mining work in the New River field in 1904. Mr. Lambie has filled practically every place in mining operations from trapper boy and driver to high executive positions. He had charge of important operations in McDowell and Fayette counties until 1918, when he was appointed District Mine Inspector. In 1920 he was appointed Chief of the Department of Mines by Governor John J. Cornwell to fill out the unexpired term of W. J. Heatherman, resigned, and was reappointed to the same position by Governor Morgan in 1922, and again reappointed Chief of the Department in 1926, the last appointment being made by Governor Gore, for the term expiring December 31, 1929.

Mr. Lambie is admirably suited, by temperament and experience, for the position he holds, and the people of the state as a whole have the highest confidence in his ability and integrity. He has developed mine rescue work in this state to a high degree and is regarded throughout the United States as one of the outstanding authorities on this work.

He was married to Miss Annie Hope Thompson in 1907 and to this union four children were born.

He is a member of the Phi Delta Theta fraternity, is a Presbyterian, a York and Scottish Rite Mason and a Shriner.



WILLIAM T. HENSHAW, M. D.
State Health Commissioner

BIOGRAPHY

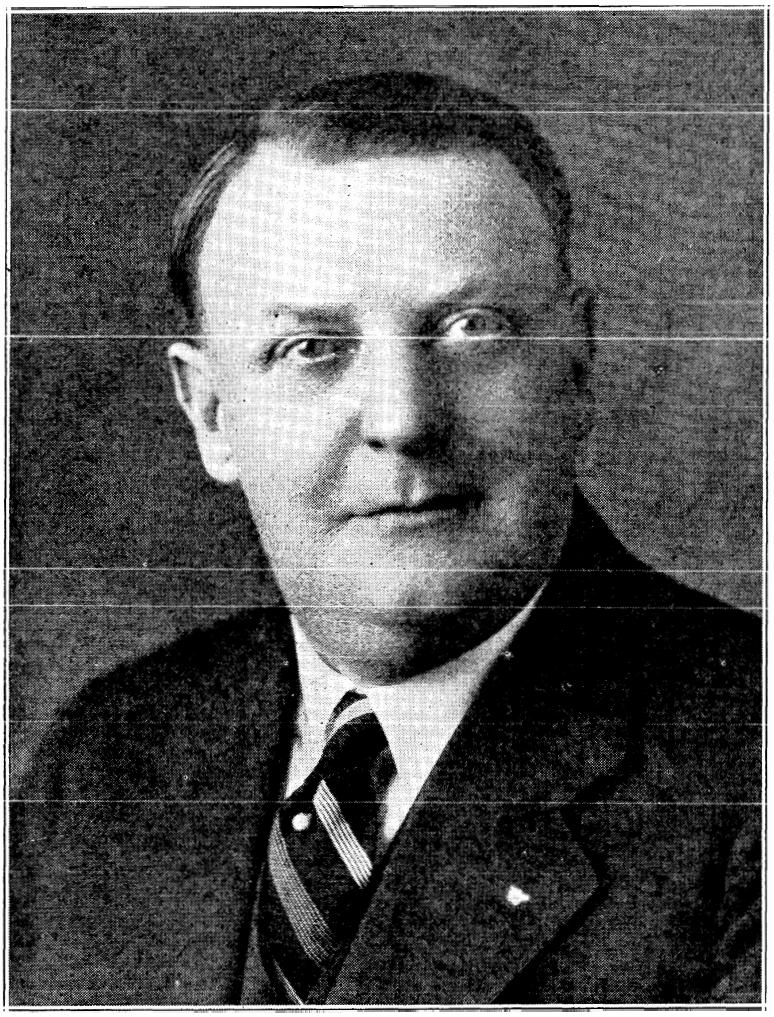
WILLIAM THORNTON HENSHAW, M. D., (Republican), State Health Commissioner, was born at Martinsburg, West Virginia, on March 20, 1868.

He represents one of the oldest and most prominent families of that section, being the son of William S. and Nannie B. (Snodgrass) Henshaw a family prominent in the Revolution and in the public affairs of the state of Virginia.

Dr. Henshaw was educated in West Virginia University, University of Maryland, and graduated in medicine from the University of New York in 1889. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity. For over thirty years, he was successfully engaged in practice at Martinsburg, where he attained high standing in general practice, and was also local surgeon for the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railways, Blair Limestone Company and the Jones and Laughlin Steel Company, of Pittsburgh.

He served in the Spanish-American War with the rank of Major in Medical Corps, U. S. Volunteers. He was a member of the city council of Martinsburg, mayor of that city, 1896-1902, health officer of Berkeley county, 1901-1921, and represented that county in the House of Delegates in the session of 1921. He was appointed State Health Commissioner in 1921 and was reappointed by Governor Gore for the term ending May 31, 1931. This office involves a very heavy load of responsibility and much administrative work and his service as Health Commissioner has resulted in the general raising of standards of public health work in this state.

In October, 1897, Dr. Henshaw married Miss Georgia Ingraham Burns, of Mobile, Alabama, a granddaughter of Joseph Ingraham, an early bishop of the Episcopal Church. They have three children, Laura, chief dietician at Germantown Hospital, Germantown, Pennsylvania; Mrs. William Parker, White Plains, New York, and William T., Jr., student in the Colorado School of Mines.



HOWARD S. JARRETT
State Commissioner of Labor

BIOGRAPHY

HOWARD S. JARRETT, (Republican), of Charleston, State Commissioner of Labor, ex-officio Commissioner of Weights and Measures, served as chief clerk in the Bureau for a number of years. Upon the resignation of G. F. Daugherty as Commissioner, Mr. Jarrett was appointed on September 1, 1926, to fill the unexpired term. The term expired on February 28, 1929, and he was reappointed for a four-year term by Governor William G. Conley. He attended the Charleston public schools and after leaving school, learned the printing trade. For a number of years he was engaged in business with his father and brothers, withdrawing from the firm of Jarrett Printing Company to accept the commissionership. At the twenty-second annual conference of weights and measures of the United States held in Washington, D. C., in June, 1929, Mr. Jarrett was elected vice president of the national organization. He is a Presbyterian, a thirty-second degree Mason and member of Beni-Kedem Temple A. A. O. N. M. S and of the Knights of Pythias.

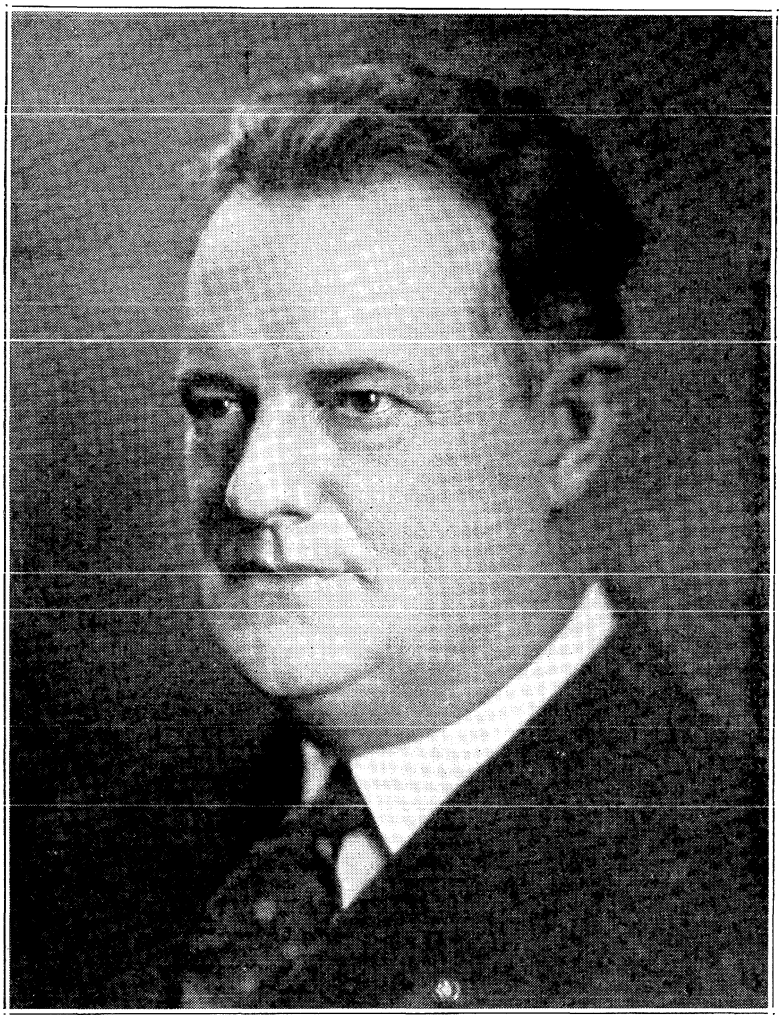


CLIFFORD R. MYERS
State Historian and Archivist

BIOGRAPHY

CLIFFORD R. MYERS, (Republican), State Historian and Archivist, was born at Mason, West Virginia, October 16, 1886. He is the son of Edward Brindsley and Anna Elizabeth (Braudy) Myers. He was graduated from the Mason high school in 1901, and from the Pomeroy, Ohio, high school in 1903. In 1907 he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the West Virginia University, and in 1909, the degree of Master of Arts. In the summers of 1914 and 1915 he took post graduate work at the University of Chicago. He was married on June 21, 1924, to Emelyn Dowell Morton, of Ripley, West Virginia.

He was assistant superintendent of public schools at Ravenswood, West Virginia, in 1909-10; instructor high school, Clarksburg, 1910-13; Concord State Normal School, 1913-14; high school, Hibbing, Minnesota, 1914-16; state historian and archivist, West Virginia, since July 17, 1919; member Company E, 131st Infantry, 33d Division, U. S. A., World War; lost leg in action at Hamel, Somme, France, July 4, 1918; member Illinois State Historical Society; American Historical Association; Mississippi Valley Historical Association (life); Ohio Archaelogical and Historical Society, (life); National Education Association; Sigma Nu; Pi Gamma Mu; Methodist; Mason, (thirty-second degree, K. T., Shriner); Odd Fellow; Elk; Kiwanian.



HARRY L. BROOKS
Superintendent of the Department of Public Safety

BIOGRAPHY

HARRY L. BROOKS, (Republican), Superintendent of the Department of Public Safety, was born at Grafton, West Virginia, on August 14, 1881. He was educated in the Clarksburg schools and immediately after his graduation at the high school there, served as a patrolman on the Clarksburg police force for four years. He was then elected for nine consecutive terms as chief of police of Clarksburg. He resigned that office in 1916 to become chief of police at Weirton, said to be the largest unincorporated city in the world. Without a mayor, city manager or council, during the thirteen years Superintendent Brooks was its chief of police, the city made splendid progress. In addition to his police duties, he had many civil duties to perform.

He resigned this position to accept the appointment from Governor Conley as Superintendent of the Department of Public Safety for the term ending December 31, 1932.

He married Miss Calla Myrtle Davis, of Salem, on February 5, 1902.

Superintendent Brooks served nine terms as president of the West Virginia Police Chiefs Association and was its representative on two occasions at the International Convention of Police Chiefs Organizations. He is an active Kiwanian.



CAPT. CLARENCE MAUPIN JONES
State Veterans Service Officer

BIOGRAPHY

CAPT. CLARENCE MAUPIN (CASEY) JONES, (Republican), State Veterans Service Officer, was born in Summers county, West Virginia, January 31, 1890, and was educated in the public schools of that county, Brown Preparatory College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

As a soldier, Capt. Jones saw service in the Philippine Islands during the Moro Disarmament and in Mexico and Border Service from 1914 to the outbreak of the World War. During the World War, he made a splendid record in overseas service as a commissioned officer with the First U. S. Division.

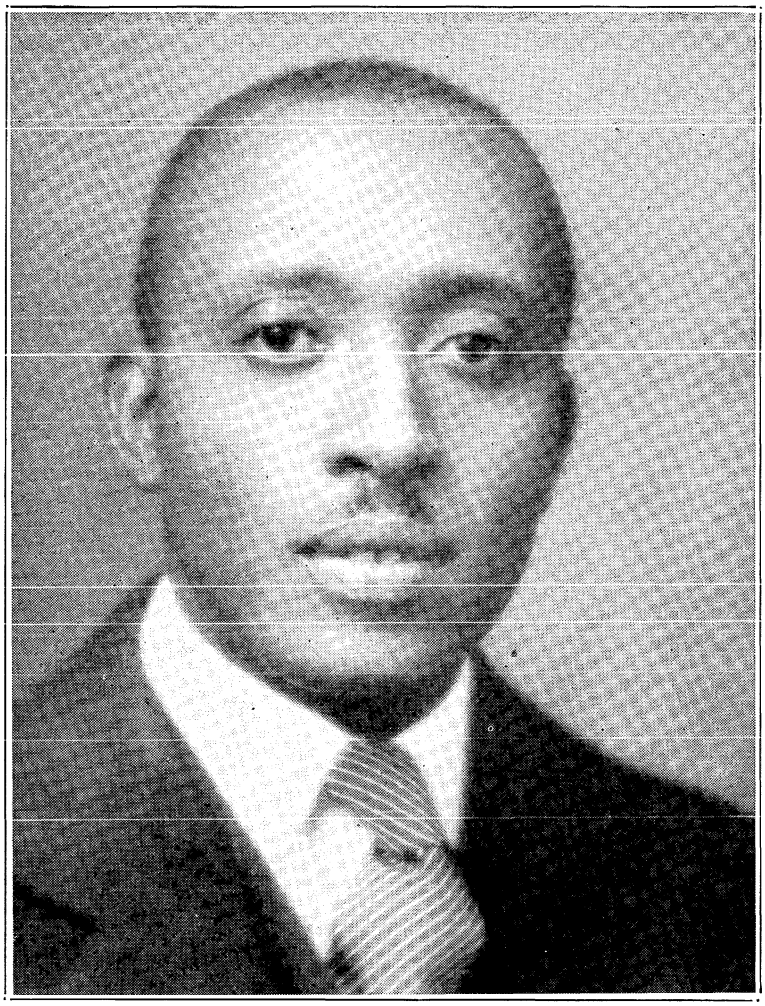
This office handles the annual state appropriation for disabled West Virginia veterans and is the contact agency between the veterans and the United States Veterans Bureau. Upon the establishment of the office by the Board of Public Works, in 1926, Capt. Jones was appointed as the first Veterans Service Officer and he organized the work of the office. He later resigned, but was reappointed by Governor Conley on March 9, 1929, for the remainder of the term, ending July 31, 1931.

Capt. Jones has thrown himself wholeheartedly into the work and through his large experience and his thorough knowledge of the workings of the United States Veterans Bureau, he has been able to render very valuable service to the disabled veterans.

Prior to his reappointment, he was staff correspondent for a number of newspapers throughout West Virginia. He is an officer of the State Republican Committee, being State Chairman of the Republican Service League of West Virginia.

On August 24, 1929, Capt. Jones married Miss Helen Lake Bottimore, of Tazewell, Virginia.

He is a Mason and a member of the American Association of Engineers, American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars and State Commander of the Disabled American Veterans of the World War.



GURNETT E. FERGUSON
Director Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics

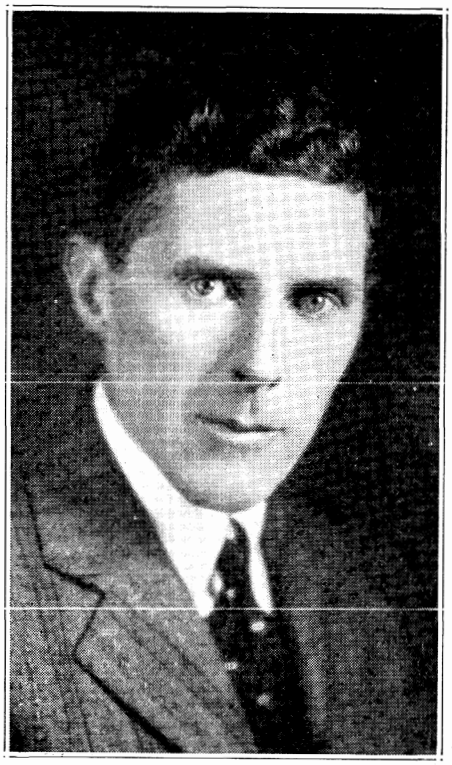
BIOGRAPHY

GURNETT E. FERGUSON, (Republican), Director Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, son of Daniel F. and Elizabeth Ferguson, was born in Fayette county, West Virginia. He was educated in the public schools of this state and graduated from West Virginia State College at Institute, in 1912.

Capt. Ferguson taught school for six years in Fayette county and also taught at Douglas School in Huntington, resigning from the latter position to enter the real estate business. He constructed and operated the Ferguson Hotel at Charleston.

He volunteered in 1917 for service in the World War and after two years service in France and England, was discharged as a Captain of Infantry.

Capt. Ferguson is president of the West Virginia State College Alumni Association, member at large Republican State Executive Committee, thirty-third degree Mason and Shriner, and is married and has four children.



VINCENT LEGG, (Republican), of Charleston, Private Secretary to the Governor, was born on a farm at Clifty, Fayette county, West Virginia, September 29, 1886. He attended the public schools and graduated from Fayetteville Academy, Fayetteville, West Virginia, and Dunsmore Business College, at Staunton, Virginia. In 1912, he graduated from Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tennessee, with the degree of LL. B. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma and Alpha Kappa Delta fraternities. From 1924 until 1929, Mr. Legg was assistant secretary of the Workmen's Compensation Commission. He is a business man and lawyer, a Methodist, Mason and Odd Fellow.

CALVERT LEWIS ESTILL, (Republican), Secretary to the Governor; was born May 2, 1893, at Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, West Virginia; educated in public schools, Greenbrier Military School (graduated 1912), and Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia (A. B. Degree, 1916); World War service, first lieutenant U. S. Army (1917-1920); newspaper editor and owner, 1920-1925; staff correspondent to Wheeling Intelligencer and associated newspapers, 1924-1929; member Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity, American Legion, 40 & 8, Disabled American Veterans, Veterans Foreign Wars; captain state staff, West Virginia National Guard.



President and Other Officers of the Senate



M. Z. WHITE
President of the Senate

BIOGRAPHY

M. Z. WHITE, (Republican), of Williamson, was born in Deep Valley, Green county, Pennsylvania, on September 6, 1872, and was educated in the public schools of that state. Coming to West Virginia at an early age, he established himself at Williamson, Mingo county, and has become one of its most prominent and prosperous citizens. He served as mayor of the City of Williamson and as president of the county court of Mingo county. He is largely interested in the banking business and is 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. In 1914, he was appointed warden of the state penitentiary at Moundsville, by Governor H. D. Hatfield, where he remained until 1918, and his administration as warden was most successful. He was the first warden to abolish all forms of corporal punishment in the West Virginia penitentiary, and as a fitting substitute, instituted the honor system. After the expiration of his term as warden, he served as chairman of the Republican State Committee for four years. In 1922 he was reelected to the senate and served in the sessions of 1923 and 1925, being elected president of the senate in the 1925 session. In 1926 he was elected the third time to the senate, and in the 1927 session was, for the second time, chosen as president of that body. In the 1929 session, he was for the third time elected president of the senate, a deserved honor and one never before conferred upon a member of that body. During his three terms as president of the senate, his ability as a presiding officer, his fairness as a parlimentarian and as chairman of the Committee on Rules, and the expedition with which he handled the immense amount of business which came before the senate, earned for him the respect and esteem of his colleagues and of the public in general. Senator White is a public spirited citizen, has served as president of the chamber of commerce of Williamson and has worked untiringly for every measure that would benefit not only his city and county, but the entire state as well. He is a Methodist, an Elk, Mason and Odd Fellow.



M. S. HODGES
Clerk



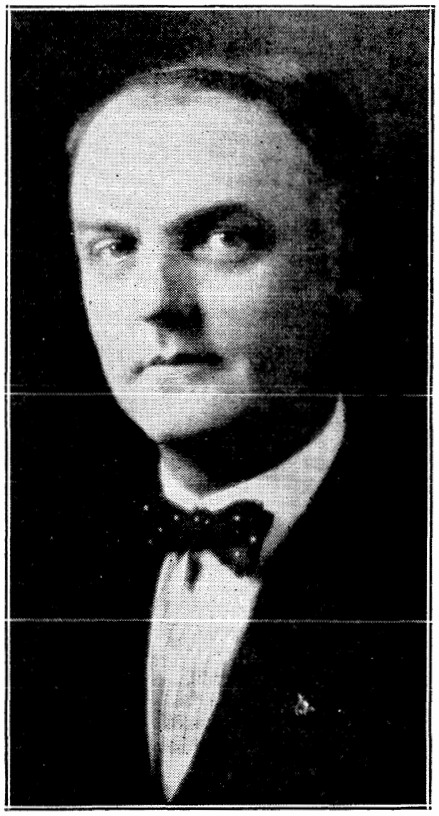
ROSCOE C. MULLENS
Sergeant at Arms



A. S. McDOUGAL
Doorkeeper

Members of

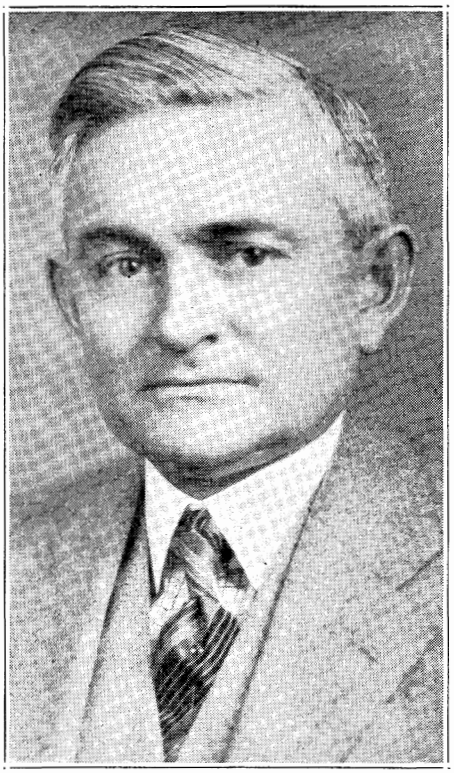
The State Senate



ABBOT, ALOIS BAHLMANN, (Democrat), of Fayetteville, was elected in 1926 to represent the Ninth District, by a majority of 1750 over his Republican opponent. This district is composed of Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. Senator Abbot was born at Washington Court House, Ohio, November 2, 1885; early education received in the public schools of Fayette county, West Virginia, and at Marshall College, Huntington. He is now engaged in banking and railroad construction. He is past president of the Fayette Rotary Club, a Mason and Shriner. He served on important committees in the 1927 session and in the 1929 session was a member of the following committees: Finance, Roads and Navigation, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Medicine and Sanitation, Temperance, Redistricting, Privileges and Elections, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Public Printing and Enrolled Bills.

DAVIS, JOHN R., (Republican), of Weston, Senator from the Twelfth District, was born at Ursina, Pa., on July 7, 1877. He received his early education in the Ursina public schools and then attended Indiana State Normal at Indiana, Pa. He is a lumber manufacturer. He has served as president of Weston Rotary Club and Chamber of Commerce; is secretary-treasurer of Davis Lumber Company, director in the National Exchange Bank, Chamber of Commerce and Independent Publishing Company; vestryman of the Episcopal Church at Weston, a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner; elected to the Senate in 1928 from the Twelfth District, composed of the counties of Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis, and in the 1929 session served as chairman of the Committee on Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and as a member of the Committees on Finance, Railroads, Banks and Corporations, Forestry and Conservation, Medicine and Sanitation and Immigration and Agriculture.

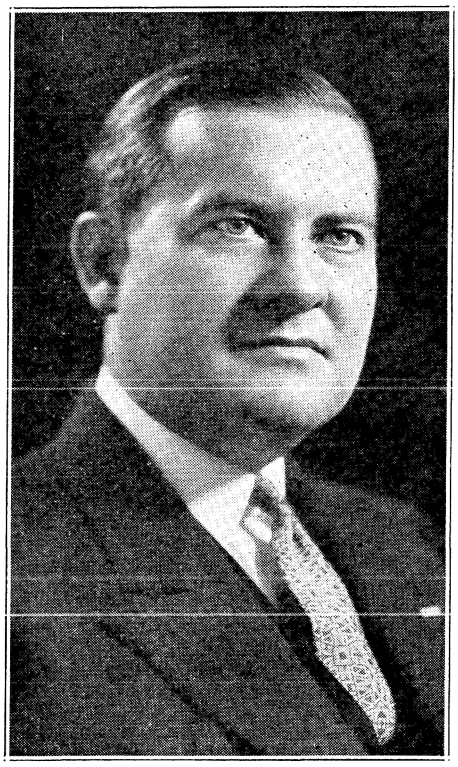




ENGLE, BLAINE, (Republican), of Clarksburg, representing the Twelfth District, was born near Tanner, in Gilmer county, on February 4, 1887. He was educated in the public schools of that county and then attended Glenville State Normal and West Virginia Wesleyan College, from which he graduated. He is a graduate of Mountain State Business College, Parkersburg, and of the Standard and Advanced Teachers Training Courses, International Sunday School Association; former principal of high school. Senator Engle is now assistant secretary and special agent and adjuster for the Mutual Fire Insurance Company of West Virginia. He served in the 1925 session as a member of the House of Delegates and in the 1927 session as a member of the Senate; in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Insurance and served on the Judiciary, Education, Roads and Navigation, Federal Relations, Public Printing and Temperance committees. He is a Methodist, Mason, Elk, K. of P. and Rotarian.

DAVIS, THOMAS JEFFREY, (Republican), of Harrisville, was born at Harrisville, Ritchie county, on March 19, 1879; educated in public schools of Harrisville and Washington, D. C., where he graduated from Woods Commercial College; holds the degree of LL. B. from West Virginia University and LL. M. from Columbian (George Washington) University; is a lawyer and oil and gas producer; private secretary to the president of the Senate in 1901; prosecuting attorney of Ritchie county 1913-1925; member county and state bar associations; Mason, Shriner and Past Grand Patron Eastern Star; Baptist; ten years as secretary of West Virginia Sunday School Association; elected in 1928 to represent the Third District and in the session of 1929 was chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations and served on the following committees: Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Railroads, Privileges and Elections, Militia, Immigration and Agriculture and Public Library.

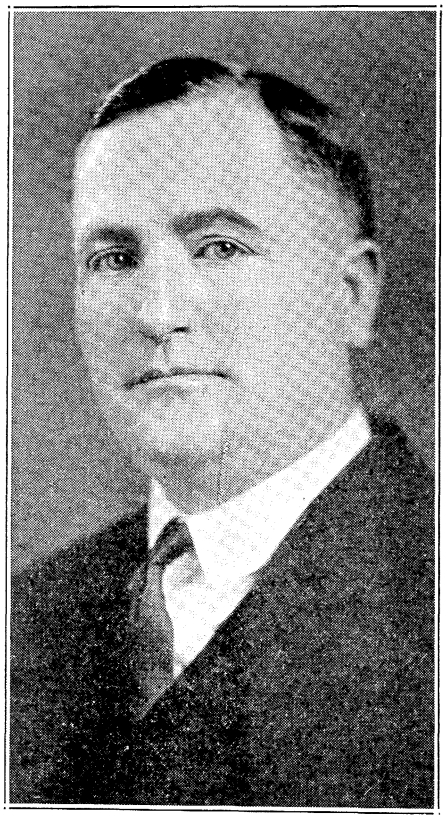




HALLANAN, WALTER SIMMS, (Republican), of Charleston; representing the Eighth District, is a son of the late Dr. Thomas Hallanan, a distinguished physician; born at Huntington, West Virginia, on April 29, 1890; graduated from Morris-Harvey College at Barboursville with the degree of B. S. and B. P.; reporter for the Herald at Huntington and managing editor of Herald-Dispatch, 1908-1913; private secretary to Governor Hatfield 1913-1917; Tax Commissioner 1917-1923; president of Plymouth Oil Company; in charge of publicity bureau Republican State Committee, 1916; presidential elector 1920; delegate to Republican National Convention 1928; National Committeeman for West Virginia; was a prominent member of the Senate, session 1927 and was the Republican leader in the session of 1929, serving as chairman of the Finance Committee and on the following committees: Rules, Judiciary and six other important committees.

HELMICK, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, (Republican), of Thomas, of the Fourteenth District; was born in Pendleton county, August 31, 1864; received most of his schooling in Tucker county; is, and has been for many years, member of the Board of Review and Equalization for that county; served as president of the county court and sheriff of Tucker county; was member of council and mayor of Thomas. Senator Helmick's long public service in his county and his thorough acquaintance with the needs of his district, have made him a valuable legislative representative and he has served continuously in the Senate since 1921, being now the holdover member from the Fourteenth District; in the 1929 session he was chairman of the Committees on Railroads and Penitentiary and was a member of the Committees on Finance, Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Militia, Insurance, Mines and Mining and Public Printing. He was chairman of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Penitentiary in 1929.





HENSHAW, HARRY PRESTON, (Democrat), of Bunker Hill, representing the Fifteenth District, made up of Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan counties, was born in Berkeley county on December 21, 1886. He was educated in the public schools, Shenandoah Military Academy, Winchester, Virginia, and the West Virginia University. He is a successful fruit grower and farmer. Senator Henshaw served in the House of Delegates from Berkeley county in the session of 1917 and is now serving his third term in the Senate. By reason of his long legislative experience, he is an influential member of the Senate and his party's floor leader; in the 1929 session he served on the following committees: Finance, Rules, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Roads and Navigation, Penitentiary, Railroads, Federal Relations, Insurance, Labor and Forestry and Conservation, and was a member of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Penitentiary.

HEROLD, ANDERSON C., (Democrat), of Sutton, was born in Nicholas county June 4, 1886, where he received his early education in the public schools and then attended Morris-Harvey College at Barboursville. He is a farmer and banker, and has served as director, cashier, vice president and president of banks in Nicholas and Braxton counties; he has been successful in other lines of business. He was the Democratic nominee for State Treasurer in 1920 and state manager for the James A. Reed candidacy for the Presidency in 1928. Senator Herold served as senator from the Tenth District, composed of the counties of Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster in the sessions of 1923-1925, and 1927; in the session of 1929 he served on the Committees on Finance, Education, Banks and Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Penitentiary, Militia, Claims and Grievances and Public Printing.

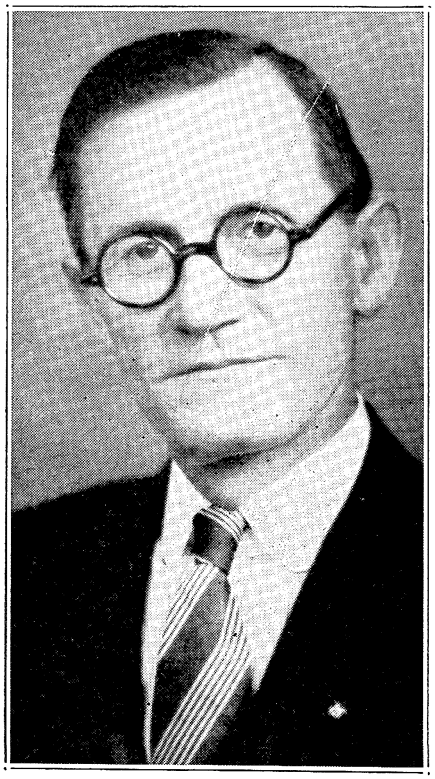




HINER, BEN H., (Democrat), of Franklin, was educated in the public schools of Pendleton county and took the law course at the University of Virginia. He was prosecuting attorney of Pendleton county for eight years, being elected before he tried a case; Democratic nominee for Congress in the Second District in 1908 and 1918; in 1912 was chairman of the last nominating state convention in Huntington and nominee for Congressman at Large; in 1926, elected Senator from the Thirteenth District by a majority in excess of five thousand; 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, and son, R. M. Hiner, represents Pendleton county in the present House; was a prominent member in the session of 1927, and in 1929 served on the Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Railroads, Labor, Redistricting and other committees.

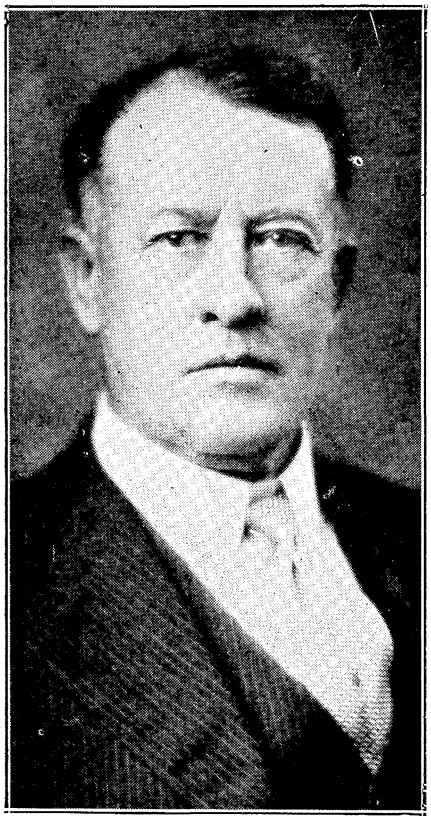
HUGUS, WRIGHT, (Republican), of Wheeling, was born at Wheeling, November 8, 1890 and was educated in the Ohio county public schools and Wheeling high school. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1913 with the degree of A. B. and from Harvard College in 1916 with the degree of LL. B.; served fourteen months over seas during World War; was commissioned first lieutenant and promoted to captain and major; practicing attorney in Wheeling; Mason; Sigma Chi Fraternity, and is listed in "Who's Who in America," 1928; served in House of Delegates from Ohio county in 1921 and in the Senate from the First District in the sessions 1923. 1925. 1927 and 1929. In the last session he was chairman of the Redistricting Committee and a member of the Judiciary, Education, Counties and Municipal Corporations, Banks and Corporations, Mines and Mining, and Labor Committees.





HUTCHINSON, JOHN QUINCY, (Republican), of Beckley, was born in Raleigh county on September 19, 1879; educated in public schools of that county and at Concord Normal School and West Virginia University, from which he graduated with the degree of A.B. and LL.B. Senator Hutchinson was city treasurer of Beckley, 1909-1911 and prosecuting attorney of Raleigh county, 1913-1917. He is a thirty-second degree Mason and an Elk; he is active in the practice of his profession at Beckley. He is serving his first term as Senator from the Seventh District (Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers counties), and was active in the 1929 session as chairman of the Committee on Claims and Grievances and as a member of the following committees: Privileges and Elections, Judiciary, Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Railroads, Mines and Mining, Militia, Temperance and Forestry and Conservation.

LILLY, T. H., (Republican), of Hinton, was born May 23, 1868, in Raleigh county and was educated in the public schools there. He entered the lumber business in 1888 and in 1907 organized the Lilly Lumber Company, which did a large export business and of which he was president and general manager. He served as a member of the county court of Raleigh county and was instrumental in building many miles of good roads. Senator Lilly is greatly interested in water power development and the wild life of the state. He served in the Senate in the sessions of 1927 and 1929 from the Seventh District and in the last session was chairman of the Committee on Forestry and Conservation and a member of the Judiciary, Roads and Navigation, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Railroads, Federal Relations, Medicine and Sanitation and Public Printing Committees. Senator Lilly is now engaged in the banking and hotel business.





MARTIN, HARRY BRUCE, (Republican), of Elkins, was born at Wyatt, Harrison county, on September 8, 1883, and was educated in the public schools of Elkins; occupation, coal broker. Senator Martin was connected with the Coal and Coke railway for fifteen years and was purchasing agent and transportation manager for West Virginia Coal and Coke Company, and general manager W. H. Green Coal Company; president Greenmar Coal Company; president Elkins Y. M. C. A.; Elkins Rotary Club; thirty-second degree Mason, Knights Templar and Shriner; superintendent Methodist Sunday School, Elkins, for fifteen years; serving his first term as Senator from the Thirteenth District (Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur counties), and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Humane Institutions and served on the following committees: Finance, Education, Immigration and Agriculture, and Forestry and Conservation.

MATHEWS, ALBERT G., (Democrat), of Grantsville, was born at Macfarlan, Ritchie county, on July 31, 1872, and educated in the public and private schools. He is a lawyer, having read law in the office of Capt. Absolom Knotts and actively practices his profession at Grantsville. Senator Mathews has served as deputy clerk of the county and circuit courts and for two terms as prosecuting attorney of Calhoun county, 1904-1912. He is president of the Bank of Grantsville and was chairman Local Draft Board, Calhoun County, and inspector Draft Boards for West Virginia during the World War. He is serving his first term as Senator from the Tenth District and in 1929 served on the following committees: Judiciary, Education, Privileges and Elections, Federal Relations, Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands, Medicine and Sanitation, Temperance and Roads and Navigation.





REITZ, WALTER RALEIGH, (Republican), of Sistersville, was born at Barnesville, Ohio, December 8, 1885. His early education was received at Marion (Indiana) and Sistersville high schools. He studied law at West Virginia University and is now a banker and interested in the oil business; for ten years secretary Tyler County Republican Committee; first lieutenant Ordnance in World War; Mason; Elk; Delta Tau Delta Fraternity; president Union National Bank, Sistersville; secretary and treasurer Reno Oil Company, Ohio Valley Refining Company and Sterling Oil Company; treasurer Dental Oil Company and South American Fastener Company; secretary Appaline Oil Company; director Manufacturers Light & Heat Company, and Scohy Sheet Glass Company; serving second session as Senator from the Second District and in 1929 was chairman of the Committee on Roads and served on the Finance, Penitentiary, Forestry and Conservation and Claims and Grievances committees.

MILLER, MANDERVILLE TILDON, (Republican), of Madison, was born at Lowgap, Boone county, December 31, 1879; early education received in the public schools and summer normals of the state. Senator Miller is a minister; ministerial training at the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Louisville, Kentucky. He was born and reared on a farm; active in Republican politics since 1906, being a stand-patter; taught in the public schools of Boone and Kanawha counties and was county superintendent of schools of Boone county 1919-1923; Baptist; Mason; active in church and moral reform work; serving his first term as a Senator from the Eighth District; in the session of 1929, was chairman of the Committee on Temperance and sponsored the prohibition bill; also served on the following committees: Finance, Education, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Mines and Mining, and Forestry and Conservation.





REYNOLDS, EDWARD BUNKER, (Republican), of Keyser, representing the Fourteenth District, composed of Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker counties, was born at Keyser, July 18, 1873. He was educated at Dickinson College, Pennsylvania, University of West Virginia and University of Boston. Senator Reynolds is an attorney and fruit grower. He is a Methodist, thirty-second degree Mason, Knights of Pythias and Rotarian. He was elected to the Senate in 1922 and reelected in 1926. In 1925 he was chairman of the Legislative Building Committee, which visited all state institutions; in 1927 and 1929, he was a member of the Joint Committee and Sub-committee on Code Revision. In the session of 1929 had important committee assignments, being chairman of the Committee on Education and a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Finance, Roads and Navigation, Penitentiary, Labor, Redistricting, Rules, Counties and Municipal Corporation, Immigration and Agriculture.

ROBERTS, EVAN GARRETT, (Republican), of Moundsville, was born at Moundsville in 1870 and was educated in the public schools there. He is a Presbyterian, Mason, Shriner and Kiwanian; secretary and general manager of the Citizens Savings and Loan Company of Moundsville for twenty-five years. He has served as mayor and on the city council of Moundsville and as president of the Board of Education and of the Chamber of Commerce; member Marshall County's Activities Committee, World War. In 1927 he was a member of the House of Delegates from Marshall county and is now serving his first term as Senator from the Second District, composed of the counties of Tyler, Marshall and Wetzel. In the 1929 session he was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Corporations and a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Privileges and Elections, Roads and Navigation, Counties and Municipal Corporations and the Penitentiary.





SMITH, IRA L., (Republican), of Fairmont, was born near Masontown, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1870; educated in the public schools in Masontown, State Normal School, California, Pennsylvania, Mt. Union College, Alliance, Ohio, and graduated from West Virginia University in 1905, holding the degrees of A. B., A. M., and M. E.; principal of schools in Pennsylvania for ten years; member of first board of affairs at Fairmont; in 1906 married Miss Florence Belle Cox of Morgantown; Sigma Nu and Theta Nu Epsilon Fraternities; county, state and national bar associations; Presbyterian; serving second session as Senator from the Eleventh District; in 1927 member of Joint Committee to Investigate Workmen's Compensation Fund; 1929, member of Committee and Sub-committee on Code Revision, and was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and a member of the following committees: Rules, Insurance, Mines and Mining, Redistricting, Forestry and Conservation.

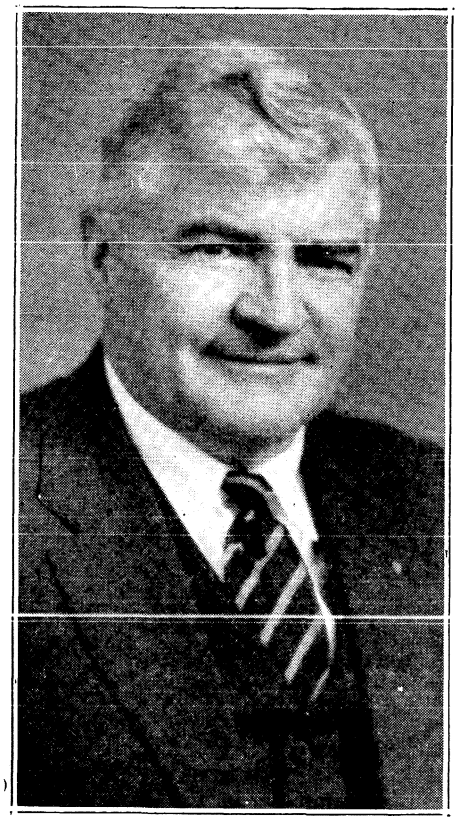
ROBINSON, FRANK BARNES, (Republican), of Ranson, was born in Fairmont, September 20, 1885, and was educated in the public schools, later attending Shenandoah Valley Academy at Winchester, Virginia, and West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon; farmer, fruit grower, manufacturer and banker; president of the Jefferson Bank and Trust Company and of the Robinson Ice and Cold Storage Corporation; has served as president of the West Virginia Horticultural Society and as chairman of the Jefferson County Republican Committee; Presbyterian; Mason, Knights Templar, Shriner and P. O. S. of A.; elected to the Senate in 1926 by a majority of 847, from the Fifteenth District, which is normally Democratic; in 1929 was chairman of the Committee on Immigration and Agriculture and a member of the following committees: Roads and Navigation, Banks and Corporations, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions, Militia, Insurance and Labor.





SMITH, JACOB DAVID, (Republican), of Hamlin, was born at Scott Town, Lawrence county, Ohio, on April 28, 1870, and was educated in the public schools of Ohio and West Virginia, including summer normals and pay schools at Hamlin; took the law course at West Virginia University and began the practice of law in 1900; assistant prosecuting attorney of Lincoln county 1913-1917, and prosecuting attorney 1921-25. Senator Smith is an Odd Fellow, Mason, M. W. of A. and K. of P., and is a Methodist. He was clerk of Senate Committee on Enrolled Bills 1915, 1917 and 1919. He was elected to the Senate from the Fifth District in 1928, and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills and of the Committee to Examine the Clerk's Office, and a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Education, Penitentiary, Labor, Temperance, Immigration and Agriculture and Federal Relations.

WALKER, WILLIAM EDWARD, (Republican), of Ripley, was born at Ripley on January 2, 1870, and was educated in the public schools there. Senator Walker is a Baltimore & Ohio passenger conductor and is engaged in banking and farming. He is president of the First National Bank at Ripley; a thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner; charter member of the Order of Railway Conductors at Parkersburg; vestryman in the Episcopal Church; elected to the Senate in 1928 from the Fourth District, composed of the counties of Jackson, Mason and Roane, to fill the unexpired term of Lewis H. Miller; in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections and a member of the Committees on Finance, Banks and Corporations, Railroads, Labor, Militia, Immigration and Agriculture and Enrolled Bills.





WATKINS, WILLIAM MERLE, (Republican), of Grafton, was born at Grafton on December 21, 1881; his early education was received in the Grafton graded and high schools; graduated from West Virginia University with degree of A. B., and from the law school of the University of Pennsylvania in 1909, with the degree of LL. B.; secretary Board of Education of Grafton for ten years; mayor of Grafton one term; prosecuting attorney of Taylor county twelve years; Mason, Knights Templar, Shriner, Elk; married Elsie W. Thayer of Cumberland and they have two children, W. Merle II and Richard J.; elected to the Senate in 1928 from the Eleventh District and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Labor and served on the Committees on the Judiciary, Banks and Corporations, Penitentiary, Mines and Mining, Medicine and Sanitation, and Enrolled Bills; member Joint Committee to Investigate the Penitentiary.

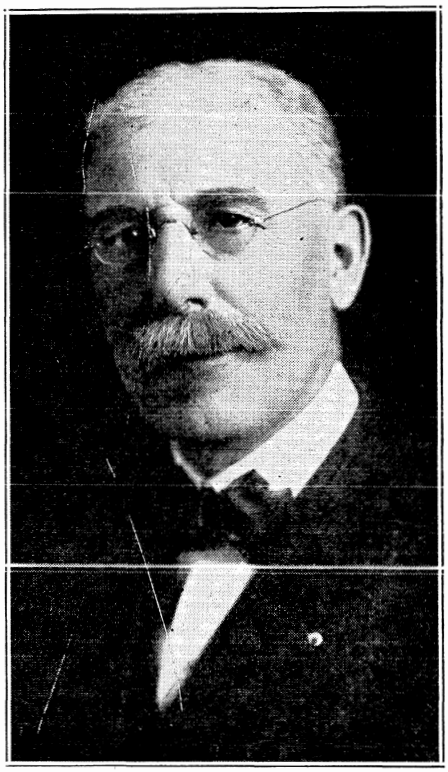
WELLS, WILLIAM EDWIN, JR., (Republican), of Newell, was born in East Liverpool, Ohio, July 30, 1890. He graduated from East Liverpool high school in 1909 and from Bethany College, Bethany, West Virginia, in 1913, with degree of Ph. B.; occupation, pottery manufacturer; vice president Lawrence Cooperage Company, Newell; president East Liverpool Country Club, 1927-29; chairman machinery committee of the United States Pottery Association; served on the committee which built and put into operation the two most modern pottery plants in America. Senator Wells is a Mason, Elk, and a member of the Sigma Nu Fraternity; elected to the Senate from the First District in 1928 and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Militia and a member of the Committees on Finance, Roads and Navigation, Medicine and Sanitation, Temperance, Forestry and Conservation, Privileges and Elections, Public Buildings and Humane Institutions and Enrolled Bills.





WEST, BERNARD WILMER, (Republican), of Huntington, was born at Charleston on December 2, 1888, and educated in Huntington public schools and Marshall College; graduated from Ohio College of Dental Surgery in 1909, with degree of D. D. S.; practices his profession at Huntington; member of the Christian Church; Elk, Red Man, Junior Order U. A. M.; served in the World War at Camp Greenleaf, Georgia; married Miss Ola Still of Huntington in 1921 and has one child, Bernard, Jr.; served in the House of Delegates from Cabell county in the session of 1927; elected to the Senate from the Fifth District in 1928 to fill an unexpired term and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Sanitation and served on the Committees on Finance, Roads and Navigation, Insurance, Redistricting, Forestry and Conservation, Elections and Privileges, Counties and Municipal Corporations and Public Buildings and Humane Institutions.

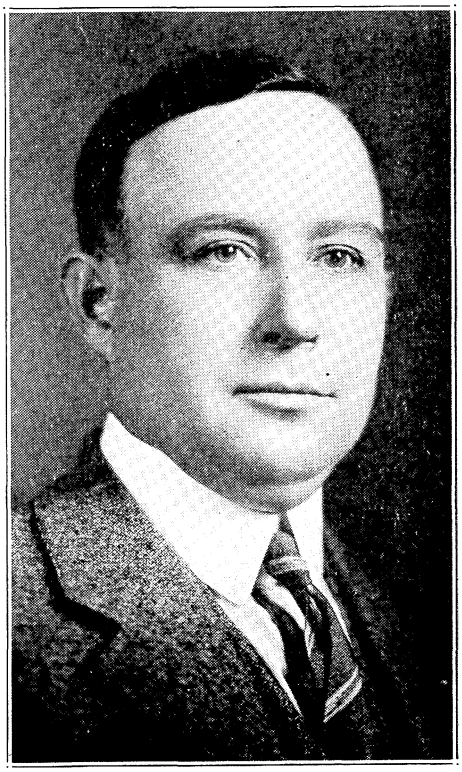
WHITE, ALBERT BLAKESLEE, (Republican), of Parkersburg, was born in Cleveland, Ohio; early education received in Columbus, Ohio; graduated from Marietta College in 1878; for 21 years newspaper editor and publisher; moved from Lafayette, Indiana, to Parkersburg in 1881 and founded the Daily State Journal; in 1888, president of the National Editorial Association of the United States; Collector of Internal Revenue under Presidents Harrison, McKinley and Harding; Governor of West Virginia 1901-05; State Tax Commissioner 1907-08; director, cashier or president of banks for 25 years; member of all Masonic bodies and life member Imperial Council of the Shrine; vice president George Washington Life Insurance Company; serving second session as Senator from the Third District; in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Counties and Municipal Corporations and a member of the Committees on Finance, Medicine and Sanitation, Temperance, and Redistricting.





WISEMAN, PERRY N., (Democrat), of Summersville, holdover Senator from the Ninth District, was born in Nicholas county on July 8, 1869 and his early education was received in the common schools in that county, supplemented with summer normals and home study; cashier of Nicholas County Bank at Summersville and a director and member of stockholders examining committee of that institution for ten years; clerk of county court of Nicholas county for twelve years; director Nicholas County High School four years; member of the county board of examiners for teachers for seven years; Mason, Odd Fellow and K. of P.; elected to the Senate in 1928 from the Ninth District and in the 1929 session served on the following committees: Judiciary, Banks and Corporations, Mines and Mining, Forestry and Conservation, Immigration and Agriculture and Public Buildings and Humane Institutions.

WOODS, LUTHER EUGENE, (Republican), of Welch, was born in York county, Pa., January 24, 1883, and educated at York County Academy and Millersville State Normal; taught for four years; secretary and assistant to the general superintendent U. S. Coal and Coke Company, 1904-09; president of Central Pocahontas Coal Company, Crystal Block Coal and Coke Company, Crystal Block Mining Company, Crystal Supply Company, Harris, Woods & Company (mercantile); president Coal Operators' Association, Williamson field; member executive committee of Pocahontas Operators' Association; director Gary National Bank; president Welch Rotary Club, 1924-25; Mason, Shriner; elected to Senate in 1924 from the Sixth District and reelected in 1928; in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining and served on the Finance, Education, Roads and Navigation, Railroads, Insurance, Labor and Temperance Committees.





WOODYARD, WILLIAM, (Republican), of Spencer, was born at Spencer, September 13, 1894; educated in the public schools, Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia University; captain in the World War; one of the Woodyard Brothers, journalists publishing a number of influential state papers; member House of Delegates in 1927 from Roane county; elected in 1928 to represent the Fourth District in the Senate; his great-grandfather, Henry D. Chapman, was a delegate to the Wheeling Constitutional Convention, 1861; his grandfather, William Woodyard, was a member of the State Senate from 1883 to 1890; his father, Harry C. Woodyard, deceased, was twice a member of the state Senate and served eight terms in Congress; in 1928 was elected from the Fourth District and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committees on Public Printing and Public Library and a member of the Committees on Finance, Roads and Navigation, Redistricting and Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands.

Speaker and Officers of the

House of Delegates



J. WILLIAM CUMMINS
Speaker of the House of Delegates

BIOGRAPHY

JOHN WILLIAM CUMMINS, (Republican), of Wheeling, was born at Wheeling on July 24, 1881 and received his early education in the public schools there. He later attended West Virginia University and received his professional training at Georgetown Law School, where he graduated in 1907, with the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and has been active in the practice of his profession at Wheeling, since that date. Mr. Cummins was Exalted Ruler of B. P. O. Elks in 1915 and Post Commander of Wheeling Post No. 1, American Legion 1925, having served as first lieutenant in the air service in the World War during 1918 and 1919. He is a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity. He served as referee in bankruptcy from 1909 until 1925. Speaker Cummins was first elected to the House in 1926, as one of the delegates from Ohio county, and had a prominent part in the work of the 1927 session. He was reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 was unanimously chosen as Speaker, in which position he made an enviable record by reason of his ability and fairness as a presiding officer.



L. V. REED
Clerk



W. H. HUTCHISON
Sergeant-at-Arms



E. H. KNABENSHUE
Doorkeeper

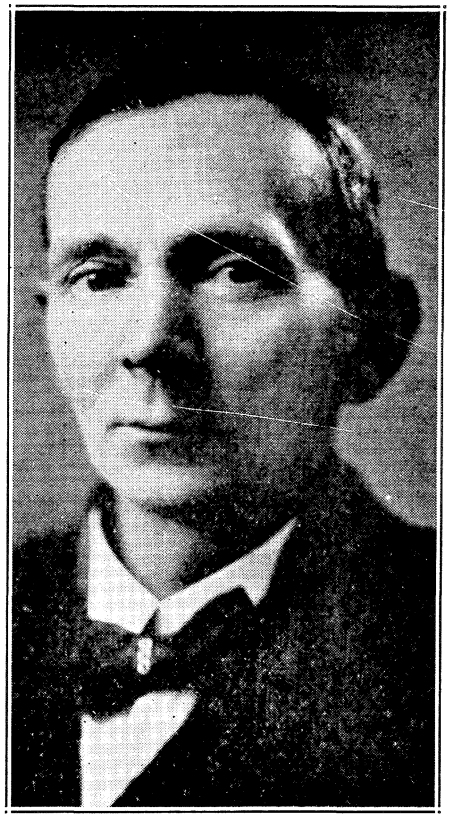
Members of the
House of Delegates



BAKER, FRANK C., (Democrat), of Elkins, a delegate from Randolph county, was born in Preston county in 1882, where he received a common school education, supplemented by a business course; taught school; studied law four years; general land agent for the West Virginia Coal and Coke Company; was president of the state board of directors of the Humane Society for seven years; general land and claim agent for Coal and Coke railway for six years, previous to which he was engaged in merchandising and general insurance; served as a member of the House of Delegates from Randolph county in the session of 1921, was reelected in 1928 and in the 1929 session served on the following committees: Taxation and Finance, Rules, Roads, Mines and Mining, Railroads, Game and Fish, Insurance and Enrolled Bills.



BARTLETT, JAMES W., (Republican), of Clarksburg, a delegate from Harrison county, was born in Taylor county, West Virginia, on June 14, 1894. He was educated in the Grafton graded and high schools, after which he attended Eastman National College, Poughkeepsie, New York. He is superintendent of Dawson Coal Company; a member of the Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity and a Scottish Rite Mason. He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1928 and in the 1929 session was a member of the following committees: Education, Penitentiary, Mines and Mining, Labor, Claims and Grievances and Printing and Contingent Expenses.



BEARD, REV. CHARLES R., (Republican), of Martinsburg, a delegate from Berkeley county, was born in Berkeley county November 30, 1878; attended public schools in Martinsburg; learned blacksmithing and worked at that trade for eighteen years, when he abandoned it for evangelical work; a member of the First United Brethren Church of Martinsburg and an ordained minister; married Miss Elizabeth Robins, of Hedgesville, on June 17, 1904; served as a member of the House of Delegates from Berkeley county in the sessions of 1915, 1925 and 1927; reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 served as chairman of the Committee on Claims and Grievances and as a member of the Committees on Federal Relations, Prohibition and Temperance, Forestry and Conservation, Penitentiary, Agriculture, Game and Fish and Enrolled Bills.

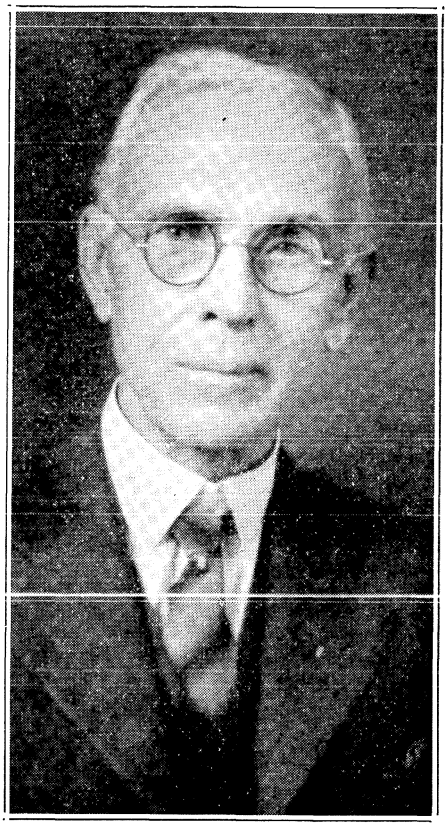
BENNETT, JAMES FAY, (Republican), of Parkersburg, a delegate from Wood county, was born near Belington, Barbour county, February 1, 1888; early education received in the rural schools and summer normals; attended Shepherds College at Shepherdstown, West Virginia; taught school for five years; bookkeeper for three years at Belington and payroll clerk for Davis Coal and Coke Company; general agent for Manhattan Life Insurance Company; Methodist; thirty-second degree Mason, Shriner, Odd Fellow, Protected Home Circle; interested in civic affairs and boy scout work; elected in 1928 as a member of the House of Delegates and in the 1929 session served on the Committees on Taxation and Finance, Penitentiary, Labor and Insurance.





BRAMMER, RICHARD FRANKLIN, (Republican), of Milton, a delegate from Cabell county, was born at Milleville, Lawrence county, Ohio, in 1857, and was educated in the public and select schools and at Marion high school and South Dansville, New York. He is a teacher by profession, took special training at Marshall College, and holds a first grade life certificate; census enumerator, 1900. Mr. Brammer was president of the Cabell County Teachers' Association for four years and principal of the Milton graded schools for three years; he is a Methodist. He has had a long legislative experience, having served as a member of the House in the sessions of 1901, 1907, 1911 and 1919. He was re-elected for his fifth term in 1928 and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Education and a member of the Committees on State Boundaries and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

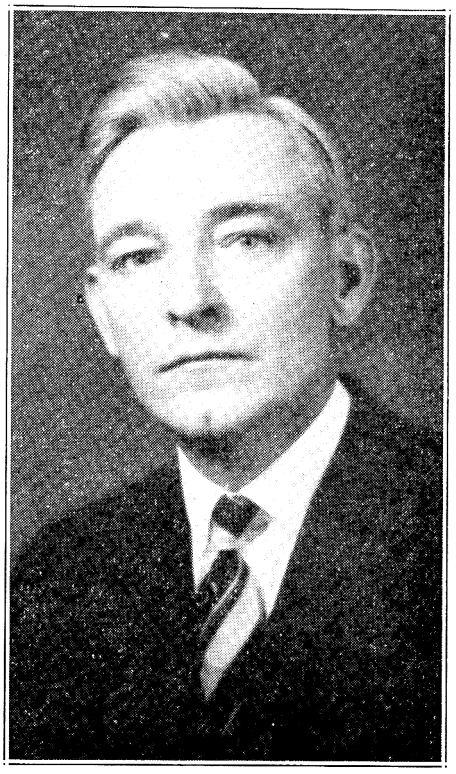
BEUHRING, R. LEE, (Republican, of Huntington, a delegate from Cabell county, was born at Decatur, Alabama, on August 1, 1891; moved to Huntington when one year old; educated in the public schools there; graduated from Marshall College in 1910 and from Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia, in 1914, with the degree of LL. B.; is a practicing attorney at Huntington; fullback four years on Washington and Lee University football team and was known as "Cannonball" Beuhring; all Southern fullback; lieutenant Sixteenth Infantry, First Division, in World War, serving in all major engagements, in which he was twice wounded and received two citations in orders for action on front; Mason, Shriner, Elk, Pi Kappa Alpha and Delta Theta Psi Fraternities; Presbyterian; served in 1929 session as chairman of the Committee on Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations and as a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Military Affairs and Executive Offices and Library.





BROWN, M. L., (Republican), of Fairmont, a delegate from Marion county, was born in Monongalia county, West Virginia, March 20, 1867. His early education was received in the common schools of that county and Morgantown high school and he later attended West Virginia University. He has served as county superintendent of schools of Monongalia county and as deputy clerk of the circuit court of the same county, and as a member of the board of education, Morgantown Independent District; warden West Virginia penitentiary, 1911-1915. Mr. Brown is a banker by occupation, a Methodist, Odd Fellow, Mason, Rotarian, treasurer Fairmont Chapter of American Red Cross for ten years; married and has three children. He was elected to the House in 1928 and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on the Penitentiary and a member of the Committees on Taxation and Finance and Banks and Corporations and was a member of the Joint Committee to Investigate the Penitentiary.

BROWN, REV. JOSEPH EBERT, (Democrat), of Summersville, the delegate from Nicholas county, was born in Durham, North Carolina, October 12, 1888, and received his early education in the rural and Durham graded schools and later attended Trinity Park high school at Durham and Taylorsville Collegiate Institute at Taylorsville, North Carolina. He has been a minister of the Baptist Church for eighteen years and is now in the active ministry, in charge of the Nicholas pastorate. Reverend Brown was active in the World War as a Four-Minute Man and also in the various war drives; served on town council of Ansted; Mason; elected in 1928 to the House and in the 1929 session was a member of the following committees: Prohibition and Temperance, Medicine and Sanitation, Game and Fish, Printing and Contingent Expenses and State Boundaries.





BUZZERD, SIMEON STROTHER, (Republican), of Berkeley Springs, the member from Morgan county, was born at Berkeley Springs, July 23, 1869, and was educated in the graded public schools there. He has been editor and publisher of the "Morgan Messenger" for thirty-six years. He has been active in all civic affairs and served as recorder and member of the town council of Berkeley Springs for several terms and also as a member of the Board of Education. For eight years he was postmaster at Berkeley Springs. He is an official member of the Methodist Church, a Mason, K. of P., Odd Fellow, and a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was elected in 1928 to represent Morgan county in the House and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills and a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Prohibition and Temperance, Roads, Forestry and Conservation and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

CALDERWOOD, EDWARD, (Republican), of Charleston, was born on Campbell's Creek, near Malden, Kanawha county, in 1884, and was educated in the public schools. He later took a commercial course at Capital City Commercial College, Charleston, and entered the banking business, and formerly was cashier of Kanawha Banking and Trust Company. He is now engaged in the oil and gas business with operations in Meigs and Jackson counties, Ohio, and is secretary-treasurer of the Jackson Gas Company. He is a director of the Bank of Commerce, Charleston, and is a Presbyterian, Shriner, and treasurer of the Scottish Rite bodies. He was elected in 1928 as one of the delegates from Kanawha county in the House and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Roads and served as a member of the Committees on Banks and Corporations, Railroads and Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.





CARTER, JOHN THOMAS, (Republican), of Elm Grove, was born April 24, 1878, near Wheeling and was educated in the public schools. He graduated from Linsley Institute, Wheeling, and then attended Wheeling Business College and Washington and Jefferson College, at Washington, Pennsylvania, and is treasurer of the Wheeling Alumni Association of the latter college. He has been engaged in the banking business for more than thirty years and is cashier and vice president of the State Bank and Trust Company at Elm Grove. He is a former deputy sheriff of Ohio county and vice president of the Farmers National Bank, Claysville, Pennsylvania. He is a Mason, K. of P., and a Presbyterian. He was elected in 1928 as one of the delegates from Ohio county and in the session of 1929 was chairman of the Committee on Banks and Corporations and a member of the Committees on Roads and Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

CHIPLEY, JOHN DIXON, (Democrat), of Moorefield, the delegate from Hardy county, was born at Moorefield on June 4, 1866, and was educated in the schools there, later attending Hampden - Sidney College. He is now engaged in farming and general business, but served as county surveyor and deputy sheriff of Hardy county for several terms. He has also served as mayor of Moorefield and is a director of the Hardy County Bank and Hardy County Milling Company as well as president of the Branch Mountain Orchard Company and Hardy County Farm Loan Association. Mr. Chipley represented Hardy county in the House in the session of 1917. He was reelected in 1928 and in the 1929 session served on the Committees on Military Affairs, Game and Fish, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations and Arts, Science and General Improvements.





CLINE, HARVEY, (Republican), of Pennsboro, the delegate from Ritchie county, was born at Pennsboro, August 8, 1887, and received his education in the public schools. He is interested in educational affairs and served as a member of the Board of Education and taught for five years in the public schools. Since then he has been engaged in the public utility field as construction foreman and as bookkeeper for the Pittsburgh and West Virginia Gas Company. He is a Mason, Royal Arch, Knights Templar and Eastern Star. He is serving his first term in the House as the member from Ritchie county and in the 1929 session was a member of the Committees on Education, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

COLE, ROY A., (Republican), of Montcalm, a delegate from Mercer county, was born at Shawsville, Virginia, on April 21, 1896. He was educated in the public schools of Mercer county and at Concord State Normal, at Athens. Mr. Cole was trained for teaching and taught school for four years in Mercer county. He is, by occupation, a funeral director. He served as a member of the House of Delegates from Mercer county in the session of 1927; was reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 served on the Committees on Taxation and Finance, Game and Fish, Mines and Mining and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, a York Rite Mason, K. of P. and a Kiwanian.





CONLEY, ROLLO J., (Republican), of Fairmont, one of the delegates from Marion county, was born March 27, 1874, at Fulton, Illinois. He was educated in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and later attended West Virginia University, where he took the law course and is actively engaged in the practice of his profession. He was a member of the Tenth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Spanish-American War and Phillipine Insurrection, and saw active service in the Phillipine Islands and was captain, Quartermaster Corps in the World War in 1917-1918, serving one year in France. He is now Judge Advocate, West Virginia National Guard, with rank of Major; Mason, Elk, K. of P., Kiwanian and Presbyterian. Major Conley is serving his first term as a member of the House, and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs and a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Mines and Mining, Railroads and Redistricting.

COOPER, JOSEPH HARRISON, (Republican), of Pineville, the delegate from Wyoming county, was born July 16, 1881, at Rockview, Wyoming county, and was educated in the public schools there; is engaged in teaching and farming. For thirty-three consecutive years he has been engaged in school work and was district superintendent of schools of Barkers Ridge District, Wyoming county, 1913-14, county superintendent 1915-19, and principal of graded schools for six years. During the world war he was county food administrator. Mr. Cooper was active in Republican politics, even before attaining his majority and was chairman of the Republican County Committee, 1920-24; Baptist. He is serving his first term as the member of the House from Wyoming county and in the session of 1929 was a member of the following committees: Education, Medicine and Sanitation, Game and Fish and Redistricting.





CROW, WILLIAM F., (Republican), of Glen Easton, one of the delegates from Marshall county, was born at Glen Easton on November 23, 1865 and educated in the country schools. He graduated from West Liberty State Normal in 1891 and from Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1894, with the degree of M. D. Dr. Crow was captain in the medical section, Fourth Provisional Regiment Infantry, Camp Jackson, South Carolina, World War, being discharged from Camp Sevier, South Carolina, after the Armistice. He is a member of the American Legion and Junior Order United American Mechanics. He served as a member of the House of Delegates from Marshall county in 1927 and was reelected in 1928; in the session of 1929 he was a member of the Committees on Military Affairs, Penitentiary, Labor, Medicine and Sanitation, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

CUSACK, LEE, (Democrat), of New Martinsville, a delegate from Wetzel county, was born at Uniontown, Wetzel county, on August 26, 1888, and was educated in the public schools and summer normals of that county. Since 1906 he has been a locomotive engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio railway. He has served on the city council of New Martinsville and as a member of the Democratic County Executive Committee. He is a Mason, Odd Fellow and a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Mr. Cusack is serving his second term in the House, having been one of the delegates from Wetzel county in the session of 1927. He was reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 had the following committee assignments: Taxation and Finance, Education, Penitentiary, Railroads, Labor and Executive Offices and Library.





DAVIS, CAUDY GEORGE, (Democrat), of Yellow Springs, the delegate from Hampshire county, was born at Yellow Springs in that county on April 30, 1886. He was educated in the public schools of the county and attended two terms in teachers' training school. He taught school for six terms and served as justice of the peace for six years. He was deputy sheriff of Hampshire county, 1920-1925, and has been a notary public for twenty years; has been engaged in surveying for twenty years. He was elected to the House from Hampshire county in 1926, served in the session of 1927 and was re-elected without opposition in the primary or general election in 1928. In the 1929 session he sponsored the worthless check law; in this session he served on the Committees on Redistricting, Federal Relations and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

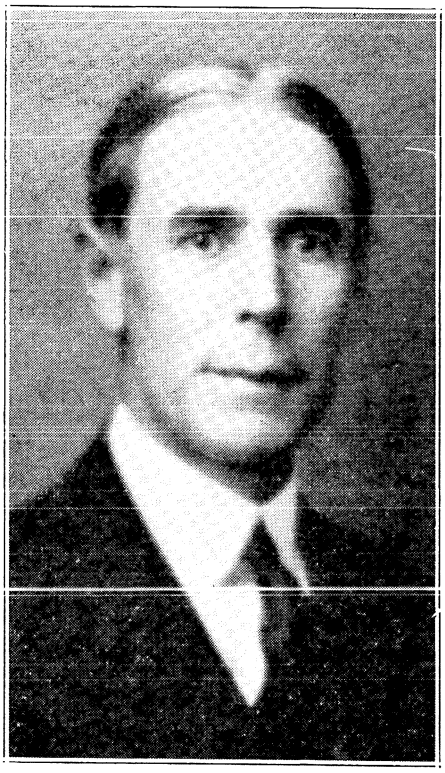
DEAN, JOHNSON CLARK, (Democrat), of Frametown, a delegate from Braxton county, was born on a farm in Braxton county on February 11, 1879. He was educated in the public schools of that county and later attended the Glenville Normal School, where he received professional training as a teacher. By occupation he is a farmer and school teacher. For the last twenty-five years he has been a leader in the school work and teachers' activities of his county; is a member of the Grand Lodge K. of P.; served for several years on the Democratic County Committee; elected as one of the delegates from Braxton county in 1928 and in the session of 1929 served on the following committees: Agriculture and Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.





DEULEY, JAMES LATIMER, (Republican), of Wellsburg, the delegate from Brooke county, was born in Brooke county on June 5, 1881, receiving his primary education in the public schools. He later attended West Liberty State Normal School and Wheeling Business College; has been bookkeeper, salesman and school teacher. He was principal of the Follansbee schools four years; recorder of the City of Follansbee; deputy sheriff, Brooke county, for four years; legislative clerk 1917. Mr. Deuley is serving his fourth legislative term, having represented Brooke county in the House in the sessions of 1921, 1925 and 1927, holding important chairmanships. He was reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 was again chairman of the Committee on Game and Fish and a member of the Committees on Education, Labor, and Printing and Contingent Expenses.

EVANS, WILLIAM H., (Democrat), of Ansted, a delegate from Fayette county, was born at Coppy House Llanwnog, Wales, on May 27, 1876. His early education was received in the public schools of Wales and America and he later attended Morris-Harvey College; is a mine operator, having been connected with William N. Page for twenty-three years. He is president and general manager of the Mill Creek Colliery Company and Signal Knob Coal Company, Ansted, and first vice president of the Ansted National Bank; Past Master Hayden Masonic Lodge; serving his first term as a member of the House of Delegates and served on the Committees on Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and Printing and Contingent Expenses in the session of 1929.

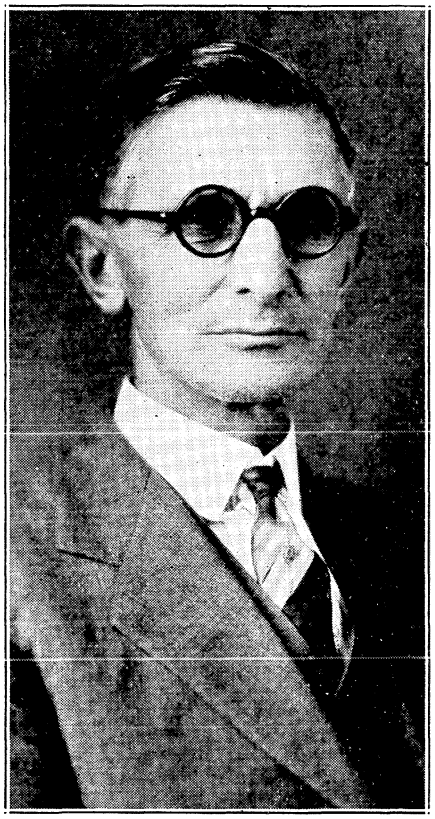




FARNSWORTH, JOHN WARDER, (Republican), of Weston, the delegate from Lewis county, was born at Buckhannon on September 24, 1876, and educated in the public schools and at West Virginia Wesleyan College; manufacturer and wholesaler of lumber; member and trustee Methodist Protestant Church; director and vice president Chamber of Commerce at Weston; has served as a member of the city council; member of Lions Club, and active in civic affairs; has been secretary-treasurer and chairman of Republican County Committee; director Independent Publishing Company; directing head of J. W. Farnsworth and Company, lumber manufacturers and wholesalers; Mason, Knights Templar; elected in 1928 to represent his county in the House and in the 1929 session served on the following committees: Forestry and Conservation, Redistricting, Claims and Grievances and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

FAZENBAKER, OSCAR S. W., (Republican), of Keyser, is the delegate from Mineral county. He was born at Keyser on August 2, 1884, and was educated in the Keyser high school and Central Commercial Business College, Cumberland, Maryland. He has been engaged in railroad work during most of his life and is now locomotive engineer with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. He was legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers for twelve years and served two terms on the city council of Keyser. Mr. Fazenbaker is a Mason, Odd Fellow, K. of P., Moose and Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers. He was elected to the House of Delegates for his first term in 1928 and in the 1929 session was a member of the Committees on Labor, Railroads, Federal Relations, State Boundaries and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.





FOGLE, REV. CHARLES E., (Republican), of St. Marys, Pleasants county's delegate, was born in Bellmont county, Ohio, on September 20, 1866, and was educated in the common schools. He taught school for eleven years; was chief of police at Barnesville, Ohio, for six years, constable in Warren Township, same county, and local deputy sheriff; was known as the "Carrie Nation of Barnesville" because of his destruction of hundreds of gallons of illicit liquor; is now a minister of the gospel, as are his two brothers, all reared by a widowed mother. Reverend Fogle represented Pleasants county in the House of Delegates in the session of 1927. He was reelected in 1928 and in the 1929 session was a member of the Committees on Prohibition and Temperance, Education, Penitentiary, Insurance, Claims and Grievances, State Boundaries and Enrolled Bills.

FONNER, JAMES THURMOND, (Republican), who lives at Middlebourne, Tyler county, was born near Friendly in that county, on September 20, 1890, and received his early education in the public schools and Tyler county high school. He graduated from West Liberty State Normal and later attended Fairmont Normal, Marshall College and West Virginia Wesleyan. Mr. Fonner was county superintendent of schools, Tyler county, 1915-19, and president of the Board of Education of Ellsworth District, 1926. He is interested in education and good roads, with fishing as his hobby. He is special agent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society and is a graduate of Van Arsdall School of Life Underwriting; York Rite Mason, Elk, member Middlebourne Lions Club and Sistersville Kiwanis Club. He is serving his first term as a member of the House and in the 1929 session served on the following committees: Education, Penitentiary, Insurance and Enrolled Bills.





GALLAGHER, WILLIAM OLIVER, (Democrat), of Pine Grove, Wetzel county, the son of William L. and Matilda (Straight) Gallagher, was born in Monongalia county on August 21, 1868. He was educated in the common schools there and moved to Wetzel county when sixteen years old. He attended Fairmont Normal and Barrickville Summer Normal, being valedictorian at the latter school. He is a farmer and justice of the peace and practices law in justices' courts. He is a free and independent thinker, belonging to no church or secret organization, with fox hunting as his hobby. He was elected in 1928 to the House as one of the members from Wetzel county and in the 1929 session served on the Committees on Federal Relations and Printing and Contingent Expenses.

GAY, HARRY SAMUEL, JR., (Republican), of Mt. Gay, Logan county, was born at Lytens, Pennsylvania, April 7, 1899. He received his early education in the public and high schools at Shamokin and graduated from Lehigh University in 1910, with the degree of Engineer of Mines. He is general manager and superintendent of the Gay Coal and Coke Company at Mt. Gay, being of the third generation of his family to follow coal mining. Mr. Gay was elected in 1926 to represent Logan county in the House of Delegates, being the first Republican elected from Logan county to the House, and served in the session of 1927, being chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining, among other committee assignments. He was reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 was again chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining and a member of the following committees: Taxation and Finance, Railroads, Insurance, Redistricting, Roads and Elections and Privileges.

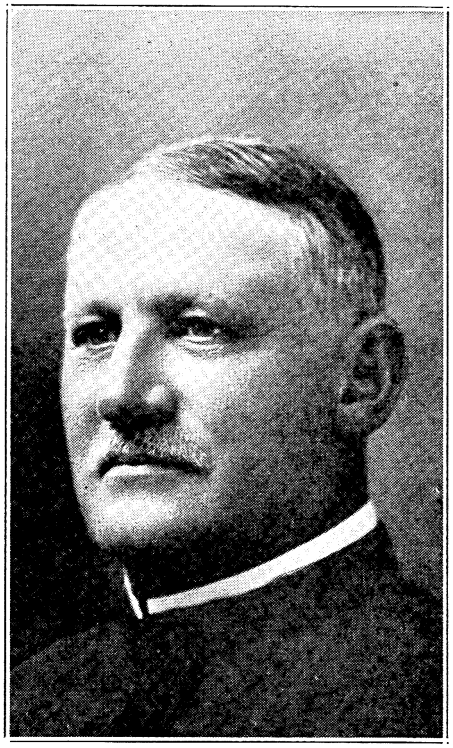




HARMER, HARVEY W., (Republican), of Clarksburg, Harrison county, was born at Shinnston on July 25, 1865; educated at Fairmont State Normal and graduated West Virginia University with the degree of LL. B.; attorney at law; deputy circuit clerk of Harrison county; mayor of Clarksburg 1906-07; supervisor of census, First District, 1900 and 1910; member Board of Regents State Normal Schools 1895-1901; member legal advisory board, World War; member commission to revise school law, 1907; trustee West Virginia Wesleyan College since 1906; delegate to general conference M. E. Church, 1908; Odd Fellow; represented Harrison county in the House, sessions of 1895-1897, and in the Senate, sessions of 1901-03, 1919-21. In the session of 1929 served on the Committees on Taxation and Finance, Prohibition and Temperance, Penitentiary, Medicine and Sanitation, Enrolled Bills and Committee and Sub-Committee on Code Revision.

HARPER, KYLE D., (Democrat), of Beckley, Raleigh county, was born at Harper, Raleigh county, May 6, 1888; educated in the public schools; later he attended Concord Normal and graduated from Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, with the degree of Bachelor of Law; reared on a farm; labored in logging camps and on saw mills; taught school four years; has been practicing law since 1915; enlisted in the World War, promoted to rank of sergeant and spent eighteen months in the service; in A. E. F. eight months, the last forty-seven days of the war being spent in action in the Argonne-Meuse sector; elected to represent Raleigh county in the House in 1928, overcoming a large Republican majority; in the session of 1929 he served on the following committees: Mines and Mining, Labor, Insurance, Redistricting, Claims and Grievances, Executive Offices and Library and State Boundaries.





HARTIGAN, JAMES WILLIAM, (Republican), of Morgantown, Monongalia county, was born in Lexington, Virginia, April 19, 1863; attended the public schools in Piedmont, West Virginia, and Cumberland, Maryland; West Virginia University (A. M.); Bellevue Hospital Medical College (M. D.); Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio; Medical Department University of Wooster (M. D.); Johns Hopkins and College of Physicians and Surgeons; professor biology and microscopist West Virginia University; member Association Military Surgeons, U. S.; F. S. Sc., London; Fellow Royal Microscopical Society, London; captain Medical Corps, 25th General Hospital, World War; army service school, Ft. Leavenworth; Lieutenant-Colonel N. V. Emergency Service; served in House from Monongalia county, session 1927; reelected, and in session of 1929 served on the Committees on Taxation and Finance, Education, Military Affairs and Medicine and Sanitation.

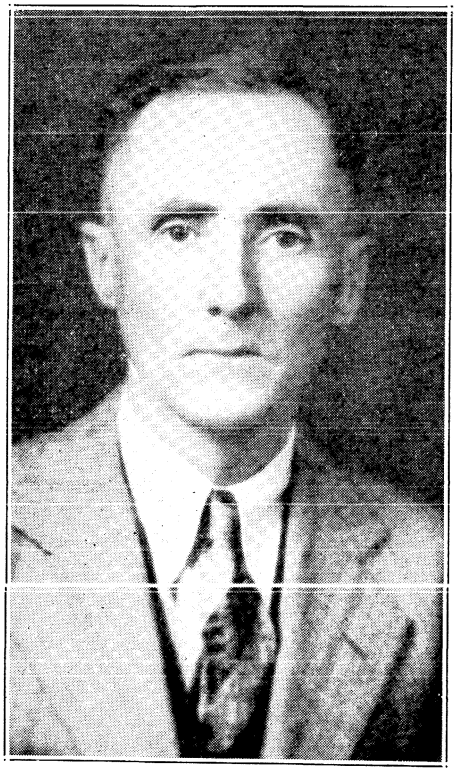
HARVEY, REV. L. T., (Democrat), of Sutton, one of the delegates from Braxton county, was born in Doddridge county in 1875; his education, obtained in district and select schools, was supplemented by work at Glenville State Normal and by a correspondence course in theology; taught school several years; is a minister and farmer. Rev. Harvey has had a long legislative experience, having served in the House as one of the delegates from Braxton county in the sessions of 1917, 1919, 1923, 1925 and 1927. He was reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 served on the following committees: Taxation and Finance, Prohibition and Temperance, Medicine and Sanitation, Enrolled Bills, Penitentiary and Executive Offices and Library.





HAYMOND, GUY D., (Republican), of Grafton, Taylor county, was born on a farm near Philippi, Barbour county, on March 14, 1874, and was educated in the public schools of Grafton. He has conducted a music store in Grafton for thirty years and has always been active in the civic affairs of Grafton and Taylor county. He served as president of the Board of Education of Grafton Independent District for a term of four years and was director of the Board of Trade for a number of years. He is a Mason, K. of P. and an Elk. Mr. Haymond is serving his first term in the House of Delegates as the member from Taylor county and in the session of 1929 was chairman of the Committee on Printing and Contingent Expenses and a member of the following committees: Education, Labor and Executive Offices and Library.

HAYS, GEORGE W., (Democrat), the delegate from Calhoun county, was born at Arnoldsburg in that county, on August 5, 1881. He was educated in the schools of Calhoun and Roane counties and at Glenville State Normal; he is, by occupation, a stockman and farmer; served one term as assistant assessor of Calhoun county from 1908 to 1912, and one term as deputy sheriff of that county from 1912 to 1916; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows and Junior Order United American Mechanics. Mr. Hays is serving his first term as the representative from Calhoun county in the House of Delegates and in the session of 1929 served on the following committees: Prohibition and Temperance, Forestry and Conservation, Elections and Privileges, Executive Offices and Library, and Arts, Science and General Improvements.





HILL, TYLER EDWARD, (Republican), of Keystone, McDowell county, was born near Martinsville, Virginia, on April 23, 1883; educated in the public schools and at Howard University; lawyer and publisher; manager McDowell Times since 1911; alternate Republican National Convention, 1912-16-20-24; secretary McDowell County Republican Committee, 1916-20; clerk in Secretary of State's office, 1917-18; director Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, 1921-27; assessor, Keystone 1919-21; member G. U. O. Odd Fellows and treasurer endowment department since 1921; secretary Negro State Bar Association since its organization, 1915; president McDowell County Colored Republican Organization, 1918-21; assistant county chairman Four-Minute Men; assistant county food administrator and manager War Campaign among negroes, World War; chairman Colored Voters Division, Republican State Committee, 1920-28; in the 1929 session served on the Committees on Taxation and Finance, and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.

HEDGES, GROVER FOSTER, (Democrat), of Spencer, Roane county, was born near Spencer on April 3, 1885; educated in the common and grade schools; attended West Virginia Wesleyan College; West Virginia University, LL. B.; has an extensive law practice in Roane, Calhoun and Jackson counties; member and president of the Board of Education, Spencer, 1925-28; president Spencer Rotary Club, 1926-27; member Chamber of Commerce; vice president Spencer Auto Club; member of county and state Bar Associations; chairman executive committee Boy Scouts and vice president Area Council of Parkersburg; Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity; K. of P., Mason; postmaster Spencer 1913-21; city attorney, Spencer; counsel for B. and O. railway, First National Bank, Spencer, and other corporations; only Democrat elected to the House from Roane county since 1910; in the session of 1929 was a member of the following committees: Education, Roads and Claims and Grievances.





HINER, RALPH McCLUNG, (Democrat), of Franklin, Pendleton county, was born at Franklin on December 25, 1896, and received his early education in the public schools there; later attended Randolph-Macon College at Ashland, Virginia, and graduated from West Virginia University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; the fifth generation in succession in this family to serve in the legislature; his great great grandfather, great grandfather, grandfather and father (Ben H. Hiner, now serving in the Senate) all having served in the legislatures of Virginia or West Virginia; profession, attorney at law; Mason, Phi Kappa Sigma Fraternity, Elk, American Legion; saw service in the World War in the Fourteenth U. S. Infantry; elected to represent Pendleton county in the House in 1928 and was a prominent and active member in the session of 1929, serving on the Committees on the Judiciary, Roads, Military Affairs and State Boundaries.

HOGG, WILLIAM BENNETT, (Republican), of Williamson, Mingo county, was born in Mason county on September 24, 1898. He received his early education in the public schools of Mason and Monongalia counties and later attended Marshall College. He graduated from West Virginia University with the degree of Bachelor of Laws and is active in the practice of his profession at Williamson. He is a Mason and a member of the Phi Delta Phi and Phi Kappa Sigma fraternities; served in World War as a private in U. S. Infantry; elected in 1928 as Mingo county's representative in the House of Delegates and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary and Republican floor leader; also served as a member of the following committees: Rules, Military Affairs, Executive Offices and Library, Art, Science and General Improvements.





HOGSETT, EVERETT LEON, (Republican), of Huntington, Cabell county, was born at Ripley, Jackson county, on March 31, 1879, and was educated in the public schools. He later attended Ohio Valley College at Ravenswood, West Virginia, and the West Virginia University, where he took the law course; has a large and lucrative law practice at Huntington; is chairman of the Cabell County Republican Committee; appointed by Governor Conley as one of the five members of the Bar Association on the Code Commission, created by the legislature of 1929; appointed by Governor Conley to fill the unexpired term of Delegate M. F. Leonard, of Huntington, who died on April 5, 1929, after the adjournment of the session.

HULL, DR. GEORGE F., (Republican), of Durbin, Pocahontas county, was born at Hightown, Virginia, December 1, 1880; early education received in the public schools of Highland county, Virginia, Kenmore high school, Amherst, Virginia; attended Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia; graduated from the University of Virginia in 1905 with the degree of M. D.; took special professional training at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.; surgeon Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company; has served as member of town council at Durbin and as county health officer of Pocahontas county; chairman Pocahontas County Draft Board during the World War; represented Pocahontas county in the House in the session of 1927; reelected in 1928 and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Medicine and Sanitation and a member of the Committees on Rules, Game and Fish, Railroads, Forestry and Conservation and Executive Offices and Library.





HUTCHINSON, DR. CHARLES EDWARD, (Republican), of Moundsville, Marshall county, was born at Bellton, Marshall county, on August 21, 1863, and received his early education in the common schools of that county; he later attended Starling Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, from which he graduated in 1886, with the degree of M. D.; is a practicing physician at Moundsville; served as sheriff of Marshall county from 1913 to 1917; was a member of the House of Delegates from Marshall county in the session of 1921; reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 served on the Committees on Taxation and Finance, Medicine and Sanitation, Game and Fish, Elections and Privileges and Arts, Science and General Improvements.

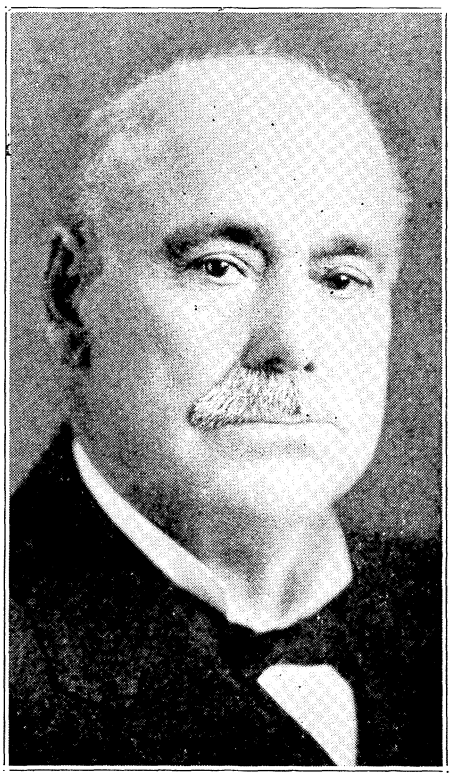
KEATLEY, EDWIN MINER, (Republican), of Charleston, Kanawha county, was born in Barton, Tioga county, New York, May 12, 1868; educated in public and academic schools; practiced as mining engineer for several years in the employ of coal companies; later studied and practiced law and was assistant to Attorney General Rucker; clerk of United States District Court for seventeen years; has represented Kanawha county in the House of Delegates in the sessions of 1921, 1925, 1927 and 1929, serving as Speaker of the House in the sessions of 1921 and 1925, acquiring the reputation as being one of the best parliamentarians and speakers the state has ever had; vestryman St. Johns Episcopal Church; Mason, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, Shriner; Edgewood Country Club; Rotarian; in the session of 1929 was chairman of the Committee on Elections and Privileges and served as a member of the Committees on Rules, Judiciary, Penitentiary and Game and Fish.





KENNEDY, JOHN D., (Republican), of Bradshaw, McDowell county, was born at Bradshaw on January 13, 1897, and was educated in the public schools there, after which he attended Marshall College; one of the leading public spirited citizens of McDowell county; began working in the mines and is now considered one of the most successful merchants in his section of the county; member of Board of Education, Sandy River District, McDowell county; formerly mine foreman and store manager and paymaster for Rocky Branch Coal Company at Lex, West Virginia; elected in 1928 to the House as one of the members from McDowell county and in the session of 1929 served on the Committees on Education, Forestry and Conservation, Federal Relations and State Boundaries.

KIDD, ROBERT FRANKLIN, (Democrat), of Glenville, Gilmer county, was born in Upshur county in 1853 and received his early education in the common, private and normal schools at Buckhannon and in Virginia; principal of Glenville State Normal 1882-84, when he resigned to enter the practice of law. Senator Kidd has had a long legislative experience, having represented Gilmer county in the House in 1887 and served as a member of the Senate from the Ninth District continuously from 1899 to 1915; reelected to the Senate in 1922 and again elected in 1924, serving in the sessions of 1923-25-27; after forty-one years again elected to represent Gilmer county in the House and in the 1929 session served on the Committees on the Judiciary, Railroads, Forestry and Conservation, Elections and Privileges, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.





KYLE, KARL BYRON, (Republican), of Clarksburg, a delegate from Harrison county, was born at Clarksburg on May 29, 1897, and educated in the public schools of that county. He later attended the West Virginia University, graduating from the law department with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; served as a member of the city council of Clarksburg; in the World War was second lieutenant of Infantry, 1918-19; Mason, Phi Kappa Psi fraternity; was a member of the House of Delegates from Harrison county in the session of 1927; re-elected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 was a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Railroads, Labor and Redistricting.

LAKIN, JAMES OFFUTT, (Republican), of Charleston, delegate from Kanawha county, was born at Terra Alta, Preston county, on April 4, 1896, and attended the Terra Alta and Charleston public schools and Charleston high school; graduated from the West Virginia University with the degree of Bachelor of Arts; is manager and owner of Lakin Advertising Company; served as second lieutenant, Infantry, Mexican border service, 1916-17; entered World War as second lieutenant, Infantry; promoted to first lieutenant December, 1917; over seas service with 113th Infantry, served as assistant adjutant A. E. F., University France; discharged September 3, 1919; American Legion, Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, Rotarian, Edgewood Country Club; elected in 1928 to the House and in the session of 1929 was chairman of the Committee on Humane Institutions and Public Buildings and a member of the Committees on Taxation and Finance, Mines and Mining, Redistricting and Military Affairs.





LEONARD, MILLARD F., (Deceased), (Republican), of Huntington, Cabell county, was born at Addison, Gallia county, Ohio, November 26, 1873; attended the public schools there and then graduated from Rio Grande College and Ohio Northern University, with the degrees of B. A., M. A., and Bachelor of Laws; practiced as an attorney in Ohio, West Virginia and Kentucky; county engineer, Gallia county, Ohio, for thirteen years; Mason, Knights Templar, Baptist; elected as one of the Delegates to the House in 1928 from Cabell county, and in the session of 1929 served on the following committees: Labor, Insurance, Penitentiary, Federal Relations, Claims and Grievances and Printing and Contingent Expenses. Mr. Leonard died on April 5, 1929, at his home in Huntington, shortly after the adjournment of the session.

LONG, E. LESLIE, (Republican), of Clarksburg, Harrison county, was born at Alma, Tyler county, July 23, 1877. He attended the public schools of that county and graduated from West Virginia Wesleyan College in 1898, and graduated from West Virginia University in 1901, with degree of Bachelor of Laws, entering the practice of law at Welch; served two terms as state treasurer, 1909-1917, and then removed to Clarksburg, where he is now engaged in the practice of law; Phi Kappa Psi fraternity; Scottish Rite Mason, Shriner; elected in 1928 as one of the delegates from Harrison county and in the session of 1929 was a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Banks and Corporations, Game and Fish, Redistricting, Elections and Privileges and Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.





LUTHER, JOHN WESLEY, (Republican), of Welch, McDowell county, was born at Shoals, Wayne county, July 26, 1874, and was educated in the public schools of that county. He later attended Barnes' College at Chicago, and holds the degree of licensed embalmer and funeral director; member of the city council of Welch, 1912-13, and again 1924-28, inclusive; president West Virginia Funeral Directors Association, 1927-28; Mason, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, Shriner, Elk, Odd Fellow, Junior Order United American Mechanics; represented the Sixth District in the Senate in the sessions of 1917, 1919 and the extraordinary session following. In 1928 Mr. Luther was elected to the House as one of the delegates from McDowell county and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Insurance and a member of the Committees on Banks and Corporations, Roads, Railroads, Medicine and Sanitation and Executive Offices and Library.

MacQUEEN, JOSEPH HILL, (Democrat), of Fayetteville, one of the delegates from Fayette county, was born February 3, 1889, at Summersville, Nicholas county; received his early education in the country schools and the Summersville normals; is a chain store merchant; for six years with dry goods jobber at Charleston. Mr. MacQueen was postmaster at Pax eight years, and has been president of the Bank of Pax since its organization. He is now president and general manager of the J. H. MacQueen Company department stores. He is a thirty-second degree Mason, Knights Templar and Shriner. In 1928 he was elected to the House of Delegates as one of the representatives from Fayette county and in the 1929 session served on the Committees on Labor, Game and Fish, Redistricting, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings and State Boundaries.

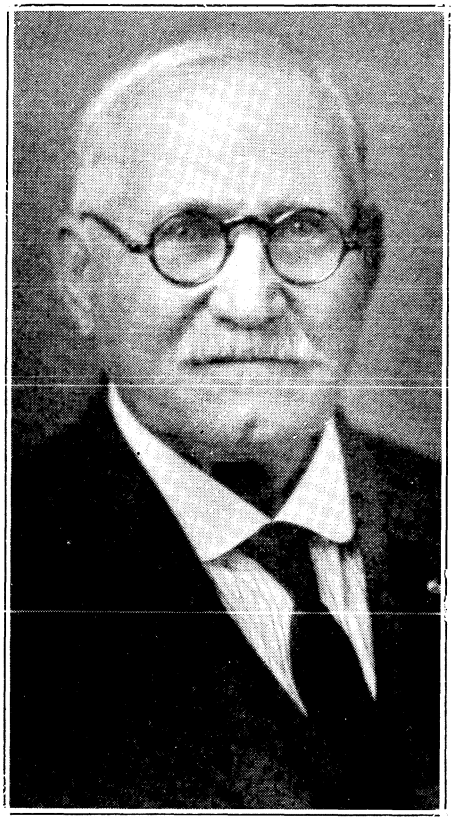




MARCUM, GENERAL H., (Democrat), of Crum, Wayne county, was born in that county on November 22, 1872, and was educated in the common schools there. He is a prosperous merchant at Crum; has been a Mason for many years. Until elected as a member of the House of Delegates from Wayne county, in 1928, Mr. Marcum had never held political office; as one of the delegates from that county in the session of 1929, he served on the Committees on Medicine and Sanitation, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings and State Boundaries.

MARSHALL, C. LANCE, (Democrat), of Mt. Hope, one of the delegates from Fayette county, was born in that county December 10, 1893. He is serving his second legislative term, having represented Fayette county in the House of Delegates in 1923. He was reelected to the House in 1928, and in the 1929 session served on the Committees on Insurance, Labor, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Claims and Grievances, Forestry and Conservation, Arts, Science and General Improvements.





MARTIN, UPTON S., (Democrat), of Shepherdstown, the delegate from Jefferson county, was born in Allegheny county, Maryland, February 15, 1859. His parents moved to Hampshire county in 1860 and he was educated in the public and private schools of that section. Mr. Martin was in the milling business at Catlett, Virginia, for a number of years, moving to Shepherdstown in 1905 and was mayor of that city for six successive terms. He was general manager, Shepherdstown Light and Water Company nine years and is past state president P. O. S. of A.; thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner. He was elected in 1928 to represent Jefferson county in the House of Delegates and in 1929 session was a member of the following committees: Prohibition and Temperance, Forestry and Conservation, Penitentiary, Agriculture, Claims and Grievances and Arts, Science and General Improvements.

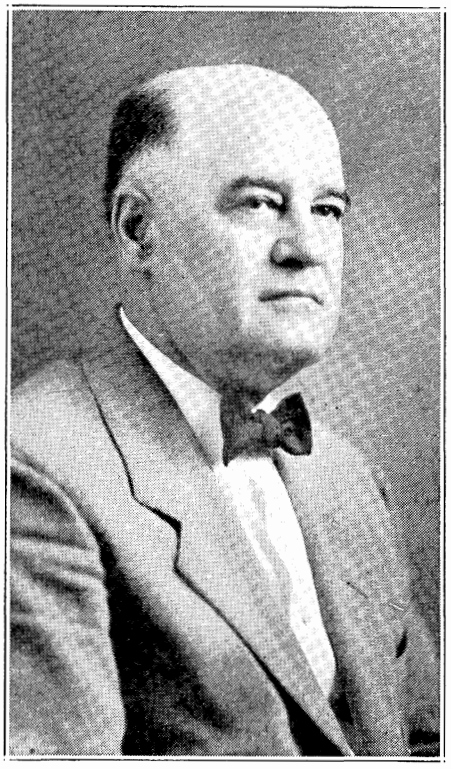
MASSIE, THOMAS K., (Republican), of Princeton, Mercer county, was born in that county (then Virginia) July 23, 1853. With only thirteen months schooling, by personal study he equipped himself for teaching and taught school for thirteen years. He is a farmer by occupation and has been connected with the State Department of Agriculture for the last sixteen years; was Deputy United States Marshal under the Harrison administration; organized the State Bee Keepers Association in 1917 and served as its president until 1927; elected, over his protest, as a delegate from Mercer county, he served in the 1927 session, being chairman of the Committee on Agriculture; reelected in 1928 and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Redistricting and a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Education, Prohibition and Temperance, Forestry and Conservation, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations and Executive Offices and Library.





MATHEWS, HAROLD S., (Republican), of Charleston, Kanawha county, was born in Philadelphia on June 1, 1882. He received his early education in the schools of that city and later attended Penn Charter, Drexel Institute of Philadelphia and Westchester State Normal. Mr. Mathews is prominent in city and county affairs and has served four terms on the Charleston city council and as mayor pro tem; treasurer of the Republican County Committee several years; Past Exalted Ruler B. P. O. E.; one of the delegates from Kanawha county in the sessions of 1925 and 1927; reelected in 1928 and had a prominent part in the work of the session of 1929 as chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Finance; he introduced in Committee, and sponsored on the floor, the Bill for the completion of the State Capitol which passed as a Committee Bill. He was also a member of the Committee on Rules.

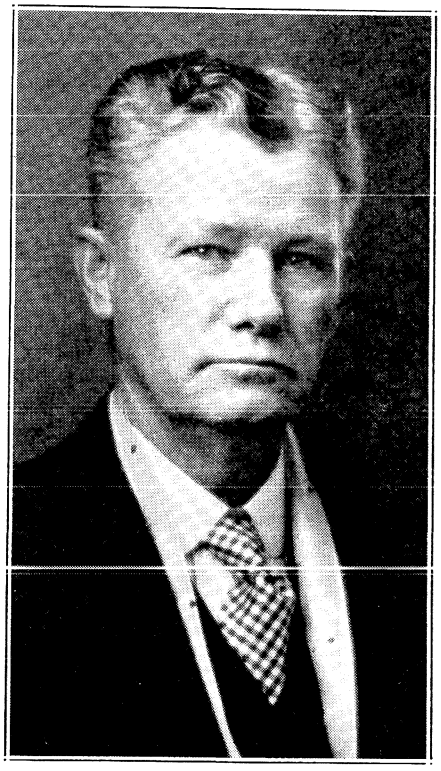
MATTHEWS, ROMULUS LEE, (Democrat), of Montgomery, a delegate from Fayette county, was born at Buffalo, Putnam county, West Virginia, on September 28, 1870, and received his education in the common schools of Putnam county; reared on a farm and taught school for a number of terms. Mr. Matthews became bookkeeper in the Montgomery National Bank in 1904 and was promoted to cashier two years later, and is now vice president of that bank; Mason; he is serving his first term in the House of Delegates as one of the representatives from Fayette county and in the session of 1929 was a member of the Committees on Education, Banks and Corporations and Military Affairs.





MEREDITH, CHARLES S., (Republican), of Spencer, a delegate from Roane county, was born in Tyler county in 1869. He was educated in the country and normal schools and taught school for twelve years. His present occupation is contracting. Mr. Meredith was a member of the city council of Spencer for three terms and served twice as city recorder. He is a member of the M. E. Church, a thirty-second degree Mason, Shriner, Odd Fellow and Knights of Pythias. He is serving his first term as a member of the House of Delegates, having been elected in 1928 to represent Roane county; in the session of 1929 he was a member of the following committees: Taxation and Finance, Forestry and Conservation and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

MORGAN, W. ELLSWORTH, (Republican), of Fairmont, a delegate from Marion county, was born on April 17, 1864, in Marion county and was educated in the schools there. He later attended Fairmont State Normal and taught school for twenty-six years in the same district. He has been a notary public for thirty-five years and was secretary to the Board of Education for a number of years and a member of the board for two terms. Mr. Morgan is serving his second legislative term, having been elected as one of the representatives in the House of Delegates, from Marion county, for the session of 1927. He was reelected in 1928 by a majority of 2,005 votes over his Democratic opponent and in the session of 1929 served on the following committees: Prohibition and Temperance, Medicine and Sanitation, Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations and Claims and Grievances.





McCOLLOCH, MILTON, (Republican), of Wheeling, R. F. D., one of the delegates from Ohio county, was born at Short Creek in that county, June 29, 1874. He comes from an old pioneer family. He was educated in the public schools, later attending West Liberty State Normal School, from which he graduated in 1893; has followed farming successfully for many years. He is a Scottish Rite Mason, Shriner, Eastern Star and a member of the Golden Links. Mr. McColloch's popularity in his home county is shown by his legislative career and he is now serving his fourth term in the House of Delegates, as one of the representatives from Ohio county, having been a member in the sessions of 1921, 1925 and 1927. He was reelected in 1928 and in the 1929 session served on the following important committees: Taxation and Finance, Mines and Mining, Agriculture, Railroads and Printing and Contingent Expenses.

McGLOTHLIN, EARL M., (Republican), of Ravenswood, Jackson county, was born in that county in January, 1883, and was educated in the schools of that county. His occupation is general farming and poultry raising. Mr. McGlothlin is director of the Ravenswood Chamber of Commerce and also director of the Jackson County Farm Bureau and is now acting as president of the West Virginia Poultry Producers Association; for years was a member board of directors, Farmers Building and Loan Association; served in the National Guard of this state from 1908 to 1911 as sergeant; member Presbyterian Church. He is serving his first term in the legislature as a delegate from Jackson county and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and a member of the Committees on Claims and Grievances and Executive Offices and Library.

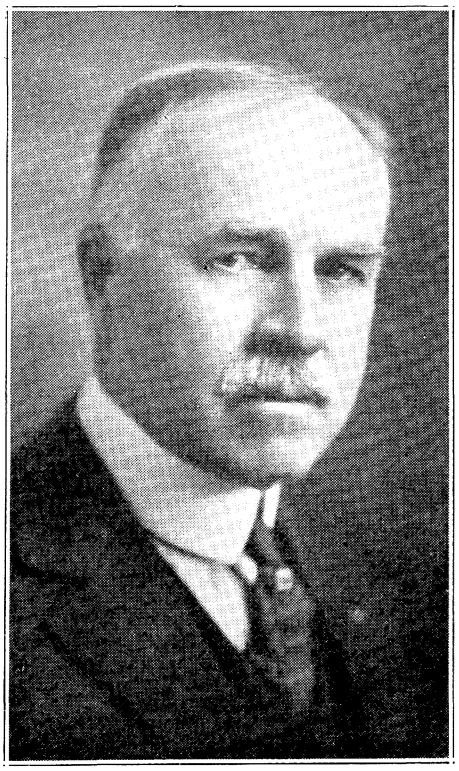




McINTIRE, THAYER M., (Republican), of Parkersburg, Wood county, was born in Wetzel county on June 22, 1881; educated in the public schools and at Magnolia high school; graduated from West Virginia University in 1902, with the degree of LL. B.; tax commissioner, Wetzel county, 1905; commissioner of school lands, special assistant U. S. attorney, Northern District; member Board of Equalization and Review; assistant prosecuting attorney Wood county; married in 1905 and has eight children; chairman Four-Minute Men and member State Liberty Loan Committee, World War; practiced law in Wetzel county, 1902-24, and in Parkersburg since; elected as one of the representatives in the House from Wood county, in 1928, by the largest vote ever cast in that county for a state or county candidate; in the 1929 session was a member of the following committees: Medicine and Sanitation, Insurance, Enrolled Bills and Claims and Grievances.

McKENZIE, THOMAS FULTON, (Republican), the delegate from Hancock county, address, New Cumberland, was born January 6, 1900, at New Cumberland and received his early education in the schools there. He later attended West Virginia University, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Law. Mr. McKenzie has been active in the practice of his profession since graduation and was president of the Hancock County Bar Association, 1927-28. He is a Mason and a member of the Tau Delta Theta fraternity and the American Legion. He is serving his first term in the House of Delegates, having been elected to represent Hancock county, in 1928; in the session of 1929, he was chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations and a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Banks and Corporations, Military Affairs, Elections and Privileges and Arts, Science and General Improvements.





PAYNE, CHARLES KINZER, (Democrat), of Charleston, Kanawha county, was born at Newport, Giles county, Virginia, on November 27, 1859; attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute, at Blacksburg, Virginia, and was president of its alumni association in 1926; moved to Charleston, 1889; active in civic affairs since then; organized and managed Payne Shoe Company thirty-seven years ago, retiring in 1926; vice president and director Charleston National Bank thirty-eight years; an active Mason, Past Potentate Beni - Kedem Temple; treasurer 10 years and member board of deacons 21 years, First Presbyterian Church; director Dunbar Flint Glass Corporation; Rotarian, Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, Edgewood Country Club; has visited most of the countries on the globe; the only Democrat elected in Kanawha county's delegation of six in 1928 to the House; in 1929 he served on the Committees on Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations, Insurance and Game and Fish.

PETERS, FRANCIS M., (Democrat), of Bluefield, a delegate from Mercer county, is a native of Wayne county and was educated in the graded schools and at Marshall College and United States Naval Military Academy. He studied law at West Virginia University and began the practice of his profession at Bluefield in 1900. He has served Bluefield as postmaster and as mayor (two terms), city attorney and treasurer; trust officer of the First National Bank at Bluefield. Mr. Peters served in the House in the 1927 session as the only Democrat in Mercer county's delegation of three and was reelected in 1928, again as the only Democrat in the delegation. In the 1929 session, he served on the Committees on Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations, Mines and Mining, Labor, Insurance and Federal Relations.





POLING, HERMAN J., (Democrat), of Philippi, Barbour county, was born April 26, 1885, at Philippi, and was educated in the public schools there. He later attended West Virginia Wesleyan College, graduated from Fairmont State College in 1909 and completed the law course at West Virginia University in 1911; is an attorney, in active practice at Philippi; began teaching at age of sixteen and taught six years; served two terms on the Democratic Congressional Committee, Second District, and two terms as mayor of Philippi; is interested in coal operations in Barbour county. Mr. Poling is an Odd Fellow, K. of P., Knight of Macabees, M. W. of A., J. O. U. A. Mechanics, and a director of the Peoples Bank of Philippi. He is serving his first term in the House as a member from Barbour county and in the 1929 session was a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Penitentiary, and Elections and Privileges.

PRATHER, HUGH, (Democrat), of Elizabeth, is the delegate from Wirt county. He was born near Pullman, Ritchie county, December 15, 1866, and was educated in the country schools and in the teachers training department, Kansas Normal School, Ft. Scott, Kansas; taught school for nine consecutive years, following the trade of stone cutter in the summer, from 1893 to 1899; in 1901 bought a farm in Wirt county and worked on it at his trade; resumed school teaching and taught two years; present occupation, farmer and contractor; clerk of circuit court six years; justice of the peace two years, and member Board of Education Clay District eight years; served in the House, session of 1927, as the member from Wirt; reelected in 1928 and in the 1929 session was a member of the Committees on Claims and Grievances, Federal Relations and Executive Offices and Library.

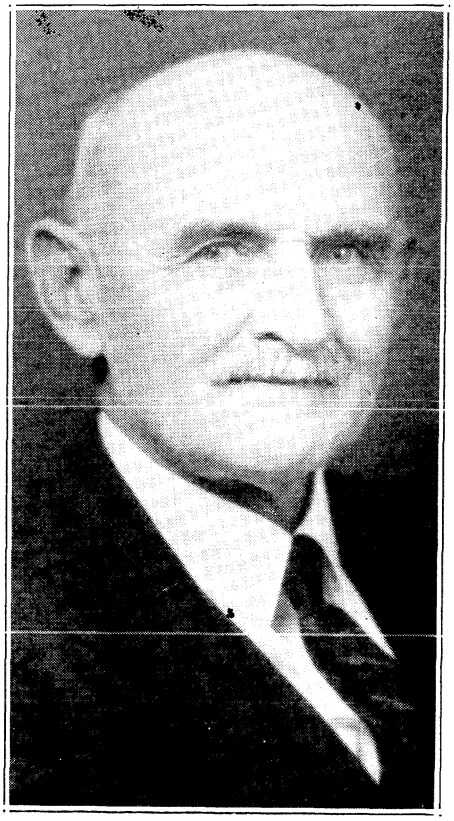




RADABAUGH, BENTON C., (Republican), of Hall, the delegate from Upshur county, was born in that county August 9, 1879, and was educated in the public schools, afterward attending a commercial college at Cincinnati, Ohio; is a farmer; served in the Spanish-American War in 1898 with the 3d United States Volunteer Engineers, in Cuba; was member county book board of Upshur county; taught school twenty years; member and superintendent Sunday School, Asbury M. E. Church; interested in school, church and good citizenship movements; represented Upshur county in the House in the session of 1925; reelected in 1928, and in the 1929 session served on the Committees on Medicine and Sanitation, Penitentiary, Elections and Privileges, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings and Arts, Science and General Improvements.

RADENBAUGH, FRANCES IRVINE, (Republican), of Parkersburg, Wood county, is the only woman member in the Legislature, session 1929. She was born in Wood county and educated in the rural schools there, this being supplemented by a correspondence course from the University of Chicago; studied law with Vanwinkle & Ambler at Parkersburg and is a practicing attorney in that city; served as Commissioner of School Lands for Wood county; Business and Professional Women's Club, Order of Eastern Star, Y. W. C. A., West Virginia Bar Association. Miss Radenbaugh was elected as one of the three representatives in the House of Delegates from Wood county, in 1928, and was active in the work of the 1929 session as chairman of the Committee on Arts, Science and General Improvements and as a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Prohibition and Temperance and Agriculture.





RAINE, JOHN, (Republican), of Rainelle, is one of the delegates from Greenbrier county. He was born at Ironton, Ohio, on April 5, 1863, and was educated in the public schools of that city. He is extensively engaged in the lumber business, being president of the Meadow River Lumber Company, with a large operation and mill at Rainelle. He is president of the Bank of Rainelle and also president board of trustees of West Virginia Wesleyan College at Buckhannon. Mr. Raine is serving his first term in the legislature, having been elected in 1928 as one of the delegates from the normally Democratic county of Greenbrier. In the session of 1929, he was chairman of the Committee on Forestry and Conservation and served as a member of the following committees: Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations, Railroads, Insurance and Humane Institutions and Public Buildings.

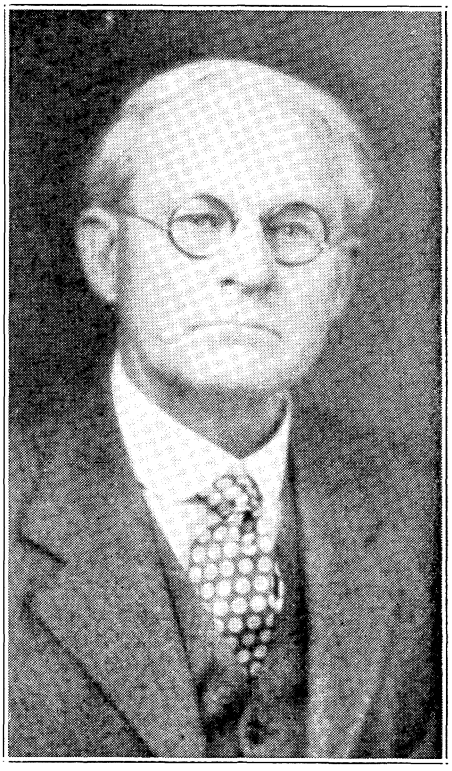
RAIRDEN, GEORGE A., (Republican), of Leon, a delegate from Mason county, was born at Leon, in that county, on January 9, 1892, and was educated in the Leon public schools. He is a merchant by occupation; served two terms as justice of the peace in Mason county; is a member of the American Legion, Scottish Rite Mason, Knights Templar, Shriner, and Baptist; served in the U. S. Infantry during the World War. Mr. Rairden has taken an active part in the work of the last two sessions, having been elected in 1926 as one of the delegates from Mason county, serving in the session of 1927; was re-elected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 was a member of the following committees: Game and Fish, Agriculture, Federal Relations and State Boundaries.





RANKIN, DR. BARRICK SAMUEL, (Republican), of Kingwood, is one of the delegates from Preston county. He was born at Clearfield, Pennsylvania, July 16, 1872, and received his early education at that place. He graduated from Baltimore Medical College, Baltimore, Maryland, and is a practicing physician and surgeon. Dr. Rankin was president of the Board of Education, Kingwood District, Preston county, five years, and had seventeen months overseas service in the World War as captain in the Medical Corps. He is a Mason, K. of P., Junior Order U. A. M., I. O. O. F., and is a member of the M. E. Church. He is serving his first session as a member of the House of Delegates from Preston county and in the 1929 session was chairman of the Committee on State Boundaries and a member of the Committees on Medicine and Sanitation, Game and Fish, Agriculture and Executive Offices and Library.

REED, LEVI J., (Republican), of Procious, is the representative from Clay county. He was born in Calhoun county on February 22, 1863, and was educated in the common schools of that county. By occupation he is a merchant and real estate dealer and is a local preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He has served as justice of the peace, commissioner of the county court and clerk of the county court of Clay county. Mr. Reed is now serving his first term in the legislature, having been elected in 1928 as the representative from Clay county in that body; in the session of 1929, he was a member of the following committees: Roads, Agriculture and Military Affairs.





REXROAD, JOSEPH L., (Republican), of Lahmansville, the delegate from Grant county, was born in Hardy county (now Grant county) on December 3, 1861. He was educated in the schools of Grant county and afterward attended Fairmont State Normal School, Shenandoah Normal College, Virginia, and West Virginia University. His occupation is farming and teaching. He holds a state life certificate and has devoted forty years to school work; served as county superintendent of schools of Grant county, 1891-1907; member Board of Review and Equalization many years; was president of Board of Education; member United Brethren Church forty-six years; served in the sessions of the House of Delegates as a representative from Grant county in 1923 and 1927; reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 was a member of the Committees on Prohibition and Temperance, Education, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Federal Relations.

RICE, LACY I., (Republican), of Martinsburg, Berkeley county, was born at Berkeley Springs, Morgan county, November 1, 1901, and was educated in the public schools of Morgan county and Bath District High School in Berkeley Springs. He later attended West Virginia University, from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws; is active in the practice of his profession in Martinsburg; member Theta Chi National fraternity and of Phi Delta Phi fraternity; senior member student council at University of West Virginia 1924-25; serving his first term as a member of the House of Delegates from Berkeley county and was active in the work of the 1929 session as chairman of the Committee on Railroads and as a member of the following committees: Judiciary, Labor, Elections and Privileges, Printing and Contingent Expenses, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and Arts, Science and General Improvements.





RILEY, HARRY, (Republican), of Ripley, a delegate from Jackson county, was born at Ripley in that county on August 28, 1895, and received his early education in the public schools of that county. By occupation he is a farmer and business man. He served in the World War in the aviation section of the United States Army and is a member of the American Legion and Vice Post Commander of Jackson Post No. 107, at Ripley. Mr. Riley was elected in 1928 as one of the representatives in the House of Delegates from Jackson county, and in the 1929 session was a member of the following committees: Roads, Military Affairs, Federal Relations, State Boundaries, and Arts, Science and General Improvements.

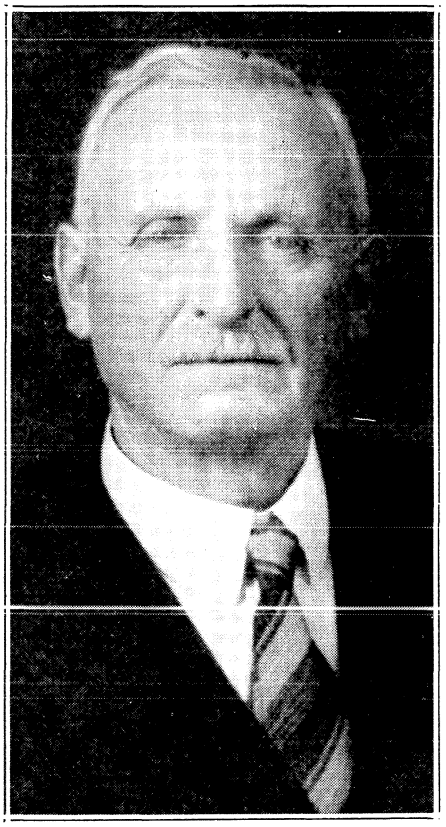
ROBISON, RALPH R., (Republican), of Huntington, one of the delegates from Cabell county, was born at Barnsville, Ohio, on December 27, 1880, and received his education at La Belle High School, La Belle, Ohio, and at Pennsboro, West Virginia. He was formerly a traveling salesman and merchant, but is now engaged in the real estate business at Huntington. His early life was spent on the farm and on steamboats on the Ohio river. Mr. Robison represented Cabell county in the House of Delegates in the session of 1909; reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 served on the following important committees: Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations, Roads and Insurance.

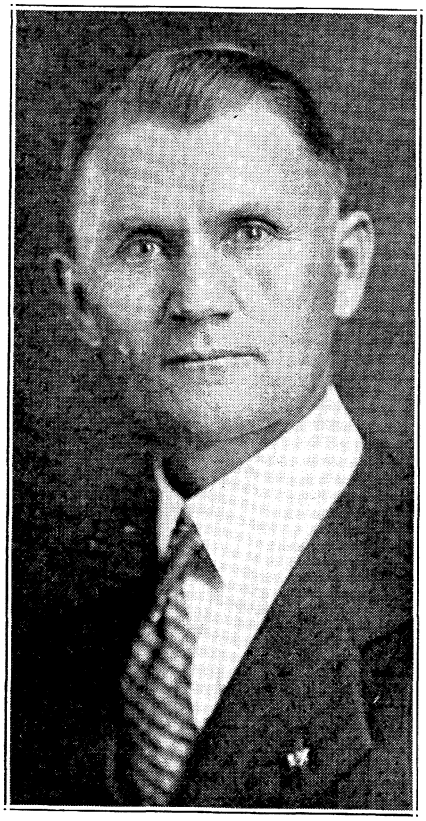




ROBSON, THOMAS JEFFERSON, (Republican), of Charleston, a delegate from Kanawha county, was born on Campbell's Creek in that county, on April 7, 1882, and received his education at Handley, West Virginia. He began work as a call boy at the age of fourteen for the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad at Handley and is now a coal operator and a director of Capital City Bank, Virginia Joint Stock Land Bank and president of Community Savings and Loan Company. He is also secretary-treasurer, director and vice president of several different coal companies. Mr. Robson is a member of official board of First Methodist church; Rotarian; president of Kanawha Country Club; thirty-second degree Mason, Shriner, Knights Templar. He is serving his first term as a member of the House of Delegates from Kanawha county and in the sessions of 1929 was a member of the Committees on Mines and Mining, Insurance, Forestry and Conservation and Claims and Grievances.

SCOTT, CYRUS HALL, (Democrat), of Elkins, Randolph county, was born at Huttonsville, in that county, on January 25, 1856; early education in the schools of Randolph county; attended Huttonsville Academy, Fairmont Normal School and Roanoke College; holds the degrees of A. B., and A. M.; is a lawyer and stockman; has served on state, congressional, senatorial and judicial Democratic committees and was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Randolph county for more than twenty years; prosecuting attorney 1880-84; mayor of Beverly four terms; member council, Elkins; member state Senate 1892-96; liberal Democratic primary candidate for Congress in 1926, carrying Randolph county by majority of 2,000; elected in 1928 as one of the delegates from Randolph county and in the session of 1929 served on the Committees on the Judiciary, Education, Prohibition and Temperance, Redistricting and Elections and Privileges.





SHEPPARD, WILLIAM TAYLOR, (Democrat), of Smoot, one of the delegates from Greenbrier county, was born in Fayette county, Ohio, on April 16, 1877, and was educated in the public schools of that county and of Greenbrier county, West Virginia, attended Smoot High School and graduated from Barboursville Academy; attended Morris-Harvey College and West Virginia University, where he took the course in school supervision and agriculture; occupation, teaching and farming; son of a Confederate veteran from Greenbrier county, who moved to Ohio after the close of the Civil War and returned to West Virginia in 1880; food administrator of Meadow Bluff District, World War; Methodist, Mason, Odd Fellow, Modern Woodman and Rebecca; represented Greenbrier county in the House of Delegates in the session of 1927; reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 was a member of the Committees on Agriculture and Military Affairs.

SMITH, IRA E., (Republican), of West Union, is the representative in the House of Delegates from Doddridge county. He was born in that county on April 2, 1873, and was educated in the public schools there. He has been engaged in the banking business for twenty-seven years; was moderator of the Broad Run Baptist Association two years. He has had extensive legislative experience and is serving in his fifth session, having represented Doddridge county in the House of Delegates in the session of 1915 and 1923, and the Twelfth Senatorial District in the Senate, sessions 1925-27; reelected to the House in 1928 and in the session of 1929 served on the following committees: Taxation and Finance, Prohibition and Temperance, Banks and Corporations, Redistricting and Elections and Privileges.





SMITH, JAMES HENRY, (Republican), of Bruceton Mills, a delegate from Preston county, was born at Dawson, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, February 17, 1882; educated in the public schools, Trinity Hall Military School, Washington, Pennsylvania, and Morgantown High School; took law and commercial courses at West Virginia University. He owns and operates the farm at Bruceton Mills, settled on in 1826 by his grandfather, Jacob Smith, served two terms as county commissioner of Preston county; member Episcopal Church, North Preston Farm Club, Preston County Country Club and various Masonic orders at Kingwood, Morgantown and Wheeling. Mr. Smith was one of Preston county's representatives in the House, session of 1927, and was chairman of the Committee on Roads; reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 was a member of the Committees on the Judiciary, Roads, Mines and Mining and Military Affairs.

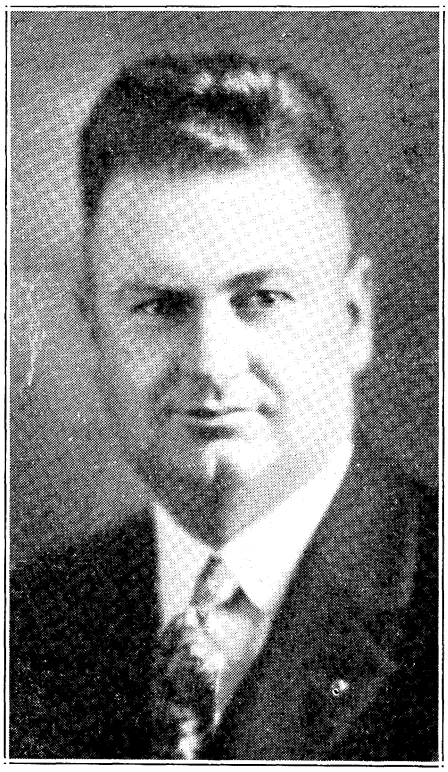
SMITH, WILLIAM B., (Democrat), of Wayne, Route 1, one of the delegates from Wayne county, was born in that county at Lavalette on March 18, 1873; he was educated in the free schools of Wayne county and later attended Morris Harvey College at Barboursville, where he received special training as a teacher. He has served on the teachers' examining board and as commissioner of the County Court of Wayne county. He is now serving his first term as a member of the House of Delegates; in the 1929 session he was a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Printing and Contingent Expenses and Redistricting. Mr. Smith is now a prosperous farmer and stock dealer.





STARKEY, RUSSEL EARL, (Republican), of Glenwood, a delegate from Mason county, was born at Glenwood in that county in 1895 and received his early education in the rural schools there; he later attended Marshall College, at Huntington; his present occupation is that of a farmer and real estate dealer; he was in the service of his county in the World War, in 1918; is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows; in 1928 was elected as one of the representatives from Mason county to the House of Delegates and in the session of 1929 served as chairman of the Committee on Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and as a member of the Committees on Roads and Counties, Districts and Municipal Corporations.

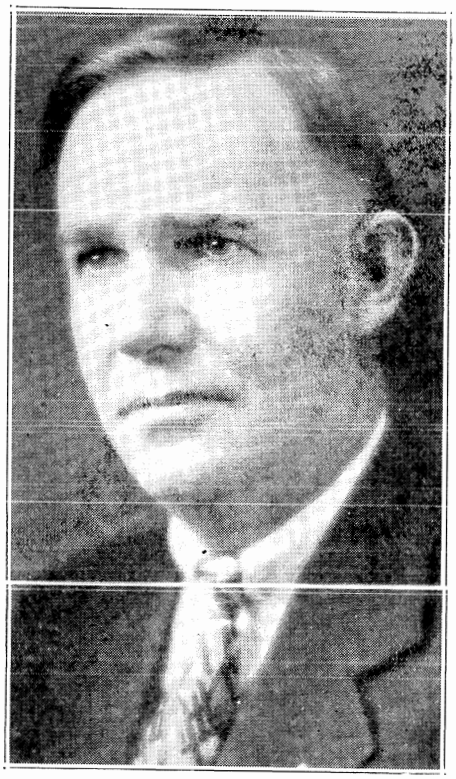
STEPHENS, J. STANLEY, (Republican), of Buffalo, Putnam county, was born January 18, 1895, at Browns, Illinois; educated in the schools of Putnam county; studied law at National University, Washington; Bachelor of Accounts, Gem City Business College, Quincy, Illinois; is an accountant; taught school; manager West Virginia office, United States Veterans' Bureau; state military registrar; private, first class, World War; training for divisional gas officer at Armistice; Red Cross captain, 1920, Washington; American Legion, having served as post adjutant, vice commander and district commander; introduced the bill for a roster of veterans and also the resolution for a committee to secure a federal four hundred bed hospital in West Virginia, and is chairman of that committee; thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner; served on the Committees on Taxation and Finance, Railroads, Military Affairs, Elections and Privileges and Counties and Municipal Corporations.





SUTPHIN, ADNEY C., (Republican), of Beckley, one of the delegates from Raleigh county, was born in Beckley April 23, 1881. His early education was obtained in the public schools of Raleigh county and later he attended and graduated from Dunsmore Business College, Staunton, Virginia. He was reared on a farm and for a number of years was a traveling salesman and bookkeeper with a coal company. He later became associated with the Raleigh County Bank and has been assistant cashier of that bank for fourteen years. Mr. Sutphin was elected in 1926 as one of the delegates from Raleigh county and served in the session of 1927, with important committee assignments; reelected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 was a member of the following committees: Taxation and Finance, Roads, Mines and Mining, Banks and Corporations and Forestry and Conservation.

TABOR, DR. HENRY H., (Republican), of Crumpler, a delegate from Mercer county, was born August 15, 1885, at Camp Creek, in that county. He was educated in the public schools and Concord State Normal and later attended the University College of Medicine at Richmond, Virginia, from which he graduated in 1910 with the degree of M. D.; took special training at City Hospital, Richmond, Virginia; member of McDowell County State and American Medical Associations; surgeon for United Pocahontas Coal Company and Norfolk and Western railway; physician and member troop committee, Boy Scouts; Mason, Shriner; a stalwart Republican; one of the delegates from McDowell county in the House, session 1927; reelected in 1928, and in the session of 1929 was a member of the following committees: Rules, Judiciary, Mines and Mining, Redistricting, Counties, Districts, and Municipal Corporations.





TALBOTT, LON H., (Democrat), of Union, the delegate from Monroe county, was born at Zenith, in that county, on September 25, 1877. He received his early education in the public schools of that county and is now a progressive and prosperous farmer and live stock shipper, being the proprietor and manager of a twelve hundred acre farm in his home county; a member of the Masonic order. Mr. Talbott was elected in 1928 to represent Monroe county in the House of Delegates and in the session of 1929 he had the following committee assignments: Roads, Penitentiary, Railroads, and Counties, Districts, and Municipal Corporations.

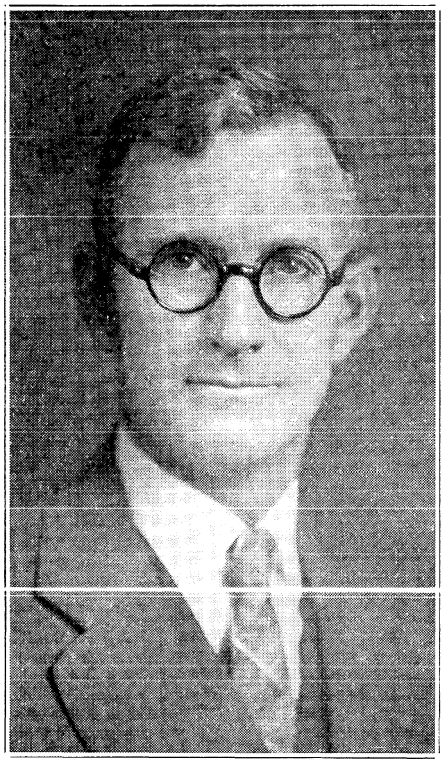
TOPPING, KILE, (Republican), of Atenville, is the delegate from Lincoln county. He was born at Beech Fork, in Wayne county, April 17, 1897. He was educated in the common schools of Lincoln county and later attended Teachers' University of Commerce, at Fort Wayne, Indiana. He has taught school for a number of terms and is still a teacher; served as tax collector of Lincoln county for two years. Mr. Topping was elected in 1928 to represent Lincoln county in the House of Delegates and in the session of 1929 served on the Committees on Prohibition and Temperance, Agriculture, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands and Federal Relations.





ULRICH, John, (Republican), of Wheeling, Ohio county, was born at Sharon, Pennsylvania, June 14, 1871; educated in the public schools of Bridgeport, Ohio. He is, by occupation, a steel worker and is in the employ of Follansbee Brothers Company at Follansbee. Mr. Ulrich has been, for thirty-seven years, a member of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America, and was president of the local organization in Bridgeport and treasurer of Crescent Lodge No. 8, at Wheeling. He is a member and elder of the First Christian Church of Wheeling and a Scottish Rite Mason; elected as one of the four representatives in the House of Delegates from Ohio county, for the session of 1927; re-elected in 1928 and in the session of 1929 was chairman of the Committee on Labor and a member of the Committees on Insurance, Penitentiary and State Boundaries.

VANDERVORT, HU SWISHER, (Republican), of Morgantown, Monongalia county, was born near Morgantown on July 23, 1886, and received his early education at Morgantown High School; graduated from West Virginia University in 1911 with the degree of B. S. in Agriculture; county agricultural agent, Wood county, 1912-15; connected with the Agricultural Extension Division of West Virginia University for twelve years; member Morgantown city council two terms; present occupation, president and general manager Sanitary Milk and Ice Cream Company, Morgantown; Kappa Alpha fraternity, Grange, Mason, Odd Fellow; resigned as a member of the city council when elected as one of the delegates from Monongalia county in 1926; in session of 1927 was chairman of the Committee on Penitentiary; re-elected in 1928 and in the 1929 session had the following committee assignments: Education, Roads, Agriculture, Mines and Mining, Science and General Improvements.





VINES, OSCAR P., (Democrat), of Hinton, the delegate from Summers county, was born on October 17, 1880, in Mercer county, where he was educated in the public schools and later attended a business college. He served as a member of the city council of Hinton and as a member of the Board of Education in Hinton Independent School District for five years; Past Master Hinton Masonic Lodge, Past Exalted Ruler B. P. O. E. Mr. Vines has been engaged in the banking business for the last twenty-five years, during nineteen years of which he was cashier; is now, and has been, for the past fourteen years, cashier of the Citizens National Bank of Hinton; represented Summers county in the House of Delegates in the session of 1929 and served on the following committees: Railroads, Banks and Corporations, and Federal Relations.

WEST, DR. MILTON BOYD, (Democrat), of Parsons, is Tucker county's representative in the House of Delegates. He was born in Marshall county, on September 14, 1869, and was educated in the rural schools and state normals; at the age of seventeen he received a No. 1 certificate and taught for fourteen years; studied dentistry and began his practice in 1902, first at Tunnelton and then at Parsons, where he has been located since 1907; city councilman ten years, mayor of Parsons, 1916-22; member National and State Dental Societies; active in politics for many years; Democratic chairman for city of Parsons since 1907; elected from a Republican county in 1928 as his county's delegate in the House; in the session of 1929 served on the Committees on Medicine and Sanitation, Game and Fish, Humane Institutions and Public Buildings, Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands, and Art, Science and General Improvements.





WHITE, EVERETT EDISON, (Democrat), of Madison, Boone county, was born at Gordon, Boone county, on September 28, 1881, and was educated in the common schools of that county. He is, by occupation, a banker. At eighteen years of age was bookkeeper for a lumber firm and then for five years manager and part owner of a general store. In 1907 went with the Madison National Bank, of Madison, and in 1915 was elected cashier of that institution, which position he now holds; president Rotary Club, ex-president Chamber of Commerce, member M. E. Church, South, and has served on the board of stewards for fifteen years; president Scott District Board of Education; Odd Fellow, thirty-second degree Mason and Shriner. He was elected in 1928 for his first term in the House and in the session of 1929 he served on the Committees on Taxation and Finance, Banks and Corporations, Mines and Mining, Forestry and Conservation, Medicine and Sanitation, and Military Affairs.

WYSONG, WILLIAM SIDNEY, (Democrat), of Webster Springs, the delegate from Webster county, was born at Hamlin, Lincoln county, on February 13, 1876, and was educated in the public schools of West Virginia and Indiana. He attended Hillsboro Academy, Hampden-Sidney College and West Virginia University and holds the degrees of A. B., B. S., and LL. B.; served as mayor of Webster Springs; chairman Red Cross and Liberty Loan drives and member Council of Defense, World War; member Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, Barrister Club and others; revised criminal laws of state for Code Committee; member present Code Committee and Sub-committee on Code Revision; represented Webster county in the House of Delegates, session of 1929, during which he was minority floor leader; he was influential in the work of the session and served on the Committees on the Judiciary, Roads, Rules, Elections and Privileges and Forfeited and Unappropriated Lands.



PART IV.

LEGISLATIVE DIVISION:

An outline of the State Government.

Roster of the Senate.

Standing Committees of the Senate.

Rules of the Senate.

Roster of the House of Delegates.

Standing Committees of the House.

Rules of the House.

Joint Rules of the Legislature.

Synopsis of Legislative Enactments of 1929.

Constitutional Amendments Proposed by the Legislature of 1929.

Comparative Statement of Appropriations 1922-1931.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

THE STATE GOVERNMENT

In this article the editor has given an outline of the organization of the three coordinate branches of the state government.

The powers of the state are vested in three branches, legislative, executive and judicial, which, in the language of the constitution, "shall be separate and distinct so that neither shall exercise the powers properly belonging to either of the others."

The only qualification for election or appointment to any state, county or municipal office in the state, with the few exceptions herein noted, is that of being a citizen of the state entitled to vote. Any citizen of the state, who has resided therein for one year and in the county in which he offers to vote for sixty days, and who is not a minor, of unsound mind, a pauper, or is not under conviction of treason, felony or bribery in an election, is entitled to vote.

The executive department consists of the governor, secretary of state, state superintendent of free schools, auditor, treasurer, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture. These are elected by all the voters of the state in presidential election years for a term of four years, beginning on March 4, next following their election. Together, they constitute the board of public works, which exercises the powers conferred upon it by various legislative enactments. None of these officers can hold any other office during his term of office. Vacancies in any of these offices, except the governorship, are filled by appointment by the governor. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of delegates, in the order given, are next in succession to the governorship. In 1930 there will be submitted to the voters a constitutional amendment creating the office of lieutenant-governor and changing the beginning of the terms of all the above officers from March 4 to the first Monday following the second Wednesday in January next after their election, which is the first Monday following the convening of the legislature.

The governor must have attained the age of thirty and the attorney general the age of twenty-five at the beginning of their terms of office. The governor cannot succeed himself in the gubernatorial office.

The chief executive power is vested in the governor and the constitution provides that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. As a part of his powers and duties, the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoints the various commissions, boards and heads of state institutions, except those of the educational institutions, which are selected by the state board of education. The president of the state university is selected by the board of governors of that institution. He may remove any of his appointees in the manner provided by the constitution and laws.

The judicial department is composed of the judges of the supreme court of appeals, the judges of the circuit court, inferior tribunals estab-

lished by the legislature under the authority of the constitution, and justices of the peace. All judges, like the governor, must be thirty years of age at the beginning of their terms.

Judges of the supreme court of appeals are selected in a state-wide election, for a term of twelve years. This court, when first formed, consisted of three members, but owing to the rapid growth of the work of the court, the number has been increased and it now has five members. The salaries of the members and the expenses of the court are paid from the state treasury. At least two terms of court must be held each year.

The state is, from time to time, divided by the legislature into judicial circuits. When the constitution of 1872 was adopted there were thirteen such circuits, but with the subsequent growth of the state and the increase in litigation, the number was increased at various times and there are now twenty-four circuits, and not less than three regular terms of court must be held yearly in each county in each circuit. One judge is selected in each circuit by the voters of the counties composing the circuit, except in the first judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Brooke, Hancock and Ohio, where two judges are elected. The term of office is eight years and the salary of the judge is determined by the population of his circuit and is paid from the state treasury. In a few circuits, the legislature has authorized additional salary, payable from the county treasuries of the counties forming the circuit.

In some of the more populous circuits, in order to relieve the congestion of the circuit court docket, various inferior tribunals, such as intermediate, common pleas and domestic relations courts, have been established. They have such jurisdiction and powers as are given by the acts creating them. The salary of the judges and the expenses of these courts are borne by the county in which the inferior court is established.

Judges may be removed from office for the causes and in the manner set out in Article VIII, paragraph 17, of the constitution of the state. Vacancies in the office of judge are filled by appointment by the governor until the next general election.

Each magisterial district having a population of more than twelve hundred can elect two justices of the peace, but in districts of less population, only one is chosen. Justice's courts have only such jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, as is given them by the legislature. Justices of the peace are not salaried officers, but receive their compensation from fees charged in cases before them, the amount of the fees being fixed by law. The term of office begins on January 1, next following election and is for four years. A justice of the peace, although a part of the judicial branch of the government, is, by a specific provision of the constitution, eligible to a seat in the legislature.

The legislative branch of the state government is composed of the senate and house of delegates and the concurrence of each body is necessary in the passage of legislation. Each is equal in power to the other, except that only the senate has the power to confirm or reject the governor's nominations for appointments. The house of delegates

has the sole power to originate articles of impeachment, while the senate has the sole power to try impeachments.

The constitution of 1872 fixed the number of senators at twenty-four and the membership of the house of delegates at sixty-five, but the number of senators has been increased to thirty and the membership of the house to ninety-four. The terms of the members begin on December first, next following their election, the terms of the senators being for four years and of the delegates for two years. The members of the legislature must reside in the district or county which they are chosen to represent and removal therefrom vacates the office. They must also have been for one year preceding their election, residents of their respective districts or counties.

The legislature meets at the capitol, in Charleston, in regular session, on the second Wednesday in January, in the odd numbered years. The governor may, by proclamation, convene the legislature in extraordinary session, whenever, in his opinion, the public safety or welfare requires it. When so convened on the initiative of the governor, no business can be entered upon except that stated in the governor's proclamation by which the legislature was called together. It is his constitutional duty to so proclaim an extraordinary session upon the application, in writing, of three-fifths of the members elected to each house.

Previous to 1921, the length of the session was forty-five consecutive days, Sundays included. Beginning with the session of 1921 and including that of 1927, the legislature met for fifteen days and then adjourned until the Wednesday after the second Monday in March following, when it reconvened for a period not longer than forty-five days. This was commonly called the "split session" and during the first part of fifteen days, no bills could be passed or rejected unless they were necessary to provide for a public emergency, were specially recommended by the governor and passed by a four-fifths vote of the members elected to each house. In the second part no bills could be introduced in either house except by permission of three-fourths of all the members elected to each house. Following the adoption of a constitutional amendment in 1928, the session now continues for sixty consecutive days, Sundays included. With the concurrence of two-thirds of the members elected to each house, the legislature may extend the session beyond the sixty-day limit.

Under the constitution of 1872 the members of the legislature were paid four dollars per day and ten cents mileage for each mile traveled in going to and from the seat of government. By the constitutional amendment adopted in 1920, the compensation was fixed at five hundred dollars per annum, with the same mileage as before.

The following are not eligible to a seat in the legislature: any person holding a lucrative office under this state, the United States or any foreign government; member of congress; salaried officer of a railroad company; sheriff, constable or clerk of any court of record, or anyone who has been convicted of bribery, perjury or other infamous crime.

Upon convening, each house elects one of its members as presiding officer, known in the senate as president and in the house as speaker. Each presiding officer receives an additional compensation of two dollars per day for presiding. Each house also elects, outside of its membership, a clerk, sergeant at arms and doorkeeper and fixes their compensation, and provides by resolution for the appointment and compensation of assistant and committee clerks and other attaches.

When a vacancy in the legislature is caused by the death of a member, the county executive committee of the political party to which the deceased member belonged, if the vacancy is in the house, or the senatorial committee, if the vacancy is in the senate, selects some duly qualified person of the same political faith as the deceased member and certifies the name to the governor, whose duty it is to fill the vacancy by the appointment of the person whose name is so certified to him. Should a vacancy occur during a recess of the legislature, otherwise than by death, it is filled by a special election. Lists of the present membership of each body and the rules governing their deliberations and actions will be found elsewhere in the volume.

For the purpose of representation in the senate, the state is divided by the legislature into senatorial districts, which the constitution prescribes shall be compact, formed of contiguous territory bounded by county lines and as nearly equal in population as is practical. The constitution of 1872 fixed the number of districts at twelve and designated their boundaries; it also provided that this number could be increased, but not diminished. By subsequent legislation the number has been increased to fifteen. Each district has two senators, one being chosen at each biennial election. When the district is composed of more than one county (as all the districts have been and are at present), both senators may not be chosen from the same county.

Like the attorney general, a senator must be twenty-five years of age at the beginning of his term of office. This age limit does not apply to members of the house of delegates, who, if otherwise eligible, need be but twenty-one years old.

For the purpose of representation in the house of delegates, the legislature determines the number of which the house is to consist and then apportions that number among the fifty-five counties of the state on the basis of population, but, regardless of population, each county is entitled to at least one delegate. In the constitution of 1872 six delegate districts were provided for; two, and in some cases three, counties were joined to form the district, but all such delegate districts have been abolished, each of the fifty-five counties having at least one delegate.

The membership of the house of delegates is now apportioned as follows:

For 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;

For the counties of Braxton, Berkeley, Greenbrier, Jackson, Marshall, Mason, Monongalia, Preston, Raleigh, Randolph, Roane, Wayne and Wetzel, two delegates each;

For the counties of Marion, Mercer and Wood, three delegates each;

For the counties of Cabell, Fayette, Harrison, McDowell and Ohio, four delegates each;

For the county of Kanawha, six delegates.

A synopsis of the laws passed and resolutions adopted by the legislature of 1929 is found elsewhere in this section.

It may be of interest to note that under the first constitution of the state the executive department consisted of the governor, secretary of state, treasurer and auditor, all elected at the same time for a period of two years. Under the judiciary department it also provided for the election of an attorney general for a similar term, and contained a provision that the legislature could provide by law for the election of a general superintendent of free schools, with the same length of term as the governor's.

The time necessary to establish a voting residence in the county was thirty, instead of sixty days, and the governor, judges, attorney general and senators must have been citizens of the state for a period of five years next preceding, or at the time the constitution went into operation.

Under this constitution the supreme court of appeals consisted of three members, and the state was divided into nine judicial circuits. Judges must have been at least thirty-five years of age.

For legislative representation there were nine senatorial districts with two senators from each district, and the house of delegates consisted of forty-seven members, including six delegate districts. The length of the session was forty-five days and the members received three dollars per day for the session and mileage. The length of the term of the senators was two years and of the delegates one year.

As the counties of Pendleton, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley, Jefferson and Frederick were not, at the time of the adoption of the first constitution, part of the state of West Virginia, provision was made for their representation in the legislature should they later become part of the state, by increasing the number of senatorial districts to eleven and the number of senators to twenty-two and the number of delegates to fifty-seven. All of these counties, except Frederick, later were included within the boundaries of West Virginia, Frederick continuing as part of the commonwealth of Virginia.

ROSTER OF THE LEGISLATURE OF 1929

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—M. S. Hodges, Republican; Franklin.
Sergeant-at-Arms—Roscoe C. Mullens, Republican; Buffalo.
Door-Keeper—A. S. McDougal, Republican; Harrisville.

Members

First District—Hancock, Brooke and Ohio counties. Wright Hugus, Republican; Wheeling. W. Edwin Wells, Jr., Republican; Newell.

Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel counties. Walter R. Reitz, Republican; Sistersville. Evan G. Roberts, Republican; Moundsville.

Third District—Pleasants, Ritchie, Wirt and Wood counties. Albert B. White, Republican; Parkersburg. Thomas J. Davis, Republican; Harrisville.

Fourth District—Jackson, Mason and Roane counties. Wm. E. Walker, Republican; Ripley. Wm. Woodyard, Republican; Spencer.

Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam counties. B. W. West, Republican; Huntington. Jacob D. Smith, Republican; Hamlin.

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

Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers counties. T. H. Lilly, Republican; Hinton. J. Q. Hutchinson, Republican; Beckley.

Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan counties. Walter S. Hallanan, Republican; Charleston. M. T. Miller, Republican; Madison.

Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas counties. A. B. Abbot, Democrat; Fayetteville. Perry N. Wiseman, Democrat; Summersville.

Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster counties. A. C. Herold, Democrat; Sutton. Albert G. Mathews, Democrat; Grantsville.

Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor counties. Ira L. Smith, Republican; Fairmont. W. Merle Watkins, Republican; Grafton.

Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis counties. Blaine Engle, Republican; Clarksburg. John R. Davis, Republican; Weston.

Thirteenth District—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur counties. B. H. Hiner, Democrat; Franklin. Harry B. Martin, Republican; Elkins.

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

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

Recapitulation

Republicans	24
Democrats	6
Total	30

Standing Committees of the Senate

ON PRIVILEGES AND ELECTIONS

Messrs. Walker *(Chairman)*, Woods, Wells, Roberts, Davis (of Ritchie), West, Hutchinson, Mathews and Abbot.

ON THE JUDICIARY

Messrs. Smith (of Marion), *(Chairman)*, Reynolds, Hugus, Engle, Smith (of Lincoln), Davis (of Ritchie), Hutchinson, Watkins, Hallanan, Lilly, Helmick, Roberts, Wiseman, Hiner and Mathews.

ON FINANCE

Messrs. Hallanan *(Chairman)*, Helmick, Reitz, White (of Wood), Woods, Reynolds, Robinson, Miller, Walker, Woodyard, Wells, West, Davis (of Lewis), Martin, Abbot, Henshaw and Herold.

ON EDUCATION

Messrs. Reynolds *(Chairman)*, Engle, Woods, Hugus, Smith (of Lincoln), Miller, Martin, Mathews and Herold.

ON COUNTIES AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Messrs. White (of Wood), *(Chairman)*, Hugus, Reynolds, Hallanan, Smith (of Marion), West, Roberts, Abbott and Henshaw.

ON ROADS AND NAVIGATION

Messrs. Reitz *(Chairman)*, Robinson, Helmick, Reynolds, Lilly, Engle, Hallanan, Woods, Davis (of Ritchie), West, Wells, Woodyard, Roberts, Hiner, Abbot, Henshaw and Mathews.

ON BANKS AND CORPORATIONS

Messrs. Roberts *(Chairman)*, Hugus, Robinson, Walker, Davis (of Lewis), Watkins, Hutchinson, Wiseman and Herold.

ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HUMANE INSTITUTIONS

Messrs. Martin *(Chairman)*, Robinson, White (of Wood), Lilly, West, Miller, Davis (of Lewis), Roberts, Wells, Herold and Wiseman.

ON PENITENTIARY

Messrs. Helmick *(Chairman)*, Reynolds, Reitz, Smith (of Lincoln), Hutchinson, Watkins, Roberts, Herold and Henshaw.

ON RAILROADS

Messrs. Helmick *(Chairman)*, Woods, Lilly, Davis (of Lewis), Davis (of Ritchie), Walker, Hutchinson, Henshaw and Hiner.

ON MILITIA

Messrs. Wells *(Chairman)*, Helmick, Robinson, Davis (of Ritchie), Walker, Hutchinson, Watkins, Herold and Abbot.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS

Messrs. Davis (of Ritchie), *(Chairman)*, Engle, Woods, Lilly, Watkins, Smith (of Lincoln), Wells, Henshaw and Mathews.

ON INSURANCE

Messrs. Engle *(Chairman)*, Woods, Hallanan, Smith (of Marion), Helmick, Robinson, West, Abbot and Henshaw.

ON IMMIGRATION AND AGRICULTURE

Messrs. Robinson *(Chairman)*, Reynolds, Davis (of Lewis), Davis (of Ritchie), Walker, Smith (of Lincoln), Martin, Hiner and Wiseman.

ON MINES AND MINING

Messrs. Wood *(Chairman)*, Helmick, Smith (of Marion), Hugus, Hutchinson, Watkins, Miller, Abbot and Wiseman.

ON MEDICINE AND SANITATION

Messrs. West *(Chairman)*, White (of Wood), Hallanan, Lilly, Wells, Watkins, Davis (of Lewis), Mathews and Abbot.

ON LABOR

Messrs. Watkins *(Chairman)*, Reynolds, Woods, Robinson, Hugus, Walker, Smith (of Lincoln), Henshaw and Hiner.

ON CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES

Messrs. Hutchinson *(Chairman)*, Reitz, White (of Wood), Martin, Wells, West, Miller, Hiner and Herold.

ON FORFEITED, DELINQUENT AND UNAPPROPRIATED LANDS

Messrs. Davis (of Lewis), *(Chairman)*, Reynolds, Smith (of Marion), Watkins, Woodyard, Hutchinson, Smith (of Lincoln), Wiseman and Mathews.

ON PUBLIC PRINTING

Messrs. Woodyard *(Chairman)*, Reitz, Helmick, Hugus, Engle, West, Lilly, Abbot and Herold.

ON RULES

Messrs. White (of Mingo), *(Chairman, ex-officio)*, Hallanan, Smith (of Marion), Reynolds and Henshaw.

TO EXAMINE CLERKS OFFICE

Messrs. Smith (of Lincoln), *(Chairman)*, Woodyard, Martin and Abbot.

ON PUBLIC LIBRARY

Messrs. Woodyard *(Chairman)*, Reitz, White (of Wood), Robinson, Davis (of Ritchie), Smith (of Lincoln), Hutchinson, Hiner and Wiseman.

ON TEMPERANCE

Messrs. Miller *(Chairman)*, White (of Wood), Woods, Engle, Wells, Smith (of Lincoln), Hutchinson, Mathews and Abbot.

ON REDISTRICTING

Messrs. Hugus *(Chairman)*, White (of Wood), Reynolds, Hallanan, Smith (of Marion), West, Woodyard, Hiner and Abbot.

ON FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION

Messrs. Lilly *(Chairman)*, Reitz, Hallanan, Smith (of Marion), Davis (of Lewis), Miller, Martin, Hutchinson, West, Wells, Henshaw and Wiseman.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS ON THE PART OF THE SENATE

Messrs. Smith (of Lincoln), *(Chairman)*, Wells, Walker, Watkins and Abbot.

Rules of the Senate

(Adopted January 15, 1929)

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 acress 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 does not; but if the President stands up at any time, he is first to be heard.

22. If any member of the Senate absent himself from the service thereof without leave, except in case of his sickness or other unavoidable cause which may prevent his attendance, the Senate may by order or resolution, direct his absence to be entered on the Journal.

23. No member of the Senate shall absent himself from its service without leave first obtained.

24. At the commencement of each session the following standing committees shall be appointed to consist of not less than five nor more than nine members, except the Committees on Forestry and Conservation and on Public Buildings shall each consist of not less than eleven members and not more than fifteen. The Committee on the Judiciary shall consist of eighteen members, the Committee on Roads and Navigation shall consist of seventeen members, and the Committee on Finance shall consist of seventeen members.

I. On Privileges and Elections.
II. On the Judiciary.
III. On Finance.
IV. On Education.
V. On Counties and Municipal Corporations.
VI. On Roads and Navigation.
VII. On Banks and Corporations.
VIII. On Public Buildings and Humane Institutions.
IX. On Penitentiary.
X. On Railroads.
XI. On Militia.
XII. On Federal Relations.
XIII. On Insurance.
XIV. On Immigration and Agriculture.
XV. On Mines and Mining.
XVI. On Medicine and Sanitation.
XVII. On Labor.
XVIII. On Claims and Grievances.
XIX. On Forfeited, Delinquent and Unappropriated Lands.
XX. On Public Printing.
XXI. On Rules. (The President of the Senate to be *ex-officio* Chairman.)
XXII. On Public Library.
XXIII. To Examine Clerk's Office (to consist of three members).
XXIV. On Temperance.
XXV. On Forestry and Conservation.
XXVI. On Redistricting.

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 or 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 rading?" This qustion 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

6. 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 amendents, 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 PRACTIC

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 governer 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—J. Wm. Cummins, Republican; Wheeling.
Clerk—L. V. Reed, Republican; Sistersville.
Sergeant-at-Arms—W. H. Hutchison, Republican; Spencer.
Doorkeeper—E. H. Knabenshue, Republican; Buckhannon.

Members

Barbour—Herman J. Poling, Democrat; Philippi.

Berkeley—Charles Beard, Republican; Martinsburg. Lacy I. Rice, Republican; Martinsburg.

Boone—E. E. White, Democrat; Madison.

Braxton—L. T. Harvey, Democrat; Sutton. J. C. Dean, Democrat; Frametown.

Brooke—James L. Deuley, Republican; Wellsburg.

Cabell—R. Lee Beuhring, Republican; Huntington. Ralph R. Robinson, Republican; Huntington. *M. F. Leonard, Republican; Huntington. R. F. Brammer, Republican; Milton.

Clay—L. J. Reed, Republican; Procious.

Doddridge—Ira E. Smith, Republican; West Union.

Fayette—R. L. Matthews, Democrat; Montgomery. J. H. MacQueen, Democrat; Fayetteville. W. H. Evans, Democrat; Ansted. C. Lance Marshall, Democrat; Mount Hope.

Gilmer—R. F. Kidd, Democrat; Glenville.

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

Greenbrier—W. T. Sheppard, Democrat; Smoot. John Raine, Republican; Rainelle.

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

Hancock—Thomas F. McKenzie, Republican; New Cumberland.

Hardy—J. D. Chipley, Democrat; Moorefield.

Harrison—Karl B. Kyle, Republican; Clarksburg. Harvey W. Harmer, Republican; Clarksburg. E. Leslie Long, Republican; Clarksburg. James W. Bartlett, Republican; Clarksburg.

Jackson—Harry Riley, Republican; Ripley. Earl M. McGlothin, Republican; Ravenswood.

Jefferson—U. S. Martin, Democrat; Shepherdstown.

Kanawha—Harold S. Mathews, Republican; Charleston. Edward Calderwood, Republican; Charleston. James O. Lakin, Republican; Charleston. T. J. Robson, Republican; Charleston. E. M. Keatley, Republican; Charleston. C. K. Payne, Democrat; Charleston.

Lewis—J. W. Farnsworth, Republican; Weston.

Lincoln—Kyle Topping, Republican; Atenville.

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

Marion—Rollo J. Conley, Republican; Fairmont. Ellsworth Morgan, Republican; Fairmont. M. L. Brown, Republican; Fairmont.

Marshall—Will F. Crow, Republican; Glen Easton. C. E. Hutchinson, Republican; Moundsville.

Mason—George A. Rairden, Republican; Leon. Russell Starkey, Republican; Glenwood.

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

Mineral—O. S. W. Fazenbaker, Republican; Keyser.

Mingo—William B. Hogg, Republican; Williamson.

Monongalia—James W. Hartingan, Republican; Morgantown. H. S. Vandervort, Republican; Morgantown.

Monroe—L. H. Talbott, Democrat; Union.

Morgan—S. S. Buzzerd, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

McDowell—J. W. Luther, Republican; Welch. M. H. Tabor, Republican; Crumpler. John D. Kennedy, Republican; Bradshaw. T. Edward Hill, Republican; Keystone.

Nicholas—J. E. Brown, Democrat; Summersville.

Ohio—John Ulrich, Republican; Wheeling. John T. Carter, Republican; Elm Groce, Wheeling. Milton McColloch, Republican; Wheeling, R. F. D. J. Wm. Cummins, Republican; Wheeling.

Pendleton—R. M. Hiner, Democrat; Franklin.

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

Pocahontas—George F. Hull, Republican; Durbin.

Preston—B. S. Rankin, Republican; Tunnelton. James Henry Smith, Republican; Bruceton Mills.

Putnam—J. Stanley Stephens, Republican; Buffalo.

Raleigh—A. C. Sutphin, Republican; Beckley. Kyle D. Harper, Democrat; Beckley.

Randolph—Frank C. Baker, Democrat; Elkins. Cyrus H. Scott, Democrat; Elkins.

Ritchie—Harvey Cline, Republican; Pennsboro.

Roane—Charles S. Meredith, Republican; Spencer. Grover P. Hedges, Democrat; Spencer.

Summers—O. P. Vines, Democrat; Hinton.

Taylor—Guy D. Haymond, Republican; Grafton.

Tucker—M. B. West, Democrat; Parsons.

Tyler—James T. Fonner, Republican; Middlebourne.

Upshur—B. C. Radabaugh, Republican; Hall.

Wayne—General H. Marcum, Democrat; Crum. W. B. Smith, Democratffi Wayne, Route No. 1.

Webster—W. S. Wysong, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Wetzel—Lee Cusack, Democrat; New Martinsville. W. O. Gallagher, Democrat; Pine Grove.

Wirt—Hugh Prather, Democrat; Elizabeth.

Wood—J. F. Bennett, Republican; Parkersburg. Thayer M. McIntire, Republican; Parkersburg. Miss Frances I. Radenbaugh, Republican; Parkersburg.

Wyoming—Joseph H. Cooper, Republican; Pineville.

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*Died April 25, 1929. E. L. Hogsett, Huntington, appointed by Governor to fill vacancy.

Recapitulation

Republicans	63
Democrats	31
Total	94

Standing Committees of the House of Delegates

ON ELECTIONS AND PRIVILEGES

Messrs. Keatley *(Chairman)*, Radabaugh, Hutchinson, McKenzie, Hull, Stephens, Gay, Long, Smith (of Doddridge), Rice, Kidd, Scott, Hays, Wysong and Poling.

ON THE JUDICIARY

Messrs. Hogg *(Chairman)*, Harmer, Keatley, Rice, Beuhring, McKenzie, Kyle, Long, Conley, Miss Radenbaugh, Messrs. Smith (of Preston), Buzzerd, Tabor, Wysong, Kidd, Hiner, Scott and Poling.

ON FEDERAL RELATIONS

Messrs. McKenzie *(Chairman)*, Beard, Rairden, Leonard, Rexroad, Kennedy, Topping, Riley, Fazenbaker, Fonner Prather, Gallagher, Vines, Peters and Davis.

ON TAXATION AND FINANCE

Messrs. Mathews (of Kanawha), *(Chairman)*, Raine, Cole, Robinson, Lakin, Stephens, Hartigan, Brown (of Marion), McColloch, Sutphin, Hutchinson, Bennett, Meredith, Hill, Smith (of Doddridge), Gay, Payne, Baker, Harvey, White, Cusack and Peters.

ON MILITARY AFFAIRS

Messrs. Conley *(Chairman)*, Stephens, Crow, Hogg, Smith (of Preston), Beuhring, McKenzie, Riley, Lakin, Reed, Hartigan, Chipley, Sheppard, White, Matthews (of Fayette) and Hiner.

ON PROHIBITION AND TEMPERANCE

Messrs. Harmer *(Chairman)*, Fogle, Morgan, Rexroad, Beard, Massie, Buzzerd, Smith (of Doddridge), Topping, Miss Radenbaugh, Messrs. Harvey, Brown (of Nicholas), Martin, Scott and Hays.

ON EDUCATION

Messrs. Brammer *(Chairman)*, Vandervort, Cline, Cooper, Deuley, Rexroad, Bartlett, Fogle, Kennedy, Massie, Haymond, Hartigan, Fonner, Scott, Cusack, Hedges and Matthews (of Fayette).

ON COUNTIES, DISTRICTS AND MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS

Messrs. Beuhring *(Chairman)*, Carter, Starkey, Morgan, Lakin, Long, Tabor, Massie, Calderwood, Stephens, Kidd, Chipley, Dean, Talbott and Payne.

ON BANKS AND CORPORATIONS

Messrs. Carter *(Chairman)*, Smith (of Doddridge), Brown (of Marion), Sutphin, Robson, Long, McKenzie, Calderwood, Luther, Raine, Payne, Matthews (of Fayette), Peters, White and Vines.

ON ROADS

Messrs. Calderwood *(Chairman)*, Smith (of Preston), Robison, Gay, Vandervort, Starkey, Riley, Reed, Luther, Sutphin, Carter, Buzzerd, Hedges, Wysong, Baker, Talbott and Hiner.

ON FORFEITURE AND UNAPPROPRIATED LANDS

Messrs. Starkey *(Chairman)*, Fazenbaker, Crow, Cline, Cooper, Buzzerd, Rice, Topping, Hill, Cole, Kidd, Wysong, Hiner, Evans and West.

ON CLAIMS AND GRIEVANCES

Messrs. Beard *(Chairman)*, Robson, Fonner, Fogle, McIntire, McGlothlin, Leonard, Morgan, Bartlett, Farnsworth, Marshall, Hedges, Prather, Harper and Martin.

ON HUMANE INSTITUTIONS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Messrs. Lakin *(Chairman)*, Radabaugh, Brammer, Miss Radenbaugh, Messrs. Hartigan, Farnsworth, Raine, Crow, Meredith, Cline, MacQueen, Davis, Marshall, West and Marcum.

ON PRINTING AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES

Messrs. Haymond *(Chairman)*, McColloch, Deuley, Conley, Bartlett, Fogle, Mathews (of Kanawha), Rice, Rexroad, Leonard, Evans, Smith (of Wayne), Brown (of Nicholas), Gallagher and Marmus.

ON EXECUTIVE OFFICES AND LIBRARY

Messrs. Rexroad *(Chairman)*, Rankin, Hull, Luther, Massie, Hogg, Haymond, Harmer, Beuhring, McGlothlin, Prather, Harvey, Hays, Harper and Cusack.

ON FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION.

Messrs. Raine *(Chairman)*, Farnsworth, Robson, Buzzerd, Beard, Massie, Kennedy, Hull, Sutphin, Meredith, White, Kidd, Marshall, Hays and Martin.

ON ARTS, SCIENCE AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

Miss Radenbaugh *(Chairman)*, Messrs. Lakin, Riley, Gay, Hogg, Radabaugh, McKenzie, Rice, Hutchinson, Vandervort, Chipley, Marshall, Hays, West and Martin.

ON PENITENTIARY

Messrs. Brown (of Marion), *(Chairman)*, Crow, Fonner, Ulrich, Radabaugh, Leonard, Bennett, Beard, Keatley, Bartlett, Talbott, Cusack, Harvey, Poling and Martin.

ON MINES AND MINING

Messrs. Gay *(Chairman)*, Robson, Sutphin, Lakin, Smith (of Preston), Conley, Bartlett, Cole, Tabor, Vandervort, McColloch, Baker, Peters, White and Harper.

ON AGRICULTURE

Messrs. McGlothlin *(Chairman)*, Massie, Miss Radenbaugh, Messrs. Vandervort, Beard, McColloch, Reed, Rankin, Topping, Rairden, Dean, Sheppard, Martin and Smith (of Wayne).

ON STATE BOUNDARIES

Messrs. Rankin *(Chairman)*, Rairden, Brammer, McKenzie, Riley, Fazenbaker, Rexroad, Kennedy, Ulrich, Fonner, Hiner, Marcum, Brown (of Nicholas), MacQueen and Harper.

ON RAILROADS

Messrs. Rice *(Chairman)*, Conley, Luther, Raine, Kyle, Gay, Stephens, Hull, Calderwood, McCulloch, Cusack, Kidd, Vines, Talbott and Baker.

ON LABOR

Messrs. Ulrich *(Chairman)*, Rice, Kyle, Fazenbaker, Leonard, Crow, Haymond, Bennett, Deuley, Bartlett, Cusack, Harper, Marshall, Peters and MacQueen.

ON MEDICINE AND SANITATION

Messrs. Hull *(Chairman)*, Rankin, Hartigan, Crow, Hutchinson, McIntire, Morgan, Luther, Radabaugh, Cooper, West, Brown (of Nicholas), Harvey, Marcum and White.

ON GAME AND FISH

Messrs. Deuley *(Chairman)*, Keatley, Rairden, Cole, Long, Rankin, Beard, Hull, Hutchinson, Cooper, West, MacQueen, Payne, Brown (of Nicholas), Baker and Chipley.

ON INSURANCE

Messrs. Luther *(Chairman)*, Fonner, Gay, Robison, Robson, Bennett, Ulrich, McIntire, Leonard, Raine, Payne, Marshall, Baker, Harper and Peters.

ON RULES

Messrs. Cummins *(Chairman, ex-officio)*, Keatley, Hull, Tabor, Hogg, Mathews (of Kanawha), Wysong and Baker.

ON REDISTRICTING

Messrs. Massie *(Chairman)*, Kyle, Lakin, Farnsworth, Tabor, Cooper, Conley, Long, Gay, Smith (of Doddridge), Scott, Harper, MacQueen, Smith (of Wayne) and Davis.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS, ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

Messrs. Buzzerd *(Chairman)*, McIntire, Beard, Fonner, Baker and Harvey.

Rules of the House of Delegates

(Adopted January 15, 1929.)

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 any time during the session of the Legislature, in conformity with the order of business regulating the procedure of the House.

11. All bills introducd 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. If the committee report a bill different from one so introduced, such bill shall be received and treated by the House as the original bill, but the committee report and the journal of the House shall show the bill amendment in committee by a re-draft thereof.

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 engrossed 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, except the Committee on Taxation and Finance, which shall consist of twenty-one members, and the Committee on Roads, which shall consist of seventeen members, namely:

On Election 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 Officers 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 bill 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 the 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 to 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 a 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 of 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.*

Joint Rules of the Senate and House of Delegates

(Adopted February 12, 1929)

(Last Joint Rules adopted by Legislature. Not adopted by session of 1927 when manual was printed)

Messages Between the Houses

1. When a message is sent by one house to the other, it shall be announced at the door of the house to which it is sent by the Doorkeeper thereof, if it be in session, and then be respectfully communicated to the presiding officer by the person by whom it may be sent, but no message shall be received during a call of the roll. But the Clerk of one house may communicate a message to the Clerk of the other after adjournment, and any message so sent shall be received by the house to which it is sent whenever it may be in session.

Introduction of Bills

2. No bill, other than an appropriation bill, shall be introduced in either House after the fiftieth day of the session unless permission to introduce the bill be given by a concurrent resolution, setting out the title of the bill, and adopted by a two-thirds vote of all the members of each House present and votnig.

Joint Committee on Passed Bills, Otherwise Known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills

3. After a bill has been passed by both houses, the type from which it was originally printed shall be corrected as to any typographical errors that may not theretofore have been corrected and to meet any amendments that may have been made by either house since the last printing of the bill, and after the type has been so corrected fifty copies of the bill shall be printed (except charter bills, of which only twenty-five of each shall be printed,) on eight by ten heavy bond paper for the use of the Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, one of which copies, when properly authenticated, shall become the Enrolled Bill. The Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, shall consist of five members of the Senate and five members of the House of Delegates, to be appointed by the presiding officer of each house, whose duty it shall be to compare carefully all bills and joint resolutions passed by both houses, with the enrollment thereof, and to correct any errors or omissions they may discover and to make report to their respective houses each day of the correctly enrolled bills or joint resolutions. They shall be authenticated by the signature of the chairman of the House Committee and the chairman of the Senate Committee, composing such Joint Committee on Passed Bills, otherwise known as the Joint Committee on Enrolled Bills, but in the absence of such chairman another member of the committee may act in his stead, and they shall require all bills and joint resolutions before such authentication to be free from interlineations or erasures and destroy any previous enrollment containing any interlineations or erasures. After enrolled bills and joint resolutions are authenticated as aforesaid, they shall be signed by the Speaker of the House and by the President of the Senate.

Bills and Joint Resolutions

4. It shall be in order for the Committee on Enrolled Bills to report at any time.

5. After a bill shall have thus been signed in each house, it shall be presented by the said committee to the Governor, for his approbation (it being first endorsed on the back of the roll, certifying in which house the same originated, which endorsement shall be signed by the clerk of the house in which the same originated and the date it takes effect, which endorsement shall

be signed by the Clerk of the House of Delegates), and shall be entered on the Journal of each house. The same committee shall report the day of presentation to the Governor; which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each house.

6. Where a bill or joint resolution, which shall have passed in one house, is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be given to the house in which the same shall have passed.

7. After each house shall have adhered to their disagreement the bill or resolution respecting which they have disagreed shall be lost.

8. The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates shall have power to regulate the use of the halls and stairways of the Capitol building for refreshments and like purposes, when the Legislature is in session. —(Joint Resolution No. 8, Acts 1881.)

Action of Governor on Bills

9. Every bill disapproved by the Governor shall be returned by him to the house in which it originated with his objections thereto unless the Legislature shall by their adjournment prevent its return, in which case it shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State within five days after said adjournment.

10. Every bill approved by the Governor shall, within five days after it is presented to him, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the fact of said approval communciated by the Governor to the house in which said bill originated. *Provided,* That bills heretofore approved by the Governor shall be disposed of as aforesaid within five days after the passage of the resolution.

11. Every bill which shall be neither approved nor disapproved by the Governor, shall immediately after the expiration of five days from the time it is presented to him, be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall forthwith engross thereon a certificate to the following effect: "I certify that the foregoing act, having been presented to the Governor for his approval, and not having been returned by him to the house of the legislature in which it originated within the time prescribed by the Constitution of the State, has become a law without his approval," and shall date and sign the same.

12. Upon each bill returned by either house of the Legislature with the objections of the Governor, the Clerks of the Senate and House of Delegates shall engross the action of their respective houses on the reconsideration and passage of said bill, and sign the same.

Manner of Printing the Journal and Bills

13. In printing the daily Journals of the proceedings of each house there shall be printed at the top of each page, except the first, the date of the Journal and on the last page of each day's Journal shall be printed the calandar for the next day.

14. At the top of the first page of each bill, preceding the title and number thereof, there shall be printed the name of the person by whom or the committee by which it was introduced, the date when introduced; and at the top of each page, except the first, shall be printed the number of the bill.

Counting Votes for State Officers

15. As soon as the Senate is informed that the House of Delegates is ready to proceed, as provided by section three of article seven of the Constitution, to open and publish the returns of the elections for State officers, the Senate, preceeded by their president and other officers shall repair in a body to the hall of the House of Delegates. Upon their arrival the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Delegates, shall announce the presence of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall then address the Speaker of the House, stating that a majority of the Senate have assembled in the hall of the House of Delegates to be present at the opening and publishing of the returns of the election for State officers, hel don the.....day of..... The Speaker of the House of Delegates shall invite the President of the Senate to a seat upon his right, and

the other members of the Senate and officers thereof to take seats assigned them, and after announcing that a majority of the House of Delegates is present, shall then open and publish the returns of said election, proceeding by counties in alphabetical order, the Clerks of the two houses each taking down the returns as announced by the Speaker, to be entered upon the Journal of the House; and when completed and estimated, the Speaker shall announce the votes received by each person voted for, for each of said offices, and those receiving the largest number of votes shall be by him declared duly elected; and the Senate shall then return to its hall; and if any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes for the same office, the two houses shall immediately proceed to choose one of such persons for said office by a joint vote, as provided by Section 3 of Article VII of the Constitution.

SYNOPSIS OF LAWS PASSED BY THE LEGISLATURE, SESSION OF 1929

(NOTE—The number and patron of the bill and its chapter and page number, as it appears in the printed Acts, are shown.)

RETIREMENT PAY—JUDGES SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

Senate Bill No. 4—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 1, page 1, Acts). Any judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, who shall have served twelve consecutive years and has reached the age of sixty-five years, may retire on a yearly salary of six thousand dollars but shall not practice law or hold public office during such retirement and shall be subject to call to serve the court in an advisory capacity.

SALARIES OF MEMBERS OF LEGISLATURE—WHEN PAYABLE

Senate Bill No. 10—By Mr. Smith (of Marion)—(Ch. 2, page 2, Acts). Provides that the annual salary of five hundred dollars of members of the Legislature shall be paid on the third Wednesday in January in each year.

SALARIES OF ELECTIVE STATE OFFICIALS, EXCEPT GOVERNOR

Senate Bill No. 11—By Mr. Smith (of Marion)—(Ch. 3, page 3, Acts). Fixes the salaries of all elective state officials, except the governor, at seven thousand dollars per annum.

SEXUAL STERILIZATION OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES

Senate Bill No. 31—By Mr. West—(Ch. 4, page 3, Acts) Provides procedure for the sexual sterilization of mental defectives confined in certain state institutions, upon petition to state public health council.

STATE LIBRARY COMMISSION

Senate Bill No. 51—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 5, page 8, Acts). Creates a state library commission of five members, to be appointed by the governor, who shall serve without salary and assist in the establishment and maintenance of public libraries throughout the state.

PAYMENT OF MONEYS INTO STATE TREASURY

Senate Bill No. 104—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 6, page 10, Acts). Requires all moneys, with certain named exceptions, collected by state officials, departments and institutions to be paid into the state treasury.

FEES AND SALARY OF CLERK OF SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS

Senate Bill No. 169—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 7, page 12, Acts). Fixes the salaries of the clerk and deputy and assistant clerk of the supreme court of appeals and the schedule of fees to be charged by the clerk.

STATE BBIDGE COMMISSION

Com. Sub. for Senate Bill No. 175—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 8, page 15, Acts). Creates a state bridge commission of three members, to be appointed by the governor, to purchase, construct or improve bridges from bridge revenue bonds, payable from bridge tolls ,to be collected only until the cost of the bridge is paid.

PAYMENTS INTO STATE TREASURY BY COUNTY COURT.

House Bill No. 21—By Mr. Lakin—(Ch. 9, page 24, Acts). Requires each county court to pay into the state treasury fifty dollars yearly for each child, from the county committed, to the state board of children's guardians.

DELINQUENT GIRLS—TREATMENT FOR VENEREAL DISEASES

House Bill No. 55—By Mr. Lakin—(Ch. 10, page 25, Acts). Provides that any girl, infected with a venereal disease, committed to the West Virginia industrial home for girls, shall be first transferred to a certain designated hospital for treatment, the cost of the transfer and fifty dollars per year to be paid by the county court of the county from which the girl is committed.

WEST VIRGINIA STATE COLLEGE

House Bill No. 71—By Mr. Hill—(Ch. 11, page 26, Acts). Changes name of West Virginia Collegiate Institute to West Virginia State College, provides for certain courses of study and designates the West Virginia University and said college as the beneficiaries of the federal appropriation for the instruction of white and colored students respectively.

STATE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

House Bill No. 119—By Mr. Kyle—(Ch. 12, page 28, Acts). Directs the commissioner of labor to maintain a state public employment bureau and provides for the licensing of employment agents.

GAME, FISH AND FORESTRY COMMISSION

House Bill No. 200—By Mr. Kyle—(Ch. 13, page 32, Acts) Creates the game, fish and forestry commission and provides protection for game and fur bearing animals, game fish and frogs, game birds and forests.

STATE WATER COMMISSION

House Bill No. 218—By Mr. Hull—(Ch. 14, page 73, Acts). Creates the state water commission, to be composed of the state commissioner of health, the chairman of the public service commission and the chairman of the game and fish commissioner, to regulate or prevent the pollution of any waters of the state.

CAPITOL BUILDING—MAIN UNIT

House Bill No. 240—By the Committee on Taxation and Finance—(Ch. 15, page 78, Acts). Provides for a direct state levy of five cents on the one hundred dollars yearly, for five years, to construct the main unit of the capitol building, at a cost not to exceed five million dollars.

MINES—INSPECTORS AND SAFETY REGULATIONS

House Bill No. 329—By Mr. Gay—(Ch. 16, page 80, Acts). Authorizes the chief of the department of mines to appoint three inspectors at large and provides additional safety regulations in mines.

DEPARTMENT OF MINES—QUALIFICATIONS AND SALARY OF CHIEF

House Bill No. 346—By Mr. Robson—(Ch. 17, page 82, Acts). Fixes the qualifications and salary of the chief of the department of mines.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—PROBATE COMMISSIONER

Senate Bill No. 208—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 18, page 83, Acts). Provides for the submission to the voters of the state of a constitutional amendment vesting exclusive jurisdiction in the circuit court in all matters of probate, appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians and curators, and authorizing the appointment by the circuit court of a probate commissioner.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

Senate Bill No. 230—By Mr. Smith (of Marion)—(Ch. 19, page 86, Acts). Submits a constitutional amendment creating the office of lieutenant governor, fixing his salary, prescribing his powers and duties, fixing the commencement of the terms of elective state officers on the second Wednesday in January following their election and fixing the succession of the governorship.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

Senate Bill No. 264—By Mr. Watkins—(Ch. 20, page 91, Acts). Submits a constitutional amendment concerning judicial circuits and circuit judges and provides for the apportionment of the business of circuits in which more than one judge has been elected.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT—BUDGET COMMISSIONER

House Bill No. 117—By Mr. Keatley—(Ch. 21, page 94, Acts). Submits a constitutional amendment concerning the budget, making the governor the budget commissioner.

ASSESSMENT OF BANKS

Senate Bill No. 52—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 22, page 101, Acts). Provides for the assessment of the shares of capital stock and realty of banking institutions and the procedure when the banking institution owns stock in a separate corporation holding the title to the building in which the bank conducts its business.

GENERAL BANKING LAW

Senate Bill No. 90—By Mr. Watkins—(Ch. 23, page 103, Acts). Amends and re-enacts the banking law of the state.

LOANS OF THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS OR LESS

House Bill No. 28—By Mr. Robinson—(Ch. 24, page 146, Acts). Regulates loans of three hundred dollars or less and fixes a maximum interest charge of two per centum per month.

FIRE INSURANCE—USE OF EIGHTY PER CENT, ETC., CLAUSE

Senate Bill No. 71—By Mr. Engle—(Ch. 25, page 147, Acts). Validates the use of eighty per cent and similar clauses by non-stock mutual fire insurance associations.

LIFE INSURANCE—HUSBAND AND WIFE

Senate Bill No. 162—By Mr. Engle—(Ch. 26, page 148, Acts). Authorizes a married woman to insure the life of her husband and provides for the protection of the husband's creditors and of the company issuing the policy.

LIFE INSURANCE—PROCEEDS OF POLICY

Senate Bill No. 163—By Mr. Engle—(Ch. 27, page 149, Acts). Provides that premiums paid on policies, with intent to defraud creditors, may be recovered by the creditors of the insured or person effecting the insurance, and protecting issuing company in the payment of the proceeds of the policy.

FIRE INSURANCE—RATE MAKING BUREAUS

House Bill No. 360—By Mr. Hogg—(Ch. 28, page 150, Acts). Requires fire insurance companies to maintain or be members of a rating bureau and for the supervision and regulation, by the commissioner of insurance, of said bureaus and rates established by them.

PROBATION OFFICER

Senate Bill No. 5—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 29, page 157, Acts). Authorizes courts of limited jurisdiction vested with criminal jurisdiction, in counties having more than one hundred thousand population, to appoint some person, other than the sheriff, as probation officer and to fix his salary.

COUNTY WELFARE BOARDS

Senate Bill No. 167—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 30, page 158, Acts). Creates county welfare boards of not less than six nor more than twelve members, of whom at least three shall be women, all to serve without pay and to be selected by the county court from a list submitted by the state board of children's guardians. The welfare board is to act in a general advisory capacity in dealing with questions of dependency and delinquency.

PETIT JURIES—TAXATION OF COSTS AND MEALS

Senate Bill No. 28—By Mr. West—(Ch. 31, page 160, Acts). Fixes the compensation of petit jurors and requires the state to furnish their meals while serving on felony cases, and provides for taxation of a jury fee of eight dollars in misdemeanor and civil cases.

JURY COMMISSIONERS

Senate Bill No. 219—By Mr. Smith (of Marion)—(Ch. 32, page 161, Acts). Provides for the appointment of two jury commissioners of circuit courts, of opposite politics, ineligible for appointment if chairman of any political party or for re-appointment after serving four years, and prescribes their duties and oath of office.

STATE AID FOR SCHOOLS

House Bill No. 109—By Mr. Bennett—(Ch. 33, page 164, Acts). Requires the state superintendent to approve, classify and rate for the purpose of state aid, all junior and senior high schools which are a part of the free public school system of the state and of all secondary school departments of state supported institutions, and appropriates certain specified sums, to be paid annually from the general school fund, in aid of said schools.

STATE AID TO STUDENTS

House Bill No. 35—By Mr. Hill—(Ch. 34, page 165, Acts). Provides state financial aid to bona fide residents of the state, pursuing courses of study outside of the state, taught in the state but not available to said students.

Negro Teachers and Pupils

House Bill No. 36—By Mr. Hill—(Ch. 35, page 167, Acts). Provides that white and negro pupils shall not be taught in the same school or building, but requires the establishment of negro schools and the apportionment of school funds between the races, and also requires that the salaries of white and negro teachers, having the same training, experience and similar credentials, shall be the same.

Real Estate—Cloud on Title

House Bill No. 363—By Mr. Hogg—(Ch. 36, page 168, Acts). Gives courts of chancery the power to set aside clouds on title to real estate and to determine questions of title, without requiring proof of actual possession by owner.

Infants' Claims for Personal Injuries

Senate Bill No. 41—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 37, page 169, Acts). Provides a method of settlement for infant's claims for personal injuries by his legal guardian upon petition to the circuit court and for a release of same to the tort feasor.

Estate of Supposed Decedents

Senate Bill No. 70—By Mr. Watkins—(Ch. 38, page 170, Acts). Provides for a hearing by the circuit court concerning absentees or supposed decedents and upon non-appearance of absentee after certain designated periods, for the settlement of his estate as though he had died intestate.

Motion for Judgment

Senate Bill No. 210—By Mr. Watkins—(Ch. 39, page 172, Acts). Prescribes procedure for motion for judgment, provides for affidavit by plaintiff of claim and that said affidavit shall be legal evidence of the claim.

Proof of Debt in Court and Before Commissioners

Senate Bill No. 218—By Mr. Smith (of Marion)—(Ch. 40, page 174, Acts). Provides for proof of debt before commissioners in chancery or commissioners of accounts by affidavits, unless counter affidavit is filed, and that judgments, transcripts of which are introduced in evidence, shall prima facie be presumed unpaid, unless rendered more than ten years prior to the time of such proof.

Worthless Checks

House Bill No. 80—By Mr. Davis—(Ch. 41, page 175, Acts). Fixes penalties for fraudulently making, uttering or delivering checks or drafts to obtain credit, credit on account, money, etc., and gives form of indictment.

Coin Box Telephones

Senate Bill No. 151—By Mr. Henshaw—(Ch. 42, page 177, Acts). Makes it a misdemeanor to operate coin box telephones by means of a slug, or counterfeit or foreign coin, or by means of any unauthorized trick or device.

Fraudulent Sale of Liquid Fuels or Oils

Senate Bill No. 202—By Mr. Reitz—(Ch. 43, page 178, Acts). Makes it a misdemeanor to sell or offer for sale liquid fuels and lubricating oils in such a manner as to deceive purchaser as to the nature, quality or identity of the product sold and prohibits the misuse or imitation of designs, symbols or trade names in making such sales.

Sabbath Work

Com. Sub. Senate Bill No. 215—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 44, page 180, Acts). Prohibits hunting, shooting or carrying fire arms or working at any trade or calling on the Sabbath, except household or other work of necessity or charity.

Arson

House Bill No. 16—By Mr. Mathews (of Kanawha)—(Ch. 45, page 180, Acts). Defines arson and attempts to commit arson and fixes penalties.

Grading Fruits and Vegetables

Senate Bill No. 226—By Mr. Robinson—(Ch. 46, page 183, Acts). The commissioner of agriculture is directed to establish official standard grades for all closed packages of fruits and vegetables and to require the correct marking of such packages when sold or offered for sale.

Community Demonstration in Utilitization of Garden Products

House Bill No. 3—By Mr. Rairden—(Ch. 47, page 185, Acts). The extension division, college of agriculture, is directed to select a location, and the state board of control is directed to provide buildings and equipment, for a community demonstration in the utilization of garden products.

Commercial Feedstuffs

House Bill No. 268—By Mr. McGlothin—(Ch. 48, page 186, Acts). Defines commercial feedstuffs and requires that every lot or parcel of the same shall be plainly tagged to show weight, name and ingredients of contents.

State Road Bonds

House Bill No. 41—By Mr. Calderwood—(Ch. 49, page 191, Acts). Authorizes the issuance and sale of not exceeding twenty million dollars of road bonds for road construction purposes and creates state road interest and sinking fund number two to redeem same.

Duplicate State Road Bonds

House Bill No. 105—By Mr. Harmer—(Ch. 50, page 199, Acts). Authorizes, under certain conditions and restrictions, the issuance by the auditor and treasurer of a duplicate bond for any lost or destroyed outstanding registered state road bond.

Convict Labor on Roads

House Bill No. 199—By Mr. Lakin—(Ch. 51, page 200, Acts). The state board of control is authorized to hire to the state road commission, county courts or road contractors the labor of convicts confined in the state penitentiary.

Circuit Court Judges—Additional Compensation

Senate Bill No. 42—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 52, page 201, Acts). Provides that circuit court judges in circuits of one hundred thousand population, or more, shall receive an additional compensation of twenty-five hundred dollars yearly, to be pro rated among the counties of the circuit, if more than one, on the basis of population.

Circuit Court Judges—Office and Stenographer

House Bill No. 128—By Mr. Ulrich—(Ch. 53, page 202, Acts). Provides that circuit court judge, when the county court provides him no suitable office, shall

receive not to exceed forty dollars monthly for office rent and not to exceed fifty dollars monthly for stenographic fees (except in the first circuit where the amount shall not exceed one hundred dollars monthly), and his actual expenses for official stationery and postage and for lighting and heating his office, all such sums to be paid out of the state treasury.

Correction of Erroneous Assessments

Senate Bill No. 16—By Mr. Woodyard—(Ch. 54, page 203, Acts). Authorizes county courts to correct clerical errors and mistakes of assessors in land and personal property books and provides procedure for correction of such errors within one year from the time the sheriff receives such books, by the county court, upon the application of the state or taxpayer.

Relief Against Erroneous Assessment

Senate Bill No. 258—By Mr. Smith (of Marion)—(Ch. 55, page 205, Acts). Authorizes appeals by the state or taxpayer to the circuit court from the decision of board of review and equilization in fixing assessments, and to the supreme court of appeals, as a matter of right, if the value of the property is fifty thousand dollars or more.

Boards of Review and Equalization

House Bill No. 246—By Mr. Hogg—(Ch. 56, page 207, Acts). Provides for the appointment, by the board of public works, of boards of review and equalization and prescribes terms, oaths and duties.

Inheritance Tax

Senate Bill No. 14—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 57, page 210, Acts). Provides for an inheritance tax, payable into the state treasury, fixes primary and excess market value rates and exemptions and provides for such tax on certain property of deceased non-residents of the state, such tax not to be collected under certain specified conditions.

Water Power

Senate Bill No. 15—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 58, page 215, Acts). Provides for the development of the water power of the state, for the production and sale to the public of hydro-electric energy and the granting of licenses for that purpose by the public service commission and governor.

Free Transportation by Common Carriers

Senate Bill No. 24—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 59, page 245, Acts). Permits common carriers to furnish free transportation to certain designated persons, including full time religious workers.

Protection of Trees, Shrubbery, Etc.

Senate Bill No. 46—By Mr. Smith (of Marion)—(Ch. 60, page 246, Acts). Prohibits the damaging or taking of flora or fauna, wild or cultivated, within one hundred yards of either side of a public road, without the permission of the land owners.

Airports

Senate Bill No. 48—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 61, page 247, Acts). Authorizes the establishment by counties, cities and towns, separately or jointly, of air ports and landing fields, with authority to lay levies to cover cost of same, and provides for the general supervision and government of aviation in the state.

Terms of Municipal Officers

Senate Bill No. 73—By Mr. White (of Wood)—(Ch. 62, page 252, Acts). Provides that terms of officers in municipalities operating under chapter forty-seven, code, shall be for one year, beginning July 1st.

Municipal Improvements

Senate Bill No. 94—By Mr. Smith (of Marion)—(Ch. 63, page 253, Acts). Requires that when property of foreign railroad company or other foreign corporation may be assessed for street, sewer or other proposed municipal improvements, notice shall be given to said foreign corporation, at least thirty days before the adoption of an ordinance or resolution, declaring the necessity or purpose thereof, by service upon the state auditor, who shall forward, without delay, said notice to the foreign corporation.

Prohibition

Senate Bill No. 111—By Mr. Miller—(Ch. 64, page 255, Acts). Amends and re-enacts various sections of the prohibition law, gives forms of indictments, fixes penalty for intoxication in public places and requires the cancellation by the court or justice trying the case, of the operator's or chauffeur's license of one convicted of intoxication while driving a motor vehicle.

Naturalization and Passport Fees

Senate Bill No. 117—By Mr. Smith (of Marion)—(Ch. 65, page 262, Acts). Gives clerks of the circuit courts one-half of all fees for services performed by them in naturalization proceedings and in preparing applications for passports.

Annuity Contracts or Bonds

Senate Bill No. 123—By Mr. Smith (of Marion)—(Ch. 66, page 263, Acts). Requires permits from insurance commissioner to engage in business of soliciting or receiving deposits or payments on annuity contracts or certificates or annuity bond, and a deposit of bonds and securities of the value of one hundred thousand dollars with the state treasurer, and gives the insurance commissioner supervision of persons or companies engaged in said business.

Hogs Running at Large

Senate Bill No. 160—By Mr. Hutchinson—(Ch. 67, page 267, Acts). Requires owner to pay any damage done to the property of another by his hogs while running at large.

Junk Dealers

Senate Bill No. 178—By Mr. Woods—(Ch. 68, page 268, Acts). Fixes license fees for junk dealers and agents, prescribes conditions under which copper wires, cables, copper trolley wire, aluminum wire, brass bearings or fittings or lead may be lawfully purchased by junk dealers.

Collection Taxes

Senate Bill No. 181—By Mr. Martin—(Ch. 69, page 270, Acts). Empowers sheriffs whose terms expired in 1928, to collect until December 31, 1929, by suit or distraint and sale, unpaid taxes for the years 1925, 1926, 1927 and 1928, not returned delinquent.

Motor Vehicle—Registration Fee

Senate Bill No. 194—By Mr. Helmick—(Ch. 70, page 271, Acts). Exempts from the payment of registration fees any motor vehicle owned or operated by

the United States government, the state or any of its political subdivisions and ambulances used exclusively for charitable purposes, for which use no charge is made.

WORKMENS COMPENSATION

Senate Bill No. 200—By Mr. Woods—(Ch. 71, page 272, Acts). Authorizes the governor, on or before May 31, 1929, to appoint a state workmen's compensation commissioner, prescribes the commissioner's oath, bond, salary and duties and amends the workmen's compensation law in various particulars, including hearings by the commissioner and appeals to the supreme court of appeals from his decisions.

TRANSFER OF TRUST PROPERTY

Senate Bill No. 209—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 72, page 280, Acts). Permits trustees of property held in trust for benevolent, charitable or public purposes to transfer property, for the execution of the trust, to a trust company or national banking association having general authority from the state to execute trusts.

CONGRESSIONAL REDISTRICTING

Senate Bill No. 214—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 73, page 281, Acts). Redistricts the state for representatives in the House of Representatives of the United States, transferring Calhoun county from the Third to the Fourth and Logan county from the Fifth to the Sixth Congressional District.

DENTISTRY

Senate Bill No. 225—By Mr. West—(Ch. 74, page 282, Acts). Continues the state board of dental examiners, prescribes qualifications and terms of members, provides for the examining and licensing of dentists, amends the law relating to dentistry and authorizes the employment by licensed dentists of dental hygienists, when properly licensed.

PRACTICE OF MEDICINE

House Bill No. 160—By Mr. Tabor—(Ch. 75, page 291, Acts). Prescribes qualifications and provides for examinations and licensing of medical practitioners, including osteopaths, and authorizes the granting of permits to practice medicine in prescribed areas under certain conditions and restrictions.

BONDS OF CONTRACTORS

Senate Bill No. 244—By Mr. Helmick—(Ch. 76, page 294, Acts). Requires state board of control and all other legal bodies having authority to contract for the erection, improvement, etc., of public buildings or other structures to be used for public purposes, to require bond of the contractor, conditioned to cover cost of materials, machinery, equipment and labor, the bond to be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county court in the county in which the work is to be done or the material, machinery or equipment is to be delivered.

SECURITIES LAW

Senate Bill No. 250—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 77, page 295, Acts). Defines the terms used in the West Virginia Securities Law.

CEMETERY ENDOWMENT FUNDS

House Bill No. 39—By Mr. McGlothin—(Ch. 78, page 297, Acts). Authorizes the creation by cemetery associations of permanent endowment funds for the purpose of beautifying and maintaining cemeteries, and provides for the appointment of a trustee to administer the fund.

Conditional Sales

House Bill No. 64—By Mr. Hogg—(Ch. 79, page 299, Acts). Provides that no conditional sale of railroad or street or interurban railway equipment or rolling stock, or of commercial watercraft or barges or equipment, shall be valid as against purchasers and creditors unless contract is properly acknowledged and recorded in the office of the secretary of state, nor unless the property is plainly marked upon each side with the name of the seller, followed by the word "Owner."

Sale of County and District Property

House Bill No. 84—By Mr. McIntire—(Ch. 80, page 300, Acts). Provides that when a county court is authorized to sell county or district property, the sale shall be made by the president at the court house, after two weeks published notice, but the act does not apply to any item of property of less value than one thousand dollars.

Roster of West Virginia Soldiers, Sailors and Marines

Com. Sub. House Bill No. 118—By Mr. Stephens—(Ch. 81, page 301, Acts). Authorizes the adjutant general to prepare and publish in book form, one thousand copies of a complete roster of West Virginia soldiers, sailors and marines who served in the Spanish-American and World wars, provides for the distribution and sale of the roster and appropriates ten thousand dollars for the preparation and printing of the roster.

Veterans Guardianship

House Bill No. 126—By Mr. Hogg—(Ch. 82, page 302, Acts). Provides procedure for the appointment of a guardian or committee, when necessary, for any person entitled to receive pensions or other payments from the United States government, prescribes duties and bond and authorizes county courts to commit veterans to United States hospitals for treatment.

Labor-Safety Regulations

House Bill No. 140—By Mr. McIntire—(Ch. 83, page 308, Acts). Requires all power driven machinery, vats, pans and all receptacles containing molten metal or hot or corrosive fluids to be located or properly enclosed, if possible, so as not to be dangerous to employees, and provides safety regulations for scaffolding and passways.

Duplicate Stock Certificates

House Bill No. 212—By Mr. Hiner—(Ch. 84, page 309, Acts). States conditions under which boards of directors may issue duplicates for lost stock certificates.

Exit Doors on Public Buildings

House Bill No. 250—By Mr. Keatley—(Ch. 85, page 310, Acts). Gives state fire marshall authority to require exit doors to swing outward, on theatres, school houses and churches (except one and two room school houses and country churches), and all other buildings used for public assemblage or which are open to the general public.

Oil or Gas Wells Through Coal Seams

House Bill No. 305—By Mr. Gay—(Ch. 86, page 311, Acts). Provides for the development and operation of oil and gas wells through workable coal seams by regulating, through the department of mines, the locating, drilling, casing, plugging and abandonment of natural gas and petroleum wells, and coal mining operations within the vicinity of such wells.

VACANCIES IN COUNTY OFFICES

House Bill No. 350—By Mr. Rice—(Ch. 87, page 325, Acts). Provides procedure for filling vacancies in the office of commissioner and clerk of the county court, justices and constables, and authorizes the governor to fill vacancy in office of county commissioner, when remaining members fail to do so within sixty days after the vacancy occurs.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—COMPENSATION

House Bill No. 378—By Mr. Vandervort, by request—(Ch. 88, page 326, Acts). Fixes the compensation of members of the county courts of the various counties for services performed for the county, other than services in court.

BUDGET BILL.

Senate Bill No. 33—By Mr. White (of Mingo)—(Ch. 89, page 328, Acts). Makes appropriations of public moneys out of the state treasury for the various officers, departments, institutions, boards and commissions of the state.

SPENCER INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Senate Bill No. 53—By Mr. Woodyard—(Ch. 90, page 383, Acts). Provides for an election on the question of a levy of one dollar for teachers' fund by the voters of Spencer independent school district.

CHARLESTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Senate Bill No. 77—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 91, page 385, Acts). Provides for holding elections, voting precincts and registration of voters in Charleston independent school district.

GUYAN VALLEY HIGH SCHOOL

Senate Bill No. 100—By Mr. Smith (of Lincoln)—(Ch. 92, page 386, Acts). Provides for the establishment of a joint district high school at Pleasant View, Lincoln county, to be known as Guyan Valley High School, and to be the property of Sheridan, Laurel Hill and Harts Creek districts of said county.

CHARLES TOWN SCHOOL DISTRICT

Senate Bill No. 126—By Mr. Henshaw—(Ch. 93, page 392, Acts). Validates and provides for the issuance of school bonds authorized by an election held by the voters of Charles Town district on November 6, 1928.

CHARLESTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Senate Bill No. 139—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 94, page 396, Acts). Submits to the voters of Charleston independent school district the question of a change in the boundaries of said district.

CHARLESTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

House Bill No. 79—By Mr. Mathews (of Kanawha)—(Ch. 95, page 403, Acts). Authorizes the board of education of Charleston independent school district to establish and administer a school employee's retirement pension fund.

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS—MCDOWELL COUNTY

Senate Bill No. 146—By Mr. Woods—(Ch. 96, page 404, Acts). Authorizes and directs the county court of McDowell county to provide clerical assistance for the office of the superintendent of free schools, at a cost of not more than eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

WASHINGTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

Senate Bill No. 166—By Mr. Davis (of Ritchie)—(Ch. 97, page 404, Acts). Creates and provides for the control and management of the Washington independent school district in Washington district, Pleasants county.

FETTERMAN SCHOOL DISTRICT

Senate Bill No. 196—By Mr. Watkins—(Ch. 98, page 409, Acts). Authorizes the board of education of Fetterman district, Taylor county, to transfer certain money from the high school maintenance fund to the high school teachers' fund.

CLAY COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 13—By Mr. Reed—(Ch. 99, page 410, Acts). Authorizes the board of directors of the Clay county high school to use the funds held by it as a dormitory fund for the construction of additional buildings, other than a dormitory, for use in connection with said school.

GLEN ROGERS HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 40—By Mr. Cooper—(Ch. 100, page 411, Acts). Validates the Glen Rogers high school, in Slab Fork district, Wyoming county.

TYLER COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 49—By Mr. Fonner—(Ch. 101, page 411, Acts). Establishes the Tyler county high school at Middlebourne and provides for its maintenance and government.

GRAFTON INDEPENDENT SCHOOL DISTRICT

House Bill No. 67—By Mr. Haymond—(Ch. 102, page 412, Acts). Defines the boundaries of Grafton independent school district, Taylor county.

GLENWOOD HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 72—By Mr. Peters—(Ch. 103, page 413, Acts). Validates the Glenwood high school, Beaver Pond district, Mercer county.

BRUSH FORK HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 73—By Mr. Peters—(Ch. 104, page 414, Acts). Validates the Brush Fork high school, Beaver Pond district, Mercer county.

BARKER'S RIDGE DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 93—By Mr. Cooper—(Ch. 105, page 414, Acts). Authorizes the board of education of Barker's Ridge district, Wyoming county, to establish a high school for colored pupils.

SLAB FORK DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 94—By Mr. Cooper—(Ch. 106, page 415, Acts). Authorizes the board of education of Slab Fork district, Wyoming county, to establish a high school for colored pupils.

DODDRIDGE COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 230—By Mr. Smith (of Doddridge)—(Ch. 107, page 415, Acts). Authorizes the establishment of a high school at West Union, for such districts of the county as shall ratify this act at a special election to be held not later than June 1, 1929.

BUTLER DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 303—By Mr. Leonard—(Ch. 108, page 419, Acts). Establishes and provides for the maintenance at Fort Gay, Wayne county, of the Butler district high school.

MINERAL COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 330—By Mr. Fazenbaker—(Ch. 109, page 422, Acts). Submits to the voters of Mineral county the question of the establishment, at Keyser, of a county high school for colored pupils.

NICHOLAS COUNTY HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 342—By Mr. Brown (of Nicholas)—(Ch. 110, page 424, Acts). Authorizes the board of directors to lay specified levies for the maintenance of the Nicholas county high school.

SARDIS DISTRICT HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 343—By Mr. Bartlett—(Ch. 111, page 425, Acts). Validates the high schools of Sardis and Wallace, in Sardis district, Harrison county.

TUNNELTON HIGH SCHOOL

House Bill No. 376—By Mr. Rankin—(Ch. 112, page 426, Acts). Authorizes the board of education of Kingwood district, to lay a levy of not exceeding thirty cents for the years 1930 and 1931 to erect and equip a new high school building at Tunnelton, Preston county.

CITY OF THOMAS—SPECIAL LEVY

Senate Bill No. 8—By Mr. Helmick—(Ch. 113, page 426, Acts). Authorizes the city of Thomas, Tucker county, to lay a special levy of thirty-five cents for the years 1929 and 1930 to complete the water works and water mains of the city.

MINGO COUNTY—SPECIAL LEVY

Senate Bill No. 26—By Mr. Woods—(Ch. 114, page 427, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Mingo county to lay a special levy of not more than ten cents for the years 1929 and 1930, to be used for county purposes, other than for roads and bridges.

WYOMING COUNTY—SPECIAL LEVY

Senate Bill No. 56—By Mr. Woods—(Ch. 115, page 428, Acts). Provides for a special levy not exceeding twenty cents for five years to pay the present indebtedness of Wyoming county and reduces the general county fund, the county road fund and district road funds levies during that period.

MARSHALL COUNTY—SPECIAL ROAD LEVY

Senate Bill No. 122—By Mr. Roberts—(Ch. 116, page 429, Acts). Submits to the voters of the magisterial districts of Marshall county, the question of laying special district road or bridge levies.

NICHOLAS COUNTY—SPECIAL BRIDGE LEVY

Senate Bill No. 137—By Mr. Wiseman—(Ch. 117, page 432, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Nicholas county to lay a special levy not to exceed ten cents, for the years 1929 and 1930, for the purpose of constructing a bridge over Gauley river at the mouth of Cherry river.

HANCOCK COUNTY—SPECIAL LEVY

Senate Bill No. 173—By Mr. Wells (by request)—(Ch. 118, page 433, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Hancock county to lay special levies for general county purposes for the years 1929 and 1930.

LOGAN COUNTY—SPECIAL LEVY

House Bill No. 27—By Mr. Gay—(Ch. 119, page 434, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Logan county to lay a special levy, not exceeding ten cents, for the years 1929 and 1930, for county purposes other than roads and bridges.

TAYLOR COUNTY—BRIDGES

House Bill No. 66—By Mr. Haymond—(Ch. 120, page 435, Acts). Submits to the voters of Taylor county the question of laying a special levy of not more than fifteen cents for six years, for the construction of bridges.

CITY OF DUNBAR—SPECIAL LEVY

House Bill No. 90—By Mr. Calderwood—(Ch. 121, page 436, Acts). Authorizes the council of the city of Dunbar to lay a special levy of not more than ten cents, for a period of seven years, for the purpose of building a main trunk line sewer.

RANDOLPH COUNTY—INCREASED COUNTY LEVY

House Bill No. 149—By Mr. Scott—(Ch. 122, page 437, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Randolph county, for a period of three years, to increase the general levy for county purposes to thirty-five cents, and to reduce the county levy for road purposes to twenty cents.

WAYNE COUNTY—SPECIAL ROAD LEVIES

House Bill No. 187—By Mr. Smith (of Wayne)—(Ch. 123, page 438, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Wayne county to lay special levies in the districts of Lincoln, Butler and Ceredo, for the purpose of building roads in said districts.

GREENBRIER COUNTY—SPECIAL LEVY

Com. Sub. House Bill No. 210—By Mr. Raine—(Ch. 124, page 442, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Greenbrier county to lay a special levy for five years, for remodeling and building additions to the present court house and for building a new jail and jailor's residence, or for the building of a new court house and jail.

WEBSTER COUNTY—SPECIAL LEVY

House Bill No. 233—By Mr. Wysong—(Ch. 125, page 444, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Webster county to lay a special levy of two cents, for the year 1929, to pay the existing indebtedness of the 4-H Club, or Camp Caesar.

BRAXTON COUNTY—SPECIAL LEVY

House Bill No. 296—By Mr. Dean—(Ch. 126, page 445, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Braxton county to lay a special levy not to exceed fifteen cents, for four years, to pay the existing indebtedness of the county.

HARRISON COUNTY—COURT HOUSE

House Bill No. 367—By Mr. Kyle—(Ch. 127, page 446, Acts). Provides for the raising of funds to construct a court house in Harrison county and requires that no levy may be laid for that purpose unless the order of the county court, laying the same, shall provide a committee to have the same powers and duties

with respect to the construction of the court house by funds raised by levies, as are conferred upon the committee provided for by Chapter 130 of the Acts of 1927.

WEBSTER COUNTY—INCREASED LEVY

House Bill No. 398—By Mr. Wysong—(Ch. 128, page 447, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Webster county, for three years, to increase the levy for general county purpose to forty cents, and to reduce the county levy for road purposes to fifteen cents.

SANDY RIVER DISTRICT BONDS

Senate Bill No. 88—By Mr. Hallanan—(Ch. 129, page 448, Acts). Validates the proceedings authorizing the issuance of bonds by the county court of McDowell county for Sandy River district, authorized at an election held on November 6, 1928.

CITY OF PARKERSBURG—BONDS

Senate Bill No. 184—By Mr. White (of Wood)—(Ch. 130, page 453, Acts). Validates the water works improvement and extension bonds of the city of Parkersburg, authorized at an election held on June 28, 1927.

SEVENTH AND TWENTY-FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

Senate Bill No. 19—By Mr. Miller—(Ch. 131, page 458, Acts). Fixes the terms of court in the seventh and twenty-fourth judicial circuits.

FIFTH AND FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUITS

House Bill No. 2—By Mr. Wysong—(Ch. 132, page 458, Acts). Fixes the terms of court in the fifth and fourteenth judicial circuits.

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

House Bill No. 14—By Mr. Hutchinson—(Ch. 133, page 460, Acts). Fixes the terms of court in the seventh judicial circuit.

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

House Bill No. 298—By Mr. Kennedy—(Ch. 134, page 460, Acts). Fixes the terms of court for the eighth judicial circuit.

CABELL COUNTY DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT

House Bill No. 375—By Mr. Beuhring—(Ch. 135, page 461, Acts). Fixes the terms of court for the domestic relations court of Cabell county.

LINCOLN COUNTY—CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

Senate Bill No. 34—By Mr. Smith (of Lincoln)—(Ch. 136, page 462, Acts). Fixes the salary of the clerk of the circuit court of Lincoln county at two thousand dollars per year.

TAYLOR COUNTY—PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Senate Bill No. 35—By Mr. Watkins—(Ch. 137, page 462, Acts). Fixes the salary of the prosecuting attorney of Taylor county, as attorney for the boards of education, at six hundred dollars per year.

OHIO COUNTY—PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Senate Bill No. 50—By Mr. Hugus (by request)—(Ch. 138, page 463, Acts). Authorizes the board of commissioners of Ohio county to pay the prosecuting

attorney of Ohio county, as attorney to the boards of education, a sum not to exceed one thousand two hundred dollars annually.

Sixteenth Judicial Circuit

Senate Bill No. 79—By Mr. Smith (of Marion) (by request)—(Ch. 139, page 464, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Marion county to pay the judge of the sixteenth judicial circuit out of the county treasury, not to exceed twenty-two hundred dollars per annum.

Third Judicial Circuit

Senate Bill No. 185—By Mr. Davis (of Ritchie)—(Ch. 140, page 464, Acts). Empowers the judge of the third judicial circuit to employ a stenographer to assist him in his official duties at a compensation of not more than one hundred dollars per month, of which not to exceed fifty dollars shall be paid out of the state treasury and the remainder pro rated among the three counties of the circuit.

Pocahontas County—Salaries

Senate Bill No. 247—By Mr. Mathews (by request)—(Ch. 141, page 465, Acts). Beginning January 1, 1933, fixes the compensation of the sheriff at twenty-four hundred dollars, of the assessor at twelve hundred dollars, and of the clerk of the circuit court at eighteen hundred dollars.

Twenty-Third Judicial Circuit

House Bill No. 19—By Mr. Rice—(Ch. 142, page 466, Acts). Authorizes the county courts of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan counties to pay, out of the county treasuries, to the judge of the twenty-third judicial circuit, not to exceed twenty-five hundred dollars per annum.

Brooke County—Circuit Court Clerk

House Bill No. 122—By Mr. Deuley—(Ch. 143, page 467, Acts). Fixes the salary of the clerk of the circuit court of Brooke county, after January 1, 1931, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum.

Lewis County—Prosecuting Attorney

House Bill No. 219—By Mr. Farnsworth (by request)—(Ch. 144, page 467, Acts). Authorizes the prosecuting attorney of Lewis county to employ a stenographer, with the consent of the county court, at a salary to be fixed by the county court, but not to exceed seventy-five dollars per month.

Preston County—Prosecuting Attorney

House Bill No. 222—By Mr. Smith (of Preston)—(Ch. 145, page 468, Acts). Authorizes the prosecuting attorney of Preston county to employ a stenographer, at a salary of not more than twelve hundred dollars annually, payable out of the county treasury.

Harrison County—Criminal Court

House Bill No. 226—By Mr. Kyle—(Ch. 146, page 468, Acts). Fixes the salary of the judge of the criminal court of Harrison county at five thousand dollars per year, payable out of the county treasury.

Hampshire County—Prosecuting Attorney

House Bill No. 248—By Mr. Davis—(Ch. 147, page 469, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Hampshire county to employ stenographic or other clerical

assistance to the prosecuting attorney, at a sum not to exceed fifty dollars per month, payable out of the county treasury.

CALHOUN COUNTY—PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

House Bill No. 354—By Mr. Hays—(Ch. 148, page 469, Acts). Requires the county court of Calhoun county to employ an assistant to the prosecuting attorney, to be named by him, at a compensation of twenty-five dollars per month, payable out of the county treasury.

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

House Bill No. 379—By Mr. Cole—(Ch. 149, page 470, Acts). Requires the county court of Mercer county and the county court of Wyoming county to pay the sums of twelve hundred dollars and eight hundred dollars per annum, respectively, out of the county treasury, to the judge of the ninth judicial circuit.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY—CIRCUIT COURT CLERK

House Bill No. 382—By Mr. Davis—(Ch. 150, page 470, Acts). Fixes the salary of the clerk of the circuit court of Hampshire county, at the beginning of the next term, at not less than one thousand nor more than thirteen hundred dollars.

TUCKER COUNTY PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

Senate Bill No. 188—By Mr. Helmick—(Ch. 151, page 471, Acts). Provides stenographic and clerical help for the prosecuting attorney of Tucker county, at six hundred dollars a year, payable out of the county treasury, and prescribes the duties of such help.

CLAY COUNTY—DEPUTY SHERIFFS

House Bill No. 390—By Mr. Reed—(Ch. 152, page 472, Acts). Directs the sheriff of Clay county to appoint not more than two deputy sheriffs at a salary of seventeen hundred dollars per annum each.

ROANE COUNTY—PROSECUTING ATTORNEY

House Bill No. 399—By Mr. Meredith—(Ch. 153, page 472, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Roane county to provide stenographic or other clerical assistants to the prosecuting attorney, at an expense of not more than fifty dollars per month.

PUTNAM COUNTY—SALARIES

House Bill No. 403—By Mr. Stephens, by request—(Ch. 154, page 473, Acts). Fixes the salaries of clerk of the circuit court, sheriff, clerk of the county court and prosecuting attorney of Putnam county at one thousand eight hundred dollars, two thousand two hundred dollars, two thousand two hundred dollars and one thousand five hundred dollars, respectively, beginning at the end of the present terms.

TAYLOR COUNTY—SPECIAL BRIDGE LEVY

Senate Bill No. 36—By Mr. Watkins—(Ch. 155, page 473, Acts). Authorizes a vote of the people of Taylor county on the question of laying a special levy of not more than fifteen cents for six years for the construction of bridges in the county.

CITY OF GRAFTON

Senate Bill No. 37—By Mr. Watkins—(Ch. 156, page 474, Acts). Requires the annual publication of financial statement of the city of Grafton.

OHIO COUNTY—WHEELING STREET PAVING

Senate Bill No. 40—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 157, page 475, Acts). Authorizes the board of commissioners of Ohio county to pay to the City of Wheeling certain street paving assessments and to contract with said city for the maintenance of certain specified street paving.

OHIO COUNTY—INTERMEDIATE COURT

Senate Bill No. 83—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 158, page 476, Acts). Provides for the impaneling and duties of grand and petit juries for the intermediate court of Ohio county and that the jury commissioners of the circuit court shall also act as jury commissioners for the intermediate court.

OHIO COUNTY—BOND ISSUE

Senate Bill No. 155—By Mr. Hugus—(Ch. 159, page 478, Acts). Provides for the expenditure of the proceeds of bond issues or special road fund levies, and the transfer to the general county fund of any unexpended balances.

CITY OF GRAFTON—SALE OF CITY PROPERTY

House Bill No. 111—By Mr. Haymond—(Ch. 160, page 479, Acts). Requires the commission of the city of Grafton, before selling or mortgaging the water works or electric light plants, to first submit the question to a vote of the people of the city.

WETZEL COUNTY LAW LIBRARY

House Bill No. 174—By Mr. Cusack—(Ch. 161, page 480, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Wetzel county to establish and maintain a county law library and creates a board of directors to control and manage it.

BROOKE COUNTY—REINTERING OF DEAD

House Bill No. 188—By Mr. Deuley—(Ch. 162, page 481, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Brooke county to remove from the right-of-way of state route number two, the remains of certain dead and reinter same.

MORGAN COUNTY

House Bill No. 221—By Mr. Buzzerd—(Ch. 163, page 482, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Morgan county to contribute three hundred dollars annually to the support of the county library.

MONONGALIA COUNTY—GENERAL HOSPITAL

House Bill No. 267—By Mr. Vandervort—(Ch. 164, page 483, Acts). Authorizes the county court of Monongalia county to establish and maintain a general hospital for the county and to use in part, for that purpose, the county infirmary buildings and equipment.

RESOLUTIONS

Senate Joint Resolution No. 1—By Mr. Henshaw—(page 485, Acts). Authorizes the governor to appoint a commission to represent the interests of the state in the location of the Summer White House.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 2—By Mr. Hallanan—(page 486, Acts). Corrects the variance in the joint resolution and the act submitting to the voters of the state, at the 1928 general election, the constitutional amendment changing the sessions of the legislature.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 4—By Mr. Hallanan—(page 488, Acts). Authorizes the secretary of state to furnish a set of West Virginia Reports to the Honorable Elliott Northcott, United States Circuit Judge.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 8—By Mr. Hallanan—(page 489, Acts). Provides for submitting to the voters of the state the lieutenant governor and succession to the governorship amendment to the constitution.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 9—By Mr. Herold—(page 490, Acts). Memorializes the legislatures of the several states through which United States Route No. 19 passes to designate it as "The Stonewall Jackson Memorial Highway".

Senate Joint Resolution No. 10—By Mr. Hallanan—(page 491, Acts). Petitioning for the passage, in the National Congress of the rivers and harbors bill, providing appropriations for the improvement of the Ohio and Kanawha rivers.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 12—By Mr. Hugus—(page 492, Acts). Provides for the submission to the voters of the state of the probate amendment to the constitution.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 15—By Mr. Hallanan—(page 493, Acts). Authorizes the board of control to receive congressional grants of money for West Virginia University and West Virginia State College.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 17—By Mr. Hallanan—(page 494, Acts). Requests a revised Budget Bill from the budget commission.

Senate Joint Resolution No. 18—By Mr. Smith, (of Marion)—(page 495, Acts). Adopts a new state flag.

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3—By Mr. Helmick—(page 496, Acts) Raises a joint committee to investigate the penitentiary.

House Joint Resolution No. 3—By Mr. Keatley—(page 498, Acts). Provides for the submission to the voters of the state of the budget amendment to the constitution.

House Joint Resolution No. 4—By Mr. Hogg—(page 502, Acts). Provides for the submission to the voters of the state of the circuit judge amendment to the constitution.

House Joint Resolution No. 5—By Mr. Keatley—(page 503, Acts). Authorizes the governor to appoint a commission to study constitutional needs.

House Joint Resolution No. 8—By Mr. Harmer—(page 504, Acts). Provides for the printing, by the secretary of state, of two thousand copies of the minutes of the Wheeling Convention of 1861 and of the Constitutional Convention of 1862.

Senate Substitute for House Joint Resolution No. 10—By Mr. Harmer—(page 505, Acts). Raises a joint committee to examine and report upon the report of the revisers of the code and requests the governor to call a special session of the legislature to consider the proposed revised code.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 7—By Mr. Stephens—(page 508, Acts). Requesting the government of the United States to establish and maintain in the state a general hospital for the care and treatment of veterans within the state.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 10—By Mr. Stephens—(page 509, Acts). Recognizes the distinguished services of Master Sergeant Roy W. Hooe, United States Army, formerly of Charles Town, Jefferson County, West Virginia, in the historic flight of the "Question Mark".

House Concurrent Resolution No. 13—By Mr. Fazenbaker—(page 510, Acts). Authorizes the governor to appoint a commission of five to investigate the evidence of the birth of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, at Mike's Run, Mineral County.

House Concurrent Resolution No. 14—By Mr. Mathews, of Kanawha—(page 511, Acts). Endorsing the erection, by the West Virginia state federation of Colored Women's Clubs, at Malden, West Virginia, of a memorial to Booker T. Washington.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF WEST VIRGINIA

To be voted upon at the general election in November, 1930.

The legislature of 1929 submitted to the voters of the state, to be voted upon at the election in November, 1930, four constitutional amendments, designated as "probate amendment", "lieutenant-governor and succession to governorship amendment," "circuit court amendment" and "budget amendment".

The first, or "probate amendment" does not amend an existing section of the constitution, but proposes to add the following as a new section to be numbered as section 31, Article eight:

> Sec. 31. Jurisdiction in all matters of probate, the appointment and qualification of personal representatives, guardians, committees and curators, and the settlement of their accounts, shall hereafter be vested exclusively in the circuit court. Provision shall be made by the legislature for the appointment by each circuit court of a probate commissioner in each county who may be authorized by general law to exercise the powers and discharge the duties of the circuit court with respect to all or any of the matters mentioned in this section, under the supervision and subject to the control of said court. Said probate commissioner shall hold office at the pleasure of said circuit court, but his compensation shall be fixed by general law.

The second, or "lieutenant-governorship and successor to the governorship amendment" proposes to amend sections 1 and 16 of Article seven by making the commissioner of agriculture a constitutional officer and designating him as one of the executive department and by creating the office of lieutenant-governor and making him next in succession to the governorship. It also fixes the beginning of the terms of all the elective state officials on the first Monday following the second Wednesday in January next after their election, instead of on March 4, as at present. This is the first Monday following the convening of the legislature.

In the present constitution the sections proposed to be amended now read as follows:

> 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.
>
> 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.

As proposed to be amended, those sections read:

> Section 1. The executive department shall consist of a governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, state superintendent of free schools, auditor, treasurer, commissioner of agriculture and attorney-general, who shall be *ex-officio* reporter of the court of appeals. Their terms of office respectively shall be for four years and shall commence on the first Monday following the second Wednesday in January next after their election. They

shall, except the lieutenant-governor, reside at the seat of government during their terms 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. The lieutenant-governor shall be president of the senate and shall be entitled to vote only in case of a tie. His salary shall not exceed one thousand dollars *per annum*. An election for lieutenant-governor shall be held at the same time and in the same manner as the election for governor, and a contest therefor determined in the same manner. The senate shall choose a president *pro-tempore* in the absence or disability of the lieutenant-governor or when he shall exercise the office of governor of the state.

Sec. 16. In case of the death, conviction or impeachment, failure to qualify, resignation or other disability of the governor, the lieutenant-governor shall act as governor until the expiration of the term thereof or until the disability is removed; and if the lieutenant-governor, for any of the above named causes shall become incapable of performing the duties of governor, the same shall devolve upon the president *pro tempore* of the senate and if he is unable to act, then 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 a joint vote of the legislature.

Under the present constitution, each judicial circuit, except the First, elects one circuit court judge. The third or "circuit court amendment" would permit the legislature to determine the number of judges to be elected in each circuit. The section proposed to be amended is section ten of Article eight, which now reads as follows:

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.

While the number of circuits was fixed at thirteen at the adoption of the constitution in 1872, provision was made for increasing the number when needed and there are now twenty-four circuits.

As proposed for amendment, the section reads:

Sec. 10. The legislature shall divide the state into circuits, and shall determine the number of judges to be elected in each circuit. Each of the judges so elected shall hold his office for a 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 the judge. In those circuits where there shall be elected more than one judge, the business of the circuits shall be apportioned between the judges thereof, in such manner as may be prescribed by law. The 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.

The fourth, or "budget amendment" proposes to amend section fifty-one of Article six to read:

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

SUB-SECTION A

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

SUB-SECTION B

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

Second. Each budget shall be divided into two parts, and the first part shall be designated "governmental appropriations" and shall embrace an itemized estimate of the appropriations; (1) for the legislature as certified to the governor in the manner hereinafter provided; (2) for the executive department; (3) for the judiciary department, as provided by law, certified to the governor by the auditor; (4) to pay and discharge the principal and interest of any debt of the state of West Virginia created in conformity with the constitution, and all laws enacted in pursuance thereof; (5) for the salaries payable by the state under the constitution and laws of the state; (6) for the aid of public schools in conformity with the laws of the state; (7) for such other purposes as are set forth in the constitution and laws made in pursuance thereof.

Third. The second part shall be designated "general appropriations," and shall include all other estimates of appropriations.

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

The legislature shall not amend the budget so as to create a deficit, but may amend the bill by increasing or diminishing the items therein, or inserting new items therein; *provided, however,* that the salary or compensation of any public officer shall not be increased or diminished during his term of office.

When such bill has been passed by both houses it shall be immediately presented to the governor, who may approve, veto as a whole, veto any item therein, or decrease any item therein.

If the governor veto the bill as a whole, or any item therein or decrease any item therein, he shall return the bill to the house in which it originated, together with a statement of his reasons for so doing. The legislature may, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each branch, taken by yeas and nays, override the veto of the governor, in which case it shall become a law as originally passed, notwithstanding the veto of the governor.

Fourth. The governor and such representatives of the executive departments, boards, officers and commissions of the state, expending or applying for state moneys as have been designated by the governor for this purpose, shall have the right, and when requested by either house of the legislature, it shall be their duty to appear and be heard with respect to any budget bill during the consideration thereof, and to answer inquiries relating thereto.

SUB-SECTION C—SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILLS

Neither house shall consider other appropriations until the budget bill has been finally acted upon by both houses, and no such other appropriation shall be valid except in accordance with the provisions following: (1) every such appropriation shall be embodied in a separate bill limited to some single work, object or purpose therein stated and called herein a supplementary appropriation bill; (2) each supplementary appropriation bill shall provide the revenue necessary to pay the appropriation thereby made by a tax direct or indirect, to be laid and collected as shall be directed in said bill, unless it apears from such budget that there is sufficient revenue available; (3) no supplementary appropriation bill shall become a law unless it be passed in each house by a vote of a majority of the members present, and the yeas and nays recorded on its final passage; (4) each supplementary appropriation bill shall be presented to the governor of the state as provided in section fourteen of article seven of the constitution, and thereafter as the provisions of said section shall apply.

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

SUB-SECTION D—GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

Second. The governor, for the purpose of making up his budgets, shall have power and it shall be his duty to require from the proper state officials, including herein all executive departments, all executive and administrative officers, bureaus, boards, commissions and agencies expending or supervising the expenditure of, and all institutions applying for state moneys and appropriations, such itemized estimates and other information, in such form and at such times as he shall direct. The estimates for the legislative departments, certified by the presiding officer of each house, of the judiciary, as provided by law, certified by the auditor, and for the public schools, as provided by law, shall be transmitted to the governor, in such form and at such times as he shall direct, and shall be included in the budget.

The governor may provide for public hearings on all estimates and may require the attendance at such hearings of representatives of all agencies, and of all institutions applying for state moneys. After such public hearings he may, in his discretion, revise all estimates except those for the legislative and judiciary departments and for the public schools as provided by law.

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

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

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

The changes in the existing section 51 are so few that it is not considered necessary to give the section as it now stands. Calling attention to the changes should be sufficient.

Under the present constitution the board of public works, which is composed of the governor, secretary of state, superintendent of free schools, auditor, treasurer, attorney general and commissioner of agriculture, make up the budget commission. The amendment proposes to make the governor alone the budget commissioner.

Under the present constitution the appropriation, or "budget" bill is not submitted to the governor for his approval, but becomes a law immediately upon its passage by the legislature. It is proposed to change this by inserting in *sub-section B* the following:

> When such bill has been passed by both houses it shall be immediately presented to the governor, who may approve, veto as a whole, veto any item therein, or decrease any item therein.
>
> If the governor veto the bill as a whole, or any item therein or decrease any item therein, he shall return the bill to the house in which it originated, together with a statement of his reasons for so doing. The legislature may, by a two-thirds vote of all the members elected to each branch, taken by yeas and nays, override the veto of the governor, in which case it shall become a law as originally passed, notwithstanding the veto of the governor.

The only other proposed change is to strike out the following in *sub-section B:*

> 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,

and to insert the following:

> The legislature shall not amend the budget so as to create a deficit, but may amend the bill by increasing or diminishing the items therein, or inserting new items therein.

In short, while the section is a lengthy one, the only changes proposed are to make the governor, instead of the board of public works, the budget commissioner; to require the bill, when passed, to be presented to the governor for his approval, thus following the course of all other bills; and to give the legislature control over the items in the appropriation bill, subject to the requirement that it cannot create a deficit.

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS

From 1922 to 1931, inclusive.

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
STATE DEPARTMENTS, ETC.										
Adjutant General and Militia, Salaries and Expenses	$ 33,000.00	$ 33,600.00	$ 58,945.00	$ 58,945.00	$ 104,000.00	$ 128,420.00	$ 124,000.00	$ 124,000.00	$ 128,000.00	$ 128,000.00
Huntington Armory, Purchase	.....	.....	32,660.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
Camp Dawson, Repairs and Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,00.000	15,000.00
Roster Soldiers, Sailors and Marines	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	.....
Archives and History	14,200.00	13,500.00	12,100.00	12,100.00	12,300.00	12,300.00	12,600.00	12,600.00	13,320.00	13,320.00
Attorney General's Office, Salaries and Expenses	34,500.00	30,500.00	31,220.00	31,220.00	31,220.00	31,220.00	31,220.00	31,220.00	34,900.00	34,900.00
Auditor's Office, Salaries and Other Expenses	53,400.00	53,400.00	51,000.00	51,000.00	54,350.00	54,350.00	54,750.00	54,750.00	57,150.00	57,150.00
Insurance and Speculative Securities	22,000.00	22,000.00	21,000.00	21,000.00	32,000.00	32,000.00	31,600.00	31,600.00	41,500.00	41,500.00
Fire Marshall's Department	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,000.00	45,000.00
Index to Land Grants	.....	.....	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Publication of Delinquent Lists	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00	800.00
Board of Control, Salaries and Expenses	61,000.00	61,000.00	61,910.00	62,160.00	65,400.00	65,400.00	71,390.00	71,390.00	81,400.00	81,400.00
Bureau of Labor, Salaries and Expenses	36,500.00	36,500.00	50,800.00	50,800.00	50,300.00	50,300.00	48,400.00	48,400.00	44,800.00	44,800.00
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	7,800.00	7,800.00
Capitol Buildings and Grounds, Current	41,000.00	41,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Custodian and Labor Fund	28,800.00	28,800.00	27,800.00	27,800.00	32,800.00	32,800.00	42,100.00	42,100.00	42,100.00	42,100.00
New Equipment and Rent	750,000.00	1,500,000.00	250,000.00	250,000.00	522,500.00	502,500.00	160,000.00	35,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Child Welfare Commission	4,750.00	4,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commissioner of Agriculture, Salaries&Expen's	79,400.00	79,400.00	82,500.00	82,500.00	116,000.00	116,000.00	126,000.00	126,000.00	134,500.00	134,500.00
Aid to Agriculture Fairs	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Commissioner of Banking, Salaries & Expenses	32,200.00	32,200.00	32,200.00	32,200.00	55,000.00	53,500.00	68,900.00	68,900.00	69,600.00	69,600.00
Criminal Charges	85,000.00	85,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	120,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Department of Education	450,900.00	456,900.00	417,300.00	417,300.00	289,900.00	233,300.00	300,500.00	293,300.00	329,250.00	318,900.00
Supplemental, General School Fund	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	1,000,000.00	1,250,000.00
Department of Health, Salaries and Expenses	74,800.00	74,800.00	90,800.00	90,800.00	109,800.00	109,800.00	119,800.00	119,800.00	140,800.00	140,800.00
Department of Mines, Salaries and Expenses	116,200.00	116,200.00	116,520.00	116,520.00	180,020.00	157,520.00	174,640.00	174,640.00	198,040.00	198,040.00
Department of Public Safety, Current General Expenses	450,000.00	500,000.00	350,000.00	300,000.00	500,000.00	500,000.00	412,500.00	412,500.00	432,500.00	432,500.00
Forest, Game & Fish Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237,420.00	240,120.00
Governor's Mansion and Grounds	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	26,000.00	24,000.00	14,000.00	14,000.00
Purchase of New	82,500.00	82,500.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	25,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Governor's Office, Salaries	14,500.00	14,500.00	14,500.00	14,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Civil Contingent Fund	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00
Emergency Fund	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Insurance, Public Buildings	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	60,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	70,000.00
Keeper of Rolls, Salary	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00	300.00
Pardon Attorney, Salaries and Expenses	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00	6,300.00

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
Public Service Commission, Salaries and Current Expenses	98,000.00	98,000.00	98,000.00	98,000.00	98,000.00	98,000.00	98,000.00	98,000.00	118,000.00	118,000.00
Poet Laureate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900.00	900.00	.....	.....
Printing, Binding and Stationery	100,000.00	100,000.00	60,750.00	60,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	95,000.00	100,000.00
Secretary of State, Salaries and Expenses	26,000.00	26,000.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	24,000.00	24,000.00	25,640.00	25,640.00	28,000.00	28,000.00
State Board of Childrens' Guardians, Salaries and Expenses	36,500.00	36,500.00	37,200.00	37,200.00	44,000.00	44,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00
State Geological & Economic Survey	44,500.00	44,500.00	34,100.00	36,600.00	36,500.00	36,500.00	40,040.00	40,040.00	48,500.00	48,500.00
State Hotel Inspector	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Law Library, Salaries and Expenses	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	7,900.00	13,600.00	13,600.00	9,400.00	9,400.00
State Prohibation Department, Salaries and Expenses	41,500.00	55,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	39,000.00	39,000.00	63,500.00	63,500.00	65,700.00	65,700.00
State Road Commission	457,500.00	444,000.00	528,981.03	572,500.00	590,242.93	620,760.00	739,387.96	547,000.00	551,875.62	540,000.00
Maintenance and Repair of Roads	.....	.....	.....	.....	400,000.00	450,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Service Officer and 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	50,000.00	50,000.00
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	14,280.00	14,280.00
State Tax Commissioner, Tax Office	45,000.00	45,000.00	40,000.00	41,000.00	40,220.00	40,220.00	40,220.00	40,220.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Accounting Department	24,500.00	24,500.00	24,500.00	26,000.00	25,200.00	25,200.00	29,500.00	29,500.00	29,500.00	29,500.00
Gross Sales Department	63,000.00	56,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	44,980.00	44,980.00	44,980.00	44,980.00	47,000.00	47,000.00
Uniform Assessment Law	25,000.00	25,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Prohibition Department	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Treasurer, Salaries and Expenses	32,300.00	32,300.00	30,220.00	30,220.00	34,100.00	34,100.00	38,920.00	38,920.00	43,570.00	43,570.00
Temporary Capitol and Equipment	.....	5,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Workmen's Compensation	191,000.00	191,000.00	151,000.00	151,000.00	161,000.00	161,000.00	286,000.00	246,000.00	266,000.00	256,000.00
JUDICIARY										
Supreme Court, Salaries and Expenses	75,400.00	69,000.00	65,050.00	65,050.00	74,800.00	71,300.00	89,400.00	85,400.00	98,050.00	98,050.00
Circuit Courts, Salaries, Mileage, Etc.	130,500.00	130,500.00	163,000.00	163,000.00	143,000.00	143,000.00	148,000.00	148,000.00	148,000.00	148,000.00
EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS										
Bluefield Colored Institute:										
Salaries	27,750.00	27,750.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00	48,000.00	55,000.00	57,000.00
Current General Expenses	6,000.00	6,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	19,000.00	19,500.00
Repairs and Improvements	6,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00	13,500.00
Buildings and Land	8,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,000.00	60,000.00
Colored Deaf and Blind School:										
Salaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Current General Expenses	.....	10,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Buildings and Land	10,000.00	10,000.00	30,000.00	.....	125,000.00	125,000.00	.....	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00
Concord State Normal School:										
Salaries	44,000.00	48,000.00	54,000.00	58,000.00	63,000.00	65,000.00	67,000.00	69,000.00	76,000.00	76,000.00

Current General Expenses	12,500.00	12,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	38,000.00	40,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Buildings and Land	130,000.00	130,000.00	.....	.....	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....	20,000.00	20,000.00
Fairmont State Normal School:										
Salaries	60,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	70,000.00	85,000.00	90,000.00	95,000.00	105,000.00	125,000.00	130,000.00
Current General Expenses	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	49,500.00	52,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Buildings and Land	60,000.00	60,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	21,700.00	21,700.00	21,700.00	.....	90,000.00	90,000.00
Glenville State Normal School:										
Salaries	40,000.00	40,000.00	46,000.00	48,000.00	53,000.00	55,000.00	57,000.00	60,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Current General Expenses	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	13,750.00	13,750.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	36,000.00	38,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	9,000.00	9,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Buildings and Land	37,500.00	37,500.00	37,500.00	37,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	.....	.....	25,000.00	25,000.00
Marshall College:										
Salaries	125,000.00	135,000.00	140,000.00	145,000.00	170,000.00	175,000.00	200,000.00	200,000.00	235,000.00	235,000.00
Current General Expenses	25,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	130,000.00	135,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	30,000.00	35,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Buildings and Land	110,000.00	110,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	.....	100,000.00	100,000.00
New River State School:										
Salaries	25,000.00	25,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	55,000.00	60,000.00	63,000.00	68,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00
Current General Expenses	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	45,000.00	50,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	35,000.00	35,000.00
Buildings and Land	2,000.00	2,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
Potomac State School:										
Salaries	30,000.00	30,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00	50,000.00	55,000.00	57,000.00	59,000.00	62,000.00	62,000.00
Current General Expenses	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	17,000.00	17,900.00	19,000.00	19,000.00	30,000.00	32,500.00
Repairs and Improvements	10,000.00	10,000.00	17,500.00	17,500.00	17,000.00	17,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00
Buildings and Land	40,000.00	40,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd College State Normal School:										
Salaries	34,000.00	38,000.00	42,500.00	42,500.00	46,000.00	46,000.00	50,000.00	52,000.00	57,000.00	60,000.00
Current General Expenses	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	28,500.00	30,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00
Buildings and Land	12,500.00	12,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Storer College:										
Salaries	3,000.00	3,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	17,500.00	17,500.00
West Liberty State Normal School:										
Salaries	25,000.00	27,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00	33,000.00	35,000.00	38,000.00	43,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Current General Expenses	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	22,500.00	22,500.00
Repairs and Improvements	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
Buildings and Land	15,000.00	15,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00	.....	.....	50,000.00	50,000.00
West Virginia School for Deaf and Blind:										
Salaries	55,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	93,000.00	93,000.00
Current General Expenses	60,000.00	60,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	71,500.00	71,500.00
Repairs and Improvements	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,500.00	22,500.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Buildings and Land	40,000.00	40,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	.....	.....
West Virginia State College (West Virginia Collegiate Institute): Salaries	64,000.00	64,000.00	80,000.00	90,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	110,000.00	120,000.00	140,000.00	140,000.00
Current General Expenses	25,000.00	30,000.00	35,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	52,500.00	52,500.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	37,500.00	37,500.00	42,500.00	42,500.00	42,500.00	42,500.00
Buildings and Land	111,282.46	75,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	62,500.00	62,500.00	.....	.....	60,000.00	60,000.00

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
West Virginia University:										
Salaries	400,000.00	425,000.00	450,000.00	475,000.00	505,000.00	530,000.00	580,000.00	605,000.00	683,600.00	703,600.00
Current General Expenses	150,000.00	150,000.00	165,000.00	160,000.00	180,000.00	180,000.00	200,000.00	205,000.00	525,000.00	525,000.00
Library Books									25,000.00	25,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	50,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00	60,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00
Preparatory Work, Graduate School									12,000.00	12,000.00
Athletic Expense	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00		
Buildings and Land	400,000.00	400,000.00		200,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00	141,250.00	116,250.00	266,250.00	181,250.00
Extension Work:										
Agricultural, Horticultural & Home Econom.	80,000.00	80,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	85,000.00	85,000.00	95,000.00	95,000.00
Mining and Industrial	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
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	52,500.00	52,500.00
Community Packing House:										
Current General Expenses	6,000.00	6,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	8,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00
Buildings and Land	15,000.00	15,000.00								
Community Egg Packing Plant:										
Buildings and Land									12,500.00	12,500.00
Boys' and Girls' Work, Federal									10,616.08	10,616.08
Agricultrual Experiment Station:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	75,000.00	75,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00	80,000.00	80,000.00	65,000.00	65,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00
Buildings and Improvements	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00		
Reymann Memorial Farm	30,000.00	30,000.00	5,000.00		6,500.00	6,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Reimbursement unused Fertilizer Tags			5,814.75							
Penal and Correctional Institutions										
State Industrial Home for Colored Girls:										
Salaries and Current Expenses					10,000.00	10,000.00	13,000.00	13,000.00	17,000.00	17,500.00
Repairs and Improvements					5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Buildings and Land	75,000.00	75,000.00			24,726.59					
State Industrial School for Colored Boys:										
Salaries and Current Expenses					25,000.00	25,000.00	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	5,000.00	5,000.00
Buildings and Land	75,000.00	75,000.00								
West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	35,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	57,000.00	57,500.00
Repairs and Improvements	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Buildings and Land					37,500.00	37,500.00				
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys:										
Salaries	92,000.00	92,000.00	90,000.00	90,000.00	101,200.00	101,200.00	101,200.00	101,200.00	130,000.00	130,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	15,000.00	15,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	30,000.00	30,000.00
Buildings and Land	60,000.00	60,000.00			50,000.00	50,000.00				
West Virginia Penitentiary	20,000.00	20,000.00			25,300.00	25,300.00	25,300.00	25,300.00	425,300.00	425,300.00

Hospitals, Sanitariums and Homes:										
Care and Treatment Drug Addicts	5,000.00	10,000.00	3,000.00	3,000.00						
Crippled Children									40,000.00	40,000.00
Fairmont Hospital No. 3:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	28,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	48,000.00	48,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00		
Buildings and Land					4,000.00	4,000.00				
Treatment of Girls			5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00
Florence Crittenden Home	3,000.00	3,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Hill Crest Sanitarium	10,000.00	10,000.00								
Huntington State Hospital:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	125,000.00	125,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00	145,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	210,000.00	210,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Buildings and Land	20,000.00	20,000.00								
McKendree Hospital No. 2:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	28,000.00	28,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	22,000.00	22,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00	4,500.00
Buildings and Land			5,000.00	5,000.00						
Private Hospital Treatment	50,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	40,000.00	40,000.00
Rutherford State Sanitarium:										
Current General Expenses									100,000.00	110,000.00
Repairs and Improvements									25,000.00	25,000.00
Spencer State Hospital:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	125,000.00	125,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	110,000.00	130,000.00	130,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	37,500.00	37,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00
State Colored Hospital for Insane:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	5,000.00	25,000.00		25,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	60,000.00	70,000.00	70,000.00
Repairs and Improvements					25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Buildings and Land	75,000.00	75,000.00		125,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	
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	27,000.00	32,000.00
State Colored Tuberculosis Sanitarium:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	20,000.00	22,500.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	45,000.00	50,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	7,500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
State Tuberculosis Sanitarium:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	100,000.00	100,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	125,000.00	170,000.00	170,000.00	360,000.00	355,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00
Buildings and Land	37,500.00	37,500.00	20,000.00	20,000.00	75,000.00	75,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	50,000.00	
Treatment of Tuberculosis					10,000.00	10,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	20,000.00	20,000.00
Welch Hospital No. 1:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00	45,000.00					65,000.00	65,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	15,000.00	15,000.00	10,000.00	10,000.00						
Weston State Hospital:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	210,000.00	210,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	225,000.00	275,000.00	275,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	25,000.00	37,500.00	37,500.00	32,500.00	32,500.00	44,500.00	44,500.00
Buildings and Land	6,000.00	6,000.00	6,000.00				15,000.00	15,000.00	100,000.00	100,000.00

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATIONS—Continued

	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
West Virginia Childrens' Home:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	12,000.00	12,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	16,000.00	16,000.00	18,000.00	18,000.00	20,500.00	21,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Buildings and Land	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia Colored Orphans' Home:										
Salaries and Current Expenses	5,000.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	12,500.00	11,000.00	11,000.00	12,500.00	13,000.00
Repairs and Improvements	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Buildings and Land	12,500.00	12,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia Training School:										
Buildings and Land	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,000.00	75,000.00
Legislative Department										
State Senate—Compensation Members	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	15,000.00
Mileage	.....	2,155.60	.....	3,043.30	.....	4,312.40	.....	1,046.10	.....	.....
Officers, Attaches and Contingent	.....	77,414.50	.....	109,342.18	.....	114,974.87	.....	103,998.50	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	5,278.11	.....	15,767.57	.....	5,517.45	.....	8,203.50	.....	.....
House of Delegates, Compensation Members	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,500.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00	47,000.00
Mileage	.....	7,000.00	.....	10,233.80	.....	12,815.77	.....	6,344.00	.....	.....
Officers, Attaches and Contingent	.....	27,295.00	.....	125,573.84	.....	98,424.05	.....	125,392.50	.....	.....
Miscellaneous	.....	7,581.30	.....	6,688.14	.....	9,082.60	.....	7,206.30	.....	.....
Legislative Printing	.....	50,000.00	.....	50,000.00	.....	75,000.00	.....	70,000.00	.....	.....
Legislative Hand Book and Manual	8,000.00	12,000.00	8,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	12,000.00	7,000.00	7,000.00
Boards and Commissions										
Board of Architects, General Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900.00	1,900.00
Board of Bar Examiners, General Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
Board of Examiners of Accountants, General Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00	250.00
Board of Engineers, General Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,900.00	1,900.00
Board of Osteopathy, General Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
Berkeley Springs Park	500.00	500.00	5,500.00	500.00	10,000.00	500.00	15,000.00	15,000.00	13,500.00	14,500.00
State Board of Dental Examiners, General Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
State Board of Embalmers, General Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500.00	500.00
Monument Commissions	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00	.....	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	1,250.00	1,250.00
Childs' Welfare Commission	4,750.00	4,750.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Droop Mountain Battlefield Commission	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00
National Cemetery, Grafton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Point Pleasant Monument Commission	6,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	4,000.00	.....	.....	5,900.00	5,900.00	3,500.00	3,500.00
Public School Commission	.....	.....	7,500.00	7,500.00	2,000.00	2,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Re-codification Commission	33,000.00	33,000.00	42,000.00	42,000.00	54,000.00	21,000.00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Rumseyan Society	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00	500.00
State Board of Examiners for Nurses, General Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,500.00	2,500.00
State Board of Examiners in Optometry, General Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500.00	1,500.00
Veterinary Examining Board, General Expenses	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250.00	250.00
Vicksburg Monument Commission	7,500.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Board of Pharmacy	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	3,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	3,000.00	3,000.00	2,500.00	2,500.00
General Miscellaneous	.....	248,710.16	.....	310,894.50	.....	152,214.64	.....	52,849.05	.....	.....

PART V.

OFFICIAL REGISTER DIVISION:

County Officers and Boards, Attorneys, Political Committees and District Officers.

Tabulated List of County Officers.

Salaries of County Officers.

Boards of Review and Equalization.

Property Assessments by Counties.

Population by Counties.

Estimated Population by Counties.

Estimated Population of Cities Having Ten Thousand or More Inhabitants.

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

Tabulated List of County Officials and their Salaries, and of Boards of Review and Equalization and Population By Counties

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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 1928 assessment, is as follows: Real estate, $13,639,095; personal property, $2,711,017; public utility property, $4,264,495; grand total, $20,614,607. 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	J. H. Marsh. Democrat: Philippi.
Prosecuting Attorney	Forrest B. Poling, Democrat; Philippi.
Clerk Circuit Court	W. D. Corder, Republican; Philippi.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	W. W. Ward, Republican; Volga, R. 1.
Chancery Commissioners	Harry Mason, Republican; Philippi.
	E. Wayne Talbott, Republican; Philippi.
	Geo. M. Kittle, Republican; Philippi.
Divorce Commissioner	Paul B. Ware, Republican; Philippi.

Clerk County Court.....J. F. Hewitt, Republican; Philippi.

Supt. Free Schools.....D. P. Baughman, Democrat; Philippi, R. 5.

Surveyor.....A. Wolverton, Democrat; Philippi.

County Road Engineer.....B. M. Compton, Republican; Philippi.

Assessor.....Grover E. Lutz, Democrat; Philippi.

Com. of School Lands.....J. B. Ware, Republican; Philippi.

County Commissioners.....W. S. Grimes, Republican; Belington; term expires December 31, 1930.

Willie Thorn, Republican; Junior; term expires December 31, 1930.

D. Dickenson, Democrat; Philippi; term expires December 31, 1930.

Isaac M. Forman, Republican; Moatsville; term expires December 31, 1930.

J. M. Cutright, Republican; Volga; term expires December 31, 1932.

T. H. Lake, Republican; Galloway; term expires December 31, 1932.

C. L. Phillips, Democrat; Montrose; term expires December 31, 1932.

Earl Golden, Democrat; Philippi; term expires December 31, 1932.

President County Court.....W. S. Grimes, Republican; Belington.

Terms Commence.....First 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.

E. Wayne Talbott, Republican, Philippi.

C. M. Murphy, Democrat; Philippi.

Sealer of Weights & Measures Geo. L. Coontz, Belington.

B'd Review & Equalization.....James G. Wilson, Republican; Barker District; Belington; term expires in 1931.

W. D. Zinn, Democrat; Philippi District; Philippi; term expires in 1933.

C. J. Stansberry, Republican; Pleasant District; Simpson, R. 1; term expires in 1935.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. Scott Smith, 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.
Kittle and Kittle,
Kittle, Frank G.
Kittle, George M.
Ice, W. T., Jr.
Janes, William
Mason, Harry
Murphy, Charles M.
Meyer, Q. Edward
Poling, Forrest B.
Poling, Herman J.
Stemple, D. D.
Stemple, Dayton R.
Talbott and Talbott
Talbott, W. Bruce
Talbott, E. Wayne
Ware and Ware
Ware, J. Blackburn
Ware, Paul B.
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. Viquesney, Junior.

Cove District—H. C. Coffman and Hettie Nestor, Kasson; Edna Nestor, Nestorville; Eli Righman, 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, Ella May Scott and Carl B. Harvey, Philippi.

Pleasant District—J. E. Boyles, Berryburg; Mrs. Troy Hamric, Philippi; Owen Haddix, Philippi, R. 1.; Mrs. E. L. Young, Simpson.

Union District—Troy Winans and E. B. Bartlett, Volga; Clara Leyman, 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 Secy., 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 Philipps, Belington, R. 4; Isiah Johnson, Montrose, R. F. D.

Philippi—J. M. Bennett, Philippi, R. 5; W. G. Keyes, Philippi.

Pleasant District—A. D. Woodford, Philippi, R. F. D. 1; W. J. Lawlis, Moatsville, R. 3.

Union District—Alva Marteney, 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.
I. F. Right, Republican; Belington.

Constables.....Ben H. Price, Republican; Belington.
John R. Ramsey, Republican; Belington.

Board of Education.....President—Monroe Moore, Democrat; Belington.
Secretary—J. M. Kelley, Republican; Belington.
Henry Harris, Democrat; Dartmoor.
S. E. Jones, Democrat; Belington.

Cove District

Justices of the Peace.....O. C. Denison, Republican, Moatsville.
S. L. Marsh, Democrat; Nestorville.

Constables.....C. J. Stalnaker, Democrat; Nestorville.

Board of Education.....President—J. L. Righman, Republican; Nestorville.
Secretary—F. L. Ritter, Republican; Moatsville.
Riley Nestor, Republican; Nestorville.
Jonas Hoffman, Republican; Moatsville.

Elk District

Justice of the Peace.....O. D. Wright, Democrat; Flemington, R. 2.

Constables.....(None.)

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—Jesse Baughman, Democrat; Philippi, R. 5.
Secretary—E. C. Moore, Democrat; Montrose.
A. L. Martney, Democrat; Belington.
I. N. Johnson, Democrat; Montrose.

Philippi District

Justices of the Peace.....W. G. Keyes, Democrat; Philippi.
Luke Boyles, Democrat; Philippi.
Constables.....E. L. Reed, Democrat; Philippi.
J. C. Moore, Democrat; Philippi.
Board of Education.....President—R. H. Woodford, Democrat; Meriden.
Secretary—F. E. Bartlett, Democrat; Philippi.
Clifton Snodgrass, Democrat; Arden.
J. R. Heltzel, Democrat; Philippi.

Philippi Independent District

Board of Education.....President—M. H. Gall, Democrat; Philippi.
Secretary — E. L. Bartlett, Democrat; Philippi.
Troy Stemple, Democrat; Philippi.
A. B. Harsh, Republican; Philippi.

Pleasant District

Justice of the Peace.....Laco B. Corder, Republican; Flemington.
Constables.....Evert Corder, Republican; Galloway.
Tony Milie, Democrat; Brownton.
Board of Education.....President—Dorsey W. Cole, Republican; Philippi.
Secretary—A. M. Stansberry, Republican; Berryburg.
Floyd C. Trimble, Republican; Moatsville.
Harter R. Wilson, Republican; Philippi.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....I. L. Dadisman, Democrat; Hall.
C. R. McCoy, Republican; Volga.
Constables.....J. W. Campbell, Republican; Volga.
Hess Skidmore, Democrat; Hall.

Board of Education.....President—J. W. Teter, Republican; Rangoon.
Secretary—S. H. Simpson, Democrat; Rangoon.
R. S. Dickenson, Democrat; Volga.
Frank Ward, Republican; Volga.

Valley District

Justices of the Peace.....Stark Kittle, Republican; Belington.
F. A. Simpson, Republican; Belington.
Constables.....J. G. Davis, Republican; Belington.
W. L. Kittle, 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 1928 the total assessed valuation of property in the county was $29,834,869, of which $16,377,590 was real estate, $6,546,245 personal property, and $6,911,634 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 Botetourt, 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 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 Vir-

ginia 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	E. F. Thomas, Republican; 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.....F. L. Hawkins, Republican; Martinsburg.

Assessor.....Harry E. Johnson, Republican; Martinsburg.

Com'r of School Lands.....Lacy I. Rice, Republican; Martinsburg.

County Commissioners.....C. E. Dick, Republican; Hedgesville, R. D. 9; term expires December 31, 1930.
Almon W. Smith, Republican; Martinsburg; term expires December 31, 1932.
W. R. Keller, Republican; Martinsburg, R. F. D. No. 2; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....Almon W. Smith, Republican; Martinsburg.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in March, first Monday in June, first Monday in September and first Monday in December.

Commissioner of Accounts..... L. De W. Gerhardt, Republican; Martinsburg.
A. C. Nadenbousch, Democrat; Martinsburg.
A. H. Shipper, Republican; Martinsburg.

B'd Review & Equalization.....J. H. Lemon, Democrat; Martinsburg District; Martinsburg; term expires in 1931.
Charles Ruble, Republican; Falling Waters District; Falling Waters; term expires in 1933.
Cecil DeHaven, Republican; Gerrardstown District; Gerrardstown; term expires in 1935.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio, Dr. W. Ross Cameron, Martinsburg; County Health Officer.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Dr. A. B. Eagle, Single Surgeon; Martinsburg.
B'd of Children's Guardians.....Miss Mary K. Babb, Agt. Keyser.
Humane Officer.....(Vacant.)
Probation Officer.....E. J. Fulk, Republican; Martinsburg.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Martinsburg)

Aler, F. Vernon
Boyd, Robert H.
Beall, C. R.
Campbell, C. N.
Downey, W. W.
Downs, H. A.
Emmert and Rice
  Emmert, H. H.
  Rice, Lacy I.
Faulkner, Philip O.
Fine, Reuben
Gerhardt, L. De W.
Hannis, Herbert E.
  (Prosecuting Attorney)
Henson, J. O.
Kilmer, J. Nevin
Kilmer and Byrer
  Kilmer, W. C.
  Byrer, Harry H.
Luttrell, E. L.
Martin and Seibert
  Martin, C. E.
  Seibert, C. M.
Martin, Paul H.
McIntire, A. C.
Nadenbousch, A. C.
  (Deputy Clerk, U. S. Dist. Ct.)
Noll, Allen B.
Poole, Xenophon
Rodgers, Decatur H.
  (Judge Circuit Court)
Sencindiver, C. T.
Shipper, A. H.
Thomas, W. H.
  (Referee in Bankruptcy)
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. Seibert, 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; Hardwood 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.

Constables.....Joe Kane, Republican; Martinsburg, R. F. D. 1.
J. E. Keller, Republican; 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.....(Vacant.)
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.....Fred H. Baker, Republican; Martinsburg.
C. C. Westrader, Republican; Martinsburg.
Constables.....C. D. Jack, Republican; Martinsburg.
C. T. Custer, Republican; Martinsburg.

Martinsburg Independent District

Board of Education.....President—John L. Schroder, Republican; Martinsburg.
Secretary—Lee Siler, Democrat; Martinsburg.
T. W. Martin, Republican; Martinsburg.
J. R. Poland, Republican; Martinsburg.
Russell Evans, Republican; Martinsburg.

Mill Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....John D. Payne, Democrat; Bunker Hill.
Constable.....W. H. Wright, Democrat; Darkesville.
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 1928 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were fixed: real estate, $14,946,545; personal property, $7,108,808; public utility property, $6,180,890, making a total of $28,-236,243 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 wth 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 strategy, 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. In 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 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.....C. M. Ward, Democrat; Beckley.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in February, first Monday in May, first Monday in August and the second Monday in November.
Sheriff.....C. C. Hopkins, 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, Democrat; Madison.
Surveyor.....C. C. Carter, Democrat; Madison.
Assessor.....J. G. Edelman, Democrat; Peytona.
Comr. of School Lands.....O. C. Chambers, Madison.
County Commissioners.....R. B. Allen, Democrat; Low Gap; term expires December 31, 1930.
K. Hill, Democrat; Whitesville; term expires December 31, 1932.
Geo. C. Courtney, Democrat; Rumble; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....R. B. Allen, Democrat; Low Gap.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in March, first Monday in August and first Monday in October.
Commissioners of Accounts...Edward Hill, Republican; Madison.
F. T. Miller, Madison.
C. H. Kellogg, Madison.
B'd Review & Equalization.....Henry Keadle, Democrat; Washington District; Jeffrey; term expires in 1931.
S. E. Bradley, Republican; Scott District; Madison; term expires in 1933.
John M. Perry, Republican; Peytona District; Peytona; term expires in 1935.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. Marvin Price, Madison; County Health Officer.
Board Children's Guardians....Edna Dodson, Agent; Charleston.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Madison)

Fulton and Riddle
Fulton, Lilburn
Riddle, S. P.
Garnett, A. W.,
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Hager, John B.
Leftwich and Shaffer
Leftwith, F. C.
Shaffer, Harry G.
Mullins, H. W. B.
Murphy, F. P.

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 Atkins, 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; Grace 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, Turtle Creek; Mrs. Floyd Doss, Ramage.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Crook District

Justices of the Peace.....J. C. Webb, Republican; Gordon.
Virgil Jones, Democrat; Bald Knob.

Constables.....J. C. Jarrell, Democrat; Van.
Lewis Miller, 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.....H. C. Penland, Democrat; Brush Creek.
J. H. Holstein, Democrat; Ashford.
Constables.....B. E. Bowles, 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.
Irvin Booth, Democrat; Morrisvale.
Constables.....M. L. Stone, Democrat; Morrisvale.
H. E. Hall, Democrat; Danville.
Board of Education.....President—J. F. Thompson, Democrat; Morrisvale.
Secretary—Perry Dolin, Democrat; Foster.
Elwood Hill, Democrat; Lory.
D. M. Gunnoe, Democrat; Foster.

Sherman District

Justices of the Peace.....P. H. Kuhn, Democrat; Whitesville.
J. F. Clendinen, Democrat; Whitesville.
Constables.....Hubert Midkiff, Democrat; Comfort.
Jake Brown, 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. L. Powell, Democrat; Jeffrey.
B. P. Browning, Democrat; Greenview.
Constables.....Dock Ellis, Democrat; Greenview.
A. C. Powell, 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 1928 is as follows: Real estate $8,628,810; personal property, $3,231,691; public utility property, $4,962,408; a total valuation of $16,822,909.

The magisterial districts are Birch, Holly, Otter and Salt Lick. Two of the magisterial districts are sub-divided into independent school districts which include 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, which defined the rights of the colony and condemned the British Stamp Acts, was adopted. At the latter session, resolutions in the same tenor were adopted, resulting in the dissolution of the assembly by Governor Berkeley. After the dissolution, 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 thanks 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 were made. Operations on a much larger scale were 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	H. W. Moyers, Democrat; Sutton; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	Kenneth E. Hines, Democrat; Sutton.
Clerk Circuit Court	T. H. Hyer, Republican; Sutton.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	Van B. Hall, Democrat; Sutton.
Chancery Commissioners	W. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Sutton.
	J. E. Cutlip, Democrat; Sutton.
Clerk County Court	E. W. Heffner, Democrat; Sutton.
Supt. Free Schools	T. P. Rollyson, Republican; Frametown.
Surveyor	H. L. Robinson, Jr., Democrat; Sutton.
County Road Engineer	(None.)
Assessor	L. S. Stonestreet, Democrat; Sutton.
Comr. of School Lands	C. C. Hines, Democrat; Sutton.
County Commissioners	J. L. Coberly, Democrat; Burnsville; term expires December 31, 1930.
	W. G. Perrine, Democrat; Exchange; term expires December 31, 1932.
	J. W. McLaughlin, Democrat; Frametown; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....J. L. Coberly, Democrat; Burnsville.
Terms Commence.....The first Tuesday in each month.
Commissioners of Accounts...W. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Sutton.
J. E. Cutlip, Democrat; Sutton.
B'd of Review & Equalization.John C. Shaver, Democrat; Salt Lick District; Salt Lick Bridge; term expires in 1931.
V. G. Bender, Republican; Otter District; Chapel; term expires in 1933.
W. Frank Duffield, Republican; Holly District; Sutton; term expires in 1935.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. M. T. Morrison, Sutton, County Health Officer.
Board of Children's Guardians Miss Florence Charter, District Agt., Union Bank Building, Clarksburg.
U. S. B'd of Ex. Surgeons.....Sutton. Drs. W. H. McCauley, O. O. Eakle and M. T. Morrison.

LIST OF LAWYERS

(Post office address Sutton, unless otherwise given)

Armstrong, W. L.
Armstrong, G. B.
Belknap, G. C.
Cavendish, R. M., Morgantown
Cutlip, James E.
Davis, Garrett.
Fisher, Jake
(Judge Circuit Court)
Flesher, C. W., Gassaway
Haymond and Fox,
Haymond, W. E.
Fox, Fred L.
Hines, Hall and Hines
Hines, W. E.
Hall, Van B.
Hines, Kenneth E.,
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Rider, E. G.
Sutton, O. O.
Whytsell, C. A., Burnsville
Wilson, N. Van, Gassaway

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

H. F. Bender, Chairman,
Gassaway.

A. K. Walker, 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—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.
James L. Moore, Democrat; Servia.

Constables.....H. C. Hall, Democrat; Frametown.
A. B. Criner, Democrat; Frametown.

Board of Education.....President—C. L. Gerwig, Republican; Frametown.
Secretary—H. C. Fox, Democrat; Frametown.
R. J. Bragg, Democrat; Frametown.
J. H. Mollohan, Democrat; Dessie.

Holly District

Justices of the Peace.....G. R. Gibson, Democrat; Sutton.
W. G. Skidmore, Democrat; Sutton.
Constables.....L. L. Davis, Democrat; Centralia.
W. A. Dennison, 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

Justices of the Peace.....P. C. Long, Democrat; Canfield.
P. G. Cutlip, Democrat; Gassaway.
Constables.....S. C. Marlow, Democrat; Davison.
W. F. Hall, Democrat; Gassaway.
Board of Education.....President—J. S. Perrine, Democrat; Sutton.
Secretary—J. A. May, Democrat; Gassaway.
A. A. Long, Democrat; Gassaway.
N. Van Wilson, Republican; Gassaway.

Salt Lick District

Justices of the Peace.....Clarence Ancell, Democrat; Ireland.
W. L. McCoy, Democrat; Burnsville.
Constables.....L. J. Shock, Democrat; Burnsville.
T. C. Arbogast, Democrat; Ireland.
Board of Education.....President—P. A. Straley, Democrat; Copen.
Secretary—H. W. Hamilton, Democrat; Gregory.
O. C. Hawkins, Democrat; Burnsville.
G. S. Barrett, Democrat; Bulltown.

Flatwoods Independent District

Board of Education.....President—L. G. McQuain, Republican; Flatwoods.
Secretary—M. H. Squires, Republican; Flatwoods.
Jesse Skidmore, Democrat; Flatwoods.
H. H. Hyer, Republican; Flat woods.

Sutton Independent District

Board of Education.....President—J. L. Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.
Secretary—V. B. Bail, Democrat; Sutton.
I. L. Freeman, Republican; Sutton.
M. T. Morrison, Democrat; Sutton.

BROOKE COUNTY

Brooke county 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 assessed property valuation for 1928 was as follows: Real estate, $23,115,200; personal property, $5,208,305; public utility property, $6,391,656; total, $34,715,161.

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. 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.
L. E. Schrader, Republican; Wheeling.
Sheriff..... Irvin W. Charnock, Republican; Wellsburg.
Prosecuting Attorney..... James R. Wilkin, Republican; Wellsburg.
Asst. Prosecuting Atty..... James Paull, Democrat; Wellsburg.
Clerk Circuit Court..... Mabel V. Kemp, Democrat; Wellsburg.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court... (Vacant.)
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, Republican; Wellsburg.
Assessor..... Edward M. Smith, Republican; Wellsburg.
Comr. of School Lands..... R. L. Ramsey, Democrat; Follansbee.
County Commissioners..... Frank M. Wade, Republican; Wellsburg; term expires December 31, 1930.
W. W. Pilchard, Republican; Bethany; term expires December 31, 1932.
A. S. Barnett, Republican; Follansbee; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....Frank M. Wade, Republican; 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.....G. E. Caldwell, Republican; Wellsburg District; Wellsburg; term expires in 1931.
Samuel Carter, Democrat; Cross Creek District; Follansbee; term expires in 1933.
F. G. Barber, Republican; Buffalo District; Beech Bottom; term expires in 1935.
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.
B'd Children's Guardians.....Mrs. H. L. Bond, Agent, County Court House, Wheeling.
Probation Officer.....Irvin W. Charnock, Republican; Wellsburg.
Humane Officer.....Robert M. Lowe, 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)
Paull, James, Jr.
(Asst. Prosecuting Attorney)
Pinsky, Abe
Ramsay, R. L.
Werkman, W. M.
Wilkin and Wilkin
Wilkin, James R.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Wilkin, William S.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. F. Reeves, Chairman, Wellsburg.
Mrs. Bertha Brafford, Vice Chairman, 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.....Howard Marion, Republican; Follansbee.
Brown Latimer, Republican; Follansbee.
Constables.....Lee Chambers, Republican; Follansbee.
Geo. A. Cox, Republican; Follansbee.
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.....Geo. R. Howard, Republican; Wellsburg.
A. B. Collett, Republican; Wellsburg.
Constables.....John Hoover, Republican; Wellsburg.
David Cross, Republican; Wellsburg.

Wellsburg Independent District

Board of Education.....President—John Paull, Jr., Democrat; Wellsburg.
Secretary—J. A. Gist, Republican; Wellsburg.
Robert Barnes, Republican; 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 assembly 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 1928 show valuations as follows: Real estate, $103,769,965; personal property, $24,596,035; public utility property, $19,128,081; a total of $147,494,081 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 railroad and location of its 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 Huntington State Hospital is also located in this city. It was established in 1903 as the West Virginia Home for Incurables, for the care and treatment of epiliptics, 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.

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. Railey is superintendent of this institution.

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.

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.

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.....Lucien W. Blankenship, Republican; 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. Layne, 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.....R. W. Breece, Republican; Huntington.

Road Engineer.....James M. Oliver, Democrat; Huntington.

Assessor.....A. E. Salmon, Republican; Huntington.

Comr. of School Lands.....E. V. Townshend, Republican; Huntington.

County Commissioners.....T. H. Nash, Democrat; Barboursville; term expires December 31, 1930.
G. L. Armstrong, Democrat; Huntington; term expires December 31, 1932.
Frank H. Preston, Republican; Huntington; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....T. H. Nash, Democrat; Barboursville.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and first Monday in October.

Commissioners of Accounts....Carney M. Layne, Democrat; Huntington.
T. W. Peyton, Democrat; Huntington.
R. L. Beuhring, Republican; Huntington.
J. H. Harshbarger, Republican; Milton.

Sealer Weights & Measures....W. C. Yost, Democrat; City of Huntington.

B'd Review & Equalization.....R. E. Morgan, Democrat; Kyle District; Huntington; term expires in 1931.
C. L. Hibner, Republican; Gideon District; Huntington; term expires in 1933.
Grant Shipe, Republican; Guyandotte District; Huntington, R. F. D.; term expires in 1935.

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 Camille Harper, Agent; Court House; Huntington.

Lunacy Commission.....T. H. Nash, Chairman; L. W. Blankenship and R. S. Douthat, members. Physicians to commission; L. V. Guthrie and Benj. L. Hume, Huntington.

County Infirmary.....Located at Ona, G. F. Cabell, Supt.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Huntington. 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
Ayers, George Raymond
Asbury, R. P.
Bennett, Homer L.
Beuhring, R. L.
Biddle, Milton S.
Biern, Samuel
Blankenship, L. W.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Brown, Walter A.
Campbell, C. W.
Campbell, Rolla D.
Carney, Robt. L.
Carrey, Herbert L.
Copen, C. E.
Cowden, W. K.
Cowden, W. K., Jr.
Damron, James
(U. S. Attorney)
Darnall, H. H.
Darnall, Thos. M.
Daugherty, Duncan W.
Daugherty, G. M.
Daugherty, T. G.
Davis, Harry N.
Dawson, Daniel
Deegan, O. J.
Dockerty, Edw. D.
Dodrill, Chas. T.
Doolittle, Lambert M.
Douglas, J. P.
Douthitt, Carl C.
Ducker, H. Lakin
Duncan, H. C., Jr.
Eaton, Frank
(Asst. Prosecuting Attorney)
Ferguson, W. L.
Fitchett, J. W.
Fitzpatrick, Brown and Davis
Herbert Fitzpatrick
Douglas W. Brown
Cary N. Davis
Foose, A. M.
Ford, F. L.
Freeman, C. W.
Garvin, Patrick H.
Gibson, P. P.
Graham, Wm. C.
Gravenkemper, H. F.
Hall, Connor
Hammock, Jess
Heffley, G. R.
Hereford, Jno. W.
Hersman, M. R.
Herold, G. D.
Higgins, W. L.
Hill, C. B.
Hoff, S. M.
Hundley, Edw. G.
Holt and Holt
John H. Holt
Homer E. Holt
Irons, Harry S.
Jenkins, John E.
Jones, T. Selden
Keadle, O. P.
King, H. S.
(Asst. U. S. Attorney)
Layne, Carney M.

Loar, Fred S.
Locke, Kermit Angus
Love, S. E.
Lovins, Wm. T.
Leftwich and Meadows
F. C. Leftwich
Anderson D. Meadows
Lile, John A.
Livezey, Hoggett and McNeer
Fred M. Livezey
E. L. Hogsett
S. S. McNeer
John T. Delaney
Mathews, D. E.
McLaughlin, G. Minor
McCullough, F. W.
Mead, Charles Powell
Meredith, W. M.
Morgan, C. M.
Moxley, C. W.
Mossman, Rolland C.
Marcum and Marcum
John S. Marcum
J. R. Marcum
Joe W. Dingess
McClure and Winters
L. L. McClure
E. E. Winters
Dan I. Hager
Marks and Damron
Lon G. Marks
William F. Damron
Marshall, Edmund A.
(Asst. U. S. Attorney)
Nash, C. P.
Neal, George I.
Norton, W. H.
Null, T. A.
Overby, Joseph L.
Parker, W. M.
Peyton, T. W.
Perry and Perry
John W. Perry
Fred L. Perry
Wilbur C. Perry
Purcell, McDaniel
Renshaw, W. C. W.
Riggs, F. W.
Rubin, Abe C.
Sanders, F. O.
Sharitz, B. C.
Sheets, David F.
Shifflette, J. L.
Smith, Jean F.
Smith, W. W.
Starcher, H. Watson
Starcher, Robert S.
Strickling, C. W.
Strickling, Jas. H.
Switzer, Rufus
Scott, Graham and Wiswell
Paul W. Scott
John T. Graham
M. P. Wiswell
Will H. Daniel
Simms and Staker
Henry Simms
L. A. Staker
Taylor, Thos. W.
Todd, Miss Lucile
Tomkies, D. C.
Tomkies, Frank H.
Townshend, Earl V.
Trippet, W. B.
Van Bibber, Cyrus
Via, Hardwick and Quinlan
L. R. Via
D. B. Hardwick
J. J. N. Quinlan
Vinson, Thompson, Meek and Scherr
W. R. Thompson
John H. Meek
Harry Scherr
John M. Rigg
John B. Meek
Wallace, Geo. S.
Watts, E. M.
Welch, C. S.
West, Thos.
White, Robt. E.
Withrow, G. C.
Whitten, John L.
Whitten, John L., Jr.
Whitten, O. E.
Wilcox, E. J.
Williams, Pendleton L.
Wilson, L. L.
Wood, John E. F.
Wyatt, Joe W.
Yost, Ellis A.
Yost, John Paul

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

E. L. Hogsett, Chairman, Huntington.

M. P. Wiswell, Secretary Huntington.

David F. Sheets, 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. Ellison 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—B. W. 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 Bard—Clarence Saunders and Miss Louise Henley.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Barboursville District

Justices of the Peace.....W. N. Clay, Democrat; Barboursville.
N. H. Mitchell, Republican; Barboursville.
Constables.....J. S. Dodds, Democrat; Barboursville.
H. B. Rayburn, Democrat; Barboursville.
Board of Education.....President—H. G. Burgess, Republican; Barboursville.
Secretary—F. A. Bowden, Democrat; Barboursville.
Albert Stollings, Democrat; Barboursville.
Joe Merritt, Democrat; Barboursville.

Barboursville Independent District

Board of Education.....President—H. S. King, Democrat; Barboursville.
Secretary—G. O. Jones, Republican; Barboursville.
C. C. Swann, Democrat; Barboursville.
Sam Luster, Republican; Barboursville.
J. B. Yoak, Democrat; Barboursville.
C. W. Miller, Republican; Barboursville.
R. L. Nelson, Republican; Barboursville.

Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....Enoch Tackett, Republican; Milton.
J. T. Turley, Democrat; Milton.
Constables.....Emsey W. Harbour, Democrat; Milton.
W. A. Lunsford, Republican; Milton.

Board of Education.....President—L. S. Griffith, Republican; Milton.
Secretary—Olin C. Nutter, Democrat; Milton.
T. B. Martin, Republican; Yates.
Fred DePriest, Republican; Milton.

Guyandotte District

Justices of the Peace.....D. W. Brown, Republican; Huntington.
Harvey A. Norris, Republican; Huntington.

Constables.....W. W. Elkins, Republican; Huntington.
James M. Pyles, Republican; Huntington.

Board of Education.....President—Walter Edmunds, Democrat; Huntington, R. 4.
Secretary—M. G. Sumpter, Republican; Huntington, R. 4.
J. A. Hall, Republican; Huntington, R. 2.
S. H. Honaker, Republican; Huntington, R. 4.

McComas District

Justices of the Peace.....John B. Adkins, Democrat; Branchland.
J. H. Adkins, Democrat; Salt Rock.

Constables.....Frank Brumfield, Republican; Barboursville.
W. S. Adkins, Democrat; Salt Rock.

Board of Education.....President—Virgil Bostic, Democrat; Barboursville.
Secretary—S. A. Morrison, Democrat; Barboursville.
Roy L. Midkiff, Democrat; Salt Rock.
S. R. Baylous, Democrat; Salt Rock.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....A. M. Ferguson, Republican; LeSage.
J. W. Ashworth, Democrat; LeSage.

Constables.....Elmer Holley, Republican; LeSage.
L. F. Kennedy, Democrat; LeSage.

Board of Education.....President—H. E. Evans, Republican; Glenwood.
Secretary—E. J. Winters, Republican; LeSage.
Lafe Blake, Democrat; LeSage.
Walter Perry, Democrat; Ona.

Huntington Independent District

Board of Education.....President—H. W. Pollock, Democrat; Huntington.
Secretary—H. G. Proctor, Republican; Huntington.
H. R. Alexander, Democrat; Huntington.
T. E. Holderby, Republican; Huntington.
W. F. Crook, Republican, Huntington.
Dr. G. D. Johnson, Democrat; Huntington.
Erskine McClane, Republican; Huntington.
Eugene Neale, Republican; Huntington.
W. T. Toney, Democrat; Huntington.

Barboursville Joint High School District

(Barboursville and Barboursville Independent)

Board of Education.....Chairman—Henry F. White, Democrat; Huntington.
Secretary—F. A. Bowden, Democrat; Barboursville.
(Board of Education is composed of the combined boards of Barboursville and Barboursville Independent District.)

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 farms 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 1928 assessment of property within the county is as follows: Real estate, $3,332,960; personal property, $1,977,700; public utility property, $3,611,050; a total of $8,921,710.

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 he continued in that office 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 had 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	Lewis H. Miller, Republican; Ripley.
Terms Commence	Third Tuesdays in April and August; first Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter	Minnie Ball, Democrat; Spencer.
Sheriff	R. J. Knotts, Democrat; Grantsville.
Prosecuting Attorney	Bee Hopkins, Democrat; Grantsville.
Clerk Circuit Court	L. L. Ferrell, Democrat; Grantsville.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	James A. Smith, Republican; Grantsville.
Chancery Commissioners	R. L. Hamilton, Democrat; Grantsville. James A. Smith, Republican; Grantsville. E. Chenoweth, Democrat; Grantsville. A. G. Mathews, Democrat; Grantsville.
Divorce Commissioner	(None.)
Clerk County Court	R. C. Hardman, Democrat; Grantsville.
Supt. Free Schools	Hanning Poling, Democrat; Grantsville.
County Road Engineer	(None.)
Surveyor	(None.)
Assessor	C. E. Whytsell, Democrat, Altizer.
Com'r of School Lands	A. G. Mathews, Democrat, Grantsville.
County Commissioners	J. A. Morford, Democrat, Grantsville; term expires December 31, 1930. William Webb, Republican, Big Bend; term expires December 31, 1932. G. G. Griffin, Democrat, Adam; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court	J. A. Morford, Democrat; Grantsville.
Terms Commence	First Mondays in each month.
Commissioners of Accounts	L. L. Ferrell, Democrat; Grantsville. E. W. Hall, Democrat; Grantsville.
B'd Review & Equalization	William Snider, Republican; Sheridan district; Freed; term expires in 1931. R. L. Hamilton, Democrat; Center district; Grantsville; term expires in 1933. A. L. Laughlin, Republican; Lee district; Arnoldsburg; term expires in 1935.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. T. W. Dye, Republican, Grantsville, County Health Officer.
Board Children's Guardians.....Miss Stella Parker, Agent, Parkersburg.
Humane Officer.....(None.)
Probation Officer.....Sheriff.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Grantsville, unless otherwise given)

Chenoweth, E.
Ferrell, B. B.
Griffin, G. W., Oka
Hamilton, L. C.
Hopkins, Bee
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; Charles 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.
Hagan Johnson, Democrat; Grantsville.
Constables.....Ernest Offutt, Democrat; Grantsville.
Everett Wilson, 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.....Don Altizer, Democrat; Arnoldsburg.
F. M. Connolly, Democrat; Creston.
Constables.....Homer 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

Justices of the Peace.....H. F. Saunders, Democrat; Big Bend.
Constables.....(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 Parsons, Republican; Big Bend.

Sherman District

Justices of the Peace.....E. B. Burns, Democrat; Henrietta.
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.....W. A. Stalnaker, Republican; Orma.
L. G. Keith, Republican; Oka.
Constables.....Warder White, Democrat; Minnora.
W. E. Ellis, Democrat; Oka.
Board of Education.....President—E. O. Conley, Democrat; Orma.
Secretary—Bee Hopkins, Democrat; Minnora.
B. M. Seirs, Democrat; Minnora.
Albert Douglas, Democrat; Minnora.

Grantsville Independent District

Board of Education.....President—J. Elmer Holt, Democrat; Grantsville.
Secretary—L. L. Ferrell, Democrat; Grantsville.
Mrs. A. E. Weaver, Republican; Grantsville.
Wait Poling, Democrat; Grantsville.

Calhoun County High School

Board of Education.....President—F. H. Hoskins, Democrat; Arnoldsburg.
Secretary—Hanning Poling, Democrat; Grantsville.
Ray C. Morford, Democrat; Grantsville.
W. E. Stump, Democrat; Apple Farm.
Clyde Snider, Democrat; Freed.
Shirley Wayne, Democrat; Beech.

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 assembly 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 1928 as reported to the State Tax Commissioner, gives the following valuation for the county; Real estate, $5,682,655; personal property, $5,008,070; public utility property, $3,749,195; a total of $14,439,920.

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.....Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.
Terms Commence.....Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in May and the fourth Monday in September.
Sheriff.....John B. Wheeler, Republican; Clay.
Prosecuting Attorney.....E. G. Pierson, Republican; Clay.
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; Clay.
County Road Engineer.....J. S. Chase, Democrat; Clay.
Surveyor.....Buck O. Hyer, Republican; Obrion.
Assessor.....G. W. McCune, Republican; Clay.
Com'r of School Lands.....E. G. Pierson, Republican; Clay.
County Commissioners.....B. M. Samples, Democrat; Procious; term expires December 31, 1930.
F. M. Morris, Democrat; Ivydale; term expires December 31, 1930.
Dr. T. D. Nutter, Democrat; Ivydale; term expires December 31, 1932.
President County Court.....B. M. Samples, Democrat; Procious.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in each month.
Commissioners of Accounts.....S. W. Bryant, Democrat; Clay.
J. B. Wheeler, Republican; Clay.
B'd Review & Equalization.....W. E. Ward, Republican, Henry District; Clay; term expires 1931.
J. M. Hyer, Democrat; Otter District; Big Otter; term expires 1933.
N. M. Hambrick, Republican; Buffalo District; Swandale; term expires 1935.
B'd Children's Guardians.....Miss Edna Dodson, Agt., Charleston.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio, and Dr. R. A. Hamrick, Clay, County Health Officer.
County Nurse.....Mrs. Eva L. Birkhead, Democrat; Clay.
Welfare Secretary.....Miss Florence Stephenson, Republican; Clay.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Clay)

Bryant, S. W.
Eakle, B. C.
Eakle, Earl L.
Hall, O. L.
Pierson, E. G.
(Prosecuting Attorney)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. V. Hinshelwood, Chairman, Widen.
Ed Foster, Secretary, Bickmore.
J. E. Caldwell, Treasurer, Warfield.

Members

Buffalo District—Abner H. Hamrick, Swandale; J. V. Hinshelwood, Widen; Mrs. Carrie R. Butler, Swandale; Mrs. Nina Marie Falkner, Widen.

Otter District—B. H. Hathaway, Big Otter; Ed. L. Hyer, Obrion; Ocie Chapman, Duck; Paulina Tucker, Clay.

Henry District—I. E. Brown, Ovapa; M. Rhodes, Clay; Miss Callie Davis, Clay; Miss Mariah King, Clay.

Pleasant District—Porter E. Hyer, Hartland; William C. Legg, Bickmore; Mrs. Jessie L. Keith, Hartland; Mrs. Ocie Reedy, Bickmore.

Union District—M. L. Foreman, Warfield; Elba H. Hinkle, Rosina; Mrs. J. E. Caldwell, Warfield; Mrs. Lida King, Bomont.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Robert Reedy, Chairman, Indore.
Lyman Dawson, Secretary, Clay.
J. M. Lorentz, Treasurer, Clay.

Members

Buffalo District—Raymond Bragg, Harrison; F. H. Rose, Harrison; Blythe Wilson, Widen.

Otter District—J. H. Holcomb, Ivydale; S. B. Sears, Hallburg; Mrs. Susan Hyer, Obrion; Mrs. Lelia Mollohan, Nebo.

Henry District—R. Butcher, Clay; W. E. Sizemore, Clay.

Pleasant District—Sanford Moore, Bickmore; Ruben Neal, Bickmore.

Union District—John Sizemore, Glen; J. C. Boggs, Procious; Mrs. Jelemma Mullins, Glen.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Buffalo District

Justices of the Peace.....F. P. Belt, Democrat; Widen.
J. L. Bledsoe, Democrat; Ivydale.

Constables.....I. M. Brinager, Democrat; Widen.

Board of Education.....President—A. S. Johnson, Democrat; Harrison.
Secretary—Raymond Bragg, Democrat; Harrison.
Theo. Griffith, Democrat; Widen.
J. V. Acre, Democrat; Swandale.

Henry District

Justices of the Peace.....S. V. Samples, Republican; Clay.
W. T. West, Republican; Clay.

Constables.....W. M. Arthur, Republican; Clay.
Perry Douglas, Republican; Clay.

Board of Education.....President—Homer Boggs, Democrat; Clay.
Secretary—C. N. Ashley, Democrat; Clay.
George Butcher, Democrat; Valley Fork.
Davis Wyatt, Republican; Clay.

Otter District

Justices of the Peace.....Mack Eppling, Democrat; Osie.
H. L. Paxton, Democrat; Ivydale.

Constables.....French Sears, Democrat; Hallburg.

Board of Education.....President—A. M. Morris, Democrat; Ivydale.
Secretary—J. M. Hyer, Democrat; Big Otter.
R. F. Hall, Democrat; Obrion.
L. D. Starcher, Democrat; Osie.

Pleasant District

Justices of the Peace.....Frank Black, Republican; Bickmore.
Constables.....C. C. Moore, Republican; Bickmore.
Board of Education.....President—Ed Foster, Republican; Bickmore.
Secretary—Amos Hedrick, Republican; Indore.
W. A. Schoononer, Republican; Elkhurst.
Homer Morton, Republican; Lizemore.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....Mahone King, Republican; Bomont.
Constables.....Albert Durham, Democrat; Glen.
Cecil Moore, Republican; Bomont.
Board of Education.....President—J. E. Caldwell, Republican; Warfield.
Secretary—H. E. White, Republican; Procious.
Lewis Graham, Republican; Queen Shoals.
Rome Daugherty, Republican; Bomont.

Henry Independent District

Board of Education.....President—James Sirk, Democrat; Clay.
Secretary—J. A. Jones, Democrat; Clay.
R. L. Sizemore, Democrat; Clay.
J. N. Sirk, Democrat; Clay.
Fred A. Hamrick, Democrat; Clay.
E. S. Murphy, Republican; 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 resources are 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 1928 assessed valuations of the county are as follows: Real estate, $8,665,530; personal property, $4,140,005; public utility property, $10,225,863; a total of $23,031,398 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 fourth Tuesday in November.
Official Court Reporter.....F. H. Mayme, Republican; Parkersburg.
Sheriff.....J. F. Maxwell, Republican; West Union.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Paul Bumgardner, Democrat; West Union.
Clerk Circuit Court.....C. O. Smith, Republican; West Union.
Gen'l Rec. Circuit Court.....A. A. Bee, Republican; West Union.
Chancery Commissioners.....C. O. Smith, Republican; West Union.
Hugh L. Hammond, Republican; West Union.
P. M. Ireland, Republican; West Union.
Divorce Commissioner.....W. S. Stuart, Republican; 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.
Surveyor.....(None.)

Assessor.....W. V. McKinney, Republican; Center Point.
Com'r of School Lands.....L. W. Chapman, Republican; West Union.
County Commissioners.....Amster Bever, Republican; West Union, R. 1; term expires December 31, 1930.
J. D. Cox, Republican; Miletus; term expires December 31, 1932.
Alvey Ash, Democrat; Ashley; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....Amster Bever, Republican; West Union, R. 1.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, April, July and October.
Commissioners of Accounts.....H. L. Hammond, Republican; West Union.
P. M. Ireland, Republican; West Union.
Hall Maxwell, Republican; West Union.
B'd Review & Equalization.....William Ashburn, Republican; West Union District; West Union; term expires in 1931.
Charles B. Broadwater, Democrat; Central District; Oxford; term expires in 1933.
John W. Hitt, Republican; Grant District; Morgansville; term expires in 1935.
Board of Health.....President of the County Court, Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. E. T. Wetzel, County Health Officer, West Union.
B'd Children's Guardians.....Miss Florence Charter, District Agent; Union Bank Bldg., Clarksburg.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address West Union, unless otherwise given)

Blair, J. V.
Bumgardner, J. Paul, (Prosecuting Attorney)
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, Mrs. O. L. Tustin, Central Station; C. H. Walto, Greenwood.

Cove District—S. L. Gray; Roy Rupert, Auburn.

Grant District—P. D. Holden, Miss Clara Douglass, Morgansville; Archie A. Smith, Canton; Mrs. Carsie D. Williams, West Union.

Greenbrier District—Anderson Hinkle, Mrs. Opal Kelley, Big Isaac; Ernest Richards and Mrs. Mabel Snider, Salem, R. 1.

McClellan District—R. M. Allen, Mrs. Homer Freeman, Mrs. Gay Seese, Center Point.

New Milton District—E. L. Cox, J. M. Cox, Mrs. Annie L. Maxwell, New Milton.

South West District—C. C. Dillie, Mrs. Jerome Knight, Oxford; Mrs. 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, West Union, and Miss Ida J. Warner, West Union.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Henry Ash, Chairman, West Union.

Madge Davis, Secretary, Salem, R. 3.

M. C. Young, Vice Chairman, Greenwood.

Members

Central District—V. D. Wolfe, West Union, R. 1; W. H. Cottrill, Greenwood; Mrs. George S. Wanstreet, Greenwood; Mrs. Ada Pickens, Greenwood.

Cove District—W. L. Cole, New Milton; C. S. Kemper, Auburn, R. 1; Mrs. Hattie Tallman, Auburn, R. 1; Mrs. Mayme Chapman, Blandville, R. 1.

Grant District—Dale Lynch, Salem, R. 3; Roy Gaskins, Salem, R. 3; Miss Madge Davis, Salem, R. 3; Mrs. Stella Knight, Canton.

Greenbrier District—Sam Corder, Big Isaac; B. B. Wolfe, Salem, R. 1; Mrs. Edna Nicholson, Miletus.

McClellan District—S. L. Flanigan, Wallace, R. 1; Mrs. D. B. Pope, Folsom, R. 1; U. D. Ashcraft, Wallace, R. 1; Mrs. Ruth Underwood, Ashley.

New Milton District—J. O. Stewart, Avon; Roy F. Randolph, New Milton; Mrs. Opal Gum, Avon; Mrs. Idell Sutton, Blandville.

South West District—Bruce Barnett, Blandville, R. 1; W. Frank. Osborne, Oxford; Mrs. Dosia Hickman, Oxford; Mrs. Gertrude Bode, Blandville.

West Union District—T. J. Faulkner, West Union; John R. Doak, West Union; Miss Mona Bond, West Union; Mrs. Virginia Langfitt, West Union.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

S. P. Smith, West Union, and Mrs. L. C. Morris, Greenwood.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Central District

Justice of the Peace.....R. H. Pigott, Central Station.
Constable.....(Vacant.)
Board of Education.....President—Charles W. Garner, Republican; Central Station.
Secretary—W. C. Griffin, Republican; Central Station.
George R. McCullough, Republican; Greenwood.
J. Blaine Smith, Republican; Greenwood.

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.
Secretary—C. W. Wellings, Republican; Troy.
Clyde S. Kemper, Republican; Blandville, R. 1.
R. J. Bode, Democrat; Hurst.

Grant District

(Vacancies in offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—Ancil Knight, Democrat; Salem, R. 3.
Secretary—W. B. Swentzel, Republican; Morgansville.
A. H. Sadler, Democrat; Salem, R. 3.
J. S. Doak, Republican; West Union, R. 2.

Greenbrier District

Justice of the Peace.....G. W. Burnside, Republican; Miletus.
Constable.....Ray J. Cox, Republican; Miletus.
Board of Education.....President—F. W. Bolte, Republican; Miletus.
Secretary—Hugh Freeman, Republican; Miletus.
Russell C. Carder, Republican; Miletus.
L. A. Patton, Republican; Miletus.

McClellan District

Justices of the Peace.....H. D. Snider, Republican; Salem, R. 2.
C. C. Seese, Republican; Center Point.
Constable.....John H. Smith, Republican; Wallace, R. 1.
Board of Education.....President—I. B. Hutson, Republican; Salem, R. 2.
Secretary—D. B. Pope, Republican; Folsom, R. 1.
Leeman Starkey, Republican; Smithfield, R. 2.
Clyde Phillips, Republican; Center Point.

New Milton District

Justice of the Peace.....C. C. McMillion, Republican; Avon.
Constable.....E. L. Cox, Republican; Avon.
Board of Education.....S. B. Sutton, Democrat; Blandville, R. 1.
Secretary—Mrs. Bessie Williams, Republican; New Milton.
F. G. Snider, Republican; Oxford, R. 1.
Amos C. Nicholson, Republican; New Milton.

Southwest District

Justice of the Peace.....J. L. Knight, Republican; Oxford, R. 1.
Constable.....John Hileman, Republican; Oxford, R. 1.
Board of Education.....President—David M. Flick, Republican; Auburn, R. 1.
Secretary—Geo. H. Hickman, Democrat; Oxford, R. 1.
F. G. Snider, Republican; Oxford, R. 1.
A. A. Bode, Democrat; Blandville, R. 1.

West Union District

Justices of the Peace.....D. J. Cunningham, Republican; West Union.
E. L. Lowther, Democrat; West Union.

Constables.....T. B. Underwood, Republican; West Union.
C. O. Seaders, Republican; West Union.

Board of Education.....President—J. R. Chapman, Republican; Smithburg.
Secretary—Chas. Longacre, Democrat; West Union.
J. L. Corathers, Republican; West Union, R. 2.
W. L. Rollins, Republican; West Union, R. 1.

West Union Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Walter Doak, Republican; West Union.
Secretary—Erlo Hickman, Republican; West Union.
S. E. Wallace, Republican; West Union.
C. M. Foutty, 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 estimate by the Census Bureau, July 1, 1925, fixed it at 65,179.

In assessed valuation for 1928 Fayette county stands in the eleventh place, with a total valuation of $54,026,591, divided as follows: Real estate, $24,804,875; personal property, $8,603,545; and public utility property, $20,618,171. 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 lumber is an important industry. The county is broken and mountainous, but there is much good arable land suitable 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 of the county 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, which is one of West Virginia's leading highways, crossing 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; Mount Hope, population 1,989; Oak Hill, population 1,037; 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 legislative session of 1921 the school was redesignated as the New River State School, and is of college grade. The president is C. H. Martin.

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.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....J. W. Eary, Republican; Fayetteville.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesdays in January, April and July, and the third Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Ben. D. Keller, Republican; Charleston.
Sheriff.....C. A. Conley, Republican; Gauley Bridge.
Prosecuting Attorney.....H. E. Dillon, Jr., Democrat; Fayetteville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....F. P. Smith, Republican; Ansted.
Chancery Commissioners.....F. N. Bacon, Republican; Fayetteville.
C. E. Mahan, Jr., Democrat; Fayetteville.
Frank Love, Republican; Fayetteville.
Orval Davis, Republican; Fayetteville.
Divorce Commissioner.....W. H. Haynes, Republican; Fayetteville.
Gen. Receiver Circuit Court.....J. T. Grose, Republican; Fayetteville.
Supt. Free Schools.....E. B. Eskew, Republican; Fayetteville.
Road Engineer.....(None.)
Surveyor.....G. C. Slaven, Democrat; Oak Hill.
Clerk County Court.....J. C. Hurt, Republican; Fayetteville.
Assessor.....J. R. Aliff, Democrat; Pax.
Com'r of School Lands.....E. W. Becker, Republican; Fayetteville.
County Commissioners.....Oscar A. Knerr, Republican; Thayer; term expires December 31, 1930.
Dr. H. C. Skaggs, Republican; Montgomery; term expires December 31, 1932.
L. S. Tully, Democrat; Mount Hope; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....Oscar A. Knerr, Republican; Thayer.
Terms Commence.....The first Wednesday after the first Monday in each month.
Commissioners of Accounts.....Thelma Light, Republican; 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.....Walter F. Hall, Republican; Nuttall District; Winona; term expires in 1931.
C. D. Crawford, Democrat; Fayetteville District; Glen Jean; term expires in 1933.
A. J. Kincaid, Republican; Kanawha District; Montgomery; term expires in 1935.
Health Officer.....Dr. H. H. Puckett, Democrat; Fayetteville.
B'd Children's Guardians.....Miss Lena B. Smith, Agent, Hinton.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Fayetteville, unless otherwise given.)

Brackland, G. H., Gauley Bridge
Davis, O. R.
Dyer, C. T., Montgomery
Dillon, Mahan and Holt
Dillon, C. W.
Mahan, C. E., Jr.
Holt, H. A.
Dillon, H. E., Jr., (Prosecuting Attorney)
Eary, J. W. (Judge Circuit Court)
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.
Hubard and Bacon,
Hubard, R. T., Jr.
Bacon, F. N.
Kidd, J. H., Montgomery
Love and Love,
Love, George
Love, Frank
Love, J. H., Montgomery
Montgomery, Lawrence C., Montgomery
Myers, Carl E., Montgomery
Myers, E. O., Mt. Hope
Myles, T. A.
O'Neal, L. Burke, Montgomery
Osenton and Lee,
Osenton, C. W.
Lee, W. L.
Ryan, J. L.
Stanley, Ernest E.
Summerfield and Alderson,
Summerfield, C. R.
Alderson, E. P.
Sweeney, T. L.
Thompson, Wm. G.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. A. Conley, Chairman, Gauley Bridge.

E. W. Becker, Secretary, Fayetteville.

W. I. 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

H. A. Holt, Chairman, Fayetteville.

E. E. Stanley, Vice Chairman. Fayetteville.

A. B. Abbott, Treasurer, Fayetteville.

C. P. Dent, Vice Chairman, Montgomery.

R. J. Thrift, Secretary, Montgomery.

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.....J. O. Tamplin, Republican; Gauley Bridge.
H. E. Dillon, Democrat; Smithers.

Constables.....C. T. Skaggs, Democrat; Smithers.
Henry Johnson, Republican; Boomer.

Board of Education.....President—C. A. Conley, Republican; Gauley Bridge.
Secretary—H. B. McKnight, Republican; Gauley Bridge.
Jeff Pennington, Republican; Marting.
J. H. Buckholt, Democrat; Boomer.

Fayetteville District

Justices of the Peace.....S. T. Carter, Republican; Fayetteville.
R. E. Kelly, Democrat; Oak Hill.
Constables.....Leroy Bailey, Democrat; Oak Hill.
J. E. Wingrove, Republican; Scarbro.
Board of Education.....President—C. P. Calloway, Republican; Glen Jean.
Secretary—K. B. Richardson, Republican; Fayetteville.
C. R. Hill, Republican; Oak Hill.
H. A. Holt, Democrat; Fayetteville.
Supervisor.....H. L. Van Camp, Republican; Glen Jean.

Kanawha District

Justices of the Peace.....B. S. Hastings, Republican; Montgomery.
G. R. Wright, Republican; Kingston.
Constables.....H. B. Prather, Democrat; Kimberly.
Wm. Beckett, Republican; Page.
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.
Supervisor.....O. K. Robinson, Republican; Montgomery.

Mountain Cove District

Justices of the Peace.....Tip Comer, Republican; Ansted.
Herman Harrah, Republican; Lucas.
Constables.....G. D. Moses, Democrat; Lansing.
Joe Kessler, Democrat; Ansted.
Board of Education.....President—Chas. E. Vawter, Democrat; Ansted.
Secretary—W. L. Skaggs, Republican; Ansted.
Dr. C. E. Beall, Republican; Ansted.
Fred Minter, Democrat; Victor.

Nuttall District

Justices of the Peace.....Romeo H. Moore, Republican; Nallen.
Wm. A. Deitz, Republican; Hico.
Constables.....J. T. Bird, Democrat; Edmond.
R. C. Matics, Republican; Hico.
Board of Education.....President—J. H. Hatcher, Democrat; Edmond.
Secretary—Otway Gunnoe, Democrat; Gauley Bridge.
Dr. J. C. Brown, Democrat; Nallen.
J. N. Campbell, Democrat; Lookout.
Seth S. Sandige, Democrat; Winona.

Quinnimont District

Justices of the Peace.....A. T. Thomas, Democrat; Meadow Bridge.
W. F. Whitten, Democrat; Quinnimont.
Constables.....Fred Small, Democrat; Quinnimont.
R. C. White, Republican; Layland.
Board of Education.....President—C. E. Rollyson, Republican; Layland.
Secretary—John R. Sims, Republican; Layland.
C. C. Rose, Democrat; Meadow Bridge.
J. S. Tincher, Republican; Bellwood.

Sewell Mountain District

Justices of the Peace.....J. L. Martin, Republican; Danese.
H. C. Bennett, Democrat; Thurmond.
Constables.....W. L. Hartenstein, Democrat; Thurmond.
Arlie S. Bragg, Democrat; Thurmond.
Board of Education.....President—Guy Douglas, Democrat; Corliss.
Secretary—Mrs. H. K. Myles, Democrat; Clifftop.
J. O. Walker, Democrat; Rainelle.
D. G. Hatcher, Democrat; Thurmond.
Supervisor.....J. W. Cavendish, Democrat; Rainelle.

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 no materially change the official figures as established by enumeration nine 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, 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 1928 the assessment returns made to the office of the State Tax Commissioner were as follows: Real estate, $8,280,800; personal property, $3,115,090; public utility property, $4,784,369; a grand total of $16,180,259. 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 Bennette, 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, Albermarle 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 was 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.

Other incorporated towns of Gilmer county are Layopolis, with a population of 175 in 1920, and Troy, with a population of 113.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	Jake Fisher, Democrat; Sutton.
Terms Commence	Third Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in June and the Third Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter	Raymond Allman, Democrat; Sutton.
Sheriff	Blair Gainer, Democrat; Glenville.
Prosecuting Attorney	Guy B. Young, Democrat; Glenville.
Clerk Circuit Court	H. G. Woodford, Democrat; Glenville.
Gen'lReceiver Circuit Court	C. T. Whiting, Republican; Glenville.
Chancery Commissioners	Worthy Davis, Democrat; Glenville.
	H. H. Boggs, 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	Sam Buderman, Democrat; Glenville.
Surveyor	Robert Minney, Democrat; Lockney.
Assessor	Chas. G. Hays, Democrat; Glenville.
Com'r of School Lands	J. D. Jones, Republican; Glenville.

County Commissioners.....R. C. Burk, Democrat; Sand Fork; term expires December 31, 1930.
Lee Gainer, Democrat; DeKalb; term expires December 31, 1932.
Lee Heckert, Democrat; Cox's Mills; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....R. C. Burk, Democrat; Sand Fork.

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.....Warren Lewis, Democrat; Troy District; Cox's Mills; term expires in 1931.
J. W. Keith, Republican; Center District; Dora; term expires in 1933.
W. A. Moore, Republican; DeKalb District; Tanner; term expires in 1935.

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, unless otherwise given)

Bennett, C. M.
Boggs, H. H.
Craddock, B. W.
Hendrick, J. J.
Jones, J. D.
Kidd, R. F.
Morris, M. B.
Wilson, F. M., Normantown
Young, Guy B.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Zinn, L. D.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. A. Moore, Chairman, Tanner.
A. E. Berkhouse, Secretary, Glenville.
L. D. Zinn, Treasurer, Glenville.

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. Maud 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.....C. O. Goldsmith, Democrat; Cedarville.
Alfred Vanhorn, Democrat; Orton.

Constables.....J. N. Gregory, Democrat; Cedarville.

Board of Education.....President—Floyd W. Moore, Democrat; Normantown.
Secretary—S. C. Kennedy, Democrat; Orton.
J. J. Springston, Democrat; Rosedale.
Thurman Stalnaker, Democrat; Hardman.

DeKalb District

Justices of the Peace.....C. O. Rafferty, Democrat; Withers.
O. R. Waggoner, Democrat; Tanner.
Constables.....W. D. Jones, Democrat; Withers.
I. B. Vannoy, Democrat; DeKalb.
Board of Education.....President—L. L. Pickens, Democrat; Hardman.
Secretary—F. G. Gainer, Democrat; Tanner.
Oren Radabaugh, Republican; DeKalb.
Hall Wilson, Republican; Cox's Mills.

Glenville District

Justices of the Peace.....Worthy Davis, Democrat; Glenville.
L. D. Taylor, Democrat; Stouts Mills.
Constables.....M. S. Self, Democrat; Sand Fork.
Silas Jones, Democrat; Glenville.
Board of Education.....President—H. E. Wiant, Democrat; Sand Fork.
Secretary—Edna Sims, Democrat; Sand Fork.
Wise Shiflett, Democrat; Sand Fork.
Ira Davis, Democrat; Orlando.

Troy District

Board of Education.....President—Roy Williams, Republican; Cox's Mills.
Secretary—O. G. Talbott, Republican; Troy.
Dr. L. K. Matheny, Republican; Troy.
Okey Reed, Republican; Troy.

Glenville Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Granville Wolfe, Democrat; Glenville.
Secretary—Ivan H. Bush, 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 newer 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 in-

creased to 9,674 by July 1, 1925. Grant is one of the South Branch Valley 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 1928 according to the official record, is as follows: Real estate, $4,218,115; personal property, $1,894,793; public utility property, $689,812; total, $6,802,720. 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 takes 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 name, while of the other two districts, one was named for the Union, for which 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, seeing 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 re-elected 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. Unofficial estimates since the official census show a marked increase since that date.

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.....J. A. Kimble, Republican; Bayard; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....B. F. Mitchell, Republican; Petersburg.
Clk. Circuit & Co. Courts.....P. A. Leatherman, Republican; Petersburg.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court...O. M. Smith, Republican; Petersburg.
Chancery Commissioners.....P. A. Leatherman, Republican; Petersburg.
R. W. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.
H. F. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.
M. S. Judy, Republican; Petersburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....R. W. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.
Supt. Free Schools.....R. C. Day, Republican; Arthur.
County Road Engineer.....(None.)
Surveyor.....(None.)
Assessor.....B. M. Evans, Republican; Maysville.
Com'r of School Lands.....L. J. Forman, Republican; Petersburg.
County Commissioners.....A. J. Kessel, Republican; Greenland; term expires December 31, 1930.
W. U. Parker, Republican; Arthur; term expires December 31, 1932.
Clarence Taylor, Republican; Petersburg; term expires December 31st, 1934.
President County Court.....A. J. Kessel, Republican; Greenland.
Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in March, first Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.
Commissioners of Accounts....A. J. Welton, Republican; Petersburg.
L. J. Forman, Republican; Petersburg.
H. F. Baker, Democrat; Petersburg.
B'd Review & Equalization.....J. L. Rexroad, Republican; Grant District; Lahmansville; term expires 1931.
David Aronholt, Republican; Union District; Mt. Storm; term expires 1933.
R. W. Baker, Democrat; Milroy District; Petersburg; term expires 1935.
B'd of Children's Guardians....Miss Mary K. Babb, Agent, Keyser.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Petersburg)

Baker, R. W.
Forman and Mitchell,
Forman, L. J.
Mitchell, B. F. (Prosecuting Attorney)
Judy, E. L.
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. Mabel 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.....D. L. Judy, Democrat; Lahmansville.

Constables.....(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

Justices of the Peace.....Robert Oates, Republican; Gormania.
Joe Halterman, Republican; Scherr.
Constables.....(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.
J. L. Boor, Republican; Petersburg.

GREENBRIER COUNTY

Greenbrier county lies in the southeastern part of the state and is 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 1928 assessment, is as follows: real estate $16,815,295; personal property $5,150,295; public utility property, $7,600,655; total $29,566,245. The county is divided into ten magisterial districts as follows: Lewisburg, Meadow Bluff, 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 Delewares 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 117 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 Springs, 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 Raine, 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.....John H. Bowling, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Clerk Circuit Court.....A. J. Thompson, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. H. White, 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; Frankfort.
H. L. Van Sickler, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Chas. McWhorter, Republican; Lewisburg.
Divorce Commissioner.....J. H. Crozier, 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'r of School Lands.....Oscar Higginbotham, Republican; Frankford.
County Commissioners.....E. W. Sydenstricker, Democrat; Lewisburg; terms expires December 31, 1930.
J. M. Dunbar, Democrat; Frankford; term expires December 31, 1932.
H. I. Neal, Democrat; Alderson; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....E. W. Sydenstricker, Democrat; Lewisburg.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in each month, except August, which is second and fourth Tuesdays.
Commissioners of Accounts....W. H. Garnette, Democrat; Lewisburg.
H. L. Van Sickler, Democrat; Lewisburg.
A. M. Tressel, Democrat; White Sulphur Springs.
F. M. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg.
B'd Review & Equalization.....J. D. Hicks, Republican; Falling Springs District; Renick; term expires in 1931.
J. D. Arbuckle, Democrat; Lewisburg District; Maxwelton; term expires in 1933.
W. B. Hines, Republican; White Sulphur District; White Sulphur Springs; term expires in 1935.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court, and Prosecuting Attorney ex-officio, and Dr. J. D. Arbuckle, Maxwelton; County Health Officer.
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.
Browning, C. H.
Crozier, J. H., Ronceverte
Dennis, Thomas H.
Dice and Easley,
Dice, C. S.
Easley, G. G.
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.

Mrs. Martyn Rodgers, Assoc. Chm., Ronceverte.

Vallie Russell, Secretary, Lewisburg.

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. McMillon 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. Daniel, 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..... (None.)

Constable..... (None.)

Board of Education.....President—Mrs. Ella Mathews, Democrat; Neola.
Secretary—Mrs. L. C. Lanna, Democrat; Neola.
Henry Sevy, Democrat; Alvon.
J. H. Wade, Republican; Alvon.

Blue Sulphur District

Justices of the Peace.....A. M. McNeer, Democrat; Alderson.
P. W. Boggess, Democrat; Alderson.

Constables.....Roy Brown, Democrat; Alderson.

Board of Education.....President—Chas. Hogsett, Democrat; Blue Sulphur Springs.
Secretary—G. H. Buster; Democrat; Blue Sulphur Springs.
S. J. Witt, Democrat; Dawson.
Mrs. R. A. Anderson, Democrat; Blue Sulphur Springs.

Falling Springs District

Justices of the Peace.....M. M. Burr, Democrat; **Renick.**
E. L. Sutphin, Republican; **Julia.**
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 Springs District

Justices of the Peace.....P. H. McGrath, Democrat; Ronceverte.
W. O. Sampson, Republican; Lewisburg.
Constables.....Homer D. Grone, Democrat; Ronceverte.
Board of Education.....President—J. W. DeVebre, Democrat; Ronceverte.
Secretary—S. N. Erwin, Democrat; Ronceverte.
Wm. P. Pyles, Democrat; Ronceverte.
P. A. George, Democrat; Ronceverte.

Frankford District

Justice of the Peace.....J. F. Bright, Democrat; **Frankford.**
Constable.....V. V. Bell, Democrat; **Frankford.**
Board of Education.....President—W. P. Boggs, Republican; Frankford.
Secretary—A. L. Fisher, Democrat; Frankford.
S. C. Coffman, Republican; Frankford.
J. H. Scott, Democrat; Frankford.

Irish Corner District

Justice of the Peace.....H. D. Honaker, Democrat; 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. M. Preston, Democrat; Lewisburg.
F. M. Arbuckle, 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; Lewisburg.

Meadow Bluff District

Justices of the Peace.....C. L. McClung, Democrat; Quinwood.
George E. Daniels, Republican; East Rainelle.
Constables.....R. H. Martin, Democrat; East Rainelle.
Board of Education.....President—Dr. J. G. Leech, Republican; Quinwood.
Secretary—C. L. Ferrell, Democrat; Clintonville.
J. A. Smith, Democrat; Quinwood.
J. E. Hamner, Democrat; Rainelle.

White Sulphur District

Justices of the Peace.....N. E. Ramsey, Republican; White Sulphur Springs.
J. D. Alderson, Republican; White Sulphur Springs.
Constables.....L. M. Vance, Republican; W. Sulphur Springs.
J. E. Ayers, Democrat; White Sulphur Springs.
Board of Education.....President—G. L. Wyatt, Democrat; White Sulphur Springs.
Secretary—A. M. Hippert, Republican; White Sulphur Springs.
C. B. Collins, Democrat; White Sulphur Springs.
Mrs. B. Crickenberger, Democrat; White Sulphur Springs.

Williamsburg District

Justice of the Peace.....J. S. Wilkinson, Democrat; Williamsburg.
Constable.....T. A. Knight, Republican; Williamsburg.
Board of Education.....President—S. L. Curry, Democrat; Williamsburg.
Secretary—A. R. Handley, Democrat; Williamsburg.
Floyd Handley, Democrat; Williamsburg.
A. H. Snedegar, 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.
Samuel McCorkle, Democrat; Lewisburg.

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY

Hampshire county, one of the counties of the South Branch Valley, 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 1928: Real estate, $4,054,130; personal property, $2,142,595; public utility property assessed by the State Board of Public Works, $3,262,978; a total of $9,459,703 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, Indians 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 practically 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 DeBerry.

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 Caudy's Castle, the Tea Table, Hanging Rocks and Ice Mountain. At the last place, small blocks of ice may be found, even on the hottest days, by merely overturning the loose lying surface 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.
Official Court Reporter.....Mrs. James P. Hale, Democrat; Romney.
Sheriff.....J. Burr Saville, Democrat; Romney; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....L. V. Thompson, 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..... (None.)
Surveyor.....G. H. Sirk, Democrat; Sector.
Assessor.....G. W. Parsons, Jr., Democrat; Romney.
Com'r of School Lands.....J. G. Ruckman, Democrat; Romney.
County Commissioners.....A. C. Oates, Democrat; High View; term expires December 31, 1930.
E. O. Coffman, Democrat; Rio; term expires December 31, 1932.
Arthur Z. Ewers, Democrat; Romney; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....Arthur Z. Ewers, Democrat; 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.
L. V. Thompson, Democrat; Romney.
W. H. Poling, Democrat; Romney.
B'd Review & Equalization.....J. C. Pownall, Republican; Sherman District; Romney; term expires in 1931.
J. W. Larrick, Republican; Capon District; High View; term expires in 1933.
T. F. Henderson, Democrat; Gore District; Slanesville; term expires in 1933.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. F. Easton, Romney, County Health Officer.
B'd Children's Guardians.....Miss Mary K. Babb, Agent, Keyser.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Romney, unless otherwise given.)

Arnold, Geo. S.
Cornwell, Jno. J., Baltimore, Md.
(General Counsel, B. and O. R. R.)
Cowgill, Ira V.
Kump, G. K.,
(Judge Circuit Court)
Lehman, John L.
Mason, J. Ashby, Yellow Springs
Poling, W. H.
Pownall, Thomas E.
Thompson, L. V.,
(Prosecuting Attorney)
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. Purgitt and Bess Helman, Purgittsville; 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. Linthicum, 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 Springs; Mrs. O. B. Calahan, Springfield; Mrs. Bernice Thompson, Three Churches.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

G. W. S. Grove, Romney; Miss Orion Hiett, Capon Bridge.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

E. F. Bean and Mrs. Mary A. Kirk, Romney.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Bloomery District

Justice of the Peace.....L. M. Whitacre, Democrat; Bloomery.
Constable.....(None.)
Board of Education.....President—Offutt Peacemaker, Republican; Bloomery.
Secretary—S. L. Hiett, Democrat; Capon Bridge.
Jos. Roomsburg, Democrat; Cold Stream.
C. W. Cunningham, Democrat; Paw Paw.

Capon District

Justice of the Peace.....J. F. Rudolph, Democrat; Intermont.
Constable.....Howard Brill, Democrat; Intermont.
Board of Education.....President—Benson Lafollette, Democrat; Yellow Springs.
Secretary—M. C. Eaton, Democrat; Lehew.
H. F. Brill, Democrat; Capon Springs.
A. A. Fletcher, Democrat; High View.

Gore District

Justice of the Peace.....J. F. Hockman, Democrat; Hoy.
Constable.....(None.)

Board of Education.....President—O. P. Kidwell, Democrat; Slanesville.
Secretary—H. A. Shanholtzer, Democrat; Shanks.
W. T. Gulick, Democrat; Romney.
Albert Klein, Democrat; Okonoko.

Mill Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....E. G. Ruckman, Democrat; Purgittsville.
Board of Education.....President—J. F. Leatherman, Republican; Junction.
Secretary—J. H. Cheshire, Democrat; Junction.
Sam Bizer, Republican; Junction.
Hamil Thompson, Democrat; Sector.

Romney District

Justices of the Peace.....H. C. Inskeep, Democrat; Romney.
J. W. Short, Democrat; Romney.
Constable.....R. J. Ruckman, Democrat; Romney.
Board of Education.....President—J. Brady Thompson, Democrat; Romney.
Secretary—W. H. Poling, Democrat; Romney.
D. E. Pugh, Democrat; Romney.
P. C. Williams, Democrat; Romney.

Sherman District

(Vacancies in the office 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.
L. E. Saville, Democrat; Augusta.

Springfield District

Justices of the Peace.....G. S. Fields, Democrat; Springfield.
J. T. Humphries, Republican; Green Spring.
Constable.....(None.)
Board of Education.....President—S. C. Milleson, Democrat; Springfield.
Secretary—Charles J. Blue, Democrat; Springfield.
W. H. Ansel, Democrat; Springfield.
G. C. Conley, Democrat; Green Spring.

HANCOCK COUNTY

Hancock county lies on the extreme northern tip of the northern panhandle, and its 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 estimate given by the Census Bureau on July 1, 1925 fixes the population at 25,362.

The property valuation of the county, as shown by the assessment of 1928, the latest available, is as follows: Real estate, $17,415,090; personal property, $3,884,810; public utility property, $3,162,842; grand total for the county,$24,426,742. 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 our 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 against the British fleet on Lake Erie during the war of 1812, were made at this furnace 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 had 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 it was later changed to New Cumberland, where it has since remained.

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 during the past nine years.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judges 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.....Grace Kreamer, Republican; Wheeling.

Sheriff.....J. S. D. Mercer, Republican; New Cumberland.

Prosecuting Attorney.....W. W. Ingram, Republican; Chester.

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'r of School Lands.....E. A. Hart, Republican; New Cumberland.

Assessor.....R. C. Evans, Republican; Holidays Cove.

County Commissioners.....J. Frank McHendry, Republican; Weirton; term expires December 31, 1930.
N. W. Ballantyne, Republican; New Cumberland; term expires December 31, 1932.
J. L. Mahew, Democrat; Chester; term expires December 31, 1934 .

President County Court.....J. F. McHendry, Republican; Weirton.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in each month.

B'd Review & Equalization.....H. C. Stewart, Democrat; Clay District; New Cumberland; term expires in 1931.
G. Clem Pugh, Republican; Grant District; Chester; term expires in 1933.
William J. Moulds, Republican; Butler District; Hollidays Cove; term expires in 1935.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. E. Fisher, New Cumberland, County Health Officer.

B'd of Children's Guardians.....Mrs. H. L. Bond, District Agent, County Court Bldg., Wheeling.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address New Cumberland, unless otherwise given.)

Allison, A. G., Chester
Bambrick, George L.
Bradley, Frank L.
Brown, R. M.
Hart, E. A.
Hoffman, Thomas S., Weirton
Ingram, W. W., Chester (Prosecuting Attorney)
Levy, J. B., Weirton
Marshall, Oliver S.
McKenzie, J. A.
McKenzie, T. F.

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

Justice of the Peace.....John W. Hertneck, Republican; Weirton.
Constables.....Roy Pellett, Republican; Weirton.
Edward Walsh, Republican; Weirton.
Board of Education.....President—D. W. Kessel, Republican; Weirton.
Secretary—W. D. Johnson, Democrat; Weirton.
I. Levendorf, Republican; 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.
Frank Foss, Republican; 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. Myler, Republican; Newell.
Constables.....Brady Severs, 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—Elmer Allison, Republican; Chester.
Secretary—Paul Finley, Democrat; Chester.
Harry Oyster, Republican; Chester.
Frank S. Huff, Jr., Republican; Chester.

New Cumberland Independent District

Board of Education.....President—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 South Branch Valley 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, (into which the South Fork of the South Branch empties at Moorefield), 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 1928 is as follows: Real estate, $3,293,190; personal property, $1,981,185; public utility property, $423, 436; a total for the entire county of $5,697,811. 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, 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. He 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.

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 suffered 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.

Moorefield, the county seat, is located on the east side of the junction of the South Branch of the Potomac and the South Fork of the South Branch rivers. It has been built upon a broad fertile 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 returned 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, on which is kept one of the finest herds of pure bred Ayreshire cattle in the United States, comprises 930 acres of land lying on the Cacapon river. 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.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	G. K. Kump, Democrat; Romney.
Terms Commence	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in June and third Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter	Mrs. James P. Hale, Democrat; Romney.
Sheriff	L. W. Orndorff, Democrat; Wardensville.
Prosecuting Attorney	W. D. McCauley, Democrat; Moorefield.
Clk. Circuit and Co. Courts	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.
County Road Engineer..... (None.)
Surveyor..... (None.)
Assessor.....W. D. Wilkins, Republican; Needmore.
Com'r School Lands.....H. W. Hawse, Democrat; Lost River.
County Commissioners.....F. C. Welton, Democrat; Moorefield; term expires December 31, 1930.
H. L. Godlove, Democrat; Baker; term expires December 31, 1932.
T. M. Gerard, Democrat; Rock Oak; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....F. C. Welton, Democrat; 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.....George T. Leatherman, Republican; Moorefield District; Old Fields; term expires 1931.
James E. Teets, Republican; Lost River District; Baker; term expires 1933.
James W. Dove, Democrat; South Fork District; Peru; term expires 1935.
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 Mary K. Babb, Keyser.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Moorefield, unless otherwise given.)

Chipley, J. Edward
Gamble, M. W.

McCauley, Zimmerman & McCauley,
McCauley, G. W.
Zimmerman, J. S., Romney
McCauley, W. D.
(Prosecuting Attorney)

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.
Abe Heishman, Democrat; Wardensville.

Constables.....D. L. Rudy, Democrat; Wardensville.
H. M. Wilson, Democrat; Wardensville.

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.....A. M. Snider, Republican; Mathias.
A. D. Walker, Democrat; Lost River.

Constables.....L. A. Delawder, Democrat; Mathias.
J. W. Sager, Democrat; Lost River.
Board of Education.....President—James L. Garrett, Democrat; Lost River.
Secretary—Belle Miller, Democrat; Needmoore.
R. L. May, Democrat; Mathias.
Dailey Wilkin, Democrat; Lost River.

Moorefield District

Justices of the Peace.....Thomas J. Hawse, Democrat; Rock Oak.
H. E. Hutter, Democrat; Moorefield.
Constables.....Howard Evans, Democrat; Doman.
Gabe Woerner, Democrat; Moorefield.
Board of Education.....President—John W. McNeill, Democrat; McNeill.
Secretary—Mrs. M. Dasher, Republican; Moorefield.
H. C. Welton, Democrat; Moorefield.
Roy Elosser, Democrat; Fabius.

South Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Hutter, Democrat; Moorefield.
G. H. Simon, Democrat; Moorefield.
Constables.....F. S. Kessel, Republican; Kessel.
John Henry New, Democrat; Rig.
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, by 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 eight times that of today. 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; five seams of workable coal underly 267,424 acres of its area and it has many important industries and manufacturing plants. Large oil and gas fields are located in the county and other natural resources add to the wealth and opportunity of its citizens. It is among the largest and richest counties of the state.

Following a custom 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 reelected 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 1928 assessment the valuation of the several classes of property in Harrison county was as follows: Real estate, $77,637,350; personal property, $23,326,710; public utility property, $26,468,009; a grand total of $127,432,069 for the county, ranking it in fourth place in property valuation in the list of counties of the state.

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. Settled by John Simpson, ancester of Ulysses Simpson Grant, in 1764, the town was named after the famous explorer, George Rogers Clark. It was established by the assembly of Virginia in October, 1785, 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. The estimated population of the city proper in 1929 was 35,115 and of the city and suburbs 47,000 Eighty-eight per cent of the population is native born.

The rapid growth of Clarksburg is shown by the doubling of its building permits in the three year period ending with 1928, for which year they were over $1,100,000.00. The remarkably low fire loss is less than fifty cents per capita. Wages average $100.00 over the state average. It is now one of the most important wholesale distribution point of northern West Virginia. The city is justly proud of its water

works and municipal playgrounds. With an invested capital of eighteen and a half millions, its industries produced goods valued at twenty-five millions. The largest tumbler and marble plants in the world are at Clarksburg, as well as many other factories producing window glass, sanitary pottery, chinaware, carbon electrodes, tinplate, zinc spelter, caskets, brick, machinery and many other products.

Other important places in the county include the following: Salem, chartered 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.

Bridgeport was established as a town January 15, 1816, on the lands of Joseph Johnson, who had the 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.....W. B. Grimm, Democrat; 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...Charles C. Scott, Republican; Clarksburg.
Chancery Commissioners.....W. M. Conaway, Republican; Clarksburg.
L. C. Crile, Republican; Clarksburg.
Taney Harrison, Democrat; Clarksburg.
W. G. Johnson, Republican; Clarksburg.
E. D. Lewis, Democrat; Clarksburg.
C. B. Sperry, Democrat; Clarksburg.
H. W. Williams, Republican; Clarksburg.
John B. Wyatt, Republican; 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.....C. C. Fittro, Republican; Clarksburg.
Assessor.....Ira L. Swiger, Republican; Clarksburg.
Com'r of School Lands.....W. M. Conaway, Republican; Clarksburg.
County Commissioners.....Claude J. Ryan, Republican; Hepzibah; term expires December 31, 1930.
E. B. Robinson, Democrat; Salem; term expires December 31, 1932.
William Lee, Republican; West Milford; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....Claude J. Ryan, Republican; Hepzibah.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and second Monday in December.
Commissioners of Accounts....Fred L. Shinn, Democrat; Clarksburg.
J. O. T. Tidler, Republican; Clarksburg.
John B. Wyatt, Republican; Clarksburg.
Sealer Weights & Measures....James Pickens, Democrat; Mt. Clare, R. 1.
B'd Review & Equalization.....John D. McReynolds, Democrat; Coal District; Clarksburg; term expires in 1931.
C. A. Shutte, Republican; Ten Mile District; Salem; term expires in 1933.
Cornelius Lawson, Republican; Simpson District; Bridgeport; term expires in 1935.
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.....Seymour L. Reynolds, Republican; Clarksburg.
Welfare Officer.....Mrs. Enid Harper, Republican; Clarksburg.
U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons.....Clarksburg. Drs. E. N. Flowers, C. T. Arnett and B. S. Brake.
Probation Officer.....R. Edward Kidd, Republican; Clarksburg.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Clarksburg, unless otherwise given.)

Ash, Ray
Bartlett, E. A.
Bland, George W.
Burnside, Guy H.

Cann, James
Cantrall, A. M.
Caplan, Howard
Carr, Louis A.
Conaway, W. M.
Crile, Lafayette C.
Davis, Cornelius C.
Deem and Moist,
Deem, Fred B.
Moist, Ronald
Douglass, R. S.
Downs, Harry R.
Duncan, George L., Jr.
Duthie, George H.
Garrett, Harold
Gillooly, Thomas J.
Gore, Claude W.
Hall, Anderson W.
Hamrick, Blaine
Harbert, Arlos J.
Harmer, Hardin R., Shinnston
Harmer, Harvey W.
Harrison, S. R., Jr.
Harrison, Taney
Hess, Bernard L.
Hoffheimer and Templeman
Hoffheimer, George M.
Templeman, E. G.
Stotler, Robert B.

McReynolds, Stewart
Bivens, Jay
James, Howard J.
Jarvis, Benjamin B.
Johnson and Johnson,
Johnson, Charles B.
Johnson, William G.
Kramer, Hunter N.
Kyle, Karl B.
Law, James E.
Lewis, Ernest D.
Long, E. L.
Louchery, Charles W.
Lynch and Lynch,
Lynch, Charles W.
Lynch, Lawrence R.
Martin, Hugh M., Shinnston
Maxwell, Haymond, Charleston
(Supreme Court of Appeals)
McCue, A. F.
McIntire, D. S.
McManaway, J. C.
Merendino, Biagio
Mitchell, D. O.
Moore, Charles W.
Morgan, Haze
Morris, Will E.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Neff, Carl W.
Powell and Clifford,
Powell, Frank M.
Clifford, J. Philip

Abruzzino, David A.
Robinson and Robinson,
Robinson, James W.
Robinson, Howard L.
Stump, John S., Jr.

Wilson, James William
Rosenshine, A. J.
Ross, H. M. G.
Scott, C. C.
Shinn, Fred L.
Simons, Creed S.
Smith, E. G.
Smith, Harvey F.
Smith, John Blackshire
Snider, Millard F.
Sperry and Sperry,
Sperry, Melvin G.
Sperry, Clarence B.
Southern, John C.
(Judge Criminal Court)
Stathers, W. G.
(Ass't Pros. Atty.)
Steptoe and Johnson,
Steptoe, Philip P.
Johnson, Louis A.
Caulfield, Leo. P.
Guiher, James M.
Morris, Stanley C., Charleston

Carney, Chesney M.
Davis, J. Hornor, II
Stout, W. Frank.
Strosnider, Homer

Strother and McDonald,
Strother, Ray L.
(Referee in Bankruptcy)
McDonald, Orville L.
Sutton, F. O.
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.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Ronald F. Moist, Chairman,
414 Horner Ave.,
Clarksburg.

Mrs. Frieda Custer, Assoc. Chair.,
216 Grant Street,
Clarksburg

W. C. Wyatt, Secretary,
Shinnston.

Ernest S. Swiger, Treasurer,
130 N. Chestnut 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. Frieda Custer.
Second Ward—Guy D. Peterson and Mrs. Harold Schum.
Third Ward—T. L. Anderson and Mrs. Lulu Atzrodt.
Fourth Ward—Walter A. Bartlett and Mrs. Bertie Showalter.
Fifth Ward—Bernard L. Hess and Mrs. G. H. Gordon.
Sixth Ward—Lawrence R. Lynch and Mrs. R .F. Moist.
Seventh Ward—Harry E. Stealey and Mrs. Jessie Male.
Eighth Ward—H. E. Strother and Mrs. Minnie Cox.
Ninth Ward—Jerry McKeen and Mrs. Henry Trunick.

Clay District—Ernest L. Pigott and Mrs. Jessie Hess Bowman, Shinnston; J. J. Sturm and Mrs. Iva Tetrick, Enterprise.

Coal District—M. T. Burns, Mrs. Emory Bates, M. Q. Haller and Mrs. J. O. Ritter, Clarksburg.

Eagle District—W. W. Hess, Wyatt; I. V. Mason, R. 1., Shinnston; Mrs. Hugh W. Brown and Mrs. Margaret Harbert, Lumberport.

Elk District—A. H. Cottrill, R. 1, Mt. Claire; Mrs. S. T. Rittenhouse, R. 1, Clarksburg; O. M. Shuttleworth, R. D., Lost Creek; and Miss Jessie Shuttleworth, R. 2, Lost Creek.

Grant District—Homer Fogg and Mrs. Freda G. Post, Lost Creek; A. C. Workman and Mrs. Mary Mathney, Mt. Clare.

Sardis District—E. G. Smith, Brown; A. Fay Davisson, Sardis; Mrs. Dessie Robinson Price, R. 1, Wilsonburg; and Mrs. G. N. Fair, Wallace.

Simpson District—D. Lester Hall, Miss Mary L. Faris, B. C. Teter ar Miss Nell Stout, Bridgeport.

Tenmile District—Claude Pepper, Mrs. Fannie Parrish, John C. Cour ney, Salem; and Mrs. Bessie Bennett, Bristol.

Union District—N. B. Ferrell, West Milford; W. B. Reed, Good Hope Mrs. Emma Mason, R. 1, Lost Creek; and Miss Ina Cunningham, Jarvis ville.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. Horner Davis, Chairman, Exponent Bldg., Clarksburg.

Miss Emma K. Davis, Assoc. Chair. 303 Lee Ave., Clarksburg.

Louis A. Johnson, Vice Chairman, 1001-13 Union Bank Bldg., Clarksburg.

Mrs. M. L. McGraw, Secretary 102 E. Main St., Clarksburg.

James M. White, Treasurer, 119 S. 3rd St., Clarksburg.

Percy Byrd, Director of Finance 827 Goff Bldg., Clarksburg.

Members

City of Clarksburg

First Ward—Thomas Connell, 185 E. Pike St.; Loretta Keenan, 111 S. Linden Ave.

Second Ward—Okey Starkey, Sta. C.; Mrs. W. A. Broadwater, 145 Vermont Ave.

Third Ward—Frank Sheldon, 122 Haymond Highway; Mrs. C. W. Brown, 309 Clay St.

Fourth Ward—C. Ray Connor, 432 W. Pike St.; Ethel Martin, 126 N. First St.

Fifth Ward—Stewart McReynolds, 220 Sycamore St., Mrs. E. V. Connell, 714 Locust Ave.

Sixth Ward—J. James Crews, 511 S. Seventh St.; Mrs. Clifford R. Hill, 436 S. Chestnut St.

Seventh Ward—Opha R. Shreve, 213 McDowell St.; Mrs. E. C. Bramham, 316 Baker Ave.

Eighth Ward—Clarence S. Baxter, 1432 W. Pike St.; Mrs. W. W. Carr, 355 S. 22nd St.

Ninth Ward—John Caussain, 2125 Goff Ave.; Mrs. Minnie Schmitz, 1230 N. 15th St.

Clark District—C. Ray Carter, Box 31, R. F. D. 1, Clarksburg; L. C. Hart, Nutter Fort; Mrs. Vinie Ennis, Nutter Fort; Mrs. Henry W. Bassel, R. F. D. 4, Clarksburg.

Clay District—W. O. Bice, Enterprise; Lawrence E. Hawkins, Shinnston; Mrs. Josephine E. Williams, Shinnston; Wilma Clare Watkins, Shinnston.

Coal District—Moore M. Reynolds, Dawmont; Millard W. Smith, Wolf Summit; Mrs. Eunice Huffman, R. F. D. 2, Clarksburg.

Eagle District—C. Anglin, Wyatt; Vance L. Hornor, Lumberport; Mrs. Nannie G. Straight, Lumberport; Mrs. Clara Moore, Lumberport.

Elk District—A. P. Stuart, R. F. D. 1, Mt. Clare; James Pickens, R. F. D. 1; Miss Beppie Radcliffe, R. F. D. 1; Mrs. Garnet C. Lewis, R. F. D. 2, Lost Creek.

Grant District—A. B. Post, Box 24, Lost Creek; H. C. Maxwell, Mt. Clare; Mrs. Dora B. Bassel, Mt. Clare; Mrs. E. W. Rector, Lost Creek.

Sardis District—L. L. Shuman, Wallace; Foreman Robey, R. F. D. 1, Wilsonburg; Mrs. J. E. Lanham, R. F. D. 1, Wilsonburg; Mrs. Mary M. Musgrave, Wallace.

Simpson District—W. L. Fowler, Bridgeport; H. L. Humphries, Bridgeport; Mrs. Alta Hefner, Bridgeport; Mrs. Fannie Garrett, Bridgeport.

Tenmile District—C. Ray Morgan, Bristol; James A. Bumgardner, Salem; Mrs. Myrtle B. Hudkins, Wolf Summit; Mrs. W. L. Joyce, Salem.

Union District—Geo. L. Lowther, West Milford; C. Z. Coffindaffer, R. F. D. 1, Kincheloe; Mrs. Icie Burnside, R. F. D. 1, Lost Creek; Mrs. James W. Coffindaffer, R. F. D. 1, Wolf Summit.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

Dr. J. W. Johnson and Mrs. E. S. Wallis, Clarksburg.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

Edgar F. Hood, Clarksburg.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Clark District

Justices of the Peace.....C. D. Clemans, Republican; Clarksburg.
Charles L. Ford, Republican; Clarksburg.

Constables.....M. S. Matheny, Republican; East View.
P. J. Owens, 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.
A. J. Starcher, Republican; East View.

Clay District

Justices of the Peace.....Criss F. Franz, Republican; Shinnston.
E. H. Cubbon, Republican; Shinnston.
Constables.....J. M. Harbert, Republican; Owings.
G. R. Ogden, Republican; Shinnston.
Board of Education.....President—W. S. Hursey, Democrat; Shinnston.
Secretary—Mrs. Edna R. Smith, Republican; Shinnston.
W. O. Rice, 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.
J. M. Noon, Republican; Clarksburg.
Board of Education.....President—O. C. Hannah, Democrat; Clarksburg, Station B.
Secretary—R. R. Powell, Republican; Clarksburg, Station B.
G. V. Nichols, Republican; Clarksburg, Station A.
H. G. Ashcraft, Democrat; Wilsonburg.

Eagle District

Justices of the Peaces.....James H. Bowers, Republican; Lumberport.
Lawrence H. Martin, Republican, Shinnston, R. 1.
Constables.....E. Harry Weekley, Republican; Lumberport.
Ralph Y. Fortney, Republican Lumberport.
Board of Education.....President—J. H. Knight, Democrat; Lumberport.
Secretary—F. B. Harrison, Republican; Lumberport.
Mrs. Minnie Hornor, Democrat; Lumberport.
C. M. Cunningham, Republican; Wyatt.

Elk District

Justices of the Peace.....Jesse C. Queen, Democrat; Mount Clare, R. 1.
Constables.....Carl S. Wilson, Democrat; Mount Clare, R. 1.
Dio M. Queen, Democrat; Mount Clare, R. 1.

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. 2.
Johnson Robinson, Democrat; Mt. Clare, R. 1.

Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....Calvin O. Dawson, Democrat; Lost Creek.
Henry Bassel, Democrat; Lost Creek.
Constables.....W. E. Cunningham, Democrat; Mount Clare.
Fred M. Douglas, 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.

Sardis District

Justices of the Peace.....G. N. Fair, Republican; Wallace.
B. F. Linville, Republican; Wilsonburg, R. 1.
Constables.....G. W. Fox, Republican; Wallace.
Board of Education.....President—Otto Barnes, Republican; Wallace.
Secretary—A. E. Davisson, Republican; Wilsonburg.
C. W. Murray, Republican; Wilsonburg.
A. J. Nuzum, Democrat; Wallace.

Simpson District

Justices of the Peace.....A. D. Fitzhugh, Republican; Bridgeport.
W. M. Wright, Republican; Anmoore.
Constables.....John M. Combs, 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.
M. A. Samples, Republican; Salem.
Constables.....F. M. Davisson, Republican; Salem.
E. I. Bee, Republican; Salem.
Board of Education.....President—George T. Nuzum, Republican; Bristol, R. 1.
Secretary—J. W. Johnson, Republican; Bristol.
U. S. Bennett, Republican; Bristol.
Worthy Marsh, Democrat; Bristol.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....L. L. Bailey, Democrat; Miletus, R. 1.
Constable.....Dempsey L. Coffindaffer, Democrat; Miletus, R. 1.
Board of Education.....President—C. W. Post, Democrat; Lost Creek, R. 1.
Secretary—L. R. McMilian, Democrat; Lost Creek, R. 1.
Dorsey L. Reed, Republican; Lost Creek, R. 1.
A. A. Ladwig, Republican; West Milford.

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. C. Grimmett, 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 Ferree, Republican; Salem.

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 Woods 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 valuation returned in 1928 is as follows: Real estate, $7,332,110; personal property, $1,954,927; public utility property, $3,428,255; a grand total of $12,715,292 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, 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 land 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	Lewis H. Miller, Republican; Ripley.
Terms Commence	First Monday in April, first Tuesday in August, and the second Tuesday in November.
Sheriff	D. J. Rogers, Democrat; Ripley.
Sealer Weights & Measures	Sheriff—ex-officio.
Prosecuting Attorney	Oliver D. Kessel, 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.
Clerk County Court	Enoch Staats, Republican; Ripley.
Supt. Free Schools	N. E. Lockhart, Democrat; Leroy.

County Road Engineer.....(None.)

Surveyor.....C. L. Staats, Democrat; Ravenswood.

Assessor.....W. T. Chancey, Republican; Ripley.

Com. of School Lands.....Luther Wolfe, Republican; Ripley.

County Commissioners.....E. C. Harpold, Republican; Gay; term expires December 31, 1930.

Walter Windell, Republican; Ripley; term expires December 31, 1932.

Otmer Winter, Republican; Ripley; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....Walter Windell, Republican; Ripley.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in August and first Monday in October.

Commissioners of Accounts...W. F. Boggess, Republican; Ripley.

C. W. Staats, Democrat; Ripley.

K. K. Hyre, Democrat; Ripley.

B'd Review & Equalization.....W. Mc. Casto, Republican; Washington District; Staats Mills; term expires in 1931.

J. M. Landfried, Republican; Ripley District; Ripley; term expires in 1933.

C. E. Warth, Democrat; Union District; Millwood; term expires in 1935.

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.
Kessel, Oliver D.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Miller, Lewis H.,
(Judge Circuit Court)
O'Brien, W. 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 Rousch 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.....C. A. Jewell, Republican; Ravenswood.
F. A. Sayre, Democrat; Ravenswood.
Constable.....Thomas Burch, Republican; Sandyville.
Board of Education.....President—J. W. Morgan, Democrat; Sandyville.
Lenard Hertze, Democrat; Sandyville.
W. Lionel Currey, Democrat; 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.....B. F. Stewart, Republican; Ripley.
James L. Rhodes, Republican; Ripley.
Constable.....J. O. Casto, 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.
M. L. Casto, Republican; Ripley.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....W. E. Evans, Democrat; 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.....Bilton Covey, 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 by 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 1928 was as follows: real estate, $11,143,315; personal property, $4,987,644; public utility property, $5,248,718; a grand total of $21,379,677 for the county. The five magisterial 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. 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. 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 acress 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 a plan for 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.

County Road Engineer..... (None.)
Surveyor.....Marshall McDonald, Democrat; Charles Town.
Assessor.....T. O. Link, Democrat; Duffields.
Com. of School Lands.....C. L. Haines, Democrat; Charles Town.
County Commissioners.....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.
James E. Tabb, Democrat; Kearneysville, term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....Dr. S. T. Knott, Democrat; Shepherdstown.
Terms Commence.....Last Monday in January, first Monday in May, second Tuesday in August and first Monday in November.
Commissioners of Accounts.....Geo. P. Shirley, Democrat; Charles Town.
John T. Porterfield, Democrat; Charles Town.
Miss L. C. Briscoe, Democrat; Charles Town.
B'd Review & Equalization.....F. L. Jordan, Democrat; Charles Town District; Charles Town; term expires in 1931.
Henry F. McDonald, Republican; Harpers Ferry District; Harpers Ferry; term expires in 1933.
J. Frank Gardner, Republican; Middleway District; Kearneysville; term expires in 1935.
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 Mary K. Babb, Agent, Keyser.
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 and Beckwith,
Beckwith, Frank
Beckwith, Frank J.
Beltzhoover, G. M., Shepherdstown
Beltzhoover, George M., Jr.

Brown and Brown,
Brown, F. W.
Brown, F. A.
Bushong, F. L.
Downs, H. A., Shepherdstown
Getzendanner, Harry C.
Gibson, B. D.
Green, T. C.
Koonce and Jeffords,
Koonce, Darrel K.
Jeffords, Tracy L.
Mason, James M., Jr.
Porterfield, John T.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
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 COMMITTEE

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, Myertown; 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.....W. C. Clipp, Democrat; Charles Town.
T. C. Green, Democrat; Charles Town.

Constables.....M. E. Alger, 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.

Constable.....Lewis Hardy, Jr., Democrat; Harpers Ferry.

Board of Education.....President—P. S. Millard, Democrat; Bakerton.
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; Kearneysville.
Secretary—Laura Thompson, Democrat; Kearneysville.
S. L. Hardesty, Democrat; Summit Point.
J. W. Strider, Democrat; Kearneysville.

Shepherdstown District

Justice of the Peace.....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.
H. C. 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, empties 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 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 1928, the latest figures available, fixes the valuation in the several classes as follows: real estate, $130,296,580; personal property, $27,543,530; public utility property, $50,509,920; making a grand total of $208,350,030.

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 through 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.

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 sea 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 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 mounment left by this mysterious race which 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, and Pratt are other incorporated towns in Kanawha county, all in the coal section.

The West Virginia State College, until 1929 named 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. 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.

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.....D. H. Stephenson; Democrat; Charleston.

Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Blackburn Watts, Democrat; 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.....Hillis Townsend, 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 Com. C. P. Court.....Wm. T. Lively, Republican; Charleston.

Clerk County Court.....R. N. Moulton, Republican; Charleston.

Supt. Free Schools.....O. E. Camp, Republican; Charleston.

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.....Wesley H. O'Dell, Republican; Charleston; term expires December 31, 1930.
H. A. Walker, Republican; Kanawha City; term expires December 31, 1932.
J. C. Blackwood, Democrat; Charleston; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....Wesley O'Dell, Republican; 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. H. Copenhaver, Republican; Elk District; Blue Creek; term expires in 1931.
Samuel Stephenson, Democrat; Charleston District; Charleston; term expires in 1933.
J. King Shepherd, Republican; Loudon District; South Charleston; term expires in 1935.

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. Grisinger, Single Surgeon.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Charleston)

Albertson, U. S.
Allebach, Leroy
Anderson, H. M.
Anderson, H. Rummel
Atkinson, U. B.
Ballard, E. L.
Ballard, S. H.
Barnes, Uriah
Barnhart, Alvin J.
Battle, Hawthorne D.
Belcher, A. M.
Black, Henry K.,
(Judge Intermediate Court)
Blagg, Donald O.
Blizzard, Homer
Blue, Dayton and Campbell,
Blue, Fred O.
Dayton, Arthur S.
Campbell, Harry V.
Blue, William F.
Bobbitt, O. B.
Bock, E. W.
Boiarsky, Mose
Bowen, Samuel E.
Bowers, H. W.
Brennan, J. V.
Briggs, Murray
Broun, C. B.
Broun, Fontaine

Brown, Jackson and Knight,
Knight, Edward W.
Black, V. L.
MacDonald, Angus
Couch, Geo. S.
Kelly, Lon H.
Brown, Benj. B.
Jackson, Thos. B.
Bennette, Herman L.
Morrison, John C., Jr.
Moxey, Chas. W.
Bunting, Jas. G.
Burdette, E. M.
Burdette and Salisbury,
Burdette, Frank C.
Salisbury, D. L.
Buster, H. B.
Butts, Henry
Byrne, W. E. R.
Campbell and McClintic,
Campbell, J. Edward
McClintic, J. Hunter
Carney, H. L.
Carskadon, E. B.
Cato, Henry S.
Chilton and Chilton,
Chilton, J. E.
Chilton, S. B.
Chilton, W. E.
Clayton, B. T.
Cohen, Charles
Coleman, Thomas
Conley, William G.,
(Governor of West Virginia)
Conner, C. R.
Coon, E. C.
Copenhaver, John T.
Cork, Donald L.
Cork, J. F.
Couch, C. B.
Daugherty, W. J.
Davis, D. C. T., Jr.
Davis, Painter and Silverstein,
Davis, Staige
Painter, Graham C.
Silverstein, Joe L.
Dawson, D. B.
Donally, Wirt W.
Dudit, A. D.
Dunbar, David W.
Dunbar, L. L.
Dyer, E. B.
Eary, S. H.
Eastwood, Harry
Edwards, L. A.
Ellison, J. B.
Ellison, John F.
England and Ritchie,
England, E. T.
Ritchie, Chas. E.
(City Attorney)
Falconer, Alexander
Ferguson, H. C.
Fitzgerald, O. P.
Fitzwater, Albert.
Flournoy, A. W.
Flournoy, Parke
Flournoy, Sam L.
Freudenberger, Elmer
Fry, Henry
Gadd, Cyrus H.
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, Cyrus W.
Hall and Hall
Hall, Grant P.
Hall, Grant P., Jr.
Hall, Harry
Hammond, Clay D.
Hardy, Waller C.
Harless, F. H.
Hartley, Guy L.
Hill, Phil H.
Hodges, A. B.
Horan, A. J.
Houston, Harold W.
Howard, David C.
Hudson, A. P.,
(Judge Circuit Court)
Hughes, R. E.

Hundley, J. Howard
Hurlbut, Frank R.
James, Ernest K.
Johnson, Clyde B.
Jones, J. B.
Kay, Robert H. C.
Keatley, E. M.
Kenna, Jo. N.
Kenna, J. E.
Kimbrough, C. E.
Klostermeyer, Howard R.
Koontz, Hurlbut and
Revercomb,
Koontz, Arthur B.
Koontz, P. D.
Hurlbut, Frank
Revercomb, Chapman
La Follette, L. M.
Laidley, W. S., Jr.
Lake, Nelson
Lehman, Wm. P.
Life, J. M.
Lilly and Lilly
Lilly, A. A.
Lilly R. G.
Lilly, J. Sherman
Linn, Robert
Lively, Frank
(Judge Supreme Court of
Appeals)
Lively and Stambaugh
Lively, W. T.
Stambaugh, Fred M.
Littlepage, S. C.
(Asst. Prosecuting Attorney)
Littlepage and Amos,
Littlepage, Chas. F.
Amos, John E.
Loeb, Leo
Long, J. Wilmer
Lopinsky, Sam'l D.
Love, Chas. M.
Love, J. H.
MacCorkle, Clark and
MacCorkle,
MacCorkle, W. A.
Clark, T. S.
MacCorkle, W. G.
MacCorkle, A. D.
Maier, Wm. J.
Mason, James M.
Matheny, M. F.
Mathews, W. B.
(Clerk Supreme Court of
Appeals)
Matthews, Daniel
Mauzy, M. Harper
McCabe, R. E.
McChesney, Alice J.
McCrum, A. Bliss
McKee and Luckey
McKee, W. C.
Lucky, Howard N.
McRay, Duncan
McWhorter, L. E.
Meador, P. G.
Meldahl, Horace S.
Menager, James
Merrick, R. G.
Miller, Braxton
Mitchell, S. P.
Mohler, Peters and Kelly,
Mohler, Dan N.
Peters, Chas. G.
Kelly, Robert G.
Moore, Ben
Moore, Geo. D.
Morgan, C. R.
Morris, Stanley C.
Morton, R. Kemp
Moses, Edgar S.
Murphy, P. H.
Nash, J. H., Jr.
Nutter, T. G.
Owen, Morgan
(Judge Ct. Common Pleas)
Payne, Minor and Bouchelle,
Payne, W. D.
Minor, Berkeley
Bouchelle, J. F.
Payne, Andrew A.
Penhale, Harry E.
Peters, W. L.
Pettigrew, B. J.
Pifer, F. C.
Poffenbarger and Poffenbarger,
Poffenbarger, George
Poffenbarger, Nathan

Pilchard, Lon T.
Poling, W. L.
Pool, Willard
Porter, Harry
Preston, John J. D.
Price, Smith and Spilman,
Price, Geo. E.
Smith, Harrison B.
Spilman, R. S.
Woods, J. M.
Price, T. Brooks
Pullen, W. S.
Quarrier, R. G.
Ray, John V.
Reynolds, J. T.
Richmond, S. P.
Ritz, Harold A.
Robertson and Robertson
Robertson, E. E.
Robertson, Lillian S.
Robertson, M. M.
Robinson, Delbert T.
Rollins, H. D.
Ruffner, Joseph
Rummel, H. D.
Ryan, M. W.
Schick, E. B.
Shannon, F. B.
Smith, Claude L.
Snyder, H. L., Jr.
Silverstein, Joe L.
Silverstein, Sam
Sims, John T.
Springston, J. E.
Stephens, R. N., Jr.
Stewart, Geo. P.
Stone, Guy
Surber, Edward M.
Taylor, D. W.
Thayer, John A.
Thomas, Fred L.
Thomas, James K.
Thomas, R. B.
Thomas, A. Garnett
Todd, Lucile; Huntington
Townley, Harry
Townsend, T. C.
(State Tax Commissioner)
Townsend, Hillis
Walker, Ray L.
Warwick, Margaret E.
Watts, Watts and Williamson,
Watts, C. C.
Watts, J. Blackburn
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Williamson, Geo. H.
Wehrle, John
Wertz, W. W.,
(Mayor of Charleston)
White, John Baker
Wiles, George R. C.
Wiley, C. C.
Wilson, Riley
Woods, J. M.
Woods, Ralph D.
Woods, S. V.
Woodroe, W. M.
Young, Clayton
Young, Houston G.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

S. P. Smith, Chairman,
Box 1348, Charleston.

Mrs. Frances Ogden Stubblefield, Secy.,
Charleston, R. 1.

H. B. Buster, Vice Chairman,
Kanawha Valley Bank Bldg.,
Charleston.

Nelle Campbell, Vice Chairman,
St. Albans.

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; Mrs. Ernestine Heizer, 620 Main St.

First Ward—Wilson Fisher, 1419 Sixth Ave., Sheriff's Office; Myrtle Stevens, Room 402, City Bldg.

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 Ave.

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 St.

Ninth Ward—H. B. Hartinger, Fire Dept.; Mrs. Flo. Spradling, 206 Goshorn St.

Tenth Ward—John H. Goshorn, Mayor's Office; Alice Peyton Smith, 2 Morris Street.

Eleventh Ward—H. B. Buster, Kan. Valley Bank Bldg.; Mrs. Lilly 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 Bldg.; Mrs. LeRoy Clemans, 1622 Quarrier St.

Fifteenth Ward—John M. Sutherland, City Auditor's Office; Mrs. Lola B. Mairs, Bridge Ave., South Side.

Sixteenth Ward—Calvert Estill, State House; Mrs. Frances Odgen Stubblefield, R. 1, Charleston.

Seventeenth Ward—Herbert Slack, Owens; Mrs. Raymond Dodson, Owens.

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; Robert Mitchell, Crown Hill; Mrs. Lena Johnson, East Bank; Mrs. Lon Mae Kingrey, Sharon.

Elk District—C. H. Pierson, Elkview; John L. Ramsey, Tax Commissioner's 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—C. D. Harless, Marmet; Stanley E. Nease, So. Charleston; Mrs. Sadie C. Hundley, Oakwood Drive, 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, R. F. D., Spring Hill.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

R. C. Andrews, Chairman, Clendenin.

R. C. Melton, Secretary, Nitro.

Members

City of Charleston

First Ward—H. H. Roberts, 1455 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 Hudnal, 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; 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—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, Mammoth; 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.....A. L. Ledsome, Republican; Clendenin.
G. W. Stump, Republican; Clendenin.

Constables.....Charlie Naylor, Republican; Clendenin.
H. B. Evans, Republican; Clendenin.

Board of Education.....President—Dr. Roy Ray, Republican; Clendenin.
Secretary—J. Stuart Ervin, Republican; Clendenin.
J. D. Kennedy, Republican; Clendenin.
C. T. Fleshman, Republican; Clendenin.

Cabin Creek District

Justices of the Peace.....P. L. Brannen, Democrat; Cabin Creek.
Harry Johnson, Democrat; East Bank.

Constables.....A. C. Davis, Democrat; Pratt.
Herbert L. Hall, Democrat; Cabin Creek.

Board of Education.....President—O. T. Jenkins, Democrat; Quincy.
Secretary—E. B. Norton, Democrat; East Bank.
W. H. Hix, Democrat; Decota.
S. F. McConihay, Democrat; East Bank.

Charleston District

Justices of the Peace.....Charles E. Jarrett, Republican; Charleston.
W. A. Tully, Republican; Charleston.
Constables.....Emory C. Todd, Republican; Charleston.
R. F. Jarrett, Republican; Charleston.
Board of Education.....President—D. Deitrich, Republican; Charleston.
Secretary—D. B. Harkins, Republican; Charleston, Sta. A.
W. A. Spradling, Republican; Charleston, Sta. A.
Clayton Young, Republican; Charleston, R. 3.

Malden District

Justices of the Peace.....Fred Owens, Democrat; Putney.
David G. Young, Democrat; Malden.
Constables.....Elijah Peck, Democrat; Dana.
Elbin E. Carrow, Democrat; Malden.
Board of Education.....President—P. R. Levi, Republican; Charleston.
Secretary—F. D. Farrer, Republican; Plus.
B. T. Clayton, Democrat; Charleston.
W. M. Cox, Democrat; Tad.

Poca District

Justices of the Peace.....J. F. Slater, Republican; Charleston, R. 5.
E. F. Vandine, Republican; Sissonville.
Constables.....J. E. Fisher, Republican; Sissonville.
F. M. Ray, Jr., Republican; Sissonville.
Board of Education.....President—W. J. Glass, Republican; Sissonville.
Secretary—J. S. Fisher, Republican; Sissonville.
Bert Jones, Republican; Pocataligo.
Frank Monk, Republican; Sissonville.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....H. R. Carter, Republican; Dunbar.
J. C. Gardner, Republican; Dunbar.
Constables.....J. T. Javins, Republican; Dunbar.
E. W. Ransom, Republican; Dunbar.
Board of Education.....President—Clarence R. Kay, Republican; Dunbar.
Secretary—Harry W. Hall, Republican; Dunbar.
H. G. Wilkinson, Democrat; Guthrie.
Owen Whittington, Republican; Charleston.

Elk District

Justices of the Peace.....Charles Burge, Democrat; Pinch.
Grant Jarrett, Democrat; Elkview.
Constables.....C. F. Boggs, Democrat; Pinch.
Board of Education.....President—C. E. Halstead, Republican; Elkview.
Secretary—Asa B. Baxter, Republican; Big Chimney.
H. G. Campbell, Republican; Blue Creek.
J. E. Hafer, Democrat; Elkview.

Jefferson District

Justices of the Peace.....D. H. McClung, Democrat; St. Albans.
Francis W. Turner, Democrat; St. Albans.
Constables.....Wilmer H. Ellis, Democrat; 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.
Berl Mallory, Democrat; Spring Hill.

Loudon District

Justices of the Peace.....H. B. Clay, Republican; So. Charleston.
S. V. Morris, Republican; Charleston.
Constables.....L. V. Lewis, Republican; Charleston.
L. W. Tyler, Republican; So. Charleston.
Board of Education.....President—R. H. Dunn, Democrat; So. Charleston.
Secretary—Geo. W. Goode, Republican; So. Charleston.
S. O. Bird, Republican; So. Charleston.
C. D. Harless, Republican; Marmet.

Washington District

Justices of the Peace.....Charles A. DeBord, Democrat; Olcott.
Murl B. Gillespie, Democrat; Brounland.
Constables.....Frank Asbury, Democrat; Olcott.
Walter Holstein, Democrat; Olcott.
Board of Education.....President—R. D. Pauley, Republican; Spring Hill, Rt. 1.
Secretary—Horton Hunt, Republican, Olcott.
Rube Gillispie, Republican; Spring Hill, R. 1.
J. M. Holstein, 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, Democrat; Nitro.
Secretary—G. C. Alderson, Democrat; Nitro.
W. H. Putney, Democrat; Nitro.
E. E. Scholz, Republican; Nitro.
W. A. B. Vivian, Republican; Nitro.

LEWIS COUNTY

Lewis county, one of the central counties of West Virginia, was formed 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 1928 was made as follows: real estate, $17,814,460; personal property, $6,642,040; public utility property, $11,645,977; total for the county, $36,102,477.

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 locations. 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 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 majoity of the people and on December 19, 1819, a bill was passed changing the name of the town to Weston.

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. Dr. Cecil Denham is the present superintendent.

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.....D. E. Brown, Republican; Weston.
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. R. Simmons, Democrat; Weston.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Ernest G. Smith, Democrat; Weston.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court...W. J. Smith, Republican; Weston.
Chancery Commissioners.....W. J. Smith, Republican; 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.....Rose Troxell, Republican; Weston.
Supt. Free Schools.....Thos. E. Miles, Democrat; Horner.
County Road Engineer.....(None)
Surveyor.....James B. Peterson, Republican; Weston.
Assessor.....A. E. Sutton, Republican; Weston.
Com'r of School Lands.....Kenneth S. Kurtz, Republican; Weston.
County Commissioners.....Fred W. Steinbeck, Republican; Fink; term expires December 31, 1930.
Hugh M. Horner, Democrat; Weston; term expires December 31, 1932.
Levi Jewell, Republican; Weston, R. F. D.; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....Fred W. Steinbeck, Republican; Fink.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in June and the first Monday in September.
Sealer Weights & Measures....D. E. Brown, Republican; Weston.
B'd Review & Equalization.....A. K. Wilson, Republican; Collins Settlement District; Walkersville; term expires in 1931.
A. A. Rohrbough, Democrat; Freeman's Creek District; Camden, R. F. D.; term expires in 1933.

Geo. W. Wilson, Republican; Court House District; Weston; term expires in 1935.

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 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 L.
Edmiston, Andrew
Hughes, A. C.
Kurtz, Kenneth S.
Lively, Charles
Malloy, John P.
Smith, W. Jarrett
Smith, Da Costa
Simmons, W. R.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Stathers, Birk S.
(Circuit Judge)
White, George E., Charleston
(Secretary State R'd Comm.)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

T. E. Stalnaker, Chairman, Hornor.
Kenneth Kertz, Secretary, Weston.
Mrs. Amy Morelang, Asso, Chm., 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.
Mrs. Mollie R. Jackson, Vice-Chm., Jane Lew.
French S. Smith, Secretary, Weston.
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 Springton 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. C. Ratliff, Democrat; Weston.
J. D. Atkinson, Republican; Weston.
Constables.....Asa Clark, Republican; Weston.
J. R. Ratcliff, Republican; Weston.
Board of Education.....President—C. R. Hickman, Republican, Weston.
Secretary—John Kaden, Republican, Roanoke.
John M. Finster, Republican; Weston.
P. J. Sweeney, Democrat; Orlando.

Freeman's Creek District

Justices of the Peace.....A. Chittum, Republican; Weston.
A. L. Griggs, Republican; Weston.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—W. D. Allman, Democrat; Jane Lew.
Secretary—Lloyd 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.
A. C. Hughes, Republican; 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.
Perry S. Lawman, Democrat; Weston.

Skin Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....G. B. Marsh, Democrat; Horner, R. 1.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)

Board of Education.....President—N. T. Duncan, Republican, Horner.
Secretary—Walter Stalnaker, Republican; Horner.
C. R. Summers, Democrat; Horner.
L. H. Stalnaker, Democrat; Horner.

Weston Independent District

Board of Education.....President—D. P. Kessler, Democrat; Weston.
Secretary—E. G. Smith, Democrat; Weston.
Thos. J. Blair, 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.
G. C. Corder, Democrat; 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 West Virginia after the separation from Virginia. 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 1928 assessment, is as follows: real estate, $7,035,890; personal property, $3,305,775; public utility property, $7,958,154; total, $18,299,819.

The county is sub-divided into eight magisterial districts, Carroll, Duval, 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 country—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 emblazened 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, and studied law while earning a living working in a store. Captain of a company in service in the Black Hawk war in 1832; 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, and was 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.....J. S. Pridemore, Republican; Hamlin.

Prosecuting Attorney.....Lace Marcum, Republican; Hamlin.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Grant Cremeans, Republican; Hamlin.

Gen'l Rec'r 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, Republican; Hamlin.

Divorce Commissioner.....C. E. Burns, Democrat; Hamlin.

Clerk County Court.....J. M. Marcum, Democrat; Hamlin.

Supt. Free Schools.....B. E. Lovejoy, Republican; Hamlin.

County Road Engineer.....(None.)

Surveyor.....A. C. Hager, Republican; Hamlin.

Assessor.....C. F. Yeager, Republican; Myra.

Com'r of School Lands.....E. J. Elkins, Republican; Hamlin.

County Commissioners.....Sherman Isaacs, Democrat; West Hamlin; term expires December 31, 1930.
C. T. McGhee, Democrat; Hamlin; term expires December 31, 1932.
H. P. Lovejoy, Republican; Palermo; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....Sherman Isaacs, Democrat; West Hamlin.

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.....A. J. Elliott, Republican; Laurel Hill District; Cuzzie; term expires 1931.
A. D. Sowards, Democrat; Carroll District; Myra; term expires 1933.
J. L. Dunlap, Republican; Washington District; Train; term expires 1935.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Dr. W. H. Waldron, Single Surgeon; West Hamlin.

B'd Children's Guardians.....Miss Camille Harper, Agent; Court House, Huntington.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. H. Waldron, West Hamlin; County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Hamlin)

Burns, Young and Damron
Burns, C. E.
Young, E. E., Roswell, N. M.
Damron, W. F.
Morris and Morris
Morris, A. F.
Morris, R. W.
Smith, Jacob D.
Stiles, Homer S.
Thompson, D. L.
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, Spurlocksville; 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. Isaac 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.
Chas. C. Ashworth, Democrat; Hamlin.

Constables.....Delbert Pullen, Democrat; Hamlin.
Will Holley, Republican; Hamlin.

Board of Education.....President—G. H. Jackson, Democrat; Hamlin.
Secretary—H. R. Stiles, Democrat; Hamlin.
E. F. Johnson, Democrat; Hamlin.
J. B. McGee, Democrat; Hamlin.

Duval District

Justices of the Peace.....H. Wells, Republican; Alkol.
H. A. Williams, Republican; Griffithsville.

Constables.....F. J. Shepherd, Republican; Griffithsville.

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

Justices of the Peace.....John E. Fry, Democrat; Rector.
S. J. Shelton, Democrat; Harts.

Constables.....John Martin, Democrat; Queens Ridge.
P. H. Brumfield, Democrat; Gill.
Board of Education.....President—M. C. Farley, Republican; Farrellsburg.
Secretary—Robert L. Martin, Democrat; Queens Ridge.
J. M. Maynard, Democrat; Wilsondale.
Gilbert Toppings, Republican; Queens Ridge.

Jefferson District

Justices of the Peace.....C. A. Carper, Republican; Spurlocksville.
Rass Cummings, Republican; Bernie.
Constables.....G. W. Jenkins, Republican; Spurlocksville.
Clinton Adkins, Republican; Spurlocksville.
Board of Education.....President—Isaac Adkins, Republican; Spurlocksville.
Secretary—Howard M. Hager, Republican; Mud.
Elbert J. Lovejoy, Republican; Bulger.

Laurel Hill District

Justices of the Peace.....Millard Clay, Democrat; Midkiff.
T. E. Webb, Republican; Ranger.
Constables.....S. Webb, Democrat; Ranger.
R. L. Baker, Democrat; Ranger.
Board of Education.....President—Wilbert Adkins, Republican; Minerva.
Secretary—W. M. Webb, Republican; Ranger.
Jefferson Lucas, Republican; Ranger.
A. L. McCoy, Democrat; Ranger.

Sheridan District

Justices of the Peace.....L. E. Scite, Republican; Smith.
Constables.....A. G. Evans, Republican; Hubball.
M. E. Evans, Republican; West Hamlin.
Board of Education.....President—O. K. Hutchinson, Democrat; Smith.
Secretary—Mrs. Cora Midkiff, Democrat; Smith.
George Messinger, Democrat; Sheridan.
Lindsey Topping, Republican; West Hamlin.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....None.
Constables.....Luther Adkins, Republican; Fez.

Board of Education.....President—J. M. Lambert, Republican; Sias.
Secretary—Ebb Cummings, Republican; Sias.
Tolbert Adkins, Republican; Sias.
Henry Stowers, Democrat; Hager.

Washington District

Justices of the Peace.....E. H. Gillenwater, Republican; McCorkle.
W. J. Purdy, Republican; Sod.
Constables.....L. L. Schivelie, Republican; McCorkle.
James Hall, Republican; McCorkle.
Board of Education.....President—George Pauley, Republican; Sod.
Secretary—R. M. Robinson, Republican; McCorkle.
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 in 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 1928, is as follows: real estate, $25,290,479; personal property, $7,628,056; public utility property, $11,954,040; making a grand total assessment for the county of $44,872,575.

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 McGuffy'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.....Naaman Jackson, Republican; **Logan.**

Terms Commence.....Second Monday in **January, first Monday** in April, first Monday in July and the first Monday in October.

Official Court Reporter.....Herman N. Pugh, Republican; **Huntington.**

Sheriff.....J. D. Hatfield, Republican; **Logan. Ex-**officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....Lloyd Hager, Republican; Logan.

Ass't Prosecuting Attorney.....E. F. Scaggs, Republican; Logan.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Sherman Smith, Democrat; Logan.

Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court....A. D. Dickey, Republican; Logan.

Chancery Commissioners.....C. C. Chambers, Democrat; Logan.
John C. Hicks, Democrat; Logan.
N. D. Waugh, Republican; Logan.
J. E. Peck, Democrat; Logan.

Divorce Commissioner.....Ira P. Hager, Republican; Logan.

Clerk County Court.....J. G. McNeely, Democrat; Logan.

Supt. Free Schools.....J. A. Vickers, Democrat; Logan.

County Road Engineer..... (None.)

Surveyor.....Dick Evans, Democrat; Logan.

Assessor.....Ose Richey, Republican; Logan.

Com'r of School Lands.....J. E. Peck, Democrat; Logan.

County Commissioners.....Robert Claypool, Republican; Logan; term expires December 31, 1930.
A. D. Cook, Republican; Crites; term expires December 31, 1932.
Rosco Ferrell, Republican; Chapmansville; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....Robert Claypool, Republican; Logan.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in each month.

Commissioner of Accounts.....J. C. Hicks, Democrat.

B'd Review & Equalization.....Dr. J. W. Thornbury, Republican; Triadelphia District; Man; term expires in 1931.

O. C. Winters, Democrat; Chapmansville District; Chapmansville; term expires in 1933.

J. R. Claypool, Republican; Logan District; Logan; term expires in 1935.

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)

Butts, E. H.
Casto, R. H.
Chafin, John
Chambers, C. C.
Estep and Bland,
  Estep, C. L.
  Bland, Robert
Glenn, Joe M.
Greever, James E.
Hager, Ira P.
  (Divorce and U. S. Com'r)
Hager, L. P.
  (Prosecuting Attorney)
Hamilton, E. M.
Hatfield and Waugh,
  Hatfield, C. A.
  Waugh, N. D.
Jackson, Naaman
  (Circuit Court Judge)
Joyce, C. A.
McNemar, W. V.
Minter and Minter,
  Minter, C. S.
  Minter, W. M.
Peck, J. E.
Scaggs, Emmett F.
  (Asst. Pros. Attorney)
Taylor, W. L.
Turley, W. C.
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.

Chapmansville District—Golden Hager and Lottie Burwell, Big Creek; S. A. Farrell and Elizabeth Crislip, Chapmansville.

Triadelphia District—Dr. W. J. Thomas, Earling; J. W. Thornbury 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—W. A. McCloud, Republican; Chapmansville.
Frank Adams, Democrat; Whirlwind.

Constables—Burt Dingess, Democrat; Yantus.
Bruce Dials, 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—L. W. Hatfield, Republican; Logan.
J. D. Copley, Republican; Logan.

Constables—Harris Agee, Republican; Logan.
Freeland Browning, Republican; Logan.

Board of Education.....President—T. E. May, Republican; Rossmoore.
Secretary—L. F. Farnsworth, Republican; Logan.
T. E. Steele, Republican; Logan.
L. E. Farnsworth, Republican; Logan.

Triadelphia District

Justices of the Peace.....Lacy W. White, Republican; Man.
C. W. Cook, Republican; Amherstdale.
Constables.....Forest Gallihugh, 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 Monongalia 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 shows the property valuation for the year 1928, the latest available, to have been as follows: real estate, $64,840,538; personal property, $16,430,493; public utility property, $22,298,403; total, $103,569,434.

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.

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. William A. Welton, superintendent.

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.....E. M. Showalter, Republican; Fairmont.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....(Same as Circuit Court.)
Sheriff.....W. W. Conaway, Democrat; Fairmont.
Prosecuting Attorney.....M. E. Morgan, Republican; Fairmont.
Ass't Prosecuting Attorney.....M. W. Ogden, 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.....John Henshaw, Republican; Fairmont.
Wm. P. Lehman, Republican; Fairmont.
Trevey Nutter, Republican; Fairmont.
R. L. Furbee, Republican; Fairmont.
L. T. Eddy, Republican; Fairmont.
M. W. Ogden, Republican; Fairmont.
C. Brooks Deveney, Republican; 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.....Paul Billingslea, Republican; Fairmont.
Surveyor.....Hubert W .Cox, Republican; Fairmont.
Assessor.....Fred L. Jenkins, Republican; Fairmont.
Com'r of School Lands.....W. M. Hess, Democrat; Mannington.
County Commissioners.....Ward M. Satterfield, Republican; Mannington; term expires December 31, 1930.
C. L. Musgrave, Republican; Fairmont; term expires December 31, 1932.
M. M. Martin, Republican; Mannington; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....Ward M. Satterfield, Republican, Mannington.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and the first Monday in September.
Commissioner of Accounts.....Clay D. Amos, Republican; Fairmont.
H. J. Wadsworth, Republican; Fairmont.
Russell L. Furbee, Republican; Fairmont.
Sealer Weights & Measures.....T. Frank Reed, Republican; Fairmont.
B'd Review & Equalization.....B. Marmaduke Chalfont, Democrat; Paw Paw District; Fairview; term expires 1931
W. H. Bunner, Republican; Winfield District; Hoult; term expires 1933.
U. S. Van Zandt, Republican; Mannington District; Mannington; term expires in 1935.

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. Bd. Ex. Surgeons.....Fairmont, Dr. G. H. Brownfield.
Mannington, Drs. M. F. Hamilton, F. E. Flowers and F. W. Vance.

Probation Officers.....Juvenile Court, Lillian M. Fisher, Republican; Fairmont.
H. R. Cronin, Republican; Fairmont.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Fairmont, unless otherwise given)

Alexander, G. M.
Amos, Clay D.
Amos and Amos,
Amos, Curtis E.
Amos, Frank R.
Billingslea, A. Blake
Blair, Jackson V.
Brandon, C. W.
Burns, James F.
Carskadon, E. B., Charleston
Colborn, A. J.
Conaway, W. H.
Conley, R. J.
Conley, Joseph
Cronin, Harry
Deveny, C. Brooks
Eddy, L. T.
Eddy, H. D., Fairview
Fleming, A. S.
Furbee, Russell L.
Haggerty, W. R.
Hartley, E. F.
Haymond, Frank C.
Hess, H. Clare, Mannington
Hess, W. M.
Henshaw, John
Hoge, P. M.
Hutchinson, Brooks S.
Johnson, L. E.
Jones, Carter D.
Kennedy, W. M.
Kern, Albert J.
Knapp, U. A.
Lanham, Ward
Lehman, Wm. P.
Lemley, Fred L.
Lowe, Scott C.
Mason, John W.
Meredith and Bell
Meredith, James A.
Bell, E. R.
Meredith, Jamison
Meredith, J. H.
Miller, Charles E.
Morgan, M. E.,
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Morgan, E. F., Washington
Morris, Tusca
Musgrave, L. C.
McCray, French
Neely and Lively,
Neely, M. M.
Lively, H. S.
Nutter, Trevey
Ogden, M. W.
(Asst. Prosecuting Atty.)
Powell, Charles
Powell, Michael
Powell, J. Worley
Prichard, John G.
Putnam, Alfred R.
Ralphsnyder, Geo. M.

Reed, R. Sidney
Ritchie, D. A.
Rose, H. H.
Russell, A. L., Mannington
Schwenck, L. S.
Shaver, C. L.
Shaw, Harry
(Judge Circuit Court)
Shaw, H. Victor
Showalter, E. M.
(Judge Criminal Court)
Smith, Ira L.
Snodgrass, C. A., Mannington
Snodgrass, K. K., Mannington
Steele, Lorentz
Tompkins, Richard W.
Wadsworth, Howard J.
Watkins, Harry E.
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

Von E. Teeter, Secretary,
Fairmont.

Members

Fairmont District at Large—Clyde Poling, T. Frank Reed and Lillian M. Fisher, Fairmont; Lessie B. Shackleford, Barracksville.

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; Mrs. Wesley Jones, Mannington; 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, 311 Columbia St.

Second Ward—R. Q. Musgrove, State St.; Mrs. Opal Little, 600 State St.

Third Ward—Thomas D. Connell, 700 Maryland Ave.; Mrs. Ida B. Giffin, 310 Marion Ave.

Fourth Ward—Cora M. Bowen, 1840 Morgantown Ave.; J. R. Miller, 111 Reeves Ave.

Fifth Ward—Von B. Tucker, 200 Bellview Ave.

Sixth Ward—Frank C. Crawford, 110 Wheeling St.; Mrs. W. D. Straight, 302 Maple Ave.

Seventh Ward—Howard E. Woodward, 218 High St.; Martha L. Haymond, 410 Cleveland Ave.

Eighth Ward—John Heim, 312 Gaston Ave.; Mrs. W. H. Conaway, 109 Virginia Ave.

Ninth Ward—P. F. McLinden, 1314 Virginia Ave.

Tenth Ward—J. I. Carpenter, 227 Walnut Ave.; Ray Love Blocher, 325 Walnut Ave.

Eleventh Ward—Harry D. Buckley, 1102 Locust Ave.

Twelfth Ward—Thomas A. Deveny, Jr., 317 Watson Ave.

Union District—Joseph Irons, Z. J. 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; Willis Amos, Watson.

Lincoln District—Charles S. Davis and Mrs. Georgia Barbe, Worthington; Mrs. Lacy G. Dunham and A. B. Clelland, Farmington.

Paw Paw District—Smith Hood, Jr., and Mrs. Othar Hood, Rivesville; B. M. Chalfant and Mrs. L. H. Weaver, Fairview.

Winfield District—M. A. Sturm and Pearl Hess, Fairmont; John C. Finch and 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.
P. B. Henry, Republican; Fairmont.

Constables—Okey L. Hawkins, Republican; Fairmont.
Fred A. Jones, Republican; Fairmont.

Board of Education—President—Dorsey Cole, Republican; Fairmont, R. 1.
Secretary—O. H. Milam, Democrat; Barrackville.
James T. Wells, Republican; Barrackville.
C. H. Ridgway, Democrat; Barrackville.

Grant District

Justices of the Peace—Cleve J. Snider, Democrat; Monongah.
C. A. Satterfield, Republican; Monongah.

Constables—R. John Davis, Democrat; Monongah.
Jesse Jarrett, Democrat; Watson.

Board of Education—President—Wayne Shaver, Democrat; Watson, R. 7.
Secretary—L. R. Tucker, Democrat; Watson, R. 7.
Carson E. Jones, Democrat; Monongah.
Clarence L. Barnes, Democrat; Watson, R. 7.

Lincoln District

Justices of the Peace—Archie G. Morgan, Democrat; Worthington.
Charles R. Talkington, Democrat; Farmington.

Constables—W. E. Basnett, Democrat; Worthington.

Board of Education—President—Dr. C. L. Kinney, Democrat; Idamay.
Secretary—J. Lane Parrish, Democrat; Worthington.
J. Lee Janes, Democrat; Monongah.
J. M. Wood, Republican; Worthington.

Mannington District

Justices of the Peace.....J. M. Barrack, Republican; Mannington.
Harry C. Anderson, Republican; Mannington.
Constables.....R. D. Higginbotham, Republican; Mannington.
R. Dewey Ice, Republican; Mannington.
Board of Education.....President—H. Clare Hess, Democrat; Mannington.
Secretary—A. L. Thomas, Democrat; Mannington.
S. E. Taggart, Republican; Mannington.
D. A. Hibbs, Republican; Glover Gap.

Paw Paw District

Justices of the Peace.....W. D. Ice, Democrat; Fairview.
Joseph E. Clayton, Republican; Rivesville.
Constables.....J. W. Taylor, Democrat; Fairview.
Jas. E. Carpenter, Republican; Fairview.
Board of Education.....President—Dr. G. R. Miller, Republican; Fairview.
Secretary—O. C. Tennant, Democrat; Fairview.
W. R. Clayton, Republican; Rivesville.
John C. Hibbs, Republican; Rivesville.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....Lawrence H. Orr, Republican; Fairmont.
W. B. Hixenbaugh, Republican; Fairmont.
Constables.....John C. McKinney, Republican; Fairmont.
Clark Johnson, Republican; Fairmont.
Board of Education.....President—Lonnie Richards, Republican; Fairmont, R. 8.
Secretary—L. R. Linn, Republican; Fairmont, R. 8.
Charles Malotte, Republican; Fairmont, R. 3.
Lawrence E. Toothman, Republican; Fairmont, R. 3.

Winfield District

Justices of the Peace.....William C. Keener, Republican; Montana.
Fay Moran, Republican; Fairmont, R. 3.
Constables.....J. J. Swisher, Republican; Fairmont, R. 3.
T. A. Hayhurst, Republican; Montana.

Board of Education.....President—Harry F. Berry, Republican; Fairmont, R. 3.
Secretary—A. P. King, Republican; Fairmont, R. 5.
O. D. Grubb, 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.
Ernest R. Bell, 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.
P. B. Swearingen, 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 1928, according to the official returns made to the State Tax Commissioner, is as follows: real estate, $32,923,420; personal property, $9,984,570; public utility property, $14,853,473; a grand total of $57,761,463 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. He was a soldier in the patriot army during the Revolution, 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.

At the 1920 census Benwood had a population of 4,773; Cameron, 2,404; and McMechen, 3,356.

COUUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....James F. Shipman, Democrat; Moundsville.
Terms Commence.....Second Tuesday in February, second Tuesday in June and the second Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....W. F. Keefer, Democrat; Wheeling.
Sheriff.....George Dorsey, Republican; Moundsville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....J. Lloyd Arnold, Republican; Moundsville.
Clerk Circuit Court.....J. E. Humes, Republican; Moundsville.
Chancery Commissioners.....Charles E. Carrigan, Republican; Moundsville.
James T. Miller, Republican; Moundsville.
W. A. McGlumphy, Republican; Moundsville.
John C. Hopkins, Democrat; Cameron.
J. Lloyd Arnold, Republican; Moundsville.
A. L. Hooton, Republican; Moundsville.
Divorce Commissioner.....J. W. Rickey, 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.....J. J. Sammons, Republican, Moundsville.
Assessor.....Paul A. Dechan, Republican; Moundsville.
Com'r of School Lands.....Everett F. Moore, Republican; Moundsville.
County Commissioners.....J. B. Thompson, Republican; Moundsville; term expires December 31, 1930.
W. L. Shepherd, Republican; Glen Easton, R. D.; term expires December 31, 1932.
O. H. Stewart, Republican; Glen Easton, R. D.; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....J. B. Thompson, Republican; Moundsville.
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.
J. Lloyd Arnold, Republican; Moundsville.
Walter A. McGlumphy, Republican; Moundsville.

Sealer Weights & Measures.....Melvin Clark, Republican; Cameron.
B'd Review & Equalization.....Clem Bassett, Democrat; Franklin District; Proctor; term expires in 1931.
Marion Keyser, Republican; Washington District; Moundsville; term expires in 1933.
G. W. Blake, Republican; Union District; Wheeling, R. D. 2; term expires in 1935.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. C. E. Hutchinson, Moundsville, Health Officer.
B'd Children's Guardians.....Mrs. H. L. Bond, District Agent, City Building, Wheeling.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Moundsville, Drs. J. A. Striebich, P. D. Barlow and D. B. Ealy.
Cameron, Drs. J. E. Cooper, W. G. C. Hill and C. W. Riggs.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Moundsville, unless otherwise given)

Arnold, Lloyd
(Prosecuting Attorney)
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.
(Judge Circuit Court)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

G. L. King, Chairman, Cameron.

Mrs. Ella S. Brown, Asso. Chm., Cameron, R. 4.

Sebasteen R. Thompson, Secretary, Moundsville.

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. Helen 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.

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—Parry Miller.

Second Ward—J. W. Gallaher.

Third Ward—T. J. Hamilton.

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 Hamilton, Belton; 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. Loretta Allen, Benwood; C. Frankhouser and Mrs. Sidney Goldner, McMechen.

Washington District—Sam Cockayne, Glendale; Z. L. Simmons and Wanita Yoho, Moundsville, R. 1.

Webster District—Adam Francis and Mrs. Lizzie Dakan, Cameron, R. .4

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Cameron District

Justices of the Peace.....Cecil H. Lilley, Republican; Cameron.
Clyde L. Loper, Republican; Cameron.
Constables.....Wiley McCardle, Republican; Cameron.
C. M. Hinerman, Republican; Cameron.
Board of Education.....President—Charles Simmons, Democrat; Cameron.
Secretary—Chas. H. Carpenter, Republican; Cameron.
Dr. G. R. Wells, Republican; Cameron.
Guy B. Patterson, Republican; Cameron.

Clay District

Justices of the Peace.....W. E. Clayton, Republican; Moundsville.
Chester A. Burks, Republican; Moundsville.
Constables.....John Lehew, Democrat; Francis.
W. L. Rhome, Republican; Moundsville.
Board of Education.....President—C. G. Aston, Democrat; Moundsville, R. 2.
Secretary—W. B. Wayt, Republican; Moundsville, R. 2.
Charles Heath, Democrat; Moundsville, R. 2.
Charles Hyde, Republican; Moundsville, R. 2.

Franklin District

Justice of the Peace.....J. H. Wolfe, Republican; Captina.
Constables.....Encil Wingrove, Republican; Woodlands.
F. C. Miller, Democrat; Woodlands.
Board of Education.....President—J. W. Yoho, Democrat; Woodlands.
Secretary—C. E. Bassett, Democrat, Proctor.
F. F. Pegg, Republican; Proctor.
C. E. Conner, Democrat; Captina.

Liberty District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacant)
Constable.....L. E. Cain, Republican; Cameron, R. D.
Board of Education.....President—J. H. Mackey, Democrat; Woodruff.
Secretary—T. D. Emery, Republican; Cameron.
C. A. Gray, Republican; Cameron.
Alex Hart, Republican; Belton.

Meade District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacant)
Constable.....(Vacant)
Board of Education.....President—F. L. Roberts, Republican; Moundsville, R. 2.
Secretary—C. S. Lancaster, Republican; Glen Easton.
J. S. Richmond, Democrat; Glen Easton.
J. H. Crow, Republican; Glen Easton.

Sand Hill District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacant)
Constable.....(Vacant)
Board of Education.....President—J. G. Blake, Republican; Dallas.
Secretary—William Hazlett, Republican; Elm Grove, R. 5.
C. R. Howard, Republican; Dallas.
G. N. Dague, Republican; Elm Grove, R. 5.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....Paul Riedel, Republican; Benwood.
W. F. Reece, Republican; McMechen.
Constable.....George T. Smith, Republican; Benwood.
Board of Education.....President—J. D. Marple, Republican; McMechen.
Secretary—Charles L. Evans, Republican; Benwood.
Lilly Thompson, Republican; Benwood.
J. H. Wright, Democrat; McMechen.

Washington District

Justices of the Peace.....C. E. Meyer, Republican; Moundsville.
J. A. Morrison, Republican; Moundsville.
Constables.....Arthur Siburt, Republican; Moundsville.
Presley Wetzel, 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.....(Vacant)
Constable.....(Vacant)
Board of Education.....President—E. A. Doman, Republican; Cameron, R. 2.
Secretary—J. W. Martin, Republican; Cameron, R. 4.
Job Blake, Republican; Cameron, R. 4.
Albert Knight, Republican; Cameron; R. D.

Moundsville Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Mentor Hetzer, Republican; Moundsville.
Secretary—W. P. Fish, 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 took place 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 developments 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 1928 was as follows: Real estate, $9,114,085; personal property, $3,063,570; public utility property, $5,497,936; a total of $17,675,591 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 gives care and treatment to the colored insane. The institution is under the direction of Dr. C. C. Barnett, superintendent.

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.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....Lewis Miller, 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.....H. E. Burdette, Republican; Point Pleasant; ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....William H. Rardin, Republican; 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. Somerville, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
Charles E. Hogg, Republican; Point Pleasant.
Divorce Commissioner.....B. H. Blagg, Republican; Point Pleasant.
Clerk County Court.....John G. Aten, Republican; Point Pleasant.
Supt. Free Schools.....Mrs. Bertha J. Filson, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
County Road Engineer.....(None)
Surveyor.....Oley Little, Republican; Capehart.
Assessor.....F. B. Lieving, Republican; Point Pleasant.
Com'r of School Lands.....B. H. Blagg, Republican; Point Pleasant.
County Commissioners.....R. F. Gibbs, Republican; Letart; term expires December 31, 1930.
Robert S. Gibbs, Democrat; Point Pleasant; term expires December 31, 1932.
John A. Mohr, Republican; Gallipolis Ferry; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....R. F. Gibbs, Republican; Letart.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in April, first Monday in July and the first Monday in October.
Commissioners of Accounts....John E. Beller, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
B'd Review & Equalization.....M. C. Lewis, Republican; Arbuckle District; Beach Hill; term expires in 1931.
G. W. McDermitt, Republican; Cologne District; Millwood, R. D.; term expires in 1933.
J. F. Burdette, Democrat; Lewis District; Point Pleasant; term expires in 1935.
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 Children's Guardians.....Miss Camille Harper, 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, unless otherwise given)

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.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Somerville, E. J.
Somerville, L. C.
Somerville, Geo. G.
Spencer, J. S.

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 F. 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.; Francis 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

Justices of the Peace.....Shirley E. Waugh, Republican; South Side.

Constables.....George Legue, Republican; South Side.

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.....J. J. Johnson, Republican; Pliny, R. 2.

Constables.....Charles E. Norton, 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.....James G. Riffle, Republican; Leon.
Odus Cossin, Republican; Leon.
Constables.....(By special appointment)
Board of Education.....President—Andrew Nicholl, Republican; Leon.
Secretary—William Jividen, Republican; Leon.
Willard Greenlee, Republican; Leon.
D. O. Balch, Republican; Leon.

Cooper District

Justices of the Peace.....C. S. Marr, Republican; Letart.
Constables.....W. F. Thomas, Republican; Letart.
Board of Education.....President—Hugh Daugherty, Democrat; Letart.
Secretary—Dan P. Gist, Republican; Letart.
Robert Stephenson, Republican; Ambrosia.
Mrs. Rhesa Greer, Republican; Ambrosia.

Graham District

Justices of the Peace.....J. M. Hensley, Republican; Hartford.
Constables.....W. B. Metcalf, Republican; Hartford.
Board of Education.....President—P. L. Roush, Democrat; Graham Station.
R. T. Blessing, Republican; Letart, R. 2.
Frank Zerkle, Republican; New Haven.

Hannan District

Justices of the Peace.....Oscar Wallis, Republican; Glenwood, R. 1.
F. M. Meadows, Republican; Ashton, R. 1.
Constables.....George Weekly, Republican; Glenwood, R. 1.
Huston Ervine, Republican; Glenwood.
Board of Education.....President—A. H. Jordan, Republican; Ashton.
Secretary—Linns Jordan, Republican; Ashton.
G. A. Holley, Republican; Glenwood.
John Wheaton, Republican; Fraziers Bottom.

Lewis District

Justices of the Peace.....P. H. Bradshaw, Republican; Point Pleasant.
J. H. Sommerville, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
Constables.....Toral Morrison, Republican; Point Pleasant.
J. P. Monroe, Republican; Point Pleasant.
Board of Education.....President—Mrs. Sue Crow, Republican; Heights.
Secretary—Geo. W. Riffle, Republican; Heights.
G. R. Newlon, Democrat; Heights.
John Childs, Republican; Point Pleasant.

Robinson District

Justices of the Peace.....(Vacant)
Constables.....(Vacant)
Board of Education.....President—Harry Machire, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
Secretary—E. C. Roush, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
Charles Stewart, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
Rupert Rice, Republican; Point Pleasant, R. F. D.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....J. E. Stone, Republican; Elmwood.
Charles W. Schultze, Republican; Rock Castle, R. D.
Constables.....W. F. Stover, Democrat; Point Pleasant.
Harvey Barr, Republican; Arbuckle.
Board of Education.....President—Millard Stewart, Republican; Leon.
Secretary—J. A. Smith, Republican; Capehart.
Oscar Clark, Republican; Elmwood.
Tom Pullins, Republican; Cottageville.

Waggener District

Justices of the Peace.....Ed Walsh, Republican; Mason.
C. L. Ingles, Republican; Mason.
Constables.....John Ingles, Republican; Mason.
M. L. Riffle, Republican; Mason.
Board of Education.....President—Henry Edwards, Republican; Maggie.
Secretary—R. V. Gibbs, Republican; New Haven.
Lucy J. Woodrum, Republican; Clifton.
George Frances, Republican; West Columbia.

Mason Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Chris Blentner, 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. H. Quillan, Republican; Point Pleasant.

Hartford Independent District

Board of Education.....President—D. W. McKnight, Republican; Hartford.
Secretary—J. F. Guinther, Democrat; Hartford.
R. T. Embleton, Republican; Hartford.
Ellis Roush, Republican; Hartford.
B. J. Lerner, Democrat; Hartford.
Norman Nein, 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 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: real estate, $31,689,300; personal property, $11,379,100; public utility property, $21,571,264; a total of $64,639,664. 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 and 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.

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 J. Frank Marsh.

Athens, with a population of 552 in 1920; Bramwell, 1,696; Matoaka, 647; and Oakvale, 281, are other incorporated towns of Mercer county.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....Howell M. Tanner, Republican; Bluefield.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, second Monday in May, second Monday in August and fourth Monday in December.
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.....J. Otis Bowling, Republican; Princeton; ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Walter G. Burton, Republican; Bluefield.
Ass't Prosecuting Attorney.....Alex M. Mahood, Republican; Princeton.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Landon T. Reynolds, Democrat; Princeton.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court...A. L. Bowling, Democrat; Princeton.
Chancery Commissioners.....E. W. Hale, Republican; Princeton.
Thos. H. Scott, Republican; Bluefield.
J. S. Kahle, Republican; Bluefield.
Alex M. Mahood, Republican; Princeton.
A. M. Sutton, Republican; Princeton.
Divorce Commissioner.....W. W. Rogers, Republican; Princeton.
Clerk County Court.....Lowery G. Bowling, Democrat; Princeton
Supt. Free Schools.....Charley Justice, Republican; Princeton.
County Road Engineer.....G. T. Johnston, Democrat; Princeton.
Surveyor.....W. A. Cooper, Republican; Princeton.
Assessor.....R. C. McClaugherty, Democrat; Bluefield.
Com'r of School Lands.....E. O. Hale, Republican; Princeton.
County Commissioners.....Wade H. Bailey, Democrat; Princeton; term expires December 31, 1930.
E. M. Thorn, Democrat; Princeton; term expires November, 1930.
W. J. Peters, Republican; Bluefield; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....Wade H. Bailey, Democrat; Princeton.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and second Monday in December.
Commissioners of Accounts.....A. M. Sutton, Republican; Princeton.
W. S. Dangerfield, Republican; Princeton.
C. B. Martin, Republican; Princeton and Bluefield.
Henley F. Day, Democrat; Bluefield.
B'd Review & Equalization.....L. E. White, Republican; East River District; Princeton; term expires in 1931.
B. W. Dillon, Democrat; Beaver Pond District; Bluefield; term expires in 1933.
C. E. Wheeler, Republican; Rock District; Matoaka; term expires in 1935.
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.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Princeton)

Dangerfield, W. S.
DeJarnette, H. E.
Downey, Irving A.
Fletcher, W. C.
Gadd, J. H.
Hale, E. W.
Mahood and Mahood,
  Mahood, Alex M.
    (Asst. Pros. Atty.)
  Mahood, Charles D.
Martin and Martin,
  (also at Bluefield)
  Martin, C. B.
  Martin, James Harold
Malcolm, W. H.
McGrath, John M.
McNutt, Ellett and McNutt
  McNutt, C. R.
  Ellett, H. C.
  McNutt, W. B.
Pendleton, John R.
Reynolds and Reynolds
  Reynolds, A. W., Sr.
  Reynolds, A. W., Jr.
Rodgers, W. W.
Sanders, Hartley
Smith, Ajax T.
Straley, H. W.
Sutton, A. M.
Shrewsburg, J. B.
Thornton, Clark
Woods, H. G.

(Post office address Bluefield, unless otherwise given)

Ashworth, S. R., Montcalm
Baker, Robert
Burton, W. G. (also Matoaka)
Collins, Jarius, Jr.,
  (also Bramwell)
Day, Henley F.
Dillard, John R.
Dillard, Geo. L.
  (Judge Criminal Court)
French, Easley and Easley
  French, D. E.
  Easley, D. M.
  Easley, J. W.
Gardner, J. P. D.
Gollehon, J. H.
Kahle, James S.
Kee and Lubliner
  Kee, John
  Lubliner, A. J.
Kingdon, A. F.
Lee, H. B.
  (Attorney General)
McClaugherty and Lewis
  McClaugherty, Bernard
  Lewis, J. M. B., Jr.
Moore, Robert E.
Parsons, R. L., Bramwell
Peters, Frank M.
Phillips, T. C.
Porterfield, Harold F.
Richardson and Kemper
  Richardson, Geo., Jr.
  Kemper, Albert S., Jr.
Ritz, Russell S.
Redmond, James S.
Ross, J. C.
Ross, Walter V.
Ross, Wm. E.
Sanders, Crockett, Fox and
    Sanders
  Sanders, Jos. M., Jr.
  Crockett, George P.
  Fox, A. G.
Sexton, Alderson
  (also Matoaka)
Scott, Luther G.
Scott, Thomas H.
Sutherland, L. B.
Tanner, Howell M.
  (Judge Circuit Court)
Wagner, Bernard J.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Alex M. Mahood, Chairman, Princeton.

Mrs. Thomas H. Scott, Assoc. Chm., Bluefield.

Jim H. Shott, Secretary, Bluefield.

Members

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.
Beaver Pond District—J. Elmer Williams, C. O. Stahlman, Mrs. J. B. Belcher and Mrs. E. Bond, Bluefield.
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. Leslie 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. Barbour 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.

Constables.....J. Earl Bailey, Democrat; Bluefield.
John H. Loyd, 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.....I. C. Damewood, Republican; Princeton.
T. C. Hubbard, Republican; Princeton.
Constables.....L. J. Chambers, Republican; Princeton.
D. E. Price, Republican; Princeton.
Board of Education.....President—Robt. W. Brown, Republican; Princeton.
Secretary—P. I. Lilly, Democrat; Princeton.
O. B. Campbell, Democrat; Princeton.
Chas. W. Peck, Republican; Princeton.

Jumping Branch District

Justices of the Peace.....E. W. Moye, Democrat; Camp Creek.
James A. Lilly, Republican; Camp Creek.
Constables.....Henry Richmond, Republican; Camp Creek.
R. U. Lilly, Republican; Flat Top.
Board of Education.....President—N. J. Meador, Republican; Dunns.
Secretary—L. L. Okes, Republican; Dunns.
Clarence Ellison, Republican; Camp Creek.
J. A. Meadows, Republican; Dunns.

Plymouth District

Justices of the Peace.....N. L. White, Republican; Athens.
C. W. Holdren, Republican; Athens.
Constables.....B. G. Thompson, Republican; Athens.
Erastus Wiley, Democrat; Athens.
Board of Education.....President—John Bird, Democrat; Athens.
Secretary—W. H. Caldwell, Democrat; Athens.
Dr. Donzie Lilly, Republican; Athens.
J. H. Phillips, Democrat; Lerona.

Rock District

Justices of the Peace.....J. O. Mangus, Republican; Matoaka.
John E. Bailey, Republican; Matoaka.
Constables.....Alex Cecil, Republican; Giatto.
Arthur McKinney, Republican; Matoaka.
Board of Education.....President—Dr. M. B. Caldwell, Republican; Matoaka.
Secretary—O. R. Zoll, Republican; Matoaka.
Newton Roberts, Republican; Bramwell.
W. R. Sheets, Republican; McComas.

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 county is situated in the eastern part of the state 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 1928 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation the following valuations were determined, and returned to the State Tax Commissioner: Real estate, $10,662,590; personal property, $3,492,640; public utility property, $8,165,534; a total of $22,320,768 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 resources. 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 (afterward United States senator and Democratic candidate for vice president in 1904), 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 mor 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. Burdette 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 a junior college and is under the direction of President Joseph W. Stayman.

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.

In order to definitely establish the truth of the statement of Dr. W. E. Barton, of Foxboro, Massachusetts, a well known Lincoln historian, that Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln, was born in a log cabin on Mikes Run in this county, the legislature of 1929 authorized the appointment of a commission to investigate this matter. The commission, appointed by Governor Conley, was headed by Hon. Andrew Price of Marlinton, president of the West Virginia Historical Society. This commission investigated this question thoroughly and definitely determined that Nancy Hanks was born on the Doll farm on Mikes Run, a branch of Patterson creek, in Mineral county, at some date, not earlier than June 11, 1783, nor later than June 11, 1784. On September 22, 1929, the commission erected a memorial stone on the site of the cabin in which Nancy Hanks was born and in its report to the governor, recommended that this farm be taken over as a state park.

At the dedicatory exercises, Dr. Barton delivered the following address:

A Shrine of Motherhood

"Hidden in the heart of these impressive mountains this secluded farm emerges today into nation-wide prominence. Here just at the close of the struggle that gave to the American colonies their independence, was born the little girl for whom was reserved the illustrious maternity of Abraham Lincoln. We have assembled to remind ourselves of the significance to American life of the pioneer home, and to honor the mother of that great man in whom were united the heritage of north and south and who incarnates the ideal of a unified America.

"It will be fitting that we remind ourselves of the essential facts which lie behind the discovery of the birthplace of Nancy Hanks, and to say something of the character of the family that for a short but significant period was resident in this lovely valley, walled in by its everlasting hills.

"Soon after his election to Congress, where he served a single term in 1848-9, Abraham Lincoln was requested by men of that name in Massachusetts to write out his knowledge of his father's family, and he did this with surprising accuracy. Such knowledge as he had received from his father, Thomas Lincoln, joined to that possessed by the

Massachusetts Lincolns, enables us to state definitely the facts concerning the Lincolns. The family came to this country in 1637, the pioneer being Samuel Lincoln. He lived and died at Hingham. His son, Mordecai, a miller and ironmaster, established his mill at the borders of Scituate and Cohasset, and the remains of his three milldams are still visible there. Mordecia's son, also named Mordecai, removed to New Jersey and later to Pennsylvania, pursuing his vocation as an iron founder. His son, John, born in Pennsylvania, went to the Shenandoah Valley in Virginia. John's son, Captain Abraham Lincoln, went to Kentucky in 1782, taking with him his wife named Bathsheba and three sons and two daughters. He was killed by Indians in May, 1786. His son, Thomas Lincoln, born in Virginia, married Nancy Hanks, June 12, 1806, and they became the parents of Abraham Lincoln, born February 12, 1809. On the paternal side, therefore, the Lincoln line descends from Puritan New England through Virginia to Kentucky and Illinois.

"But Abraham Lincoln had no such occasion to set down in order the dates and events in his maternal line. Quite possibly he did not know them all. This, however, he said, in the material he furnished for a campaign biography in 1860, that his father was 28 and his mother was in her 23rd year when they were married. That means that Nancy Hanks was born between June 11, 1783, and June 11, 1784. Where was the Hanks' family during that year?

"The answer is that they were on Mike's Run of Patterson's Creek, and we are now standing on the soil which they wrested from the wilderness, and very near to the site of the cabin where Nancy Hanks was born.

"The Virginia enumeration of 1782 which was later incorporated in the First United States Census in 1790 showed the family of Joseph Hanks, with a total of eleven persons, all white, residents in Hampshire county. The enumeration was made by Major Vincent Williams within the two weeks ending September 24, 1782. We know the names of those eleven persons. There were Joseph Hanks, aged 57, his wife, Ann Lee Hanks, their son, Thomas, aged 23, who had preceded the family to this locality, four younger sons and four daughters, the eldest of which daughters was then seventeen. Her name was Lucy, and she was very attractive, intelligent and could read and write.

"Joseph Hanks mortgaged his farm in March, 1784, and removed from Virginia, and established a new home in Nelson county, Kentucky, where he died in 1793. By any possible computation the birth of Nancy Hanks occurred during the residence of the Hanks family on this farm.

"Up to this time the Hanks family had not been migratory. They had lived in Gloucester county from a date several years prior to 1653, until after Bacon's rebellion, the large Hanks estate adjoining that of Col. Richard Lee, ancester of Robert E. Lee. After the blood and fire of that uprising the Lees and Hanks moved across the Rappahannock and for more than a hundred added years lived neighbors. About them were some of the most illustrious families in Virginia, and the Hankses and Lees intermarried. The wife of Joseph Hanks who dwelt in this very spot, the mother of those five sons and four daughters, was a Lee,

Ann Lee, daughter of William Lee. One-eighth of the blood of Abraham Lincoln was Lee blood. Nor was that the only marriage between the Lees and Hankses. The Hankses were not aristocrats but they intermarried with good families. There was good blood in Abraham Lincoln.

"The Doll family has owned this farm almost from the day that the Hanks family departed, and Mr. Joseph W. Doll, now nearly eighty years of age, recalling what his grandfather told him is able to bring to us testimony that is almost contemporary with the Hankses. He informs me, and will confirm what I say if I report him correctly and correct me if I am in error, that his grandfather took down the original Hanks house, which stood in the spot that has been pointed out to you near the spring, and that the logs were 34 feet long and were cut down by him to 27 feet. The Hanks house was thus a large cabin as it had need to be for so large a family. I assume that Thomas Hanks had cut the logs for it before the arrival of the rest of the family and that Joseph in one or more extended visits here before the final removal of the family from Richmond county had, with the assistance of Thomas and perhaps of others, erected the house; so that the family had shelter on their arrival. In any event, this was their home when Nancy Hanks was born.

"The family of Joseph Hanks lived here only a short time and moved to Kentucky. We need not here and now discuss the reasons. We do not know the reasons though we may conjecture what some of them were. One reason may be that Lee relatives of Mrs. Joseph Hanks had gone on to Kentucky. Joseph Hanks bought his farm there from John Lee. And there may have been other reasons of a more intimate nature. What we are sure of is that this is where Nancy Hanks was born. This is a shrine of motherhood, sacred to all.

"Here we may fondly remember the greatness of the man who loved both north and south, whose heart was large enough to hold high regard for all America, and who said of the little girl born on this spot, 'All that I am or hope to be I owe to my mother.'

"I have been asked to make this an address of dedication, and I have devoted my time to this labor of description that you may be sure of the processes by which the identification of this spot has been assured. But now I gladly perform the act which has been requested of me.

"I might almost paraphrase the words of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg and say that this spot is already dedicated by that which was wrought here in the long ago, but that would not make it inappropriate for us to add our act of dedication.

"And now, in so far as it may be possible, I join with you in this act of dedication. To the sanctity of motherhood, to the dignity and promise of humble life, to the hope that is in the crade; to the honor of the pioneer home, I join you in dedicating this soil. As an appreciation of natural beauty which the hand of man has not spoiled but which human industry has rescued from the wilderness to the processes of civilization, I dedicate this spot. To the honor of West Virginia whose statehood is the contribution of Abraham Lincoln to our natural life, I dedicate this lovely and picturesque valley among her glorious hills. To patriotism,

to home life, to the growing hope of our nation, we, the first company of people ever assembled here in honor of Nancy Hanks, dedicate this land where her infant footsteps first trod, to the honor of God and the recognition of all civic virtue, so long as our nation shall endure."

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, Republican; Parsons.

Sheriff.....Jas. G. Wright, Democrat; Keyser.

Prosecuting Attorney.....Vernon E. Rankin, Republican; Keyser.

Clerk Circuit Court.....P. W. Dayton, Republican; Keyser.

Chancery Commissioners.....H. G. Shores, Democrat; Keyser.
G. H. Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.
R. A. Welch, Democrat; Keyser.

Clerk County Court.....T. T. Huffman, Republican; Keyser.

Divorce Commissioner.....Lester Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.

Supt. Free Schools.....Luke McDowell, Republican; Keyser.

County Road Engineer.....None.

Surveyor.....W. C. Brown, Republican; Laurel Dale.

Assessor.....H. O. Rogers, Republican; Keyser.

Com'r of School Lands.....E. A. See, Republican; Keyser.

County Commissioners.....George T. Carksadon, Republican; Keyser; term expires in 1930.
Thomas Campbell, Republican; Piedmont; term expires December 31, 1932.
J. Frank Junkins, Republican; Shaw; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....George T. Carskadon, Republican; Keyser.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in each month.

Commissioners of Accounts.....R. A. Welch, Democrat; Keyser.
William MacDonald, Democrat; Keyser.
G. H. Reynolds, Republican; Keyser.

Sealer Weights & Measures.....(Sheriff ex-officio)

B'd Review & Equalization.....J. B. Maybury, Democrat; Piedmont District; Piedmont; term expires in 1931.
Charles E. Taylor, Republican; Welton District; Ridgeville; term expires in 1933.
James G. Boyd, Republican; Elk District; Blaine; term expires in 1935.

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, Keyser.
Humane Officer.....F. G. Davis, Democrat; Keyser.
B'd of Children's Guardians.....Miss Mary K. Babb, Agent, Keyser.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Keyser—Drs. Z. T. Kalbaugh and M. H. Maxwell.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Keyser)

Athey, Herndon
Bright, J. Clark
Finnell, Charles N.
Fisher, Harry G.
McDonald, William
Nethken, C. E., Charleston (Public Service Commission)
Nefflen, W. Elliott, Charleston (Asst. Attorney General)
Rankin, V. E. (Prosecuting Attorney)
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. Stoutmeyer, Mrs. Beulah Wells and Mrs. Ida C. Parsons, Keyser.

Welton District—L. J. Mott, Antioch; R. H. Cannon 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. Fertig, 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. Ann 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.

Wm. Reeves, Republican; Keyser.

A. B. Hyre, Republican; Keyser, R. F. D.

Elk District

Justices of the Peace.....H. R. Dixon, Republican; Elk Garden.
C. W. Ervin, Republican; Elk Garden.
Constable.....J. V. Clark, Republican; Elk Garden.
Board of Education.....President—Jacob Stullenberger, Republican; Elk Garden.
Secretary—D. C. Arnold, Republican; Elk Garden.
Geo. Burdock, Republican; Elk Garden.
I. N. Lyon, Republican; Shaw, R. F. D.

Frankfort District

Justices of the Peace.....H. L. Weese, Republican; Alaska.
A. F. Ridenour, Republican; Ridgeley.
Constables.....J. C. Arrington, Republican; Ridgeley.
C. V. Barncord, Republican; Ridgeley.
Board of Education.....President—H. J. Dohrman, Democrat; Pattersons Creek.
Secretary—R. M. Johnson, Democrat; Alaska.
W. N. Gower, Republican; Ridgeley.
L. P. Walker, Jr., Republican; Ridgeley.

New Creek District

Justices of the Peace.....George C. Ludwig, Republican; Keyser.
J. E. Aronhalt, Republican; Keyser.
Constables.....F. G. Davis, Democrat; Keyser.
D. P. Taylor, Republican; 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. T. Neff, Democrat; Piedmont.
George T. Goshorn, Republican; Piedmont.
Constables.....S. K. Fike, 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

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacant)
Constable.....Morris Dantzic, Republican; Burlington.
Board of Education.....President—Paul Sloan, Republican; Burlington.
Secretary—L. J. Mott, Republican; Antioch.
E. A. Leatherman, Republican; Rada.
A. M. Metcalfe, Republican; Ridgeville.

Keyser Independent District

Board of Education.....President—D. H. Frye, Democrat; Keyser.
Secretary—L. B. McCoole, Republican; Keyser.
W. V. Stewart, Democrat; 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 1928, the latest figures available, was given as follows: Real estate, $15,763,326; personal property, $4,423,985; public utility property, $18,121,685; making a total assessment of $38,308,996 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. Thwites, 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 Iroquis 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 atached 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 government. 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 in Mingo county.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	I. C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.
Terms Commence	First Monday in January, first Monday in May, first Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter	Bert Shumate, Democrat; Williamson.
Sheriff	G. W. Hatfield, Republican; Williamson; ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	J. W. Copley, Republican; Williamson.
Asst. Prosecuting Attorney	B. R. Bias, Republican; Williamson.
Clerk Circuit Court	J. P. Hatfield, Democrat; Williamson.
Chancery Commissioners	J. E. Wilkinson, Democrat; Williamson.
	W. S. Whitt, Republican; Williamson.
	E. A. Hansbarger, Democrat; Williamson.
Divorce Commissioner	C. M. Whitt, Republican; Williamson.
Clerk County Court	K. B. Stepp, Republican; Williamson.
Supt. Free Schools	Sallie M. VanCamp, Democrat; Delbarton.
County Road Engineer	M. P. Keadle, Republican; Williamson.
Surveyor	W. E. White, Republican; Williamson.
Assessor	Richard Ferrell, Republican; Williamson.
Com'r of School Lands	McKinley Trent, Republican; Williamson.
County Commissioners	D. M. McKenzie, Democrat; Matewan; term expires December 31, 1930.
	C. B. Early, Republican; Williamson; term expires December 31, 1932.
	C. H. Ellis, Republican; Williamson; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court	C. H. Ellis, Republican; 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.....Jacob Runyon, Democrat; Hardee District; Myrtle; term expires in 1931.
John M. Farley, Republican; Kermit District; Naugatuck; term expires in 1933.
R. C. Prichard, Republican; Williamson District; Williamson; term expires in 1935.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. J. C. Lawson, Williamson, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Williamson)

Bias, B. Randolph
Bronson, W. H.
Chafin, Lafe
Copley, J. W.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Copley, Leonard
Damron, B. L.
Ferrell, James A.
Fleshman, Raymond
Greene, J. H.
Goodykoontz and Slaven
Goodykoontz, Wells
Slaven, Lant R.
Hansberger, E. A.
Hogg, Wm. B.
Jordan, J. M.
Lawson, J. Brooks
Nehlms, Chlide
Preece and Murphy
Preece, W. H. D.
Murphy, John R.
Rhodes, S. U. G.
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

G. W. Hatfield, Chairman, Williamson.
O. H. Booton, Secretary, Williamson.
J. Walter Copley, Assoc. Chair., 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.
G. W. Crawford, Vice Chair., Williamson.
Mrs. Mark Russell, Asso. 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 Eurchett, Kirk.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Hardee District

Justices of the Peace.....A. G. Clark, Democrat; Lenore.
W. T. Meade, Democrat; Naugatuck.
Constables.....W. J. Baisden, Democrat; Belo.
Doc Gillman, Democrat; Blocton.
Board of Education.....President—J. B. Baisden, Democrat; Lenore.
Secretary—James R. Baisden, Democrat; Lenore.
W. B. Estep, Republican; Lenore.
Sam Starr, Democrat; Lenore.

Harvey District

Justices of the Peace.....W. L. Dent, Democrat; Dingess.
W. R. Kirk, Republican; Lowney.
Constables.....John Sturgill, Democrat; Dingess.
John Dingess, Democrat; Dingess.
Board of Education.....President—Calvin Brewer, Republican; Wilsondale.
Secretary—W. H. Parsley, Republican; Parsley.
Wade Marcum, Republican; Lowney.
Hugh Wellman, Democrat; Dingess.

Kermit District

Board of Education.....President—M. Collier, Republican; Selwyn.
Secretary—John L. Evans, Democrat; Kermit.
R. M. Akers, Republican; Kermit.
E. E. Stepp, Democrat; Kermit.

Lee District

Justices of the Peace.....Roy Keadle, Republican; Delbarton.
F. K. Filler, Republican; Delbarton.
Constables.....Noah Philipps, Republican; Sprigg.
J. O. Young, Republican; Chattaroy.
Board of Education.....President—J. A. Maynard, Republican; Delbarton.
Secretary—M. C. Maynard, Republican; Chattaroy.
Noah Stepp, Republican; Chattaroy.
Troy Harvey, Republican; Delbarton.

Magnolia District

Justices of the Peace.....A. B. Hatfield, Republican; Red Jacket.
A. L. Hoskins, Republican; Thacker.
Constables.....A. K. Hatfield, Republican; Meador.
Fred Litteral, Republican; Thacker.
Board of Education.....President—Thurman Chambers, Democrat; Matewan.
Secretary—N. L. Chancey, Republican; Matewan.
Dr. J. H. Chafin, Republican; 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.
M. Collier, Republican; Kermit.

Warfield District

Justices of the Peace.....I. Lee Baach, Democrat; Kermit.
C. C. Preece, Republican; Kermit.
Constables.....Ira Maynard, Republican; Kermit.
Geo. F. Damron, Republican; Kermit.

Stafford District

Justices of the Peace.....Dewey Lester, Democrat; Gilbert.
Burgoyne Cline, Democrat; Baisden.
Constables.....Sampy Cline, Democrat; Baisden.
Eli Ferrell, Democrat; Glenalum.
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.....N. J. Keadle, Republican; Williamson.
C. P. Reynolds, Republican; Williamson.
Constables.....P. B. Maynard, Democrat; Williamson.
W. F. Toney, 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, more 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 1928 assessment, the latest figures available, the several classifications of property were as follows: Real estate, $61,210,395; personal property, $16,646,610; public utility property, $17,420,377; a total of $95,277,382.

The county is sub-divided into seven magisterial districts: Battelle, 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 estimate 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.

Blacksville, with a population of 218 in 1920; Riverside, 326; Star City, 823; and Westover, 721, are other incorporated towns of Monongalia county.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....Charles G. Baker, Republican; Morgantown.
Terms Commence.....First Thursday after the first Monday in January, April, July and October.
Official Court Reporter.....Mrs. Vesta Furlong Lucas, Republican; Morgantown.
Sheriff.....H. C. Johnson, Republican; Morgantown.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Albert Shuman, Republican; Morgantown.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Clarence Roby, Republican; Morgantown.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court.Alva H. McBee, Republican; Morgantown.
Chancery Commissioners.....T. Nelson Stewart, Republican; Morgantown.
John Shriver, Republican; Morgantown.
M. M. Darst, Republican; Morgantown.
David C. Reay, Democrat; Morgantown.
Divorce Commissioner.....Frank M. Brand, Republican; Morgantown.
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'r of School Lands.....Donald Adams, Republican; Lake Lynn, Pa., R. D. No. 10.
County Commissioners.....W. W. Keener, Democrat; Morgantown; term expires December 31, 1930.
C. Ray Henry, Republican; Morgantown; term expires December 31, 1932.
Jas. G. Shaffer, Republican; Morgantown; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....W. W. Keener, Democrat; Morgantown.
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....John C. Price, Republican; Morgan District; Morgantown; term expires in 1931.
R. W. Sine, Republican; Clay District; Blacksville; term expires in 1933.
Jesse H. Camp, Democrat; Grant District; Morgantown; term expires in 1935.
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). Meets every Wednesday at 2 p. m.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Morgantown, unless otherwise stated)

Allen, R. E. L.
Baker, George C.
Baker, Charles G.
(Judge Circuit Court.)
Barker, S. A.
Bosworth, Brooks Brady
Brand, F. M.
Bufano, M. G.
Burdett, Nathan C.
Corbin, Frank P.
Cox and Cox
Cox, Frank
Cox, Stanley R.
Davis, R. E.
Darst, M. M.
Dille, Thomas Ray

Dille, C. B.
Donley and Hatfield,
Donley, Edward G.
Hatfield, John L.
Donley, Robt. T.
Downes, John D.
Everly, E. M.
Farmer, George R.
Frame, Wilbur C.
Gilbert, E. H.
Gilbert Ernest H., Jr.
Glasscock, S. F.
Goodwin, Chas. A.
Hall, Roy O.
Hamstead, E. E.
Herd, Chas. T.
Hott, George David
Hunt, W. F.
Hunter, Glenn
Jaco, Jesse M.
Jeter, James G.
John W. S.
Keck, L. V.
Kendall, Robt. A.
Lazelle and Lazelle,
Lazelle, I. G.
Lazelle, Donald G.
Lemley, W. Corbley
Long, E. H.
Malamphy, M. J., Jr.
Mason, Kermit R.
Moreland and Guy,
Moreland, James R.
Guy, Robert E.
Orr, William
Posten, Glasscock and Posten,
Posten, Roscoe P.
Glasscock, Wm. E., Jr.
Posten, Hale J.
Price, Chauncey M.
Reay, David C.
Reeder, Benj. G.
Roby, Clarence
Rose, C. C.
Sanders, John Vernon
Shriver, John
Shuman, Albert
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Stewart and Stewart,
Stewart, Edgar B.
Stewart, T. Nelson
Stewart, T. D.
Taylor, R. Shirley
Vickers, Walter H.
Wellen, Clyde W.
Weaver, Frank P.
White, Prescott C.
Willis, D. M.
Yorke, Evelyn Hughes

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. C. Cashman, Chairman, Morgantown.
Mrs. Elizabeth Peck, Secretary, Morgantown.
Mrs. Lena Bowlby, Assoc. Chair., Morgantown (Westover).
Wayne Parker, Treasurer, Van Voorhis.

Members

City of Morgantown

First Ward—C. C. Cashman and Mrs. Harry C. Runner.
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.

Morgan District—F. E. Davis, Dr. J. R. Hughart, Mrs. Lena Barker and Mrs. Nat T. Frame, Morgantown.

Union District—Charles Adams and Mrs. Annie Costolo, Lake Lynn, Pa., R. 10; Ralph Kussart, Morgantown, R. 3; Mrs. Pearl 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

City of Morgantown

First Ward—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.

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.

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.

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.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Battelle District

Justice of the Peace.....George DeGarmo, Republican; Wadestown.
Constable.....(By special appointment)
Board of Education.....President—George B. McQuaid, Republican; Wadestown.
Secretary — Howard Lemley, Democrat; Burton.
J. L. Hennan, Republican; Burton.
Bub Park, Democrat, Fairview.

Clay District

Justices of the Peace.....C. S. Tennant, Republican; Pentress.
Enos Moore, Republican; Fairview, R. 2.
Constable.....Fleming E. Tennant, Republican; Fairview, R. 2.
Board of Education.....President—L. L. Thomas, Democrat; Blacksville.
Secretary — O. P. Michael, Republican; Lowsville.
David F. Morris, Republican; Core.
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.
W. E. Price, Republican; Morgantown, R. 5.

Cass District

Justices of the Peace.....C. R. Core, Republican; Cassville.
S. P. Crynock, Republican; Pursglove.
Constables.....G. E. Dunbrack, 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.....John P. Shale, Republican; Morgantown.
Chas. T. Hickman, Republican; Morgantown.
Constables.....Geo. L. Myers, Republican; Morgantown.
W. E. Miller, Republican; Morgantown.
Board of Education.....President—E. G. Donley, Democrat; Morgantown.
Secretary—Grover Brewer, Democrat; Morgantown.
D. M. Willis, Republican; Morgantown.
L. V. Harner, Republican; Morgantown.
Jos. H. Stewart, Republican; Morgantown.
Chas. E. Hodges, Democrat; Morgantown.

Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....E. T. Barker, Republican; Morgantown.
Jos. H. Gabbert, Republican;Morgantown, R. 2.
Constables.....Gay Barker, Republican; Mona.
Glenn Wallace, Republican; Morgantown.
Board of Education.....President—I. N. Knotts, Democrat; Morgantown, R. 2.
Secretary—J. R. Conway, Republican; Morgantown.
Geo. E. Collins, Republican; Morgantown, R. 7.
David G. Snyder, Republican; Morgantown, R. 1.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....(Vacancies.)
Constables.....(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 1928 assessment, according to the certification to the State Tax Commissioner, was as follows: Real estate, $7,246,740; personal property, $1,842,395; public utility property, $936,256; a grand total of $10,025,391.

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 Springs, 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 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 point in his administration may be noted as the promulgation of the "Monroe Doctrine." 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, for nearly one hundred years, the land on which it stands. 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.....W. T. Ryner, Democrat; Union; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....Richard Dickson, Democrat; Union.
Clerk Circuit Court.....R. M. Humphreys, Republican; Union.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court...O. R. Brown, 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.....(None.)
Road Engineer.....(None.)
Assessor.....H. F. McMann, Republican; Second Creek.
Com'r of School Lands.....C. A. Dunn, Republican; Red Sulphur Springs.
County Commissioners.....J. L. Trail, Democrat; Union; term expires December 31, 1930.
T. W. Scott, Republican; Sinks Grove; term expires December 31, 1932.
R. H. Dickson, Republican; Lindside; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....T. W. Scott, Republican; Sinks Grove.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in each month.
Commissioners of Accounts.....O. R. Brown, Republican; Union.
H. L. Ellison, Democrat; Union.
B'd Review & Equalization.....J. E. Hines, Democrat; Springfield District; Rock Camp; term expires in 1931.
E. S. Baker, Republican; Sweet Springs District; Sweet Springs; term expires in 1933.
H. R. Brown, Republican; Wolf Creek District; Alderson, R. R.; term expires in 1935.
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.
Nowlan, E. W., Alderson
Dickson, R. R.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Faulkner, Alexander
LaFon, W. M.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

E. E. Ballard, Chairman,
Peterstown.

Members

Union District—I. P. McCormick, Miss Lillian Davis and Miss Lucy Young, Union.

Red Sulphur District—L. A. Fleshman and C. W. Warren, Lindside; Mrs. L. M. Campbell, 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, 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.

Wolfe 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, Lindside; L. L. Spangler, Ballard; Miss Rosel Clark, Peterstown.

Wolf 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.....A. E. Smith, Republican; Peterstown.
Constables.....G. C. Moore, Democrat; Red Sulphur Springs.
C. B. Wills, Democrat; Peterstown.
Board of Education.....President—H. E. Davis, Republican; Peterstown.
Secretary—R. F. Fleshman, Republican; Peterstown.
J. M. Wilson, Republican; Peterstown.
R. B. Spangler, Republican; Cashmere.

Second Creek District

Justices of the Peace.....G. H. Mentz, Democrat; Glace.
S. A. Carter, Republican; Caldwell.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—Hayes McDowell, Republican; Second Creek.
Secretary—E. E. Rodgers, Republican; Sinks Grove.
N. J. Ratliff, Republican; Sinks Grove.
N. M. Holesapple, Republican; Caldwell.

Springfield District

Justices of the Peace.....W. W. Sims, Republican; Wikel.
J. W. Mann, Republican; Greenville.
Constables.....John M. Canterberry, Republican; Greenville.
W. M. McMahan, Republican; Rock Camp.
Board of Education.....President—J. A. Vass, Republican; Wayside.
Secretary—H. M. Harvey, Republican; Greenville.
J. D. Copeland, Republican; Rock Camp.
Ryan Houchins, Republican; Greenville.

Sweet Springs District

Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Baker, Republican; Sweet Springs.
W. B. Porterfield, Republican; Waitesville.
Constables.....Amos Steele, Republican; Sweet Springs.
Goff Porterfield, Republican; Laurel Branch.

Board of Education.....President—Stanley Patton, Democrat; Gap Mills.
Secretary—Mrs. Wade H. Neel, Democrat; Gap Mills.
W. M. Raines, Democrat; Gap Mills.
J. L. Surface, Republican; Waiteville.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....I. 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—A. B. Shirey, Democrat; Union.
R. E. J. Campbell, Democrat; Gates.
W. B. Fullen, Democrat; Salt Sulphur Springs.

Wolf Creek District

Justices of the Peace.....Samuel W. Bare, Democrat; **Alderson.**
L. P. Nelson, Republican; Creamery.
Constables.....P. R. Raines, Democrat; Wayside.
R. D. Smith, Republican; Creamery.
Board of Education.....President—Sydney Skaggs, Democrat; Wolf Creek.
Secretary—R. C. Garrett, Democrat; Wolf Creek.
W. N. Smith, Republican; Creamery.
H. T. McNeil, Democrat; Alderson.

Alderson Independent District

Board of Education.....President—O. D. Massey, Republican; Alderson.
Secretary—R. H. McVey, Democrat; Alderson.
J. N. Alderson, Democrat; Alderson.
J. W. Johnson, Democrat; Alderson.
E. H. Warren, Democrat; Alderson.
Mrs. F. G. Lobban, Republican; Alderson.
Mrs. Cornelia Smith, 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 boundary 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 1928 assessment, according to the official figures, are as follows: Real estate, $3,916,600; personal property, $1,498,049; public utility property, $8,980,363; a grand total of $14,395,012. 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 county 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 neighbors 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 post office is Berkeley Springs but the name of the municipality still continues as Bath. 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	G. P. Newbraugh, Democrat; 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, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Chancery Commissioners	J. Hammond Siler, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
	Pearl A. Allen, Republican; Berkley 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	(None.)
Surveyor	(None.)
Assessor	O. B. Shockey, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

Com'r of School Lands.....J. Hammond Siler, Republican; Berkeley Springs.

County Commissioners.....M. A. Vanorsdale, Republican; Great Cacapon; term expires December 31, 1930.
G. W. Biser, Republican; Berkeley Springs; term expires December 31, 1932.
Ward M. Dawson, Republican; Berkeley Springs; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....Ward M. Dawson, Republican; 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 Springs.

B'd Review & Equalization.....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.
N. T. Compton, Democrat; Cacapon District; Great Cacapon; term expires in 1935.

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 Mary K. Babb, Keyser.

Humane Officer.....W. C. Hovermale, Berkeley Springs.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post Office Address Berkeley Springs)

Allen, Horace D.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Duckwall, J. McCarty
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—Breton 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

J. A. Proctor, Chairman, Omps.

Miss Dorothea Campbell, Assoc. Ch., Berkeley Springs.

C. N. Bohrer, Secretary, Oakland.

O. C. Noland, Treasurer, Great Cacapon.

Members

Allen District—H. B. Swain and W. M. Widmeyer, Berkeley Springs.

Bath District—J. C. Enroughty and J. A. Proctor, Berkeley Springs.

Cacapon District—Melvin Heiskel, Paw Paw; and George E. Noland, Great Cacapon.

Rock Gap District—Jos. A. Kyne, Stotlers Cross Roads; Thomas Neeley, Berkeley Springs.

Sleepy Creek District—Joseph Butts, Cherry Run; W. H. Grubb, Sleepy Creek.

Timber Ridge District—C. H. Lineweaver, Omps; C. N. Bohrer, Oakland.

CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE

C. H. Lineweaver, Omps.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

Miss Alabaugh, Berkeley Springs.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Allen District

Justice of the Peace.....H. C. Carter, Republican; Brosius.
Constable..... (None.)

Board of Education.....President—J. A. Hartman, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Secretary—George A. Yost, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Roy Widmeyer, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Geo. S. Rankin, Republican, Berkeley Springs, R. 4.

Bath District

Justices of the Peace.....H. W. Eichelberger, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Winton Unger, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
Constable.....Jos. Whisner, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.
Board of Education.....President—J. E. Helsey, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.
Secretary—C. H. Dawson, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
J. C. Laley, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
J. E. Hunter, Democrat; Berkeley Springs.

Cacapon District

Justice of the Peace.....E. E. Allemong, Republican; Great Cacapon.
Constable.....(None.)
Board of Education.....President—W. D. Ambrose, Republican; Paw Paw.
Secretary—Ada Lyons, Democrat; Paw Paw.
Eugene Gross, Republican; Paw Paw.
J. B. Reeder, 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—J. Dean Henry, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
L. B. Allemong, Republican; Berkeley Springs.
W. H. Eppinger, Republican; 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.....(Vacant.)
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—E. J. Shade, Democrat; Oakland.
Secretary—C. N. Bohrer, Democrat; Stotlers Cross Roads.
Rumsey Hovermale, Republican; Ridge.
S. E. Dick, 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. 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 1928 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation stood in seventh place, with a total assessment of $80,966,465. The classification of this property assessment is as follows: Real estate, $48,190,225; personal property, $11,550,525; and property assessed by the State Board of Public Works as public utilities, $21,225,715.

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 in that body until his death, near Lexington, Virginia, on August 24, 1851. West Virginia has twelve counties named for 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, incorporated as a town in 1893, is located in the northern central part of the county and is 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 efficient care and direction of Dr. A. G. Rutherford, superintendent.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....I. C. Herndon, Republican; Welch.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, first Monday in September and first Monday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....Miss Ersa Hamilton, Republican; Welch.
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.....Miss Ersa Hamilton, Republican; Welch.
Sheriff.....W. J. Hatfield, Republican; Welch. Ex-officio Sealer of Weights and 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, Republican; Welch.
E. C. Marshall, Democrat; Welch.
Hoagland French, Democrat; 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.
Surveyor.....L. A. Osborn, Republican; Welch.
Assessor.....Gail T. Dudgeon, Republican; Welch.
Com'r of School Lands.....F. C. Cook, Republican; Northfork.
County Commissioners.....David F. Houston, Republican; Welch; term expires December 31, 1930.
James Elwood Jones, Republican; Switchback; term expires December 31, 1932.
W. P. Kearns, Republican; Elbert; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....David F. Houston, Republican; Welch.
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.
James A. Strother, Jr., Republican; Welch.
E. C. Marshall, Democrat; Welch.
B'd Review & Equalization.....J. P. Flannigan, Democrat; Browns Creek District; Welch; term expires in 1931.
J. T. Franklin, Republican; Adkins District; Gary; term expires in 1933.
Otis E. Linkous, Republican; Big Creek District; War; term expires in 1935.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, Ex-officio. Dr. H. G. Camper, Welch, County Health Officer.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address, Welch, unless otherwise given)

Auvil, D. L., Iaeger
Calhoun, Stewart A., Keystone
Christie, S. A., Keystone
Cook, F. D., Northfork
Counts, G. L.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Crockett and Tutwiler,
Crocket, Joseph M.
Tutwiler, Charles A.
Seligman, Sidney
Elswick, Walter M., War
Flanagan and Flanagan,
Flanagan, James P.
Flanagan, Patrick J.
French, Hoagland,
(U. S. Commissioner)
Froe, Capehart and Miller,
Froe, Arthur G.,
(Recorder of Deeds, Wash., D. C.)
Capehart, Harry J.
Miller, Leon P.

Jones, Fleming A.
Harman and Howard,
Harman, J. N., Jr.
Howard, George W.
Howard, B. F.
(Asst. Pros. Attorney)
Herzbrun, M. D.
Harris, Thad. E., Northfork
Henritze, T. F.
Herndon, I. C.
(Judge Circuit Court)
Marshall, E. C.
Partlow, I. J.
Payne, Charles C.
Riley, Cecil H., Northfork
Sale, Goodrich
Solins, Samuel
Strother, James A.
(Judge Criminal Court)
Strother, James A., Jr.
Strother, Sale, Curd and St. Clair,
Strother, D. J. F.
Sale, Graham
Curd, T. H. S.
St. Clair, O. E.
Taylor and Taylor,
Taylor, M. S.
Taylor, Rosa Q.
Tomlinson, D. Robert.
Tucker, J. Randolph

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

McGinnis Hatfield, Chairman, Welch,

Hobart E. Payne, Secretary, Welch.

Moses Hyman, Treasurer, Welch.

Members

Adkins District—J. T. Franklin, Gary; 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.
C. A. Murphy, Republican; Jenkinjones.

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.....M. K. Murphy, Republican; War.
Thomas E. Lovas, Republican; War.

Constables.....Hugh McGinnis, Republican; Newhall.
T. D. Maynard, Republican; War.

Board of Education.....President—H. S. Johnson, Republican; Berwind.
Secretary—E. D. Kisner, Republican; Berwind.
A. M. Harman, Republican; War.
E. H. Johnson, Democrat; Excelsior.

Browns Creek District

Justices of the Peace.....S. M. Burgess, Republican; Welch.
Samuel Crider, Republican; Kimball.
Constables.....N. B. Ash, Republican; Welch.
Henry Richards, Republican; Kimball.
Board of Education.....President—Gail T. Carter, Republican; Welch.
Secretary—Effie F. Beavers, Republican; Welch.
A. F. Leckie, Republican; Welch.
R. L. Benton, Republican; Eckman.

Elkhorn District

Justices of the Peace.....Thompson Hicks, Republican; Elkhorn.
F. D. Padbury, Republican; Switchback.
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

Justices of the Peace.....Sam Houchins, Republican; Worth.
J. A. Lay, Republican; Northfork.
Constables.....Walter Lowe, Republican; Northfork.
R. B. Price, Republican; Northfork.
Board of Education.....President—W. O. Lambert, Republican; Crumpler.
Secretary—Frank M. Buchanan, Republican; Northfork.
S. M. Muse, Republican; Northfork.
Sam Rosen, Republican; Northfork.

Sandy River District

Justices of the Peace.....H. W. Evans, Republican; Lex.
Noah Stacy, Republican; Panther.
Constables.....W. A. Payne, Republican; Iaeger.
I. S. Cline, Democrat; Iaeger.
Board of Education.....President—H. M. Harman, Democrat; Garland.
Secretary—John Adair, Republican; Iaeger
H. S. Short, Republican; Avondale
Jeff Lockhart, Democrat; 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 was 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 1928 assessment, is as follows: Real estate, $12,519,390; personal property, $3,562,440; public utility property, $1,468,858; a total valuation of $17,550,688.

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 formed. 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 Albemarle 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 and served as Governor of Virginia from 1814 to 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 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.

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, Republican; Charleston.

Sheriff.....Raymond Lambert, Republican; Summersville.

Prosecuting Attorney.....R. E. Horan, Republican; Summersville.

Clerk Circuit Court.....J. O. Doddrill, Republican; Summersville.

Chancery Commissioners.....Henry C. Hill, Republican; Summersville.
R. E. Horan, Republican; Summersville.
T. W. Ayers, 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.....(None.)

Surveyor.....John K. Duffy, Democrat; Summersville.

Assessor.....F. C. Perkins, Democrat; Nettie.

Com'r of School Lands.....H. C. Hill, Republican; Lockwood.

County Commissioners.....Otto Smith, Democrat; Belva; term expires December 31, 1930.
C. C. Coe, Democrat; Lafrank; term expires December 31, 1932.
Arnold McCue, Democrat; Persinger; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....C. C. Coe, Democrat; Lafrank.

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.....K. B. McCue, Democrat; Hamilton District; Persinger; term expires in 1931.
C. D. Backus, Republican; Jefferson District; Vaughan; term expires in 1933.
A. L. Craig, Republican; Beaver District; Richwood; term expires in 1935.

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 and Dillinger,
Alderson, F. N.
Eddy, C. G.
Dillinger, H. E.
(also at Richwood)
Bell, C. W., Zela
Breckenridge, A. N.
Brown, W. G.
(State Prohibition Com.)
Craig, A. L., Richwood
Duff, G. G.
Halsted, Squire, Nallen
Horan, R. E.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
King, S. R.
Wolverton and Ayers, Richwood,
Wolverton, J. M.
Ayers, T. W.

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 Morrison, Zela; Maxwell Malcom and Mrs. Lottie Eakin, Kessiers 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. Breckenridge, 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. Dillinger 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. J. Waller, Swiss; Mrs. L. W. Koontz, Dixie.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Beaver District

Justices of the Peace.....W. M. Crookshanks, Republican; Richwood.
Geo. E. Hurd, Republican; Richwood.

Constables.....D. D. Smith, Democrat; Richwood.
E. C. Brown, Republican; Beaver.

Board of Education.....President—James A. Kyer, Democrat; Allingdale.
Secretary—C. B. Kyer, Republican; Allingdale.
E. J. Baughman, Republican; Beaver.
R. T. Woodall, Democrat; Tioga.

Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....W. T. Martin, Democrat; Gilboa.
F. M. Williams, Republican; Keslers Cross Lanes.

Constables.....George Foster, Democrat; Sparks.
Ed. Legg, Democrat; Zela.
Board of Education.....President—John A. Legg, Democrat; Zela.
Secretary—C. W. Bell, Democrat; Zela.
O. E. Dorsey, Democrat; Sparks.
Emerson Brown, Republican; Zela.

Hamilton District

Justices of the Peace.....C. W. Lewis, Democrat; Morris.
Greer McMillion, Republican; Persinger.
Constable.....H. O. Murphy, Democrat; Morris.
Board of Education.....President—Chas. A. McQueen, Democrat; Hookersville.
Secretary—Okey Scott, Democrat; Birch River.
John Craig, Republican; Hookersville.
Charles Harris, Democrat; Bays.

Jefferson District

Justices of the Peace.....S. M. Smith, Republican; Vaughan.
J. C. Simms, Republican; Swiss.
Constables.....J. A. Broughman, Democrat; Bentree.
Martin Dorsey, Republican; Vaughan.
Board of Education.....President—E. V. Shelton, Democrat; Lockwood.
Secretary—H. H. Simms, Republican; Lockwood.
Orbin Cavendish, Republican; Vinton.
G. W. Walker, Democrat; Vaughan.

Kentucky District

Justices of the Peace.....J. B. White, Republican; Leivasy.
Elmer Spencer, Democrat; Nettie.
Constable.....L. S. Spenser, Republican; Fenwick.
Board of Education.....President—N. E. Hurd, Republican; Nettie.
Secretary—Stella Chapman, Republican; Fenwick.
J. W. Stowers, Republican; Donald.
Logan Chapman, Republican; Fenwick.

Richwood Independent District

Board of Education.....President—Millard Hinkle, Republican; Richwood.
Secretary—C. E. McFadden, Republican; Richwood.
T. W. Ayres, Democrat; Richwood.
Dr. Hugh Dunn, Democrat; Richwood.

Summersville District

Justices of the Peace.....J. M. McMillion, Democrat; Summersville.
M. J. Maloney, Democrat; Gad.
Constables.....Tom Bashaw, Democrat; Summersville.
Roy Alderson, Democrat; Summersville.
Board of Education.....President—J. A. McClung, Democrat; Enon.
Secretary—P. N. Wiseman, Democrat; Summersville.
Dr. W. E. McQueen, Democrat; Summersville.
H. A. McMillion, Democrat; Summersville.

Wilderness District

Justices of the Peace.....J. R. G. Odell, Republican; Bruce.
C. A. McClung, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.
Constable.....(None.)
Board of Education.....President—T. O. McCutcheon, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.
Secretary—H. H. Bennett, Democrat; Runa.
J. L. Champ, Democrat; Mt. Lookout.
M. L. Hughes, Republican; Mt. Nebo.

Nicholas County High School Board

Directors.....President—P. N. Wiseman, Democrat; Summersville.
Secretary—A. E. Dorsey, Democrat; Summersville.
Dyer Herold, Democrat; Hookersville.
Austin Bryan, Republican; Summersville.
Mrs. Maude Hamilton, Republican; 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 Pensylvania, 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 and has been a place of importance since the earliest settlements on the western waters.

In 1920 the population of the county was 61,006, but this is locally estimated to have increased to 75,781 by January 1, 1929. The property valuation of the county, made at the assessment of 1928, is as

follows: Real estate, $90,129,650; personal property, $29,112,570; public utility property assessed by the State Board of Public Works, $13,883,504; a grand total of $133,125,725. This property assessment places Ohio county third 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 reduced 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 boundaries.

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 continued as such 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 estimate 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 gauntlet carrying gunpowder to the besieged garrison, a deed of heroism that earned for her a place high in the annals of the border.

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 to 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 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.

Triadelphia, with a population of 299 in 1920, is another incorporated town in 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 second Monday in September.
Official Court Reporters.....Louis A. 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.....A. F. Habig, Republican; Wheeling.
Prosecuting Attorney.....A. C. Schiffler, Republican; Wheeling.

Ass't Prosecuting Attorneys...Fred H. Brinkman, Republican; Wheeling.
Donald McKee, Republican; Wheeling.
Wm. Piper, 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.....C. E. Kindleberger, Republican; Wheeling.

Surveyor.....Clyde Pugh, Republican; Wheeling.

Assessor.....Karl G. Sailer, Republican; Wheeling.

Comr. of School Lands.....P. J. McGinley, Democrat; Wheeling.

County Commissioners.....Orion Koller, Republican; Wheeling; term expires December 31, 1930.
George W. Steenrod, Democrat; Wheeling; term expires December 31, 1932.
Alvin Winters, Republican; Wheeling; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....Orion Koller, Republican; Wheeling.

Clerk County Court.....Dent A. Taylor, Republican; Wheeling.

Sessions of Court.....Each 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 Weight & Measures.....Arthur Honecker, Republican; Wheeling.

B'd Review & Equalization.....Chester G. Whitman, Democrat; Richland District; Wheeling; term expires in 1931.
Edward T. Rose, Republican; Washington District; Wheeling; term expires in 1933.
R. P. Glass, Republican; Triadelphia District; Edgewood; term expires in 1935.

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, Wheeling.

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.
(Congressman First Dist.)
Beall, W. W.
Beneke, George C.
Blackford, George A.
Brennan, J. H.
(Judge Circuit Court)
Brinkman, Fred H.
(Asst. Prosecuting Atty.)
Bryant, A. E.
Bruce, J. E.
Caldwell, Kline and Wood
Caldwell, Wm. G.
Kline, Edwin F.
Wood, Austin V.
Campbell, Clinton R.
Casey, Wm. B.
Coleman, Leo A.
Coniff, John J.
Cotton, Wm. J.
Cummins, J. Wm.
(Speaker House of Delegates)
Dobbs, Lee F.
Dunlap, H. E.
Erskine, Palmer and Curl
Erskine, William
Palmer, John C., Jr .
Curl, Joseph R.
Ewing and McGinley
Ewing, James W.
McGinley, P. J.
Foulk, Tom B.
Gailbraith, Carl
Gilchrist, Geo. R. E.
Glass, Edgar C.
Gompers, Wm. J.
Habbermill, John
Hall, Kent B.
Handlan, Garden and Mathews
Handlan, J. Bernard
Garden, G. Alan
Mathews, Howard D.
Handlan, Joseph
Harrison, Erman L.
Honecker, B. S.
Howard, John A.
Howard, Wm. C.
Hubbard, Nelson C.
Hundt, Herman A.
Jennings, Richard
Jones, Edmund
Keefer, W. F.
Klein, Pressley B.
Klieves, Russell
Maury, Fred L.
Morris, Warren
Morrison, Mrs. A. J.
Morrison, Charles S.
McCamic and Clarke
McCamic, Charles
Clarke, James Morgan
McCamic, Jay T.
McKee, Alan
McKee, David A.
McKee, Donald
(Asst. Pros. Attorney)
McMahon, Frank S.
McNell, A. C.
McNell, F. P.
Nesbitt, Goodwin and Nesbitt
Nesbitt, Frank W.
Goodwin, Russell B.
Nesbitt, Russell G.
Noyes, S. M.

O'Brien and O'Brien
O'Brien, J. J. P.
O'Brien, Frank
Paull, Charles F., Jr.
Pendleton, H. H.
Piper, William
(Asst. Pros. Attorney)
Porter, A. J.
Richards, H. C.
Riggs, Cecil H.
Riley, Riley and Riley
Riley, T. S.
Riley, Robert J.
Riley, James B.
Ritz, J. M.
Robinson, Alan H.
Rogers, George J.
Rosenbloom, Ben L.
Russell, Henry M.
Schiffler, A. C.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Schmidt, Hugus and Laas
Schmidt, Carl O.
Hugus, Wright
Laas, A. W.
Schuck, Grimes and Baer
Schuck, Charles J.
Grimes, W. C.
Baer, J. Leonard
Scott, Walter H. E.
Simpson, William F.
Smith, Charles J.
Smith, S. G.
Sommerville, J. B.
(Judge Circuit Court)
Thomas, John D.
Wilson, John B.

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. Honecker, 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. Bryne, 2316 Eoff St., and William McDermott, 2338 Wood St., Wheeling.

Webster District—Frank E. Finnegan, 2633 Chaplaine St., and John J. Gavin, 2809 Eoff St., Wheeling.

Ritchie District—Lawrence V. Ennis, 41 38th St.; Frank Schnider, 4502 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.
Joseph K. McLaughin, 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.
John V. Moran, 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. Wickman, 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 and live stock 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 much scenic beauty and many points of interest, including Seneca Rocks, a great cliff standing nine hundred feet 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, including several magnificent, but as yet undeveloped, caverns.

The property valuation of Pendleton county, as fixed at the 1928 assessment, is as follows: Real estate, $4,128,290; personal property, $1,595,825; public utility property, $4,907; a total of $5,729,022 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 1,730 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 captivity. 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.

Official Court Reporter.....Mrs. James P. Hale, Democrat; Romney.

Sheriff.....Andrew Eye, Democrat; Franklin; ex-officio Sealer Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....William McCoy, Democrat; Franklin.

Clerk Circuit and 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.....None.

Surveyor.....W. W. Harper, Democrat; Franklin.

Assessor.....Glenn J. Moomau, Democrat; Franklin.

Comr. of School Lands.....(Vacancy).

County Commissioners.....T. Lee Swadley, Democrat; Brandywine.
J. M. Harold, Republican; Upper Tract.
V. R. Homan, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
Ed. S. Johnson, Democrat; Franklin.
Russell Calhoun, Democrat; Dry Run.
Grant Harper, Republican; Teterton.
Terms all expire December 31, 1930.

President County Court.....V. R. Homan, Democrat; 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....Milton Dolly, Republican; Union District; Onego; term expires in 1931.
Noah Kimble, Republican; Mill Run District; Brushy Run; term expires in 1933.
Geo. W. Harrison, Democrat; Franklin District; Franklin; term expires in 1935.

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 Mary Waugh, Agent, Buckhannon.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Franklin)

Calhoun and Calhoun
Calhoun, H. M., Sr.
Calhoun, H. M., Jr.
Hiner, B. H.
Hiner, R. M.
Hodges, M. S.
McCoy, William
(Prosecuting Attorney)

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. K. 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 Nesselrodt 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. Shreve, 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; Omar 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.....D. L. May, Democrat; Ft. Seybert.
Board of Education.....President—J. Frank Rexrode, Democrat; Brandywine.
Secretary—Elmer E. Propst, Republican; Brandywine.
I. W. Wagoner, Democrat; Brandywine.
R. C. Williams, Democrat; Brandywine.

Circleville District

Justices of the Peace.....Walter Lambert, Democrat; Circleville.
M. W. Nelson, Democrat; Circleville.
Constables.....Willie Lambert, Democrat; Circleville.
Board of Education.....President—Cleat Phares, Democrat; Circleville.
Fred Nelson, Republican; Circleville.
C. A. Warner, Democrat; Circleville.

Franklin District

Justices of the Peace.....G. Z. Warner, Democrat; Franklin.
O. C. Mowery, Democrat; Franklin.
Constables.....M. D. Warner, Democrat; Franklin.
John M. Hedrick, Democrat; Franklin.
Board of Education.....President—Dr. S. B. Johnson, Democrat; Franklin.
Secretary—George W. Harrison, Democrat; Franklin.
L. R. Byrd, Democrat; Franklin.
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.....L. H. Teter, Republican; Ruddle.
Oce Smith, Democrat; Ruddle.

Board of Education.....President—George E. Rader, Republican; Upper Tract.
Secretary—Gertrude Mallow, Republican; Upper Tract.
I. J. Lough, Republican; Kline.
J. A. Hedrick, Republican; Upper Tract.

Sugar Grove District

Justices of the Peace.....Byron J. Mitchell, Republican; Sugar Grove.
Arthur Eckard, Republican; Sugar Grove.
Constables.....Wertie Bowers, Republican; Sugar Grove.
Arlie C. Smith, Republican; Sugar Grove.
Board of Education.....President—T. J. Puffenbarger, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
James T. Rexrode, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
George F. Mitchell, Democrat; Sugar Grove.
Jacob Mitchell, Democrat; Mitchell.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....M. L. Raines, Republican; Teterton.
Arthur Vance, Republican; Onego.
Constables.....R. P. Auville, Republican; Brood.
J. R. Adamson, Republican; Teterton.
Board of Education.....President—C. D. Harman, Republican; Riverton.
Secretary—J. G. Raines, Republican; Brood.
M. K. Vance, Republican; Onego.
Eston Yokum, Republican; Mouth of Seneca.

PLEASANTS COUNTY

Pleasants 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 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 1928 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation the following valuations were returned to the State Tax Commissioner: Real estate, $3,535,445; personal property $2,490,630; public utility, property, $2,229,366; a grand total valuation of $8,325,441 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.....Herbert Mayne, Republican; Parkersburg.
Sheriff.....M. L. Bonar, Republican; St. Marys; ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....F. J. Barron, Democrat; St. Marys.
Clerk Circuit Court.....H. F. Simonton, Republican; St. Marys.
Chancery Commissioners.....R. L. Griffin, Republican; St. Marys.
Ross Wells, Republican; St. Marys.
G. D. Smith, Democrat; St. Marys.
Clerk County Court.....R. L. Griffin, Republican; St. Marys.
Supt. of Free Schools.....Ida Peryl Morris, Democrat; Bens Run, R. D.
County Road Engineer.....(None)
Surveyor.....John Triplett, Republican; Willow.
Assessor.....P. E. Cox, Republican; Maxwell.
Comr. of School Lands.....Ross Wells, Republican; St. Marys.
County Commissioners.....Luther Hanlin, Democrat; Bens Run; term expires December 31, 1930.
R. A. Wilmouth, Democrat; Willow; term expires December 31, 1932.
O. F. Lamp, Republican; St. Marys; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....Luther Hanlin, Democrat; Bens Run.
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 O. C. Sweeney, Democrat; Washington District; St. Marys; term expires in 1931.
Thomas E. Fleming, Republican; Lafayette District; Federal; term expires in 1933.
J. H. Marple, Republican; Jefferson District; St. Marys; term expires in 1935.
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. Board Ex. Surgeons.....St. Marys. Dr. A. S. Grimm, Single Surgeon.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address St. Marys)

Barron, F. J.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Craig, C. P.
Noland, J. C.
Powell, J. C.
Smith, G. D.
Wells, Ross

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, Belmont; Mrs. Fulton Holdren, Willow.

Jefferson District—O. W. Gard, Willow; J. H. Marple, St. Marys, R. 2; Mrs. Pearl I. Casey, St. Marys, R. 1; Mrs. Edna Kester, St. Marys, R. 1.

Lafayette District—W. D. Williamson and 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

Justice 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

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacancies in the office)

Constable.....(Vacancies in the office)

Board of Education.....President—H. E. Flowers, Republican; St. Marys.
Secretary—Granville Kester, Republican; St. Marys.
G. S. M. Powell, Republican; St. Marys.
J. M. Ruckman, Democrat; St. Marys.

Lafayette District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacancies in the office)
Constable.....(Vacancies in the office)
Board of Education.....President—O. J. Smith, Democrat; Hebron.
Secretary—W. D. Williamson, Republican; Hebron.
W. P. Jones, Republican; Hebron.
F. E. Fleming, Republican; Federal.

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.
A. Nichols, Democrat; St. Marys, R. 2.
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. Buckhannon, 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.
Constable.....John A. Riggs, Republican; St. Marys.
Board of Education.....President—Howard Locke, Republican; St. Marys.
Secretary—D. B. Fleming, Democrat; St. Marys.
S. E. Archer, Republican; St. Marys.
S. C. Douglass, 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 fourth 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 1928 for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: Real estate, $8,676,360; personal property, $4,019,000; public utility property, $3,028,460; total, $15,723,820. 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, as generally accepted, 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. They 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 con-

demned to death and dragged to a large stone, upon which his head was to be crushed. Then enters Pocahontas. She—the favorite 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 body 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, 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; and Hillsboro, 215, 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.

The State of West Virginia, during the year 1928, acquired a tract of 125 acres near Spice post office, in this county, 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.....S. Reid Moore, Republican; Edray; ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Allen P. Edgar, Democrat; Marlinton.
Clerk Circuit Court.....D. C. Adkinson, 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. Adkinson, 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.
County Road Engineer.....(None)
Surveyor.....W. R. Sutton, Democrat; Hosterman.
Assessor.....R. N. Nottingham, Democrat; Boyer.
Com. of School Lands.....W. G. Lancaster, Marlinton.
County Commissioners.....H. H. Hudson, Democrat; Durbin; term expires December 31, 1930.
A. C. Barlow, Democrat; Marlinton; term expires December 31, 1932.
M. C. Smith, Republican; Hillsboro; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....A. C. Barlow, Democrat; Marlinton.
Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in January and March, and fourth Tuesday in June and September.
Commissioners of Accounts....J. E. Buckley, Republican; Marlinton.
T. S. McNeel, Democrat; Marlinton.
P. T. Ward, Democrat; Marlinton.
B'd Review & Equalization.....R. S. Hickman, Republican; Greenbank District; Cass; term expires in 1931.
Sherman Gibson, Republican; Huntersville District; Frost; term expires in 1933.
S. B. Wallace, Democrat; Edray District; Marlinton; term expires 1935.
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)

Buckley, J. E.
Edgar, Allan P.
(Prostcuting Attorney)
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. Moore, Seebert.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. A. McLaughlin, Chairman, Marlinton.

Mrs. H. C. Solter, 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. Solter, 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.....T. S. McNeel, Democrat; Marlinton.
C. C. Beale, Republican; Linwood.
Constable.....R. K. Burns, Democrat; Marlinton.
Board of Education.....President—Ira D. Brill, Republican; Marlinton.
Secretary—D. C. Adkison, Republican; Marlinton.
T. D. Moore, Republican; Marlinton.
Porter Kellison, Republican; Buckeye.

Greenbank District

Justices of the Peace.....J. B. Sutton, Democrat; Cass.
John P. Townsend, Democrat; Durbin.
Constable.....J. F. Ashford, Democrat; Greenbank.
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.
Walter Grimes, Republican; Huntersville.
Constable.....Mitchel Sharp, Republican; Dunmore.
Board of Education.....President—J. A. Reed, Republican; Huntersville.
Secretary—G. M. Sharp, Republican; Huntersville.
Austin J. Sharp, Republican; Huntersville.
A. A. Grimes, Republican; Huntersville.

Little Levels District

Justices of the Peace.....F. T. La Rue, Democrat; Hillsboro.
John Lantz, Democrat; Mill Point.
Constables.....S. S. Workman, Republican; Hillsboro.
Tony Kershner, Democrat; Spice.
Board of Education.....President—Samuel Sheets, Democrat; Hillsboro.
Secretary—G. L. Carlisle, Republican; Hillsboro.
H. W. McNeel, Democrat; Hillsboro.
E. H. Waugh, Republican; Mill Point.

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 1928 assessment is given as follows: Real estate, $16,593,250; personal property, $5,720,550; public utility property, $9,201,356; a grand total of $31,515,156. 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 Chrysler'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 Nichols. 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 healthful 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 in 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.

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.....W. W. Williams, Republican; Kingwood. Ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Melvin C. Snyder, Republican; Kingwood.
Clerk Circuit Court.....John W. Watson, Republican; Kingwood.
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.
County Road Engineer.....None.
Surveyor.....S. R. Guseman, Republican; Glade Farms.
Assessor.....J. D. Browning, Republican; Kingwood.
Com'r of School Lands.....C. C. Pierce, Republican; Kingwood.
County Commissioners.....L. O. White, Republican; Kingwood; term expires December 31, 1930.
W. V. Pifer, Republican; Aurora; term expires December 31, 1930.
D. W. Dodge, Republican; Terra Alta; term expires December 31, 1930.
John E. Jenkins, Republican; Albright; term expires December 31, 1930.
M. A. Sisler, Republican; Kingwood; term expires December 31, 1930.
H. F. Copeman, Democrat, Brandonville; term expires December 31, 1930.

Hayes Sapp, Democrat; Newburg; term expires December 31, 1930.

A. A. Pickering, Republican, Reno. Dist., Rowlesburg; term expires December 31, 1930.

President County Court.....A. A. Pickering, Republican; 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.....O. Y. Shaw, Republican; Grant District; Bruceton Mills; term expires in 1931.

G. E. Wilson, Democrat; Kingwood District; Kingwood; term expires in 1933.

Emanuel Dixon, Republican; Valley District; Reedsville; term expires in 1935.

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. Harman.

Humane Officer.....Henry Shay, Austen.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Kingwood, unless otherwise given)

Brady, J. Ben
Crogan, P. J.
Crogan, H. G.
Dailey, James T.
Everhart, L. F., Terra Alta
Fortney, E. Vernon.
Gibson and Mattingly
Gibson, Joseph
Mattingly, I. R.
Hughes, A. G.
(Judge Circuit Court)
Hundley, J. P., Mastontown.
Montgomery, Newton
Parrack, Frank E.
Asst. U. S. Dist. Atty.
Pierce, Carleton C.
(State Adjutant General, Charleston.)
Snyder, Melvin C.
(Prosecuting Attorney.)
Wilhelm, Charles P.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Melvin C. Snyder, 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 DeBerry, C. B. Linger and Mrs. Belle Ringer, Terra Alta; Mrs. Mary 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

Justices of the Peace.....J. D. Evans, Republican; Bruceton Mills.
C. R. Michael, Republican; Bruceton Mills.

Constable.....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.
Noah Thomas, Republican; Brandonville.

Kingwood District

Justices of the Peace.....E. C. Everly, Republican; Kingwood.
George Kercheval, Republican; Tunnelton.

Constables.....John W. Gidley, Republican; Kingwood.
Raymond Hartman, Republican; Tunnelton.

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.....C. M. Hollis, Republican; Newburg.
W. H. Sheets, Democrat; Newburg, R. D.

Constables.....S. M. Shuttleworth, Democrat; Newburg.
W. C. Evans, Republican, Newburg.

Board of Education.....President—F. D. Fortney, Republican; Newburg.
Secretary—Joe Van Zandt, Republican; Newburg.
J. F. Crogan, Republican; Newburg.
John Lambert, Republican; Newburg.

Pleasant District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacant.)
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President — Frank S. Englehart, Republican; Albright.
Secretary—J. E. Jenkins, Republican; Albright.
C. F. Spiker, Republican; Brandonville.
Parley E. Liston, Republican; Valley Point.

Portland District

Justices of the Peace.....Grant Whitehair, Republican; Terra Alta.
James A. Loughry, Republican; Manheim.
Constables.....S. W. McVicker, Republican, Manheim.
Fuller Kelley, Republican; Terra Alta.
Board of Education.....President—W. O. Shay, Republican; Terra Alta.
Secretary—W. R. Shaw, Republican; Terra Alta.
R. H. Fretwell, Republican; Manheim.
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.
Frank Funk, Republican; Rowlesburg.
Clinton Wolfe, Republican; Newburg.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....William G. White, Democrat; Aurora.
Constables.....H. S. Myers, Republican; Aurora.
Board of Education.....President—R. C. Wotring, Republican; Aurora.
Secretary—Ernest Schrock, Republican; Aurora.
John T. Fike, Republican; Eglon.
A. Johnson, Republican; Eglon.

Valley District

Justices of the Peace.....J. P. Hundley, Republican; Masontown.
Virgil McMillen, Republican; Reedsville.

Constables.....H. B. Jackson, Republican; Masontown.
B. W. Arnold, Republican; Masontown.
Board of Education.....President—Porter Jenkins, Republican; Masontown.
Secretary—W. J. Sturgiss, Republican; Masontown.
O. M. Mayfield, Republican; Cascade.
Curtis Hawkins, 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 latter 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 resources is coal. Collieries are located at Raymond City Black Betsy, Plymouth, Oak Forest, Big Hurricane and at other places.

At the 1928 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were fixed: Real estate, $7,092,510; personal property, $2,588,839; public utility property, $5,495,100; a total of $15,176,449 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. General 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, like 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 being 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	A. M. Harmon, Democrat; Red House.
Prosecuting Attorney	C. C. Knapp, Republican; Winfield.
Clerk Circuit Court	J. W. Anderson, Republican; Winfield.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court	C. A. Howell, Republican; Winfield.
Chancery Commissioners	W. E. Hodges, Republican; Winfield.
	Jerome Dudding, Democrat; Winfield.
	O. G. Beckett, Republican; Scott Depot.

Divorce Commissioner.....J. S. Parkins, Republican; Paradise.
Clerk County Court.....Lee Barrows, Republican; Winfield.
Supt. Free Schools.....W. E. Thompson, Democrat; Hurricane.
County Road Engineer.....M. A. Bender, Republican; Nitro.
Surveyor.....J. F. Lovett, Republican; Hurricane.
Assessor.....J. A. Crago, Republican; Paradise.
Com'r of School Lands.....W. L. Higgins, Democrat; Huntington.
County Commissioners.....R. R. Shank, Republican; Red House, term expires December 31, 1930.
C. H. Burnside, Republican; Hurricane; term expires December 31, 1932.
E. D. Martin, Republican; Buffalo; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....R. R. Shank, Republican; Red House.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, first Monday in July, second Monday in October and first Monday in December.
Commissioners of Accounts....Lee Barrows, Republican; Winfield.
Jerome Dudding, Democrat; Winfield.
Sealer Weights & Measures....Sheriff ex-officio.
B'd Review & Equalization.....J. M. Sovine, Republican; Teays Valley District; Hurricane; term expires in 1931.
M. Wears, Republican; Buffalo District; Pliny; term expires in 1933.
Mrs. Maggie Morris, Democrat; Scott District; Winfield; term expires in 1935.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; D. J. Simmons, M. D., Buffalo; County Health Officer.
B'd Children's Guardians.....Edna Dodson, Agent; Charleston.
U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Buffalo; Dr. H. P. Blake.
Humane Officer.....Walter Raynes, Republican; Winfield.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Postoffice address, Winfield, unless otherwise given)

Bayer and Knapp,
(Also Nitro)
Bayer, H. W.
Knapp, C. C.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Beckett, O. G., Scott Depot.
Copen, C. E.
Dudding, Jerome.
Parkins, J. S., Paradise.
Reed, Louis E.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Rosco C. Mullens, Chairman, Buffalo.

H. E. Barrows, Secretary, Buffalo

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. N. Sumneer and Mrs. H. F. Henson, Hurricane.

Poca District—T. P. Francis, Poca; William Parkins, Paradise; Virgie Harrison, Bancroft; Maude Good, Poca.

Scott District—W. Z. Cash, R. A. Raynes and Alta Holly, Winfield; Roena Erksine, 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 District—W. E. Fife and 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 District—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.....T. J. McGinnis, Republican; Robertsburg.
M. Wears, Republican; Pliny.
Constables.....O. S. Casto, Republican; Buffalo.
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.
John A. Johnson, Democrat; Hurricane
Board of Education.....President—W. M. Ellis, Democrat; Teays.
Secretary—Doris Q. Sovine, Democrat; Hurricane.
L. L. Burdette, Democrat; Hurricane.
C. J. Duke, Democrat; Hurricane.

Poca District

Justices of the Peace.....Robert Zitzelsberger, Democrat; Poca.
A. J. Lyon, Democrat; Nitro.
Constables.....J. W. Craig, Democrat; Nitro.
J. H. Carney, Democrat; Bancroft.
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.....V. M. Meddings, Republican, Scott Deopt.
R. A. Raynes, Republican; Winfield.
Constables.....Willard Webb, Republican; Scott Depot.
Leslie Childers, Republican; Winfield.
Board of Education.....President — C. L. Stricklin, Democrat; Winfield.
Secretary—W. H. Lewis, Republican; Scott Depot.
Ben Hedrick, Republican; Winfield.
W. J. Cooper, Democrat; Teays.

Teays Valley District

Justices of the Peace.....E. B. Holley, Republican; Winfield.
C. A. Grishaber, Republican; Hurricane.
Constables.....(Vacancy.)
Board of Education.....President—Joseph Jordan, Republican; Hurricane.
Secretary—W. A. Fisher, Republican; Hurricane.
B. O. Young, Republican; Hurricane.
L. L. Litton, Republican; Hurricane.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....Fred Wolford, Republican; Liberty.
F. M. Rairden, Republican; Red House.
Constables.....B. O. Casto, Republican; Bee.
John Cook, Republican; Plymouth.
Board of Education.....President—G. A. Cottrill, Republican; Red House.
Secretary—N. N. Gardner, Republican; Liberty.
C. W. Casto, Republican; Bee.
D. W. Jividen, Republican; Bee.

Winfield Independent District

Board of Education.....President—John Henson, Republican; Winfield.
Secretary—W. E. Hodges, Republican; Winfield.
W. B. Cash, Republican; Winfield.
W. A. Hodges, 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 1928 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were fixed: Real estate, $30,817,148; personal property, $7,396,965; public utility property, $10,117,471; a total of $48,331,584 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.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....C. M. Ward, Democrat; Beckley.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in February, third Monday in May, fourth Monday in August, first Monday in December.
Official Court Reporter.....Irma Sutphin, Democrat; Beckley.
Judge Criminal Court.....Hugh A. Dunn, Republican; Beckley.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, third Monday in March, second Monday in June, third Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....G. Evelyn Thompson, Democrat; Beckley.
Sheriff.....M. J. Meadows, Democrat; Beckley.
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. H. McGinnis, Jr., Democrat; Beckley.
Ass't Prosecuting Attorney.....J. E. Summerfield, Democrat; Beckley.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Van Hunter, Democrat; 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.....Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat; 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.....(Vacant.)
Assessor.....R. E. Turner, Republican; Beckley.
Com'r of School Lands.....W. A. Thornhill, Jr., Democrat; Beckley.
County Commissioners.....Lacy Cole, Republican; Winding Gulf; term expires December 31, 1930.
Charles Lively, Republican; Glen White; term expires December 31, 1932.
J. C. Hobson, Democrat; Beckley; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....Lacy Cole, Republican; Winding Gulf.
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.....T. E. Moye, Republican; Shady District; Oxley; term expires in 1931.

Harvey Cook, Republican; Town District; Beckley; term expires in 1933.

B. E. Meadows, Democrat; Slab Fork District; Winding Gulf; term expires in 1935.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio. Dr. J. S. Maxwell, Beckley, County Health Officer.

U. S. B'd Ex. Surgeons.....Dr. Robert Wriston, Beckley.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Beckley, unless otherwise given)

Ashworth, Ben. H.
Ashworth and Crouse,
Ashworth, D. D.
Crouse, Clay S.
Bumgardner, J. L.
Butts, J. S.
Clay, W. S., Raleigh
Dunn, C. O.
Dunn, Hugh A.
(Judge Criminal Court)
Farley, A. P.
File, Ashton
File, Goldsmith and Scherer.
File, W. H.
Goldsmith, W. W.
Scherer, Luther.
Harper, Kyle D.
Hutchinson, J. Q.
Johnson, D. Howe.
Kilgore, H. M.
Lilly, C. L.
Lilly, David, Glen Hedrick
Lilly, Londa W., Ghent
Maxwell, J. W.
Harless, C. R.
Massey, W. A., Packsville.
McGinnis and McGinnis
McGinnis, W. H.
McGinnis, W. H., Jr.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
McGinnis, J. H.
McGinnis, Donald.
Painter, M. L.
Payne, Brown W.
Preston, A. D.
Rardin, W. H.
(Federal Commissioner)
Richards, George C.
Sanders and Meadows
Sanders, Carl C.
Meadows, Howard
Sayre and Bowers
Sayre, Floyd M.
Bowers, Douglas.
Scott, E. Clyde
Stansbury, Herbert
Summerfield, J. E.
(Asst. Prosecuting Atty.)
Thornhill, W. A., Jr.
Trail, Grover C.
Ward, C. M.
(Circuit Judge)
Williams and Riffe
Riffe, W. A.
Williams, G. W.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. R. Harless, Chairman, Beckley.

Dr. M. M. French, Sect., Beckley

J. Q. Hutchinson, Treasurer.

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. K. M. Jarrell, Chairman, Beckley.

Miss Dot Ball, Sect., Beckley

Mrs. W. R. Harler, 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. W. R. Harler, Eccles; Mrs. Fred Covey, Glen Daniel.

Slab Fork District—H. H. Lilly, Odd; H. A. Deckerson, Rhodell; Mrs. Ada Dillon, Basoco; Mrs. Joe Wood, Princewick.

Nash 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.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Clear Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....George Stover, Republican; Artie.
Mark Foster, Republican; Artie.

Constables.....Lonnie Stover, Republican; Clear Creek.
J. V. Williams, Republican, Artie.

Board of Education.....President—Burns Osborne, Ameeagle.
Secretary— G. S. Williams, Colcord.
Marshall Stover, Maynor.
Mrs. Pearl Dunbar, Clear Creek.

Marsh Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....B. Harrison Pettry, Republican, Stickney.
Nelson Cooper, Republican; Dry Creek.

Constables.....Henry Walker, Republican, Pettis.
L. Chris Cantley, Republican, Dry Creek.

Board of Education.....President—J. F. Scarbrough, Dry Creek.
Secretary—A. J. Farley, Dry Creek.
F. C. Colcord, Montcoal.
E. J. Jarrell, Edwight.

Richmond District

Justices of the Peace.....Chalmer Richmond, Republican, Long Bottom.
J. Clyde Hogan, Republican, Hinton.

Constables.....E. C. Crotty, Republican, Pluto.

Board of Education.....President—Albert Bragg, Pluto.
Secretary—J. A. Meador, Pluto.
Burke Meadows, Long Bottom.
S. A. Bennett, Abraham.

Shady Springs District

Justices of the Peace.....John Kauff, Democrat, Glen Morgan.
M. S. Lilly, Democrat, Glen Hedrick.

Constables.....Carry Griffith, Democrat, Shady Springs.
Homer Ransome, Democrat, Glen Hedrick.

Board of Education.....President—John A. Oakes, Blue Jay.
Secretary—E. W. Dunkley, Glen Hedrick.
R. C. Ryals, Daniels.
O. R. Rakes, Daniels.

Slab Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....Elbert Farley, Democrat; Rhodell.
E. A. Cook, Republican; McAlpin.
Constables.....H. H. Graham, Republican, Rhodell.
A. J. Neely, Republican; Dorothy.
Board of Education.....President—C. R. Stahl, Stotesbury.
Secretary—L. L. Lilly, Winding Gulf.
L. A. Shrewsberry, Besoco.
Claude Jarrett, Besoco.

Town District

Justices of the Peace.....M. F. O'Dell, Republican; Beckley.
C. V. Cottle, Democrat; Beckley.
Constables.....J. C. McDowell, Democrat, Beckley.
J. P. Maloney, Democrat, Beckley.
Board of Education.....President—W. E. Griffith, Beckley.
District Supervisor—H. E. Carmichael; Beckley.
Secretary—Miss Lucille Crickmer, Beckley.
M. B. Smith, Beckley.
John W. Bailey, Prosperity.

Trap Hill District

Justices of the Peace.....S. F. Higgins, Democrat; Eccles.
Walter Webb, Democrat; Lester.
Constables.....J. T. Worley, Democrat; Bolt.
Q. T. Brown, Democrat; Lester.
Board of Education.....President—Richard Snuffer, Surveyor.
Secretary—Albany Milam, Glen Daniel.
W. R. Harler, Eccles.
W. H. Riffe, Lester.

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 nine 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 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation discloses the following property valuation: Real estate, $12,975,450; personal property, $5,010,850; public utility property, $4,342,506; a total of $22,328,806. 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 Williamsburg, 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 places for them are found 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.

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

Huttonsville, with a population of 265, in 1920; Mill Creek, 762; Montrose, 129, and Womelsdorf, 833, are other incorporated towns in Randolph county.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court	H. G. Kump, Democrat; Elkins.
Terms Commence	Third Tuesday in February, third Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in October.
Official Court Reporter	Kemble T. Manning, Independent; Elkins.
Sheriff	C. M. Marstiller, Democrat; Elkins; ex-officio Sealer of Weights & Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	Stanley Bosworth, 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.
	James Coberly, Democrat; Elkins.
	R. H. Allen, Democrat; Elkins.
	C. W. Harding, Democrat; Elkins.
Divorce Commissioner	W. H. Cobb, Republican; Elkins.
Clerk County Court	H. C. Kesling, Republican; Beverly.
Supt. Free Schools	Bryan Hamilton, Democrat; Elkwater.
Road Superintendent	Garfield Skidmore, Democrat; Elkins.
County Road Engineer	(None.)
Surveyor	J. L. Goddin, Democrat; Elkins.
Assessor	Geo. P. Whetsell, Democrat; Elkins.
Com'r of School Lands	(None.)

County Commissioners.....J. M. Woodford, Democrat; Elkins; term expires December 31, 1930.
Isom Harper, Democrat; Harman; term expires December 31, 1932.
C. C. Wamsley, Democrat; Beverly; term expires December 31, 1935.

President County Court.....J. M. Woodford, Democrat; 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.....P. F. King, Democrat; Leadsville District; Elkins; term expires in 1931.
John E. Vanscoy, Republican; New Interest District; Kerens; term expires in 1933.
M. B. Rohrbough, Republican; Beverly District; Beverly; term expires in 1935.

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 Mary Waugh, Agent, Buckhannon.

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.
(Judge District Court)
Bent, J. A.
Bosworth, Stanley S.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Bowers, E. A.
Brown, John F.
Cobb, W. H.
Coberly, James
Darden, Harry B.
Harding, C. W., Beverly
Irons, Robert S.
Kump, H. G.
(Judge Circuit Court)
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, D.
Hoover, B. M.
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 .Triplet and Miss Helen Triplett, Elkins, R. D.

Dry Fork District—

Huttonsville District—Bernard L. White, Mill Creek; Cyrus Crouch, Elkwater; Mrs. Holt Wamsley, Huttonville.

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.
J. A. Loman, Hartsaw, Democrat; Beverly.

Constables.....H. E. Wamsley, Democrat; Beverly.
Chas. Weese, 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.....Mrs. Frank Warner, Democrat; Job.
Isaac White, Democrat; Job.

Constables.....H. H. Montoney, Democrat; Harman.
Levi White, Democrat; Job.

Board of Education.....President—John Armstrong, Democrat; Job.
Secretary—H. C. Harman, Republican; Harman.
French H. White, Democrat; Job.
John W. Heltzel, Democrat; Job.

Elkins District

Board of Education.....President—Boyd Weese, Democrat; Elkins.
Secretary—R. S. Irons, Democrat; Elkins.
Thaddeus Pritt, Democrat; Elkins.
W. N. Snedegar, Republican; Elkins.

Huttonsville District

Justices of the Peace.....J. L. Liggett, Democrat; Huttonsville.
G. C. Harmer, Democrat; Huttonsville.
Constables.....W. B. Tacy, Democrat; Mill Creek.
Richard Parrack, 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.....Earl Heck, Republican; Pickens.
Constable.....L. M. Miller, Republican; Pickens.
Board of Education.....President—Herman Schnelder, Republican; Adolph.
Secretary — O. B. Cutright, Republican; Czar.
A. L. Lewis, Republican; Czar.
A. L. Zirklew, 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—I. Z. Painter, Democrat; Valley Head.
Secretary—N. S. Wood, Democrat; Valley Head.
Wesley Hamrick, Democrat; Monterville.
John See, Democrat; Valley Head.

New Interest District

Justices of the Peace.....C. C. Crickard, Democrat; Montrose.
J. W. Isner, Democrat; Kerens.
Constables.....J. C. Poling, Democrat; Montrose.

Board of Education.....President—H. C. Hedrick, Democrat; Kerens.
Secretary—Joseph Curtis, Democrat; Montrose.
I. D. Baker, Republican; Montrose.
U. D. Poe, Democrat; Kerens.

Roaring Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....E. A. Dean, Republican; Ellamore.
J. M. King, Democrat; Mabie.
Constable.....L. B. Campbell, Republican; Norton.
F. W. Pennington, Republican; Ellamore.
Board of Education.....President—Mrs. Audrey Sheahan, Democrat; Ellamore.
Secretary — Luene Snyder, Republican; Norton.
Frank Shipman, Republican; Mabie.
Dr. Guy Michaels, Republican; Norton.

Valley Bend District

Justices of the Peace.....E. F. Phares, 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.

Ritchie county is one of the agricultural 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 1928 assessment for the purpose of taxation, is as follows: Real estate, $11,257,240; personal property, $6,492,920; public utility property, $8,596,665; a grand total of $26,346,825. 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. He 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 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: Cairo, with a population of 662 in 1920; 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.....F. H. Mayne, Republican; Parkersburg.

Sheriff.....W. C. Taylor, Republican; Harrisville; ex-officio Sealer Weights & Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....Dewey S. Wass, 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, Republican; 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.....Olin V. Wilson, 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.....C. S. Black, Republican; Harrisville.

Com. of School Lands.....S. A. Powell, Republican; Harrisville.

County Commissioners.....H. E. Hoover, Republican; Smithville; term expires December 31, 1930.
C. B. Summers, Republican, Pennsboro; term expires December 31, 1930.
A. L. Britton, Republican; Auburn; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....H. E. Hoover, Republican; Smithville.

Commissioners of Accounts....S. A. Powell, Republican; Harrisville.
Thomas J. Davis, Republican; Harrisville.
W. B. Nutter, Republican; Harrisville.
R. S. Blair, Democrat; Harrisville.

B'd Review & Equalization.....J. H. Moyers, Republican; Murphy District; Harrisville, R. 1; term expires in 1931.
J. C. Lacy, Democrat; Grant District; Ellenboro; term expires in 1933.
M. J. Legg, Republican; Union District; Harrisville; term expires in 1935.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. L. P. Jones, Pennsboro, 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.
Davis, Thomas J.
Fisher, S. G.
Nutter, W. B.
Powell, S. A.
Prunty, S. O.
(Judge Circuit Court)
Rymer, H. F., Pennsboro
Taylor, H. R.
Ware, Clyde C.
(Asst. Pros. Attorney)
Wass, Dewey S.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Woods, Homer B.
(Judge Supreme Court of Appeals)
Woods, Ralph Davis, Charleston

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

J. E. Overton, Chairman, Cairo.
Addie V. Rymer, Assoc. Chair., Harrisville.
H. E. McGinnis, Secy.-Treas., Cairo.

Members

Clay District—J. R. Marsh, Mole Hill; Mrs. Columbia Collins, Pennsboro.

Union District—Lakin Pritchard, Pullman; A. H. Lawson and Mrs. Addie V. Rymer, Harrisville; Mrs. Dora Gluck, Auburn.

Grant District—N. D. Marsh, Effa D. Adams and Emma Webber, Cairo.

Murphy District—M. R. Osborn, Fonzo; Frank Hill, Washburn; Mrs. Addie M. Westfall, Smithville.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

O. J. Wilson, Chairman, Pennsboro
H. F. Rymer, Secretary, Pennsboro

Members

Clay District—O. J. Wilson, Vesta Connel and Gussie Bradford, Pennsboro; J. C. Lacy, 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, 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.....O. S. Satterfield, Republican; Ellenboro.
R. J. Snider, Republican; Pennsboro.
Constables.....John C. Oates, Republican; Pennsboro.
J. W. Ankrom, Republican; Pennsboro.
Board of Education.....President—W. A. Moore, Democrat; Pennsboro.
Secretary—John D. Hall, Republican; Pennsboro.
Creed Wilson, Democrat; Toll Gate.
F. M. Ferrebee, Republican; Pennsboro.

Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....G. W. Caton, Republican; Cairo.
M. DeVaughn, Republican; Petroleum.
Constable.....J. W. Sandy, Republican; Cairo.
Board of Education.....President—J. G. Heckler, Republican; Cairo.
Secretary—Earl J. Culp, Democrat; Cairo.
Bert Wells, Democrat; Cairo.
G. Howard Crummett, Republican; Rutherford.

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.

Constables.....W. C. Webb, Republican; Harrisville.
Ralph Sommerville, Republican; Auburn.

Board of Education.....President—J. W. Morris, Republican; Pullman.
Secretary—J. H. Bruffey, Democrat; Pullman.
Roscoe I. Perrin, Republican; Berea.
A. Floyd Hall, Republican; Auburn.

Harrisville Independent District

Board of Education.....President—C. E. Rardin, Republican; Harrisville.
Secretary—G. L. Harold, Republican; Harrisville.
Robert Morris, Republican; 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 industries. 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 1928 assessment of property for the purpose of taxation, the latest figures obtainable, the following valuations by classifications were returned: Real estate, $9,672,855; personal property, $5,650,525; public utility property, $10,512,172; a total of $25,835,552 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 he 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.

The only other incorporated town in Roane county is Reedy, with a population of 373 in 1920.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....Lewis H. Miller, 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.....Norvill Jones, Republican; Ryan.
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. Kennedy, Democrat; Spencer.
Divorce Commissioner.....William H. Bishop, Republican; Spencer.
Clerk County Court.....R. L. McCulty, Republican; Spencer.
Supt. Free Schools.....Ray Taylor, Republican; Spencer.
County Supt. Roads.....W. T. Coleman, Spencer.
County Road Engineer.....(None)
Surveyor.....L. B. Greathouse, Republican; Spencer.
Assessor.....Gordie Boyles, Republican; Spencer.
Com. of School Lands.....William H. Bishop, Republican; Spencer.
County Commissioners.....B. E. Bradley, Republican; Looneyville; term expires December 31, 1930.
C. A. Lynch, Republican; Walton; term expires December 31, 1932.
A. T. Gordon, Republican; Spencer; term ex-expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....B. E. Bradley, Republican; Looneyville.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in February, third Monday in June, third Monday in August and third Monday in November.
Commissioners of Accounts....Wm. H. Bishop, Republican; Spencer.
H. C. Ferguson, Republican; Charleston.
B'd Review & Equalization.....Harry Holswade, Democrat; Spencer District; Spencer; term expires in 1931.
Irvin Carper, Republican; Geary District; Amma; term expires in 1933.
E. E. Romine, Republican; Curtis District; Spencer, R. F. D.; term expires in 1935.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. W. C. Camp, Spencer, County Health Officer.
B'd of Children's Guardians....Miss Stella B. Parker, Agent, City Building, Parkersburg.
County Health Nurse.....Charlotte Kunze, Spencer.
U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons.....Spencer. Drs. B. S. Park and W. C. Camp.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Spencer)

Baker and Harper
Baker, John M.
Harper, J. M.
Bell, S. P.
Bishop, William H.
Hedges, Grover F.
Kenney, Amos E.
Pendleton, Dan M.
Ryan, Thomas P.
Ryan, W. S.
(Prosecuting Attorney)

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

A. M. McKown, Chairman, Spencer.
A. S. Reynolds, Secretary, Spencer.
Mrs. J. L. Looney, Assoc. Chair., 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 Harper 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.
W. R. Vineyard, Secretary, Spencer.
A. B. Gainer, Assoc. Chair., 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. B. Board, Republican; Gay.
Secretary—E. E. Knopp, Democrat; Gay.
E. S. Ball, Democrat; Reedy.
Fred Thrash, Democrat; Reedy.

Geary District

Justices of the Peace.....W. H. Sears, Republican; Amma.
E. E. Lloyd, Republican; Elana.
Constable.....Chas. Engle, 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.....R. F. Shafer, Republican; Kettle.
J. O. Blackshere, Republican; Boyd.
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.....C. L. McClung, 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.....H. M. Stotts, Democrat; Looneyville.
H. J. Boothe, Democrat; Tariff.
Constable.....(Vacancy)
Board of Education.....President—C. L. Hersberger, Democrat; Tariff.
Secretary—J. W. Webb, Democrat; Clover.
J. M. Moore, Democrat; Linden.
L. M. Hughes, Democrat; Looneyville.

Spencer District

Justices of the Peace.....J. T. Reynolds, Republican; Spencer.
J. J. Taylor, Republican; Spencer.
Constable.....L. A. Reynolds, Republican; Spencer.
Board of Education.....President—F. O. Bradley, Republican; Spencer.
Secretary—W. H. Craig, Republican; Spencer.
F. C. McClain, Republican; Spencer.
Curtis Cox, Republican; Spencer.

Walton District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacancy)
Constable.....(By special appointment)
Board of Education.....President—George Looney, Republican; Walton.
Secretary—Virgil 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.
Gay Stalnaker, Democrat; Spencer.
Guy Flesher, 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 1928 assessment of property within the county the following valuations were made, as shown by the reports to the State Tax Com-

missioner: Real estate, $7,468,650; personal property, $1,947,985; public utility property, $6,512,565; a total assessed valuation of $15,929,200. 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.....C. M. Ward, Democrat; Beckley.
Terms Commence.....Third Monday in January, third Monday in April ,third Monday in July and the third Monday in October.

Official Court Reporter.....Irma Sutphin, Democrat; Beckley.
Sheriff.....E. B. Fox, Democrat; Hinton; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Thos. 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. Flanagan, Republican; Hinton.
Thos. L. Read, Democrat; Hinton.
Paul J. Carr, Republican; Hinton.
Divorce Commissioner.....Paul J. 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.
County Road Engineer.....(None.)
Surveyor.....George T. Ballengee, Republican; Clayton.
Assessor.....A. H. Mann, Democrat; Jumping Branch.
Com'r of School Lands.....W. R. Argabright, Democrat; Hinton.
County Commissioners.....Henry Milburn, Democrat; Buck; term expires December 31, 1930.
W. H. Gwinn, Democrat; Green Sulphur Springs; term expires December 31, 1932.
E. B. Neely, Democrat; Hinton; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....Henry Milburn, Democrat; Buck.
Terms Commence.....Third Mondays 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....Victor Farley, Republican; Forest Hill District; Seminole; term expires in 1931.
W. H. Ellison, Republican; Greenbrier District; Hinton; term expires in 1933.
H. F. Kesler, Democrat; Talcott District; Lowell; term expires in 1935.
B'd Children's Guardians.....Miss Lena B. Smith, Agent, Lewisburg.
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)

Brown, W. A.
Carr, Paul C.
Daly, A. D.
Dunlap, R. F.

Eagle, E. C.
Graham, R. H.
Lilly, T. J.
Mann, T. G.
Miller, Harry L.
Read, Thos. L.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Read, T. N.
Sawyers, W. H.

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.....J. H. Smith, Democrat; Forest Hill.
Perry E. Ellis, Democrat; Forest Hill.
Constables.....W. H. Redmond, Democrat; Indian Mills.
J. B. Thomas, Republican; Buck.
Board of Education.....President—C. H. Gaultier, Democrat; Junta.
Secretary—W. E. Michael, Democrat; Forest Hill.
G. W. Allen, Democrat; Forest Hill.
E. E. Lilly, Republican; Forest Hill.

Greenbrier District

Justices of the Peace.....C. T. Houchins, Republican; Hinton.
I. E. Briers, Democrat; Hinton.
Constables.....John T. McGhee, Democrat; Hinton.
W. W. Surber, Democrat; Bellepoint.
Board of Education.....President — E. S. Huffman, Republican; Bellepoint.
Secretary—Mrs. J. G. Meadows, Republican; Hinton.
Arnold Buckland, Republican; Bellepoint.
J. C. Buckland, Democrat; Bellepoint.

Green Sulphur District

Justices of the Peace.....O. L. Graham, Republican; Sandstone.
S. J. Bailey, Democrat; Hix.
Constables.....G. R. Ward, Republican; Ramp.
W. B. Blankenship, Republican; Lawn.
Board of Education.....President—G. A. 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.....E. C. Cole, Democrat; Jumping Branch.
J. M. Williams, Democrat; Madam Creek.
Constables.....M. H. Lilly, Democrat; Jumping Branch.
C. L. Crook, Republican; Jumping Branch.
Board of Education.....President—J. A. Lilly, Democrat; Hinton.
Secretary—A. B. Pack, Democrat; Streeter.
C. O. Shrader, Democrat; Hinton.
W. F. Thompson, Democrat; Jumping Branch.

Pipestem District

Justices of the Peace.....S. P. Weatherford, Democrat; Crumps Bottom.
Joel McGraw, Democrat; True.
Constables.....T. J. Young, Democrat; Lick Creek.
Board of Education.....President—T. J. Winn, Democrat; Lick Creek.
Secretary—J. Lewis Ellison, Democrat; Pipestem.
O. H. Keaton, Republican; Pipestem.
E. W. McBride, Democrat; Lick Creek.

Talcott District

Justices of the Peace.....J. S. Mann, Republican; Talcott.
W. P. Kounse, Democrat; Pence Springs.
Constables.....L. P. Lowry, Democrat; Talcott.
J. S. Rudisill, Democrat; Talcott.
Board of Education.....President—Harry Haynes, Democrat; Pence Springs.
Secretary—E. B. Roach, Democrat; Talcott.
J. M. Wallace, Democrat; Talcott.
W. L. Lindsay, Democrat; Talcott.

Hinton Independent District

Board of Education.....President—W. E. Price, Democrat; Hinton.
Secretary—R. R. Keller, Democrat; Hinton.
J. M. Swatts, 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 1928 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, $12,461,130; personal property, $4,320,580; public utility property, $7,580,367; a total valuation of $24,362,077.

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, 1798, 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 reelected 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 expenses 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.

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	W. J. Mays, Republican; Grafton; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney	J. C. Bolt, 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. Musgrove, Democrat; Grafton. Francis L. Warder, Democrat; Grafton. J. Guy Allender, Republican; Grafton.
Divorce Commissioner	J. S. Burdett, Republican; Grafton.
Clerk County Court	Frank Bennett, Republican; Grafton.
Supt. Free Schools	L. L. Shriver, Democrat; Grafton.
County Road Engineer	(None.)
Surveyor	(None.)
Assessor	Edward N. Lock, Republican; Grafton.
Com'r of School Lands	J. S. Burdett, Republican; Grafton.

County Commissioners.....Chas. O. King, Republican; Grafton; term expires December 31, 1930.

Chas. H. Warder, Democrat; Grafton; term expires December 31, 1932.

Arthur Robinson, Republican; Grafton, R. 6; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....Chas. H. Warder, Democrat; 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, Republican; Grafton.

B'd Review & Equalization....S. M. Musgrove, Democrat; Grafton District; Grafton; term expires in 1931.

Thos. P. Lake, Republican; Court House District; Simpson; term expires in 1933.

George H. A. Batson, Republican; Booths Creek District; Grafton, R. 5; term expires in 1935.

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.)

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Grafton)

Allender, J. Guy
Burdette, J. Sidney
Dent, Herbert W.
Ford, G. W.
Friedman, Harry
Guard, Chas. P.
Hechmer, John L.
Hechmer, Antoinette
Holt, H. H.
Holt, James C.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Kunst, G. H. A.
Musgrove, S. M.
Robinson, Ira E.
(Chairman, Federal Radio Commission.)
Robinson, Jed W.
Sommerville, Eugene
Sommerville, Sidney H.
Samples, William P.
Warder, H. Robert
Watkins, W. Merle
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, R. 4.

Members

Grafton District—E. F. Clark, W. Main Street; G. J. Goodwin, Maple Avenue; Mrs. J. Guy Allender, Lincoln Street; Mrs. Myrtle Thayer, Grafton.

Fetterman District—Otha C. 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. Haislip, Howe Knotts, Mrs. P. A. Barcus and Miss Blanche Swisher, R. F. D. 1, Grafton.

Flemington District—D. L. Freeze, James Nesbit and Mrs. Helen Ross, Flemington; Mrs. Lulu Chenoweth, R. F. D., Flemington.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. B. Bailey, Chairman, Grafton.

Mrs. Jas. B. Moran, Secretary, Grafton.

Geo. 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 Disrict—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, Murray 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.
Dennis Cochran, Democrat; Bridgeport, R. 3.
Truman Reynolds, Democrat; Grafton, R. 4.

Court House District

Justice of the Peace.....Paul Chidester, Republican; Wendel.
Constable.....Mike Gozik, Republican; Wendel.
Board of Education.....President—Claid Post, Republican; Simpson.
Secretary—S. W. Wince, Democrat; Grafton, R. 6.
D. L. Bosley, Democrat; Simpson.
U. S. Clevenger, Republican; Simpson, R. 1.

Fetterman District

Justices of the Peace.....M. D. Allender, Republican; Grafton, R. 2.
L. M. Ford, Republican; 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. 3.
David E. Fawcet, Republican; Grafton, R. 2.

Flemington District

Justices of the Peace.....G. F. Clark, Republican; Flemington.
A. R. Weston, Democrat; Flemington.
Constables.....Victor Menear, Republican; Flemington.
C. H. Freeze, Republican; Flemington.
Board of Education.....President—B. C. Ross, Republican; Flemington.
Secretary—W. E. Tomblyn, Republican; Flemington.
Wade Drainer, Republican; Flemington.
Howard Burton, Republican; Flemington.

Knottsville District

Justice of the Peace..... (Vacant.)
Constable.....C. V. Smith, Democrat; Grafton.
Board of Education.....President—P. A. Barcus, Republican; Grafton, R. 1.
Secretary—Blanche Swisher, Republican; Grafton, R. 1.
W. A. Woodyard, Republican; Grafton, R. 1.
E. J. Glover, Republican; Grafton, R. 1.

Pruntytown Independent District

Board of Education.....President — Lee E. Bennett, Democrat; Grafton, R. 5.
Secretary—Jos. F. Johnson, Democrat; Grafton, R. 5.
Mrs. Ada Keener, Republican; Grafton, R. 5.
Walter Powell, Republican; Grafton, R. 5.

Grafton Independent District

Justices of the Peace.....John L. Wittman, Republican; Grafton.
J. Oscar Jaco, Republican; Grafton.
Constables.....J. G. Boliner, Republican; Grafton.
D. W. Fortney, Democrat; Grafton.
Board of Education.....President—J. A. Jolliffe, Republican; Grafton.
Secretary — Harry Friedman, Democrat; Grafton.
John Q. Musgrove, Democrat; Grafton.
Chas. E. Burke, Republican; Grafton.
Chas. 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 1928 assessment, the latest figures available, was classified as follows: Real estate, $6,502,640; personal property, $1,797,970; public utility property, $1,806,770; a grand total of $10,107,380. 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. 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.....Fred A. Cooper, Democrat; Parsons.
Prosecuting Attorney.....Alan G. Bolton, Republican; Thomas.
Clerk Circuit Court.....Clara Rightmire, Democrat; Parsons.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court.A. F. Phillips, Republican; Parsons.
Chancery Commissioners.....Jeff Lipscomb, Republican; Parsons.
J. P. Scott, Democrat; Parsons.
A. F. Phillips, Republican; Parsons.
W. M. Harman, Republican; Parsons.
Divorce Commissioner.....J. W. Harman, Republican; Thomas.
Clerk County Court.....John O. McNeeley, Democrat; Hendricks.
Supt. Free Schools.....C. R. Parsons, Democrat; Parsons.
County Road Engineer.....(None.)
Surveyor.....H. U. Freeman, Republican; Parsons.
Assessor.....A. G. Fansler, Democrat; Hendricks.
Com'r of School Lands.....J. P. Scott, Democrat; Parsons.
County Commissioners.....W. E. Weimer, Republican; Davis; term expires December 31, 1930, and the terms of all the others expire December 31, 1930.
Harold J. Felton, Democrat; Parsons.
Earl C. Nestor, Democrat; St. George.
Lindsey Reed, Republican; Davis.
Grover C. Fansler, Democrat; Thomas.
Nelson Williams, Democrat; St. George.
Arthur Lipscomb, Democrat; Lead Mine.
President County Court.....W. E. Weimer, Republican; Davis.
Terms Commence.....First Wednesday after the first Monday in January, April, July and October.
Commissioners of Accounts...William M. Harman, Republican; Parsons.
Jeff Lipscomb, Republican; Parsons.
B'd Review & Equalization....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.
A. L. Helmick, Republican; Fairfax District; Thomas; term expires in 1935.
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.....Lewis Spangler, Parsons.
County Nurse.....Sue M. White, Parsons.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Parsons, unless otherwise given)

Bolton, Alan G.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Cuppett, D. E.
Harman, J. William
Harman, Wm. M.
Heironimus, R. D., Davis
Pritt, Wayne K.
Scott, J. P.
Smith, Charles D.
(Secy. Workmen's Compensation Commission, Charleston)
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. Ch., 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 Clara Rightmire, Parsons.

SENATORIAL COMMITTEE

H. L. Bennett, Parsons.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Black Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....Jerry Smith, Republican; Parsons.
S. W. Kalor, Democrat; Parsons.
Constables.....A. G. Lipscomb, Republican; Parsons.
R. B. Kile, Democrat; Hendricks.
Board of Education.....President—George W. Higgs, Republican; Parsons.
Secretary—Hubert Lake, Republican; Parsons.
Gerald C. Kelley, Republican; Parsons.
E. C. Sine, Republican; Hambleton.

Clover District

Justice of the Peace.....C. L. Offutt, Democrat; Montrose, R. 3.
Constable.....Aubrey Sturms, Democrat; Montrose.
Board of Education.....President—M. J. T. Fitzwater, Democrat; St. George.
Secretary—Mrs. Blanche Ashby, Democrat; St. George.
J. F. Fauley, Democrat; St. George.
A. T. Shahan, Democrat; St. George.

Davis District

Justices of the Peace.....P. A. Hamby, Democrat; Davis.
W. R. Morris, Republican; Davis.
Constables.....J. B. Shreve, Republican; Davis.
Edgar A. Armsey, Democrat; Davis.

Board of Education.....President—Wilson Hoffman, Republican; Davis.
Secretary—E. E. Keenan, 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.....W. D. Raines, Democrat; Red Creek.
Board of Education.....President—Abe Cooper, Republican; Red Creek.
Secretary—Verna Bonner, Republican; Red Creek.
Mrs. Kate Raines ,Democrat; Red Creek.
Glen Judy, Democrat; Red Creek.

Fairfax District

Justices of the Peace.....O. M. Nearhood, Democrat; Thomas.
Tony R. DePollo, Republican; Thomas.
Constables.....Mike Ferruse, Republican; Thomas.
D. E. Crosten, 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.....Chas. T. Shahan, Democrat; St. George, R. 3.
Board of Education.....President—Geo. C. Miller, Democrat; St. George, R. 3.
Secretary—J. W. Campbell, Democrat; St. George, R. 3.
Jerry Nestor, Democrat; St. George.
Renzie Wotring, Democrat; St. George.

St. George District

(Vacancy in the office of Justice of the Peace.)

Constable.....J. H. Beckner, Democrat; Parsons.
Board of Education.....President — John Auvil, Democrat; St. George.
Secretary—Ray Jenkins, Democrat; St. George.
Walter G. Canan, Republican; Lead Mine.
G. H. Cassidy, Republican; 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 1928 assessment was as follows: Real estate, $6,525,570; personal property, $5,076,119; public utility property, $5,144,514; a grand total of $16,746,203. 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 Sistersville, 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 carried 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.....James F. Shipman, Democrat; Moundsville.

Terms Commence.....Third Tuesday in March, July and November.

Official Court Reporter.....W. F. Keefer, Democrat; Moundsville.

Sheriff.....Wm. P. Baker, Democrat; Middlebourne; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....O. J. Hill, Republican; Middlebourne.

Clerk Circuit Court.....Gertrude K. Traugh, Republican; Middlebourne.

Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court..Will E. Long, Republican; Middlebourne.

Chancery Commissioners.....K. S. Boreman, Republican; Middlebourne.
O. B. Conaway, Republican; Sistersville.
W. H. Carter, Republican; Middlebourne.
J. H. McCoy, Democrat; Sistersville.

Divorce Commissioner.....O. B. Conaway, Republican; Sistersville.

Clerk County Court.....J. E. Smith, Republican; Middlebourne.

Supt. Free Schools.....F. A. Buck, Republican; Middlebourne.

County Road Engineer.....Geo. R. Clarke, Republican; Middlebourne.

County Surveyor.....John S. Haught, Republican; Far.

Assessor.....Alden Carse, Democrat; Middlebourne.

Com. School Lands.....G. W. Smith, Republican; Middlebourne.

County Commissioners.....Eli Ash, Republican; Wilbur; term expires December 31, 1930.
G. P. Myers, Republican; Alma; term expires December 31, 1932.
L. F. Buck, Republican; Sistersville; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....Eli Ash, Republican; Wilbur.

Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, April, July and October.

Commissioners of Accounts...S. G. Pyle, Republican; Middlebourne.
K. S. Boreman, Republican; Middlebourne.
O. B. Conaway, Republican; Sistersville.
J. H. McCoy, Democrat; Sistersville.

B'd Review & Equalization....L. A. Martin, Republican; Lincoln District; Sistersville, R. F. D.; term expires in 1931.
B. F. Montgomery, Republican; Centerville District; Central Station; term expires in 1933.
W. R. McIntyre, Democrat; McElroy District; Alvy; term expires in 1935.

Board of Health.....President of County Court and the Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. J. H. Ferguson, Middlebourne, County Health Officer.

B'd Children's Guardian.....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 and Carter
Boreman, K. S.
Carter, O. C.
Carter, W. H.

Hill, Thomas P.
Hill, O. J.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Underwood, I. M.

(Post office address Sistersville)

Conaway, Orrin B.
Kimball and Sugden
Kimball, C. N.
Sugden, Walter
Brennan, W. J.

McCoy and McCoy
McCoy, F. J.
McCoy, John H.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. R. Kerr, Chairman, Sistersville.
W. E. Baker, Assoc. Ch., Alvy.
Paul Neuenswander, 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, Joseph Mills; Mrs. Adda Goode, Mole Hill, R. D. 1; Miss 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. Grimth, 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.
Constables.....(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.....G. B. Grimm, Republican; Middlebourne.
H. M. Adams, Republican; Middlebourne.
Constables.....J. H. Twyman, Sr., Republican; Middlebourne.
S. R. Mayfield, 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.
Fred Reitz, 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.....(None)
Board of Education.....President—A. F. McMullen, Republican; Wick.
Secretary—G. W. Robinson, Republican; Wick.
F. L. Conley, Republican; Wick.
O. R. Garrison, Republican; Wick.

McElroy District

Justices of the Peace.....C. R. Glover, Republican; **Alvy.**
L. S. Pitts, Republican; Shirley.
Constable.....(None.)
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. D. May, 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—A. E. Doak, Republican; Sistersville.
G. A. Williamson, Republican; Central Station.
J. T. Fonner, Republican; Middlebourne.
Frank Johnson, Democrat; 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 distinctly 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 1928 are as follows: Real estate, $12,755,940; personal property, $3,053,785; public utility property, $2,275,350; a grand total of $18,085,075. 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 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.

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. G. Kump, Democrat; Elkins.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in January, second Monday in April and the first Monday in September.
Official Court Reporter.....Kembel T. Manning, Independent; Elkins.
Sheriff.....H. A. Zickefoose, Republican; Buckhannon.
Prosecuting Attorney.....A. Jerome Dailey, Republican; Buckhannon.
Clerk Circuit Court.....A. J. Zickefoose, Republican; Buckhannon.
Chancery Commissioners.....W. G. L. Totten, Democrat; Buckhannon.
Myron B. Hymes, Republican; Buckhannon.
Lycurgus Hyre, Republican; Buckhannon.
Jerome V. Hall, Democrat; Buckhannon.
Clerk County Court.....Allen B. Cutright, Republican; Buckhannon.
Supt. Free Schools.....Glenn Ours, Republican; Buckhannon.
County Road Engineer.....F. O. Leonard, Republican; Buckhannon.
Surveyor.....Claud Burr, Republican; Buckhannon.
Assessor.....M. K. Colerider, Republican; Buckhannon.
Com. of School Lands.....Jerome V. Hall, Democrat; Buckhannon.
County Commissioners.....S. N. Cutright, Republican; Buckhannon; term expires December 31, 1930.

C. J. Toms, Republican; Adrian; term expires December 31, 1932.

W. R. Demastes, Republican; Gaines; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....S. N. Cutright, Republican; 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.....I. V. Rexroad, Republican; Meade District; French Creek; term expires in 1931.

G. G. Westfall, Democrat; Washington District; Buckhannon, R. 5; term expires in 1933.

Henry O. Talbott, Republican; Buckhannon District; Buckhannon; term expires in 1935.

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 Mary Waugh, Agent, Buckhannon.

U. S. Board Ex. Surgeons.....Buckhannon, Dr. R. A. Reger; Adrian, Dr. Everett Walker.

County Agricultural Agent....Glen L. Ford, Republican; Buckhannon.

Home Demonstrator.....Abbie Russel, Republican; Buckhannon.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Buckhannon)

Arnold, Gohen C.
Dailey, A. Jerome.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Downes, J. M. N.
Fisher, W. H.
Hyre, Lycurgus
Hymes, Myron B.
O'Brien and Hall
O'Brien, Wm. S.
Hall, Jerome V.
Pew, C. N.
Ross, Kelcal M.
Totten, W. G. L.
Waugh, H. Roy
Young and McWhorter
Young, U. G.
McWhorter, J. G.
Young, U. G., Jr.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

C. B. Wilson, Chairman, Frenchton.

Mrs. Jno. M. Young, Secretary, Buckhannon.

Ray F. Poling, Treasurer, Buckhannon.

Members

Banks District—P. S. Crites, Selbyville; C. B. Wilson, Mrs. Orpha Crawford and Mrs. Maggie Wolfe, Frenchton.

Buckhannon District—Ray F. Poling, U. G. Young, Jr., Miss Nell Morgan and Mrs. Jno. M. Young, Buckhannon.

Meade District—T. C. Burner and Miss Virginia Burner, Sago; Ira Rexroad and Mrs. H. O. Vantromp, French Creek.

Union District—C. E. Shreves, Solomon Harper, Mrs. Lola Dean and Mrs. R. B. Ringer, Buckhannon, R. 4.

Warren District—Dr. W. H. Gum, J. W. Conley, Miss Esther Loudin and Mrs. Ora M. Casto, Buckhannon, R. 1.

Washington District—L. Andrew Tenney, Mrs. Rachel Shipman, Sand Run; J. M. Hinkle and Mrs. Ella Hinkle, Queens.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

W. M. Post, Chairman, Buckhannon.

W. P. Warlow, Secretary, Buckhannon.

Mrs. Carl Sexton, Asso. Chair., Buckhannon.

J. E. Mearns, 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. Dolly 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, Route; G. A. Smith Queens; Miss Grace Osborn, Kedron; Mrs. Elizabeth Reed, Tallmansville.

Union District—C. L. Dean, Buckhannon, R. D.; L. C. Hinzman, Vegan; Mrs. Emma Martz and Mrs. J. A. Campbell, Buckhannon, R. 5.

Warren District—O. R. Post, Buckhannon; G. C. McAvoy, Buckhannon, R. 1; Mrs. T. A. Karickhoff, Buckhannon, R. 1; Miss Bird Brake, Buckhannon, R. 2.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Banks District

Justices of the Peace.....W. L. Young, Republican; Gaines.
J. R. Hougthon, Democrat; Rock Cave.
Constable.....S. L. Eskew, Republican; Canaan.
Board of Education.....President—A. F. Haymond, Republican; Frenchton.
Secretary—W. L. Young, Republican; Gaines.
J. W. Wolfe, Republican; Frenchton.
B. M. Harper, Republican; Frenchton.

Buckhannon District

Justices of the Peace.....L. G. Fultz, Republican; Buckhannon.
J. L. Jennings, Republican; Buckhannon.
Constables.....W. L. Rohrbough, Republican; Buckhannon.
T. J. Newcome, Republican; Buckhannon.
Board of Education.....President—A. A. Smith, Republican; Lorentz.
Secretary—Earl Smith, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 3.
E. F. Crites, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 3.
C. L. Brake, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 3.

Meade District

Justices of the Peace.....A. D. Casto, Republican; Adrian.
C. E. Huffman, Republican; Alton.
Constables.....Mack Cutright, Republican; Alton.
Percy Lemons, Republican; Adrian.
Board of Education.....President—H. F. Brady, Republican; French Creek.
Secretary—R. P. Phillips, Republican; French Creek.
Haze Winemiller, Republican; Alexander.
C. L. Smallridge, 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, Republican; Volga, R. 1.
D. S. Ours, Republican; Buckhannon.

Washington District

Justices of the Peace.....Willis Goodwin, Republican; Queens.
D. J. Hanifan, Republican; Queens.
Constables.....R. D. Cummins, Republican; Sand Run.
O. E. Lamb, Republican; Hemlock.
Board of Education.....President—Jacob Bailey, Republican; Tallmansville.
Secretary—Dewey Light, Republican; Tallmansville.
Columbus Wilfong, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 6.
Leslie A. Benson, Republican; Tallmansville.

Union District

Justice of the Peace.....L. J. Dean, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 4.
Constable.....(Vacant)
Board of Education.....President—I. B. Westfall, Democrat; Buckhannon, R. 4.
Secretary—J. H. Ours, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 4.
M. J. Jackson, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 4.
Sisco Griffeth, Republican; Buckhannon, R. 4.

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.
I. B. Westfall, Democrat; Buckhannon.
Glenn Ours, Republican; Buckhannon.

WAYNE COUNTY

Wayne is the extreme southwestern county of West Virginia; its southern and western boundaries are 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 through the central part of Wayne.

The value of property in this county for the purpose of taxation as shown by the 1928 assessment, the latest figures available, is as follows: Real estate, $13,869,860; personal property, $2,730,935; public utility property, $22,106,012; a grand total of $38,706,807. 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 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 his countrymen. He went to the south with the Pennsylvania line in 1781 and cooperated with Lafayette in the Virginia cam-

paign, 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 Federated Constitution, then removed to his Georgia farm and 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 relieved from the ever-present dread of the recurring Indian raids, and a great empire was open to the settlement 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.....Charles W. Ferguson, Democrat; Wayne.

Terms Commence.....Second Monday in March, second Monday in June, second Monday in September and the first Monday in December.

Sheriff.....M. E. Ketchum, Democrat; Wayne.

Prosecuting Attorney.....J. E. Hammock, Democrat; Kenova.

Clerk Circuit Court.....S. S. Plymale, Democrat; Wayne.

Chancery Commissioners.....Boyd Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.
Chas. E. Walker, Democrat; Wayne.
Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat; Wayne.
J. T. Lambert, Democrat; Wayne.
J. Floyd Harrison, Democrat; Wayne.

Divorce Commissioner.....Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat; Wayne.

Clerk County Court.....Hezekiah Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.

Supt. Free Schools.....H. F. Frye, Democrat; Stiltner.

County Engineer.....H. O. Wiles, Democrat; Wayne.

County Surveyor.....H. Lewis, Democrat; East Lynne.

Assessor.....R. L. Drown, Democrat; Huntington.

Com. of School Lands.....Boyd Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.

County Commissioners.....B. B. Cyrus, Democrat; Whites Creek; term expires December 31, 1930.
Kiah Adkins, Democrat; Wayne; term expires December 31, 1932.
Jesse Nelson, Republican; Stiltner; term expires December 31, 1933.

President County Court.....B. B. Cyrus, Democrat; Whites Creek.

Commissioners of Accounts.....J. T. Lambert, Democrat; Wayne.
Boyd Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.
Fisher F. Scaggs, Democrat; Wayne.
J. G. Lambert, Democrat; Kenova.

B'd Review & Equalization.....William Jones, Republican; Grant District; Queens Ridge; term expires in 1931.
J. F. Massie, Republican; Butler District; Fort Gay; term expires in 1933.
L. K. Vinson, Democrat; Lincoln District; Glen Hays; term expires in 1935.

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 Camille Harper, Agent, 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.
(Judge Circuit Court)
Ferguson, M. J.
Fry, C., East Lynn
Hammock J. E., Kenova
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Hardwick, D. B., Huntington
Harrison, J. Floyd
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, 124 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.....W. H. Alley, Republican; Fort Gay.
P. J. Webb, Republican; Prichard.

Constables.....Willie Robertson, Republican; Fort Gay.
Lem Christian, Republican; Prichard.

Board of Education.....President—R. F. Frasher, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Secretary—W. C. Lovely, Democrat; Fort Gay.
J. J. Ratcliff, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Stonewall Jackson, Republican; Wayne.

Ceredo District

Justices of the Peace.....H. H. Cyrus, Democrat; Kenova.
Ed Wright, Republican; Ceredo.

Constables.....H. V. (Bun) Carpenter, Democrat; Kenova.
P. H. Brumfield, Democrat; Ceredo, R. D.

Board of Education.....President — G. T. Perdue, Republican; Shoals.
Secretary—J. L. Malcolm, Democrat; Shoals.
G. W. Perdue, Democrat; Kenova, R. 1.
J. O. Miller, Democrat; Kenova, R. 1.

Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....John F. Maynard, Republican; Stiltner.
Jink Queen, Republican; Queens Ridge.

Constables.....Jarrett Maynard, Republican; Kiahsville.
Jay Maynard, Republican; Dunlow, R. D.
Board of Education.....President—Gilbert Maynard, Republican; Dunlow.
Secretary—Willie Jones; Republican; Queens Ridge.
Monroe Ramey, Republican; Dunlow.
Robert Osburn, Democrat; Queens Ridge.

Lincoln District

Justices of the Peace.....Ed Harmon, Republican; Crum.
John Ratcliff, Republican; Stonecoal.
Constables.....Noah Fields, Republican; Stonecoal.
Henry Copley, Republican; Genoa.
Board of Education.....President—J. D. Copley, Republican; Cassie.
Secretary—W. M. Queen, Democrat; Crum.
B. E. Perry, Democrat; Dunlow.
J. B. Spaulding, Republican; Crum.

Stonewall District

Justices of the Peace.....H. B. Frye, Democrat; East Lynn.
Lewis Queen, Democrat; Stiltner.
Constables.....Taylor Carey, Democrat; East Lynn.
Soney Ramey, 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.
Chas. Asbury, Democrat; East Lynn.

Union District

Justices of the Peace.....Boyd Adkins, Democrat; Wayne.
Chas. E. Walker, Democrat; Wayne.
Constables.....W. M. Moore, Democrat; Wayne.
Joe Simpkins, Democrat; Wayne.
Board of Education.....President—A. W. Preston, Democrat; Dickson.
Secretary—Effie Goddard, Democrat; Wayne.
O. D. Bowen, Democrat; Lavalette.
P. W. Booth, Democrat; Wayne.

Westmoreland District

Justices of the Peace.....T. D. Zimmerman, Republican; Huntington.
C. E. Duvall, Democrat; Huntington.
Constables.....George W. Barney, Democrat; Huntington.
Coda Pyles, Republican; Huntington.

Ceredo Independent District

Board of Education.....President—J. N. Stratton, Democrat; Kenova.
Secretary—W. H. Wallace, Republican; Kenova.
D. D. Wallace, Republican; Kenova.
H. S. Stark, Democrat; Ceredo.
Eustace Adkins, Democrat; Ceredo.

Wayne County High School

Board of Education.....W. H. Newhouse, Republican; East Lynn.
R. M. Hale, Democrat; Wayne.
Rhoda Hardwick, Democrat; Genoa.
W. H. Tomblin, Republican; Queens Ridge.
Secretary—H. E. Berisford, Republican; Wayne.
(Note: Butler District withdrew from the County High School, therefore does not have a member of the Board.)

Wayne County Council

Board of Education.....App Queen, Democrat; Stiltner.
W. C. Lovely, Democrat; Fort Gay.
Samuel Herald, Democrat; Dunlow.
E. R. Dorsey, Kenova.
Frank Maynard, Democrat; Stiltner.
P. P. Lester, Democrat; Wayne.

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 1928 assesment of property for the purpose of taxation the following valuations were returned. Real estate, $8,312,815; personal property, $1,819,350; public utility property, $1,227,502; a grand total of $11,359,667. 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 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 Exter 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 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 State and held the place by successive reelections 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 McLaughin. The new town was established under the name of Addison, but was for many years known locally as Fork Lick. The name of the post office is Webster Springs but the name of the municipality continues as Addison. 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.....John B. Skidmore, Democrat; Webster Springs; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.
Prosecuting Attorney.....W. W. Hoover, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Clerk Circuit Court.....G. W. Jackson, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Chancery Commissioners.....Amos Cogar, Democrat; Webster Springs.
W. T. Talbott, Democrat; Webster Springs.
W. S. Wysong, Democrat; Webster Springs.
L. L. Dyer, Democrat; 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.....A. M. Ruckman, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Com'r of School Lands.....E. H. Morton, Democrat; Webster Springs.
County Commissioners.....D. W. Cutlip, Democrat; Diana; term expires December 31, 1930.
N. C. Bledsoe, Democrat; Webster Springs; term expires December 31, 1932.
C. E. Starcher, Democrat; Cowen; term expires December 31, 1935.
President County Court.....N. C. Bledsoe, Democrat; Webster Springs.
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...E. H. Gillespie, Democrat; Fork Lick District; Webster Springs; term expires in 1931.
J. F. Smith, Republican; Glade District; Cowen; term expires in 1933.
Wesley Lewis, Republican; Holly District; Hacker Valley; term expires in 1935.
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.....J. W. Mills, Cowen.

LIST OF ATTORNEYS

(Post office address Webster Springs)

Cutlip, E. L.
Dyer, L. L.
Dyer, John R.
Hoover, J. M.

Hoover, W. W.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Morton, E. H.
Sycafoose, F. N.
Talbott, W. T.
Wooddell, W. H.
Wooddell, W. L.
Wysong, W. P.
Wysong, W. S.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

William Waggy, Chairman, Erbacon.
Walt G. Berry, Secretary, Webster Springs.
Charles T. Howard, Treasurer, Cowen.

Members

Fort Lick District—Dr. J. B. Dodrill, H. B. Nichols, Mrs. E. F. Curtin, and Mrs. P. W. Marsh, 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, Hacker 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, Boiair; E. W. James, Mrs. Mabel Huffman 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. Schock, 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. W. Chapman, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Constable.....M. V. Hammonds, Democrat; Webster Springs.

Board of Education.....President—Lee Hines, Democrat; Webster Springs.
Secretary—E. L. Cutlip, Democrat; Webster Springs.
W. A. Thompson, Republican; Webster Springs.
Easter Gregory, Democrat; Bolair.

Glade District

Justices of the Peace.....Ovid M. Morton, Democrat; Erbacon.
Wayne Hoover, Democrat; Cowen.

Constables.....C. C. McHenry, Democrat; Arcola.
A. J. McCartney, Democrat; Cowen.

Board of Education.....President — C. T. Howard, Republican; Cowen.
Secretary — William Waggy, Republican; Erbacon.
J. F. Been, Republican; Camden-on-Gauley.
Charles Cunningham, Republican; Cowen.

Holly District

Justices of the Peace.....H. F. Ware, Democrat; Diana.
Riley Brooke, Democrat; 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.
S. W. Cutlip, Democrat; Diana.

Hacker Valley District

Justices of the Peace.....C. N. Boggs, Democrat; Wheeler.
B. B. Herron, Democrat; Cleveland.

Constable.....(None.)

Board of Education.....President—E. E. Cutlip, Republican; Hacker Valley.
Secretary—B. B. Herron, Democrat; Cleveland.
Grover Claypool, Republican; Hacker Valley.
F. G. Jordon, 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 1928 assessment—the latest figures available—was as follows: Real estate, $14,070,060; personal property, $6,470,020; public utility property, $15,250,451; a grand total of $35,790,531. 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 in-

creased 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 had 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. Part of this last named town is located in Tyler county.

COUNTY OFFICERS AND BOARDS

Judge Circuit Court.....James F. Shipman, Democrat; Moundsville.

Terms Commence.....First Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May and the first Tuesday in September.

Official Court Reporter.....W. F. Keefer, Democrat; Wheeling.

Sheriff.....L. B. Snyder, Democrat; New Martinsville; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....G. W. Coffield, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Clerk Circuit Court.....C. F. Schupbach, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court.Clark Leap, Republican; New Martinsville.

Chancery Commissioners.....W. J. Postlethwait, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Glen Snodgrass, Democrat; New Martinsville.

L. S. Hall, Democrat; New Martinsville.

A. C. Chapman, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Divorce Commissioner.....W. L. Newman, 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, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Surveyor.....J. M. Cochran, Democrat; Porters Falls.

Assessor.....S. Myers, Democrat; New Martinsville.

Com'r of School Lands.....D. V. Lemon, Democrat; New Martinsville.

County Commissioners.....W. A. Morgan, Democrat; Porters Falls; term expires December 31, 1930.

George Church, Democrat; Littleton; term expires December 31, 1932.

J. N. Allen, Democrat; Silver Hill; term expires December 31, 1934.

President County Court.....W. A. Morgan, Democrat; Porters Falls.

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...D. N. McIntire, Republican; Proctor District; Maud; term expires in 1931.

Frank Wells Clark, Republican; Magnolia District; New Martinsville; term expires in 1933.

Thomas A. Shuman, Democrat; Center District; Wileysville; term expires in 1935.

Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. A. L. Coffield, Paden City, County Health Officer.

B'd Children's Guardians.....Mrs. H. L. Bond, Agent; City Building, Wheeling.

Humane Officer.....F. C. Poe, Democrat; 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.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Hall, S. Bruce
Hall, L. S.
Iams, F. V.
Johnston, C. L.
Keifer, E. O.
Larrick, A. E.
Lemon, D. V.
McIntire, E. E., Smithfield
McIntire, Mont
Newman, J. W.
Newman, W. L.
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—Ellis Miller, 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—Arthur Jackson, Clyde Boothe, Mrs. Emma Slider and Mrs. Bogard and Mrs. Goldie Spragg, Littleton.

DISTRICT OFFICERS

Center District

Justices of the Peace.....O. J. Lemasters, Republican; Wileyville.
Frank Sapp, Democrat; Dean.
Constable.....J. N. Lemasters, Republican; Wileyville.
Board of Education.....President—W. T. Lemasters, Republican; Wileyville.
Secretary—Frank Sapp, Democrat; Dean.
Hugh Sapp, Democrat; Endicott.
W. M. Smith, Democrat; Wileyville.

Clay District

Justices of the Peace.....H. E. Gorby, Democrat; Littleton.
I. N. Pettit, Democrat; Littleton.
Constable.....E. N. Sayre, Republican; Littleton.
Board of Education.....President—Clyde Booth, Republican; Littleton.
Secretary—J. H. Wood, Democrat; Littleton.
Peter Henderson, Democrat; Littleton.
Albert Booth, Republican; Littleton.

Church District

Justices of the Peace.....I. N. Robinson, Republican; Burton.
A. L. Moore, Republican; Hundred.
Constables.....M. S. Henderson, Republican; Hundred.
W. E. Long, Democrat; Hundred.

Greene District

Justices of the Peace.....F. I. Cochran, Democrat; Reader.
Oran Gray, Republican; Porters Falls.
Constable.....(None.)
Board of Education.....President—Clem Kiger, Democrat; Reader.
Secretary—L. W. Morgan, Democrat; Porters Falls.
C. N. Adams, Republican; Reader.
S. H. Throckmorton, Republican; Porters Falls.

Grant District

Justices of the Peace.....Robert L. Shreves, Democrat; Smithfield.
J. P. Mansfield, Democrat; Jacksonburg.
Constables.....H. M. Byard, Democrat; Big Run.
W. B. Lowe, Democrat; Coburn.
Board of Education.....President—John Rush, Democrat; Pine Grove.
Secretary—Jesse R. Tyson, Democrat; Pine Grove.
L. G. McIntire, Democrat; Smithfield.
F. E. Hood, Democrat; Folsom.

Magnolia District

Justices of the Peace.....W. Mc. Snodgrass, Democrat; New Martinsville.
W. B. Keifer, Democrat; Paden City.
Constables.....T. J. Villers, Republican; New Martinsville.
N. S. Postlethwait, Democrat; New Martinsville.
Board of Education.....President—E. E. Fankhauser, 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.....F. M. Furbee, Democrat; Bebee.
Marion Moore, Democrat; Proctor.
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—B. Hafer, Democrat; Proctor.
Secretary—F. E. Buchner, Democrat; Endicott.
B. B. Newman, Democrat; Proctor.
N. B. Cook, 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 1820, 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 1928 is as follows: Real estate, $3,718,310; personal property, $1,385,815; public utility property, $407,756; a grand total of $5,511,881. 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 lawyears of his day. He 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 had 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.....J. W. Martin, Democrat; Parkersburg.

Terms Commence.....First Monday in January, first Monday in June and the second Monday in September.

Official Court Reporter.....Mrs. Marion C. Greer, Democrat; Parkersburg.

Sheriff.....William Pomroy, Democrat; Elizabeth; ex-officio Sealer of Weights and Measures.

Prosecuting Attorney.....J. H. Smith, 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.
County Road Engineer.....(None.)
Assessor.....M. L. Hickman, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Com'r of School Lands.....J. H. Smith, Democrat; Elizabeth.
County Commissioners.....Albert Cline, Democrat; Elizabeth; term expires December 31, 1930.
R. L. Sheppard, Democrat; Reedy; term expires December 31, 1932.
Grant Wilson, Republican; Elizabeth; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....Albert Cline, Democrat; Elizabeth.
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...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.
H. I. Shears, Republican; Elizabeth District; Elizabeth, R. 2; term expires in 1935.
Board of Health.....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio; Dr. O. W. Coplin, Elizabeth, County Health Officer.
B'd Children's Guardians.....Miss Stella Parker, Agent, City Building, Parkersburg.
Humane Officer.....Frank Thorn, 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, Reedy.
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. Ch., 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. Rathborne 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.
E. L. Gibson, Democrat; Elizabeth, R. 4.
Frank Mills, Democrat; Brohard.

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

Justices of the Peace.....R. A. Byrd, Democrat; Elizabeth.
J. E. Boston, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Constables.....A. T. Adams, Democrat; Elizabeth.
C. King, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Board of Education.....President—C. H. Bumgarner, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Secretary—Eula Thorne, Democrat; Palestine.
Simeon Cline, Democrat; Palestine.
Roy Hickman, Democrat; Palestine.

Newark District

Justice of the Peace.....(Vacant.)
Constable.....(By special appointment.)
Board of Education.....President—J. S. Foutty, Republican; Newark.
Secretary—R. L. Mason, Democrat; Newark.
E. M. Mason, Democrat; Newark.
Willie Foutty, Republican; Newark.

Reedy District

(Vacancies in the offices of Justice of the Peace and Constable.)

Board of Education.....President—V. A. Rader, Democrat; Palestine, R. 1.
Secretary—L. B. Rader, Democrat; Palestine, R. 1.
D. L. Crew, Republican; LeRoy.
H. M. Kittle, Democrat; LeRoy.

Spring Creek District

Justice of the Peace.....P .T. L. Depue, Democrat; Creston.
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.
R. A. Monroe, Democrat; 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. K. Townsend, Republican; Elizabeth.
Secretary — W. T. Roberts, Democrat; Elizabeth.
O. C. Williams, Republican; Elizabeth.
Harry Reed, Republican; Elizabeth.

Burning Springs Independent District

Board of Education.....President—J. W. Sims, Democrat; Burning Springs.
Secretary—A. J. Mitchell, Democrat; Burning Springs.
Henry Booker, Democrat; Burning Springs.
M. Menefee, Republican; Burning Springs.

Elizabeth Joint District

Board of Education.....President—C. I. Snodgrass, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Secretary—W. T. Robertson, Democrat; Elizabeth.
O. C. Williams, Republican; Elizabeth.
C. K. Townsend, Republican; Elizabeth.
Harry Reed, Republican; Elizabeth.
C. H. Bumgarner, Democrat; Elizabeth.
Simeon Cline, Democrat; Palestine.
Ray Hickman, 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 in ninth place among the counties of the state at the 1920 census, and is one of the smaller counties in area, but at the 1928 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, $47,544,980; personal property, $17,269,290; public utility property, $11,503,566; a grand total of $76,317,836. 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 Phelps' 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 appointed 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 at 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 (a mansion set in the wildnerness) of Harman Blennerhassett. 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.....John W. Martin, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Terms Commence.....Fourth Monday in January, fourth Monday in April and the second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....Marion C. Greer, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Sheriff.....J. E. Leach, Republican; Parkersburg.
Prosecuting Attorney.....H. S. Boreman, Republican; Parkersburg.

Asst. Prosecuting Attorney....Thayer M. McIntyre, Republican; Parkersburg.
Clerk Circuit Court....Fritz Grimm, Republican; Parkersburg.
Deputy Clerk....C. L. Ruddle, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Gen'l Receiver Circuit Court...Union Trust & Deposit Company 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.
Abijah Hays, Republican; Parkersburg.
Divorce Commissioner....John F. Throckmorton, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Probation Officers....George P. Chase, Republican; Parkersburg.
Fred L. Summers, Republican; Parkersburg.
Clerk County Court....C. E. Pahl, Republican; Parkersburg.
Supt. Free Schools....H. A. Langfitt, Republican; Parkersburg, City Route 23.
County Road Engineer....F. B. Brown, Republican; Parkersburg.
Surveyor....J. E. Anderson, Republican; Parkersburg.
Assessor....C. A. Musgrave, Republican; Parkersburg.
Com. of School Lands....Frances I. Radabaugh, Republican; Parkersburg.
County Commissioners....C. E. Alleman, Republican; Walker; term expires December 31, 1930.
E. M. Gilkeson, Democrat; Parkersburg; term expires December 31, 1932.
J. F. Melrose, Republican; Mineral Wells, R. D. No. 1; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court....C. E. Alleman, Republican; 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....J. W. Owens, Republican; Williams District; Williamstown; term expires in 1931.
S. D. Humphrey, Democrat; Harris District; Belleville; term expires in 1933.
W. H. Carfer, Republican; Parkersburg District; Parkersburg; term expires in 1935.
Board of Health....The President of the County Court and Prosecuting Attorney, ex-officio, and Dr. Arthur D. Knott, Parkersburg, County Health Officer.

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, McClure and Ambler
Ambler, B. Mason
McClure, James S.
Ambler, Mason G.
Bills, R. E.
Blizzard, Reese
Blizzard, W. S.
Boreman, H. S.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Burk, F. B.
Butcher, Benjamin
Cain, S. W.
Chase, George P.
Davis, H. O.
Forrer, C. D.
Hanna, Curtis M.
Hays, Abijah
Hays, G. W.
Hoff, William Bruce
Ireland, A. D.
Johnson, George W.
Kingsley, Edwin R.
Laird, John F.
Leonard, Dan B.
Macklin, E. W.
Martin, J. W.
(Circuit Judge)
Marshall, John
(Asst. U. S. Atty. General)
Matheny, C. N.
McDougle and McDougle
McDougle, R. B.
McDougle, W. E.
McIntyre, T. M.
(Asst. Prosecuting Attorney)
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
Russell, H. W.
Hiteshew, H. O.
Adams, I. M.
Staats, E. R.
Straus, Wm. M.
Showalter, C. M.
Smith, Levin
Tavenner, L. N.
Terry, William H.
Throckmorton, J. F.
Turner, Dave F.
Turner and Forrer
Turner, Smith D.
Forrer, C. D.
Vandervort, J. W.
Wade, James S.
Whaley, B. M.
Wolfe, W. H.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

Howard F. Neal, Chairman, Parkersburg.
C. C. Bee, Treasurer, Parkersburg, R. 1.
J. E. White, Asst. Chair., Belleville.
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.
Ernest V. Morton, Secretary, Parkersburg.
Mrs. A. D. Hopkins, Vice Chair., 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

Justice of the Peace.....J. A. Flinn, Republican; Belleville.
Constable.....Hollie Rawson, Republican; Belleville.
Board of Education.....President—J. W. Huffman, Democrat; New England.
Secretary—Okey Wigal, Democrat; Belleville.
B. F. Petty, Republican; Belleville.
Gordon Derenberger, Republican; Belleville.

Lubeck District

Justice of the Peace.....D. H. Lilly, Republican; Parkersburg.
Constables.....Thomas H. Sommerville, Republican; Parkersburg.
R. C. Gilchrist, Republican; Parkersburg.
Board of Education.....President—W. V. Burk, Republican; Washington.
Secretary—Oscar Jewell, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 4.
W. H. Courtney, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 4.
Mrs. Maggie Lott, Republican; Parkersburg, R. 24.

Slate District

Justice of the Peace.....Virgil R. Morrison, Republican; Slate.
Constable.....(Vacant)
Board of Education.....President—J. F. Bargeloh, Republican; Mineral Wells.
Secretary—A. L. Deem, Republican; Mineral Wells.
Monroe Deem, Republican; Mineral Wells.
Fred Weser, Democrat; Slate.

Parkersburg District

Justices of the Peace.....R. E. Mumaugh, Republican; Parkersburg.
R. E. Hays, Democrat; Parkersburg.
Constables.....Harley Stewart, Republican; Parkersburg.
Dana Dyke, Republican; Parkersburg.
Board of Education.....President—J. S. Echols. Democrat; Parkersburg.
Secretary—C. C. Dutton, Democrat; Parkersburg.
R. C. Brand, Republican; Parkersburg.
C. E. Cummins, Republican; Parkersburg.
C. W. Ault, 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.
Hurl Blair, Republican; Rockport.

Tygart District

Justices of the Peace.....M. S. Ballard, Republican; Parkersburg.
J. P. Woodyard, Republican; Parkersburg.
Constable.....Glenn Langfitt, Republican; Parkersburg, R. D. 23.
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

Justice of the Peace.....F. C. Gates, Republican; Waverly.
Constable.....W. E. Kelley, Republican; Waverly.
Board of Education.....President—H. C. Corbitt, Republican; Waverly.
Secretary—F. C. Gates, Democrat; Waverly.
G. L. Yates, Republican; Waverly.
W. T. Grow, Republican; Waverly.

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.
E. P. Modesitt, Republican; Walker.

Williams District

Justices of the Peace.....K. F. Owens, Republican; Williamstown.
A. D. Bookman, Democrat; Boaz.
Constables.....S. J. Harris, Republican; Vienna.
R. C. Locke, Democrat; Boaz.

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 estimate 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 1928 was as follows: Real estate, $18,641,415; personal property, $2,255,690; public utility property, $7,580,370; a grand total of $28,477,475. The county is divided into seven magisterial districts, as follows: Baileysville, Barkers Ridge, Center, Clear Fork, Huffs Creek, Oceana and Slab Fork.

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 in-

crease 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.....H. M. Tanner, Republican; Princeton.
Terms Commence.....Second Monday in February, second Monday in April, second Monday in July and the second Monday in October.
Official Court Reporter.....L. D. Wilmore, Democrat; Bluefield.
Sheriff.....Will P. Cook, Democrat; Pineville.
Prosecuting Attorney.....D. D. Moran, Republican; Mullens.
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.
R. B. Houchins, Republican; Pineville.
W. M. Holroyd, Republican; Mullens.
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.....L. R. Hash, Republican; Bud.
County Road Engineer.....A. B. Shannon, Republican; Pineville.
Assessor.....C. A. Cook, Republican; Pineville.
Com. of School Lands.....P. D. Blackshear, Republican; Pineville.
County Commissioners.....J. Albert Toler, Republican; Mullens; term expires December 31, 1930.
Bert Cook, Republican; Oceana; term expires December 31, 1932.
H. M. Cline, Republican; Pineville; term expires December 31, 1934.
President County Court.....J. Albert Toler, Republican; Mullens.
Terms Commence.....First Monday in April, July, October and December.
B'd Review & Equalization.....George W. Graham, Republican; Barkers Ridge District; Basin; term expires in 1931.
James B. Stewart, Republican; Center District; Key Rock; term expires in 1933.
H. M. Houck, Democrat; Slab Fork District; Maben; term expires in 1935.

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:
Bailey and Shannon
Bailey, R. D.
Shannon, F. E.
Blackshear, P. D.
Houchins, R. B.
Howard, M. P.
Senter, W. C.
Worrell, E. W.

At Mullens:
Dushkoff, H. W.
Holroyd, W. M.
Moran, D. D.
(Prosecuting Attorney)
Musgrave, R. F.
Toler, J. Albert
Worrell, Grover C.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers

B. G. Scott, Chairman, Mullens.

W. R. Toler, Secretary, Mullens.

A. C. Early, Treasurer, Mullens.

Membsrs

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 and 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, Treas., 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.

Huff 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.
Edward Clay, Republican; Baileysville.
Arvey V. Trent, Republican; Baileysville.

Barkers Ridge District

Justices of the Peace.....G. B. Kirk, Republican; Mullens.
W. B. Lusk, Republican; Herndon.
Constables.....G. L. McKinney, Republican; Herndon.
Lumar Sisk, Republican; Tralee.
Board of Education.....President—W. P. McKinney, Republican; Basin.
Secretary—G. B. McGraw, Republican; Mullens.
George W. Graham, Republican; Basin.
Boyd Green, Republican; Herndon.

Center District

Justices of the Peace.....M. B. Cook, Republican; Pineville.
Dan W. Cook, Republican; Pineville.
Constables.....Kade Cooper, Republican; Pineville.
A. Oley Cook, Republican; Pineville.
Board of Education.....President—F. H. Shannon, Republican; Pineville.
Secretary—Mrs. Garland Stewart, Republican; Pineville.
A. C. Stewart, Republican; Rockview.
J. Goff Cook, Republican; Rockview.

Clear Fork District

Justices of the Peace.....I. H. Toler, Republican; Sun Hill.
J. W. Carter, Republican; Uno.
Constable.....Onnie Toler, Republican; Sun Hill.
Board of Education.....President—W. F. Blankenship, Republican; 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, Republican; Hanover.
Constable.....J. E. Morgan, Republican; Hanover.
Board of Education.....President—J. K. Lockhart, Democrat; Iaeger.
Secretary—Pete Ailiff, Democrat; 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.
Constables.....Ken Lambert, Democrat; Jesse.
Bert Stewart, Republican; 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, Republican; Mullens.
L. J. Dillon, Democrat; Glen Rodgers.

Constables	Silas Phillips, Republican; Maben.
	Sam Laxton, Democrat; Mullens.
Board of Education	President—A. C. Early, Republican; Mullens.
	Secretary—S. L. McGraw, Democrat; Mullens.
	J. E. Wyatt, Republican; Mullens.
	John White, Republican; Glen Rodgers.

TABULATED LIST OF SHERIFFS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESS
Barbour	J. H. Marsh	Democrat	Philippi
Berkeley	E. F. Thomas	Republican	Martinsburg
Boone	C. C. Hopkins	Democrat	Madison
Braxton	H. W. Moyers	Democrat	Sutton
Brooke	Irvin W. Charnock	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	Frank H. Tyree	Republican	Huntington
Calhoun	R. J. Knotts	Democrat	Grantsville
Clay	John B. Wheeler	Republican	Clay
Doddridge	J. F. Maxwell	Republican	West Union
Fayette	C. A. Conley	Republican	Gauley Bridge
Gilmer	Blair Gainer	Democrat	Glenville
Grant	J. A. Kimble	Republican	Bayard
Greenbrier	John H. Bowling	Democrat	Lewisburg
Hampshire	J. Burr Saville	Democrat	Romney
Hancock	J. S. D. Mercer	Republican	New Cumberland
Hardy	L. W. Orndorff	Democrat	Wardensville
Harrison	W. B. Grimm	Democrat	Clarksburg
Jackson	D. J. Rogers	Democrat	Ripley
Jefferson	M. S. R. Moler	Democrat	Shepherdstown
Kanawha	D. H. Stephenson	Democrat	Charleston
Lewis	D. E. Brown	Republican	Weston
Lincoln	J. S. Pridemore	Republican	Hamlin
Logan	J. D. Hatfield	Republican	Logan
Marion	W. A. Conaway	Democrat	Fairmont
Marshall	George Dorsey	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	H. E. Burdette	Republican	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	J. Otis Bowling	Republican	Princeton
Mineral	James G. Wright	Democrat	Keyser
Mingo	G. W. Hatfield	Republican	Williamson
Monongalia	H. C. Johnson	Republican	Morgantown
Monroe	W. T. Ryner	Democrat	Union
Morgan	G. P. Newbraugh	Democrat	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	W. J. Hatfield	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	Raymond Lambert	Republican	Summersville
Ohio	A. F. Habig	Republican	Wheeling
Pendleton	Andrew Eye	Democrat	Franklin
Pleasants	M. L. Bonar	Republican	St. Marys
Pocahontas	S. Reid Moore	Republican	Edray
Preston	W. W. Williams	Republican	Kingwood
Putnam	A. M. Harmon	Democrat	Red House
Raleigh	M. J. Meadows	Democrat	Beckley
Randolph	C. M. Marstiller	Democrat	Elkins
Ritchie	W. C. Taylor	Republican	Harrisville
Roane	Norville Jones	Republican	Ryan
Summers	E. B. Fox	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	W. J. Mays	Republican	Grafton
Tucker	Fred A. Cooper	Democrat	Parsons
Tyler	Wm. P. Baker	Democrat	Middlebourne
Upshur	H. A. Zickefoose	Republican	Buckhannon
Wayne	M. E. Ketchum	Democrat	Wayne
Webster	A. L. Gregory	Democrat	Webster Springs
Wetzel	L. B. Snyder	Democrat	New Martinsville
Wirt	William Pomeroy	Democrat	Elizabeth
Wood	J. E. Leach	Republican	Parkersburg
Wyoming	Will P. Cook	Democrat	Pineville

TABULATED LIST OF PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESS
Barbour	Forrest B. Poling	Democrat	Philippi
Berkeley	Herbert E. Hannis	Republican	Martinsburg
Boone	A. W. Garnett	Democrat	Madison
Braxton	Kenneth E. Hines	Democrat	Sutton
Brooke	James R. Wilkin	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	Lucien W. Blankenship	Republican	Huntington
Calhoun	Bee Hopkins	Democrat	Grantsville
Clay	E. G. Pierson	Republican	Clay
Doddridge	J. Paul Bumgardner	Democrat	West Union
Fayette	H. E. Dillon, Jr.	Democrat	Fayetteville
Gilmer	Guy B. Young	Democrat	Glenville
Grant	B. F. Mitchell	Republican	Petersburg
Greenbrier	J. H. White	Democrat	Lewisburg
Hampshire	L. V. Thompson	Democrat	Romney
Hancock	W. W. Ingram	Republican	Wellsburg
Hardy	W. D. McCauley	Democrat	Moorefield
Harrison	Will E. Morris	Republican	Clarksburg
Jackson	Oliver D. Kessel	Republican	Ripley
Jefferson	John T. Porterfield	Democrat	Charles Town
Kanawha	J. Blackburn Watts	Democrat	Charleston
Lewis	W. R. Simmons	Democrat	Weston
Lincoln	Lace Marcum	Republican	Hamlin
Logan	Lloyd Hager	Republican	Logan
Marion	M. E. Morgan	Republican	Fairmont
Marshall	J. Lloyd Arnold	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	William H. Rardin	Republican	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	Walter G. Burton	Republican	Bluefield
Mineral	Vernon E. Rankin	Republican	Keyser
Mingo	J. W. Copley	Republican	Williamson
Monongalia	Albert Shuman	Republican	Morgantown
Monroe	R. R. Dickson	Democrat	Union
Morgan	H. D. Allen	Republican	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	G. L. Counts	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	R E. Horan	Republican	Summersville
Ohio	A. C. Schiffler	Republican	Wheeling
Pendleton	William McCoy	Democrat	Franklin
Pleasants	F. J. Barron	Democrat	St. Marys
Pocahontas	Allen P. Edgar	Democrat	Marlinton
Preston	Melvin C. Snyder	Republican	Kingwood
Putnam	C. C. Knapp	Republican	Winfield
Raleigh	W. H. McGinnis, Jr.	Democrat	Beckley
Randolph	Stanley S. Bosworth	Democrat	Elkins
Ritchie	Dewey S. Wass	Republican	Harrisville
Roane	William S. Ryan	Republican	Spencer
Summers	T. L. Read	Democrat	Hinton
Taylor	J. C. Holt	Republican	Grafton
Tucker	Alan G. Bolton	Republican	Thomas
Tyler	O. J. Hill	Republican	Middlebourne
Upshur	A. Jerome Dailey	Republican	Buckhannon
Wayne	J. E. Hammock	Democrat	Kenova
Webster	W. W. Hoover	Democrat	Webster Springs
Wetzel	G. W. Coffield	Democrat	New Martinsville
Wirt	J. H. Smith	Democrat	Elizabeth
Wood	H. S. Boreman	Republican	Parkersburg
Wyoming	D. D. Moran	Republican	Mullens

TABULATED LIST OF CIRCUIT CLERKS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESS
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	Mabel V. Kemp	Democrat	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. Zickefoose	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	Fritz Grimm	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	Hall 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	Rose Troxell	Republican	Weston
Lincoln	J. M. Marcum	Democrat	Hamlin
Logan	J. G. McNeeley	Democrat	Logan
Marion	L. N. Satterfield	Republican	Fairmont
Marshall	Maude Riggs	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	John G. Aten	Republican	Point Pleasant
Mercer	L. G. Bowling	Democrat	Princeton
Mingo	K. B. Stepp	Republican	Williamson
Mineral	T. T. Hoffman	Republican	Keyser
Monongalia	J. M. Gregg	Republican	Morgantown
Monroe	Shelton Clark	Republican	Union
Morgan	M. S. Harmison	Republican	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	Harry K. Carper	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	C. E. Stephenson	Republican	Summersville
Ohio	R. J. Falland	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	Owen V. Wilson	Republican	Harrisville
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. Harman	Democrat	New Martinsville
Wirt	S. E. Parsons	Republican	Elizabeth
Wood	C. E. Pahl	Republican	Parkersburg
Wyoming	E. P. Rose	Republican	Pineville

TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS

For The Term of Four Years Beginning July 1, 1927

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES
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. E. 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

TABULATED LIST OF ASSESSORS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES
Barbour	Grover E. Lutz	Democrat	Philippi
Berkeley	Harry E. Johnson	Republican	Martinsburg
Boone	J. G. Edelman	Democrat	Peytona
Braxton	L. S. Stonestreet	Democrat	Sutton
Brooke	Edward M. Smith	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	A. E. Salmon	Republican	Huntington
Calhoun	C. E. Whytsell	Democrat	Altizer
Clay	G. W. McCune	Republican	Clay
Doddridge	W. V. McKenny	Republican	Center Point
Fayette	J. R. Aliff	Democrat	Pax
Gilmer	Chas. G. Hays	Democrat	Glenville
Grant	B. M. Evans	Republican	Maysville
Greenbrier	D. W. Watts	Democrat	Lewisburg
Hampshire	G. W. Parsons, Jr	Democrat	Romney
Hancock	R. C. Evans	Republican	Hollidays Cove
Hardy	W. D. Wilkins	Republican	Needmore
Harrison	Ira L. Swiger	Republican	Clarksburg
Jackson	W. T. Chancey	Republican	Ripley
Jefferson	T. O. Link	Democrat	Duffield
Kanawha	T. Newcomer	Republican	Charleston
Lewis	A. E Sutton	Republican	Weston
Lincoln	C. F. Yeager	Republican	Myra
Logan	Ose Richey	Republican	Logan
Marion	Fred L. Jenkins	Republican	Fairmont
Marshall	Paul A. Dechan	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	F. B. Lieving	Republican	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	R. C. McClaugherty	Democrat	Bluefield
Mineral	H. O. Rogers	Republican	Keyser
Mingo	Richard Ferrell	Republican	Williamson
Monongalia	James E. Henry	Republican	Morgantown
Monroe	H. F. McMann	Republican	Second Creek
Morgan	O. B. Shockey	Republican	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	Gail T. Dadeon	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	F. C. Perkins	Democrat	Nettie
Ohio	Karl G. Sailer	Republican	Wheeling
Pendleton	Glenn J. Mooney	Democrat	Franklin
Pleasants	P. E. Cox	Republican	Maxwell
Pocahontas	R. M. Nottingham	Democrat	Boyer
Preston	J. D Browning	Republican	Kingwood
Putnam	J. A. Crago	Republican	Paradise
Raleigh	R. E Turner	Republican	Beckley
Randolph	Geo. P. Whetsell	Democrat	Elkins
Ritchie	C. S. Black	Republican	Harrisville
Roane	Gordie Boyles	Republican	Spencer
Summers	A. H. Mann	Democrat	Jumping Branch
Taylor	Edward M. Lock	Republican	Grafton
Tucker	A. G. Fansler	Democrat	Hendricks
Tyler	Alden Carse	Democrat	Middlebourne
Upshur	M. K. Colerider	Republican	Buckhannon
Wayne	R. L. Drown	Democrat	Wayne
Webster	Hamp Hamrick	Democrat	Webster Springs
Wetzel	S. Myers	Democrat	New Marinsville
Wirt	M. L. Hickman	Democrat	Elizabeth
Wood	C. A. Musgrave	Republican	Parkersburg
Wyoming	C. A. Cook	Republican	Pineville

TABULATED LIST OF SURVEYORS

COUNTIES	NAMES	POLITICS	ADDRESSES
Barbour	A. Wolverton	Democrat	Philippi
Berkeley	F. L. Hawkins	Republican	Martinsburg
Boone	C. C. Carter	Democrat	Madison
Braxton	L. S. Stonestreet	Democrat	Sutton
Brooke	Walter Hahn	Republican	Wellsburg
Cabell	R. W. Breece	Republican	Huntington
Calhoun	(None)		
Clay	Buck O. Hyer	Republican	Obrion
Doddridge	(None)		
Fayette	G. C. Slaven	Democrat	Oak Hill
Gilmer	Robert Minney	Democrat	Lockney
Grant	(None)		
Greenbrier	Guy R. White	Democrat	White Sulphur Sprgs.
Hampshire	G. H. Sirk	Democrat	Sector
Hancock	(None)		
Hardy	(None)		
Harrison	C. C. Gittro	Republican	Clarksburg
Jackson	C. L. Staats	Democrat	Ravenwood
Jefferson	Marshall McDonald	Democrat	Charles Town
Kanawha	J. H. High	Republican	Charleston
Lewis	James B. Peterson	Republican	Weston
Lincoln	A. C. Hager	Republican	Hamlin
Logan	Dick Evans	Democrat	Logan
Marion	Hubert W. Cox	Republican	Fairmont
Marshall	J. J. Sammons	Republican	Moundsville
Mason	Oley Little	Republican	Capehart
Mercer	W. A. Cooper	Republican	Princeton
Mineral	W. C. Brown	Republican	Laurel Dale
Mingo	W. E. White	Republican	Williamson
Monongalia	A. L. Headley	Republican	Fairview, R. 2
Monroe	(None)		
Morgan	(None)		
McDowell	L. A. Osborn	Republican	Welch
Nicholas	John K. Duffy	Democrat	Summersville
Ohio	Clyde Pugh	Republican	Wheeling
Pendleton	W. W. Harper	Democrat	Franklin
Pleasants	John Triplett	Republican	Willow
Pocahontas	W. R. Sutton	Democrat	Hosterman
Preston	S. R. Guseman	Republican	Glade Farms
Putnam	J. F. Lovett	Republican	Hurricane
Raleigh	(None)		
Randolph	J. L. Goddin	Democrat	Elkins
Ritchie	E. D. Clayton	Republican	Pullman
Roane	L. V. Greathouse	Republican	Spencer
Summers	George T. Balengee	Republican	Clayton
Taylor	(None)		
Tucker	H. U. Freeman	Republican	Parsons
Tyler	John S. Haught	Republican	Far
Upshur	Claud Burr	Republican	Buckhannon
Wayne	H. Lewis	Democrat	East Lynn
Webster	R. L. Rose	Democrat	Bergoo
Wetzel	J. M. Cochran	Democrat	Porters Falls
Wirt	F. F. Daniell	Democrat	Palestine, R. 1
Wood	J. E. Anderson	Republican	Parkersburg
Wyoming	L. R. Hash	Republican	Bud

TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY HEALTH OFFICERS

COUNTIES	NAMES	ADDRESSES
Barbour	W. Scott Smith	Philippi
Berkeley	W. Ross Cameron	Martinsburg
Boone	Marvin Price	Madison
Braxton	M. T. Morrison	Sutton
Brooke	J. B. Walkinshaw	Wellsburg
Cabell	L. T. Vinson	Huntington
Calhoun	W. T. D. Dye	Grantsville
Clay	R. A. Hamrick	Clay
Doddridge	E. T. Wetzel	West Union
Fayette	H. H. Puckett	Fayetteville
Gilmer	Arthur L. Oilar	Glenville
Grant	Vernon L. Dyer	Petersburg
Greenbrier	J. D. Arbuckle	Maxwelton
Hampshire	J. F. Easton	Romney
Hancock	J. E. Fisher	New Cumberland
Hardy	R. W. Love	Moorefield
Harrison	V. A. Selby	Clarksburg
Jackson	T. E. Ryner	Ripley
Jefferson	J. J. Pittman	Charles Town
Kanawha	John Thames	Charleston
Lewis	W. P. King	Weston
Lincoln	W. H. Waldron	West Hamlin
Logan	P. B. Wingfield	Logan
Marion	H. M. Batson	Fairmont
Marshall	C. E. Hutchinson	Moundsville
Mason	H. A. Barbee	Pt. Pleasant
Mercer	J. R. Vermillion	Princeton
Mineral	J. H. Wolverton	Piedmont
Mingo	J. C. Lawson	Williamson
Monongalia	C. F. Boyers	Morgantown
Monroe	T. L. Gilchrist	Pickaway
Morgan	J. S. Coughlan	Berkeley Springs
McDowell	H. G. Camper	Welch
Nicholas	F. H. Brown	Summersville
Ohio	W. H. McLain	Wheeling
Pendleton	S. B. Johnson	Franklin
Pleasants	C. L. Barron	St. Marys
Pocahontas	J. M. Yeager	Marlinton
Preston	L. H. Lewis	Kingwood
Putnam	D. J. Simons	Buffalo
Raleigh	J. S. Maxwell	Beckley
Randolph	W. G. Harper	Elkins
Ritchie	L. P. Jones	Pennsboro
Roane	W. C. Camp	Spencer
Summers	J. F. Bigony	Hinton
Taylor	(Vacant)	
Tucker	A. E. Calvert	Parsons
Tyler	J. H. Ferguson	Middlebourne
Upshur	L. W. Page	Buckhannon
Wayne	A. G. Wilkinson	Wayne
Webster	J. B. Dodrill	Webster Springs
Wetzel	A. L. Coffield	Paden City
Wirt	O. W. Coplin	Elizabeth
Wood	Arthur D. Knott	Parkersburg
Wyoming	D. W. Steele	Mullens

TABULATED LIST OF COUNTY ROAD ENGINEERS

COUNTIES	NAMES	ADDRESSES
Barbour	B. M. Compton	Philippi
Berkeley	C. N. Stuckey	Martinsburg
Boone	C. C. Carter	Madison
Braxton	(None)	
Brooke	Harry McGraw	Wellsburg
Cabell	James M. Oliver	Huntington
Calhoun	(None)	
Clay	J. S. Chase	Clay
Doddridge	J. M. Martin	West Union
Fayette	(None)	
Gilmer	Sam Butterman	Glenville
Grant	(None)	
Greenbrier	Julius K. Monroe	Lewisburg
Hampshire	(None)	
Hancock	(None)	
Hardy	(None)	
Harrison	Harry E. Stealey	Clarksburg
Jackson	(None)	
Jefferson	(None)	
Kanawha	Conrad Ross	Charleston
Lewis	(None)	
Lincoln	(None)	
Logan	(None)	
Marion	Paul Dillingslea	Fairmont
Marshall	B. W. Brown	Moundsville
Mason	(None)	
Mercer	G. T. Johnston	Princeton
Mineral	(None)	
Mingo	M. P. Keadle	Williamson
Monongalia	William S. Price	Morgantown
Monroe	(None)	
Morgan	(None)	
McDowell	C. H. Payne	Welch
Nicholas	(None)	
Ohio	C. E. Kindleberger	Wheeling
Pendleton	(None)	
Pleasants	(None)	
Pocahontas	(None)	
Preston	(None)	
Putnam	M. A. Bender	Nitro
Raleigh	Hal M. Scott	Beckley
Randolph	(None)	
Ritchie	D. W. Shock	Harrisville
Roane	W. T. Coleman	Spencer
Summers	W. E. Trail	Hinton
Taylor	(None)	
Tucker	(None)	
Tyler	Geo. R. Clarke	Middlebourne
Upshur	F. O. Leonard	Buckhannon
Wayne	H. O. Wiles	Wayne
Webster	P. B. Cogar	Webster Springs
Wetzel	W. H. Ramp	New Martinsville
Wirt	(None)	
Wood	F. B. Brown	Parkersburg
Wyoming	A. B. Shannon	Pineville

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	(a)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	(b)1,000	1,800	1,400	1,600
Hancock	2,000	1,800	1,200	1,800	1,400	2,200
Hardy	1,600	(c)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	1,100	1,800	1,625	1,500
Jefferson	2,500	1,200	2,000	2,000	1,300	2,000
Kanawha	5,000	(d)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	2,000	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	1,698	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	(e)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	(f)2,750	1,200	(g)1,500	1,800	1,508	(h)2,200
Preston	3,000	2,500	2,000	2,300	1,802	2,600
Putnam	(i)1,800	(j)1,000	(k)1,400	(l)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	(m)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

(a) $1,800 after January 1, 1931.
(b) Not less than $1,000 or more than $1,300 after January 1, 1933.
(c) Not less than $600 nor more than $1,200.
(d) With $1,200 annually for services as Attorney for County boards of Education.
(e) Not over $1,200, Attorney Board of Education.
(f) $2,400 after January 1, 1933.
(g) $1,800 after January 1, 1933.
(h) $1,200 after January 1, 1933.
(i) $2,200 after January 1, 1933.
(j) $1,500 after January 1, 1933.
(k) $1,800 after January 1, 1933.
(l) $2,000 after January 1, 1933.
(m) With $600, Attorney Board of Eudcation.

BOARDS OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION 1929

County	Name	Politics	District	P. O. Address	Term Expires
BARBOUR	James G. Wilson	Republican	Parker	Belington	1931
	W. D. Zinn	Democrat	Philippi	Philippi	1933
	C. J. Stansbury	Republican	Pleasant	Simpson, R. 1	1935
BERKELEY	J. H. Lemon	Democrat	Martinsburg	Martinsburg	1931
	Charles Ruble	Republican	Falling Waters	Falling Waters	1933
	Cecil DeHaven	Republican	Gerrardstown	Gerrardstown	1935
BOONE	Henry Keadle	Democrat	Washington	Jeffery	1931
	S. E. Bradley	Republican	Scott	Madison	1933
	John M. Perry	Republican	Peytona	Peytona	1935
BRAXTON	John C. Shaver	Democrat	Salt Lick	Salt Lick Bridge	1931
	V. G. Bender	Republican	Otter	Chapel	1933
	W. Frank Duffield	Republican	Holly	Sutton	1935
BROOKE	G. E. Caldwell	Republican	Wellsburg	Wellsburg	1931
	Samuel Carter	Democrat	Cross Creek	Follansbee	1933
	F. G. Barber	Republican	Buffalo	Beech Bottom	1935
CABELL	R. E. Morgan	Democrat	Kyle	Huntington	1931
	C. L. Hibner	Republican	Gideon	Huntington	1933
	Grant Shipe	Republican	Guyandotte		1935
CALHOUN	William Snider	Republican	Sheridan	Freed	1931
	Robt. L. Hamilton	Democrat	Center	Grantsville	1933
	A. L. Laughlin	Republican	Lee	Arnoldsburg	1935
CLAY	W. E. Ward	Republican	Henry	Clay	1931
	J. M. Hyer	Democrat	Otter	Big Otter	1933
	N. M. Hambrick	Republican	Buffalo	Swandale	1935
DODDRIDGE	William Ashburn	Republican	West Union	West Union	1931
	Chas. B. Broadwater	Democrat	Central	Oxford	1933
	John W. Hitt	Republican	Grant	Morgansville	1935
FAYETTE	Walter F. Hall	Republican	Nuttall	Winona	1931
	C. D. Crawford	Democrat	Fayetteville	Glen Jean	1933
	A. J. Kincaid	Republican	Kanawha	Montgomery	1935
GILMER	Warren Lewis	Democrat	Troy	Cox's Mills	1931
	J. W. Keith	Republican	Center	Dora	1933
	W. A. Moore	Republican	DeKalb	Tanner	1935
GRANT	J. L. Rexroad	Republican	Grant	Lehmansville	1931
	David Aronholt	Republican	Union	Mt. Storm	1933
	R. W. Baker	Democrat	Milroy	Petersburg	1935
GREENBRIER	J. D. Hicks	Republican	Falling Springs	Renick	1931
	J. D. Arbuckle	Democrat	Lewisburg	Maxwelton	1933
	W. B. Hines	Republican	White Sulphur	White Sulphur Springs	1935
HAMPSHIRE	J. C. Pownall	Republican	Sherman	Romney	1931
	J. W. Larrick	Republican	Capon	High View	1933
	T. F. Henderson	Democrat	Gore	Slanesville	1935
HANCOCK	H. C. Stewart	Democrat	Clay	New Cumberland	1931
	G. Clem Pugh	Republican	Grant	Chester	1933
	William J. Moulds	Republican	Butler	Hollidays Cove	1935
HARDY	G. T. Leatherman	Republican	Moorefield	Old Fields	1931
	James E. Teets	Republican	Lost River	Baker	1933
	James W. Dove	Democrat	Southfork	Peru	1935
HARRISON	John D. McReynolds	Democrat	Coal	Clarksburg	1931
	C. A. Shutte	Republican	Ten Mile	Salem	1933
	Cornelius Lawson	Republican	Simpson	Bridgeport	1935
JACKSON	W. Mc. Casto	Republican	Washington	Staats Mills	1931
	J. M. Landfried	Republican	Ripley	Ripley	1933
	C. E. Warth	Democrat	Union	Millwood	1935
JEFFERSON	F. L. Jordan	Democrat	Charles Town	Charles Town	1931
	Harry F. McDonald	Republican	Harpers Ferry	Harpers Ferry	1933
	J. Frank Gardner	Republican	Middleway	Kearneysville	1935
KANAWHA	J. H. Copenhaver	Republican	Elk	Blue Creek	1931
	Samuel Stephenson	Democrat	Charleston	Charleston	1933
	J. King Shepherd	Republican	Loudon	S. Charleston	1935

BOARDS OF REVIEW AND EQUALIZATION JULY 1929

County	Name	Politics	District	P. O. Address	Term Expires
LEWIS	A. K. Wilson	Republican	Collins Settlement	Walkersville	1931
	A. A. Rohrbough	Democrat	Freemans Creek	Camden, R. F. D	1933
	George W. Wilson	Republican	Court House	Weston	1935
LINCOLN	A. J. Elliott	Republican	Laurel Hill	Cuzzie	1931
	A. D. Sowards	Democrat	Carroll	Myra	1933
	J L. Dunlap	Republican	Washington	Train	1935
LOGAN	J. W. Thornbury	Republican	Triadelphia	Man	1931
	O. C. Winters	Democrat	Chapmansville	Chapmansville	1933
	John Claypool	Republican	Logan	Logan	1935
MARION	B. Marmaduke Chalfont	Democrat	Paw Paw	Fairview	1931
	W. H. Bunner	Republican	Winfield	Hoult	1933
	U. S. VanZandt	Republican	Mannington	Mannington	1935
MARSHALL	Clem Bassett	Democrat	Franklin	Proctor	1931
	Marion Keyser	Republican	Washington	Moundsville	1933
	G. W. Blake	Republican	Union	Wheeling, R. D. 2	1935
MASON	M. C. Lewis	Republican	Arbuckle	Beech Hill	1931
	G. W. McDermitt	Republican	Cologne	Millwood, R. F. D	1933
	J. F. Burdette	Democrat	Lewis	Point Pleasant	1935
MERCER	L. E. White	Republican	East River	Princeton	1931
	B. W. Dillon	Democrat	Beaver Pond	Bluefield	1933
	C. E. Wheeler	Republican	Rock	Matoaka	1935
MINERAL	J. B. Maybury	Democrat	Piedmont	Piedmont	1931
	Chas. E. Taylor	Republican	Welton	Ridgeville	1933
	James G. Boyd	Republican	Elk	Blaine	1935
MINGO	Jacob Runyon	Democrat	Hardee	Myrtle	1931
	John M. Farley	Republican	Kermit	Naugatuck	1933
	R. C. Prichard	Republican	Williamson	Williamson	1935
MONONGALIA	John C. Price	Republican	Morgan	Morgantown	1931
	R. W. Sine	Republican	Clay	Blacksville	1933
	Jesse H. Camp	Democrat	Grant	Morgantown	1935
MONROE	Jesse E. Hines	Democrat	Springfield	Rock Camp	1931
	E. S. Baker	Republican	Sweet Springs	Sweet Springs	1933
	Henry R. Brown	Republican	Wolf Creek	Alderson	1935
MORGAN	J. Ed. Cain	Republican	Allen	Berkeley Springs	1931
	E. L. Rice	Republican	Rock Gap	Berkeley Springs	1933
	N. T. Compton	Democrat	Cacapon	Great Cacapon	1935
McDOWELL	J. P. Flannigan	Democrat	Browns Creek	Welch	1931
	J. T. Franklin	Republican	Adkin	Gary	1933
	Otis E. Linkous	Republican	Big Creek	War	1935
NICHOLAS	K. B. McCue	Democrat	Hamilton	Persinger	1931
	C. D. Backus	Republican	Jefferson	Vaughan	1933
	A. L. Craig	Republican	Beaver	Richwood	1935
OHIO	Chester G. Whitman	Democrat	Richland	Wheeling	1931
	Edward T. Rose	Republican	Washington	Wheeling	1933
	R. P. Glass	Republican	Triadelphia	Wheeling	1935
PENDLETON	Milton Dolly	Republican	Union	Onego	1931
	Noah Kimble	Republican	Mill Run	Brushy Run	1933
	Geo. W. Harrison	Democrat	Franklin	Franklin	1935
PLEASANTS	O. C. Sweeney	Democrat	Washington	St. Marys	1931
	Thos. E. Fleming	Republican	LaFayette	Federal	1933
	J. H. Marple	Republican	Jefferson	St. Marys	1935
POCAHONTAS	R. S. Hickman	Republican	Greenbank	Cass	1931
	Sherman Gibson	Republican	Huntersville	Frost	1933
	S. B. Wallace	Democrat	Edray	Marlinton	1935
PUTNAM	J. N. Sovine	Republican	Teays Valley	Hurricane	1931
	M. Wears	Republican	Buffalo	Pliny	1933
	Mrs. Maggie Morris	Democrat	Scott	Winfield	1935
PRESTON	O. Y. Shaw	Republican	Grant	Bruceton Mills	1931
	G. E. Wilson	Democrat	Kingwood	Kingwood	1933
	Emanuel Dixon	Republican	Valley	Reedsville	1935

BOARDS OF REVIEW AND EQULIZATION JULY 1929

County	Name	Politics	District	P. O. Address	Term Expires
RALEIGH	T. E. Moye	Republican	Shady Springs	Oxley	1931
	Harvey Cook	Republican	Town	Beckley	1933
	B. E. Meadows	Democrat	Slab Fork	Winding Gulf	1935
RANDOLPH	P. F. King	Democrat	Leadsville	Elkins	1931
	John E. Vanscoy	Republican	New Interest	Kerens	1933
	M. B. Rohrbough	Republican	Beverly	Beverly	1935
RITCHIE	J. H. Moyer	Republican	Murphy	Harrisville, R. 1	1931
	J. C. Lacy	Democrat	Clay	Ellenboro	1933
	M. J. Leggett	Republican	Union	Harrisville	1935
ROANE	Harry Holswade	Democrat	Spencer	Spencer	1931
	Irvin Carper	Republican	Geary	Amma	1933
	E. E. Romine	Republican	Curtis	Spencer	1935
SUMMERS	Victor Farley	Republican	Forest Hill	Seminole	1931
	W. H. Ellison	Republican	Greenbrier	Hinton	1933
	H. F. Kesler	Democrat	Talcott	Lowell	1935
TAYLOR	S. M. Musgrove	Democrat	Grafton	Grafton	1931
	Thos. P. Lake	Republican	Court House	Simpson	1933
	Geo H. A. Batson	Republican	Booths Creek	Grafton, R. 5	1935
TUCKER	James W. Campbell	Democrat	Licking	St. George, R. 3	1931
	Simpson S. Ford	Republican	Black Fork	Parsons	1933
	A. L. Helmick	Republican	Fairfax	Thomas	1935
TYLER	L. A. Martin	Republican	Lincoln	Sistersville, R. F. D.	1931
	B. F. Montgomery	Republican	Centerville	Central Station	1933
	W. R. McIntire	Democrat	McFlroy	Alvy	1935
UPSHUR	Ira V. Rexroad	Republican	Meade	French Creek	1931
	G. G. Westfall	Democrat	Washington	Buckhannon, R. 5	1933
	Henry O. Talbot	Republican	Buckhannon	Buckhannon	1935
WAYNE	William Jones	Republican	Grant	Queens Ridge	1931
	J. F. Massie	Republican	Butler	Fort Gay	1933
	L. K. Vinson	Democrat	Lincoln	Glen Hays	1935
WEBSTER	E. H. Gillespie	Democrat	Fork Lick	Webster Springs	1931
	J. F. Smith	Republican	Glade	Cowen	1933
	Wesley Lewis	Republican	Holly	Hackers Valley	1935
WETZEL	D. N. McIntire	Republican	Proctor	Maud	1931
	Frank Wells Clark	Republican	Magnolia	New Martinsville	1933
	Thomas A. Shuman	Democrat	Center	Wileyville	1935
WIRT	R. L. Mason	Democrat	Newark	Newark	1931
	S. L. Showalter	Republican	Reedy	Le Roy, R. F. D. 1	1933
	H. I. Shears	Republican	Elizabeth	Elizabeth, R. 2	1935
WOOD	J. W. Owens	Republican	Williams	Williamstown	1931
	S. D. Humphrey	Democrat	Harris	Bellville	1933
	W. H. Carfer	Republican	Parkersburg	Parkersburg	1935
WYOMING	George W. Graham	Republican	Barkers Ridge	Mullens	1931
	James B. Stewart	Republican	Center	Key Rock	1933
	H. M. Houck	Democrat	Slab Fork	Maben	1935

ASSESSED VALUATION ON TAXABLE PROPERTY FOR THE YEAR 1928

COUNTIES	Real Estate	Personal Property	Public Utility	Total All Property
Barbour	$ 13,639,095	$ 2,711,017	$ 4,264,495	$ 20,614,607
Berkeley	16,377,590	6,546,245	6,911,034	29,834,869
Boone	14,946,545	7,108,808	6,180,890	28,236,243
Braxton	8,628,810	3,231,691	4,962,408	16,822,909
Brooke	23,115,200	5,208,305	6,391,656	34,715,161
Cabell	103,769,965	24,596,035	19,128,081	147,494,081
Calhoun	3,332,960	1,977,700	3,611,050	8,921,710
Clay	5,682,655	5,008,070	3,749,195	14,439,920
Doddridge	8,665,530	4,140,005	10,225,863	23,031,398
Fayette	24,804,875	8,603,545	20,618,171	54,026,591
Gilmer	8,280,800	3,115,090	4,784,369	16,180,259
Grant	4,218,115	1,894,793	689,812	6,802,720
Greenbrier	16,815,295	5,150,295	7,600,655	29,566,245
Hampshire	4,054,130	2,142,595	3,262,978	9,459,703
Hancock	17,415,090	3,884,810	3,126,842	24,426,742
Hardy	3,293,190	1,981,185	423,436	5,697,811
Harrison	77,637,350	23,326,710	26,468,009	127,432,069
Jackson	7,332,110	1,954,927	3,428,255	12,715,292
Jefferson	11,143,315	4,987,644	5,248,718	21,379,677
Kanawha	130,296,580	27,543,530	50,509,920	208,350,030
Lewis	17,814,460	6,642,040	11,645,977	36,102,477
Lincoln	7,035,890	3,305,775	7,958,154	18,299,819
Logan	25,290,479	7,628,056	11,954,040	44,872,575
Marion	64,840,538	16,430,493	22,298,403	103,569,434
Marshall	32,923,420	9,984,570	14,853,473	57,761,463
Mason	9,114,085	3,063,570	5,497,936	17,675,591
Mercer	31,689,300	11,379,100	21,571,264	64,639,664
Mineral	10,662,590	3,492,640	8,165,534	22,320,764
Mingo	15,763,326	4,423,985	18,121,685	38,308,996
Monongalia	61,210,395	16,646,610	17,420,377	95,277,382
Monroe	7,246,740	1,842,395	936,256	10,025,391
Morgan	3,916,600	1,498,049	8,980,363	14,395,012
McDowell	48,190,225	11,550,525	21,225,715	80,966,465
Nicholas	12,519,390	3,562,440	1,468,858	17,550,688
Ohio	90,129,650	29,112,571	13,883,504	133,125,725
Pendleton	4,128,290	1,595,825	4,907	5,729,022
Pleasants	3,535,445	2,490,630	2,299,366	8,325,441
Pocahontas	8,676,360	4,019,000	3,028,460	15,723,820
Preston	16,593,250	5,720,550	9,201,356	31,515,156
Putnam	7,092,510	2,588,839	5,495,100	15,176,449
Raleigh	30,817,148	7,396,965	10,117,471	48,331,584
Randolph	12,975,450	5,010,850	4,342,506	22,328,806
Ritchie	11,257,240	6,492,920	8,596,665	26,346,825
Roane	9,672,855	5,650,525	10,512,172	25,835,552
Summers	7,468,650	1,947,985	6,512,565	15,929,200
Taylor	12,461,130	4,320,580	7,580,367	24,362,077
Tucker	6,502,640	1,797,970	1,806,770	10,107,380
Tyler	6,525,570	5,076,119	5,144,514	16,746,203
Upshur	12,755,940	3,053,785	2,275,350	18,085,075
Wayne	13,869,860	2,730,935	22,106,012	38,706,807
Webster	8,312,815	1,819,850	1,227,502	11,359,667
Wetzel	14,070,060	6,470,020	15,250,451	35,790,531
Wirt	3,718,310	1,385,815	407,756	5,511,881
Wood	47,544,980	17,269,290	11,503,566	76,317,836
Wyoming	18,641,415	2,255,690	7,580,370	28,477,475
TOTALS	$ 1,198,416,206	$ 364,769,462	$ 512,560,602	$ 2,075,746,270

POPULATION OF WEST VIRGINIA BY 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	29,252	23,595	13,744	6,429	40.8	59.6	24.0
Calhoun	10,268	11,258	10,266	8,155	6,072	2,939	—8.8	9.7	25.9
Clay	11,486	10,233	8,248	4,659	3,460	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	18,840	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	11,551	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	2,0355	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	12,714	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	38,001	34,452	28,612	25,006	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.
GREENBRIER—Part taken to from part of Summers in 1871
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, 1926

(No later estimates available)

As Compiled by the Bureau of the Census at Washington

WEST VIRGINIA	**1,724,000
Barbour	19,500
Berkeley	26,300
Boone	18,700
Braxton	24,600
Brooke	20,200
Cabell	78,500
Calhoun	*10,268
Clay	12,300
Doddridge	*11,379
Fayette	66,100
Gilmer	*10,668
Grant	9,800
Greenbrier	27,200
Hampshire	11,700
Hancock	26,300
Hardy	9,900
Harrison	92,500
Jackson	*18,658
Jefferson	*15,729
Kanawha	145,200
Lewis	21,900
Lincoln	*19,378
Logan	58,800
McDowell	82,400
Marion	62,500
Marshall	34,500
Mason	*21,459
Mercer	57,000
Mineral	22,000
Mingo	31,000
Monongalia	39,800
Monroe	13,200
Morgan	8,700
Nicholas	22,700
Ohio	66,500
Pendleton	9,900
Pleasants	*7,379
Pocahontas	15,200
Preston	29,100
Putnam	*17,531
Raleigh	53,800
Randolph	27,300
Ritchie	*16,506
Roane	*20,129
Summers	19,500
Taylor	20,200
Tucker	*16,791
Tyler	*14,186
Upshur	18,700
Wayne	27,300
Webster	12,800
Wetzel	*23,069
Wirt	*7,536
Wood	45,200
Wyoming	18,400

*Population on January 1, 1920; decrease between 191 and 1920.
**Estimate July 1, 1928.

ESTIMATED POPULATION O WEST VIRGINIA CITIES

Having 10 100 inhabitants or more July 1 1926. Compiled by the Bureau of the Census at Washington.

(No later estimates available)

Bluefield	19,800
Charleston	50,700
Clarksburg	30,900
Fairmont	21,500
Huntington	65,100
Martinsburg	13,700
Morgantown	14,100
Moundsville	11,800
Parkersburg	21,500
Wheeling	*56,208

*Population January 1, 1920.

PART VI.

MISCELLANEOUS DIVISION:

Commercial Organizations.

Service Clubs.

Population of Incorporated Places.

West Virginia Municipalities.

National and State Banks.

Building and Loan Associations.

Newspapers and Periodicals.

Assessment Public Utilities.

Gross Sales Tax.

Active and Inactive State Funds.

Gasoline Tax.

Commercial Organizations

WEST VIRGINIA COAL ASSOCIATION

President—J. G. Bradley, Dundon.
Treasurer—C. C. Dickinson, Charleston.
Secretary—W. H. Cunningham, Huntington.

Kanawha Coal Operators' Association—Charleston

President—W. M. Wiley, Sharples.
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—John J. Lincoln, Elkhorn.
Secretary—W. E. E. Koepler, Bluefield.
General Counsel—E. L. Greever, Bluefield.

Logan Coal Operators' Association—Logan

President—H. A. McAllister, Logan.
Vice President—C. W. Jones, Henlawson.
Treasurer—Arthur Downing, Huntington.
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—W. A. Richards, Bluefield.
Vice President—W. Gaston Caperton, Slab Fork.
Secretary and Treasurer—A. W. Laing, Charleston.

(The following two associations are not members of the West Virginia Coal Association.)

Fairmont Coal Operators' Association—Fairmont

President—C. H. Jenkins, Jacobs Bldg., Fairmont.
Vice President—A. Leslie White, Clarksburg.
Secretary—T. N. Moran, Box 432, Fairmont.

Monongahela Coal Operators' Association

President—J. M. G. Brown, Brighton Coal Co., Morgantown.
Vice President—R. M. Davis, Gilbert Davis Coal Co., Morgantown.
Treasurer—F. C. Shriver, Box 698, Morgantown.
Secretary—Geo. R. Goodwin, Box 859, Morgantown.

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Officers

I. M. Scott, President.....Wheeling
J. C. Brady, Vice President.....Wheeling
Duncan Bruce, Vice President.....Charleston
O. T. Frick, Vice President.....Huntington
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, Inc.....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. B. Goetz, Goetz Saddlery Co.....Charles Town
F. A. Hanlin, Weirton Steel Co.....Weirton
Fred Helmick, Helmick Fdry.-Mach. 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, Elec. Metallurgical Co.....Glen Ferris
W. H. Manning, Wheeling Steel Corp.....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.....Spelter
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.....Charleston
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

WEST VIRGINIA WHOLESALE GROCERS' ASSOCIATION, 1929

President and Secretary

W. C. McConaughey, of The Star Grocer Co.....Parkersburg

Vice-Presidents

K. Snodgrass, of Shattuck & Jackson Co.....Parkersburg
H. F. Horr, of Horner-Gaylord & Co.....Clarksburg
J. W. Hubbard, of The Hubbard Grocery Co.....Charleston
R. E. Lazenby, of The Bluefield Grocery Co.....Bluefield
F. W. King, of The Kenneweg Co.....Romney
C. A. Rickus, of Zarnits Bros.....Wheeling

Treasurer

Paul E. Stevenson, of Sehon-Stevenson & Co.....Huntington

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W. C. McConaughey.....Parkersburg
H. B. Hagen.....Huntington
J. W. Hubbard.....Charleston
F. C. Gaylord.....Clarksburg
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R. A. Lough.....Morgantown
Harry Miller.....Hinton
C. A. Rickus.....Wheeling

Legislative Committee

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J. W. Herscher.....Charleston
H. K. Lewis.....Charleston

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Edward Wagner.....Wheeling
D. S. Sayre.....Huntington

Members

John W. Bishop Co.....Martinsburg
Bluefield Grocery Co.....Bluefield
Alpha Bowen Co.....Huntington
Burnsville Grocery Co.....Burnsville
Central Wholesale Grocery Co.....Williamson
Chaffee Grocery Co.....Huntington
Channell Grocery Co.....Elkins
Charleston Grocery Co.....Charleston
Clifton Forge Grocery Co.....Marlinton
Dana Co.....Parkersburg
Elkhorn Valley Grocery Co.....Keystone
Elkins Provision & Storage Co.....Elkins
Fayette Grocery Co.....Montgomery
Flat Top Grocery Co.....Bluefield
Gregg Grocery Co.....Weston
Gulland-Clarke Co.....Elkins
Guyan Valley Grocery Co.....Logan

Hagen-Ratcliff & Co.	Huntington
Hornor-Gaylord & Co.	Clarksburg
Hubbard Grocery Co.	Charleston
Huff, Andrews & Thomas	Bluefield
Jackson County Grocery Co.	Ripley
Kanawha Grocery Co.	Burnsville
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
C. A. Miller Grocery Co.	Martinsburg
Morgantown Grocery Co.	Morgantown
Morris Grocery Co.	Clarksburg
Mullens Grocery Co.	Mullens
New Martinsville Grocery Co.	New Martinsville
New River Grocery Co.	Hinton
J. C. Orrick & Sons Co.	Piedmont
Pennsboro Grocery Co.	Pennsboro
Piedmont Grocery Co.	Piedmont
Point Pleasant Grocery Co.	Point Pleasant
Pugh-Waters Co.	Grafton
Princeton Wholesale Grocery Co.	Princeton
Raleigh Grocery Co.	Mabscott
Ravenswood Grocery Co.	Ravenswood
Roane Grocery Co.	Spencer
Romney Grocery Co.	Romney
Rowlesburg Grocery Co.	Rowlesburg
Sehon, Stevenson & Co.	Huntington
Shattuck & Jackson Co.	Parkersburg
Spencer Grocery Co.	Spencer
Star Grocery	Parkersburg
State Grocery Co.	Moundsville
Sterling Grocery Co.	Princeton
Stevenson Co.	Fairmont
Sutton Grocery & Milling Co.	Fairmont
Tri-State Grocery Co.	Kenova
Tug River Grocery Co.	Williamson
Valley Grocery Co.	Belington
Edward Wagner	Wheeling
Weidenhamer Grocery Co.	Buckhannon
West Union Grocery Co.	West Union
Whittaker Grocery Co.	Terra Alta
Williamson Grocery Co.	Willliamson
Woodson-Prince & Co.	Alderson
Zarnits Bros. Grocery Co.	Wheeling

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Beckley Chamber of Commerce	E. C. Minter, President W. A. James, Secretary
Berkeley Springs Chamber of Commerce	Edward Paugh, President Charles Osbourn, Secretary
Bluefield Chamber of Commerce	Herbert Markle, President James E. Mann, Secretary
Bridgeport Chamber of Commerce	L. H. Humphreys, President W. D. Sutton, Secretary
Buckhannon Chamber of Commerce	J. M. N. Downes, President M. B. Hymes, Secretary
Cassville Chamber of Commerce	L. M. Wiseman, President Luke Peters, Secretary
Chester Chamber of Commerce	Robert A. Douglass, President A. Earl Wilson, Secretary
Clarksburg Chamber of Commerce	Carl Horner, President
Davis Board of Trade	L. H. Mott, President Ed Miller, Jr., Secretary
Dunbar Chamber of Commerce	A. D. McCormick, President T. E. Elkins, Secretary
Elkins Chamber of Commerce	R. Darden, President
Follansbee Chamber of Commerce	Louis A. Diller, President George S. Hanne, Secretary
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Grafton Chamber of Commerce	G. T. Bartlett, President Carl J. Nuzum, Secretary
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Madison Chamber of Commerce	W. H. Turley, President H. M. Phelfrey, Secretary
Martinsburg Chamber of Commerce	A. B. Eagle, President
Milton Chamber of Commerce	H. E. Jackson, President H. L. Hoffman, Secretary
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Piedmont Chamber of Commerce	George G. Dixon, Secretary
Point Pleasant Chamber of Commerce	C. O. Weissenburger, President B. W. Krodel, Secretary

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	M. C. McKay, Secretary
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	B. M. Grim, Secretary
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Saint Marys Board of Trade	B. A. Dotson, President
Shinnston Chamber of Commerce	R. C. Lynch, President
	C. L. Watkins, Secretary
Sutton Chamber of Commerce	E. Marvin Smith, President
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	George Buchanan, Secretary
Weston Chamber of Commerce	Andrew Edmiston, Jr., President
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Williamson Chamber of Commerce	O. W. Evans, President
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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.

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George S. Larrimore, Wellsburg Daily Herald, Wellsburg.
J. H. Long, Advertiser, Huntington.
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Medora Mason, The West Virginian, Fairmont.
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John S. Palmer, Grafton Sentinel, Grafton.
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H. Paul Burdette, West Union.
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Harry B. Darling, Roane County Reporter, Spencer.
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Charles H. Frye, State Gazette, Pt. Pleasant.
Max Fullerton, Clarksburg Telegram, Clarksburg.

W. L. Geppert, Clarksburg Telegram, Clarksburg.
John A. Grose, Braxton Democrat, Sutton.
Charles A. Goddard, Fayette Tribune, Fayetteville.
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Virgil L. Highland, President Clarksburg Publishing Co.
James C. Herbert, West Virginian, Fairmont.
Charles Hodel, Raleigh Register, Beckley.
Roy Johnson, Raleigh Register, Beckley.
W. G. Lancaster, Marlinton Journal, Marlinton.
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S. C. Shaw, Daily Echo, Moundsville.
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John L. Stewart, New Dominion, Morgantown.
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Mercer Recorder	Matoaka
Raleigh Register	Beckley
The Mountaineer	Ripley
Jackson Herald	Ripley
Wayne News	Wayne
The Inter-Mountain	Elkins
Randolph Review	Elkins
Randolph Enterprise	Elkins
Logan Banner	Logan
The Observer	Princeton
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
Press	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-Record	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
Daily Review	Sistersville
Independent Herald	Pineville
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
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Secretary, R. P. Bell.

LOGAN—
President, H. A. McAllister.
Secretary, Dan D. Riley.

MADISON—
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Secretary, Rev. F. R. Vine.

MORGANTOWN—
President, W. E. Hunter, Box 796.
Secretary, H. L. Scherr, 214 High Street.

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Secretary, L. L. Stidger.

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Secretary, Paul Markowitz.

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RIPLEY—
President, Burton Crow.
Secretary, Oshell Staats.

SAINT ALBANS—
President, O. J. Bartlett.
Secretary, Rev. A. E. O'Dell.

SHINNSTON—
President, Chester W. Jones.
Secretary, Sam B. Davis.

SPENCER—
President, O. R. Hardman.
Secretary, Fred E. Wright.

SUTTON—
President, Fred L. Fox.
Secretary, Dr. R. J. Vassar.

TERRA ALTA—
President, H. P. Shaffer, State Street.
Secretary, M. D. Carrico, Washington Street.

WELCH—
President, S. G. Kilburn.
Secretary, L. L. Drewry.

WESTON—
President, Dr. D. P. Kessler.
Secretary, Clyde Heater.

WHEELING—
President, C. H. McVeigh, Central Ohio Paper Co.
Secretary, John J. Mathison, Riley Law Bldg.

WIDEN—
President, Lee S. Taylor.
Secretary, Louis Knakal.

KIWANIS INTERNATIONAL, WEST VIRGINIA DISTRICT, 1930

District Governor

W. H. S. White.....Shepherdstown

Immediate Past District Governor

Harold P. Tompkins.....Charleston

Lieutenant Governors

Frank Wells Clark (First Division).....New Martinsville
Paul Ware (Second Division).....Philippi
Dennis D. Holtz (Third Division).....Huntington
C. W. Murphy (Fourth Division).....Matoaka

Secretary

Chas. B. Daum.....Charleston

Treasurer

John L. Fish.....Sistersville

District Committee Chairmen

Agriculture	W. C. Gist	Wellsburg
Business Standards	O. A. Roush	Point Pleasant
Classification and Membership	Ronald F. Moist	Clarksburg
Convention Program	Frank E. Conner	Morgantown
Education	C. H. Archer	Princeton
Efficiency	Chas. B. Daum	Charleston
Finance	John L. Fish	Sistersville
Goodwill and Grievance	S. H. Sharp	Marlinton
Inter-Club Relations	Harry Smith	Parkersburg
Laws and Regulations	Tom B. Foulk	Wheeling
Music	Dr. G. Bruce Geyer	Martinsburg
Public Affairs	W. A. James	Beckley
Publicity	J. E. Chilton, II	Charleston
Under-Privileged Child	Dr. A. T. Post	Clarksburg
Vocational Guidance and Placement	Dr. George W. Diehl	Huntington
Forestry	L. L. Bennett	Belington
Good Roads	Oscar C. Wilt	Clarksburg
Attendance	Arthur G. Yates	Grafton

KIWANIS CLUBS AND OFFICERS

CLUB	PRESIDENT	TRUSTEE	SECRETARY
Beckley	W. P. Chrisman	W. H. Rardin	W. A. James, Box 503
Belington	Howard Price	F. E. Thompson	L. Aubert Gainer
Bluefield	J. P. Gills	W. C. Pollock	H. P. Dodd, Box 618
Cameron	Harry Elbin	John Dinsmore	C. D. Hinerman
Charleston	H. D. Reese, Box 1621	D. O. Blagg	Chas. B. Daum, Box 1041
Charles Town	W. F. Alexander	J. B. Huyett	J. R. Russell
Clarksburg	Dr. A. T. Post	Jno. J. Denham	J. E. Cruise
Fairmont	Bert S. Leopold	W. T. Black	M. R. Frantz
Grafton	Jos. A. Jolliffee	G. Wesley Evans	Arthur G. Yates, Box 424
Hinton	Harold Hulme	T. E. Hanifin	Cy W. Mann
Huntington	D. D. Holtz, Box 1632	C. M. Ashburn	A. B. McCutcheon, 1220-6th St.
Kimball	B. K. Bank	W. G. Williamson	J. H. Miles, Box 6
Logan	D. R. Dahill	R. L. Gordon	R. M. August, Box 567
Mannington	P. H. Fitzer	J. B. Workman	Harold G. Moore, Box 276
Marlinton	Geo. S. Callison	E. G. Herold	V. R. East
Martinsburg	Clifford W. Sperow	J. Nevin Kilmer	R. Lewis Bentz
Matoaka	Walter G. Burton	G. H. Miller, Jr	C. I. Butte
Morgantown	J. Monroe Boyer	Frank E. Conner	R. C. Tucker, Box 265
Moundsville	A. G. Bonar	C. H. Hunter	Dale R. Chaddock
Mullens	Dr. W. D. Davis	G. C. Worrell	E. L. Phillips
New Martinsville	C. O. Mason	Jno. C. Freelick	L. R. Barth
Northfork-Keystone	Dr. R. K. Bragonier, Keystone, W. Va.	W. S. Wray, Northfork, W. Va.	C. E. Barth, Keystone
Oak Hill	W. P. Gregory	H. L. Van Camp	C. W. Lovell
Parkersburg	T. C. Ashton	W. C. McConaughey	Chas. M. Martin, Box 848
Pennsboro	Bertram R. Sigler	W. R. Ross	J. A. Woodell
Philippi	Herman S. Haller	Dr. H. C. Myers	Hubert D. Lowery
Pt. Pleasant	C. O. Weissenburger	J. H. Hutchinson	C. G. Bauerle
Princeton-Athens	C. H. Archer	Geo. Bruce	Perry J. Cook
St. Marys	Evert L. Burk	R. L. Griffin	Dan B. Fleming
Salem	J. L. Lochard	Jesse E. Riley	C. E. Meredith
Sistersville	Delia D. Buck	R. U. Adams	R. U. Adams, Box 154
Welch	Rev. W. C. Williams	B. F. Howard	R. L. Wheeler
Wellsburg	H. G. Emig	Dr. W. T. Booker	W. C. Gist
War	W. A. Carr	G. A. Davidson	H. S. Bailey
Weirton-Cove	W. D. Johnston	Dr. G. H. Davis	Glenn D. Hughes, Box, 433, Weirton
West Union	O. M. Owen	J. A. Freeman	S. P. Smith
Wheeling	J. P. Hanley	Tom B. Foulk	Ralph W. Howe, Box 164
Whitesville	H. H. Andrews	Frank Enslow	P. I. Noland
Williamson	●. W. Evans	Harry Schwachter	R. D. Flippen, Box 187

LIONS INTERNATIONAL, WEST VIRGINIA

District No. 29

MYRON B. HYMES, District Governor,
Telephone 565, Buckhannon.

F. M. FARNSWORTH, District Secretary,
Upshur Bldg., Buckhannon.

BLUEFIELD—
President, W. E. McDougle, Bluefield Supply Company.
Secretary, Herbert D. May, 405 Law and Commerce Bldg.
Friday, 12:15, West Virginian Hotel, Civic Club Room.

BUCKHANNON—
President, U. G. Young, Jr.
Secretary, Dr. F. M. Farnsworth, Upshur Bldg.
Thursday, 6:15, Upshur Bldg.

BURNSVILLE—
President, Howard W. Smith.
Secretary, Thos. I. Feeney.
Thursday, 6:15, Horner Hotel.

CHARLESTON—
President, V. J. MacFadden, 1004 Kanawha Street.
Secretary, John Zimmer, 305 Kanawha Natl. Bank Bldg.
Friday, 12:05, Daniel Boone Hotel.

CLARKSBURG—
President, James M. Guiher, 243 Maple Avenue.
Secretary, Joe D. Williams, Williams Printing Company.
Friday, 12:15, Waldo Hotel.

CLENDENIN—
President, John D. Kennedy.
Secretary, Hunter L. Powell.
Thursday, 6:15, Monarch Cafe (temporary).

ELKINS—
President, Dr. G. C. Baker, Heavner Bldg.
Secretary, F. E. Tolbard, Box 94.
Tuesday, 6:15, Elkins-Tygart Hotel.

FAIRMONT—
President, Rev. W. P. Cline, Jr., 521 Coleman Avenue.
Secretary, Linn V. Hall, Hillcrest.
Friday, 12:15, Fairmont Hotel.

FARMINGTON—
President, E. G. Kuhn.
Secretary, Chester M. Park.
Thursday, 6:15, High School.

GLENVILLE—
President, H. H. Boggs.
Secretary, Linn Hickman.
Thursday, 6:30, Whiting Hotel.

WEBSTER SPRINGS—
President, Guy W. Heater.
Secretary, Had McCutcheon.
Friday, 6:30, Oakland Hotel.

GRAFTON—
President, E. M. Jackson, Grafton Press.
Secretary, Ira A. Proudfoot, Box 263.
Thursday, 6:15, Baileys, 120 McGraw Avenue.

GRANTSVILLE—
President, J. S. Cornell.
Secretary, Ralph E. Morris.
Second and fourth Friday, 6:30, Stainaker Hotel.

HUNTINGTON—
President, D. L. Donahue, 917 Third Avenue.
Secretary, J. R. Miller, care Cent. Jr. H. School, 14 & 5th Ave.
Thursday, 12:15, Hotel Prichard.

LUMBERPORT—
President, K. M. Smith.
Secretary, Dr. W. T. Sturm.
Thursday, 6:00, Baptist or M. E. Church.

MIDDLEBOURNE—
President, J. W. Doak.
Secretary, Rev. Roland Aspinall.
Monday, third Monday, 6:30, other nights 8:00, M. E. Church.

MORGANTOWN—
President, M. S. Collins, 136 Willey Street.
Secretary, Chas. E. Moore, 85 Kingwood Street.
Tuesday, 12:15, Community Bldg.

NITRO—
President, J. C. Pickens.
Secretary, S. M. Evans.
Tuesdays, first and third, 12:30, Nitro Town Hall.

PADEN CITY—
President, Gordon C. Grace.
Secretary, Ted O. Fluharty.
Monday, 7:30, Paden School.

PARKERSBURG—
President, Ralph S. Beckner, Union Trust Bldg.
Secretary, C. E. Cummins, 1304 Wells Circle.
Thursday, 12:15, Presbyterian S. S. Room.

RAINELLE—
President, John Raine.
Secretary, H. E. Walters.
Wednesday, 12:00, Odd Fellows Hall, E. Rainelle.

RICHWOOD—
President, Rev. H. H. Orr.
Secretary, Wm. Wheeler Green.
Monday, 6:10, Chapman's Cafe.

SPENCER—
President, H. S. Adams.
Secretary, E. H. Pursley.
Thursdays, 12:15, McKown Hotel.

WEST VIRGINIA FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS

STATE OFFICERS, 1929-1930

President

Mrs. Julian G. Hearne, "Hearnlee"....Wheeling

First Vice President

Mrs. John S. Harvey....1325 Sixth Ave., Huntington

Second Vice President

Mrs. Olandus West....Clarksburg

Recording Secretary

Mrs. U. G. Young....Buckhannon

Treasurer

Mrs. G. W. McAlpin....Point Pleasant

Corresponding Secretary

Mrs. James B. Brennan, Jr....Echo Point, Wheeling

General Federation Director

Mrs. S. F. Glasscock....511 High Street, Morgantown

District Presidents

Northern—Mrs. J. E. Cooper....Cameron
Central—Mrs. U. G. Young....Buckhannon
Western—Mrs. T. E. Rymer....Ripley
Capitol—Mrs. W. E. R. Myrne....1422 Quarrier Street, Charleston
Eastern—Mrs. George W. Wood....Morgantown
Southern—Mrs. Tom Davis....Logan

Parliamentarian

Mrs. W. E. R. Byrne....1422 Quarrier Street, Charleston

Custodian

Mrs. H. D. Rummel....1414 Kanawha Street, Charleston

Trustees Scholarship Fund

Mrs. John F. Hockingberry....Sistersville
Mrs. James A. Meredith....Fairmont
Mrs. H. D. Rummel....Charleston

CENTRAL DISTRICT

Officers

President—Mrs. U. G. Young....77 South Kanawha Street, Buckhannon
Vice President—Mrs. F. A. Hale....428 Main Street, Weston
Secretary—Mrs. H. D. Clark....57 Mead Street, Buckhannon
Treasurer—Miss Nannie Lowe....Clarksburg

Clubs

Buckhannon, Upshur County	1
Clarksburg, Harrison County	2
Davis, Tucker County	1
Elkins, Randolph County	2
Fairmont, Marion County	1
Gassaway, Braxton County	1
Glenville, Gilmer County	1
Mannington, Marion County	1
Parsons, Tucker County	2
Philippi, Barbour County	1
Salem, Harrison County	1
Shinnston, Harrison County	1
Sutton, Braxton County	1
Thomas, Tucker County	1
Weston, Lewis County	3
	20

WESTERN DISTRICT

Officers

President—Mrs. T. E. Rymer	Ripley
Vice President—Mrs. Ella Stewart	Pennsboro
Secretary—Mrs. M. R. Eastlack	Harrisville
Treasurer—Mrs. J. E. Martin	St. Marys

Clubs

Cairo, Ritchie County	1
Elizabeth, Wirt County	1
Harrisville, Ritchie County	1
Parkersburg, Wood County	1
Pennsboro, Ritchie County	1
Ripley, Jackson County	1
Ravenswood, Jackson County	1
St. Marys, Pleasants County	1
Spencer, Roane County	1
West Union, Doddridge County	1
Williamstown, Wood County	1
	11

CAPITOL DISTRICT

Officers

President—Mrs. W. E. R. Byrne	1422 Quarrier Street, Charleston
First Vice President—Mrs. Earl Bibb	Beckley
Second Vice President—Miss Mary McClintic	Marlinton
Secretary—Mrs. A. E. Harmon	Charleston
Treasurer—Mrs. W. L. Payne	Oak Hill

Clubs

Ansted, Fayette County	1
Alderson, Monroe County	4
Beckley, Raleigh County	1
Bellepoint, Summers County	1

Charleston, Kanawha County	5
Clendenin, Kanawha County	1
Fayette, Fayette County	1
Hinton, Summers County	2
Madison, Boone County	1
Marlinton, Pocahontas County	1
Montgomery, Fayette County	1
Oak Hill, Fayette County	1
Richwood, Nicholas County	1
Ronceverte, Greenbrier County	1
St. Albans, Kanawha County	3
Webster Springs, Webster County	1
	26

EASTERN DISTRICT

Officers

President—Mrs. Mary W. Wood.....317 Park Street, Morgantown
Vice President—Dr. Johnson.....Harpers Ferry
Secretary—Mrs. Charles Spindler.....Kingwood
Treasurer—Mrs. W. A. Beavers.....Grafton

Clubs

Charles Town, Jefferson County	1
Grafton, Taylor County	2
Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County	1
Keyser, Mineral County	1
Kingwood, Preston County	2
Martinsburg, Berkeley County	1
Millville, Jefferson County	1
Moorefield, Hardy County	1
Morgantown, Monongalia County	2
Piedmont, Mineral County	1
Reedsville, Preston County	1
Shepherdstown, Jefferson County	1
	15

SOUTHERN DISTRICT

Officers

President—Mrs. Tom Davis.....Logan
Vice President—Mrs. E. H. Thornburg.....654 Sixth Avenue, Huntington
Secretary—Mrs. H. H. Hays.....Williamson
Treasurer—Mrs. W. R. Sheets.....McComas

Clubs

Athens, Mercer County	1
Barboursville, Cabell County	1
Bluefield, Mercer County	1
Bramwell, Mercer County	1
Hamlin, Lincoln County	1
Huntington, Cabell County	4
Kenova, Wayne County	1
Logan, Logan County	1
Milton, Cabell County	1
Mullens, Wyoming County	2

Omar, Logan County	1
Point Pleasant, Mason County	2
Princeton, Mercer County	1
Sharples, Logan County	1
Welch, McDowell County	1
Williamson Mingo County	1
	21
TOTAL CLUBS	117
ASSOCIATED ORGANIZATIONS	2

DEPARTMENTS

Department of American Citizenship

Chairman—Mrs. Gory Hogg.....Harvey

Department of American Home

Chairman—Mrs. Thomas Gilhooley.....**Clarksburg**

Department of Education

Chairman—Mrs. Joseph E. Wilkinson.....134-5th Avenue, Montgomery

Department of Fine Arts

Chairman—Mrs. William C. Moore.....Edgewood, Wheeling

Department of Public Welfare

Chairman—Mrs. Jean T. Dillon.....10 Hubbard Court, Charleston

Department of International Relations

Chairman—Mrs. J. Helms.....372 Hickman Street, Clarksburg

Department of Legislation

Chairman—Mrs. W. B. Posson.....1526 Quarrier Street, Charleston

Department of Press and Publicity

Editor—Mrs. Wm. B. Snyder.....Shepherdstown

WEST VIRGINIA FEDERATION OF BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUBS

State Officers

EDITH V. KIBBLE, President,
Box 642, Parkersburg.

MINNIE M. MOORE, First V. President,
315 College Apts., Huntington.

VIRGIE HARRIS, Second V. President,
213 Fourth Street, Elkins.

RENA B. JEFFERSON, Treasurer,
502 3 Goff Building, Clarksburg.

ANNA M. STEPHENSON, Corresponding Secretary,
Box 456, Parkersburg.

MRS. MARION H. RICHARDSON, Recording Secretary,
1112 Washington Ave., Huntington.

Club Presidents

CLARKSBURG—
Mrs. Mary D. Martin, 210 Court Street.

ELKINS—
Glendine Ashby, Boundary Avenue.

FAIRMONT—
Ethel Ice, 1005 Lowell Street.

HUNTINGTON—
Lucille Todd, 301 Union Bank Bldg.

MORGANTOWN—
Mrs. Bertha P. Wilson, 509 Cedar Street.

PARKERSBURG—
Irene Nicely, Box 642.

WELLSBURG—
Mary Ethel Cummings, 16th and Main Streets.

WHEELING (Senior)—
Estelle M. Scharf, 33 Poplar Avenue.

WHEELING (Progressive)
Mrs. Eleanor L. Wood, Box 198.

QUOTA CLUBS

Officers of Quota Clubs Located in West Virginia

BETTY ECKHART, District Governor,
Oglebay Park. Wheeling.

BLUEFIELD—
President, Miss Certha Luke.
Secretary, Miss Pearl Taylor.

CHARLESTON—
President, Miss Dorothy Jamison.
Secretary, Miss Myrtle Basham.

CLARKSBURG—
President, Dr. Genevieve Glenn.
Secretary, Miss Virginia Smith.

FAIRMONT—
President, Josephine A. Snider.
Secretary, Mabel J. Phillips.

GRAFTON—
President, Mrs. Rhea Fisher.
Secretary, Miss Pearl Mason.

MORGANTOWN—
President, Helen P. Pettigrew.
Secretary, Sylvia Sanpart.

PARKERSBURG—
President, Mrs. Hilda F. Ball.
Secretary, Mrs. Zetta L. Beatty.

WHEELING—
President, Miss Ethel Brooks.
Secretary, Nell Kittle.

WILLIAMSON—
President, Miss Eloise Daniels.
Secretary, Miss Annie Lee Carlton.

STATE FOUR-H CAMP, JACKSON'S MILL, WEST VIRGINIA

(County Four-H Camps in forty counties, part of the Cooperative Extension Service between United States Department of Agriculture, College of Agriculture of West Virginia University and County Courts in forty counties.)

Director, NAT T. FRAME
Assistant Director, WM. H. KENDRICK
Assistant Director, C. H. HARTLEY
State Boys' Club Agent, I. B. BOGGS
State Girls' Club Agent, PAULINE R. SPANGLER

County Agents

Boggess, J. C.	Philippi	Barbour
Click, W. D.	Wayne	Wayne
Curry, E. D.	Williamson	Mingo
Darling, F. N.	Huntington, Box 847	Cabell
Dodd, S. L.	Moorefield	Hardy
Dorsey, C. P.	Fayetteville	Fayette
Duprey, Rei	New Martinsville	Wetzel
Eckhart, J. W.	Martinsburg	Berkeley
Ford, Glenn L.	Buckhannon	Upshur
Gist, W. C.	Wellsburg	Brooke
Gumbel, Walter C.	New Cumberland	Hancock
Hess, P. M.	Elizabeth	Wirt
Holden, B. H., Asst. Co. Agent	Charles Town	Jefferson
Houghton, W. W.	Middlebourne	Tyler
Jester, W. C.	Elkins	Randolph
Law, D. I.	Romney	Hampshire
Lough, L. L.	Moundsville	Marshall
McComas, W. E.	Fairmont	Marion
McFarland, D. W.	Franklin	Pendleton
McGovran, T. Y.	Charleston	Kanawha
McIntire, G. B.	St. Marys	Pleasants
McKitrick, J. L.	Ripley, Box 382	Jackson
Middleton, A. G.	Point Pleasant	Mason
Miles, F. L.	Lewisburg	Greenbrier
Miller, J. H.	Marlinton	Pocahontas
Muffly, H. P.	Morgantown	Monongalia
Owens, Ivan O.	West Union	Doddridge
Prettyman, J. E.	Keyser	Mineral
Reed, Fred J.	Kingwood	Preston
Riggle, H. L.	Spencer	Roane
Roberts, W. H.	Princeton	Mercer
Romine, J. E.	Wheeling	Ohio
Rymer, H. R.	Harrisville	Ritchie
Sill, W. H.	Parkersburg	Wood
Simpson, W. E.	Summersville	Nicholas
Stickler, C. L.	Petersburg	Grant
Strader, A. D.	Parsons	Tucker
Sturm, H. G.	Clarksburg	Harrison
Underwood, C. R.	Weston	Lewis
Wolfram, J. A.	Webster Springs	Webster
Pierpoint, J. M., Asst. Co. Agent	Clarksburg	Harrison
Bowers, Herman, Asst. Co. Agent	Grantsville	Calhoun
Hyre, French, Asst. Co. Agent	Lewisburg	Greenbrier

Home Demonstration Agents

Bigelow, Eleanor	Elkins	Randolph
Bigelow, Adele	Wheeling	Ohio
Boggs, Anna	Princeton	Mercer

Bonar, Martha	Romney	Hampshire
Carl, Fern, Asso. H. D. Agent	Huntington	Cabell
Dower, Theresa	Morgantown	Monongalia
Eckhardt, Margaret	West Union	Doddridge
Ellyson, Mae	Sutton	Braxton
Hartley, Alpha	Weston	Lewis
Hiller, Mabel	Clarksburg	Harrison
Leonard, Elizabeth		
Asst. H. D. Agent	Clarksburg	Harrison
Hudson, Ellen	Marlinton	Pocahontas
Johnson, Pauline	Harrisville	Ritchie
Holden, Evelyn		
Asst. H. D. Agent	Martinsburg	Berkeley
McClung, Eleanor	Charleston	Kanawha
McNeill, Elizabeth	Fayetteville	Fayette
Prichard, May	Parkersburg	Wood
Rexroad, Margaret F.	Fairmont	Marion
Short, Zillah	Moundsville	Marshall
Steele, Gladys		
Asst. H. D. Agent	Wellsburg	Brooke
Stump, Katherine	Philippi	Barbour
Lamont, Agnes	Huntington	Cabell
Russell, Abbie M.	Buckhannon	Upshur
Tune, Ocie M.	Ripley	Jackson

Club Agents—Full Time

Barnhart, Forrest, Asst. Co. Agt.	Pineville	Wyoming
Brooks, A. B.	Wheeling, R. 4	Ohio
Conklyn, Bessie, Asst. H. D. Agent	Moorefield	Hardy
Hartman, Katharyn	Charleston, Care Co. Agt.	Kanawha
Harpold, Adele	Parkersburg	Wood
McGovran, T. H.	Charleston, Care Co. Agt.	Kanawha
McIntire, Ruth	Wheeling, R. 4	Ohio
Stephenson, Kathleen	Pt. Pleasant	Mason

Colored Agents—Full Time

Banks, J. E.	Institute, Care W. Va. St. Col.	St. Club Agt.
Moore, Mrs. Lulu J. B.	Institute, Care W. Va. St. Col.	Club Agent

POPULATION OF INCORPORATED PLACES IN WEST VIRGINIA, 1920, 1910, 1900

City, Town, or Village	County	1920	1910	1900
Addison (Webster Springs P. O.)	Webster	679	500	297
Albright	Preston	262	.....	.....
*Alderson	Greenbrier, Monroe	1,401	1,252	518
Alvord	Roane	285	229	.....
Anawalt	McDowell	320	.....	.....
Ansted	Fayette	1,178	1,030	1,090
Athens	Mercer	552	575	.....
Auburn	Ritchie	177	199	.....
Avis	Summers	1,635	1,432	.....
Barboursville	Cabell	974	907	429
Bayard	Grant	1,074	417	540
Beckley	Raleigh	4,149	2,161	342
Belington	Barbour	1,766	1,481	430
Benwood	Marshall	4,773	4,976	4,511
Berkeley Springs	Morgan	980	864	781
Bethany	Brooke	400	433	245
Beverly	Randolph	442	438	464
Blacksville	Monongalia	218	204	180
Bluefield	Mercer	15,282	11,188	4,644
Bolivar	Jefferson	585	687	781
Bramwell	Mercer	1,696	1,458	825
Brandonville	Preston	67	96	68
Bridgeport	Harrison	1,346	577	464
Brooklyn	Wetzel	724	627	632
Bruceton	Preston	106	116	80
Buckhannon	Upshur	3,785	2,225	1,589
Buffalo	Putnam	300	384	364
Burnsville	Braxton	1,038	770	.....
Cairo	Ritchie	662	668	653
Camden-on-Gauley	Webster	233	263	.....
Cameron	Marshall	2,404	1,660	964
Cass	Pocahontas	1,195	496	.....
Cassville (Fort Gay P. O.)	Wayne	672	457	.....
Capon Bridge	Hampshire	157	213	.....
Henderson	Mason	320	286	304
Hendricks	Tucker	622	640	317
Henry	Clay	342	392	339
Hilltop	Fayette	908	761	263
Hillsboro	Pocahontas	215	181	204
Hinton	Summers	3,912	3,656	3,763
**Hollidays Cove	Brooke, Hancock	1,213	.....	.....
Hundred	Wetzel	710	557	261
Huntington	Cabell	50,177	31,161	11,923
Hurricane	Putnam	666	422	240
Huttonsville	Randolph	265	251	.....
Iaeger	McDowell	481	.....	.....
Jane Lew	Lewis	560	327	.....
Job	Randolph	177	190	.....
Junior	Barbour	593	435	335
Kenova	Wayne	2,162	992	863
Kermit	Mingo	636	.....	.....
Keyser	Mineral	6,003	3,705	2,536
Keystone	McDowell	1,839	2,047	1,088
Kimball	McDowell	1,428	1,630	.....
Kingwood	Preston	1,417	800	700
†Laneville	Randolph, Tucker	103	333	.....
Layopolis	Gilmer	175	156	.....
Leon	Mason	299	240	250
Lester	Raleigh	412	.....	.....
Lewisburg	Greenbrier	1,202	803	872
Littleton	Wetzel	660	712	50
Logan	Logan	2,998	1,640	444
Lumberport	Harrison	900	656	.....
McMechen	Marshall	3,356	2,921	1,465
Mabscott	Raleigh	1,114	561	.....
Madison	Boone	604	295	.....
Mannington	Marion	3,673	2,672	1,681

Cedar Grove	Kanawha	918	679	.....
Centreville	Tyler	155	113	156
Ceredo	Wayne	1,110	1,215	1,279
Charles Town	Jefferson	2,527	2,662	2,392
Charleston	Kanawha	39,608	22,996	11,009
Chester	Hancock	3,283	3,184	.....
Clark	McDowell	459	165	.....
Clarksburg	Harrison	27,869	9,201	4,050
Clendenin	Kanawha	1,263	815	.....
Cowen	Webster	393	312	257
Danville	Boone	327	.....	.....
Davis	Tucker	2,491	2,615	2,391
Durbin	Pocahontas	422	390	.....
Eastbank	Kanawha	586	551	468
Elizabeth	Wirt	681	674	657
Elk Garden	Mineral	422	438	581
Elkins	Randolph	6,788	5,260	2,016
Ellenboro	Ritchie	286	204	.....
Eskdale	Kanawha	1,003	.....	.....
Fairmont	Marion	17,851	9,711	5,655
Fairview	Marion	827	782	.....
Falling Springs	Greenbrier	263	270	.....
Farmington	Marion	679	519	.....
Fayetteville	Fayette	659	671	413
Flat Woods	Braxton	325	284	.....
Follansbee	Brooke	3,135	2,031	.....
Frankford	Greenbrier	110	102	138
Franklin	Pendleton	320	200	205
Friendly	Tyler	173	217	253
Gassaway	Braxton	1,518	1,086	.....
Glenville	Gilmer	327	336	398
Grafton	Taylor	8,517	7,563	5,650
Grantsville	Calhoun	450	282	225
Hambleton	Tucker	488	1,300	.....
Hamlin	Lincoln	516	.....	.....
Harding	Randolph	135	105	.....
Marlinton	Pocahontas	1,177	1,045	171
Martinsburg	Berkeley	12,515	10,698	7,564
Mason	Mason	992	784	904
Mastontown	Preston	831	520	.....
Matewan	Mingo	851	588	.....
Matoaka	Mercer	647	.....	.....
Middlebourne	Tyler	929	546	403
Mill Creek	Randolph	762	740	.....
Milton	Cabell	1,023	837	583
Monongah	Marion	2,031	2,084	1,786
Montgomery	Fayette	2,130	1,888	1,594
Montrose	Randolph	129	112	.....
Moorefield	Hardy	630	646	460
Morgantown	Monongalia	12,127	9,150	1,895
Moundsville	Marshall	10,669	8,918	5,362
Mount Hope	Fayette	1,989	494	351
Mullens	Wyoming	1,425	.....	.....
New Cumberland	Hancock	1,816	1,807	2,198
New Martinsville	Wetzel	2,341	2,176	1,089
Newburg	Preston	890	823	751
Northfork	McDowell	421	425	.....
Oak Hill	Fayette	1,037	764	.....
Oakvale	Mercer	281	278	.....
Oceana	Wyoming	90	129	187
‡Paden City	Tyler / Wetzel	1,705	.....	.....
Parkersburg	Wood	20,050	17,842	11,703
Parsons	Tucker	2,001	1,780	618
Paw Paw	Morgan	698	725	693
Pennsboro	Ritchie	1,654	930	738
Petersburg	Grant	834	.....	.....
Peterstown	Monroe	293	257	167
Philippi	Barbour	1,543	1,038	665
Piedmont	Mineral	2,835	2,054	2,115
Pine Grove	Wetzel	797	474	.....

* 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.
** Part in Brooke County, 216 in 1920; part in Hancock County, 997 in 1920.
† Part in Randolph County: 57 in 1920; 70 in 1910. Part in Tucker County: 46 in 1920; 263 in 1910.
‡ 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	Randolph	160	149	.....
Harpers Ferry	Jefferson	713	766	896
Harrisville	Ritchie	1,036	608	472
Hartford	Mason	430	358	515
Hedgesville	Berkeley	379	328	342
Rainelle	Greenbrier	566	.....	.....
Ranson	Jefferson	699	.....	.....
Ravenswood	Jackson	1,284	1,081	1,074
Reedsville	Preston	254	208	.....
Reedy	Roane	373	313	300
Richwood	Nicholas	4,331	3,061	.....
Ridgeley	Mineral	1,709	.....	.....
Ripley	Jackson	580	591	579
Riverside	Monongalia	326	.....	.....
Rivesville	Marion	1,061	190	164
Romney	Hampshire	1,028	1,112	580
Ronceverte	Greenbrier	2,319	2,157	968
Rowlesburg	Preston	1,225	936	652
St. Albans	Kanawha	2,825	1,209	816
St. George	Tucker	150	245	152
St. Marys	Pleasants	1,648	1,358	825
Salem	Harrison	2,920	2,169	746
Scarbro	Fayette	950	1,533	.....
Shepherdstown	Jefferson	1,063	1,700	1,184
Shinnston	Harrison	1,679	1,224	535
Sistersville	Tyler	3,238	2,684	2,979
Smithfield	Wetzel	774	765	.....
Sophia	Raleigh	240	.....	.....
South Charleston	Kanawha	3,650	.....	.....
Spencer	Roane	1,765	1,224	737
Springfield	Hampshire	167	135	143
Star City	Monongalia	823	318	.....
Sturgiss City	Monongalia	1,389	.....	.....
Pineville	Wyoming	304	334	.....
Point Pleasant	Mason	3,059	2,045	1,934
Pratt	Kanawha	315	306	.....
Princeton	Mercer	6,224	3,027	.....
Pullman	Ritchie	249	230	.....
Summersville	Nicholas	279	204	223
Sutton	Braxton	947	1,121	964
Terra Alta	Preston	1,261	1,126	616
Thomas	Tucker	2,099	2,354	2,126
Thornwood	Pocahontas	137	.....	.....
Thurmond	Fayette	285	315	.....
Triadelphia	Ohio	299	261	287
Troy	Gilmer	113	144	148
Tunnelton	Preston	703	792	479
Union	Monroe	439	298	256
Union Mines	Kanawha	291	.....	.....
Wardensville	Hardy	745	123	152
Wayne	Wayne	446	384	407
Welch	McDowell	3,232	1,526	442
Wellsburg	Brooke	4,918	4,189	2,588
West Union	Doddridge	1,270	779	623
Weston	Lewis	5,701	2,213	2,560
Westover	Monongalia	721	.....	.....
Wheeling	Ohio	56,208	41,641	38,878
White Sulphur Springs	Greenbrier	837	338	.....
Whitmer	Randolph	704	650	.....
Willamsburg	Greenbrier	161	120	.....
Williamson	Mingo	6,819	3,561	.....
Williamstown	Wood	1,793	1,139	.....
Winfield	Putnam	253	291	338
Womelsdorf	Randolph	833	665	.....
Worthington	Marion	381	292	.....
Yolyn	Logan	623	.....	.....

POPULATION OF WARDS IN INCORPORATED PLACES HAVING 5,000 INHABITANTS OF MORE: 1920.

WARD	1920
Bluefield	**15,282**
(Not reported by wards.)	
Charleston	**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	**27,869**
(Not reported by wards.)	
Elkins	**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	**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	**8,517**
Ward 1	1,275
Ward 2	2,074
Ward 3	1,669
Ward 4	1,048
Ward 5	2,451
Huntington	**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	**6,003**
(Not reported by wards.)	

WARD	1920
Martinsburg	**12,515**
Ward 1	3,000
Ward 2	3,138
Ward 3	2,742
Ward 4	2,181
Ward 5	1,454
Morgantown	**12,127**
Ward 1	1,446
Ward 2	3,445
Ward 3	1,606
Ward 4	3,048
Ward 5	2,582
Moundsville	**10,669**
Ward 1	3,387
Ward 2	2,973
Ward 3	2,591
Ward 4	1,718
Parkersburg	**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	**6,224**
(Not reported by wards.)	
Weston	**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	**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	**6,819**
(Not reported by wards.)	

WEST VIRGINIA MUNICIPALITIES, 1929

Addison—Webster County
(Webster Springs)

Adrian—Upshur County
Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.
(No data furnished for 1929.)

Albright—Preston County
Chartered by circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 400.

Mayor—L. R. Cates, Republican.

Recorder—N. J. Gibson, Republican; *ex-officio* Treasurer and Town Sergeant.

Alderson—Monroe County
Chartered in 1899 under chapter forty-seven of the code; chapter 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.

Mayor—W. S. Thompson, Republican.

Recorder—Eugene Bare, Republican.

Treasurer—A. M. McNeer, Democrat.

Sergeant—J. E. Shires, Republican; *ex-officio* Superintendent of Water Plant.

Chief of Fire Dept.—H. R. Walthal, Democrat.

Health Committee—Mrs. E. R. Fletcher, Chairman, Democrat.

Blue Sulphur District Business Men's Ass'n—O. D. Massey, President.

Ansted—Fayette County
Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 1,200.

Mayor—C. E. Beall, Republican; *ex-officio* Police Judge.

Recorder—George Pollock, Republican.

Treasurer—Tip Comer, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. G. W. Fox.

Athens—Mercer County
Chartered by circuit court in 1906 under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 1,500; site of Concord Normal School.

Mayor—B. H. Reed, Republican.

Recorder—W. M. Hardy, Democrat.

Treasurer—Fred Gautier, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Frank Cutright, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. S. R. Holroyd, Democrat.

Auburn—Ritchie County
Chartered by the circuit court in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 300, census of 1920.

Mayor—S. E. Swiger, Democrat.

Recorder—H. A. Williams, Republican.

Attorney—S. A. Powell, Republican.

Treasurer—A. W. Williams, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

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.
(No data furnished for 1929.)

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—J. A. Kimble, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. I. B. Johnson, Republican.

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; charter amended in 1927; elections biennially in October;; election in 1929; estimated population 10,000, June 1, 1928; county seat of Raleigh county.

Mayor—Geo. W. Blair, Jr. Democrat.

Recorder—J. T. Hollandsworth, Jr., Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Attorney—W. H. File, Democrat.

Police Judge—W. A. Riffe, Democrat.

Sergeant—John Williams, Democrat.

City Engineer—J. P. Bonner, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. E. Melbee, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—W. A. Stanley, Democrat.

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.; charter again amended in 1927; population 1,776, census of 1920; estimated population 2,200 July 1, 1928.

Mayor—W. T. McVicker, Republican.

City Clerk—J. W. Dadisman, Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer and Supt. of Water Plant.

Attorney—D. D. Stemple, Republican.

Town Sergeant—D. L. Ervin, Democrat.

City Engineer—E. Wilson, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—John Gainer, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. B. 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—L. M. Morningstar, Republican.

City Clerk—John W. Edwards, Jr., Republican.

City Solicitor—A. W. Laas, Republican.

Treasurer—Joseph M. Morningstar, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Harry Roseberry, Republican.

Chief of Police—George E. Kessler, Republican.

City Engineers—C. C. Smith Sons, Republicans.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Joseph Fisher, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. W. B. Hartwig, Republican.

Berkeley Springs—Morgan County

(The name of the municipality is still Bath, but the town is generally known as Berkeley Springs, which is the name of the post office.)

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.

City Clerk—J. W. Johnson, Republican.

Attorney—J. H. Siler, Republican.

Chief of Police—S. O. Shockey, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—H. D. Beeler, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—Jacob Miller, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. J. S. Coughlan.

Bethany—Brooke County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; mayor and council; elections annually in January; estimated population, 450.

Mayor—F. T. McEvoy, Republican.

Recorder—Mrs. Alice Wells, Republican; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Chief of Fire Dept.—R. S. Buchannan, 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—M. B. Rohrbough.

Recorder—D. S. Wamsley, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. N. Webber, Democrat; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. W. G. Harper.

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; *ex-officio* Supt. of Water Plant.

Recorder—W. B. Haught, Republican; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Attorney—P. B. Lautz, Democrat.
Town Sergeant—Geo. W. Stephens, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—C. R. Tennant, 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 Tuesdays falls on the fourth, when it shall be held on the following day; 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—C. E. Lilley, Republican.
City Manager—E. C. Barton, Republican.
City Clerk—Murial Kerfoot, Democrat.
City Solicitor—D. M. Easley, Democrat.
Police Judge—L. B. Sutherland, Republican.
Treasurer—M. B. Postlethwaite, Democrat.
Chief of Police—John W. Holdren, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dept.—W. G. Harris, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. David Lepper, Republican.

Bolivar—Jefferson County

Chartered in 1877 under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 585.

Mayor—J. J. Young, Independent; *ex-officio* Chief of Fire Department.
Recorder—H. H. Chambers, Democrat.
Attorney—John Porterfield, Democrat.
Treasurer—Wm. McSherry, Democrat.
Chief of Police—A. Littleton, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—J. C. Newcomer, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. Wm. Colby, Democrat.

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—E. E. Morrow, 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; later by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the Code; elections annually; population 67, census of 1920.

Mayor—George W. Bise, Democrat.
Recorder—C. L. Wieman, Democrat.
Town Sergeant—Marshall 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—J. W. Johnson, Democrat.
City Clerk—F. W. Englon, Republican.
Attorney—C. C. Davis, Democrat.
Treasurer—J. M. Combs, Republican.
City Engineer—Hornor Brothers.
Chief of Fire Dept.—W. F. Fitzhugh, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. W. M. Davis. Democrat.

Brooklyn—Wetzel County

(P. O. New Martinsville)

Chartered May 22, 1889, by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population, 724.

Mayor—C. K. Lanam, Republican.
Recorder—A. F. Rogers.
Treasurer—D. L. Stine, Republican; *ex-officio* Chief of Police.
Chief of Fire Dept.—Carl Kappel, 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—W. J. Bowermaster, Republican.
Recorder—Paul Fike, Republican.
Treasurer—Chas. Michael, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.
Health Officer—Dr. A. G. 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; 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 Young, Republican.
Attorney—Young and McWhorter, Republican and Democrat.
Treasurer—S. E. Young, Republican.
Town Sergeant—Scott Taylor, Republican.
City Engineer—Claude Burr, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—W. A. Fawkes, Republican.
Health Officer—Dr. J. B. Simons, 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—Mrs. Hallie Wells, Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer.
Town Sergeant—Clayton Davis, Republican.
Health Officer—H. P. Blake, Democrat.

Burnsville—Braxton County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—Chas. E. Whytsell, Democrat.
Recorder—W. C. Kuhn, Democrat.
Attorney—M. W. Hefner, Democrat.
Town Sergeant—A. W. McNemar, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—W. E. Marple, Republican.
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—H. M. White, Republican.
Recorder—Mrs. Emma Webber, Republican.
Attorney—S. A. Powell, Republican.
Treasurer—J. J. Morrison, Republican.
Sergeant—T. V. Dilworth, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—Ralph West, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—T. V. Dilworth, Republican.
Health Office—Dr. E. D. Moyer, Republican.

Camden-on-Gauley—Webster County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population, 283, census of 1920; estimated population between 400 and 500, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—H. B. Chapman, Democrat.
Recorder—Raymond Morton, Democrat.
Treasurer—E. H. Woods, Democrat.
Chief of Police—P. W. McCutcheon, Democrat.
Health Officer—Dr. L. O. Hile, 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—B. F. Galantine, 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—J. C. Spindler, Republican; *ex-officio* Police Judge.

Recorder—Henry Stonaker, Democrat.

Treasurer—Wes Eaton, Democrat; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Cass—Pocahontas County

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,900.

Mayor—G. M. Brice, Democrat.

Recorder—E. L. Duncan, Republican.

Treasurer—W. F. Anderson, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—J. A. Belcher, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. W. H. Hannah, Democrat.

Cassville—Wayne County (P. O. Fort Gay)

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 800.

Mayor—T. J. Maynard, Republican.

Recorder—Z. T. Peters, Democrat.

Chief of Police—M. J. Peters, Democrat.

Health Officer — Dr. Wilkenson, Democrat.

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.

Attorney—A. H. Toothman, Democrat.

Treasurer—E. L. Leavens, Democrat; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. A. Harrison, Democrat.

Centerville—Tyler County (P. O. Alma)

Chartered by circuit court in 1899 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 248.

Mayor—E. E. Riggs (acting), Democrat; *ex-officio* Recorder.

Treasurer—Bert Wilcox, Republican.

Town Sergeant—C. B. Wilcox, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. A. O. Conaway.

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.

Treasurer—J. J. Billups, Republican.

Chief of Police—Everett McFann, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—B. S. Napier, 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; charter amended in 1925 defining powers and duties of municipal officers, etc.; charter again amended in 1927 and 1929; 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 State College, 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—Chas. Ritchie, 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.

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 aet 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

(Formerly named Marshall, later named Henry.)

Chartered in 1895 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population, 700.

Mayor—Lewis E. Woofter, Democrat.

Recorder—R. L. Sizemore, Democrat.

Attorney—E. G. Pierson, Republican.

Treasurer—J. B. Wheeler, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

City Engineer—J. S. Chase.

Supt. 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; 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.

City Manager—R. L. Osborn, Republican.

City Clerk—F. J. McAndrew, Republican.

Attorney—C. B. Johnson, Republican.

Police Judge—Karl B. Kyle, Republican.

Treasurer—Henry E. Reeder, Republican.

City Engineer—T. E. Lang, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—R. F. Hoffman, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—S. C. Highland, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. B. F. Matheney, Republican.

Clark—McDowell County (P. O. Northfork)

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—L. V. Koontz, Democrat.

Recorder—M. Margaret Malone, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. F. Osborne, Democrat.

Sergeant—T. W. Hamrick, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Willard Young, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—R. E. Selbe, Democrat.

Corinne—Greenbrier County (P. O. Renick)

Chartered by the circuit court in 1906 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in February; estimated population 350.

Mayor—J. Earl Whiting, Republican.

Recorder—T. W. Henry, Democrat.

Cowen—Webster County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 400.

Mayor—J. A. Wolford, Democrat.

Recorder—Mac G. Bowles, Republican.

Treasurer—A. J. McCartney, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

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. W. Hall, Democrat.

Recorder—R. F. Ferrell, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—H. G. Shaffer, Republican.

Sergeant—R. F. Ferrell, Democart.

City Engineer—C. C. Carter, Democrat.

Davis—Tucker County

Chartered in 1889 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually on the first Tuesday of June; population 2,491, census of 1920.

Mayor—W. E. Patterson, Democrat.

Recorder—Ed Mill, Jr., Republican.

Attorney—R. D. Heironimus, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—J. B. Shreve, Republican.

Street Commissioner—N. S. Bennett, 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—F. H. Casto, Democrat; ex-officio City Manager and Police Judge.

Recorder—R. K. Price, Democrat, ex-officio Treasurer.

Chief of Police—E. M. Casto, Democrat.

City Engineer—C. Hundley, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Day Stalknell, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—A. D. McCormick, Democrat.

Durbin—Pocahontas County

Chartered June 20, 1906, by the Circuit court, under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 422, census of 1920.

Mayor—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.

Chief of Fire Dept.—R. R. Dodd, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—O. P. Slaven, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. Geo. F. Hull, Republican.

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 Committee.

Recorder—C. F. McConihay, Democrat.

Attorney—D. W. Taylor, Republican.

Treasurer—G. W. McVey, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Chief of Fire Dept.—R. A. Kramer, Democrat.

East Rainelle—Greenbrier County (P. O. Rainelle)

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population 800.

Mayor—W. E. Deegans, Democrat.

Recorder—H. R. Tully, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Attorney—Minor Wilson, Democrat.

City Engineer—Hunter Green, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—T. F. James, Republican.

Ellenboro—Ritchie County

Chartered in June, 1903, by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 331.

Mayor—C. B. Lambert.

Recorder—B. P. Drey; ex-officio Treasurer.

Town Sergeant—G. W. Frey.

(Politics of officials not given).

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, 1930; population 681, census of 1920.

Mayor—R. A. Byrd, Democrat.

Recorder—Walter Hoffman, Democrat.

Attorney—James L. Smith, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. H. Strahan, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. O. W. Coplin, Democrat.

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—Claude W. Maxwell, Republican.

City Clerk—John Graham, Democrat.

Attorney—F. E. Tallman, Republican.

Chief of Police—F. E. Phillips, Democrat.

Treasurer—Sheffey Taylor, Republican.

City Engineer—R. B. Robinson.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Max Brightbill, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—D. M. Tyler.

Health Officer—O. L. Perry, Democrat.

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 1931; 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, Democrat.

Director of Public Highways—George H. Shoemaker, Republican.

Fairview—Marion County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 1,000.

Mayor—H. D. Eddy, Republican.

Recorder—L. J. Henderson, Democrat; ex-officio Treasurer.

Town Sergeant—B. F. Sine, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—Arlie Stiles, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. G. R. Miller, Republican.

Falling Springs—Greenbrier County (P. O. Renick)

No data furnished for 1929.

Farmington—Marion County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; population 679, census of 1920.

Mayor—A. G. Edinger, Prohibitionist.

City Clerk—I. L. Fletcher, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Julius J. Hornyak, Democrat.

Fire Marshal—John E. Kearney, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—James N. Clelland, Democrat.

Fayetteville—Fayette County

Chartered in 1872 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population 659, census of 1920; estimated population, 1100; county seat of Fayette county.

Mayor—R. L. Maynor, Republican.

Recorder—R. J. Thrift, Democrat; ex-officio City Attorney.

Flatwoods—Braxton County

Chartered in 1902 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 400.

Mayor—W. B. Golden, Democrat.

Recorder—J. B. Jordan, Democrat.

Treasurer—Dewey Hoard, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

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, Republican; Grafton.

Chief of Police—C. H. Freeze, Republican.

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 1931; non-partisan; population, 3,135.

Mayor—Chas. H. Manion, Republican.

City Manager—Delmar Jenkins, Republican.

City Clerk—Richard G. Bollinger, Republican.

City Solicitor—Walter E. Mahan, Republican.

Treasurer—Delmar Jenkins, Republican.

Chief of Police—Lee Chambers, Republican.

City Engineer—Manion & McGraw.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Rees Rees, Independent.

Supt. Water Plant—Fred May, Republican.

Health Officer—George Yates, Democrat.

Franklin—Pendleton County

Chartered by an act of the assembly passed on December 19, 1794; estimated population, 400; county seat of Pendleton county.

Mayor—Charles H. Boggs, Democrat.

Recorder — George W. Harrison, Democrat.

Attorney—R. M. Hiner, 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 fortyseven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 173.

Mayor—E. M. Thorn, Democrat.

Recorder—Stella Eddy, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—J. M. Doty, Democrat.

Gassaway—Braxton County

Chartered in 1905 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 2,500.

Mayor—C. L. Heater, Republican.

Recorder—J. L. Simmons, Democrat.

Attorney—G. C. Belknap, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Asa Carr, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—J. L. Barker, Democrat.

Health Officer—J. W. Smith, Republican.

Gilbert—Mingo County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated ppoulation, 1,000.

Mayor—Roy Fox, Democrat.

Recorder—Wirt Hatfield, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Health Officer—W. J. Walker, Republican.

Glasgow—Kanawha County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—W. E. Foster, Republican.

Recorder—H. H. McGrew, Democrat.

Treasurer—A. C. Moore, Republican.

Town Sergeant—A. C. Moore, Republican.

Health Officer—Thos. Santey, Republican.

Glendale—Marshall County

Chartered by the circuit court in 1924 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections biennially in January; population, 1,500, census of 1920.

....Mayor—H. M. Stewart, Republican.

Recorder—J. F. Holder, Democrat.

Treasurer — Herbert Chaddock, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Charles McCabe, 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; ex-officio Treasurer.

Recorder—I. N. Hardman, Democrat.

Attorney—R. F. Kidd, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Ross H. Stern, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Blair Gainer, Democrat.

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 1932; estimated population, 10,000; county seat of Taylor county.

Mayor—Charles O. King, Republican.

Recorder—John A. Newcome, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.

Attorney—J. Guy Allender, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—L. Greenwald, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—J. O. Mathes, Republican.

Chief of Police—Homer Selvey, Republican.

City Engineer—Eugene Kersting, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. 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.

Acting Mayor—Beulah Turner Owens, Republican.
Recorder—Beulah Turner Owens, Republican.
Attorney—Lorentz C. Hamilton, Democrat.
Town Sergeant—Dudley Lutz, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dept.—James B. Huffman, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—C. A. Witte, Democrat.

Hambleton—Tucker County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 800.
Mayor—D. J. Parsons, Democrat.
Recorder—T. Alex Gibson, Socialist.
Attorney—Chas. Smith, Republican.
Town Sergeant—James Barr.
Supt. of Water Plant—C. A. Roberts, Republican.

Hamlin—Lincoln County

Chartered by special act of the legislature in 1869; county seat of Lincoln county; population, 1920 census, 516.
Mayor—T. R. Cartright, Republican.
Recorder—M. V. Fisher, Republican.
Town Sergeant—Charles G. Ashworth, Democrat; ex-officio Health Officer.

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—Chas. E. Marlatt, Democrat.
Recorder—John J. Faherty, Democrat.
Attorney—James M. Mason, Democrat.
Treasurer—C. D. White, Democrat.
Chief of Police—W. M. Kain, 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—J. F. Hatfield, Republican.
Recorder—H. G. Raiguel, Republican; ex-officio Treasurer.
Attorney—Thomas J. Davis, Republican.
Town Sergeant—C. C. Williams, Republican; ex-officio Supt. of Water Plant.
Fire Marshal—W. H. Hoover, Republican.
Health Officers—Drs. H. M. Rymer, Republican, and T. W. 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—D. W. MacKnight, Republican.
Recorder—J. F. Ginther, Democrat.
Treasurer—B. J. Lerner, Democrat.
Sergeant—T. E. Blessing, Republican.
Health Officer—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—A. H. Mitchell, Republican.
Recorder—W. Keesecker, Republican.
Treasurer—J. S. Pitzer, Republican.
Town Sergeant—E. Mussetter, Republican.
Asst. Town Sergeant—Claud Reed, Democrat.
Street Supervisor—C. H. Rickard.

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—W. O. Fandree, Democrat.
Treasurer—J. A. Daugherty, Republican; ex-officio Town Sergeant and Health Officer.

Hendricks—Tucker County

Charter granted by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code;

elections annually in January; estimated population, 600.

Mayor—J. W. Brock, Republican.

Recorder—Andrew Hedrick, Democrat.

Treasurer—J. A. Gilbert, Democrat.

Sergeant—R. B. Kile, Democrat; ex-officio Supt. of Water Plant.

Hillsboro—Pocahontas County

Chartered in 1886 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population, 215, census of 1920.

Mayor—Carl G. Beard, Democrat.

Recorder—Geo. L. Clark, Democrat.

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—Adney Meadows, Democrat; ex-officio Police Judge.

City Manager—H. K. Nolan, Democrat.

Attorney—P. J. Carr, Republican.

Chief of Police—R. M. Simms, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—R. L. Conner, Republican.

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—C. F. Burrill, Democrat.

Chief of Police—L. W. Emrick, Democrat.

Treasurer—J. C. Kiger, Democrat.

City Engineer—A. B. Maupin, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—T. A. Gilmore, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Works—H. E. Watt, Republican.

Health Officer—L. T. Vinson, 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 an-

nually in January; estimated population, 1,000.

Mayor—F. W. Pierce, Republican.

Recorder—H. A. Erwin, Democrat.

Treasurer—W. P. Vice, Democrat; ex-officio Town Sergeant.

City Engineer—John Lovett, Republican.

Chief Fire Dept.—W. G. Sierles, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. Jordan, Republican.

Huttonsville—Randolph County

Chartered in 1899 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population 250.

Mayor—C. R. Elbon, Democrat.

City Manager—O. D. Forinash, Democrat.

Recorder—G. W. Kerr, Republican.

Attorney—Roy E. Lee, Democrat.

Treasurer—J. L. Liggett, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—W. L. Snyder, Republican.

Iaeger—McDowell County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population, 481, census of 1920.

Mayor—J. A. Hatcher, Democrat.

Recorder—W. C. Amos, Democrat.

Attorney—Chas. A. Tutwiler, Republican.

Chief of Police—Tom Taylor, Republican.

Fire Marshall—J. W. Bingham, 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—Milton Woofter, Republican.

City Clerk—J. A. Grant, Democrat.

Attorney—Herbert M. Blair, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Harry Burkhammer, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. J. E. 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. Hazel Rowe, 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, Republican.

City Clerk—Pharo Osborn, Democrat, ex-officio City Treasurer.

Attorney—W. T. Lovins, Democrat.

Police Judge—John Beckley, Republican.

Chief of Police—Harry Saunders, Democrat.

City Engineer—W. S. Tabor, Democrat.

Fire Marshall — Sam Slaughter, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. Roscoe Stotts, Democrat.

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—E. F. Charles, Republican.

Recorder—J. B. Stepp, Democrat.

Treasurer—Anthony Evans, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Ursel Maynard, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. E. P. Steep, Democrat.

Keyser—Mineral County

"The City of Keyser" was incorporated under a special act of the legislature of 1913 which repealed all former charters, and amendments thereof, granted to the "Town of Keyser," elections annually in June; commission form of government; nonpartisan; 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 Solicitor—E. Taylor.

Chief of Police—Troy Alkire.

City Engineer—J. Paul Blundon.

Chief of Fire Dept.—W. A. Miers.

Health Officer—Dr. T. C. Giffin.

Keystone—McDowell County

Chartered by a special act of the legislature in 1909; elections biennially in February; next election in 1931; population, 1,839, census of 1920; charter amended in 1925; municipal authorities consist of a mayor, recorder and five councilmen.

Mayor—C. E. Elliott, Republican; *ex-officio* Police Judge.

Recorder—R. E. Doyle, Republican.

Attorney—S. A. Calhoun, Republican.

Treasurer—F. C. Brenard, Democrat; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Chief of Fire Dept.—F. J. Moore, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—A. J. Simmons, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Brown, Republican.

Kimball—McDowell County

Chartered in 1911 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,500; new charter granted by the legislature of 1925.

Mayor—Geo. J. Furnee, Democrat.

Recorder—J. H. Miles, Republican.

Attorney—J. M. Crockett, Republican.

Treasurer—Samuel Crider, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. C. R. Hughes, Republican.

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—H. G. Crogan, Republican.

Recorder—Sherman White, Republican.

Treasurer—L. W. Weller, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

City Engineer—H. E. Wilhelm, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. M. Jackson, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. H. L. Lewis, Democrat.

Layopolis—Gilmer County (P. O. Sandfork)

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—H. Thompson, Republican.

Recorder—Maude Brannon, Democrat.

Attorney—J. D. Jones, Republican.

Treasurer—Rex Lynch, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—A. D. Paugh, Republican.

Leon—Mason County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—E. H. Burdette, Republican.

Recorder—J. M. Cain, Republican.

Treasurer—Chas. Byer, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Lloyd Bassatt, Republican.

Health Officer—Chas. Blackburn, Republican.

Lester—Raleigh County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 600.

Mayor—Fred Yates, Democrat.

Recorder—T. O. Crotty, Republican.

Attorney—Ben Ashworth, Democrat.

Treasurer—J. Levi Cook, Democrat; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. F. S. McChesney, Democrat.

Lewisburg—Greenbrier County

Chartered in 1782 by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1870; elections annually in January; population, 1,202, census of 1920; estimated population, 2,000 June 1, 1928; county seat of Greenbrier county.

Mayor—W. W. Foster, Democrat.

Recorder—J. M. Preston, Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Attorney—M. L. Jarrett, Democrat.

Police Judge — F. M. Arbuckle, Democrat.

Chief of Police—S. V. Burgess, Democrat.

City Engineer—H. H. Blackburn, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—S. W. McCorkle, 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 Dunnington, Democrat.

Recorder—Roy Howard, Republican.
Chief of Police—S. R. Evans, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—H. C. Dunnington, Democrat.

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; again amended in 1929; elections biennially on the first Thursday in April; next election in 1931; population, 2,998 in 1920.

Pres. Board of Commissioners—H. A. Davin, Democrat.
City Manager—W. M. Healy, Independent.
Recorder—J. C. Aldredge, Republican.
City Solicitor—C. A. Hatfield, Republican.
Police Judge—J. A. Hogg, Democrat.
Chief of Police—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 Virgninia 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—A. S. Powers, Republican.
Recorder—F. B. Harrison, Republican.
Treasurer—E. O. Alkire, Republican; *ex-officio* Chief of Police and Chief of Fire Department.
City Engineer—J. P. Blunden, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—P. D. Straight, Democrat.
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—Marbel M. Luflin, Republican; *ex-officio* Treasurer.
Attorney—Ben Ashworth, Republican.
Sergeant—L. M. Graveley, Democrat.

Madison—Boone County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1906; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,265; county seat of Boone county.

Mayor—A. L. Copley, Republican.
Recorder—Edward Hill, Republican; *ex-officio* Treasurer.
Attorney—H. W. B. Mullins, Republican.
Town Sergeant—A. L. Townsend, Republican.
City Engineer—S. E. Bradley, Republican.
Chief of Fire Dept.—R. C. Adkins, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—Von B. Shaffer, Republican.
Health Officer—Albert M. Price, Republican.

Man—Logan County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 900.

Mayor—E. E. Gill, Republican.
City Clerk—Ray Watts, Democrat.
Attorney—C. C. Chambers, Democrat.
Treasurer—Raymond Walls, Republican.
City Engineer—J. C. Hunter, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dept.—J. B. Markham, Democrat.
Supt. of Water Plant—Wm. Spratt, Democrat.

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; nonpartisan; elections annually on the first Monday in March; population, 3,673, census of 1920.

Mayor—Chas. R. Phillips, Independent.
City Clerk—R. Emmett Mockler, Republican.
Attorney—H. Clare Hess, Democrat.
Treasurer—Exchange Bank of Mannington.
Chief of Police—C. E. Sturgeon.
City Engineer—C. C. Coffman, Democrat.
Chief of Fire Dept.—H. C. Anderson, Republican.
Supt. of Water Plant—A. B. Baumann, Republican.

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.
Hcalth Officer—Dr. J. M. Yeager, Democrat.

Marmet—Kanawha County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 700.
Mayor—B. F. Morris, Democrat; *ex-officio* Police Judge.
Recorder—F. D. Barron, Republican; *ex-officio* Treasurer.
Attorney—John T. Simms, Republican.
Chief of Police—G. B. Griffith, 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, 1931; population, 12,515, census of 1920; estimated population, 18,500 July 1, 1929; 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.
Treasurer—E. W. Kline, Republican.
Town Sergeant—J. T. Wolford, Republican.
City Engineer—C. J. Wever, Democrat.
Chief Fire Dept.—M. L. Quinn, Democrat.
Supt. Water Plant—C. A. Yontz, Republican.
Health Officer—Ross A. 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—A. E. Strode, Democrat.
Chief of Police—John Ingels, Republican.
Health Officer—R. F. Sayre, Democrat.

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.

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—J. L. Anderson, Republican; *ex-officio* Supt. of Water Plant.
Recorder—Jack Allara, Republican; *ex-officio* Treasurer.
Town Sergeant—Jerry Ison, Republican; *ex-officio* Chief of Fire Dept.
Health Officer—Dr. Geo. E. Wagner, 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, 1919; and again in 1927, also 1929; elections biennially in April; non-partisan; next election in 1930; population, 3,356, census of 1920.

Mayor—S. O. Wilson, Peoples Party; *ex-officio* Police Judge.

City Clerk—C. W. Shields; *ex-officio* Collector.

Attorney—Chas. E. Carrigan, Republican (Moundsville).

Treasurer—John Filbin, *ex-officio* Chief of Police.

City Engineer—C. C. Smith's Sons.

Chief of Fire Department—Russell Gallagher.

Health Officer—County Unit.

Meadow Bridge—Fayette County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 450, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—W. R. Smith, Republican.

Recorder—C. C. Rose, Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Attorney—C. E. Mahan, Jr., Democrat.

Middlebourne—Tyler County

Chartered in 1813 by the general assembly of Virginia, the town then being located in the county of Ohio; new charter granted by special act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1871; elections annually in January; population, 929; county seat of Tyler county.

Mayor—C. H. Spencer, Republican.

Recorder—Irene Rose, Republican.

Attorney—I. M. Underwood, Republican.

City Engineer—Geo. Clark, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. 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. Hammer, Democrat; *ex-officio* Supt. of Water Plant.

Recorder—Irons Gum, Democrat; *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—J. L. Blackwood, Democrat; *ex-officio* Police Judge.

City Clerk—B. L. Kinnard, Democrat.

City Solicitor—T. W. Peyton, Democrat.

Treasurer—S. W. Morris, Democrat; *ex-officio* Chief of Police.

Fire Marshal—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 biennially 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—C. D. Godwin, Democrat.

Recorder—T. 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 annually in March; estimated population, 900.

Mayor—M. M. Harwood, Republican.

Recorder—S. A. McCoy, Democrat.

Treasurer—B. J. McWhorter, Democrat.

Attorney—W. D. McCauley, Democrat.

Chief of Police—G. H. Robinette, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—C. L. Poindexter, Republican.

Health Officer—R. W. Love, 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.

Attorney—Wm. E. Glasscock, Republican.

Police Judge—Frank W. Parker, Republican.

Chief of Police—Clete W. Smith, Republican.

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—Jess D. H. Sullivan, Republican.

City Clerk—LeRoy L. Stidger, Republican.

Attorney—J. W. Rickey, Republican.

Treasurer—First National Bank.

Chief of Police—Herman J. Kidder, Republican.

City Engineer—J. J. Sammons, Republican.

Fire Marshal—Walter Doty, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. C. E. Hutchinson, Republican.

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—C. E. Shrewsbury, Democrat.

Recorder—O. L. Cather, Republican.

Treasurer—O. L. Belches, Republican.

City Engineer—J. 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—Jasper N. Long, Republican.

Recorder—Wilber Lyons, Republican.

Treasurer—Archie Sinclair, Republican.

Chief of Police—Howard McCool, Republican.

City Engineer—Harm Larew, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Albert Frazier, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. L. H. Lewis.

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, 2,200; county seat of Hancock county.

Mayor—H. B. Stewart, Democrat.

Recorder—S. B. Herron, Democrat.

Attorney—E. A. Hart, Republican.

Treasurer—S. G. Young, Prohibitionist; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Supt. of Water Plant—E. L. Turley.

Health Officer—Dr. J. E. Fisher.

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, Democrat; *ex-officio* Police Judge.

Recorder—S. R. Cox, Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Town Sergeant—John Arnett, Democrat.

Supt. Water Plant—A. Fawcett.

Supt. Elec. Dept.—J. H. Metry.

Health Officer—Dr. John Pyles.

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—Samuel Rosen, Republican.

Treasurer—L. Washington, Jr., Democrat.

Chief of Police—A. G. Tappy, Republican.

Nutter Fort—Harrison County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1923; elections annually in June; population, 1,725, census of 1920.

Mayor—J. E. Stewart, Republican.

Recorder—E. B. Johnson, Republican; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Attorney—Homer Strosnider, Democrat.

Chief of Police—A. J. Freeland, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—F. J. Douglass, Republican.

Supt. Water Plant—J. E. Garrett, Republican.

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.

Recorder—W. P. Gregory, Democrat.

Attorney—C. E. Mahan, Jr., Democrat.

Treasurer—J. W. Jones, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—N. W. Garden, Democrat.

City Engineer—G. C. Slaven, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—T. B. Martin, 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—D. H. Tiller, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. E. Wright, Democrat.

Chief of Police—J. L. Akers, Republican.

Osborne—Kanawha County (P. O. Clendenin)

(No data furnished for 1929.)

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—C. M. Kimble, Democrat.

Recorder—J. C. Morrow, Democrat.

Attorney—Willis & Ball, Republicans.

Chief of Police—J. J. Schmidt, Democrat.

City Engineer—Harry Stansbury, Republican.

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 1932; estimated population July 1, 1929, 42,000; county seat of Wood county; charter amended in 1925 creating an election board and defining its duties.

Mayor—Allen C. Murdoch, *ex-officio* Police Judge.

City Clerk—Myrtle L. Hoffman.

City Solicitor—Dan B. Leonard.

Treasurer—C. Gail Hitt.

City Engineer—Homer Higgs.

Chief of Fire Dept.—William Heydenrich.

Supt. of Water Plant—George Huber.

Health Officer—Dr. Arthur D. Knott.

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.

Mayor—Geo. H. Wolf, Republican.

Recorder—W. D. Tabler, Republican.

Attorney—W. K. Pritt, Republican.

Town Sergeant—B. D. Carter, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—N. L. Stump, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. Calvert, Democrat.

Paw Paw—Morgan County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population, 698, census of 1920.

Mayor—Geo. S. Filler, Republican.

Recorder—Thos. J. Kerns, Republican.

Treasurer—C. E. S. Mitchell, Republican; *ex-officio* 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.

Town Sergeant—Abe McKinney.

Health Officer—Dr. A. L. Hunter.

All elected on Citizens Ticket.

Pennsboro—Ritchie County

Originally chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; new charter granted in 1915 by special act of the legislature to "The City of Pennsboro"; charter amended in 1921 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, 1931; estimated population, 2,200; charter again amended in 1927.

Mayor—John R. Kennedy, Republican.

Recorder—Ira Taylor, Democrat.

Treasurer—W. H. Lantz, Republican.

Sergeant—W. J. Nutter, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. H. Haflin, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—B. F. Gilmore, 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; location of St. Johns Academy.

Mayor—Dr. Glenn Moomau, Democrat.

Recorder—L. L. Cooperrider, Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Chief of Fire Dept.—W. C. Vanmeter, Democrat.

Water Commissioner—W. D. Trenton, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. Glenn Moomau.

Peterstown—Monroe County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 400.

Mayor—T. E. Ballard, Democrat.

Recorder—R. B. Ballard, Democrat.

Attorney—W. M. LaFon, 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; location of Broaddus College.

Mayor—W. A. Mason, Republican; *ex-officio* Police Judge.

Recorder—Roy J. Moore, Democrat.

Attorney—D. R. Stemple, Republican.

Treasurer—Roy J. Moore, Democrat.

Town Sergeant — Harry Nestor, Democrat.

City Engineer—A. N. Humphreys, Republican.

Supt. Water Plant—Henry Raikes, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. W. S. Smith, Democrat.

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 1931; estimated population, 2,800, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—T. D. Campbell, Republican.

City Clerk—T. C. Dye, Democrat.

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. Kalbaugh, Republican.

Pine Grove—Wetzel County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 800, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—G. R. Blanchfill, Republican; *ex-officio* Police Judge.

Recorder—L. G. George, Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Attorney—Larrick & Lemon (New Martinsville).

Chief of Police—C. F. Montgomery, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. F. Montgomery, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. Phelps Stanley.

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—E. Pierce Rose, Republican.

Recorder—R. L. Cook, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—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—B. W. Krodel, Republican.

City Clerk—W. C. Whaley, Democrat.

City Solicitor—B. H. Blagg, Republican.

Treasurer—S. C. Wilhelm, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—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.

Supt. Water Plant—D. E. Brown, 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—W. A. Brown, Republican.

Recorder—E. B. King, Republican.

Attorney—E. W. Hale, Republican.

Treasurer—E. B. King, Republican; *ex-officio* Police Judge.

Chief of Fire Dept.—D. E. Rumbert, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. I. M. Smith, Republican.

Pullman—Ritchie County

Chartered in 1901 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; estimated population, 350.

Mayor—Earl D. Clayton, Democrat.

Recorder—Boyd F. Baker, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—J. A. Campbell, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—E. J. Loudin, Democrat.

Rainelle—Greenbrier County

Chartered in 1913 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population, 566, census of 1920.

Mayor—B. D. Raine, Republican.

Recorder—A. J. Aldridge, Republican.

Attorney—Minor Wilson, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—J. M. McClintic, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. C. I. Wall, Republican.

Ranson—Jefferson County

Charter granted under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1910; elections annually in January; population, 600.

Mayor—James F. Carey, Republican.

Recorder—E. C. Ronemus, Democrat.

Attorney—F. T. Bushong, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. B. Printz, Democrat.

Sergeant—Hamp Ramey, Democrat.

City Engineer—C. M. Conklyn, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—G. H. Marsteller, 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—Monroe J. Click, Republican.

Recorder—D. E. Cole, Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Town Sergeant—J. A. Fling, Democrat.

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—G. E. Watson, Republican; *ex-officio* Chief of Fire Dept.

Recorder—Glen Holmes, Republican.

Attorney—Melvin Snyder, Republican (Kingwood).

Treasurer—F. & M. Bank.

Chief of Police—C. E. Keetover, Republican.

City Engineer—G. S. Bohem, Republican.

Reedy—Roane County

Chartered in 1894 under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population, 373.

Mayor—E. M. Howell, Democrat.

Recorder—A. Clyde Wright, Republican.

Treasurer—L. V. Tennant, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—U. L. Dearman, Republican.

Renick—Greenbrier County

Chartered in 1906 under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—J. Earl Whiting, Republican.

Recorder—T. W. Henry, Democrat.

Richwood—Nicholas County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1901; new charter granted by the legislature in 1921; amended in one section in 1923; first election under new charter held on the first Thursday in January, 1922; subsequent elections to be held biennially on the first Tuesday in June; population, 4,331.

Mayor—Frank Stone, Democrat; *ex-officio* City Manager and Police Judge.

Recorder—C. E. McFadden, Democrat.

Attorney—H. E. Dillinger, Democrat.

Treasurer—L. French Herold, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—J. O. Armstrong, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—A. B. Campbell, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. Hugh Dunn, Democrat.

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* Health Officer.

Recorder—J. H. Simmons, Democrat.

Attorney—R. A. Welch, Democrat.

Police Judge—A. F. Ridenour, Democrat.

Treasurer—E. J. Smith, Democrat; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

City Engineer—J. Paul Blundon, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—H. M. Brown, Republican.

Health Officer—J. H. Simmons, Democrat.

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—C. R. Kessel, Republican; *ex-officio* Chief of Fire Dept.

Recorder—Dr. V. L. Casto, Republican; *ex-officio* Health Officer.

Attorney—C. W. Staats, Democrat.

Treasurer—T. Clayton Parsons, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—F. S. Ferrell, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—Herbert Winters, Democrat.

Riverside—Monongalia County (P. O. Morgantown)

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 800; non-partisan government.

Mayor—D. O. Mallorie.

Recorder—Marvin Haines.

City Engineer—A. C. Hartley.

Attorney—Minter L. Wilson, Democrat.

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.

Attorney—J. V. Blair, Jr., Democrat.

Treasurer—D. J. Cavalier, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—Rex L. LaRue, Republican.

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, also amended in 1928; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,500; 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* Town Sergeant.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. J. Powell, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. Easton, 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; commission form of government; elections annually in June, but officers alternate and are chosen for three years; population, 2,319, census of 1920.

Mayor—D. H. Kauffelt, Republican.

City Clerk—S. N. Erwin, Democrat; *ex-officio* Police Judge.

Depositories—Ronceverte National Bank and First National Bank.

Chief of Police—B. L. Sizer.

Chief of Fire Dept.—George E. Fuller, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—E. E. Taylor, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. J. W. Compton, 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 January; estimated population, 1,500, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—John Fetty, *ex-officio* Police Judge.

Recorder—John O. Fretwell.

Attorney—J. V. Gibson.

Chief of Police—C. L. Heaton.

Chief of Fire Dept.—N. C. Dawson.

Supt. of Water Plant—J. N. McMillan.

Sabraton—Monongalia County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code as Sturgisson; population, 1,389.

Mayor—V. D. Conley, Republican.

Recorder—Joseph R. Fleming, Republican.

Attorney—Hale J. Posten, Republican.

Treasurer—C. J. Parsons, Republican.

Chief of Police—C. D. Zinn, Republican.

St. Albans—Kanawha County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; new charter granted by the legislature in 1917; estimated population, 5,000.

Mayor—Claude L. Smith, Republican.

City Clerk—O. N. Slater, Democrat.

Acting City Solicitor—D. N. Mohler, Republican.

Police Judge—G. D. Bryan, Democrat.

Treasurer—First National Bank.

Chief of Police—W. L. Pratt, Republican.

Acting City Engineer—W. A. Burgess, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—H. R. Hereford, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—A. D. McCormick, Republican.

Health Officer—Ward Hershbarger, M. D., Independent.

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 1931; population, 3,268, census of 1920; charter again amended in 1927.

Mayor—Chas. Carroll.

City Manager—Bernard Riggs, *ex-officio* Supt. of Water Plant.

City Clerk—P. O. White.

Attorney—J. Frank Barron.

Treasurer—Bryan Varner; *ex-officio* Sergeant.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. L. Henthron.

Health Officer—Dr. C. L. Barron.

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, Republican.

Recorder—Alma Flanigan, Republican.

Attorney — Steptoe & Johnson, Clarksburg.

Chief of Police—J. C. Matthey, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. R. Powell, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—L. L. 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—W. C. Wyatt, Republican.

Recorder—Harold M. Jarett, Republican.

Attorney—Hardin R. Harmer, Republican.

Treasurer—H. H. Carder, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Chief of Fire Dept.—A. E. Vassar, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—George Riffe, 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—F. J. McCoy, Republican.

Treasurer—J. O. Gorman, Republican.

City Engineer—H. M. Stanberry, Republican.

Chief of Fire Department—E. C. King, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—C. R. Sandy, Republican.

Health Officer—O. H. 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—C. G. Price, Democrat.

Recorder—C. H. Cunningham, Republican; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Town Sergeant—Clarence Fisher, Democrat.

Health Officers—L. A. Showalter, Democrat; E. P. Jackson, Republican.

Sophia—Raleigh County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code.

Mayor—O. M. Snyder, Democrat.

City Clerk—M. W. Eller, Republican.

Attorney—C. C. Trail, Republican.

Treasurer—J. M. Wheatley, 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; estimated population, 6,000.

Mayor—Albert V. Fitzwater, Republican; *ex-officio* City Solicitor and Police Judge.

Recorder—R. C. Jarrell, Republican.

Treasurer—Garland R. Connor, Republican.

Chief of Police—B. S. Carney, Republican.

City Engineer—C. L. Hundley, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Andrew Guthrie, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. B. V. Blagg, Republican.

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—G. G. Springston, Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Recorder—Dennis Rhodes, Democrat.

Attorney—G. F. Hedges, Democrat.

Chief of Police—S. J. McClung, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—John Ingram, Republican.

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—John Finnell, Republican.

Attorney—Frank M. Brand, Republican.

Treasurer—Lela Hall, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Clarence Lemasters, Republican.

City Engineer—L. V. Carpenter, Republican.

Summersville—Nicholas County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population, 279, census of 1920; county seat of Nicholas county.

Mayor—S. R. King, Democrat.

Recorder—Claire Alderson, Democrat.

Attorney—W. G. Brown, Republican.

Treasurer—A. J. Murphy, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Health Officer—Dr. J. O. McQueen, Democrat.

Sutton—Braxton County

Chartered as "Suttonville," Nicholas county, in 1826, by the general assembly of Virginia; new charter granted under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1889; elections annually in January; estimated population, 1,500; county seat of Braxton county.

Mayor—J. R. Shuttleworth, Democrat.

Recorder—C. M. Byrne, Democrat.

Treasurer—C. E. Humphreys, Democrat; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

Supt. of Water Plant—H. L. Robinson, Jr., Democrat.

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 miles east of town.

Mayor—L. F. Everhart, Republican; *ex-officio* City Attorney.

Recorder—H. H. Parsons, Republican.

Treasurer—Mrs. O. H. Parsons, Republican.

Town Sergeant—O. D. Whetsell, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—C. T. Fraley, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—C. E. Trembly, Republican.

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.

Mayor—Ruby Rubenstein, Republican.

Recorder—H. A. Pase, Republican.

Attorney—D. E. Cuppett, Republican.

Town Sergeant—P. O. Carr, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—F. C. Fansler, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—Grant Smith, Republican.

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.

Triadelphia—Ohio County

Chartered in 1840 by the general assembly of Virginia; chapter amended by an act of the legislature of West Virginia in 1865.

Mayor—Albert E. Rust, Republican.

Recorder—James Vance, Democrat.

Treasurer—Robert Lebeyher, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Louis Logamarcino, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Fred Weiss, Republican.

Troy—Gilmer County

Chartered in 1887 under chapter forty-seven of the code; election annually in January; population, 113, census of 1920.

Mayor—O. G. Talbott, Republican.

Recorder—J. Lee Butcher, Democrat.

Attorney—B. W. Craddock, Democrat.

Treasurer—Stine Varner, Republican; *ex-officio* Town Sergeant.

City Engineer—Fred Lewis, Democrat.

Tunnelton—Preston County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1897; elections annually in January; estimated population, 875, June 1, 1928.

Mayor—A. H. Halbritter, Republican.

Recorder—E. C. Maier, Republican.

Attorney—F. E. Parrack, Republican.

Treasurer—D. H. Watkins, Republican.

Town Sergeant—E. C. Courtney, Republican.

Union—Monroe County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; population, 439, census of 1920.

Mayor—R. B. Shanklin, Democrat.

Recorder—R. M. Humphreys, Republican.

Treasurer—H. S. Ellison, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—R. W. Neel, Democrat.

War—McDowell County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 500.

Mayor—E. V. Crowder, Republican.

Recorder—H. S. Bailey, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—William Hawkins, Republican.

Health Officer—H. G. Camper, Republican.

Wardensville—Hardy County

Chartered by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 300.

Mayor—J. Watson Miley, Republican; *ex-officio* City Attorney and Town Sergeant.

Recorder—Ella B. Miley, Republican; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

Health Officer—Dr. R. E. Lee, Democrat.

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—Earl W. Burgess, Republican.

Town Sergeant—William Pauley, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—T. J. Maynard, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. A. G. Wilkinson, Democrat.

Webster Springs—Webster County

(Name of Town, Addison; post office, Webster Springs.)

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code in 1898; elections anuually in January; estimated population, 800; county seat of Webster county.

Mayor—John R. Dyer, Democrat.

Recorder—J. M. Herold, Jr., Democrat.

Treasurer—G. W. Jackson, Democrat.

City Engineer—P. B. Cogar, Democrat.

Supt. Water Plant—Roscoe Gregory, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. S. P. Allen, 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, 8,000, June 1, 1929; county seat of McDowell county; location of Welch Hospital No. 1, formerly Miner's Hospital No. 1.

Mayor—J. W. Blakely, Republican.

City Clerk—T. W. Edwards, Republican.

Attorney—B. F. Howard, Republican.

Treasurer—T. W. Edwards, Republican; *ex-officio* Police Judge.

City Engineer—L. A. Osborn, Republican.

Chief of Police—H. D. Sly, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—P. Flint, Republican.

Supt. Water Plant—I. L. Johnson, Republican.

Health Officer—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; county seat of Brooke county.

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—Miss Bertie Talbott, Democrat.

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 1930; 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; county seat of Lewis county.

Mayor—O. L. Harrison, Republican.

City Clerk—R. E. McDonald, Democrat.

Attorney—Geo. J. Davison, Democrat.

Treasurer—A. L. Nobach, Republican.

Chief of Police—Roy C. Zobrist, Democrat.

City Engineer—M. L. B. Linger, Democrat.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Gray Marsh, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. M. D. Cure, Republican.

Westover—Monongalia County (P. O. Morgantown)

Chartered in 1911 by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; elections annually in January; population, 1,500.

Mayor—Curtis G. Jackson, Democrat.

Recorder—Louis C. Snyder, Republican.

Attorney—John Shriver, Republican.

Town Sergeant—Hugh Newbraugh, Republican.

City Engineer—A. C. Hartley, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—C. C. Wilson, Republican.

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—R. A. Murphy, Republican.

Recorder—Frank F. Leggett, Republican.

Attorney—L. A. Henderson, Democrat.

Treasurer—Mrs. Clara D. Brown, Republican.

Town Sergeant—C. O. Seaders, Democrat.

Supt. Water Plant—Oran Scott.

Health Officer—E. T. Wetzel.

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; 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 and 1929; estimated population June 1, 1928, 56,300.

Mayor—T. Y. Beckett, *ex-officio* City Manager.

City Clerk—Howard C. Lane, Republican.

City Solicitor—Carl O. Schmidt, Republican.

Police Judge—Edgar C. Glass, Republican.

Treasurer—W. D. Robertson, Republican.

Sergeant—Albert Custer, Republican.

City Engineer—Ernest H. Discher, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—Edw. A. McGranahan, Republican.

Supt. of Water Plant—J. W. Shull, Republican.

Health Officer—W. H. McLain, M. D., Republican.

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.

Recorder—J. P. Burdette, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—J. E. Farren, Republican.

City Engineer—J. R. Haynes, Republican.

Chief of Fire Dept.—S. J. Rightor, Democrat.

Supt. of Water Plant—W. E. Myles, Democrat.

Williamsburg—Greenbrier County

Chartered under chapter forty-seven of the code; population, 161, census of 1920.

Mayor—F. L. Wallace, Democrat.

Recorder—A. R. Handley, Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

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 and 1929; estimated population, 10,000; county seat of Mingo county.

Mayor—Wirt F. Hatfield, Republican.

City Clerk—O. H. Booton, Republican.

City Solicitor—Wm. B. Hogg, Republican.

Treasurer—First National Bank.

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—Paul C. Laux, Republican.

Health Officer—Dr. W. H. Burgess, Republican.

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.

Mayor—H. K. Kifer, Democrat.

Recorder—E. C. Reynolds, Republican.

Attorney—James S. Wade, Democrat.

Treasurer—O. E. Gray, Democrat.

Chief of Police—Clark Bush, Democrat; *ex-officio* Chief of Fire Department.

Supt. of Water Plant—N. B. Biddle, Democrat.

Health Officer—Dr. W. D. Clive, 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—H. W. Bayer, Republican.

Recorder—I. M. Miller, Democrat.

Sergeant—A. G. Young, Democrat.

Womelsdorf—Randolph County (P. O. Coalton)

Chartered in 1895 by the circuit court under chapter forty-seven of the code; estimated population, 1,500.

Mayor—S. E. Neese, Republican.

Recorder—John Shannon, Democrat; *ex-officio* Treasurer.

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; *ex-officio* Chief of Fire Dept.

Recorder—Clarence L. Sturm, Republican.

Attorney—A. Blake Billingslea, Republican.

Treasurer—Glenn McGregor, Democrat.

Town Sergeant—J. Russell Snodgrass, Republican.

TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition of State Banks as of June 29, 1929 and of National Banks as of December 31, 1928

Active State Depositories are designated by an asterisk, thus (*). Inactive Depositories by a dagger, thus (†).

COUNTIES	Name of Bank	Location	President	Cashier	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Total Resources
BARBOUR	*First National Bank	Philippi	George Waddell	E. W. S. Kennedy	$ 50,000	$ 60,000	$ 1,228,462
	†Citizens National Bank	Philippi	E. R. Dyer	R. E. Talbott	50,000	104,000	1,372,170
	†First National Bank	Belington	B. B. Rohrbaugh	O. H. Gall	40,000	19,958	702,673
	*Peoples Bank	Philippi	Lee J. Sandridge	C. O. Marsh	40,000	10,338	470,084
	Merchants & Miners Bank	Junior	A. K. Perry	C. W. Shomo	25,000	8,558	168,040
BERKELEY	†Citizens National Bank	Martinsburg	Thomas W. Martin	Edward Rutledge	100,000	64,705	1,382,280
	†The Old National Bank	Martinsburg	H. H. Emmert	W. F. McAneny	100,000	157,500	2,683,879
	*Merchants & Farmers Bank	Martinsburg	Dr. S. N. Myers	John T. Nadenbousch	100,000	76,292	1,608,102
	*Peoples Trust Company	Martinsburg	J. O. Henson	Dudley Harley	250,000	165,000	2,958,332
BOONE	*Boone National Bank	Madison	H. G. Shaffer	Dell Hill	100,000	160,000	1,481,000
	†Bank of Danville	Danville	Sidney White	H. R. Izard	50,000	13,000	411,841
	†Bank of Whitesville	Whitesville	Homer H. Andrews	Joseph E. Johnson	25.000	6,682	217,214
BRAXTON	*Home National Bank	Sutton	Amos Bright	A. L. Morrison	60,000	16,751	1,017,405
	Exchange Bank	Burnsville	W. C. Hefner	H. B. Marshall	50,000	12,671	566,779
	†Bank of Gassaway	Gassaway	W. P. Bartlett	J. B. Fisher	50,000	11,000	671,213
	†Bank of Sutton	Sutton	Fred L. Fox	E. Marvin Smith	35,000	10,994	434,687
	*Farmers & Mechanics Bank	Gassaway	Dr. J. W. Smith	O. P. Frame	35,000	13,000	323,201
BROOKE	†Wellsburg National Bank	Wellsburg	John C. Palmer	Hazlett M. Rodgers	100,000	68,021	1,524,828
	*Bank of Follansbee	Follansbee	R. Humes	M. T. Dunlope	25,000	54,269	653,351
	*Citizens Bank of Follansbee	Follansbee	L. A. Diller	J. V. Baleh	25,000	38,214	897,733
	†Wellsburg Banking & Trust Co	Wellsburg	S. George	W. M. George, Treas	100,000	119,043	1,622,031
CABELL	*First Huntington National Bank	Huntington	Charles M. Gohen	C. A. Boone	2,000,000	1,093,574	16,587,893
	Milton National Bank	Milton	L. C. Morrison	C. T. Bickers	50,000	11,051	185,702
	†Huntington Banking & Trust Co	Huntington	H. A. Robson	H. L. O'Brien	300,000	350,773	2,777,418
	†Twentieth Street Bank	Huntington	D. A. Hall	A. C. Hinerman	100,000	30,755	1,262,400
	*Union Bank & Trust Co	Huntington	Robert L. Archer	A. C. Thomas	1,000,000	173,298	4,419,607
	First State Bank	Barboursville	U. S. Shipe	P. A. Vallandingham	25,000	31,000	239,440
	†Cabell County Bank	Huntington	J. O. Cunningham	H. L. Robey	25,000	269	372,796
	First Finance & Trust Co	Huntington	Dave Gideon	M. Broh, Sec-Treas	25,000	77,179	505,668
	*Ohio Valley Bank	Huntington	David Evendell	Erskine McClane	150,000	41,275	1,206,691

	†Bank of Milton	Milton	I. J. Harshbarger	C. L. Harshbarger	75,000	22,005	829,905
	†Guyandotte Bank	Huntington	James Murphy	A. J. McNeer	100,000	9,164	374,326
CALHOUN	†Calhoun County Bank	Grantsville	C. A. Jarvis	F. F. McCoy	80,000	80,971	1,206,145
CLAY	†Clay County Bank	Clay	P. M. Summers	S. H. McClane	50,000	31,004	593,743
	†Elk Valley Bank	Clay	James Reed	E. R. Reed	25,000	9,336	297,460
	†Bank of Widen	Widen	J. G. Bradley	D. F. McMillion	25,000	18,926	257,899
DODDRIDGE	†First National Bank	West Union	J. E. Trainer	J. A. Freeman	50,000	9,251	713,701
	†Doddridge County Bank	West Union	L. R. Charter, Jr.	J. G. Charter	50,000	50,136	1,003,013
	†West Union Bank	West Union	W. Brent Maxwell	J. H. Langfitt	50,000	117,000	618,153
FAYETTE	†Fayette County National Bank	Fayetteville	A. W. Hamilton	A. B. Abbott	50,000	63,878	688,347
	†National Bank of Thurmond	Thurmond	J. T. Grose	J. Robert Miller	50,000	33,935	519,342
	†Ansted National Bank	Ansted	W. L. Burrus	H. F. Thomason	35,000	22,638	456,107
	*Merchants National Bank	Montgomery	S. P. Campbell	B. E. Claypool	50,000	61,922	1,066,630
	†Montgomery National Bank	Montgomery	S. H. Montgomery	A. G. Newby	100,000	126,532	1,625,780
	†Winona National Bank	Winona	W. S. Woods	John R. Hissy	25,000	27,188	420,624
	†First National Bank	Mt. Hope	P. H. Garrett	H. L. Erskine	30,000	25,669	308,510
	†Oak Hill National Bank	Oak Hill	C. E. Mahan	W. P. Gregory	50,000	29,676	604,418
	†Bank of Fayette	Fayetteville	J. T. Grose	Thomas Boone	25,000	25,129	296,815
	*Bank of Mt. Hope	Mt. Hope	P. M. Snyder	W. H. Boone	100,000	302,000	1,676,610
	†New River Banking & Trust Co	Thurmond	James F. Prince	H. A. Berry	50,000	126,998	786,709
	†Bank of Gauley Bridge	Gauley Bridge	C. E. Mahan, Jr	C. W. Carver	40,000	10,700	299,536
	†Bank of Glen Jean	Glen Jean	Wm. McKell	Charles Wilburn	100,000	59,663	815,380
	*Merchants & Miners Bank	Oak Hill	Geo. W. Jones	W. R. Hayes	100,000	127,130	1,182,733
	†Bank of Pax	Pax	Dr. A. L. Hunter	Z. H. Legg	25,000	8,265	199,231
GILMER	†Glenville Banking & Trust Co	Glenville	E. G. Rohrbough	Howard R. Brennen	25,000	35,594	442,686
	†Kanawha Union Bank	Glenville	S. A. Hayes	John E Arbuckle	40,000	40,764	691,660
GRANT	First Nantional Bank	Gormania	Chas. H. Vossler	T. O. Winters	25,000	14,737	226,384
	†Bayard National Bank	Bayard	M. Tamburini	I. L. Neville	25,000	17,190	204,723
	*Grant County Bank	Petersburg	L. J. Forman	W. C. Moomau	50,000	40,608	559,955
	†Potomac Valley Bank	Petersburg	J. A. Park	James W. Park	50,000	10,584	316,680
GREENBRIER	First National Bank	East Rainelle	C. H. Thompson	L. L. Graybeal	25,000	2,405	239,988
	Ronceverte National Bank	Ronceverte	C. H. Thomson	James R. Johnson	25,000	32,637	625,164
	*First National Bank	Ronceverte	P. A. George	C. E. Boone	75,000	64,878	955,758
	†Bank of Greenbrier	Lewisburg	Thomas W. Shields	Julian J. Masters	25,000	25,844	440,697
	†Bank of Lewisburg	Lewisburg	E. S. Watts	Frank P. Early	50,000	12,500	655,469
	†Bank of White Sulphur Springs	White Sulphur Springs	W. B. Hines	F. P. Clark	50,000	17,820	576,195
	†Bank of Rupert	Rupert	C. E. Boone	J. W. Miller	25,000	6,599	230,831
	Bank of Rainelle	Rainelle	John Raine	B. D. Raine	25,000	20,143	305,062
	Bank of Renick	Renick	C. G. Rader	J. W. Baxter	25,000	22,219	349,305
	†Bank of Williamsburg	Williamsburg	J. H. Bransford	C. W. Bivens	25,000	9,258	271,450
	†Bank of Quinwood	Quinwood	W. S. Wood	N. H. Keller	50,000	15,066	382,464
	†Alderson National Bank	Alderson	T. H. Jarrett	O. D. Massey	25,000	26,142	688,931

TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition of State Banks as of June 29, 1929 and of National Banks as of December 31, 1928

Active State Depositories are designated by an asterisk, thus (*). Inactive Depositories by a dagger, thus (†).

COUNTIES	Name of Bank	Location	President	Cashier	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Total Resources
HAMPSHIRE	†First National Bank	Romney	Amos L. Pugh	William Williams	50,000	43,131	720,061
	*The Bank of Romney	Romney	John J. Cornwell	G. W. Arnold	100,000	94,313	939,961
HANCOCK	†First National Bank	Chester	John E. Newell	Robert A. Douglass	50,000	90,109	935,767
	*Bank of Weirton	Weirton	E. T. Weir	H. E. Hawkins	100,000	265,625	3,842,566
	Peoples Bank	Hollidays Cove	D. M. Peterson	E. D. Rothrock	50,000	56,704	879,209
HARDY	†South Branch Valley National Bank	Moorefield	M. S. Henkle	M. Dasher	100,000	43,934	750,287
	Hardy County Bank	Moorefield	Wm. M. Kessel	G. E. Trumbo	50,000	5,810	167,825
	Capon Valley Bank	Wardensville	J. V. Warden	Jos. T. Frye	25,000	8,235	241,314
HARRISON	*Empire National Bank	Clarksburg	V. L. Highland	Oscar C. Wilt	250,000	787,077	7,141,155
	†Merchants National Bank	Clarksburg	R. T. Lowndes	S. H. White	100,000	146,368	1,555,923
	*Union National Bank	Clarksburg	W. Brent Maxwell	E. S. Ice	500,000	281,558	6,736,878
	†First National Bank	Salem	Fred D. Powell	Fred Diddel	60,000	47,231	819,690
	†Bridgeport Bank	Bridgeport	J. R. Jones	A. B. Teter	25,000	75,000	527,439
	†The Farmers Bank of Clarksburg	Clarksburg	A. J. Fletcher	E. A. Rinehart	100,000	42,368	1,289,923
	Lowndes Saving Bank & Trust Co.	Clarksburg	Richard T. Lowndes	Geo. L. Duncan, Sec-Treas.	250,000	94,001	18,640,466
	†West Virginia Bank	Clarksburg	Geo. L. Duncan	R. A. Farland	200,000	63,646	1,600,411
	†Harrison County Bank	Lost Creek	Charles Post	W. D. Nutter	40,000	44,106	407,059
	†Merchants & Producers Bank	Salem	S. Broadwater	C. R. Blackford	50,000	11,947	511,011
	†The Farmers Bank of Shinnston	Shinnston	C. M. Bartlett	Chester W. Jones	40,000	29,898	893,207
JACKSON	†First National Bank	Ravenswood	C. E. Mason	F. W. Dickerson	35,000	40,890	492,648
	First National Bank	Ripley	Geo. B. Crow	Geo. E. Straley	70,000	20,392	753,983
	Jackson County Bank	Ravenswood	K. C. Hutchinson	C. E. Baker	25,000	103,738	486,854
	Bank of Ripley	Ripley	H. F. Pfost	H. F. Pfost	50,000	11,700	319,536
JEFFERSON	†National Citizens Bank	Charles Town	G. E. Hughes	A. M. S. Morgan	50,000	49,514	502,119
	*Bank of Charles Town	Charles Town	D. S. Hughes	John Porterfield	50,000	83,215	730,976
	†Farmers & Merchants Deposit Co.	Charles Town	Robert L. Withers	S. Lee Phillips	50,000	80,192	789,556
	Bank of Harpers Ferry	Harpers Ferry	T. J. Burleigh	J. C. Newcomer	25,000	7,343	233,542
	The Farmers Bank	Shepherdstown	Nelson T. Snyder	Jos. H. Trout	25,000	35,463	290,956
	†Jefferson Security Bank	Shepherdstown	Geo. M. Beltzhoover	C. A. Lyne	30,000	68,228	471,048
	Jefferson Bank & Trust Co	Charles Town	Frank B. Robinson	H. N. Watson	100,000	20,401	606,700

KANAWHA	*Charleston Nantional Bank	Charleston	Isaac Loewenstein	R. E. Eskins	1,000,000	1,368,169	17,700,160
	†Kanawha National Bank	Charleston	E. A. Reid	F. C. Groff	250,000	170,523	4,892,134
	†First Nantional Bank	Clendenin	P. W. Snyder	W. D. Crawford	25,000	15,000	431,483
	First National Bank	St. Albans	W. H. Wilson	S. D. McGee	25,000	39,090	556,929
	†First National Bank	So. Charleston	K. E. Reed	J. M. Schwender	35,000	10,321	512,286
	*Capital City Bank	Charleston	John Laing	C. B. Early	200,000	71,414	1,771,523
	†Kanawha Banking & Trust Co	Charleston	Harrison B. Smith	P. A. Herscher	500,000	280,198	4,724,171
	†Kanawha Valley Bank	Charleston	John L. Dickinson	Hayes Picklesimer	1,000,000	1,524,099	14,086,615
	†Peoples Exchange Bank	Charleston	C. A. Young	Paul E. Wherle	50,000	108,035	1,200,308
	†Security Bank & Trust Co	Charleston	O. F. Payne	P. E. Mann	100,000	126,936	1,521,064
	Central Trust Co	Charleston	John L. Dickinson	R. C. Teter, Vice-Pres	500,000	218,579	1,545,008
	†Bank of Dunbar	Dunbar	Mason Crickard	C. A. McCarty	25,000	9,243	270,008
	†Charleston Trust Co	Charleston	Harrison B. Smith, Jr.	C. I. Walker	200,000	115,355	2,128,804
	†Bank of St. Albans	St. Albans	James Weimer	C. H. Zerkle	50,000	104,630	650,574
	†Farmers & Citizens Bank	Clendenin	D. H. Stephenson	R. C. Andrews	100,000	56,296	1,287,481
	†Kanawha City Bank	Charleston	O. F. Payne	Geo. F. Skidmore	75,000	18,337	392,650
	†Bank of Commerce	Charleston	Guy W. Van Horn	W. H. Truslow	200,000	30,593	1,295,560
LEWIS	*National Exchange Bank	Weston	E. G. Davison	J. W. Ross	150,000	65,835	1,839,924
	†Bank of Weston	Weston	Geo. W. Wilson	Walter A. Edwards	60,000	60,800	1,274,979
	*Citizens Bank	Weston	R. H. Hall	T. A. Whalen	50,000	230,000	3,242,415
	†Union Bank of Jane Lew	Jane Lew	J. G. Jackson	B. M. Davisson	60,000	34,895	586,901
LINCOLN	†Lincoln National Bank	Hamlin	John J. Senseney	Willis H. Reyburn	25,000	54,982	400,267
	†Oil Field National Bank	Griffithsville	H. W. Miller	Frank E. Grass	25,000	60,324	352,358
	†Farmers & Merchants Bank	Hamlin	A. F. Black	H. M. Booth	40,000	12,945	322,582
LOGAN	†First National Bank	Logan	Naaman Jackson	A. D. Dickey	150,000	208,648	2,577,153
	†Guyan Va ley Bank	Logan	J. Cary Anderson	L. J. Toothman	100,000	243,895	2,491,661
	†Bank of Logan & Trust Co	Logan	B. L. Holland	Lloyd Whitley	100,000	84,645	701,099
	†Merchants & Miners Bank	Man	S. E. McDonald	Aubrey Moorman	25,000	16,534	238,481
MARION	*The National Bank of Fairmont	Fairmobt	Brooks Fleming, Jr	J. R. Smoot	400,000	915,190	8,478,662
	†Peoples National Bank	Fairmont	J. M. Brownfield	C. Richard Hall	200,000	115,188	2,418,431
	First National Bank	Fairview	J. W. Haught	W. H. Coontz	30,000	28,820	585,134
	†First National Bank	Mannington	E. C. Martin	W. L. Jenks	60,000	56,585	1,130,654
	First National Bank	Monongah	Carroll Currey	John D. Anthony	25,000	66,450	523,824
	†First National Bank	Worthington	Z. F. Davis	A. J. McDaniel	30,000	35,626	421,779
	*Fairmont Trust Co	Fairmont	Smith Hood	M. A. Fletcher, Treas	200,000	186,183	2,251,999
	†Home Savings Bank	Fairmont	C. D. Conway	Frank P. Hall	100,000	67,087	956,498
	Bank of Farmington	Farmingon	James F. Campbell	L. M. Whitlatch	50,000	25,336	573,043
	†Farmers & Merchants Bank	Fairview	Elias C. Tennant	O. E. Morris	50,000	81,099	798,887
	†Exchange Bank	Mannington	Geo. W. Bowers	W. H. Parsons	50,000	28,066	988,280
MARSHALL	†First National Bank	Cameron	Lloyd Strope	Harry Elbin	100,000	123,546	1,885,454
	*First National Bank	Moundsville	T. L. Rogerson	J. B. Burley	50,000	28,742	773,600
	*Bank of Cameron	Cameron	Guy B. Patterson	J. L. Reed	100,000	32,687	858,069
	†City & County Bank	Moundsville	J. W. Garvin	A. D. Ayres	100,000	26,242	633,397

TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition of State Banks as of June 29, 1929 and of National Banks as of December 31, 1928

Active State Depositories are designated by an asterisk, thus (*). Inactive Depositories by a dagger, thus (†).

COUNTIES	Name of Bank	Location	President	Cashier	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Total Resources
	*Marshall County Bank	Moundsville	Alex Purdy	Jas. A. Sigafoose	150,000	79,880	1,649,256
	†Merchantile Banking & Trust Co.	Moundsville	Thos. Scott	Elmer Resseger	100,000	163,416	1,771,819
	†Mound City Bank	Moundsville	J. A. Bloyd	C. H. Hunter	50,000	67,500	837,032
	†Bank of McMechen	McMechen	J. L. McMechen	Chas. R. Lowe	60,000	50,090	730,406
	Union Bank of Benwood	Benwood	Henry L. Seabright	J. W. Johnson	50,000		231,036
MASON	†Pt. Pleasant National Bank	Pt. Pleasant	J. O. Shinn	H. S. Johnson	30,000	14,027	384,552
	Citizens National Bank	Pt. Pleasant	C. C. Lewis	H. Smyre	100,000	53,399	903,357
	Mason County Bank	New Haven	James C. Layne	Harry L. Dyer	25,000	5,000	282,117
MERCER	†First National Bank	Bluefield	Edwin Mann	L. A. Hooper	500,000	426,000	5,886,149
	*Flat Top National Bank	Bluefield	C. C. Frazier	L. C. Faulkes	250,000	361,910	2,730,618
	†First National Bank	Princeton	C. R. McNutt	W. B. McNutt	100,000	58,790	1,449,482
	†Bluefield National Bank	Bluefield	D. E. French	G. H. Lawhead	150,000	84,332	1,268,666
	†Matoaka National Bank	Matoaka	C. E. Hughes	G. H. Miler, Jr.	25,000	3,941	219,885
	†Bank of Athens	Athens	Donzie Lilly	F. C. Cooper	25,000	27,515	299,818
	†Bank of Bramwell	Bramwell	Isaac T. Mann	J. B. Perry	300,000	1,000,000	7,950,722
	†Virginia Bank & Trust Co	Princeton	W. S. Dangerfield	John H. Bane	100,000	23,525	449,595
	*The Commercial Bank	Bluefield	Bernard McClaugherty	W. C. Given	150,000	95,943	222,159
	*The Bank of Princeton	Princeton	J. H. Lilly	J. C. Meador	100,000	4,524	817,061
	†Bank of Matoaka	Matoaka	D. H. Barger	W. M. Ferrell	25,000	50,000	587,878
MINERAL	*First National Bank	Keyser	F. M. Reynolds	H. L. Arnold	80,000	62,128	1,725,026
	†First National Bank	Piedmont	Dr. John E. Suter	J. D. Thomas	75,000	112,215	1,248,743
	†Davis National Bank	Piedmont	Allan L. Luke	C. W. Getty	50,000	107,908	1,279,623
	*Farmers & Merchants Bank	Keyser	Richard Gerstell	Geo. R. Davis	60,000	92,968	1,184,483
	Peoples Bank	Ridgley	James T. Vandegrift	I. P. Walker	25,000	13,554	248,718
MINGO	*First National Bank	Williamson	M. Z. White	R. M. Roland	200,000	116,990	2,533,746
	†National Bank of Commerce	Williamson	Wells Goodykoontz	Joseph B. Smith	100,000	154,511	1,698,036
	†Matewan National Bank	Matewan	E. B. Chambers	E. D. Chambers	50,000	38,976	600,150
	*Kermit State Bank	Kermit	Thomas H. Shewey	H. Haws	30,000	6,188	173,897
	†Williamson State Bank	Williamson	A. Goodman	J. R. Goodman	25,000	13,773	311,503
MONONGALIA	†Second National Bank	Morgantown	A. J. Garlow	H. C. Riggs	100,000	267,819	2,648,493

	*Bank of Monongahela Valley	Morgantown	James H. McGrew	Alva H. McBee	300,000	418,542	3,636,352
	†Bank of Morgantown	Morgantown	H. L. Carspecken	D. R. Richards	100,000	243,824	2,502,382
	†Federal Savings & Trust Co	Morgantown	E. D. Tumlin	D. C. Garrison	120,000	31,489	1,060,000
	†Dunkard Valley Bank	Blacksville	John W. Scott	W. B. Haught	25,000	21,802	324,401
	Bank of Wadestown	Wadestown	J. L. Hennen	Alex White	25,000	38,000	244,214
	*Union Bank & Trust Co	Morgantown	Edward G. Donley	G. P. Russell	148,100	51,061	1,497,665
MONROE	†First National Bank	Alderson	L. E. Johnson	H. B. Rowe	100,000	74,287	1,021,075
	†First National Bank	Peterstown	T. L. Crotshin	J. H. Hansbarger	25,000	38,530	315,023
	†The Bank of Monroe	Union	H. S. Ellison	J. R. McCoy	50,000	29,421	555,822
	Bank of Greenville	Greenville	R. H. Arnott	W. M. Comer	25,000	16,886	118,358
MORGAN	†Bank of Berkeley Springs	Berkeley Springs	V. E. Johnson	A. M. Mendenhall	25,000	45,231	610,343
	Bank of Morgan County	Berkeley Springs	R. E. Allen	V. C. Somers	25,000	4,116	334,044
MCDOWELL	†First National Bank	Welch	D. J. F. Strother	J. A. Thorn	100,000	176,437	2,191,400
	*McDowell Co. National Bank	Welch	I. J. Rhodes	T. A. Johnson	250,000	330,000	3,478,149
	†First National Bank	Keystone	R. L. Bailey	H. D. Vaughan	50,000	80,729	846,572
	Gary National Bank	Gary	R. V. Shanklin	J. H. Barker	50,000	56,869	1,219,916
	†First National Bank	Northfork	J. J. Huddleston	W. A. Creager	100,000	130,777	1,430,491
	†First National Bank	Anawalt	C. W. Dick	R. A. Wyland	50,000	22,091	473,191
	*First National Bank	Iaeger	Wm. J. Hatfield	D. W. Cook	25,000	8,281	465,500
	†Clark National Bank	Northfork	L. H. Clark	W. S. Clark	50,000	67,198	765,071
	†First National Bank	Kimball	W. B. Stevens	D. J. M. Cook	25,000	29,118	533,127
	†The Berwind Bank	Berwind	B. L. Simpson	E. S. Thompson	100,000	173,000	1,613,897
	†Citizens Bank of War	War	Graham Sale	C. Frank Wright	50,000	18,068	299,462
NICHOLAS	†First National Bank	Richwood	C. S. Badgett	C. W. Seeley	40,000	8,751	725,952
	†Richwood Banking & Trust Co	Richwood	A. L. Craig	J. I. Finlinson	50,000	31,352	735,974
	*Nicholas County Bank	Summersville	H. W. Herold	P. N. Wiseman	50,000	50,339	610,341
	†Farmers & Merchants Bank	Summersville	A. A. Hamilton	W. P. Kincaid	30,000	64,648	889,558
	†The Citizens Bank	Richwood	W. V. Jarrett	L. French Herold	25,000	19,330	566,926
OHIO	*The National Bank of W. Va	Wheeling	W. B. Irvine	A. E. Schmidt	500,000	629,002	7,557,869
	†National Exchange Bank	Wheeling	Dr. John L. Dickey	C. W. Jeffers	500,000	644,327	7,823,916
	†First National Bank & Trust Co	Elm Grove	J. B. Chambers	Geo. H. Grodhaus	100,000	57,749	1,287,341
	†Center Wheeling Savings Bank	Wheeling	H. J. Scheufler	F. T. Dowler	100,000	102,649	2,169,149
	*Citizens Mutual Trust Co	Wheeling	Alex Glass	L. F. Haller	600,000	511,708	7,758,435
	*Dollar Savings & Trust Co	Wheeling	Robert Hazlett	W. H. Tracy	1,165,600	2,683,415	18,803,262
	*Wheeling Bank & Trust Co	Wheeling	Samuel W. Harper	G. F. Carenbauer, Sec	500,000	815,905	8,792,541
	†Half Dollar Savings Bank	Wheeling	Geo. W. Lutz	John T. Metzger	100,000	220,315	2,445,349
	†Central Union Trust Co	Wheeling	Seaton Alexander	J. F. Ebeling	500,000	254,862	2,825,486
	Security Trust Co	Wheeling	W. E. Stone	Harold S. Martin	300,000	500,000	4,707,382
	†South Side Bank & Trust Co	Wheeling	A. F. Ulrich	J. J. Bentz	100,000	185,906	1,870,128
	†Bank of Warwood	Warwood (Wheeling)	Charles F. Schultze	W. C. Steber	100,000	17,739	737,048
	†State Bank & Trust Co	Elm Grove	Dr. John L. Dickey	John T. Carter	150,000	167,109	2,240,391
	†Fulton Bank & Trust Co	Fulton (Wheeling)	Otto Schenk	Edw. G. Menkemeller	200,000	52,330	593,469

TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition of State Banks as of June 29, 1929 and of National Banks as of December 31, 1928

Active State Depositories are designated by an asterisk, thus (*). Inactive Depositories by a dagger, thus (†).

COUNTIES	Name of Bank	Location	President	Cashier	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Total Resources
PENDLETON	*Farmers Bank of Pendleton	Franklin	James Sites	Irving Ritchie	50,000	33,399	728,948
	†The Franklin Bank	Franklin	Dr. S. B. Johnson	Raymond Boggs	40,000	23,363	414,764
	Circleville Bank	Circleville	John C. Smith	Z. M. Nelson	30,000	4,875	141,584
PLEASANTS	†First National Bank	St. Marys	W. C. Dotson	D. W. Dillon	100,000	136,324	1,593,848
	†Pleasants County Bank	St. Marys	O. C. Barkwell	Dan B. Fleming	75,000	43,234	516,565
POCAHONTAS	†First National Bank	Marlinton	F. T. McClintic	J. A. Sydenstricker	50,000	23,242	562,655
	*The Bank of Marlinton	Marlinton	M. J. McNeel	Hubert Echols	100,000	46,667	952,585
	Bank of Durbin	Durbin	J. W. Goodsell	E. L. Fenton	30,000	25,266	237,285
	†Farmers & Merchants Bank	Marlinton	S. H. Sharp	H. L. Byers	25,000	25,000	278,945
	†Bank of Hillsboro	Hillsboro	F. W. Ruckman	J. K. Marshall	25,000	17,030	215,362
PRESTON	†Kingwood National Bank	Kingwood	George A. Herring	Ivan Davis	25,000	29,000	413,116
	†First National Bank	Terra Alta	S. M. Scott, Sr	C. A. Miller	25,000	47,768	679,540
	†Peoples National Bank	Rowlesburg	H. R. Hollis	Robert White	25,000	8,452	255,333
	†First National Bank	Newburg	W. D. R. Annan	H. C. Fream	25,000	27,689	486,269
	†First National Bank	Albright	Elmer E. Watson	Dwight L. Foley	25,000	15,564	235,154
	*Bank of Kingwood	Kingwood	P. J. Crogan	Felix Elliot	75,000	94,212	726,169
	†Terra Alta Bank	Terra Alta	W. A. Whitehair	C. E. Trembly	30,000	47,385	673,741
	†Farmers & Merchants Bank	Reedsville	C. R. Zinn	O. L. Watson	25,000	26,000	356,783
	†Bruceton Bank	Bruceton Mills	Jeremiah Thomas	Myron Speelman	25,000	63,850	660,593
	*Tunnelton Bank	Tunnelton	J. S. Hunt	Harley T. Pyles	50,000	50,000	622,504
	†Bank of Masontown	Masontown	S. L. Cobun	Earl Dixon	25,000	41,284	564,245
PUTNAM	*Putnam County Bank	Hurricane	A. S. Alexander	H. I. Smith	50,000	35,179	590,827
	†The Buffalo Bank	Buffalo	John L. Dickinson	L. L. Lilly	25,000	21,530	234,870
	Manufacturers Bank	Nitro	W. O. Abney	W. L. Wintz	25,000	34,927	338,145
RALEIGH	†Beckley National Bank	Beckley	Joe L. Smith	C. H. Meador	200,000	187,849	2,837,113
	†National Exchange Bank	Beckley	W. C. Agee	French Lucas	100,000	30,708	1,009,630
	†Bank of Raleigh	Beckley	I. C. Prince	R. M. French	100,000	117,830	2,064,737
	*Raleigh County Bank	Beckley	B. E. Carter	G. C. Hedrick	250,000	264,010	2,979,686
RANDOLPH	†Elkins National Bank	Elkins	Lee Crouch	E. M. Morris	100,000	145,920	1,688,686

	†Peoples National Bank	Elkins	J. T. Linghamfelter	Wayne Jackson	50,000	67,694	806,988
	†Citizens National Bank	Elkins	H. G. Kump	Joseph P. Heltzel	100,000	28,558	656,320
	*Davis Trust Co	Elkins	Thaddeus Pritt	A. H. Hunter, Treas	250,000	262,783	1,576,050
	†The Beverly Bank	Beverly	Bruce Yokum	J. V. Baker	25,000	8,473	103,805
	†Stockmans Bank	Harman	I. M. Groves	Arthur Cooper	25,000	38,685	277,000
	†Bank of Mill Creek	Mill Creek	George Ward	U. B. Painter	25,000	54,072	467,315
	Bank of Pickens	Pickens	Albert H. Been	Oscar L. Barrackman	25,000	12,060	192,979
RITCHIE	†First National Bank	Pennsboro	A. O. Wilson	C. B. Summers	50,000	10,076	799,784
	†Citizens National Bank	Pennsboro	M. H. Broadwater	L. D. James	50,000	43,263	1,320,295
	Union Bank	Harrisville	W. H. Westfall	A. Hayes Elliott	47,983	4,880	169,181
ROANE	†First National Bank	Spencer	F. E. Vandale	John W. Looney	50,000	93,611	1,201,627
	†First National Bank	Reedy	H. C. Law	A. L. Thrash	25,000	31,500	303,855
	*Roane County Bank	Spencer	A. S. Heck	Gay Stalnaker	150,000	55,228	953,743
	*Traders Trust & Banking Co	Spencer	O. R. Hardman	Russell T. Keith	80,000	27,500	906,662
	†Poca Valley Bank	Walton	I. A. Whited	O. C. Pence	25,000	53,000	424,015
SUMMERS	*First National Bank	Hinton	O. O. Cooper	W. T. Fredeking	100,000	156,128	2,977,991
	†Citizens National Bank	Hinton	J. A. Graham	Oscar P. Vines	50,000	63,965	712,218
	†National Bank of Summers	Hinton	Joseph H. Miller	C. B. Bolton	100,000	163,850	1,681,374
	Sewell Valley Bank	Meadow Creek	J. E. Bass	B. A. Roberts	35,000	7,193	170,527
TAYLOR	†First National Bank	Grafton	Wm. A. Beavers	O. J. Fleming	200,000	203,923	3,123,719
	*Grafton Banking & Trust Co	Grafton	A. B. Corder	W. L. Thomas	100,000	34,449	1,226,997
	Merchants & Mechanics Sav.Bank	Grafton	G. E. Bailey	W. Morgan	100,000	27,239	700,878
	Taylor County Bank	Grafton	Martin L. Shields	N. F. Kendall	50,000	27,177	697,122
	Bank of Flemington	Flemington	G. O. Sinsel	Guy E. Williams	25,000	27,205	332,190
TUCKER	National Bank of Davis	Davis	C. E. Smith	C. G. Smith	50,000	54,559	602,235
	†First National Bank	Hendricks	C. A. Roberts	John A. Gilbert, Jr	25,000	34,250	292,673
	†First National Bank	Parsons	Dr. Ford Huff	C. W. Minear	25,000	25,132	387,043
	†Miners & Merchants Bank	Thomas	H. F. E. Hinebaugh	M. C. Feather	30,000	56,491	545,786
	*Tucker County Bank	Parsons	Riley Harper	Walter T. Taylor	25,000	33,264	399,955
TYLER	First National Bank	Middlebourne	S. G. Pyle	G. L. Morris	30,000	44,813	736,384
	†Union National Bank	Sistersville	W. R. Reitz	Robert Robinson	175,000	124,385	2,406,953
	†Bank of Middlebourne	Middlebourne	C. S. Stealey	S. B. McCoy	25,000	15,757	443,396
	†First Tyler Bank & Trust Co	Sistersville	E. A. Durham	Dana S. Marsh	200,000	180,000	2,297,029
UPSHUR	*Traders National Bank	Buckhannon	William Post	Sanford Graham	50,000	137,998	1,142,008
	†Buckhannon Bank	Buckhannon	Mathew Edmiston	F. J. Farnsworth	100,000	74,404	1,233,796
	†Bank of Adrian	Adrian	A. M. Gould	Hill Stump	25,000	15,591	206,631
WAYNE	†First National Bank	Kenova	N. G. Parsley	J. Miller Jackson	40,000	22,353	482,483
	†First National Bank	Ceredo	Henry J. Stark	Eustace Adkins	50,000	60,927	505,489
	†Wayne County Bank	Wayne	B. J. Prichard	Max E. Lester	50,000	.....	184,847
	†Peoples State Bank	Wayne	Fisher F. Scaggs	Clyde Scaggs	30,000	1,279	189,282

TABULATED LIST OF NATIONAL AND STATE BANKS IN WEST VIRGINIA

With Statement of Condition of State Banks as of June 29, 1929 and of National Banks as of December 31, 1928

Active State Depositories are designated by an asterisk, thus (*). Inactive Depositories by a dagger, thus (†).

COUNTIES	Name of Bank	Location	President	Cashier	Capital	Surplus and Undivided Profits	Total Resources
WEBSTER	†First National Bank	Webster Springs	E. H. Morton	J. M. Herold, Jr.	25,000	38,805	550,119
	†First National Bank	Cowen	J. N. Berthy, Sec	M. E. Squires	25,000	6,193	141,242
	Peoples Bank	Camden-on-Gauley	L. V. Callahan	Austin Brown	25,000	637	167,929
WETZEL	*First National Bank	New Martinsville	David Fisher	H. Koontz	65,000	140,014	1,474,882
	†New Martinsville Bank	New Martinsville	J. B. Clark	N. N. Oblinger	60,000	98,911	1,421,618
	Bank of Hundred	Hundred	John Mapel	C. E. Clovis	50,000	20,000	743,438
	Bank of Littleton	Littleton	S. L. Long	B. A. Pyles	25,000	15,274	432,471
	W. Va. Title & Trust Co	New Martinsville	H. M. Phillips, Chrm	G. Grant Fish	100,000	21,387	304,100
WIRT	*Wirt County Bank	Elizabeth	C. H. Bumgarner	Herbert Robert	50,000	13,705	509,013
WOOD	*First National Bank	Parkersburg	E. L. Davidson	Geo. E. Work	454,000	1,030,470	9,093,043
	†Citizens National Bank	Parkersburg	G. L. Watson	Frank Good	100,000	279,114	2,328,891
	*Parkersburg National Bank	Parkersburg	Thomas Logan	Charles A. Dukey	150,000	501,514	3,627,508
	†Farmers & Merch. National Bank	Williamstown	F. L. Fenton	J. J. Lorentz	40,000	32,577	450,561
	†Wood County Bank	Parkersburg	Edward Nelly	James D. Fleming	200,000	490,000	3,858,377
	†Union Trust & Deposit Co	Parkersburg	Wilbur E. Davis	Ben T. Neal, Jr. Treas.	450,000	550,000	3,549,644
	†Central Bank & Trust Co	Parkersburg	Levin Smith, Vice-Pres.	C. R. Smith, Sec	150,000	61,935	1,244,075
	*Commercial Bank & Trust Co	Parkersburg	Reese Blizzard	J. R. Cooper	145,000	153,281	2,021,712
WYOMING	†First National Bank	Pineville	E. W. Worrell	C. M. Wikel	25,000	26,815	380,321
	†The Peoples Bank of Mullens	Mullens	A. C. Early	M. H. Lusk	50,000	15,442	405,546

WEST VIRGINIA LEAGUE OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

President—M. T. Sisler Morgantown Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Hilton, Wheeling Vice President—Robert A. Douglass, Chester

MEMBERS

Location	County	Name	President	Secretary	Total Resources	Number of Shareholders
Beckley	Raleigh	Co-operative Building & Loan Association	Herbert Stansbury	W. A. James	$ 261,916	222
Bluefield	Mercer	Bluefield Building & Loan Association	C. I. Cheyney	E. S. Parker	53,800	138
Charleston	Kanawha	Capitol Building & Loan Association	George S. Laidley	Robert Watt	1,108,645	553
Charleston	Kanawha	Charleston Building & Loan Association	Isaac Lowenstein	M. Boiarsky	1,596,221	.....
Charleston	Kanawha	Colonial Building & Loan Association	Edward M. Surber	John Y. Arter	239,979	56
Charleston	Kanawha	Empire Savings & Loan Company	O. F. Payne	Delbert T. Robinson	838,648	482
Charleston	Kanawha	Imperial Buildings & Loan Association	John A. Parsons	John E. Largen	271,907	146
Charleston	Kanawha	Kanawha Savings & Loan Association	J. F. Youse	Davis Dick	459,213	529
Charleston	Kanawha	Virginia Savings & Loan Company	John Laing	Guy H. Newcomer	613,866	4,133
Charleston	Kanawha	Sun Building & Loan Association	John W. Moore	Paul G. Edmunds	106,237	95
Charles Town	Jefferson	Jefferson Permanent Building & Loan Association	Miss A. L. Baylor	Frank J. Beckwith	48,093	60
Chester	Hancock	Hancock County Building & Loan Association	John E. Newell	Robert A. Douglass	4,662,626	3,034
Clarksburg	Harrison	Clarksburg Building & Loan Association	Truman J. Lynch	Ernest S. Swiger	864,770	849
Fairmont	Marion	East Side Building & Loan Association	John S. Scott	C. D. Springer	482,061	600
Fairmont	Marion	Fairmont Building & Loan Association	H. L. Heintzelman	R. C. Miller	2,820,505	2,400
Fairmont	Marion	Marion County Building & Loan Association	C. G. Conaway	D. E. Kidd	406,527	447
Fairmont	Marion	Standard Building & Loan Association	L. S. Schwench	H. T. Jones	530,838	590
Fayetteville	Fayette	Fayetteville Building & Loan Association	J. T. Grose	J. T. Grose, Jr	891,771	480
Grafton	Taylor	Home Building & Loan Association	B. F. Poe	James C. Holt	260,951	308
Huntington	Cabell	Jackson Building & Loan Association	J. W. Hall	C. H. Wetzel	5,682,858	4,550
Kingwood	Preston	Kingwood Building & Loan Association	Charles S. Brown	Robert R. Hardesty	300,516	519
Lewisburg	Greenbrier	Blue Grass Building & Loan Association	H. H. Blackburn	C. E. Boone	144,579	115
Logan	Logan	Logan County Building & Loan Association	L. G. Burns	Tom G. Moore	451,877	500
Martinsburg	Berkeley	Martinsburg Building & Loan Association	T. W. Martin	F. S. Trimble	134,041	251
Montgomery	Fayette	Montgomery Building Loan & Savings Association	D. C. Smallridge	R. E. Bailey	76,642	596
Morgantown	Monongalia	Athens Building & Loan Association	Edward G. Donley	E. F. Shultz	740,895	450
Morgantown	Monongalia	Fidelity Building & Loan Association	Columbus J. Long	E. E. White	1,011,879	905
Morgantown	Monongalia	Monongalia Building & Loan Association	Aaron J. Garlow	M. T. Sisler	3,826,532	2,100
Morgantown	Monongalia	Morgantown Savings & Loan Society	C. R. Huston	E. W. Griffiith	2,107,375	1,857
Morgantown	Monongalia	Peoples Building & Loan Association	R. C. Smith	H. R. Cokeley	382,330	409
Mount Hope	Fayette	Mount Hope Building & Loan Association	R. Snyder	R. C. Simpkins	103,384	90
Moundsville	Marshall	Citizens Savings & Loan Association	B. F. Hodgman	Evan G. Roberts	1,085,891	960
Parkersburg	Wood	Citizens Building Association	W. W. Jackson	W. T. Rittenhouse	1,145,171	.....
Parkersburg	Wood	Exchange Building Association	Olin V. Neal	Levin Smith	659,911	426
Parkersburg	Wood	Traders Building Association	E. F. Ball	John S. McKown	570,779	400
Point Pleasant	Mason	Pt. Pleasant Building & Loan Association	W. H. H. Gardner	C. C. Bowyer	244,960	352
Point Pleasant	Mason	Progress Building & Loan Association	R. J. Heslop	H. S. Johnson	231,772	230

WEST VIRGINIA LEAGUE OF BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS

President—M. T. Sisler, Morgantown Secretary-Treasurer W. B. Hilton, Wheeling Vice President—Robert A. Douglass, Chester

MEMBERS

Location	County	Name	President	Secretary	Total Resources	Number of Shareholders
Ravenswood	Jackson	Farmers Building & Loan Association	D. E. Cole	G. W. Park	1,623,015	2,000
Wellsburg	Brooke	Advance Building Association	R. W. Palmer	J. A. Gist	348,936	333
Wellsburg	Brooke	Brooke County Building & Loan Association	F. A. Chapman	G. T. Buchanan	296,135	715
Weston	Lewis	Weston Home Building Association	John A. Barnes	G. L. Bland	318,168	502
Wheeling	Ohio	United Building & Loan Association	E. S. Bippus	James R. Flynn	423,078	1,200
Wheeling	Ohio	Wheeling Savings & Loan Association	H. L. Kirk	Joseph H. Reass, Jr.	1,259,246	1,713
Williamson	Mingo	Atlas Building & Loan Association	J. M. Smith	H. K. Wheeler	59,514	27

THE FOLLOWING BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS ARE NOT MEMBERS OF THE LEAGUE

Beckley	Raleigh	Beckley Building & Loan Association	Brown W. Payne	Harry F. Payne	17,890	297
Buckhannon	Upshur	Buckhannon Building & Loan Association	H. Roy Waugh	Jerome V. Hall	218,362	302
Charleston	Kanawha	Liberty Savings & Loan Company	Isaac Lowenstein	M. Boiarsky	26,087	335
Charleston	Kanawha	Mountain State Building & Loan Association	C. E. Kimbrough, Sr.	Anderson H. Brown	38,492	203
Charles Town	Jefferson	Charles Town & Summit Pt. Building & Loan	E. B. Reed	C. L. Haines	91,924	147
Grafton	Taylor	Mutual Building & Loan Association	F. S. Suddarth	Harry Freedman	126,145	216
Fairmont	Marion	Mountaineer Building & Loan Association	Vincenze Procopio	Domenico Larosa	6,952	41
Morgantown	Monongalia	Guardian Investment Co	Dr. C. B. Purinton	Arma W. Jeffries	124,555	.....
Morgantown	Monongalia	Franklin Building & Loan Association	Charles C. Robison	A. R. Martin	82,977	1,302
Morgantown	Monongalia	Sabrarton Building & Loan Association	Russell L. Morris	Frank P. Corbin	219,293	199
Morgantown	Monongalia	State Savings Investment Association	Leopold Sigwart	Charles T. Herd	150,877	118
Morgantown	Monongalia	Union Building & Loan Association	A. J. Garlow	S. A. Posten	220,185	241
Moundsville	Marshall	American Building & Loan Association	E. W. Lohr	C. E. Brown	374,529	174
New Martinsville	Wetzel	Doolin Building & Loan Association	Glen Snodgrass	E. E. Headlee	111,390	151
Ripley	Jackson	Ripley Building & Loan Association	G. B. Crow	T. J. Sayre	103,900	1,179
Shepherdstown	Jefferson	Potomac Permanent Building & Loan Association	R. G. Miller	F. L. Weltzheimer	73,483	226
Spencer	Roane	Roane County Building & Loan Association	J. L. Looney	A. E. Kenney	43,627	53
St. Albans	Kanawha	St. Albans Building & Loan Association	L. J. White	Owen G. Stutler	32,510	29
Westover	Monongalia	Westover Building & Loan Association	John Shriver	J. Earl Selby	34,467	52

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	Democrtic	1,700
BERKELEY	Evening Journal	Martinsburg	1907	Evening Journal Publishing Co	Every Evening except Sunday	Independent	5,500 A. B. C. Aduit
BOONE	Madison Recorder	Madison	1922	J. D. McNeely, Editor	Every Friday	Republican	1,050
	Coal Valley News	Madison	1925	Luther Jones	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,750
BRAXTON	Braxton Central	Sutton	1883	Central Publishing Co	Every Friday	Republican	1,500
	Braxton Democrat	Sutton	1883	John A. Grose	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,225
BROOKE	Wellsburg Herald	Wellsburg	Daily—1897 Weekly—1846	Wellsburg Herald Pub. Co	Every evening except Sunday and Weekly every Friday	Republican	Daily—1,325 Weekly—450
	Follansbee Review	Follansbee	1911	George S. Hahne	Every Thursday	Democratic	800
CABELL	Advertiser	Huntington	1889	Huntington Publishing Co	Every evening and Sunday morning	Democratic	13,349 A. B. C. Audit
	Herald-Dispatch	Huntington	1891	Huntington Publishing Co	Every morning	Republican	20,914
	The Milton News	Milton	1929	Lee Taylor	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,250
	Tribune	Huntington	1922	Chapman Printing Co	Every Friday	Republican	5,000
	Cabell Record	Milton	1916	James R. Dudley	Every Thursday	Independent	975
	Three State Bulletin	Huntington	1927	Fred G. King	Weekly	Industrial News	3,200
CALHOUN	Calhoun Chronicle	Grantsville	1883	Robert L. Hamilton	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,150
	Grantsville News	Grantsville	1898	Woodyard Publications	Every Thursday	Republican	1,425
CLAY	Clay County Press	Clay	1905	W. C. Bobbitt	Every Friday	Democratic	1,000
	Clay Messenger	Clay	1903	Mrs. H. E. Mullins	Every Thursday	Republican	900
DODDRIDGE	West Union Record	West Union	1878	H. S. Davis	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,000
	West Union Herald	West Union	1885	The Herald Publishing Co	Every Thursday	Republican	1,100
	Doddridge Co. Republican	West Union	1909	Woodyard Publications	Every Thursday	Republican	1,500
FAYETTE	Fayette Journal	Fayetteville	1876	C. A. Goddard	Every Friday	Republican	1,800
	Fayette Democrat	Fayetteville	1913	Erskin Phillips	Every Friday	Democratic	2,600

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COUNTIES	Name of Publication	Where Published	When Established	Published by	When Published	Politics or Character of Publication	Circulation
	Fayette Tribune	Fayetteville	1898	C. A. Goddard	Every Wednesday	Republican	3,850
	Montgomery News	Montgomery	1898	Luther S. Montgomery	Every Friday	Republican	3,619
	State Sentinel	Fayetteville	1920	J. Alfred Taylor	Every Wednesday	Democratic	1,050
	The Oak Hill Times	Oak Hill	1929	Times Publishing Co	Every Wednesday	Democratic	1,890
GILMER	Glenville Democrat	Glenville	1902	C. W. Marsh	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,800
	The Pathfinder (Inc.)	Glenville	1892	Woodyard Publications	Every Thursday	Republican	1,500
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	2,200
	West Virginia News	Ronceverte	1897	Blake Brothers	Every Saturday	Republican	3,500
HAMPSHIRE	Hampshire Review	Romney	1884	Cornwell, Dinkle & Keller	Every Wednesday	Democratic	1,800
	South Branch Record	Romney	1929	Woodyard Publications	Every Thursday	Republican	1,000
HANCOCK	Hancock County Courier	New Cumberland	1869	J. R. Plattenburger	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,200
	Independent	New Cumberland	1877	Robert M. Brown	Every Thursday	Republican	1,425
	Weirton Daily Times	Weirton	1928	Weirton Printing & Pub. Co	Daily except Sunday	Republican	4,516
HARDY	Moorefield Examiner	Moorefield	1897	Sam A. McCoy	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,980
	Hardy County News	Moorefield	1929	Woodyard Publications	Every Thursday	Republican	1,000
HARRISON	Clarksburg Telegram	Clarksburg	1861	Clarksburg Publishing Co W. Guy Tetrick Gen. Mgr	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	16,649
	The Clarksburg Exponent	Clarksburg	1910	Clarksburg Publishing Co W. Guy Tetrick Gen. Mgr	Every morning except Sunday and Monday	Democratic	13,529
	Sunday Exponent--Telegram	Clarksburg	1927	Clarksburg Publishing Co W. Guy Tetrick Gen. Mgr	Sunday morning	Independent	28,672
	Salem Herald	Salem	1904	Salem Herald Co	Every Thursday	Republican	850
	Shinnston News	Shinnston	1898	W. A. Meredith & Ira C. Hawker	Every Thursday	Local	1,000
JACKSON	Ravenswood News	Ravenswood	1867	Isaac S. Cooper	Every Thursday	Republican	1,670
	The Jackson Herald	Ripley	1876	Sattis Simmons	Every Friday	Republican	3,200
	The Mountaineer	Ripley	1893	Fred D. Wolfe	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,800
JEFFERSON	Spirit of Jefferson	Charles Town	1844	J. S. Alfriend Jr	Every Thursday	Democratic	2,500
	Farmers Advocate	Charles Town	1885	R. C. Rissler	Every Saturday	Democratic	1,647
	Shepherdstown Register	Shepherdstown	1849	H. L. Snyder	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,700
	The Independent	Shepherdstown	1906	C. S. Musser	Every Wednesday	Republican	4,500

KANAWHA...	Charleston Gazette.....	Charleston.....	Daily—1883 Sunday—1877	Daily Gazette Co.....	Every morning.....	Democratic.....	WeekDay-28,000 Sunday-33,000
	Daily Mail.....	Charleston.....	1893	Charleston Mail Association.....	Every evening and Sunday morning.....	Republican.....	25,000
	State Labor Review.....	Charleston.....	1928	Frank W. Snyder.....	Monthly.....	Labor.....	5,000
	White Ribbon.....	Charleston.....	1897, at Fairmont	W. C. T. U.....	Monthly.....	Temperance.....	7,000
	Dunbar Advance.....	Dunbar.....	1917	Dunbar Advance Co.....	Every Friday.....	Independent-Republican	2,213
	West Virginia Herald.....	Clendenin.....	1907	Herald Printing Co.....	Every Friday.....	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 Association.....	Monthly except June, July and August	Educational.....	12,000
	W. Va. Wild Life.....	Charleston.....	1922	Wild Life League.....	Monthly.....	Game & Fish.....	15,000
	St. Albans Advertiser.....	St. Albans.....	1926	Dawson Printing Co.....	Every Friday.....	Republican.....	2,500
LEWIS.....	Weston Democrat.....	Weston.....	1867	Andrew Edmiston, Jr.....	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
	Hamlin Democrat.....	Hamlin.....	1917	Lee Taylor.....	Every Thursday.....	Democratic.....	2,485
LOGAN.....	Logan Banner.....	Logan.....	1889	Logan Banner Pub. Co.....	Every Friday.....	Republican.....	3,000
	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.....	6,660
	Fairmont Times.....	Fairmont.....	1900	Fairmont Newspaper Pub. Co....	Daily including Sunday..	Democratic.....	7,796
MARSHALL...	Daily Echo.....	Moundsville.....	1891	S. C. Shaw.....	Every evening.....	Independent.....	3,522
	Weekly Echo.....	Moundsville.....	1889	S. D. Shaw.....	Weekly.....	Democratic.....	1,631
	Daily Journal.....	Moundsville.....	1910	Moundsville Journal Co. (Inc.)...	Every evening except Sunday.....	Republican.....	2,327
MASON.....	Point Pleasant Register.....	Point Pleasant...	1862	Register Pub. Co.....	Every Wednesday.....	Democratic.....	1,250
	State Gazette.....	Point Pleasant...	1881	Woodyard Publications.....	Every Thursday.....	Republican.....	2,200
	Methodist Advocate.....	Point Pleasant...	1896	Methodist Pub. 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—12,635 Sunday—17,226
	Sunset News.....	Bluefield.....	1927	Daily Telegraph Printing Co.....	Daily.....	Democratic.....	2,845
	Mercer Recorder.....	Matoaka.....	1921	Gordon Garner.....	Every Friday.....	Democratic.....	2,000
	Princeton Observer.....	Princeton.....	1917	Kyle McCormick.....	Every Thursday.....	Republican.....	1,800
	Princeton News.....	Princeton.....	1927	Charles B. Hedrick.....	Every Thursday.....	Republican.....	1,600

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
MINERAL	The Mountain Echo	Keyser	1876	Woodyard Publications	Every Thursday	Republican	2,000
	Keyser Tribune	Keyser	1869	W. H. Barger	Every Friday	Democratic	2,835
	Mineral Daily News	Keyser	1912	W. H. Barger	Every evening except Sunday	Democratic	2,835
	Piedmont Herald	Piedmont	1905	Mrs. F. W. Rose	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,400
MINGO	Mingo Republican	Williamson	1904	O. H. Booten	Every Thursday	Republican	4,150
	Williamson News	Williamson	Weekly—1890 Daily—1915	The Williamson Daily News	Every evening except Sunday	Democratic	4,184
	Mingo Democrat	Williamson	1927	Webb Printing Co	Every Thursday	Democratic	2,500
MONONGALIA	Morgantown Post	Morgantown	1899; as a weekly in 1864	W. Va. Newspaper Pub. Co	Every Evening	Republican	6,447
	Morgantown Press	Morgantown	1928	The Press Company	Every Thursday	Democratic	2,500
	The New Dominion	Morgantown	1876	Dominion News Co. (Inc)	Every morning except Sunday	Democratic	7,500
	W. Va. Women Voter	Morgantown	1923 at Parkersburg	W. Va. League Women Voters	Monthly	Non-Partisan	2,100
MONROE	The Monroe Watchman	Union	1872	J. M. Johnson	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,400
	Advertiser	Alderson	1899	E. Don Ballard	Every Saturday	Prohibition	1,227
	The Monroe Mail	Union	1927	Woodyard Publications	Every Thursday	Republican	500
MORGAN	Morgan Messenger	Berkeley Springs	1893	S. S. Buzzerd	Every Thursday	Republican	1,390
	The News	Berkeley Springs	1885	N. S. D. Pendleton	Every Friday	Democratic	965
McDOWELL	The Daily News	Welch	1923	Welch Publishing Co	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	5,392
	The McDowell Times	Keystone	1904	Whittico & Hill	Every Friday	Republican	9,700
	Industrial News	Iaeger	1927	J. A. Johnson	Every Friday	Independent	820
	The Tri-District News	Northfork	1928	Tri-District News Pub. Co	Every Friday	Independent	2,200
	McDowell Recorder	Welch	1891	W. R. Keyser	Every Wednesday	Republican	1,485
NICHOLAS	Nicholas Chronicle	Summersville	1880	J. T. Williams	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,000
	Nicholas Republican	Richwood	1903	Woodyard Publications	Every Thursday	Republican	2,500
OHIO	Intelligencer	Wheeling	1852	Wheeling Intelligencer Co	Every morning except Sunday	Republican	12,160
	News-Daily and Sunday	Wheeling	Daily—1890 Sunday News1878	News Publishing Co	Sunday morning and every evening except Sunday	Independent	Daily—17,500 Sunday-21,500

	Re ister—Daily and Sunday	Wheeling	Daily—1863 Sunday—1882				Daily—11,91[illegible] Sunday 10,160
	W. Va. Workman	Wheeling	1897	Grand Lodge A.O.U.W. of W. Va.	Monthly	Fraternal Insurance	3,500
PENDLETON	Pendleton Times	Franklin	1913	William McCoy	Every Friday	Independent	1,900
	The Herald	Franklin	1929	Woodyard Publications	Every Thursday	Republican	1,000
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	Woodyard Publications	Every Wednesday	Republican	1,500
PRESTON	Preston County Journal	Kingwood	1866	H. S. Whetsell	Every Thursday	Republican	2,475
	W. Va. Argus	Kingwood	1870	J. T. Spahr	Every Thursday	Democratic	2,475
	Preston Republican	Terra Alta	1891	Preston Republican Ptg. Co	Every Thursday	Republican	1,600
	Pythian Banner	Kingwood	1891	H. S. Whetsell	Monthly	Knights of Pythias	2,000
PUTNAM	Putnam Democrat	Winfield	1876	John W. & 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. Froth	Every Saturday	Progressive-Republican	1,100
RALEIGH	Raleigh Register	Beckley	1880	Beckley Newspaper Corp	Sunday morning and every afternoon except Saturday	Democratic	4,030
	The Post-Herald	Beckley	Post—1924 Herald—1900	Beckley Newspaper Corp	Every morning except Sunday	Republican	5,400
RANDOLPH	Elkins Inter-Mountain	Elkins	Daily—1907 Weekly—1892	Teter Pub. Co	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	3,700
	Randolph Enterprise	Elkins	1874	Randolph Enterprise Ptg. Co	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,100
	Randolph Review	Elkins	1913	James W. Weir	Every Thursday	Democratic	3,300
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 Morr s	Every Thursday	Republican	50
	Pennsboro News	Pennsboro	1890	Mrs. Vesta Lee Connell	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,500
ROANE	Roane County Reporter	Spencer	1878	R. W. Casto & Okey R. Harris	Every Thursday	Democratic	5,000
	Times Record	Spencer	1885	Woodyard Publications	Every Wednesday under Thursday date line	Republican	6,100
	Reedy News	Reedy	1909	Fred E. Craig	Every Thursday	Independent	980
SUMMERS	Weekly Herald	Hinton	1872	Independent Herald Pub. Co	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,500
	The Leader	Hinton	1894	Hinton Daily News	Every Thursday	Republican	700
	Hinton Daily News	Hinton	1902	Hinton Daily News	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	1,518

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COUNTIES	Name of Publication	Where Published	When Established	Published by	When Published	Politics or Character of Publication	Circulation
TAYLOR	Grafton Sentinel	Grafton	Daily—1913 Weekly—1868	Grafton Sentinel Pub. Co.	Every evening except Sunday and every Friday	Republican	Daily—3,132 Weekly—2,200
	Grafton Press	Grafton	1911	Grafton Press (Inc.)	Every Thursday	Democratic	2,238
TUCKER	Parsons Advocate	Parsons	1896	G. W. Thurston	Every Thursday	Republican	2,700
	Tucker Democrat	Parsons	1887	W. R. Morris	Every Thursday	Democrat	2,500
	Davis News	Davis	1897	W. R. Morris	Every Thursday	Independent	2,000
TYLER	Tyler County Journal	Middlebourne	1900	Mrs. Sallie A. Riggle	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,000
	The Tyler Star News	Middlebourne	Star—1887 News—1909	Oil Review Pub. Co	Every Thursday	Republican-Independent	1,700
	Sistersville Review	Sistersville	Daily—1895 Weekly—1885	Oil Review Pub. Co	Every evening except Sunday	Republican	1,800
UPSHUR	Republican Delta	Buckhannon	BuckhannonDelta 1869 Upshur Republican—1901	Woodyard Publications	Every Thursday	Republican	7,250
	Buckhannon Record	Buckhannon	1876	R. S. Reid	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,240
WAYNE	Wayne County News	Wayne	1874	Herman P. Dean	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,800
	Ceredo Advance	Ceredo	1885	J. J. McDougal	Every Wednesday	Republican	1,000
	Kenova Reporter	Kenova	1890	J. J. McDougal	Every Friday	Independent	700
	Wayne County Press	Kenova	1925	Wayne Co. Pub. Co. (Inc.)	Every Friday	Republican	2,250
WEBSTER	Webster Echo	Webster Springs	1883	A. P. Smith	Every Thursday	Democratic	1,100
	Webster Republican	Webster Springs	1904	J. W. White	Every Thursday	Republican	625
WETZEL	Wetzel Democrat	New Martinsville	1877	Wetzel Democrat Pub. Co	Every Thursday	Democratic	2,300
	Wetzel Republican	New Martinsville	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	650
WOOD	Parkersburg Sentinel	Parkersburg	1889 as a daily	Parkersburg Sentinel Co	Every evening except Sunday	Democratic	10,646
	Parkersburg News	Parkersburg	1897	Parkersburg Pub. Co	Every morning	Republican	Daily—8,273 Sunday—9,496
	Baptist Banner	Parkersburg	1889	Baptist Banner Pub. Co	Every Thursday	Denominational	7,000
WYOMING	The Mullens Advocate	Mullens	1913	Woodyard Publications	Every Thursday	Republican	3,000
	Independent Herald	Pineville	1899	Wyoming Printing Co	Every Friday	Democratic	2,500

ASSESSMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITY PROPERTIES BY THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS OF WEST VIRGINIA FOR THE YEAR 1929

Interstate Steam Railroads

Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co.	$ 98,500,000
Big Sandy & Cumberland R. R. Co.	5,000
Chesapeake & Ohio Ry. Co.	62,000,000
Cumberland & Pennsylvania R. R. Co.	10,000
Cumberland Valley & Martinsburg R. R. Co.	1,000,000
Kanawha & Michigan Railway Co.	6,200,000
Monongahela Railway Co.	4,000,000
Norfolk & Western Railway Co.	56,200,000
Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R. Co.	4,500,000
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Railroad Co.	700,000
Preston Railroad Co.	10,000
Scotts Run Railway Co.	500,000
Virginian Railway Co.	19,250,000
Western Maryland Railway Co.	10,000,000
Wheeling Terminal Railway Co.	1,000,000
Winchester & Western Railroad Co.	50,000

Intrastate Steam Railroads

Benwood & Wheeling Connecting Railroad Co.	$ 200,000
Buffalo Creek & Gauley R. R. Co.	700,000
Cairo & Kanawha Railroad Co.	30,000
Campbells Creek Railroad Co.	250,000
Central West Virginia & Southern R. R. Co.	50,000
Centralia & Elk Railway Co.	80,000
Cheat River Railroad Company	30,000
Chemical & Helvetia Railroad Co.	50,000
Conley's Creek R. R. Co.	(a)
Greenbrier, Cheat & Elk R. R.	(b)
Harrisville Southern Railroad Co.	20,000
Indian Creek & Northern R. R. Co.	200,000
Kanawha Central Railway Co.	65,000
Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern R. R. Co.	550,000
Kanawha & West Virginia R. R. Co.	1,000,000
Kelleys Creek Improvement Co.	45,000
Kellys Creek & Northwestern R. R. Co.	200,000
Kellys Creek Railroad Co.	20,000
Manns Creek Railroad (Babcock Coal & Coke Co.)	20,000
Middle Creek Railroad Co.	30,000
Panther Railroad Co.	7,000
Pickens & Webster Springs R. R. Co.	16,000
Raleigh & Pocahontas R. R. Co.	7,500
Rowlesburg & Southern Railroad Co.	30,000
Strouds Creek & Muddlety Railroad Co.	45,000
Valley River Railroad Co.	60,000
Virginian & Western Railroad Co.	2,000,000
Walkersville & Southern Railroad Co.	25,000
West Virginia Midland Railroad Co.	175,000
West Virginia Northern Railroad Co.	325,000
West Virginia & Southern Railroad Co.	20,000
Wheeling Coal Railroad Co.	2,500
White Suphur & Huntersville R. R. Co.	20,000
Winifrede Railroad Co.	40,000

Interstate Street Railroads

Kanawha Traction & Electric Co.	$	350,000
Newell Bridge & Railway Co.		150,000
Ohio Valley Electric Railway Co.		800,000
Steubenville, East Liverpool & Beaver Valley Tr. Co.		100,000
Steubenville, Wellsburg & Weirton Railway Co.		400,000
Tri-City Traction Company		200,000 (c)
Wheeling Traction Company		1,350,000

Intrastate Street Railroads

Charleston Interurban Railroad Company	$	2,300,000
Lewisburg & Ronceverte Electric Railway Co.		10,000
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company		4,000,000
Pan Handle Traction Company		500,000
Tygarts Valley Traction Company		20,000
Tyler Traction Company		20,000
Wellsburg, Bethany & Washington Railway Company		(d)
Wheeling Public Service Company		800,000

Express

American Railway Express Company	$	325,000

Car Lines

American Oil Company	$	1,200
American Refining Company, Inc.		2,100
American Refrigerator Transit Company		25,000
Armour & Company		37,000
Arrowhead Gasoline Company		(e)
Bethlehem Mines Corporation		50,300
Burlington Refrigerator Express Company		11,700
Butler County Oil Refining Company		100
Carbide & Carbon Chemical Corporation		75,000
Carnegie Steel Company		5,300
Central Commercial Company		300
Cities Service Oil Company		200
Conley Tank Car Company		1,800
Continental Oil Company		100
Cook Paint & Varnish Company		100
Cudahy Packing Company		1,600
E. I. DuPont De Nemours & Company		1,600
Elk Refining Company (for 1928)		66,000
Elk Refining Company (for 1929)		66,000
Empire Oil & Refining Company		16,200
Falling Rock Cannel Coal Company		9,100
Freedom Oil Works Company		15,000
Fruit Growers Express Company		79,000
General American Tank Car Corporation		27,000
Gulf Refining Company		2,300
Hurley Gasoline Company		(e)
Imperial Refining Company		100
Indian Refining Company		14,600
Interstate Tank Car Corporation		1,600
James B. Berrys Sons Company, Inc.		100
Johnson Oil Refining Company		(e)
Lazote, Incorporated		162,000
Merchants Despatch, Inc.		30,000
Mexican Petroleum Corporation		43,700

Midcontinent Petroleum Company	600
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company	6,000
National Car Line	2,000
National Pipe Line Co. (Operator Peerless Transit Line)	1,100
Ohio Valley Refining Company	48,000
Panhandle Refining Company	2,500
Pennsylvania Refining Co.	600
Pennsylvania Tank Line	6,300
Pennzoil Company (The)	400
Phillips Petroleum Company	4,500
Pierce Pipe Line Company	100
Pittsburgh By-Product Coke Company	146,300
Proctor & Gamble Company	19,600
Prudential Oil Company	12,200
Pullman Company	632,800
Pure Oil Company	89,300
Quaker City Tank Line, Inc.	16,200
Reserve Petroleum Company	700
Roxana Petroleum Company	(e)
Shell Petroleum Corporation	1,400
Sherwood Brothers, Inc.	100
Shippers Car Line Corporation	16,500
Sinclair Refining Company	25,400
Skelly Oil Company	1,200
Sloan & Zook Tank Car Company	700
Swift Refrigerator Transportation Company	23,500
Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company	100
Texas Company	52,400
Tidal Refining Company	2,400
Tidal-Western Oil Corporation	900
Transcontinental Oil Company	800
Tri-State Refining Company	11,900
Union Refrigerator Transit Company	12,300
Union Tank Car Company	94,000
United Refining Company	200
Valvoline Oil Company	500
Western Fruit Express Company	30,600
Wheeling Steel Corporation	2,600
Wilson Car Lines	16,000
Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company	48,800

Toll Bridges

Clarksburg Columbus Short Route Bridge Co.	$ 300,000
Harpers Ferry & Loudon Bridge Company	25,000
Harpers Ferry & Potomac Bridge Company	5,000
Hinton Toll Bridge Company	90,000
Huntington & Ohio Bridge Company	675,000
Interstate Bridge Company of Kermit, W. Va.	17,500
Interstate Bridge Company of Bellaire, Ohio	400,000
Kanawha Falls Bridge Company	60,000
Kentucky & West Virginia Bridge Company	35,000
Louisa & Fort Gay Bridge Company	25,000
Marietta-Parkersburg Bridge Company	500,000
Midland & Atlantic Bridge Corporation	320,000
Midland Trail Kanawha River Bridge Company	135,000
Parkersburg Community Bridge Company	250,000
Pomeroy-Mason Bridge Company	190,000
Kanawha City Bridge Co.	(f)
Steubenville-Weirton Bridge Company	275,000
Steubenville Bridge Company	500,000
Virginia & Maryland Bridge Company	15,000

Washington & Berkeley Bridge Company	15,000
West Virginia & Ohio River Bridge Company	225,000
Wheeling & Belmont Bridge Company	1,525,000
Wheeling Bridge Company	300,000

Water Companies

Barboursville Water & Light Co.	$ (y)
Beckley Water Company	180,000
Benwood & McMechen Water Company	140,000
Berkeley Springs Water Works Company	25,000
Bethany Improvement Association	12,000
B. F. Shomo Water Works Company	2,400
Bramwell Water Company	(g)
Burnsville Supply Company	7,500
Catlettsburg, Kenova & Ceredo Water Company	80,000
Central Utilities Company	(h)
Charles Town Water Company	45,000
Clay Water Company	1,000
Clendenin Water Company	32,000
Dunbar Water Works Company	65,000
East Rainelle Water & Plumbing Company	30,000
Edgewood Water Company	2,500
Follansbee Water & Light Company	65,000
Glendale Water Company	20,000
Glenville Water & Light Company	(h)
Gassaway Development Company	(h)
Hambleton Water Company	2,000
Harpers Ferry & Bolivar Water Company	8,000
Hendricks Water Company	1,000
Huntington Water Corporation	2,025,000
Iaeger Water Works Company	15,000
Kanawha Valley Water Company	200,000
Logan Water Works Company	140,000
Madison Water Works Company	20,000
Matoaka Water & Improvement Company	12,000
Mohler Land Company (Water Department)	4,000
Monongah Service Company	60,000
Morgantown Water Company	450,000
Moundsville Water Company	225,000
Mountain State Utilities Corporation	170,000
Middlebourne Water Company	14,000
Mullens Water Works Company	35,000
Newell Water & Power Company	70,000
Northfork-Clark Water Works, Inc.	15,000
Oak Hill Water Company	20,000
Pine Grove Water Works	1,500
Pocahontas Light & Water Company	20,000
Pratt Water Works Company	2,000
Pure Water Company	18,000
St. Albans Light, Water & Ice Company	150,000
South Side Water Works Company	90,000
Terra Alta Water Company	25,000
West Logan Water Company	5,000
West Virginia Utilities Company	100,000 (i)
West Virginia Water Service Company	3,050,000
Worthington Public Service Corporation	3,000
Weston Water Company	150,000
United Land Company	1,000

Water and Electric Companies

Beckley Electric Light & Power Company	$ (j)
Hamlin Water, Light & Fuel Company	25,000
Kimball Light & Water Company	30,000
Mountain State Utilities Corporation	(k)
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	125,000
War Light & Water Company	30,000
Webster Springs Water Works & Electric Light Co.	10,000
West Virginia Utilities Company	(l)

Electric Companies

Appalachian Electric Power Co.	$ 37,000,000
Athens Power Company	12,000
Beaver Light & Power Company	9,000
Beckley Electric Light & Power Company	500,000
Black Diamond Power Company	8,500
Bullock Realty Company (Electric Dept.)	10,000
Coal River Power Co.	(z)
Colcord Light Company	1,400
East Rainelle Light & Power Company	15,000
Elk Power Company	6,500
Flat Top Power Company	80,000
Fort Gay Light & Power Company	3,000
Gauley Electric Co.	(z)
Glenville Electric Company	20,000
Harpers Ferry Electric Light & Power Company	30,000
Hickory Flat Light Line	(m)
Hurricane Light & Power Company	14,000
Kanawha Traction & Electric Company	2,050,000
Keyser Light & Power Company	185,000
Mann Power & Light Company	14,000
Martin, L. G.	850
Meadow Creek Power Co.	(z)
Midland Electric Service Company	(n)
Mineral City Improvement Co.	(z)
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company	14,600,000
Mount View Milling Company	2,000
Mountain Milling Company	(o)
Northern Virginia Power Company	1,100,000
Phillips, J. G.	700
Piedmont Electric Light & Power Company	70,000
Potomac Light & Power Company	1,300,000
Potomac Valley Power Corporation	135,000
Preston County Light & Power Company	25,000
Ridgeley Light & Power Company	26,000
River Counties Power Company	75,000
Rich Creek-Peterstown Power Company	1,400
Roderfield Light & Power Company	1,100
Superior Pocahontas Coal Company	17,500
Talcott Electric Light & Power Company	1,500
Union-Fort Springs Power Company	7,500
Union Power Company	37,000
United Light & Power Company	20,000
Valley Electric Company	40,000
Virginia Public Service Company	1,000,000
West Virginia Light, Heat & Power Company	500,000

West Virginia Power & Transmission Company	3,000,000
Wheeling Electric Company	4,200,000
Wheeling Public Service Co.	(aa)

Gas, Oil and Pipe Line Companies

Acme Oil & Gas Company	$ 30,000
Bailey Gas Company	42,500
Bluefield Gas & Power Company	175,000
Bridgeport Natural Gas & Oil Company	165,000
Cameron Heat & Light Company	50,000
Carnegie Natural Gas Company	5,500,000
Charleston-Dunbar Natural Gas Company	450,000
Charles Town Heat & Light Company	18,000
Cincinnati Gas Transportation Company	1,300,000
Clarksburg Light & Heat Company	1,400,000
Clayco Gas Company	2,500,000
Comet Oil & Gas Company	155,000
Consumers Gas Utility Company	100,000
Cumberland & Allegheny Gas Company	2,200,000
Eureka Pipe Line Company	4,300,000
Glenville Natural Gas Company	10,000
Godfrey L. Cabot, Inc.	2,750,000
Harshbarger Oil & Gas Company	100,000
Hope Natural Gas Company	44,000,000
Huntington Development & Gas Company	2,750,000
Indian Creek Gas Company	20,000
Inland Gas Distributing Company	1,500
J. B. Cather Gas Company	10,000
Kentucky & West Virginia Gas Company	175,000
Lumberport Gas Company	(p)
Lumberport-Shinnston Gas Company	110,000
Manufacturers Gas & Electric Light Company	33,000
Manufacturers Light & Heat Co. of Pennsylvania	10,300,000
Marmet Gas Company	2,500
Martinsburg Heat & Light Company	190,000
Monongahela West Penn Public Service Company	1,300,000
Montgomery Gas Company	200,000
Mountain State Gas Company	350,000
National Pipe Line Company	23,000
Natural Gas Company of West Virginia	700,000
Norris & Mercer	1,300
Ohio Valley Gas Corporation	500,000
Pittsburgh & West Virginia Gas Company	10,500,000
Pt. Pleasant Natural Gas Company	20,000
Pure Oil Pipe Line Company	75,000
Ravencliff Fuel & Supply Company	1,500
Reno Gas Company	500
Reserve Gas Company	4,000,000
Rosedale Fuel & Water Company	800
Shields Oil & Gas Company	50,000
Shinnston Gas Company	(p)
Southern West Virginia Oil & Gas Corporation	50,000
Standard Gas Company	100,000
United Fuel Gas Company	31,000,000
Utility Gas Company	16,000
Valvoline Oil Company	900,000
Wak Company	20,000
W. C. Kingrey Oil & Gas Company	20,000
Wetzel Natural Gas Company	25,000
Wheeler Gas Company	4,400
Ohio Fuel Oil Company	(q)

Telephone and Telegraph Companies

American Telephone & Telegraph Company of West Va.	$ 1,000,000
Athens Telephone Company	5,000
Aurora, Oakland & Terra Alta Telephone Company	400
Barboursville Telephone Company	5,000
Berea & Slab Telephone Company	10,000
Bethany Improvement Association	2,900
Beverly & Marlinton Telephone Company	2,000
Beverly Telephone Company	750
Big Four Telephone Company	600
Big Hurricane Telephone Company	400
Bluefield Telephone Company	685,000
Bluestone Mutual Telephone Company	500
Boothsville Telephone Company	1,700
Bridgeport Telephone Company	1,400
Cameron Telephone Company	7,000
Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of West Va.	12,500,000 (bb)
Citizens Telephone Company	(r)
Clay Citizens Telephone Company	300
Clay District Telephone Company	12,800
Clear Fork Telephone Company	100
Cross, L. D. (Telephone)	500
Cross Roads Telephone Company	1,000
Deep Valley Telephone Company	400
Dents Run Telephone Company	100
Doddridge & Harrison Telephone Company	(s)
Duncan Telephone Company	2,000
Echo Telephone Company	(d)
Eglon Mutual Telephone Company	1,350
Exchange Telephone Company	350
Fairview Telephone Company	400
Farmers Mutual Union Telephone Company	700
Farmers Rural Telephone Company of Vernon, W. Va.	100
Farmers Union Telephone Company	750
Flat Rock Telephone Company	100
Frankford Telephone Company	1,100
Fraziers Bottom, Upland & Glenwood Telephone Co.	600
Flemington Telephone Company	9,000
Friendship Mutual Telephone Company	1,600
Glade Valley Telephone Company	200
Greenville Telephone Company	700
Hackers Creek Telephone Company	100
Hardy Mutual Telephone Company	300
Harman Mutual Telephone Company	600
Herold Telephone Company	1,000
Hills & Browns Creek Mutual Telephone Company	150
Independent Home Telephone Company	2,000
Inland Telephone & Telegraph Company	7,500
Jefferson County Telephone Company	100,000
Kanawha-Putnam Telephone Company	300
Laurel Creek Telephone Company	100
Lewis County Telephone Company	(d)
Lewis-Upshur Telephone Company	16,500
Lightburn Telephone Company	200
Lincoln County Telephone Company	1,000
Littleton Telephone Company	5,000
Lockney Citizens Telephone Company	850
Longdale Independent Telephone Company	2,000
Marie Telephone Company	300
Marion Telephone Company	1,500
Marlinton & Academy Mutual Telephone Company	1,200

Marlinton & Clover Lick Telephone Company	300
Marlinton & Elk Mutual Telephone Company	200
Marlinton, Knapps Creek & Dilleys Mill Mutual Telephone Co...	400
Marlinton & Stoney Creek Mutual Telephone Company	200
Meadow Bluff Mutual Telephone Company	4,000
Monroe Mutual Telephone Company	(d)
Mount Lookout Telephone Company	400
Mountain Cove Telephone Company	2,250
North Bend & Southern Telephone Company	4,000
North River Telephone Company	200
Oakland Telephone Company	300
Oakvale Telephone Company	700
Old Bosworth Line	100
Peoples Telephone Company	1,500
Pocahontas Telephone Company	15,000
Postal Telegraph Cable Company	20,000
Preston County Light & Power Company (Telephone)	2,500
Preston Telephone Company	500
Prichard Telephone Company	9,000
Proctor & Peabody Telephone Company	500
Pruntytown Telephone Company	500
Rio & Romney Telephone Company	2,500
Rockville & Kingwood Telephone Company	800
Rosedale Telephone Company	200
Rowlesburg Telephone Company	200
Rutledge Telephone Company	100
St. Cloud Telephone Company	500
Salem-West Union Telephone Company	9,000
Spring Hill Telephone Company	400
Sardis Telephone Company	3,000
Short Line Telephone Company	10,000
Silver Hill Telephone Company	200
Slanesville Telephone Company	700
South Branch Telephone Company	35,000
Summers & Mercer Mutual Telephone Company	250
Teays Valley Telephone Company	300
Tennant Central Telephone Company	1,000
Tesla Telephone Company	500
Turkeyfoot Telephone Company	(d)
United Farmers Telephone Company	1,600
United Telephone Company	12,000
Upshur County Telephone Lines	(t)
Wadestown Telephone Company	2,500
Waterloo, Buffalo & Winfield Telephone Company	1,000
Wayne County Telephone Company	4,600
Webster Telephone Company	300
Western Union Telephone Company	1,275,000
West Side Telephone Company	2,500
West Virginia Mutual Telephone Association	5,600

Interstate Bus Lines

Athens-Parkersburg Bus Line	$ 500
Adair & Guinn	1,000
Angelo, Batilocchi	1,500
Beckwith, Ira J.	6,800
Cannonball Transportation Company	7,500
Cadiz Bus Line	1,000
Cannonball Cab & Bus Company	300
Guinn-Spangler & Dunn	1,200
Interstate Motor Transportation Company	10,000
F. K. W. Bus Line (Andrew Eye)	7,000

Lockhart, C. F. & C. M.	1,000
L. & A. Bus Line	4,600
Meyer Transit Company, Inc.	8,400
Moore Bros. Bus Line, Inc.	100
Monongahela Transport Company	135,000
Mountain State Transportation Company	20,000
Ohio Valley Bus Company	22,000
Ohio Valley Transit Company	24,000
Pickwick Greyhound Lines	4,300
Pioneer Stages, Inc.	3,300
Pocahontas Transportation Company	60,000
Ridgeley Bus Company	1,000
Safeway Transit Company	200
Sauers Bros. Auto Bus Line	3,200
Stacey, A. C.	1,000
Tri-State Transit Company	4,000
Virginia Transportation Company	1,600
Washington Transportation Company	32,000
White Star Bus Line	1,300

Intrastate Bus Lines

Athens-Princeton Transportation Co.	$ 8,000
Bartlett Bros. Bus Company	18,000
Belcher, J. V., Bus Line	6,500
Bell, C. J., Bus Line	5,000
Bell, E. F., Bus Line	(d)
Blue Ridge Transportation Co. of W. Va.	20,000
Blue & Gray Transit Company	355,000(u)
Booth, A. A.	(v)
Bus Transportation Company of Wheeling	9,500
Cabin Creek-Montgomery Bus Line	10,000
Cackley, R. M.	1,800
Campbells Creek Bus Company	1,000
Cedar Grove-Mammoth Bus Line	(d)
Charleston Interurban R. R. Co. (Bus Line)	28,000
Charleston-Ripley Bus Company	7,500
Coffman, O. E.	4,400
Craft, J. E.	4,000
Elk River Transit Company	1,200
Elkins Bus Line	(w)
F. W. C. Transport Company	11,000
Green Bus Line	1,900
Greenbrier Valley Bus Company	6,500
Gulf Transportation Company	20,000
Harper, T. J.	6,000
Hatfield, Virgil	400
Hays Brothers Bus Line	2,000
Hill & Tolbert	4,000
Hill Top Bus Line	4,000
Jordan, A. J.	3,700
Kanawha-Boone-Logan Bus Company	42,000
Laurel Line, Inc.	1,000
Logan County Bus Co.	(x)
Logan Transit Company	50,000
Logan-Williamson Bus Company	60,000
Monroe Bus Company	800
Murphy Bus Company	15,000
No. 2 Beckley-Hinton Bus Line	18,000
Orander, R. M.	3,000
Pt. Pleasant Bus Company	1,000
Ray, C. C.	2,500

Red Jacket Transportation Company	8,000
Reynolds Bus Line Company	22,500
Reynolds Taxi Company	7,500
Seneca Trail Lines	33,000
Shelton, George	2,500
Stanaford Transit Company	6,000
Stewart, W. K.	1,700
Tenney, A. H.	(w)
Tygart Valley Motor Service	13,000
Welch-Roderfield Bus Line	2,100
Weston-Glenville Bus Company	5,000
West Virginia Transportation Company	23,000
Wheeling & Parkersburg Transportation Company	7,500
White Star Lines, Inc.	1,500
Wood, O. J.	6,000
Glass, H. B.	7,500
Preston County Bus & Garage Company, Inc.	14,000

Notes

(a) Included in assessment of Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Company.
(b) Included in assessment of Western Maryland Railway Company.
(c) Street railway property only, formerly assessed in name of Princeton Power Company.
(d) Out of business.
(e) No mileage in State during 1928.
(f) Now owned by Kanawha County.
(g) Owned by the town of Bramwell.
(h) See West Virginia Utilities Company.
(i) Includes properties of Central Utilities Co., Gassaway Development Co. and Glenville Water & Light Co., which were assessed in 1928 in an aggregate of $42,000.
(j) See Beckley Company and Beckley Electric Light & Power Company.
(k) See "Water companies". Electric properties at West Union and Salem sold to Monongahela W. P. P. S. Co.
(l) Included in Wheeling Public Service Company.
(m) Sold to Beckley Electric Light & Power Company.
(n) Sold to Mountain State Utilities Company.
(o) Sold to Virginia Public Service Company.
(p) See Lumberport-Shinnton Gas Company.
(q) Property of this company taken over by United Fuel Gas Company.
(r) Included in assessment of United Telephone Co.
(s) See Salem-West Union Telephone Company.
(t) See Lewis-Upshur Telephone Co.
(u) Includes properties formerly assessed to Bluefield-Beckley Transit Co., Midland Trail Transit Co., New River Transit Co., and Red Bird Transit Co., in an aggregate of $355,000.
(v) Sold to Mountain State Transportation Co.
(w) See Seneca Trail Lines, Inc.
(x) See Logan Transit Co.
(y) Included in Huntington Water Corporation.
(z) Included in Appalachian Electric Power Company.
(aa) Included in Wheeling Electric Company assessment.
(bb) Includes Little Georgetown Telephone Co., Amos Telephone Co., Oak Hill Telephone Co., and Stone Coal Telephone Co., separately assessed in 1928 at $36,500.

GROSS SALES TAX

Net Collections During the State Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1922 and 1923

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1922:	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1921	Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1921	Quarter Ended March 31, 1922	Quarter Ended June 30, 1922	**Year** Ended June 30, 1922	Per Cent
Coal Production		$ 174,965.00	$ 185,565.00	$ 156,247.66	$ 516,777.66	35.3
Oil and Gas Production		35,088.00	55,234.00	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	(Law in effect July 1, 1921. No collections prior to October 1, 1921.)	$ 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 of Wholesale		55,854.00	154,589.00	59,172.05	269,615.05	18.4
Sales at 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 Businesses 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	Per Cent
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 of 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	Per Cent
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 of Wholesale	103,861.16	92,425.80	304,076.34	86,392.68	586,755.98	19.2
Sales at 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 Businesses 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	Per Cent
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	Per Cent
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 of Wholesale	82,021.55	98,867.85	293,639.13	80,870.78	555,399.31	17.6
Sales at 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	140,669.29	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	Per Cent
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 of Wholesale	93,810.62	87,858.35	310,947.26	87,534.89	580,151.12	14.23
Sales at 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

Net Collections During the Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1928 and 1929

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	Year Ended June 30, 1928	Per Cent
Coal Production	$ 262,314.91	$ 272,925.03	$ 260,387.20	$ 226,332.90	$ 1,022,010.04	26.86
Oil and Gas Production	250,359.09	87,947.93	129,042.30	148,186.15	615,535.47	16.18
Sand, Limestone, etc., Production	7,757.93	9,344.90	7,656.61	5,472.87	30,232.31	.79
Timber Production	6,697.30	6,364.88	10,376.76	6,751.55	30,190.49	.79
Total Production	$ 527,129.23	$ 376,582.74	$ 407,462.87	$ 386,793.47	$ 1,697,968.31	44.62
Manufacturing	$ 204,816.59	$ 189,475.91	$ 203,922.52	$ 189,100.04	$ 787,315.06	20.72
Sales, Exclusive of Wholesale	92,185.75	85,810.68	288,558.32	95,622.01	562,176.76	14.77
Sales at Wholesale	17,309.46	18,650.08	33,082.90	15,938.47	84,980.91	2.23
Banks and Public Utilities	96,625.95	94,115.94	108,145.10	101,392.66	400,279.65	10.50
Other Businesses	49,004.05	45,832.39	133,402.75	44,118.14	272,357.33	7.16
Totals	$ 987,071.03	$ 810,467.74	$ 1,174,574.46	$ 832,934.79	$ 3,805,078.02	100.00

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1929:	Quarter Ended Sept. 30, 1928	Quarter Ended Dec. 31, 1928	Quarter Ended March 31, 1929	Quarter Ended June 30, 1929	Year Ended June 30, 1929	Per Cent
Coal Production	$ 223,670.45	$ 232,074.12	$ 259,379.11	$ 230,640.41	$ 945,764.09	25.86
Oil & Gas Production	114,469.33	95,418.74	141,093.99	169,548.41	520,530.47	14.24
Clay, Sand, etc., Production	7,300.48	8,488.91	8,714.06	5,063.30	29,566.75	.81
Timber Production	7,885.73	6,647.07	8,957.25	8,468.13	31,958.18	.87
Total Production	$ 353,325.99	$ 342,628.84	$ 418,144.41	$ 413,720.25	$ 1,527,819.49	41.78
Manufacturing	209,637.23	206,897.04	221,041.53	218,186.36	855,762.16	23.40
Sales Exclusive of Wholesale	109,559.90	91,646.30	269,893.96	93,552.38	564,652.54	15.45
Sales at Wholesale	19,647.31	15,534.38	28,216.96	15,728.27	79,126.92	2.16
Banks and Public Utilities	92,022.72	88,664.38	105,206.56	74,168.30	360,061.96	9.85
Other Businesses	52,445.50	45,950.65	118,229.53	52,583.56	269,209.24	7.36
Totals	$ 836,638.65	$ 791,321.59	$ 1,160,732.95	$ 867,939.12	$ 3,656,632.31	100.00

Note—The collections shown above are net, all refunds having been deducted.

ACTIVE STATE FUNDS

Statement Showing the Balance of Active State Funds in the Active Depository Banks of Each Senatorial District For the Quarter Ending June 30, 1929.

	Number of Banks	Amount
First Senatorial District	5	$155,812.10
Second Senatorial District	4	126,160.19
Third Senatorial District	4	320,191.91
Fourth Senatorial District	4	182,066.61
Fifth Senatorial District	4	566,072.67
Sixth Senatorial District	4	427,064.88
Seventh Senatorial District	5	560,591.97
Eighth Senatorial District	5	598,149.16
Ninth Senatorial District	5	384,997.28
Tenth Senatorial District	3	108,107.94
Eleventh Senatorial District	5	408,453.97
Twelfth Senatorial District	4	541,386.84
Thirteenth Senatorial District	5	294,051.26
Fourteenth Senatorial District	5	259,825.55
Fifteenth Senatorial District	5	397,534.52
Grand Total	67	$6,330,466.85

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, 1929

County	% Of Total Assessment Of State	Number Inactive Banks	Amount In County	Amount Due County
First Senatorial District				
Brooke	.01672	3	187,270.00	142,120.00
Hancock	.01177	1	50,000.00	100,045.00
Ohio	.06413	9	550,000.00	545,105.00
Total			787,270.00	787,270.00
Second Senatorial District				
Marshall	.02783	6	313,745.00	236,555.00
Tyler	.00807	3	128,320.00	68,595.00
Wetzel	.01724	1	75,000.00	146,540.00
Total			517,065.00	451,690.00
Third Senatorial District				
Pleasants	.00401	2	34,085.00	34,085.00
Ritchie	.01269	3	107,865.00	107,865.00
Wirt	.00266	..	.....	22,610.00
Wood	.03677	5	335,155.00	312,545.00
Total			477,105.00	477,105.00
Fourth Senatorial District				
Jackson	.00613	1	40,000.00	52,105.00
Mason	.00852	1	43,660.00	72,420.00
Roane	.01245	4	146,690.00	105,825.00
Total			230,350.00	230,350.00
Fifth Senatorial District				
Cabell	.07105	6	518,700.00	603,925.00
Lincoln	.00882	3	81,955.00	74,970.00
Putnam	.00731	2	75,000.00	62,135.00
Total			675,655.00	741,030.00
Sixth Senatorial District				
Mingo	.01846	4	208,020.00	156,910.00
McDowell	.03901	7	337,095.00	331,585.00
Wayne	.01865	4	163,525.00	158,525.00
Wyoming	.01372	2	55,000.00	116,620.00
Total			763,640.00	763,640.00
Seventh Senatorial District				
Mercer	.03114	7	264,690.00	264,690.00
Monroe	.00483	3	41,055.00	41,055.00
Raleigh	.02328	3	197,880.00	197,880.00
Summers	.00767	2	65,195.00	65,195.00
Total			568,820.00	568,820.00
Eighth Senatorial District				
Boone	.01360	3	110,000.00	115,600.00
Kanawha	.10037	11	853,145.00	853,145.00
Logan	.02162	4	189,370.00	183,770.00
Total			1,152,515.00	1,152,515.00
Ninth Senatorial District				
Clay	.00696	3	59,160.00	59,160.00
Fayette	.02603	12	221,255.00	221,255.00
Greenbrier	.01424	8	121,040.00	121,040.00
Nicholas	.00846	4	71,910.00	71,910.00
Total			473,365.00	473,365.00

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, 1929

County	% Of Total Assessment Of State	Number Inactive Banks	Amount In County	Amount Due County
Tenth Senatorial District				
Braxton	.00810	2	67,500.00	68,850.00
Calhoun	.00430	1	36,550.00	36,550.00
Gilmer	.00779	1	67,565.00	66,215.00
Pocahontas	.00757	3	64,345.00	64,345.00
Webster	.00547	2	46,495.00	46,495.00
Total			282,455.00	282,455.00
Eleventh Senatorial District				
Marion	.04990	6	290,833.00	424,150.00
Monongalia	.04590	4	267,500.00	390,150.00
Taylor	.01174	1	150,000.00	99,790.00
Total			708,333.00	914,090.00
Twelfth Senatorial District				
Doddridge	.01110	3	167,500.00	94,350.00
Harrison	.06139	9	571,250.00	521,815.00
Lewis	.01739	2	106,250.00	147,815.00
Total			845,000.00	763,980.00
Thirteenth Senatorial District				
Barbour	.00993	1	100,000.00	84,405.00
Pendleton	.00276	1	37,500.00	23,460.00
Randolph	.01076	7	135,597.00	91,460.00
Upshur	.00871	2	125,000.00	74,035.00
Total			398,097.00	273,360.00
Fourteenth Senatorial District				
Grant	.00328	2	27,880.00	27,880.00
Hardy	.00274	1	23,290.00	23,290.00
Mineral	.01075	3	91,375.00	91,375.00
Preston	.01518	9	129,030.00	129,030.00
Tucker	.00487	3	41,395.00	41,395.00
Total			312,970.00	312,970.00
Fifteenth Senatorial District				
Berkeley	.01437	2	122,145.00	122,145.00
Hampshire	.00456	1	38,760.00	38,760.00
Jefferson	.01030	3	96,455.00	87,550.00
Morgan	.00693	1	50,000.00	58,905.00
Total			307,360.00	307,360.00
GRAND TOTAL	100%	197	$8,500,000.00	$8,500,000.00

NOTE:—Due to lack of Bond, some of the Counties could not legally accept their quota of State Funds due them on an Assessment Basis, and their surplus was distributed among Counties in the same district, provided their bonded liability would permit.

GASOLINE TAX

The 1923 Law

On April 27, 1923, the Legislature of West Virginia passed an Act imposing a tax on gasoline, which became operative July 26, 1923.

The salient features of the Act were:

A rate of two cents on each gallon of gasoline sold in West Virginia.

Gasoline purchased outside West Virginia and used within the State was subject to tax, the user being deemed a "wholesaler" under the Act, the purchaser being held liable for the tax on all inter-state shipments from points outside West Virginia to points within the State; but the seller was permitted, by office regulation, to assume and pay the tax on such shipments.

The tax applied on all gasoline sold in West Virginia regardless of the purpose for which the same was to be used, no deductions being allowable on account of gasoline sold to be used in the operation of motor boats, agricultural tractors, stationary gasoline engines, gasoline used in the process of manufacturing or dry cleaning, or in air compressors, etc.; no deductions were allowed on account of gasoline sold to the Federal Government.

Office regulations required refiners to pay the tax on all sales made to retail dealers and to consumers, but they were authorized to sell gasoline to wholesale dealers and jobbers, the purchaser to assume the tax. Refunds were allowed to wholesalers to cover the tax previously paid on gasoline sold and delivered outside of West Virginia.

Under the Act, dealers were not required to pay the tax on gasoline used in their own motor equipment, in the conduct of their business (the subject of the tax being the privilege to sell) and wholesale dealers and jobbers handling gasoline on which the tax had been previously paid, were allowed refunds to cover the tax paid on gasoline used and gasoline lost by leakage and evaporation.

The 1925 Law

The extraordinary session of the Legislature of 1925 on June 4th, passed a new gasoline tax law operative July 1, 1925, imposing a license tax on producers and sellers of gasoline—$25.00 annually for wholesalers or distributors, and $5.00 annually for retailers; and also an excise tax at the rate of three and one-half cents per gallon on gasoline sold or used in West Virginia. This act repealed the 1923 Act, the former act remaining effective only for the collection of all taxes and penalties accruing thereunder up to and including June 30, 1925.

The important features of this Act were:

(1) The imposition of a license tax on producers and sellers of gasoline.
(2) The rate was increased over the old law from two cents to three and one-half cents per gallon.
(3) Gasoline used as well as gasoline sold was made subject to the tax.
(4) The first seller was required to pay the tax in all instances except where the gasoline was shipped in inter-state commerce.

(5) Common carriers were required to furnish details regarding deliveries of gasoline made to points in West Virginia.
(6) Any tax paid on gasoline used for purposes other than in the operation of motor vehicles was made subject to refundment.

The 1927 Law

On April 25, 1927, the Legislature of 1927, at the regular session, passed a new gasoline tax law, in effect from passage, which increased the excise tax from three and one-half to four cents per gallon, effective July 1, 1927. This act reduced the annual license tax on wholesalers or distributors from $25.00 to $5.00, and the license tax on retail dealers from $5.00 to $1.00. It also repealed the 1925 Act, but left that act in full effect for the collection of all taxes and penalties accruing thereunder up to and including June 30, 1927.

The important changes in this Act are:

(1) The tax rate is increased from three and one-half to four cents per gallon.
(2) The license tax is reduced.
(3) The tax is made a lien.
(4) The excise tax is made a trust fund and failure to surrender such taxes to the state tax commissioner is made a felony.
(5) In case of delinquency in payment of tax the state tax commissioner is given power of distraint and sale.
(6) The state tax commissioner is given power to require surety bonds from dealers.

Under the provisions of these Acts collections have been made and requisitions for refund have been issued as follows:

GASOLINE TAX
Cash Receipts and Refunds

Month or Year	Gross Deposits	Refunds	Net Collections
August, 1923	$ 14,601.91	$	$ 14,601.91
September, 1923	25,118.92	.....	25,118.92
October, 1923	119,756.44	.....	119,756.44
November, 1923	120,486.49	321.02	120,165.47
December, 1923	111,467.96	.....	111,467.96
January, 1924	112,581.64	87.56	112,494.08
February, 1924	47,211.38	290.48	46,920.90
March, 1924	62,446.57	176.14	62,270.43
April 1924	48,700.45	411.78	48,288.67
May, 1924	48,317.61	592.60	47,725.01
June, 1924	125,774.71	1,979.88	123,794.83
Fiscal Year 1924: Totals	$ 836,464.08	$ 3,859.46	$ 832,604.62
July, 1924	$ 76,053.08	$ 1,643.12	$ 74,409.96
August, 1924	152,593.14	501.74	152,091.40
September, 1924	135,562.70	742.54	134,820.16
October, 1924	151,894.75	430,74	151,464.01
November, 1924	114,490.79	648.58	113,842.21
December, 1924	164,564.99	764.02	163,800.97
January, 1925	109,820.02	1,361.80	108,458.22
February, 1925	81,979.57	395.68	81,583.89
March, 1925	71,210.90	336,76	70,874.14
April, 1925	62,037.14	208.09	61,829.05
May, 1925	81,651.90	56.20	81,595.70
June, 1925	122,694.87	197.04	122,497.83
Fiscal Year 1925: Totals	$ 1,324,553.85	$ 7,286.31	$ 1,317,267.54

GASOLINE TAX

Cash Receipts and Refunds

Month or Year	Gross Deposits	Refunds	Net Collections
July, 1925	$ 139,678.01	$ 596.48	$ 139,081.53
August, 1925	191,237.36	343.75	190,893.61
September, 1925	322,427.12	6,397.82	316,029.30
October, 1925	335,775.07	5,564.39	330,210.68
November, 1925	269,249.81	5,831.19	263,418.62
December, 1925	414,614.47	8,424.54	406,189.93
January, 1926	52,397.45	3,093.32	49,304.13
February, 1926	194,255.25	8,450.77	185,804.48
March, 1926	214,602.00	4,075.27	210,526.73
April, 1926	30,117.63	3,417.70	26,699.93
May, 1926	165,212.28	8,788.99	156,423.29
June, 1926	252,312.80	849.77	251,463.03
Fiscal Year 1926: Totals	$ 2,581,879.25	$ 55,833.99	$ 2,526,045.26
July, 1926	$ 303,337.01	$ 11,029.59	$ 292,307.42
August, 1926	296,843.32	9,402.76	287,440.56
September, 1926	331,923.78	8,165.69	323,758.09
October, 1926	324,641.69	9,216.87	315,424.82
November, 1926	336,676.65	8,276.32	328,400.33
December, 1926	314,082.39	6,935.44	307,146.95
January, 1927	256,309.71	9,523.91	246,785.80
February, 1927	213,047.53	6,509.94	206,537.59
March, 1927	170,081.72	4,339.97	165,741.75
April, 1927	162,344.99	6,986.33	155,358.66
May, 1927	206,716.91	5,956.24	200,760.67
June, 1927	311,955.40	8,676.64	303,278.76
Fiscal Year 1927:Totals	$ 3,227,961.10	$ 95,019.70	$ 3,132,941.40
July, 1927	$ 278,898.66	$ 10,789.66	$ 269,109.00
August, 1927	376,625.32	7,305.26	369,320.06
September, 1927	468,738.00	11,211.83	457,526.17
October, 1927	439,373.97	13,031.37	426,342.60
November, 1927	439,494.71	12,211.15	427,283.56
December, 1927	463,007.24	13,682.45	449,324.79
January, 1928	374,305.37	8,145.12	366,160.25
February, 1928	275,368.72	7,446.11	267,922.61
March, 1928	220,101.82	7,342.79	212,759.03
April, 1928	187,397.11	8,837.03	178,560.08
May, 1928	284,037.46	12,343.84	271,693.62
June, 1928	344,502.98	10,262.76	334,240.22
Fiscal Year 1928: Totals	$ 4,151,851.36	$ 122,609.37	$ 4,029,241.99
July, 1928	$ 427,732.49	$ 16,575.66	$ 411,156.83
August, 1928	468,029.47	13,192.19	454,837.28
September, 1928	472,513.62	13,644.76	458,868.86
October, 1928	470,459.29	18,635.88	451,823.41
November, 1928	471,476.84	16,371.13	455,105.71
December, 1928	451,883.08	12,907.74	438,975.34
January, 1929	389,470.62	11,578.26	377,892.36
February, 1929	284,384.28	10,911.26	273,473.02
March, 1929	243,352.45	10,795.87	232,556.58
April, 1929	241,744.76	10,461.23	231,283.53
May, 1929	335,729.27	15,119.56	320,609.71
June, 1929	388,175.19	22,808.35	365,366.84
Fiscal Year 1929: Totals	$ 4,644,951.36	$ 173,001.89	$ 4,471,949.47

NOTE—The foregoing statement contains complete detailed information relating to gasoline tax collections based on cash receipts and disbursements. Payments are credited to the months in which deposited and refunds are debited to the months in which the requisitions are issued. Payments are due within thirty days after the close of the month. Payments in most cases are mailed on or about the last of the month. If they are not received until after the close of the month, they become receipts for the following month. To illustrate: A payment on sales made in July is due August 30th. The remittance is mailed August 30th and received September 1st. In this statement the remittance is credited to September.

In previous editions of the West Virginia Legislative Hand Book the figures given were based on accruals. Where that basis is used the tax is credited to the month or year during which the gasoline was sold regardless of when collected.

PART VII

HISTORICAL DIVISION:

West Virginia Historical Society, Act Creating and List of Members.

The Eastern Waters, by Andrew Price:

Chapter I. The Minute Men of the Revolution.
Chapter II. Rosser's Raid on Keyser.
Chapter III. The Battle of Old Fields, or Moorefield.
Chapter IV. Capture of Generals Crook and Kelley at Cumberland.
Chapter V. True Location of the Seneca Trail.
Chapter VI. Nancy Hank's Birthplace, The Search.
Chapter VII. Nancy Hank's Birthplace, The Discovery.
Chapter VIII. Nancy Hank's Birthplace, The Dedication.
Chapter IX. The Battle of Antietam.
Chapter X. On the Kaw Kaw Quon (Cacapon) River.
Chapter XI. In the Fairfax Grant.
Chapter XII. Rumsey's Steamboat.
Chapter XIII. John Brown.
Chapter XIV. John Brown, The Effect of His Death.

The Western Waters, by Andrew Price:

Chapter I. Pirates on the Kanawha.
Chapter II. The Battle of Cloyd's Farm.
Chapter III. Early History of White Sulphur Springs.
Chapter IV. West Virginia's Part in American Crises.
Chapter V. Bailey Brown, First Soldier Slain in Civil War.
Chapter VI. Point Pleasant, First Battle of the Revolution.
Chapter VII. Kanawha Campaign of Generals Wise and Floyd.

HISTORICAL DIVISION

THE WEST VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

At the session of 1925, the Legislature passed a bill forming the "West Virginia Historical Society," making it a corporation and body politic. The bill was known as Senate Bill No. 376. It was introduced by Hon. Dennis M. Willis, a Senator from the Eleventh District, and was enacted into law the 24th of April, going into effect ninety days from its passage.

The act as it appears in the Acts of 1925, beginning on page 254, is as follows:

AN ACT to incorporate the trustees of scenic and historic places and objects in West Virginia; preserve and publish history of West Virginia; and to provide for and keep certain property of the state.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That there be created an organization to preserve and keep the natural scenery and historic places and objects of the state, and to preserve and publish the history of West Virginia.

Section 1. The governor shall appoint a body of fifty-five persons, each one of whom shall have been identified in some manner in the preservation of history in this state, to be elected 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—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—Haymond Maxwell, Clarksburg.
JEFFERSON—Miss Ella May Turner, Shepherdstown.
JACKSON—Sattis Simmons, Ripley.
KANAWHA—William B. Mathews, Charleston.
LEWIS—C. B. McWhorter, Weston.
LINCOLN—Jacob D. Smith, Hamlin.
LOGAN—Walter R. Thurmond, Logan.
MARION—Mrs. Samuel Leeper, Fairmont.
MASON—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, Berkley.
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—H. Roy Waugh, Buckhannon.
WAYNE—Miss Jenny Crum, West Moreland.
WEBSTER—William Waggy, Wainville.
WETZEL—L. S. Hall, New Martinsville.
WIRT—George W. Roberts, Elizabeth.
WOOD—*John T. Harris, Parkersburg.
WYOMING—Mrs. Thomas Garner, Pineville.
*Deceased.

PART I

PREFACE

Every year, we are given the opportunity to preserve in the enduring form of the Blue Book some of the history that has been vouchsafed to us from the vivid story of West Virginia.

The West Virginia Historical Society is a branch of the State government without a portfolio, but at the same time we claim to accomplish as much during the course of the years as some of the fully commissioned public servants devoted to the advancement of the arts and sciences in West Virginia.

This year we present a series of essays pertaining to the counties situate on the Eastern Waters. West Virginia has eight counties on the Eastern Waters, and forty-seven counties on the Western Waters, but the eight counties are bound to the main body of the state literally by bands of steel.

More than any other one thing, the Confederacy relied upon the services of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad at the opening of the Civil War. In this it was woefully disappointed, for the policy of that road adhered to the Union, and took with it the richest part of West Virginia.

The tender grace of the chivalry of Virginia is to be found in all its pristine purity on the Potomac, and we are all proud of the culture of Virginia Irredenta.

So here is to the iron hand in the velvet glove.

ANDREW PRICE.

Marlinton, W. Va.

THE EASTERN WATERS

By Andrew Price

The life I live, the life I prize
Seems tame to world-worn weary eyes;
Those frantic souls spurred on by lust,
For power and place 'til all is dust;
They never know the sweet release
Among the purple hills of peace.

I know not what the years may hold,
My dreams may fade if I grow old,
But this I know, each golden year,
Makes home and friends and life more dear;
Each year the heavens brighter gleam,
Each year enhances field and stream.

Come with me to the mountain height,
Bathed in a flood of morning light,
On every side the mountains stand,
Inspiring, indomitable, grand;
Yet through an all-wise Thesmothete,
The wild flowers bloom about our feet.

I know I gaze with raptured eye,
On scenes that once I idled by;
I envy not the potentate,
The rich, the mighty, high or great,
My books, my friends, my mountains free,
Have been and are enough for me.

1929

CHAPTER I

The Minute Men of the Revolution Belonged to Virginia Mountains; New England Rejected the Name

Even if Moses did lift up the serpent in the wilderness, is that any reason why our enemies should refer to us West Virginians as "Snakes?" And we are called snakes far oftener than any of us know. It is not considered a compliment and it might lead to blows. Therefore, we West Virginians are maligned behind our backs to a greater extent than most of us imagine.

Anyway, I have concluded to blunder into the subject and invite counsel as to what to do in the emergency.

If there is one thing that we mountaineers are proud of, it is our ability to accept any handicap and get away with it. It is fit and proper if a mountaineer falls into a trap to take the trap home with him, none the worse for his adventure, and one trap ahead. It is an American trait, this making a virtue of a necessity. In the old days some Virginians found themselves tainted with Indian blood. They began to boast of it and they got away with it. Next to being a Virginian they are proud that they are kin to an Indian. New England took to the sea, and they are proud that they are descended from pirates, buccaneers, and privateers. A lot of them came over in a small uncomfortable ship bearing the homely name "Mayflower," and so many have used that as a badge of nobility that according to the actuary's tables the Mayflower must have been as big as the Leviathan. Some of the hardboiled pilgrims took to trying people for witchcraft and while they changed the law, they are nevertheless proud to trace their ancestry back to the witch baiters. Abolition has a holy and distinguished sound in America. Formerly abolition and anarchy meant much the same thing, but abolition having succeeded, men and women are ready to perjure their immortal souls to claim connection with it. A lot of us got involved in what is officially termed the War of the Rebellion. Do we hide our heads in shame? We do not. We cherish the tender grace of a day that is dead more than all.

The negro race is advancing in culture and education and the time will come when it will trace back to the kings and chiefs of the principalities of Africa and find satisfaction in their history. It will suffice for them.

Mountaineers of Western Virginia were once called Back-woodsmen and we could not do better than to cherish that name and adopt their dress for state occasions, until the Wammus becomes as famous as the kilt of Scotland.

In some such mood I am in favor of discussing that hissing designation of Snakes. There is a very good ground for advocating a coiled rattlesnake as one of the emblems in our State flag. For the first flag adopted for an armed force raised for the Independence was a rattlesnake with the slogan, "Dont Tread on Me."

And it was to that flag and the gallant men that fought under it, that we owe the name of Snakes. And to that flag we owe another American word of which all of us are inordinately proud, that of "Minute Men."

Those who say that Minute Men means those troops who were raised in a minute, armed in a minute, fought in a minute, and vanished in a minute, are misquoting a fine tribute paid to them by John Randolph, of Roanoke, in the Senate of the United States. What he said was that the minute men were raised in a minute, armed in a minute, fought in a minute, and vanquished their foes in a minute.

In the year 1775, when the guns were heard in Lexington, Concord, and Bunker Hill, the hinterlands of Virginia were no less active. They were in accord with the radicals around Boston. The last test vote that had been taken in the assembly showed a majority for royalty. But the revolution was gaining. George Washington was by birth and breeding a king's man, but on the other hand he was a very wise man. He was one of those massive men, who appear from time to time, who reason slowly, calmly and well. He could not but see that the colonies were about to break away.

That year he had gone to the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, ready to take part in the deliberations of that body for peace or for war, according to the way the circumstances shaped themselves. His hand was forced early in the session by a shrewd move on the part of John Adams, the astute statesman from Massachusetts. Adams had his New England men to agree to forego the chance of one of them becoming the head of the army. In a cool, calculating way, Adams made a motion with a double aspect: To form a continental army of the fighting men of all the colonies and to appoint over them George Washington, commander in chief. It is doubtful whether his motion would have prevailed in any other form.

Washington was in a dilemma. That Congress had met on the 10th day of May, 1775. On the 15th day of June, following, Congress cut its bridges behind it, and confirmed the nomination of Washington. Washington said to Patrick Henry: "I fear this day will mark the downfall of my reputation." On the next day the battle of Bunker Hill was fought and won by the continental troops. The era of attempted conciliation with the king ended.

We have recently studied the campaign of 1774 in Virginia, when the mountaineers went to war with the Indians in behalf of the trespassers and squatters on the king's land on the Western Waters.

In less than a year, the king's government had weakened at Williamsburg and Dunmore was on the water most of the time. Patrick Henry, who with John Adams, Samuel Adams, and Benjamin Franklin, openly advocated independence, had been appointed a commander of the forces of Virginia.

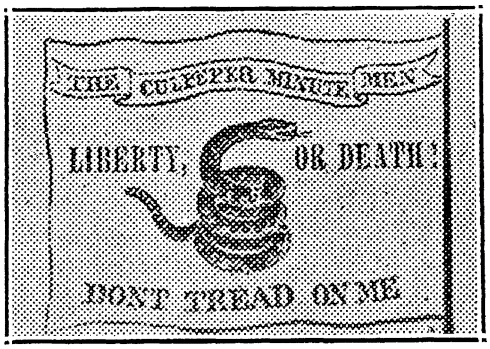
Early in 1775, he caused a small army to assemble in the Blue Ridge counties of Virginia, and to hold themselves in readiness. Patrick Henry on the 4th of May, 1775, led a small army to get hold of the powder

that Dunmore had moved from the magazine at Williamsburg to the Magdalen, a man-of-war, anchored at the mouth of York river. The powder was given up, and on the 11th of May, 1775, Henry went to Philadelphia as a member of the Continental Congress.

Pursuant to his order there assembled at Culpeper, 350 men from the counties of Culpeper, Orange, Fauquier, and Frederick, and while encamped there, they adopted a flag, a uniform and arms.

The flag they adopted and which they fought under, bore a large figure of a coiled rattlesnake, the head to represent Virginia, and the twelve rattles to represent the twelve other colonies. The lettering on the flag was:

THE CULPEPER MINUTE MEN
LIBERTY, OR DEATH!
DONT TREAD ON ME



The first gun I ever carried was a mountain rifle that was part of the equipment of those Culpeper troops. It was muzzle loader, shot an ounce ball, and had outlived its usefulness to a great extent. It was the kind of a gun that would naturally be sawed off on a boy by the elder hunters. On the stock of the gun forming the tallow box was a broad piece of engraved brass, showing the rattlesnake with the words in bold script, "Dont tread on me." In later years I searched everywhere for that gun but it had become lost or mislaid. Somebody grabbed it, no doubt.

The uniform consisted of green hunting shirts, wammuses, with the words, "Liberty or Death," in large white letters on the bosom. In each hat, a buck-tail.

For arms they carried rifles and in the belt a tomahawk and scalping-knife.

They formed a regiment with the following officers: Colonel, Lawrence Taliaferro, of Orange county; Lieutenant Colonel, Edward Stevens, of Culpepper county, and Major Thomas Marshall, the father of Chief Justice Marshall, of Fauquier county. The chief justice was a private soldier in that regiment.

That was the first American flag carried into battle in the Revolutionary War, and there is where we got the name of Snakes, which we have endured for so long, and concerning which we do not know whether to bless or deplore.

It was this regiment that won the important engagement of Great Bridge on the 9th day of December, 1775.

As I construe the evidence, it was the Tories about Williamsburg and Norfolk who gave us the name of Snakes. The British regulars seemed to have named the army from the back country Shirt-men, on account of the wammuses that constituted their uniform.

It will be remembered that in the tidewater country in 1775 there lived the most luxurious and high-faluting people ever known. Never before or since have there been such retinues of slaves as those planters owned. Into Williamsburg, there marched a regiment of mountaineers, rifles on their shoulders, tomahawks and scalping-knives in their belts, with their war-cry of Liberty or Death, carrying their rattlesnake flag. The stylish Tories cried Snakes and it has clung to us ever since.

It would grieve me not at all to see the good old rattlesnake restored to our State flag. Freedom from her mountain height, unfurled her rattlesnake banner to the air.

The rattlesnake flag was not taken as the flag of the colonies. I do not think that it was ever followed except by Virginians. But the minute men marched six hundred miles under it to Boston in 1775. When Washington appeared at Cambridge, January 2, 1776, he had a flag of thirteen stripes alternating white and red, and a blue canton with two crosses. In 1777, Congress changed the canton to thirteen stars in a blue field. In 1794, after the admission of Vermont and Kentucky, the flag was changed to fifteen stars and fifteen stripes. In 1818, the present flag was fixed by Congress with thirteen stripes and a star for each state.

The battle of Great Bridge was fought by Dunmore from his entrenchments at Norfolk. It was won by the Virginians, by the Culpepper regiment falling on the right flank of the British army as they crossed the bridge. Culpepper men fired which are and precision, bringing their rifles to the shoulder and taking aim. The British troops fired at random from the hip. The British loss in killed and wounded was 102. The Virginians had but one accident, one soldier received a slight wound in the hand, and this after a heavy cannon and musketry fire lasting something like half an hour.

Under a banner with a strange device, the man from the uplands drove Dunmore, the last royal governor of Virginia, out of Norfolk and into the sea and he returned to trouble us no more. The county of Dunmore was changed to Shenandoah, and the town of Dunmore at the forks of the Ohio river was changed to Pittsburgh.

This brief is getting along and I am still undecided whether it is in favor of the snake or against it. Even the sacred eagle has his faults. It is the national emblem, but that does not prevent the harassed sheepmen from putting a price upon his head and cursing him in season and out. And the personal habits of the eagle are filthy. A serpent is a dainty liver as compared to that bird of song and story. Bird of the broad and sweeping wing, thy home is high in heaven where the wide storms their banners fling, and the tempest clouds are driven.

And outside of the Bible and the annals of the Minute-men, there is no good word for snakes. Robert W. Buchanan, who wrote weak verses in the last century, tells us: "But don't you go and make mistakes, like many derned fools I've known, for dirt is dirt, and snakes is snakes, but an Injin's flesh and bone!"

West Virginia is not the only state in the Union that has her name linked with undesirable animals. Georgia has the buzzard; Illinois, the sucker; Louisiana, the pelican; Alabama, the lizard; Wisconsin, the badger; New Jersey, the mosquito; Tennessee, hog and hominy; Nebraska, the antelope; Minnesota, the wolverine; and Arkansas, the bear —to name a few. Those states have learned to make a virtue of a necessity and they glorify and cherish their luck.

I see no reason why West Virginia should wince like a galled jade whenever the conversation drifts around to snakes. Our withers have not been rung. There is one thing certain. No other state will ask to share our emblem, if it is an emblem. We cannot say that much for our state flower, for the state of Washington also has the rhododendron, and Connecticut, the mountain laurel, which may be the same thing, as the rhododendron or big laurel of West Virginia. In spite of the fact that West Virginia borders on no less than five states, it is in a state of splendid isolation. It belongs to neither the north, the south, the east, nor the west. It is the pivotal state in any crisis that arises.

When it was suggested the other day that it was possible for the nation to split into three republics, the north, the south, and the west, some of our local philosophers wondered where there was an Andrew Jackson to hang Colonel Haman. They talked about the three republics as calmly as they would have planned what to have for dinner and not a ripple was stirred. But it accentuated the peculiar place that West Virginia has won for herself in national affairs, in that it was the only state that could not be placed with any of the three sections. West Virginia will have to continue to do as she has always done, hold the country together.

In these piping days of peace, we have drifted far away from the time when we raised a rattlesnake on our banner, when we danced war dances round a council pole, when we scalped our enemies, and tanned their hides in the vats in the farm yard. But should occasion arise, as we realized in the late disturbance, known as the World War, we are as fierce and untamed as ever. It is in the blood of the mountain people. We must drear our own weird.

The serpent that Moses made out of brass and displayed to the Israelites has caused a good deal of discussion among commentators. It was to combat the scourge of the fiery serpents that were demoralizing the caravans. Throwing aside all of those labored explanations of a miracle, it seems to me, that it was to overcome the fear of serpents and restore the morale. But the serpent was kept with the holy relics for centuries after Moses had departed this life, and when Martin Luther Hezekiah came to the throne, he found that the people were worshipping it. The children of Israel burned incense to it. And the identical brazen

serpent that Moses had made, Hezehiah brake into pieces, and told the public that it was nothing but a bit of brass. A mere nuhushtan. A trinket.

At that time the Egyptians, the Phenocians, the Romans, the Syrians all worshipped serpents. Practically all of the advanced peoples of the world at that time practiced ophiolatry, and it is no wonder that it spread to the Hebrews, who never overlooked a bet. Even today you will see bright young doctors wearing snake rings, the ancient sign of Aesculapius, the patron saint of medical men.

In the hereafter the researchers will find that in the year 1929 the Legislature of West Virginia passed a law making it unlawful to kill a serpent on or within three hundred feet of a public road or highway.

And going back a little further, they will find that certain bold spirits stirred up a revolution under a flag that was decorated with a rattlesnake so large that it could be seen wherever the flag flew free, and find traces to connect us with the ophiolatry of still more ancient nations of the old world, to say nothing of many Indian tribes which were proud to enlist under the serpent.

And if we lift up the serpent, it will be nothing more than Moses did.

We have the ten commandments now, where is the brazen serpent then and who are we to disavow the emblem of the Minute-men?

CHAPTER II

Rosser's Raid on Keyser in the Civil War; Events in the Closing Years of That War

Thomas L. Rosser, a Virginian, entered the Confederate service in 1861, as a lieutenant in the Washington Artillery, and was first under fire at the Battle of Bull Run in July of that year, where he was mentioned in the dispatches for his efficient work. He wound up his military career as a major-general at Appomattox in the year 1865, but did not share in the surrender. His unit withdrew in an unostentious way to Lynchburg and went into voluntary dissolution. Probably the proudest title that he had was the "Savior of the Valley," given him by the Federal dispatches in the last twelve months of the war.

During that twelve months, three of his most notable exploits were carried out in West Virginia, the surprise at Beverly, the surprise at New Creek, and the great surprise at Cumberland, when Crook and Kelly were captured.

In the language of the Civil War, fights were classed according to their relative size and importance ,as skirmishes, actions, engagements, and battles. They were all more or less fatal. But the New Creek disaster was reported as an "affair." And it was a very important affair to the citizens of that part of West Virginia known as the South Branch Valley.

With the publication of the reports of officers and correspondence generally, it is now seen that the South Branch Valley was to have been devastated as the Shenandoah Valley had been the same year. Sheridan in the Valley of Virginia, had received and transmitted orders in the stately military style, coming down from Grant, that the great granary of the South should no longer feed the Rebel Armies. But in discussing it, Sheridan had put it short and forcibly, that the Valley was to be laid waste so that a crow flying over it should carry its own rations. Fifty years later when Sheridan intimated that he would like to visit the Valley again, Holmes Conrad sent him word to come but to bring his own rations.

In the last twelve months of the Civil War, the fact became deeply impressed upon every sensible Southern soldier that the Confederate cause was lost, but they were so deeply involved they had but little to look forward to. It was a desperate condition, and they decided to die with guns in their hands. Robert E. Lee finally made a peace with Grant that gave them all the protection they needed, but they could not have known that in the closing campaigns. Their status had not been fixed. Hungry as wolves, the Southern soldiers looked forward with the keenest anticipation to the long lines of Federal white-topped army wagons. They fell on these wagon trains and feasted and took away arms and ammunition and horses and clothes and in this way they were enabled to carry on. It was during this final year that so many bold raids were made. On the great lakes on the Canadian border Confederates seized and sunk ships, they robbed banks in New England, and they took railroad trains and wagon trains in the Virginias, and made famous rides on Yankee horses and Yankee corn, and in Yankee uniforms, and surprised armed posts. It is apparent that hunger was a splendid spur in those closing days of the great conflict. The United States has not known hunger since. It is a pity that the same cannot be said for thirst. That is the problem of today.

Grant's order was dated August 5, 1864. It was addressed to Hunter. He was ordered to start in at Harper's Ferry and drive the Confederate armies South, and in pushing up the valley, he was to leave nothing that would invite the enemy to return. All provisions, forage and stock needed, were to be taken, and the rest destroyed. Buildings were not to be destroyed. The thoughtful historian will construe this to be a hasty and ill considered order as to the buildings, for it seems to require the soldiers to empty the barns, granaries, and the mills, of their contents, so that they could be burned at a safe distance from the walls. Imagine a company of soldiers removing the hay from one of those immense Pennsylvania Dutch barns! Such work would have defeated the order. It was like the time the English soldiers tried to destroy the potato patches of Ireland, and desisted when it was realized that they had to be dug before they could be destroyed.

Rosser succeeded the popular Turner Ashby. Ashby was the idol of the valley. He was killed in action. Rosser was promoted from colonel of the Fifth Virginian Cavalry to this brigade and operated under Early. He became the commander in this way of the McNeill Partisans, of

Hardy county and Hampshire county. This was in January, 1864. January 29, he captured 95 wagons and 300 men at Moorefield. February 1, took Patterson Creek and 1200 cattle and a large number of sheep. June 10, found him pitted against the famous Custer. Took all of Custer's plunder at Green Spring. Lost to Custer at Trevalian the next day when Rosser was wounded. November 27, the New Creek raid. January 11, 1865, the Beverly raid. February 21, raid on Cumberland. April 9, army disbanded and vanished. During that period Rosser represented death. In after years the chubby cheeked cherub was a shrewd, popular politician.

Mention should be made of his exploit at Beverly. It is hard to reconcile the record with the known facts. It is practically impossible to ride a horse a hundred miles in these mountains in a day, but the record is that Rosser left Swopes Depot near Staunton, January 10, and took Beverly January 11. It means perhaps that he had a relay of horses ready. At Swopes Depot he heard that the Eighth and Thirty-Fourth Ohio regiments were in winter camp at Beverly, in comfortable cabins there. This meant food, and horses, arms, and ammunition for Rosser, and he surprised the camp and took it. The snow was deep on the mountains and there had been rain and the river was high. The night was clear and cold. Owing to the high waters vigilance in the camp was relaxed. There was a dance in Beverly that night. Both Federal colonels and most of the other officers were in attendance. Most of the officers had rooms in town. The Federal camp was east of the pike on Dodson Run, north of the town. The pike was well guarded.

At the foot of Cheat Mountain, opposite Huttonsville, Rosser took the road at the foot of Cheat Mountain on the east side of the river. About a mile south of the burnt bridge where the highway now crosses, Rosser and his 300 men in blue overcoats, continued on a little used road and passed Beverly on the east until they came to the headwaters of Dotson Run, at a place then known as Devil's Hollow. They rode down Dodson Run, taking the sentinels as they passed, and at three o'clock in the morning Rosser and his soldiers were pounding on the doors of the cabins and calling on the Federal soldiers to surrender. In the confusion, the Federals lost 7 killed, 30 wounded, and 572 prisoners. No loss by Rosser. Rosser burned the bridge on the Buckhannon road, and took 100 head of horses, 10,000 rations, and a large number of arms and equipment and got back safely to Staunton.

The raid in the Valley of Virginia lasted from August 10 to November 16, 1864, and it was a great catastrophe, especially to the Dunker and Mennonite farmers, who were by their faith, noncombatants. The loss fell heavy on Rockingham county, the richest agricultural county in the country. The loss totaled many millons of dollars and all fell on the farmers. Wheat destroyed, 435,802 bushels; hay, 20,397 tons; beef cattle, 10,918; sheep, 12,000; swine, 15,000; horses, 3,772; barns, 1,200; flour mills, 71; and other kinds of property in proportion.

October 2, 1864, Sheridan had reached Harrisonburg. On that day, a member of Sheridan's staff, Major John R. Meigs, riding with some soldiers on the Dayton road, attempted to arrest three soldiers in Con-

federate uniforms, the result of which was that Meigs was shot and killed. Sheridan hearing that he had been bushwhacked, gave an order to burn every house within five miles of the spot where Meigs fell, and as a result of this order, some houses were burned. Sheridan reported that it had been carried out. It was one of the most thickly settled portions of Virginia. Within that radius are Harrisonburg, Dayton, Mr. Crawford, Bridgewater, Dale Enterprise, Mount Clinton, and other communities. The order was so distasteful to the commands who had to carry it out, that Sheridan was induced to rescind it. The word of the rescission of the order came just as the regiment had reached Dayton to burn it. My birthplace was within that five mile radius and I grew up within the sound of the hammer restoring the barns, for they were burned, even if the houses were saved.

Soon after that Sheridan dropped back to Winchester. Some historians place the damage in Rockingham county alone at twenty-five millions of dollars.

That county joins Hardy county, and it had an immediate effect upon the prospects of the South Branch valley, for preparations and orders had been made and issued to treat that region to the same reprisals that the Shenandoah had suffered. The complaint against the South Branch was that they had harbored McNeill's Partisans, a noted independent company, composed of men from the best families of Hardy, Hampshire, and other counties. There is no question but that the rangers were a thorn in the flesh and a rankling fire.

Early in the war, the Federal commanders had recognized the position of the village of New Creek, now the city of Keyser, as affording a good location for a fort to control the advances by Southern troops on Cumberland and on points north. At this place the Potomac river flows through a rich bottom about a mile and a half long and a half a mile broad. The river at this place flows southeast. New Creek flows in from the south at right angles. The river is about a hundred and fifty feet broad and the creek about twenty-five feet broad. The creek flows through a valley. When it comes to the river its valley does not narrow to a V point as in the case with most mountain streams, but is blocked by a peculiar ridge, about five hundred yards long and about two hundred feet high, which forms the southern boundary of the Potomac Valley, and which blocked the foot of the New Creek Valley. New Creek flows by this dyke on the eastern end where there is room for the road and creek. On the western end there is another gap that had a wood road through it at the time we write about. The village was on the east end of the valley on the river. The ridge described above commanded the approach on the main road down New Creek and at the same time controlled the valley on the river. On that ridge, a fort was erected, afterwards called Fort Kelley, and was fitted out with four twelve pounders, one six pounder and one rifled gun, as well as some field artillery available from time to time.

This fort was considered to be a regular Gibraltar from which six or seven hundred men could hold all the forces that the South could bring against it and find standing room. The Confederates had tried to take

it by batteries from a nearby mountain, but had such a time of it that the attempt had been speedily abandoned.

In November, 1864, there were about 850 troops in the garrison, commanded by Colonel Geo. R. Latham. Crook commanded the Department of West Virginia. Kelley commanded troops on the Baltimore & Ohio railway, west of Hancock, Maryland, a point opposite Berkeley Springs.

November 25, 1864, Kelley modified the order issued on November 24, by Latham to destroy the South Branch Valley to this extent: "Inform the people of Moorefield and South Branch Valley that if they continue to harbor and feed McNeill's men that the whole valley will be laid waste like the Shenandoah Valley."

Latham laid out a campaign to take the Partisans, as McNeill's rangers were called, in Moorefield. Col. R. E. Fleming with 120 men was to proceed by the direct route to Moorefield by way of Burlington with artillery and be at Moorefield on the morning of the 28th, on the west side. Major Peter J. Potts with 150 men left Fleming at Burlington on the 26th to cast around by Romney on a much longer ride and be on the other side from Fleming at daybreak on the 28th, the object being to surround the Partisans and capture them. Crook, a few days later was to condemn Kelley's effort to bag mountain guerillas.

It is safe to say that from high lookouts the Partisans knew every move that the stylish and well equipped Federal armies were making. One of the results was that Rosser being in Moorefield with about two thousand men did not wait there. Fleming gave Potts a day's start on the swing around, and marched out of Burlington on the 27th, and got to the ford of the river three miles from Moorefield where he was attacked and defeated by about three hundred of Rosser's men, and a horse race was had by all from the ford of the South Branch river to New Creek, where Fleming returned on the 27th of November, and left Potts on his encircling movement, not knowing that his allied army had been chased back to the Gibraltar. Potts arrived promptly and on time at Moorefield at sunrise on the morning of the 28th, to find it gray with Rosser's men, and instead of attacking, he barely made his escape, fording the South Branch river south of Moorefield and winning his way to the B. & O. tracks somewhere south of Piedmont. The command got back to New Creek late in the day of the 29th.

In the meantime on the south side of Moorefield, on the South Fork, (not South Branch) the Pendleton and Randolph county state troops, known as the Swamp Dragoons, but referred to in the dispatches by Kelley as the "Swamps," formed the third side of the bagging movement so fervently damned by Crook. The regulars were always willing to put the state troops on the firing line in West Virginia, and then never recognized them after the war, socially or financially. The record is silent as to what became of the Swamp Dragoons, but no harm befell them. Their feet were on their native heaths.

So darkness came on the evening of the 27th. Victorious, but hungry, Rosser and his men knew that in the fortess there were food for man and beast.

Then he made a plan. As soon as Fleming had been forced back, the wires began to sing with messages and Latham was warned and doubly warned that the next thing would be an attack on New Creek, with its rich depot of supplies. It got on Latham's nerves, he established no less than four picket posts on the New Creek road with the strictest instructions to give the alarm in case of an advance on the part of the enemy.

Rosser on his part ransacked his wagons for blue uniforms and by morning had fitted out a troop of a hundred and fifty men in Federal uniforms and equipment. Waiting until the day was well advanced he sent this troop over the hill to make believe that they were the Potts expedition returning to the fort. The bogus company rode carelessly down the road. The first picket post they came to received them with shouts of derision. They had welcomed Fleming and his men back the same way. The pickets would be glad to know what kind of a time they had had with McNeill's rangers and where did they have their scalps and their prisoners. And why had they not brought one of Jess McNeill's front teeth for a souvenior. And presently they were enveloped by 150 men and looked in the muzzles of dozens of Colt pistols, and surrendered.

The troops picked up each one of the four picket posts in the same way and rode into New Creek with some two or three thousand of Rosser's men following them closely, to find not a man in place ,and very few shots fired. The Federals had four men wounded and 443 men captured. The Confederates lost three men killed.

The artillery consisted of three pieces of field artillery and the six pieces or seige guns in the fort. As soon as the Confederates entered the town they rushed upon the fort and captured the big guns. There were about 160 soldiers in the fort and they were overpowered at once. The battle was over in a few minutes. None of the big guns was fired, and this indicates the measure of the surprise. The Confederates reported that they had spiked the cannon in the fort, and brought out the field artillery, 700 prisoners and 1500 horses, and about the same number of cattle.

Both reports agree as to the general destruction of the supplies at that place, filling large warehouses. The Federal report intimates that the town was burned, but I think only that part of it that was used for storing army supplies.

Five miles away was the railroad town of Piedmont, where the engine and machine shops of the B. & O. were located. A force under Major McDonald, a former resident of New Creek, was sent to take that place, but Captain John Fisher, of the Sixth West Virginia Infantry, and thirty-five men were able to stand them off so that the damage was limited to the burning of but one round house, the rest of the plant and the engines being saved. McDonald left two dead and took away some wounded. Fisher having taken to the hill and firing from a safe place, had no wounded.

The quartermaster's estimate of the property destroyed by fire at

New Creek amounted to $123,382.54, in addition to the damage done to the fort and equipment, and the property taken away.

As can be imagined, Colonel Latham, who had had a perfect record, was in a bad fix on account of the surprise, about which he had been so fully warned. Kelley placed him under arrest for a court-martial, and passed it on to Crook who ok'd it and Latham retired to Grafton to chew the bitter cud of reflection. Kelley's preemptory order to put the fort in condition for defense on the 28th, which had been ignored, except as to eight miles of picket posts, was the worst feature against Latham. He was found guilty and ordered dismissed, but later the order was revoked and he was given honorable discharge March 19, 1865.

CHAPTER III

The Battle of Old Fields, or Moorefield, Where Averell Overtook McCausland After the Burning of Chambersburg

On the morning of August 8, 1864, a five-year-old boy in the biggest brick house in Hardy county looked out of one of the windows on the court back of the house. The house had a double ell. The back porch ran all the way around from the end of one ell to the other. The space left was paved with brick. The day before there had been a battle on the farm and by agreement the wounded from both sides had been collected and laid on the broad porches where they had spent a painful night. Early in the morning the army surgeons from both sides came and set up tables in the court and the wounded men were brought to them and attended. Every now and then a leg or an arm had to come off and the little boy saw a pile of legs and arms grow in his back yard. That is the recollection of A. L. McNeill, who lives there now, a typical Southern planter.

This battle is sometimes called the Battle of the Oldfields and sometimes the Battle of Moorefield. It was the culmination of the burning of Chambersburg, and it was won by the Federal forces under W. W. Averell. The Confederates were commanded by McCausland and Bradley T. Johnson. No "t" in that Johnson. It was a West Virginia and Maryland fight with some Pennsylvanians and Virginians thrown in. McCausland got out of it without much censure but it cost both Averell and Johnson their commands.

It is hard to decide where to start this story but it all centers around the burning of Chambersburg, a peaceful and important town in Pennsylvania, in retaliation for the terrible destruction meted out to the Valley of Virginia. That burning of Chambersburg has not been stressed very much in history for it was too bad to talk about. The time is coming, however, when it can be discussed without acrimony. It will be remembered that there is a place in Morgan county near the Potomac river where from the high point four states can be seen, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia. Chambersburg lies in that region.

When the Valley of Virginia was being destroyed on the theory that it fed the Rebellion, General Early determined on carrying fire and sword into the north. He had an army of about 4500 men formed and they rode north from Martinsburg. There were two generals, McCausland and Johnson, with McCausland in command. McCausland was a West Virginian and his home was in Mason county. He lived to a ripe old age and departed this life not many years ago on his big plantation near the Ohio river. I used to see him at the Democratic State Conventions. He was a distinguished looking man. He had a soft silky beard, a pleasant voice, a genial smile, and the eye of an eagle. He wore a grey slouch hat and his general appearance was that of a prosperous farmer. Johnson was a Maryland man and he was something of a hero. If I mistake not, Mary Johnson, the author, dedicated one of her books to him.

This army of reprisal crossed the Potomac at Clear Spring. They rode by the way of Mercersburg. At Clear Spring they found about 400 Federal cavalry which they chased towards Hagerstown for about five miles and then returned and reached Mercersburg about 5 p. m. on July 28, 1864. At 9 p. m. the Confederate army marched to Chambersburg, a town of about fifteen thousand, north of Hagerstown, and close to the Mason and Dixon line. They reached Chambersburg just before day.

W. S. Kochersperger, a sergeant, Company L, 20th Regiment, Pennsylvania Cavalry, was on duty and it was to him that McCausland gave the demand to ransom the town. The sergeant did not have the paper but he says that it was signed by Early; that it required the town to send $100,000 in gold or $500,000 in greenbacks by McCausland, in retaliation for the depredations committed by Hunter in Virginia, and that if the citizens of Chambersburg did not comply within three hours the town would be laid in ashes. Soon after he saw Johnson on the portico of the Franklin Hotel. At this time the soldiers had dismounted and were breaking in the doors of houses and stores and had already commenced plundering. The generals asked him to have a meeting of the town council.

The sergeant started out to find the municipal authorities to have a called meeting. He soon found one of them who informed him that they would not pay five cents. The sergeant heard conversations between Johnson and McCausland, Johnson being in favor of violating the order and leaving the town alone. But at nine o'clock in the morning the order was given and the town hall and the court house and both sides of Main street were in flames. The damage by fire was estimated at a million and a half dollars.

As soon as the town was burning fiercely, the Confederate army marched to McConnellsburg west and went into camp at five in the evening. The next day, Sunday, July 31, they turned to the south and reached Hancock after the middle of the day. This town is on the river just across from West Virginia, and a demand of $30,000 and 5,000 cooked rations for ransom was made, but before there could be much done about it the Federal forces appeared and drove them towards Cum-

berland, where they had a fight Monday afternoon, August 1. The Confederates then went back as far as Old Town on the Potomac where they had a fight on August 2. This was on the canal and also on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. The Federals had an armored train consisting of an engine and four ironclad cars. The Confederate battery succeeded in putting a cannon ball through the boiler of the locomotive and another shot through an ironclad car and put it out of commission. Colonel Clough, of the Federal army, then surrendered. The Confederates then moved south across the river and camped at Springfield, where they rested during August 3. Springfield is near Romney in Hampshire.

But I am getting too particular. This article will get historical if care is not taken. Let us get to talking more freely.

The reprisal got to disagreeing within itself. The next blow that was to be struck was to raid the Federal stores at New Creek (Keyser).

This was a point on the B. & O. It was where the North Branch of the Potomac makes its first right angle turn. It afforded a position of great strength on account of the lay of the mountains. The two brigades trailed on over to the mouth of New Creek and the generals were on bad terms. Johnson did not like the fire at Chambersburg. McCausland ordered him at New Creek to take his artillery and climb a mountain and bombard Fort Kelley. This Johnson refused to do. He had but eleven cannon balls and this was the Gibraltar. It was the same fort that Rosser took by surprise later on that same year.

In the meantime, Averell ,the swift, was on the trail. The Confederates go out of New Creek valley and come east on the Northwestern turnpike to the place which they still call the Junction, where the highway that accommodates the South Branch Valley makes a T joint with the Northwestern turnpike. Here the Confederates turned once again south and came to a halt at an encampment in the broad bottoms of the South Branch below the town of Moorefield. They had had a hard trip and they needed rest and feed for their horses.

The South Branch Valley, which is considered to be a land of Canaan for richness and desirability, was once a series of freshwater lakes strung together by the flowing waters. Most mountain countries either have or have had lakes, these temporary features of all mountain landscapes. They endure until a gap is made and they then drain to the sea. The largest lake bottom on the South Branch is on both sides of Moorefield, the county seat of Hardy county. It extends from the head of The Trough, a chasm like opening, back to the Gap below Petersburg. These lands are extremely rich and productive and they present a delightful prospect to the tourist as he rolls through the valley in his car. The most impressive part is called Old Fields, from having been found cleared at the time they were first settled by the white people. They were probably old Indian fields. These are at the foot of the improvement just where the river enters the rough country called The Trough. Two of the largest farms are the McNeills, of the same family as Col. John H. McNeill, the famous partisan ranger, and his son, Jesse. But not the same by any means, for though they were Confederates, these McNeills were once threatened by the ranger for not

being more active in reporting the presence of the Federals in the county. Tradition says that the fierce colonel threatened to burn his kinsman's house if he did not get a little more active for the South.

You will know this McNeill mansion by observing a large house on the left of the highway as you go north beyond Moorefield, just after you cross the bridge over the river. It is on the first terrace overlooking the broad bottoms. It is a stately home of twenty-two rooms and it has been standing one hundred and twenty-seven years and shows no sign of deterioration. So much for the honest Flemish bond of the old-time brick layers. The house has its original coat of handpainted rice wall paper on its walls. The art of making such paper has been lost. It has much fine old furniture. It is a fine example of architecture and furnishing.

Johnson pitched his tent by the mansion. McCausland marched his brigade across the river to the Moorefield side. The house is about four miles from Moorefield. McCausland's part of the troops were a mile nearer. The bridge was gone.

To McCausland came the independent company known as McNeill's Partisans. This was a powerful Confederate company which immortalized itself by kidnapping two major generals from the heart of the army at Cumberland the next winter. McCausland put up at Mr. McMechen's in Moorefield. They knew that Averell had been hanging on their flanks. McCausland told Johnson to guard against surprise. Johnson sent out scouts and established one picket post on the road towards the Junction. This was probably about half way to that place either at or near the place they call Reynolds Gap, where the highway leaves the river to avoid the Trough and cuts through a small gap and a hill and dale country to the Junction.

Averell, coming on to the Junction, captured a courier with a dispatch from McCausland showing that McCausland had reason to think that he might be attacked from the rear at any time. So Averell gave over all hopes for a surprise and determined to attack boldly. But as they rode, a scout came in and told Averell about the picket post and Averell sent twenty men in grey uniforms which gathered the post in without firing a shot and rode on. Averell attacked the Johnson end of the encampment in the cold grey dawn of August 7, and it came as a complete surprise. The fight was on. There was mounting in hot haste. The Federal cavalry rushed the camp. The river banks are high at this point and pretty soon the grey troops were being forced over these banks and into the McCausland brigade, which in turn fought back as best it could and retreated.

Less than a mile south of the bridge there is a road that branches off to the east. This road crosses the river bottom and at the foothills one road turns north to go through The Trough, and the other continues east, climbing the foothills, to join the Wardensville turnpike. I rode around on it the other day and came into Moorefield from the pike that connects Moorefield directly with the Valley of Virginia. Most of the Confederate army turned at this road and took a stand on the foothills and stopped Averell. But they got back into the Valley of

Virginia with most of their command scattered and completed their fiery circle very much to the bad.

The Federal loss was eight killed, 29 wounded. Confederate loss not definitely known but it amounted to about five hundred and fifty in killed, wounded, and captured. The Federals captured four pieces of artillery and 400 horses and equipments. It was a great blow to the army that attempted to take toll from the North.

Johnson was captured but escaped before his identity was known. He was a bitter man. He felt that he had been made the goat. August 11, R. E. Lee deprived him of his command. Johnson left an indictment in the form of a report. He showed that the men in his army were out for plunder. He accused them of demanding money in Chambersburg and holding lighted torches to set fire to buildings until the blood money was paid. He accuses them of all kinds of pillage and robbery and drunkenness. He says that a lieutenant knocked down and kicked an aged woman who had two sons in the Confederate army. He charges that this took place in Moorefield. And that the same lieutenant took her sister and locked her in a stable and set fire to the stable because the two women would not give up horses he and his fellow thieves wished to steal. He complains that thus the grand spectacle of national retaliation was reduced to a miserable huckstering for greenbacks.

But Johnson, who lost, fared no worse than Averell who won the battle. The skids had been under Averell for some time but the exploits of his army were such that there seemed to be no chance to use them for his discharge. They were willing to advance him in rank but there were those who coveted his unit. From May to September, Averell and his horsemen had ridden eighteen hundred miles through the mountains and fought and won twenty fights. He had not missed a play.

Averell has been my beau ideal of a military man. This country is full of incidents of his courage, kindness, and justice.

During one of his expeditions in the Greenbrier Valley he rode up to a fine farm in the Levels. At home was the wife of a Confederate soldier. Averell asked for a drink of milk. The lady told him that she could not give it to him for the soldiers had driven off every cow she had. Averell took in the conditions. The young mother with babies and he said he would send her a cow before the army left. In a day or so soldiers drove up a brindle cow that stayed on that farm for twelve or fifteen years and proved to be a valuable addition to the farm. No doubt the descendants of that cow are here by the hundreds at this time. They called her Averell, and one of the next generation they called young Averell.

Averell was relieved of his command on the 23rd day of September, 1864, something over a month after winning the battle of Moorefield. It was by an order dated at Woodstock. It was signed by P. H. Sheridan. Averell was made very angry by the injustice of the order.

Some well informed statesmen told me after the war that it was because Averell would not obey orders.

Another theory is that Sheridan had decided to sacrifice his command as shock troops to win battles, and that Averell as an adroit cav-

alry leader had refused to lead a forlorn hope, that he refused to let his men be killed to gain a point in a campaign; that this was the reason for his removal.

I do not think so. I think that Averell himself had the real reason.

During the last two months of the operations of the cavalry under Averell there was a studied effort to withhold credit for the phenomenal success of the command under him. On August 8, a general order was issued appointing Torbert chief of cavalry for the Middle Military Division. At that time Averell was chief of cavalry of the Second Division (Department of West Virginia). Averell charges, under date of October 18, 1864, that he was discharged to make room for Torbert. Averell outranked Torbert. Torbert was to be chief of cavalry. So Averell had to go. September 23, Sheridan wrote to Averell: "I do not want you to let the enemy bluff you, and I want you to distinctly understand this note. I do not advise rashness, but I do desire resolution and actual fighting, with necessary casualties before you retire. There must now be no backing or filling by you, without a superior force actually engaging you."

In writing this harsh note to a command that had been fighting seven days a week and twenty-four hours a day, Sheridan split an infinitive.

It was written four days after Averell had won the Battle of Opequon with his cavalry.

On the same day of the letter, the 23rd of September, 1864, Sheridan issued the order relieving Averell of his command and Averell was at leisure for the first time in nine years' continuous service. Another case of man's inhumanity to man.

And that is something about the battle at Oldfields, where the winner lost his job.

CHAPTER IV

The Greatest Military Exploit of All Time; Capture of Generals Crook and Kelley

This is a study of the Cumberland raid, when Jesse McNeil and his rangers deftly extracted two major generals from the heart of an army in a city, carried them off through the snow on horseback over mountains one hundred and fifty-four miles in three days, and delivered them promptly in Richmond as prisoners of war.

"Bulls Gap" was the magic word that made it possible, the blessed words, "Bulls Gap," the pass word and countersign of the day.

It occurred in the dead of winter, the day before the national holiday, Washington's Birthday, celebrated in the north, that year, in honor of a citizen of the rebel state of Virginia. It was celebrated in Cumberland, the headquarters of the Department of West Virginia, where there were some ten thousand soldiers waiting for the spring drive that was to end

the war. The country was covered with twelve inches or more of snow. Over a hundred miles due south a band of some fifty soldiers were camped in a hollow of the Dry River country close by Raleigh Springs in Rockingham county, with the two generals, Crook and Kelley. The soldiers were all young fellows, raggedly but warmly dressed, and the horses were in the best of condition. The generals were sore and dissatisfied. Crook was thirty-seven years old, and kept up his spirits by constant talking and joking with his captors. Kelley was fifty-eight years old and kept a grim silence the whole time. These men rested and lay in the snow with their faces to the wintry sky. At the same moment in the brightly lighted city, Cumberland, the western metropolis of the State of Maryland, a celebration was in progress in the opera house, in which a patriotic program was being rendered by the talent of the city. One number went down the wrong way. A beautiful young lady appeared on the stage and sang sweetly. The song was entitled: "He Kissed Me When He Said Good-bye." And as a verse ended on those dear words, a drunken soldier in the audience cried out in a loud voice: "I'll be damned if he did! Jess McNeil never gave him time!" Whereupon the young lady discontinued the song and did not appear again. It was the belle of the town, Miss Mary Clare Bruce, who later that year married Gen. B. F. Kelley, the distinguished prisoner, as his second wife.

This account should be considered as being related from the Confederate standpoint and that has the advantage of possession of the details, for the official records of the Northern armies are necessarily meager, consisting of the bare fact that the generals lay down in peace and safety in two distinct hotels and they were missing next morning, off on the hills and far away.

For a long time there was a great silence among the first families of Hardy and Hampshire counties about this exploit. It was not known how the conquerors would view it. Perhaps some of the participants might be roughly handled and severely punished. But recently one of the raiders, Jefferson W. Duffy, of Washington, D. C., broke the silence and had a good deal to say about the affair.

Comparison of deeds of daring are not so welcome, for there have been many heroes; but it is not too much to say that for boldness, courage and success, the kidnapping of the two generals is entitled to first place in such annals.

To understand the make-up of the men who rode that night, it is proper that we should look into the history of their organization and training. The time was February, 1865, and the free riders had had nearly four years of glorious war and they were known from one end of the country to the other. Those who did not approve of their ways called them bushwhackers, but to the home folks and to Lee and Jackson and their friends generally, they were supermen. The fact is that they were more like centaurs. They and their horses were inseparable and they rode in a body, and these two things clear them of the name of bushwhackers, who worked solitary and on foot and according to the Indian style of warfare.

In the first year of the war, Virginia passed a law authorizing the formation of ranger companies to keep order in and guard the border. In some of the Federal reports they are referred to as Moccasin Rangers. Independent companies is one designation. Perhaps the military, technical term is partisans. They were blessed or cursed according to their deeds, and the service ranged from the highest and most honorable type to the lowest and most reprehensible, according to the kind of men that were engaged in that kind of warfare. It might be said that McNeill's Rangers represented the highest type and that Quantrell, with his bucket of blood, was the worst.

McNeill's Rangers were recruited from the famous South Branch Valley, and the young men who flocked to his standard were from the best families, blue blooded, aristocratic, ready to protect their counties with their lives. They were good men and I find no charge against them of any violation of the rules of war. They knew their territory and the maze of roads and gaps that connected the rich valleys that lay between the barren mountains. It was not until Averell, who was the same kind of an able fighter, came on and mounted his men, that the partisans could be coped with to any degree of success. Averell could start quickly and keep going, and after he came on the scene of action, it was a fight to the finish.

There was some confusion of names, owing to the fact that there were three captains in the Confederate service as follows: Captain Wm. L. McNeel, of Pocahontas county; Captain James McNeil, a native of Pocahontas county, commanding the Nicholas Blues, and Captain Hanson McNeill, of Hardy county, the last named being the military genius who figured so long as the commander of McNeill's Rangers of the South Branch Valley.

McNeill of Hardy was the thorn in the flesh and the rankling fire to the Federal commanders. The reports refer to him many, many times, and nearly always under the name of McNeill. Not as an army but as an individual. His personality dominated the minds of the Federal commanders who were harassed by his flying squadron. The numbers under his command varied from twenty to six hundred, as nearly as I can figure out from the written evidence. He was the father of Captain Jesse McNeill, who succeeded him. Nearly every one thinks of Jesse McNeill as the McNeill, the nightmare of the Federal commanders, but it was the elder McNeill, Captain John Hanson McNeill, who built up the independent army of the South Branch and who commanded them from the beginning of the war until November 10, 1864. He was a high class man of mature age, who was able to organize and maintain a highly efficient partisan troop for nearly four years, and leave an enviable reputation for ability, for courage, fairness, justice, and humanity.

Here is given a part of R. E. Lee's general order number 29, to show that he esteemed Hanson McNeill. "On February 16, (1863), Captains McNeill and Stump, of General Imboden's cavalry, with 23 men, attacked near Romney a supply train of 27 wagons, guarded by about 150 cavalry and infantry, routed the guard, captured 72 prisoners, 106 horses, with equipment, etc., and, though hotly pursued, returned to his

camp with his captives, without the loss of a man. This is the third feat of the same character in which Captain McNeill has displayed skill and daring."

On October 3, 1864, at about 4 o'clock in the morning, Captain Hanson McNeill, with a small company, attacked a picket post guarding a bridge over the Shenandoah river at Mount Jackson. This was part of the Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry. The picket post was routed, six men wounded, 42 prisoners taken. Captain McNeill was shot by accident by one of his own men in the darkness. He died at a hotel in Harrisonburg, November 10, 1864, from the effects of this wound, and Lieutenant Jesse McNeill succeeded to the command of the Rangers.

It is said that the McNeill's never failed to make a success of a raid.

At Cumberland the Federal army was in winter quarters having a good time. The North was winning and the end of the war was in sight. General Kelley had been transferred to another department and General Crook had come to take his place. Kelley was turning the command over to his successor.

The Rangers hung on the southern horizon and discussed ways and means. They claimed a record of having captured forty prisoners to a man as an average. Then they got the idea that it would be an exciting thing to ride into Cumberland, and capture the two generals. They had some Cumberland men with them. They moved up to a place near Romney. About five miles away a bachelor farmer named Vance Herriot lived a hermit life on a secluded farm. Herriot's was twenty miles from Cumberland. February 19, 1865, two Cumberland men rode into Cumberland and secured two Cumberland men to attend to a little matter the night of the 20th. One was to hang around the hotels and see that the generals retired as usual and the other was to meet the Rangers south of Cumberland and report that fact.

On the morning of the 20th it was snowing hard. The raiding party moved up to the Herriott farm about sunset and there fed themselves and their horses for the last time for an eighty mile ride in the snow. The night was clear and cold. The snow deep and drifted. Some of the drifts had to be taken by dismounted men. They forded the Potomac at the Brady farm and there found the Cumberland scout, who was an Irishman, a watchman on the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. They were then five miles from Cumberland by the Keyser road. They had planned to go by a longer and more obscure route but did not have time. Two miles farther on they ran on a picket post. Jesse McNeill charged and fired his pistol in the face of a picket who surrendered. They forced this man, by putting a rope around his neck, to give the countersign and as the rope fell about his neck he gave the words: "Bull's Gap." Not long before the battle of Bulls Gap, Tennessee, had been fought. The next picket post was approached by use of the countersign and captured and paroled.

The Rangers, composed of 63 men, entered the city. Cumberland at that time had a population of about eight thousand and there were that many or more Federal soldiers stationed there.

Kelley was registered at the Barnum House. Crook at the Revere House. Both hotels were on Baltimore Street, and were about one hundred yards apart. The squad divided. With the force that visited the Barnum House was a man who had worked in the hotel. With the party that went to the Revere House was the son of the proprietor of that hotel.

A sentinel was on duty at the front of each hotel. Both were captured. From the first to the last the Rangers worked quietly but there must have been death in the air, for not a man from the hostler in the stable to the generals themselves, but what submitted without a sound that could be heard in an adjoining room.

Kelley and Melvin had rooms together with a communicating door. Melvin was the major to whom so many reports were sent as the man at headquarters. They did not want Melvin, but as they got in his room first, they took him and Kelley together, and required them to dress quickly. They were then escorted to the street. Two soldiers got off their horses and the captured officers climbed into the saddle and the soldiers got on behind. They had to wait for Crook.

At the Revere House, they waked Crook, and he did not show much fear but submitted. He chatted with the soldiers and wanted to know what authority they had. They said, Rosser. One of the men told him that he himself was Rosser, with 2500 men under him.

Crook had thoughts then, no doubt. A few weeks before Rosser had surprised Beverly and captured a couple of regiments, and Crook had asked for the dismissal and degradation of the two colonels for "permitting themselves to be surprised". That order signed by him was dated January 28, 1865, and here was another surprise. He was in the predicament of the conscientious umpire who found that he would have to order himself off of the grounds for committing an error.

There was a telegraph office next door to the Revere House and this was wrecked to a certain extent, but it was repaired in about one hour.

There does not seem to be any estimate of the time it took from the moment when the Rangers captured the sentinels until the generals were on horseback, but a conservative guess would be ten to twelve minutes. At the hotels that night were two other guests who were to be heard from in later life, Rutherford B. Hayes and William McKinley. It is probable that if the boys had known it they would not have been disturbed, as they were out that night for major-generals, and only took the efficient Melvin because they could not let him go.

The Rangers rode down Baltimore Street until they came to the army stables and stopped long enough to get some horses for their distinguished prisoners. For Kelley, they took his fine riding horse, "Philippi", called after the first battle of the Civil War, won by Kelley. There must have been some haste in this stable raid for they failed to find a saddle for General Crook, and he had to ride many weary miles without a saddle.

The Rangers had come down the river into Cumberland. That city is located at the place where the North Branch of the Potomac, which has

flowed in a northerly direction for many miles, turns to a southeasterly course, and in leaving the city, the Rangers kept on down the river, riding on the tow path of the canal, and crossed the river to West Virginia soil, two miles from the city limits, just as day was breaking. The Federal reports say the raid was at 3 a. m., but it was probably at least an hour later than that. Four miles from the city they heard the boom of a cannon. This was probably the hour that the commanding officer got the word of the capture from the darkey hotel porter.

After riding barebacked for about five miles, General Crook called for a saddle. He asked a private soldier to ride on ahead and see if he could not find him one. A saddle was very important under the circumstances. The private was willing to make the effort but wondered how he could find one. Crook laughed and said: "Take one from the first Yank you see and tell him it is for General Crook." The soldier rode on ahead and stopped at the farm of Jacob Kyles. He found Kyles just getting up. He was requested to furnish a saddle for General Crook. Thinking it a Federal soldier he was talking to, he said, "You men took the only saddle I had yesterday." When it was explained to him that Crook was a prisoner, they found a saddle in a flour barrel.

Due south to Harrisonburg was the decision. The critical point was Moorefield. Forty miles west were Federal Cavalry at Keyser. Sixty miles east of Moorefield was Winchester with great numbers of Federal cavalry. It was certain that orders would be immediately issued to converge on Moorefield from the east and from the west. The Rangers got to Romney and passed through without molestation. The first to reach them were cavalry that had followed them from Cumberland. After passing through Romney, the Rangers took the Trough road on the east side of the South Branch river. The highway, now 28, is on the west side. Two miles south of Romney the Cumberland cavalry came in sight and captured one Ranger and wounded another. These men had stopped at the farm of William B. Stump. At a place where the road went up a steep place with the river on one side and a mountain wall on the other, a rear guard held them until they withdrew and abandoned pursuit.

Continuing south and up the river the going got bad on account of the snow melting and balling in the horses' feet. They labored on towards Moorefield, and presently they looked across the river and on the other road, number 28, a mile away, across the rich bottom fields, could be seen the 22nd Pennsylvania Cavalry, riding to cut them off. This was two miles north of the bridge across the South Branch below Moorefield. The fine blue line looked good to Crook, and when the Rangers took a trail and turned abruptly to the east Crook remarked: "So near and yet so far".

The Rangers slept in the snow that night, eight miles south of Moorefield, not far from Petersburg. The next day, Lieutenant Isaac S. Welton and Raison C. Davis, (an uncle of John W. Davis,) and a squad with fresh horses rode south following up the South Fork of the South Branch, Road 28, until near Franklin, where they took the Harrisonburg road. The party got the train at Staunton.

Crook seems to have been a pleasant companion. Kelley was silent and reserved. Crook complimented his captors by calling it the most brilliant exploit of the war. And it follows that if it was the most brilliant exploit of the Civil War, it was the most gallant feat ever performed by men.

The time will come when McNeill's Rangers will be the theme of song and story.

Crook was a remarkable man. Captured at Cumberland just 47 days before the war was over, dragged a hundred fifty-four miles through the snow, imprisoned at Richmond, exchanged, and placed in command of the cavalry of the Appomattox campaign, by Grant, he fought four battles and a number of other engagements before the end of the war, and was in at the surrender.

A guest of the Revere House, General Crook came back to the city of Cumberland after the cruel war was over, to marry Miss Daily, the daughter of the hotel owner, and a sister of Charles J. Daily, the Ranger, who is said to have planned the raid and captured the man who was to be his brother-in-law.

The McNeills are still to be found in Hardy, noted for their good looks, their culture, and refinement. Jesse McNeill lived to be as much a leader in civil life as he was in the army.

But never forget Captain John Hanson McNeill. He is the military genious and the McNeill that fills the pages of the official reports of the War of the Rebellion.

Jesse McNeill's rank at the date of the Cumberland raid was that of lieutenant, and he was in command of the Rangers. Afterwards commissioned captain. He was as handsome a soldier as any who ever wore the gray and that is saying a good deal. And honor decks the turf that wraps his clay.

CHAPTER V

The Seneca Trail Running North and South From the Main Stem Across the Mountains

My house address is number 20, Seneca Trail, Marlinton, West Virginia. But in our town a street address is not very important. It is convenient if the person addressed is a newcomer or a visitor, but it is immaterial if the mail is sent to an old timer.

Much to our surprise we learn that there is an effort being made to deprive us of the name of the great North Road that is known as the Seneca Trail, by people living on the Eastern Waters. In fact, there seems to have been a resolution passed at a picnic to take away such an intangible thing as a name and bestow it on a highway that is to be built east and west to connect points in Randolph county with points in Pendleton county. This is a very highly important project and I have no doubt that the State of West Virginia will build it later on when

there is an available fund, but just at the present writing every nerve is being strained to get the Seneca Trail (24, 56, 58) open so that we can collect gasoline tax from tourists.

Two highly profitable highways cross the State from east to west, and much money will flow into the public coffers from tourists, for cars cannot carry enough gasoline to last them across the State of West Virginia and every gallon they buy leaves a precious four cents in our treasury, and such a tax is worth just about ten times the money that changes hands within our borders. When the forefathers framed the Constitution of the United States they guarded against such a tax on the commerce between states, but they never dreamed that the rule could be broken by the invention of the motor car and gasoline.

West Virginia let many precious years go by and lost many dollars because the populous Northwest tried to get a north and south road through that part of the state, but the contours of the mountains and hills made it impossible. Finally it became apparent that though the people of the long ranges, the men of the mist, were feeble folk, yet they make their houses on the rocks, and they are used to waiting. When it became apparent that to get our share of the travel north and south it would have to run through the pasture lands, we were confronted with the fact that we had not been given a number to reach from border to border. It was necessary to take a name for 24, 56, and 58, and a mass meeting was held at Lewisburg and the project was called the Seneca Trail.

If the Seneca Trail is so fortunate as to have a hardsurfaced highway connecting it with the east through Pendleton, we will be only too glad to have it called the Seneca Trail and both north and south can join it under the same name.

It will make it a more important road and a more important name for Pendleton county.

After the many millions of dollars that have been spent to build the Seneca Trail and after the fame of the mighty construction has sped to the uttermost ends of the earth, it is not convenient nor desirable to change the name any more than it would be to change the name of Niagara Falls or the Rock of Gibraltar. If there was any objection it should have been voiced at the great meeting that chose the name, or immediately after. The protest came too late.

The facts and circumstances surrounding the name are as follows: The great historian, the late Hu Maxwell, purely in an arbitrary way, gave the name of the Seneca Trail to the Warrior's Road or the War Path of the Appalachian Mountains. At first he considered that the road turned east to the Eastern Waters, and it was not until I found the statute, the law, and the treaty of 1722, passed by the Colony of Virginia, and by the Great Men of the Five Nations at Albany, fixing the road on the Western Waters the whole way, that he became silent on the subject. I never did get an express opinion from him after I pointed the act out to him. See laws of Virginia (1737), page 109, Ann. Cap. 3, Pag. 323, and 8 Geo. I, cap. 3.

But Maxwell said that the main road ran west of the mountain as far south as Elkins and that a branch of the road continued south by Marlinton.

In 1917, the town of Marlinton, which had begun to put on the airs of a small city, standing with reluctant feet where the cow and the street car meet, had a chance to get letter carriers on the streets of the town. This meant places for a couple of good men and a convenience for the town. A gracious gift from the national government. The original carriers are still at work here in the twelfth year of their service. As a part of the concession it became necessary to number the houses. Up to that time the houses grew up as they pleased but now they must be listed. All the streets on the east side of the river must be numbered, but on the west side was one winding road, the turnpike, that had no number. It was referred to as the big road. The inspector was inclined to cut it out but my mother lived in the last house on that road and she was an indefatigable correspondent. Though past eighty years of age she wrote to friends in distant places. This she had done from the time she first came to the mountains and it was a great comfort to her. So we said to the inspector that our side of the river had to go in, for that was what had inspired the application. It became necessary to give the road a name. The council of the town, meeting about that time, a short order was entered naming the turnpike within the town, something under a half mile long, the Seneca Trail. I remember painting a sign and sticking it up showing the new name. Then we numbered the houses. Our house was number 20, Seneca Trail. It is a house with a roof on it and has glass in the windows and is on the river below the bridge. When we built there thirty years ago, we were reading Bret Harte, and called it The Falda, meaning the place where the foot of the mountain breaks into the plain, but the name never took, and we kept forgetting the strange word ourselves, so it is just home.

A part of the old Indian path is still visible where it comes down the point of the mountain. It has been kept open by foot passengers walking up the mountain as a near cut.

It was a very pleasant surprise to Marlinton people when they found that the Seneca Trail grew in a day from a half a mile to 198 miles.

We had a few rumblings from Calhoun, the historian of Pendleton county, but it seemed to be good natured enough and I had thought that the day of objection had passed until that picnic in August when there was intimation that someone had stolen a name. I remember being one of a group of able lawyers who defended a man who had been indicted and jailed for taking, stealing, and carrying away nine hundred acres of land. In that case the late Judge Mason quashed the indictment.

And we were so innocent in naming the road the Seneca Trail. We thought that Pendleton county would be joyful like the rest of us. I never heard of anyone getting offended at the naming of a child for him, except one remote case where a young society man did not appreciate it when his name was given to a little waif that came from out of the nowhere into the here. But he was helpless.

Still we are willing to argue with Pendleton county the moral issue.

Pendleton county was the first to use the word Seneca. It has an important stream by the name of Seneca Creek, something like nine miles long flowing down from the Allegheny Mountain on the Randolph county line into the North Branch of the Potomac, in the northwest part of the county. At the junction of these streams is the post office, named Mouth of Seneca. Nearby is the Seneca school. Nearby is a noted natural wonder called the Seneca Rock. The name Seneca has been used there for a long time. In 1792, the records show that Moses Hinkle obtained a grant from Virginia for a tract of 64 acres on Seneca Creek and from that time at least the name belongs to Pendleton county.

Pocahontas county has been making good use of the name and never intended anything but a compliment.

On the other hand, Pendleton county was never within the boundary of the Seneca Nation or that of its allied tribes. The Senecas with the rest of the Five Nations conquered the Eries, who held the Western Waters in 1656, and amalgamated them into the tribe. The Western waters was Seneca territory. The last known Indians to claim the territory of Pendleton county were the East Branch of the Shawnees. The most of the Shawnees travelled out of Chillicothe, Ohio, but they kept out of the Seneca land. They must have crossed east and west a good deal but they travelled in haste with trailing arms. Some idea of how closely the Senecas watched their land can be gathered from the fact that while they allowed other Indians to build towns on the west bank of the Ohio river, not a single instance of trespass has been noted on the east bank. And they patrolled the eastern border, the crest of the Allegheny, just as diligently. That is the reason we say that the Seneca Trail lies wholly on the western waters and this we are ready to verify.

The rest of this space I propose to take up with something I wrote but did not print at the time that Professor Freeman Hart, the summer visitor, published the picture of old man Simmons in his night shirt. I looked it up in the boneyard. It is two or three years old. It is ancient history for there have been mighty works done on the Seneca Trail since then, therefore and to-wit:

In a letter from Calhoun, the Pendleton county historian, he intimates that we had cribbed the name Seneca from his side of the divide. He was good natured enough about it and I am not in any position to make an explanation or apology, for names attach themselves to persons and objects in a way that passes comprehension. There was a time when the Senecas were free to wander on the waters of the Potomac, but by the treaty of 1722 it was made a crime punishable by death or exile as a slave to the West Indies for a Seneca to be found on the waters of the Potomac without a passport. So when the Senecas were forced towards the setting sun and had to alter their road so as to conform with the act and treaty of 1722, it is to be presumed that they brought their name with them though it be understood that Pendleton is welcome to use the name for everything that the name clings to. We have made the name more famous by far since we learned to spell it.

Far be it from me to provoke a discussion with Calhoun on historic subjects. He is a jealous defender of the rights and glories of Pendleton county, which by the way is the only county in West Virginia that has anything volcanic about it. It has a patch of igneous rock that is the great geological curosity of West Virginia, the geologist's heaven. The time will come when every geologist in the world will need travel to West Virginia and see its manifold formations before he can call his education complete.

Calhoun has rebuked Professor Freeman Hart for his analysis of life on Spruce Knob and other points and has had the professor rising up to defend his work and to demand sympathetic interpretation. We mentioned the professor in the Times also and reproduced his little quiver of Parthian arrows in the shape of photographs including the gentleman in the nightshirt. We did not mind the nightshirt. Compared to modern dresses it was more than adequate. Since then I have learned more about Hart. He is a professor in Hampden-Sydney college in Virginia, east of the Ridge, in a part of Virginia noted for its pedants and peanuts. When I learned this, a great light dawned upon me. No wonder when the green hills of West Virginia shone upon the desert dweller that he jingled at her. Let the noble sheik return!

With your permission I desire to record a few facts in regard to the Seneca Indians. The great number of the survivors of this tribe of the Six Nations, numbering several thousand persons, live in New York on four reservations. Oil Springs belongs to the Senecas alone, and the Senecas share with other tribes in the possession of three other reservations, to-wit: Allegheny, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda.

The one that I am most interested in is the Seneca reservation in the Indian Territory west of the big river. That is the trible that came originally from Mingo Flats, Randolph county, and called themselves Senecas, though nearly all the historians say that they had no right to do so. To me an Indian is what he calls himself, and they are real Senecas to me. They preserved their tribal organizations throughout the many moves towards the setting sun. I have had a number of letters from their head man, Principal Chief Edward T. Mingo, and I hope some day to visit him. They number a few hundred and live on 25,821 acres of land.

There are over a hundred ways to spell the word Seneca, and strange to say the one universally adopted is not Indian at all, but the name of a Roman philosopher who did not know there was such a thing as an American Indian. I will list some of them here, but I do not think that you will stand hitched for as many as a hundred:

Senika, according to Mooney
Chinnakee by McKendry
Cyniker by Hubbard
Cinnigo by document dated 1667
Cyneper by Hyde
Sannager by Brickell
Seaneca by Brockholls
Senacaes by a writer in 1676

Senacars by Mason
Senacas by Weiser
Senakees by Niles
Senecaes by Coxe
Senecca, council of 1726
Senecke by Winthrop
Senecque by Greenhalgh
Senekaas by Eshalts and Rapilly map
Senekaes by Bellomont
Senekees by Louis XIV
Seneke by Dongan
Senekie by Livingston
Seneko by Gale
Senequa by Spotswood
Senequois by Conover
Senneku by Dudley
Sianekee by Albany Conference 1737
Sikne by Gatschet
Sinack by Phillips
Sineka by Albany Conference in 1746
Sineke by Maryland Treaty 1682
Sineki by Scuyler
Sinica by Bartram
Sinnikee by Parkman
Sinneche by Albany Conference 1728
Sinneco by Herman
Sinnecu by Breeckman
Sinnike by Jamison
Synekee by Carr
Synick by Cartwright
Synneke by Lovelace
Sennequen by document of 1656.

We have given forty of the many spellings. The name means in the Indian tongue the place of the stone, the meaning being the people who live near a great stone mountain.

Of all the names, as they belong to the Iroquois nation, the designation of Conover of Senequois is perhaps the most logical. But the name is thoroughly anglicized by this time and that is all there is to it.

The Iroquois and Cherokees were all the same at one time, until the Five Nations formed an "extended lodge" to abolish crime and war by agreement.

The Seneca nation was divided into nine tribes: Wolf, Bear, Beaver, Turtle, Hawk, Kildee, Deer, Doe, and Heron.

When the boy camps organize, one of the customs is to take the names of different nations of Indians and organize for friendly rivalry for the duration of the camp. In this they do not quite get the theory of the Indian government. They should call themselves all of one nation and divide into clans, and in this way form such a council as was common among the Indians.

CHAPTER VI

Search for the Birthplace of Lincoln's Sainted Mother; Groping in the Dark

Governor Conley has given me license to engage in another historical subject. It is the details of the life of Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, who was born and lived in Hampshire county, West Virginia, in that part now included in Mineral county.

West Virginia was profoundly stirred by the announcement that the revered mother of Abraham Lincoln was a West Virginia girl. This pioneer woman, having given to the world its greatest humanitarian, lived long enough to influence him in his most important years. At the age of ten years, Lincoln lost his mother, but not before she had impressed him with the importance of the Bible. It was under her guidance that the development of those rare and noble moral traits of Lincoln began, those traits that insured for him a spotless and enduring fame.

This discovery was due to the research of Dr. William E. Barton, the historian, who lives at Foxboro, Massachusetts. He is the father of Bruce Barton, the poet. There is something wrong about that line. Let us recast it. Bruce Barton is the son of Dr. William E. Barton. Barton is probably the greatest authority on the life of Lincoln. He is of a rare type of historian. He is for truth and justice though the heavens fall. He is a strange type for New England. We are used to New England historians. The common run would not have rested until they had landed the Lincolns on that stern and hide-bound coast. When Dr. Barton gave out the news that Nancy Hanks belonged to West Virginia, the mystic chords of memory were touched, and the chorus swelled from one end of the state to the other.

It was about two years ago that Dr. Barton made the announcement that Nancy Hanks had been traced to these mountains. It was known that the family had come from some of the more eastern counties of Virginia when they settled in that part of Virginia which is now Kentucky. But at that time Virginia stretched from Wisconsin to the sea, and the obscure family seemed to have left no trace when the Kentucky forests swallowed them up.

Joseph Hanks, the father of Nancy, signed by mark. It was known that he lived in Hampshire county, and that he had eleven children. The name of Hanks has disappeared from the lists of the citizens of those counties on the eastern waters, so far as I know, but there is a numerous family of Shanks, in the valley, and I have a feeling that there may be an identity of names.

Not only West Virginia was stirred but the whole nation. It was great news. I suppose I should have dipped my oar in it at the time and given the matter some thought, but according to my view of life that would not have been cricket. I was interested, but it was Dr. Barton's child. Let him take care of it. That is the way I viewed it. I still think that I had no business busting into Dr. Barton's racket.

Dr. Barton came to Romney and to Keyser and he was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He had brought them tidings of great joy. The magazines of the country carried his articles and the pictures of the scenes of her childhood. Editor Barger's face, he of the Keyser Daily News, became as familiar to the English speaking public as the face of the President. It was news of the purest ray serene.

It even got under the thick skin of the legislature. It stirred its sleep. It passed a resolution to investigate the rumor under the Carrots and Commission rule. The Governor was authorized to appoint a commission of five persons to pass on the facts and to investigate and report. It was a case of beware of the Greeks when they come bearing gifts. It was the first historian from another sovereignity who had ever a kind word for West Virginia, and it behooved the legislature to look a little out. So the cautious resolution was framed and passed to look into this thing.

Then when I was appointed a member of the inquest, I found that I was like a boy that had been asked to recite and did not know his lesson. So without delay I took my foot in my hand and hiked out for the northern part of the State, late but in earnest. It is about a hundred and forty miles north of my home but if you know the passes in the mountains it is a quick trip. I went there to wise myself up. I was there a couple of days. I came back thoroughly convinced that Nancy Hanks was a native of Hampshire county, and lived on Mikes Run, now in Mineral county, but with all that, the gasoline that I burned on highways and byways of Mineral county proved to be stormy petrol, and while I am ready to join in the clamor that Nancy lived in Mineral county, I raised the question whether her ancestral hall was in Welton district or Cabin Run district.

I suppose if I had been gifted with good sense, I would not have divulged any of the discoveries in regard to this burning question until the commission was ready to make its report. But following my old rule of blurting out, I am giving this matter publicity, for I find that is the surest way to discover latent defects in the records. Hence these preliminary remarks. I mean this whole article is a preliminary remark, for I claim the right of the historian to change without notice.

Nancy Hanks, of Mikes Run. That has a definite sound. Homely and intimate. When I heard about Mikes Run, I felt like the feller who was speaking of the blessed word Ticonderoga, that many a name he'd heard said he, but never a name like that. In my imagination I can see the infant Nancy paddling in the crystal waters of Mikes Run and fetching her pap the dipper to catch minnows in.

The word run is a very common designation in West Virginia for a small stream. It is not much used in polite literature. The poets prefer brook, rivulet, and the like. If Longfellow, of New England, had been writing of Nancy he would not have used the term "brook and river" but he would have described her as standing with reluctant feet where the run and river meet.

I had noticed the difficulty that Dr. Barton had in trying to connect up the deed that Joseph Hanks made in 1784 when Kentucky became safe

for a democrat. He had not been able to go forward or back. He spoke about his visit to Romney to the court house and the nice lady clerk and the box of candy that he presented to her. The deed was found and it contained the names of many pioneers and it was properly proven and a real thing. But deeds form chains and this was peculiar. It was but one link. It has distracted Surveyor Martin, of Antioch, Mineral county. He has come to regard it as a figment. A tract of land estimated to contain 108 acres on Mikes Run, is too indefinite. It took more than candy to solve the problem.

It was too much like the old case of Bellman vs. Baker:

They roused him with muffins, they roused him with ice,
They roused him with mustard and cress,
They roused him with jam and judicious advice,
They set him conumdrums to guess.

The 108 acres seems to have come from nowhere and gone back to the same place. But I had faith in the deed. It was like the deed of an old lady who lost her land and thereafter attended court as regularly as the little old lady in Bleak House, who confidently expected a judgment in the chancery cause of Jarndyce vs. Jarndyce in the day of judgment. The old lady that I knew used to ask Judge McWhorter in court and on his way to and from its sessions one salient question: "Can there be a deed without a pole?" I can remember her rising in court raising her point: "There cannot be a deed without a pole!"

Here in Hampshire county we have a deed without a pole, without a corner, without a compass call. Hampshire county was the scene of much fighting in the Civil War. It was a Confederate county but it was occupied first by one side and then the other and the citizens had to sing in the major and then in the minor key. Tons of records were destroyed. The deed books are intact. Even the will books are not complete. Number one will book is forever gone. Number two will book shows that it had been carried away by a curio inclined and had been presented to Marietta College and returned after the war to the court house. Hampshire county is the oldest county in West Virginia. It was created in 1753 from Frederick and Augusta.

Before I left home I felt like I would have an easy time in running the Hanks' title down, for Virginia grants and all that the name implies, has been my occupation for many years. But I had not been there a half hour before I was as fully mystified as the many other searchers had been.

Joseph Hanks was living in Hampshire county in 1782. He and his wife and eleven children. This is shown by the census report for that year. In 1784 he borrowed twenty pounds from Peter Putnam and gave a mortgage on the 108 acres and moved to Kentucky, where his record is well established.

Mikes Run had been located as a stream coming into Patterson Creek, up near the line of Grant county. In fact Mikes Run heads in Grant county. Patterson Creek is a large stream. It must be about thirty

miles long. It drains a rich valley. Fairfax seems to have considered it a choice section as he set it apart as manor lands by taking a section two miles broad the length of the creek. Patterson Creek is famous in history. When George Washington established his line of forts on the frontier in the French and Indian War, in the year 1756, extending from the Maryland line to North Carolina, he considered it advisable to make a second line west of that line by fortifying Patterson Creek and placed there two of his largest garrisons, one at Ashby Fort (Alaska) and the other at Cocke's Fort (Headsville). Cocke's Fort was by far the largest in Virginia, having a garrison strength of 500 men. Washington explains, his reason being that the Indians raided from the northwest. These were the Delawares or Wolves.

A study of the deed made by Joseph Hanks showed that Peter Putnam loaned the money; that the land had been surveyed for Peter Hartman ;that George Terry had got a paper from Hartman that he had turned over to Hanks and that Hanks was in possession, and that the land was on Mikes Run.

Some research brought out the fact that Peter Putnam was a rich man living at the mouth of Mill Creek just outside of the town of Romney and that he owned the mill that gave the creek its name. It also showed that Peter Hartman was the owner of land on Mill Creek. And that George Terry had land on Mikes Run. Mill Creek heads on the divide between the waters of Patterson Creek and South Branch River. Mill Creek enters the South Branch River at Romney. The picture was then presented of Putnam, the money lender of the settlements, loaning money to a man back on Knobly Mountain on the other side of Patterson Creek.

I tried to do what the rest of them have done—find out when Putnam got the Hanks land and try to trace Hartman, and Terry, and Putnam to Mikes Run. I could find nothing that corresponded with the titles on Mikes Run. And so ended the first day.

That night I remembered that I had brought with me the large topographical map made a number of years ago by the West Virginia Geological Survey. It is a map of Hampshire county about four feet square and gives the names of all the streams in the county. It occurred to me that in the part of West Virginia where I live small streams often lose their identity and their names because of the wilderness and the inarticulate manner in which directions are given to travellers. For instance the stream flowing into Williams River under the name of Bannock Shoal run has been located at no less than three places. It has been my obsession for years that it was the name given to Tea Creek, for at the mouth of Tea Creek is the most remarkable deposit of round bannock shaped stones, and at the other two place there are no bannocks.

Getting out this map I found on it the Mikes Run that has been accepted for two years as the only Mikes Run. But ten miles down the stream coming in from the same side, in very much the same manner was another stream designated Mikes Run. This last named Mikes Run enters Staggs Run about three hundred yards from Patterson Creek

and is a stream of about the same importance as the other Mikes Run. In fact it looks more important for there was shown a road up the lower Mikes Run and up the middle fork thereof. Then when it appeared that Putnam within a few years after Hanks left the county acquired several tracts of land on Staggs Run and the "North Fork" of Staggs Run, I felt that it was time for the patriotic men of Mineral to take up the question of whether Hanks lived on the upper stream or the lower stream. The upper one had been accepted as the only Mikes Run.

But the minute I saw that the lower run came in at Headsville where the big fort was located, I remembered that any family living on Patterson Creek prior to 1784, could not live anywhere but in the shelter of a fort, and I was inclined to the opinion that the Hanks place would be found near Headsville, probably outside of the Manor line and more than a mile from the big creek.

Searching further I found that in the year 1781, Peter Hartman, named in the Hanks deed, had acquired a grant from the State of Virginia of 216 acres of land on the Middle Fork of Mikes Run. Referring to the map I found that the lower run had a Middle Fork and no Middle Fork was shown on the upper run. And this was about the end of the second day and I had to come home, but I decided that I should go by Headsville and see what it looked like. I did not want to upset any apple carts but I had to make inquiries and it looked like the word beat me up the creek that a second Mikes Run had been found. I think that there must have been some telephoning.

Arriving at Headsville, I found the post office in a country store situate in the fork of Staggs Run and Mikes Run about the flight of a golf ball from the bank of Patterson Creek. The postmaster told me that it had been called Mikes Run, and that it was smaller than Staggs Run. It was also apparent that it was the large fork of Staggs Run and that it was on the north side of Staggs Run.

The postmaster was Geary G. Staggs, 75 years old, a descendant of the first settlers. There are living in that community members of the seventh generation of the Staggs family. The conjecture is that the first settler was Michael Staggs and that he gave one name to one run and one to the other. This is a name from each of the generations of the Staggs of Staggs Run: Michael Staggs, the pioneer, whose son was George Staggs, whose son was William Staggs, whose son was Michael T. Staggs, whose son was Geary G. Staggs, whose son was E. B. Staggs, whose son is Richard Staggs, a young man of 22 years.

I did not have time to go up to the middle fork of the run, though I saw a car come down Mikes Run, indicating that there is a very good road up there.

Peter Hartman having 216 acres and Hanks a part of it, the figure 108 acres, just half, is significant.

I hope to go back soon and take my compass and locate the Peter Hartman tract and then you will have the location of the home of the Hanks family. It is immaterial to me which Mikes Run it is found to be upon. That is a local issue between Welton district and Cabin Run

district. The main point is more firmly established than ever and that is that Nancy Hanks was a West Virginian.

I had noticed in the title papers, references to deer licks and I asked to be led to the old hunters in the Headsville vicinity, and I was immediately directed to John W. Hinkle, who will be ninety years of age on the 1st day of September next. He is a delightful old gentleman. Some say he wanders. All I have to say is that if I live to be ninety years old I will be content if I can be as serene and calm as Uncle John. He has the seraphic face. Was it the fading gleam of evening or the glimmer of the dawn? They thought I could not talk to him but they were mistaken. I asked him: "What was the name of that deer lick you used to watch for deer?" The answer was prompt and clear as he waved his hand in the direction: "Mike's Lick." He said that he had not kept count of the deer he had killed until he got the last gun and that he had killed 127 with that gun. He said he watched that lick one evening and as he sat there a yearling deer brushed by him on one side and almost the same time a two-year-old came in on the other side. These deer almost touched him. The second deer found him with his rifle lying across his knees and Uncle John shot that deer without lifting the rifle. Then I asked him another question: "Did you ever hear of any people by the name of Hanks living here?" And he said yes, that they lived over there, indicating the Mikes Creek valley, and where the deer lick was.

I will send this article to Dr. Barton as a report of my activities. It may look to him as though I were poaching on his preserves, but I have license to do this. I let it alone until the Governor commissioned me to look into it. Dr. Barton is assured that I am a believer that greater love hath no historian than this that he lay down his knife for his friend.

CHAPTER VII

The Tract of Land Discovered; Whether Men Place Monument of Not, Nature Has Attended to That By Well Placed Mountains

This is the solution of the Riddle of the Run. An account has been given of the search for the birth place of Nancy Hanks, the mother of Abraham Lincoln, as I hurried from county to county. It was a story of groping in the dark. Then the light came and the problem was solved and I was on the hunt for another job.

Some years ago Dr. William E. Barton established the fact that Lincoln's mother had been born in Hampshire, West Virginia. That county had been divided and subdivided and the homestead was known to be in what is now Mineral county. A mortgage, the ancestor of the deed of trust, had been given by Joseph Hanks to secure twenty pounds loaned to him by Peter Putnam. The paper had been prepared by a careful lawyer and it was witnessed and recorded in fine style, but it was apparent that it was written when no title papers were present to

give metes and bounds. The names of the adjoining land owners could not be given, for it was the oldest title in the locality. All the lawyers could say was that it was on Mikes Run and that it was a part of a tract of land surveyed for Peter Hartman. This paper was dated 1784. As a title paper it had no antecedent of record so far as the searchers could find and it had no subsequent history on the records of Hampshire. It must have been an aggravating thing. So much and yet so little.

A tract of land was found on Mikes Run near its mouth, that the public accepted as the place, but the great authority on lands was Surveyor David G. Martin, of Antioch, Mineral county, and he could not connect that tract up with Peter Hartman, Peter Putnam, George Terry, or Joseph Hanks, the four well known parties mentioned in the mortgage, by the scrivener who drew the deed and embodied in it every clue that could be obtained at the time it was executed. David G. Martin is a man of sixty-six years of age, and has a fine reputation for his skill and integrity in working out tangles of the Virginia system of disposing of public lands. That system can only be compared to several complicated jig-saw puzzles that have become mixed in one box. It seemed to me coming in at this late date that much pressure had been exerted to get the surveyor to reconcile some lines or other with some site or other so that the mountain could come to Mohammed.

If historical certainty were required to be the same as legal certainty, there would be a great deal less history. On my first trip to the Potomac waters, I muddied the waters still further by discovering a second Mikes Run, but could not find any paper title that corresponded to the tract on which careful Peter Putnam would lend the considerable sum of twenty pounds and regard as security.

After I got home I wrote a piece about the second Mikes Run. On looking through the list of deeds, or as they are generally called patents, granting public lands, I found that Peter Hartman had received a grant of 216 acres of land on the middle fork of Mikes Run in Hampshire. This was the second place where I found the name of Peter Hartman, the other being used for descriptive purposes in the mortgage. I sent for a copy of the grant to the office of the auditor of West Virginia, which has copies of Virginia land grants located in the bounds of West Virginia. When that deed came, I found that Fairfax had sold to Peter Hartman 216 acres of waste land on the middle fork of Mikes Run so as to include the head drain thereof.

The survey was made by Elias Posten: Beginning at three white oaks by a small ridge and running thence across a drain of the said run S 61 E 94 poles to a hickory and black oak on the north side of Knobley Mountain, thence along it S 33 W 384 poles to a white oak, sugar tree, and locust on the north side of said mountain, thence N 61 W 94 poles to three white oaks on the south side of New Creek Mountain, thence N 33 E 384 poles to the beginning, containing 216 acres.

This was very little comfort to me, for all the Mikes Runs that I knew anything about were on the south side of Knobley Mountain and that mountain was a long and substantial structure. Then, too, Allegheny

Front is one of the most impressive ramparts in the Appalachians, and the North Branch of the Potomac river has to flow many weary miles on a remarkably rough detour on its way to the sea, to go round that huge mountain. Then I could not see how those great valley boundaries could approach within 94 rods of each other, less than a third of a mile apart. It looked like I had found another Mikes Run.

I went back to the index of the land grants and found that no less than three grants had been made in Hardy county on Mikes Run. Hardy county was formed in 1785 from Hampshire. Then it began to look like four Mikes Runs.

A person who searches land titles is called an abstracter. He is to prepare a brief and orderly statement of title of the original grant and subsequent conveyances and encumbrances relating to the title and ownership of real estate. This was the kind of work this historical search proved to be. It looked like another trip to the Fairfax country. While I was considering the advisability of going back there in an effort to teach the local experts how to suck eggs, it came to me in the watches of the night that the solution would be found in the records of Hardy county, in the court house at Moorefield. That idea gained possession to such an extent that I pulled out for the South Branch the next morning and it took one glance at deed book number one to solve the puzzle and account for all the parties and to locate the land.

This is not a legal report, so maybe I can throw it into the shape of a tale that is told. It began about the time that Charles I lost his head. Before he lay his royal neck upon the block for a hind to hew it in two, he called some of his cronies together and made them a present of what they called the Northern Neck of Virginia. He presented them with land enough to form twenty-two counties and it lay between the Potomac and the Rappahannock rivers. Then he was succeeded by a labor party and the grant did not seem to be worth the paper that it was written upon. But after a time they went back to kings and Charles II recognized the gift, and it was treated as a sort of an asset. Culpepper bought out his partners in this wild land and when he died he willed it to his daughter, Catherine Fairfax, and she willed it to her son, Thomas Fairfax. Some say that a young woman gave him the gate and that he came to the woods to recover. He set up a land office.

Peter Hartman, wandering in the woods, found a desirable piece of land and had a survey made of it and on 22nd day of March, 1781, Thomas Fairfax sat down in his office in Frederick county and signed a deed. The signature is "Fairfax." The deed was for all except a full one-third part of all lead, copper, tin, coals, and iron from the royal mines and there is where we got the word royalty so much in use in coal, oil, and gas leases in West Virginia. The consideration named in the grant is that Peter Hartman was to pay forever on the feast day of Saint Michael and the Archangel the sum of one shilling for every fifty acres and if he defaulted for as much as two years the deed was the same as if it had never been made. St. Michaels is the last Sunday in September or the 29th Sunday after Trinity. Take a pencil and figure it out for yourself.

It will be remembered that even as the king of the Northern Neck was signing his name to the Hartman deed at Greenway Court, that the Indians had broken out fiercer and more outrageous than ever and that a few days after that event they had killed and driven away every inhabitant of Tygarts Valley. They ranged and ravaged for several years after that event. Williamson executed savage and exact justice at Gadenhutton. Crawford was burned alive at the stake. Peter Hartman decided that Mikes Run was no contented place for him, and he refugeed to Hagerstown, where he was safe from Indian raids. Before leaving, however, he placed Hanks in possession of the northern half of his strip of land and George Terry in possession of the southern end. It was stated in the previous article that settlers could not live in the eighties on the Patterson Creek waters unless they were near a fort. I find there is an exception to the rule, and the reason will hereinafter appear.

Hartman stayed away for six years and the country quieted down. The Indians had started west. Hartman came back to make a couple of deals in regard to the grant that he was carrying in his pocket. It is apparent that both of his men had made improvements. Terry carried the title bond. Hanks had cleared some land and had built a cabin, but he had gone to another county, the faraway county of Kentucky. Peter Putman, the financier, held a mortgage on his land.

Hartman made two deals. He sold the Hanks homestead for twenty-two pounds to Jacob Dull, of the county of Hardy, and the Terry end to Jacob Purgate of Hampshire county for fifty pounds. Both deeds for cash.

Here we see the signs of another good lawyer, or rather I should say the same good lawyer who three years before had fixed up the loan between Putman and Hanks. Terry and Hanks had possession. For Putman to release the mortgage would recognize the Hanks title and Hanks was not to be found for the purpose of a conveyance. He was in Kentucky, as far away as the North Pole is today. So when the deal was made they have Putman to witness the deed in three places. And you can readily believe that Peter was there to receive his twenty pounds and interest before he did witness it. But having witnessed the deed he was then forever estopped from setting up his title under the mortgage.

The family name of Doll is pronounced by some, Dull. Doll is the ancient Anglo-Saxon for Dull. With the exception of this one deed the name is spelled Doll. Jacob Doll got 108 acres by that deed under following calls showing that it is from the north end: From the three white oaks by a small ridge S 61 E 94 poles to the hickory and black oak, S 33 W 192 poles to a white oak, N 61 W 94 poles to a chestnut oak in the old line, and with it to the beginning.

This deed referred to the grant from Fairfax to Hartman by date of March 22, 1781. The acreage was just half of the 216 acres. Then Hartman and Sharlotte, his wife, sell to Jacob Purgate the south end by metes and bounds for the fifty pounds and call in George Terry to witness the deed. This 108 acres was afterwards bought by the Dolls and it is still referred to as the Purgit land. The name is Purgitsville in the

town in Hampshire. If you have trouble remembering it think of Helvetia. Like Putnam, Purgate witnesses the deed in three places: The deed itself, the receipt for the money, and the seizen. The seizen was an important part of the old land transactions. The seller conducted the buyer to the land and when both were standing on the land the grantor broke a twig from a tree, or uprooted a piece of sod and handed it to the grantee and so delivered possession. If it was house property the key of the house was delivered.

Terry and Putman, both considerable land owners, finished out their lives in Hampshire. Hartman went on to Harrison county and in 1794 took up 164 acres on the Bushy Fork of Elk Creek.

At the September Term, 1787, Peter Putman appeared in the court at Moorefield, Hardy county, and proved the deed for the Hanks tract. At Petersburg, Hon. Arch Welton furnished me a large map of Mineral county, which shows that Mikes Run does break through Knobley Mountain. It also shows it to be close to the old division line of Hampshire and Hardy, running from the Gap in Short Arse Mountain by way of High Nob, and so forth.

It was unmercifully hot in the lowlands and I had a mind to turn at Moorefield and go back to the higher level to which I was accustomed, but I remembered that Surveyor Martin had to be shown, for in that country the public would not believe anyone else even if he stood on his head.

But I had a desire to see the place, for I considered that it was hallowed ground. A great man's name is linked with that of his mother. One philosopher puts it, that it is generally admitted, and very frequently proved, that virtue and genius, and all the natural good qualities which men possess are derived from their mothers.

Martin lives at Antioch, a postoffice of the fourth class, in Mineral county. You leave the Northwestern Turnpike at Ridgeville, and drive three miles over a good country road to Antioch. Here is an old and long established woolen mill which gets its power from Mill Run. Even from far away Pocahontas county, fleeces are sent to be worked. Five miles farther is the Hanks place. The surveyor accepted my documents as being the ones that he had been waiting for, and he went with me by a good road to the place.

We followed Mikes Run through a pass and came out of the shadow into the farm. In all my experience in the mountains I have never seen such a hollow in the hills. The little stream branches and there is just room for the farm in this sheltered spot. It is a geological wonder. It is the kind of a glen that the fairies frequented. It is such a place as the Druids would have chosen for their ceremonies. It is the kind of place the Indians set aside as the earthly abode of Manitou where no mortal dared to tread. And it is the kind of place where peace comes dropping slowly from the wings of the morning to evening's dewy close.

The Doll family, both the quick and the dead, are still in possession, representing six generations, on the same farm. Three generations live there now, Joseph Doll, his children and grand children. They farm

together, and it was a treat to burst into that sylvan and agricultural scene. There are two farm houses. Joseph Doll will be eighty years old his next birthday, but he is hale and hearty and very much alive to the duties of the day.

Jacob Doll, the original purchaser, the neighbor of Joseph Hanks, died in 1798, and he left all of his estate to his wife and children equally, except that his son, Jacob, should have over and above the Joseph George tract. This tract joins the Hartman land on the south.

A name from each generation will indicate the passing of the time with the Doll family in this haven of rest: Jacob Doll had a son, Jacob Doll, who had a son, George Doll, whose son Joseph W. Doll is the present head of the house of Doll, and who has a son George Doll, who has a daughter, Margaret Doll.

It was a hot day in July, and we walked about a mile south to where the men folks were putting up hay. They were just topping out a stack. The lord of the manor was on horseback hauling hay, one of his sons was pitching the stack, and another was stacking, and two wide awake young men were helping.

They know all about their lands with the exception that they had never heard of the Hartman and Hanks deal, which was lost in antiquity and whose deeds were recorded in other counties. They knew all their lines and corners. They own there about 700 acres, but it all centers around the Hanks tract, where their homesteads are. They knew about the absorbing interest in the Nancy Hanks tradition but did not know that they owned the favored site.

Just half way in the tract stands a noble sugar tree orchard in the pasture land and it is through these trees that the dividing line between the Hanks and the Terry holdings runs. Of the original corner trees, two are standing, the white oak on Knobley Mountain at one end of the dividing line and the white oak at the south-east corner of the 216 acres. They know where the other corners are but the timber called for is gone.

The springs from which Mikes Run starts are cold and clear and the kind the memory turns to when you are athirst. I asked about the deerlick, that necessary appurtenance to every choice spot in the Appalachians. It was pointed out to me through a rugged pass on the ridge at Hanks end of the land. It was about half a mile from where Hanks had a fight with the Canadian lynx that was raiding his pig pen. It has been about thirty-five years since the last deer was killed in that hollow in the hills, J. W. Doll told me, but he had got that deer, a four snagged buck. There is an ancient blind at the deer lick made of flat stones from which the hunters watched for deer in the old times.

On one side of this retreat is Knobley Mountain, a vast fold that runs for many miles parallel to the Allegheny front. On the other side is the truly impressive New Creek Mountain, which towers against the sky. There are two cross ridges or spurs that wall in this hole in the wall, and next to the New Creek Mountain side and parallel with it, is a remarkable ridge or esker, which may have been made by glacier action, high enough to conceal a trough-like space behind it. This esker and the

slopes give the floor of the tiny valley the general shape of a bit of architectural molding. There are two kinds of limestone running through the farm, the Bossardville and Rondout Waterlime, which insures the fertility of the land.

A big flock of Angora goats dotted the esker and the mountainside. J. W. Doll pointed them out with praise, "The place would have been haired over if it had not been for them." He referring to their quality for eating and fighting brush.

High against the sky on New Creek Mountain there is a notch through which a foot path runs. This is called Dolls Gap, but it is more than a thousand feet higher than Mikes Gap, the hole in the wall through which the weary, wayworn traveller enters to drink of the delightful springs.

I hope to have the opportunity of visiting this magic spot again. I am used to folks who stay with land from generation unto generation until it gets into their blood and they cannot move. It is the best certificate of character that can be secured, though I am not the one to say that, being caught with the same compliment.

One can see the Hanks family living in the hidden place secure from discovery by roving bands of Indians.

And Dolls Gap is just such another amphitheater as Rip Van Winkle discovered and where he slept undisturbed by sun, wind and storm for twenty years. That was the Catskill Mountains, which are a continuation of the ranges which hemmed in the Hanks family and kept the infant Nancy free from harm.

Nature has beautified and set apart this little valley with the side doorway. Let us hope it is for the glorification of the mother of Lincoln. Belief in the Madonna is deeply implanted in the hearts of our people.

CHAPTER VIII

Dedicating the Doll Farm to the Memory of Nancy Hanks Lincoln; Dr. Barton Present

Last week when I went back to Dolls Gap, it was some trepidation, for I had raved about that calm and safe retreat from first impressions, and a hasty visit there on a hot summer day, and I feared that it might look on a second trip just any other glen. But it measured up to my former description. It is no wonder that a family which settled there 142 years ago have not moved from this magic valley.

That part of West Virginia has had the greatest drought in the memory of man but the springs in Dolls Gap are as bold and clear and cold as if the season had been normal, and it has had the most conclusive test that it can be subjected to in that regard.

The old timers speak of a tradition of a dry summer something like a hundred years ago in the Antioch neighborhood. I am speaking of Antioch, Mineral county, the post office name for Dolls Gap and other

coves and valleys in that part of Knobley Mountain. They tell of a whimsical character who farmed a field for the Widow Mott on the shares, and at the end of the season he declared that his corn was so poor that he would have to buy corn to pay the Widow Mott her thirds.

Some of us feel like we discovered this gap. We started in to call it Mikes Gap but the public has a way of furnishing its own names and the name of Dolls Gap has been fastened on it and that is what it will be to the end of time. From Maine to California and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, and in fact wherever the English speech has spread, and wherever the flag flies, the name of Dolls Gap has become familiar. As the modern version is, America has become conscious of Dolls Gap. The lord of the manor is Joseph W. Doll, a tall straight old man, who will be eighty years old on the first day of next January, and who is hale and hearty. He wears a white chin beard, and is a perfect picture of a pioneer, a venerable man who has come down from a former generation. There are a number of ways that a man's name can be spread all over the country. Unfortunately in some cases a bad eminence is attained. But in this case it is a pleasing thing to think that this able farmer has been introduced to the nation in an acceptable manner. A man who has been steadfast and true. A man who has raised his family and raised them well. A man whose credit is good. A splendid citizen and a good man.

The reason for all this hurrah is that it was in the shelter of these hills that the mother of Abraham Lincoln was born. It seems that in America, at least, the busy man's mind has room for a very few lasting heroes. We took our proclamations seriously that all men are born equal, with equal rights. A great many men have had followers and friends and admirers, but so far there have been but two universal heroes in America, and those are George Washington and Abraham Lincoln. They have become fixed in the affections of the people. The overdriven laboring man knows about them and the greatest scholars and analysts come to the conclusion that each of those in his time upheld the nation on his shoulders, and that each stood single and alone in the furtherance of his policy to perpetuate the Union.

It is a matter of comfort to us who struggle to rescue names, acts, and deeds from oblivion, and to reverse the proud silence of former generations, that in this instance, whether the nation or the state does anything or not to beautify and improve Dolls Gap, that the everlasting hills have ringed it about so that it will always be a shrine to those who feel the need of honoring the memory of Abraham Lincoln and his mother in the affirmative manner. There they can go and such a pilgrimage stimulates the memory of all who know about the journey. This summer many such pilgrims have appeared from day to day, and on Sunday, September 22, 1929, the Hole in the Wall, by which the place is reached by a smooth well-gravelled passway, was taxed beyond its powers to let the cars go through. It is a one-way road with a lovely stream tinkling down by it and walled in by bold cliffs.

When I was there in the summer and talked to J. W. Doll and his two sons and examined the boundaries and the monuments marking the

corners of the tract of land, they were not able to give Mr. David G. Martin, the surveyor, and myself, any definite information about the relative ages of the different fields and the several houses that had succumbed to the gnawing tooth of time during the past 145 years. A man of J. W. Doll's age (80) thinks slowly but wisely and well. And after the matter had been discussed gravely with other ancient men of the vicinity, he was able by a line of reasoning and recollection to place the exact spot where the original Hanks home was built.

His grandfather, Jacob Doll the second, told him that the logs in a certain building were from the old original house and that it stood on the farm on which is the house painted red, where George Doll now lives and that was the site of the Hanks home. He has a recollection that his grandfather told him that the house was torn down to obtain the timber to build an outhouse or addition to the Doll house and that the timbers had been 34 feet long and that he had reduced these timbers to 27 feet. This building was a few feet down the hill from the original building and it is remembered by J. W. Doll and other aged men of the vicinity. What makes it conclusive to me is that it was located by the spring, the finest spring in all that country, and there was no other place to build the house so fitting. At the big bold run fed by larger streams and which once turned the wheel of a grist mill, the ground is rough, and it is much nearer the deer lick. It stands to reason that a man in 1782, with nine small children, would not spoil his deer lick by putting a house too close to it. Then, too, the place now fixed beyond reasonable doubt as the home of Joseph Hanks, was near the center of the 108 acres and on the best farming land on the tract. The cabin was thirty-four feet long and large enough to shelter a family of eleven in the manner of a pioneer.

Another thing that adds to the weight of the evidence is that the old trail that topped New Creek Mountain, that bold barrier to the west, came through Dolls Gap, as the notch in that mountain is designated on the maps and angled down by the place of the spring.

It adds to the interest of Dolls Gap to know that Washington passed through it and by the Hanks' home on the 27th day of September, 1784. The night before Washington spent at the home of Thomas Logston, who lived at the mouth of Stony River, where it empties into the North Branch of the Potomac, where both Grant and Mineral counties corner on the line of Garrett county, in the state of Maryland. At the house that night was the son of Thomas Logston, the famous Indian fighter, Joseph Logston. He was known as Big Joe Logston, the most powerful man on the frontier. He moved to Kentucky in the year 1790, from the North Branch, and took part in some stirring fights with the Indians. Joe Logston told Washington that the place to cross the mountains with a canal was to go up Dunlaps Creek, which enters the waters of the James River by way of its junction with Jackson River at Covington, Virginia, and across to the waters of the Greenbrier River and down the New River and the Great Kanawha. And when he said this he spoke a parable for fifty years after that the most stupendous enterprise ever undertaken in Virginia was being undertaken to do that very

thing, that is, to built a canal across the place that Joe Logston mentioned to Washington.

Washington set out on the morning of the 27th about daybreak to reach Romney that day. But after he had traveled twelve miles toward Romney he arrived at the foot of the Allegheny front and there, after a discussion, he resolved to take the path that there forked off to go to his friend, Abram Hite, who lived on the old Indian fields in Hardy county just about the place that A. R. McNeill's tourist camp is located on the South Branch River.

To those familiar with the country and the passes of New Creek Mountain and Patterson Creek Mountain by old trails, it is not hard to follow the line indicated by Washington in his dairy.

"27th. I left Mr. Logston's a little after daybreak. Four miles through a bad road occasioned by stone. I crossed Stoney River, which, as hath before been observed, appears larger than the North Branch. At ten miles I had by an imperceptible rise gained the summit of the Allegheny Mountain and began to descend it where it is very steep and bad to the waters of Patterson Creek, which embraces those of New Creek. Along the heads of these and crossing the main creek and mountain bearing the same name. On the top of which at one Snail's, I dined. I came to Col. Abraham Hite's at Fort Pleasant on the South Branch about 35 miles from Logston's a little before the sun's setting. My intention, when I set out from Logston's, was to take the road to Romney, by one Parker's, but learning from my guide, Joseph Logston, when I came to the parting paths at the foot of the Allegheny (about 12 miles) that it was very little farther to go by Fort Pleasant, I resolved to take that, as it might be more in my power on that part of the branch to get information of the extent of its navigation than I should be able to do at Romney."

The weather is recorded as rainy and the woods were hard to ride through. If the Hanks' family had not moved, then Washington passed by the door of their cabin in Dolls Gap and may have been the seventeen year old mother nursing Nancy Hanks on her lap.

I have given an excerpt from the famous diary of Washington of the trip he made in 1784 in September, to find out if he could build a canal across the mountains. At that time he was a member of a Potomac navigation company. On the day before he reached Logston's, the 26th, he rode on the Seneca Trail, which he called McCullough's Path, and which ran west of the Allegheny Mountains. On the night of the 25th he camped in Yohogheny Glades. The next day he crossed the Yohogheny River and a mile east he came to the camp of Charles Friend, a hunter. They got boiled corn for the party but nothing for the horses. That afternoon they crossed Backbone Mountain and descended into Ryans Glades and came to the North Branch of the Potomac at McCullough's Path. This point is somewhere near Gormania. They followed down the North Branch, as the Western Maryland Railroad does now, four miles, until they reached Logston's at the mouth of Stony River, a little distance north of the town and railroad station of Schell, a postoffice in Minreal county.

Charles Friend was the guide, guardian and intimate friend of the Joseph Hanks' family and was with them in Kentucky. His son, Jesse Friend, married Polly Hanks, a daughter of Joseph Hanks. And Charles Friend himself was the father of Dennis Hanks, by one of the Hanks girls.

A few years after this time, Charles Friend, the Hanks family, and Joe Logston are all domiciled in Kentucky.

This is a digression, having something to do with poor Lucy's terrible romance which took fifty years of righteous behavior to live down.

Dolls Gap was brown with the drought. Not much fall pasture. The corn was cut. The livestock had been penned up in corrals so that all the gates could be thrown open. When an automobile coughed and gave up, a mile of cars were blocked, but many hands lifted the machines to one side and the procession moved on. There was a raw east wind. A platform was built on the west side of the esker and the crowd gathered in a natural amphitheater. The people covered the ridge from top to bottom and Dr. Barton felt the inspiration of the moment. The New England crust was broken through and his words were as fervid as the best style of Southern oratory. It was a great speech.

Dr. Barton is a hale man of about seventy years of age. He served forty years in the ministry as a Congregationalist. That is a name for the Independents of Cromwell's time, resulting from a split in the Presbyterian church. Pertains to New England in America. Later being recognized as an historian and writer, he has become a world wide notable and he is in great demand as a writer, speaker, and university visitor.

He has a keen mind, a judicial temperament, and no one is able to sell him any gold bricks.

The Nancy Hanks Commission, under Joint Resolution Number 13, of the Legislature, having carefully considered the evidence adduced by Dr. Barton and the local records of the several counties, made a report that Abraham Lincoln's mother was born on the Doll farm, in Mineral county, in 1783 or 1784, and recommended that the State of West Virginia acquire the land as a state park. This does not mean that the Dolls will have to move if the state acts or congress takes a hand. Their presence there would be an advantage to the land.

The present year has seen the opening of the Northwestern Turnpike from east to west by the improvement of the road in the State of Maryland. The tourist crosses a narrow neck of land in Maryland very much as Washington did when he was riding through that country building canals and calling on friends and so forth. The present season saw an enormous increase in tourists and the road is full of cars night and day. The Dolls Gap attraction makes a very pleasant side trip by a good county road. From the great highway it is eight miles and it is well worth the time and effort to see this place. It is well worth the trouble from a scenic value to say nothing of the historic importance of the spot. As time goes on the place will increase in fame and it will be a Mecca for pilgrims devoted to culture and patriotism from all over this broad land of ours.

The historians were treated royally in the counties on the Eastern Waters. The first meeting, at Old Fields, near Moorefield in Hardy county. This was the site of Fort Pleasant and near the Battle of the Trough, one of the most dreadful battles of the French and Indian War, in 1756. The commission made its report and its recommendations in the presence of a steel engraving of Robert E. Lee, a cousin of Abraham Lincoln. Old Fields was also the site of a decisive battle of the Civil War, where the Confederate army, under McCausland, which had burned Chambersburg, was overtaken by Averell and his army and routed. There was nothing but peace there that day. The only jarring note was the red ribbon on the tail of one of the eight farm mules, an intimation of danger.

In the afternoon a visit to Romney, with its historic courthouse. There I got a copy of the deed by which a man who had returned from the dead conveyed and quit claimed his wife to his friend who had married her. Greater love hath no man than this that he relinquish his wife for his friend.

At Keyser, a banquet was given in honor of the event by the citizens of that city.

Sunday morning Dr. Barton preached at the Methodist church, but I went out to visit at David G. Martin's hospital home at Antioch, and got such a dinner as occurs but a few times in a man's life. After all, there is nothing in the arts and sciences that excels a good meal.

Then in the afternoon the big meeting at the Doll House.

My visits to Knobley Mountain have been hasty ones, but I find that there is a rich history and tradition there and they have their own classics.

In the days of yore, when the courts were holding that a man had a constitutional right to take a drink, a farmer suspicioned that his wife was drinking some of his liquor, so he swung his keg of apple brandy to the ridge-pole of his barn. The lady finding it there, took the mountain rifle and drilled a hole in the keg and salvaged the contents in buckets.

Another circumstance occurred during the Civil War. A deserting soldier appeared on a lonely farm where an aged man was working and demanded money. The robber drove the farmer at the point of a pistol to the house to get the savings. The old man opened a bureau drawer as if to get the money, and when he turned he had a revolver with which he shot the deserter dead. They rolled his body in a blanket and buried it in the family gaveyard. It was a similar case to the Creigh incident in Greenbrier county, only no one thought of executing a man for resisting a robber.

Here is the quit claim deed: Deed Book 3, page 171, Hampshire county:

"To all to whom these presents shall come or may concern; whereas, my wife Barbara, formerly Barbara Decker, hath sometime left me and hath intermarried with James Colvin, I do therefore hereby certify that I do freely acquit and discharge the said James and Barbara from all trouble or damages by means of their intermarriage and do consent that

they may dwell and cohabit together as husband and wife for the future without any intervention from me.

Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of February, 1773.

JACOB KUYKENDALL, (Seal)

Teste: Gabriel Jones."

Gabriel Jones, Clerk, famous lawyer, noted card player, originator of the expression, "last button on Gabriel's coat"—meaning all is on the hazard.

While the deed appears to be voluntary, tradition is that the consideration was one rifled gun.

CHAPTER IX

In the Eastern Panhandle. The Battle of Antietam Fought on the Edge of and in West Virginia

The first editorial association that I attended was in 1894 at Wheeling. Then it was more or less an excuse for getting drunk, smoking a few cigars, eating a few sardines, and romancing around. But now there are two West Virginia bodies having to do with the printing profession. One looks after the fortunes and finances of the publishers and the other is composed of writers or editors. Formerly, say in the days of Dana, of the New York Sun, no writer need apply unless he was a practical printer or could at least set type. That is the kind of an editor I was and I went through the whole course setting type, making up forms, running printing presses, including the Washington Hand Press, operating and keeping in repair the linotype, manipulating printer's ink, and being able to fill any position in the country printing office. "O I was the mate and the captain bold, and the crew of the Nancy Brig, and the midshipmate and the boatswain tight, and crew of the captain's gig," as the fellow said after he had eaten them all up. Now that I am a sort of neuritis editor of the paper, I feel that I belong to the editorial bunch rather than those hustlers who keep one eye on their plants and the other on the legislature. The editors meet in the fall at the university to do their solid thinking, and in the summer time for field work, and the study of attractive sections of West Virginia, so that they can collect inspiration and come home and write winged words about the glories of West Virginia.

The other day the editors gathered at Berkeley Springs and made a study of the Eastern Panhandle and I spent a couple of days as a panhandler in the Panhandle. I was royally entertained and when I got home I found that I had accumulated not only one but several articles which are struggling for utterance and which may come through in due course.

The first years of my life were spent in the Valley of Virginia, a fact that I find myself continually forgetting. But that made me familiar

with the language that is spoken there and I had no trouble to understand it.

A party of about one hundred persons formed the invading army and from place to place they hurried us, giving us the standard five banquets in two days, and making us feel welcome. This is the country that General Sheridan ordered to be made so bare that a crow flying over it would have to carry its own rations, which order was carried out, and in retaliation our old friend, General McCauseland, burned Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, on the day of the big drunk, and which caused him to leave home for Mexico for some time after the war. That remark of Sheridan's came back to him fifty years after. He expressed a wish to visit his activities in the valley and Major Holmes Conrad, of Winchester, said to come but to bring his own rations. I whirled in my fast flying Ford over the twenty miles ride that Sheridan took during the war, and made it in about the time that it would have taken the General to bridle and saddle his horse.

One of the things that those panhandlers did to improve the minds of us panhandlers was to take us over the battlefield of Antietam and my soul was flooded with so much light on that terrible occurrence that I feel that I have to get it off my chest first and tell about that bloody and useless affair. From my earliest recollection I have been sitting at the feet of soldiers who were in those fertile fields where twenty thousand men were killed, wounded or captured in two days.

The Confederates called it the battle of Sharpsburg, and the Federals called it Antietam; the first being the name of the town near which it was fought and the other being the stream flowing by the town. It is in Maryland but the state is thin at that point and it was not far from Pennsylvania on the north, and it was on the border of West Virginia. Antietam is close to Harpers Ferry and right at Shepherdstown.

Just as it was against the law of Virginia for Indians to cross the Potomac River, so it was a military rule in the Civil War for no Confederates to cross it into Maryland, for that threatened the capital city. The Federal army in 1862 marched into Virginia and all but captured Richmond before they were called back. Then in September, Lee decided that he would throw a spearhead into the north and crossed the Potomac River and called on all the troops in that part of Virginia to follow up, and if they had followed with enthusiasm, there might have been a different tale to tell. But his men were starved, ragged, footsore, and weary, and they straggled and failed to join the raid. Stonewall Jackson shot by the lagging columns and did great damage.

The country that the armies traveled in were the broad, rich, rolling valley fields, interspersed with patches of woodland, and corn was just about ready to cut. At this place in the valley, flowing clear across Maryland, were two good sized creeks or small rivers, one on the east, Monocacy River, flows by Gettysburg and Frederick City and empties in the Potomac east of Harpers Ferry. The other, Antietam, rises not far from Chambersburg, flows by Hagerstown and empties in the Potomac west of Harpers Ferry. Between the two rivers, that is between the Antietam and the Monocacy, is South Mountain, an extension

of the Blue Ridge. A road passed through a gap in this mountain. Three important battles were fought in September, 1862, on this, Lee's first raid to the north. The next summer he went back and suffered the terrible defeat at Gettysburg, which is across the line in Pennsylvania. The battle of Harpers Ferry, the battle of South Mountain, of Boonesborough ,and the battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg.

Lee and Jackson captured Harper's Ferry, Hagerstown, and Frederick City, with the exception of a Mrs. Barbara Frietchie, who refused to surrender. This was before the North waked up. Then McClellan brought on a hundred thousand men and pressed the invading Confederates back toward the Potomac River.

The Harpers Ferry affair developed into a scandal in the North as soon as the news of surrender reached Washington.

Be it remembered that Harpers Ferry is the gateway into West Virginia. At this place the Potomac, and the Shenandoah join, having cut channels or canyons about five hundred feet deep, leaving bold headlands to guard the town sleeping in the narrow pass. Maryland Heights is the end of South Mountain. Bolivar Heights is on the West Virginia side and the level top has been built upon and takes care of the growth of the town. Across the Shenandoah River rises the Loudon Heights, in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Thus three states join and it looks like a golf ball could be driven from headland to headland.

The Federals had spent most of the summer of 1862 in trying to reach Richmond and there had been some bloody battles on the Virginia soil. The second battle of Bull Run had been fought in August and resulted in a draw, but a few days after that the Confederates had won a battle over Pope at Chantilly, which caused him to withdraw his army to the City of Washington and to clamor for permission to resign. This was accepted and McClellan put in charge of the two great divisions operating near Washington.

Then the valley from Hagerstown to Shepherdstown filled up with soldiers on both sides. This was a great wheat and corn country. It was in September when the hopes of a bountiful season were about to be realized. The Confederates were in a desperate plight but there was no complaint on the part of the valley against the southern troops. Here is what the New York World published December 15, 1862:

"The ragged, half starved rebels passed through Maryland without disorder or maurading, without injury to the country, showing their excellent discipline. The well fed, well clothed Union soldiers laid waste everything before them, plundering houses, hen roosts, hog pens, showing an utter lack of discipline."

While Lee was taking over Frederick City, Jackson was putting the come hither on the strongly held Harpers Ferry. The Federal army numbered about thirteen thousand and had about seventy-three cannon. They were on Maryland heights and Bolivar heights and the Confederates put batteries on Loudon Heights and other points. The Federals were under the command of a colonel. It appears that though there were generals present during the fighting, Col. D. S. Miles was the commander.

Miles surrendered to Jackson and a commission sat on the affair for weeks and took commissions away from officers concerned in the surrender.

It seems now that Maryland Heights, with certain Federal regiments, had a panic and some soldiers ran, and officers absented themselves, and the big guns were hurled over precipices to keep them from being captured and the story of the fight is not fit to print even at this late date. On the 15th of September, 1862, Colonel Miles and his staff appeared on the brow of the hill of Bolivar Heights, and about eight in the morning they stood under a great artillery fire, when Colonel Miles ordered his staff to wave white handkerchiefs in token of surrender. This was done, and the firing from the Confederate battery ceased for fifteen minutes. And then was resumed with great vigor. At this time a shell fell immediately behind Colonel Miles and burst and killed the colonel, one calf of a leg being entirely blown away. This left the surrender a matter of conjecture as most of the blame was put upon the dead commander, though it is not a satisfactory conclusion for the reason that the surviving officers, including a brigadier general, could have gone on with the fight. Stonewall Jackson left A. P. Hill to arrange about the details of the surrender while he made a night march around by Shepherdstown to be present at the battle of Antletam set for the next morning, the 16th.

The day before the surrender of Harpers Ferry, where the South took twelve thousand men, thirteen thousand stands of arms, seventy-three big guns, and an untold amount of plunder, Lee had trouble in the passes of South Mountain. This mountain divides the counties of Frederick on the east from the county of Washington on the west. With McClellan coming down from the north and east with over a hundred thousand men, Lee was withdrawing to the south and west by the roads that lead over the gaps in this mountain. Here the Federal army under Hatch and Doubleday routed the Confederates and they retreated.

On the 14th of September, 1862, Major General Jesse L. Reno was shot and killed by a long range bullet fired by some soldier of the 23rd North Carolina regiment while riding with his troops in the pass of South Mountain. This was the only major general furnished by western Virginia to the Union army in the Civil War. He was a native of Wheeling. He had served in the Mexican War. He was one of the few major generals to fall in battle. Strange to say that the other major general hailed from western Virginia in the Southern army, Gen. T. J. Jackson, also fell in battle from a gunshot wound. Major generals are not supposed to be in range of gunfire in time of battle.

As a result of the overwhelming pressure of McClellan, Lee fell back to the Potomac and in the angle formed by the Antietam River and the Potomac got ready to stand on the defensive. He traveled southeast and took the Antietam as his barrier. For some miles up and down this unfordable stream along the west bank and on the level plateau overlooking this stream and the Potomac River, he arranged his artillery and his brigades to stop McClellan. Lee had four stone bridges to guard, and it looked like it would be an artillery battle of no great

importance, and it is safe to say that if either of the commanders had dreamed of the possibilities of the great slaughter that actually occurred that the battle would never have been fought. They might have foreseen it, however, for it was a natural result if the Federals succeeded in crossing the stream that they would become tangled up with many brigades spread all over the rich smiling farm land ,and the killing became general as contact after contact occurred in so many places that they can never be numbered.

The low rolling hills brought hand to hand fighting. Patches of timber, woodlots spouted death, and more than all the uncut matured cornfields held regiments and in some instances the same cornfield was sought as a shelter by opposing forces. On the morning of the 17th of September, the second and most bloody day, General Hooker reported that his command was on a low hill, and that as the day dawned he observed a thirty acre cornfield immediately in front of him. The flash of an occasional bayonet indicated that troops were hid in the corn. He had at hand batteries with an unlimited supply of canister, shot done up in cases for close artillery fire. He played on the field with canister and he said that not a stalk of corn remained standing in that field at the end of a few minutes, and that the Confederate soldiers lay in ranks all over the field.

The battlefield has been taken over by the government to the extent that great numbers of driveways have been built and more monuments than can be counted lift their stately forms on the beautiful green fields. And there is a great cemetery of the dead who perished there.

The Antietam did not keep the Federal troops back. They took the bridges and they forded the unfordable stream and they fought all over those farms until the land was made richer with human blood. There was no way to score or keep points. It was an appalling loss of life.

Gen. D. H. Hill reported that out of less than five thousand men under him, that his loss was 3241. This followed a loss of three thousand out of nine thousand of his division the same year at Seven Pines, and a loss of four thousand out of ten thousand around Richmond, the same summer of 1862.

The night march from Harpers Ferry had brought Stonewall Jackson's division to the dreadful fight on the morning of the 16th, and they were under fire that day on one side of the Hagerstown pike with D. H. Hill on the other side. The troops slept on their arms on the field the night of the 16th, and during that night reinforcements arrived in great numbers on the Federal side. Mansfield brought his corps on by the stone bridge and backed up Hooker. Mansfield was killed that day.

It seems that it was Jackson's division that was in that cornfield. Hooker said that the survivors went out in a line with the Dunkard church, and Jackson said their position was near the Dunkard church.

T. J. Jackson's division suffered terribly that day. In the Stonewall Brigade, then commanded by Colonel Winder, was the 27th regiment. In that regiment was the late Captain A. M. Edgar, of Pocahontas county, who came through the two days without a wound. His rank at the time was that of a second lieutenant, and yet for the last two hours

of daylight on the eve of the bloody seventeenth of September he was the brigade commander, and he it was who numbered them and arranged for another night on the battlefield, ready to resume fighting the next morning. That brigade as they ate their suppers and bedded down for the night numbered 78 men and they held the ground that they defended at nine that morning, having fallen back something like a half mile from that fatal cornfield. All superior officers of that brigade had been killed or wounded. During the night the Stonewall Brigade was built up again by the reassembling of the scattered, and the coming up of the delayed companies, and the confederates waited for an attack on the 18th. McClellan, however, waited for reinforcements which arrived during the day and his plan was to attack again on the morning of the 19th. But during the night of the 18th Lee silently stole away to the Potomac, when he found that he was hemmed in on both sides by a solid wall of federal troops reaching from the Potomac to the Potomac, and crossed to Virginia soil by a few short miles, and from there successfully prevented the federal troops from crossing the river. And let me say here that if Lee had chosen to make his stand on the south bank of the Potomac instead of putting his trust in the "unfordable" Antietam and four stone bridges, then there never would have been a bloody battle on the plains of Sharpsburg. What a frightful waste of life! And that of young boys just arriving at manhood! It is enough to make the heart sick.

And so the confederates came home and commenced again the game of hide and seek around Winchester, the hot spot of the War of the Rebellion, that town having changed hands either 72 times or 87 times during the war, according to the way you score skirmishes, actions, engagements, and battles.

CHAPTER X

On the Kaw Kaw Quon River and Paw Paw and Stayed with Apples.

From place to place they hurried us, and my stay in the Eastern Panhandle was all too short for me to do justice to my subject. It reminds me of the character of the work that Porte Crayon used to do after his hurried incursions from the Eastern Panhandle into the Greenbrier Valley. If you will look in the bound volumes of Harper's Magazine for the eighteen-fifties you will find a number of articles under the title of "Virginia Illustrated," by Porte Crayon. The material is that of an interested traveler and the drawings are by the author, and are of the woodcut school of art. These articles made him famous in a day and time when there was one writer where there are a hundred today, and when the illustrations in print were like things seen in nightmares. No work has improved in the last seventy-five years as much as writing. It has kept pace with the increase in the number of readers and in the enormous increase in publications.

Porte Crayon at one time was at White Sulphur Springs. He had a party of ladies with him in a carriage with a driver who was in that condition referred to as involuntary servitude. They hitched up the carryall and put their carpet bags in the boot and got underway and drove down to Howards Creek, which they found in a condition of flood. Porte Crayon made his lady passengers unload and walk the foot log while he and the driver got up on the front seat and forded the creek. He remarked that he would not send his servant into danger alone. It was noble the way he tells it.

Porte Crayon was Gen. D. H. Strother, and he travelled out of Berkeley Springs. He was a leading citizen of Morgan county and was a member of the first board of trustees for the state-owned Berkeley Springs property. The historians point with pride to the landmarks that once marked the activities of this distinguished author and artist. But what caused great pain and anguish in Virginia in 1861, was that Strother took up with the invader and adhered to the United States. Colonel Strother organized the Third West Virginia cavalry and commanded that regiment from June 15, 1862, until he resigned September 10, 1864, when Col. John L. McGee and Col. John S. Witcher took it over. At Berkeley Springs, Strother's name is the next name mentioned after Washington by the historians.

I feel that I will have to go back to the Panhandle of the east to do justice to the subject, though I will try to note some ten to fifteen thousand words more or less related to the theme. I heard some of the editors of that section say they expected to print all that was said about them by the writers on the trip made by the editors. That makes it a sort of a contest. Will they give me room according to my strength? I wot not.

Hon. Clarence E. Martin writes that he does not think that the people of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan will stand to have more than three counties in the Eastern Panhandle. That leaves the other five counties of Mineral, Hampshire, Hardy, Grant and Pendleton between the hill and high water. I think more than ever that there should be some determination of the matter. The eight counties make a noble-looking handle to the other forty-seven counties, while the three counties of Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson are more like an ear than a panhandle. As I said before I think that a name like Transmontana would be more elegant and refined than all this talk about frying pans and panhandles. It was by way of the handle that Robert E. Lee jumped into the fire of an invasion into the North.

This northern tier of counties is strung together like a necklace of pearls by the great Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and it is to that influence that West Virginia owes its existence. Jefferson Davis and other Southern leaders sought to make the Confederacy safe for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and free it from the North, but it refused to be rescued and brought away a goodly portion of Virginia with it when it took shelter under the Union.

The Potomac is one of the most historic streams of the world, and I want to go back and see it again and study its tortuous passage through

the mountains it has rent in twain. Geologists speak of the Potomac disturbance. That does not refer to the Civil War. All was comparatively quiet along the Potomac on that occasion. The Potomac disturbance is when the world played see-saw and the great continent of Appalachis sunk into the depths of the Atlantic ocean, and West Virginia and other highlands were upheaved. The Potomac is a master stream and its entrenched meanders form the northern boundary of West Virginia. And in Morgan county and all the way south to the end of the main Allegheny near White Sulphur Springs, is to be seen the pure, white Medina sandstone marking the beach of some great paleozoic ocean where the surges from the open sea beat and washed and purified the sands that hardened into rock and were upheaved to form the great mountains of the Appalachian region.

They took us to see the opening of the new bridge across the Potomac at Paw Paw. The weary, wayworn travelers on the National Pike winning their way to the east, encounter the entrenched meanders of the Potomac River at this place and are thrown to the north to effect their passing through, and so miss the State of West Virginia by many a rugged mile. It was seen on the map that if they could cross the raging flood they could cut off a great many miles and miss many a toilsome hill by going through West Virginia, and West Virginia desiring that tourists come through, cast about and with state aid, and by levies, built a bridge across the river at Paw Paw with the consent of the State of Maryland. And when the great bridge was done, there was great rejoicing and Paw Paw, a historic town in the extreme western part of Morgan county, came into its own. There is a fine road on the West Virginia side leading into Paw Paw, clear through to the Valley Pike, but there is not much of a road from the Maryland side of the river to the National Pike, but that will come in time.

Paw Paw is best known to us as the place where a famous brand of leather is made. Leather that has a market all over the world. Leather that has been making a fine reputation for more than sixty years. West Virginians in Europe have come upon signs intimating that Paw Paw leather was used there, and have felt the touch of home in the crowded street of a foreign country. It is also the place where the possibilities of the vast apple trade of the Eastern Panhandle were first demonstrated. At this point just before the war, a farmer had been making cider and threw away the grindings and a thousand or more little apple trees showed up. These he transplanted in a trench and budded them with slips from good varieties, thinking to start a nursery. The war came on and there was no demand for nursery stock, and the farmer planted an orchard of more than a thousand trees. In doing this he was a pioneer in the industry and was regarded as queer by his neighbors. But the soil and the climate proved to be agreeable to apple tree life and the stock grew like the green bay tree. And the fruit itself was of a superior quality. The product found its way first to Martinsburg, next to Baltimore, then New York, and then to the markets of Europe and beyond, and millions of apple trees now dot the horizons and it is

the principal business of that region. It bears out the theory that a cherty soil is best for apple trees.

At the bridge head was a stand and several thousand people were there. Cumberland was largely represented and it occurred to me that Cumberland was going to sit in on that game of drawing custom, and instead of West Virginia fattening off of Maryland that Maryland would persist in her accustomed manner and continue to fatten off of West Virginia. Maybe instead of building to let people in we have built to let people out. There was speaking that day, equally divided between orators from Maryland and orators from West Virginia. Senator Goff was there and made one of his fine and cultured orations. Congress Bowman, J. Alfred Taylor, and many other famous men.

The hot sun beat down upon the vast crowd. The turbid river swirled between the high piers and abutments that had conquered it. It was a notable occasion. Governor Gore was kept away by the sad death of his brother, Dr. Gore. The editors were sorted out of the multitude and entertained at the Methodist church. E. C. Ambrose, at the head of the tannery, and Mrs. Ambrose talked and fed us respectively, and Mary Largent, who was at the university with my daughters and who is now a student at Columbia seeking higher scholastic honors, read a fine history of Paw Paw. That is her home. Paw Paw has had a long and honorable record. Indian times, Revolutionary War, Potomac River, the oldest railroad, birthplace of a great apply industry, Civil War activities, and the like, now culminate in the great bridge. Paw Paw surely deserves her share of the trade from the tourists.

Generations before the apple became the emblem of prosperity in the Paw Paw region, the town was named for a wild fruit of that name, the custard apple of West Virginia, to be found on the lower levels of the state, from the Indian papaya.

As we travelled from Berkeley Springs to Paw Paw, we traversed a rugged country. The distance is twenty-three miles, if I remember right, and it introduces you to the beautiful Cacapon River, which is a rival of the Greenbrier River as a stream of pure delight. We crossed it three times and I could not tell how it would look in repose for it was raging with a flood from the big rain the night before. Once when I excelled in bass fishing and other rude sports, I had in mind day and night to take time off and go to this river and see what the bass were like there, but it was not to be. But I can tell from the kind of country that it flows through, that it is well worth the attention of those who appreciate the forest and the stream.

Our main guide, guardian, and friend in Morgan county was S. S. Buzzerd. the editor. He has grown gray in the service of the Lord and his fellow man, and his influence has been good in the nation, state and county, and there is no higher praise than this. He instructed us of the halting way to pronounce the word Cacapon. According to him the right way is to start and go back and finish. Thus: Kay Kay Pon. We tried to impress upon him how awkward that was for a new beginner and tried to get him to let us call it: Kack a-pon, but he would not permit it. He said that the name was supposed to be Indian originally

but he did not know the meaning. That opens up a fine field for research, for if no one knows, then there is a chance not only for discovery, but to get it across.

In the first place, it will be necessary to reject the usual meaning of the word "capon" in connection with an Indian name. It is a French word and means a rooster which has been operated upon and fattened for the table. Nothing is more common than variants in the spelling of Indian words. Having no dictionary, Indian words depend upon the sound given to pioneers who did not know how to spell. For instance, there are more than a hundred ways to spell Seneca, the name of one of the divisions of the Six Nations. And the word that has been adopted is not Indian at all, but Latin. The old-time Senegars would not know themselves under the new and accepted way of spelling their name.

So I am of the opinion, subject to change without notice, that the Cacapon River means the Crow River, from Kaka, the crow, and that its real name is something like Kaw Kaw Quon, just as another stream, in that part of the country, the Opequon, means the Black River. Anyway, the pronunciation of the river as now named, the Cacapon, stuck in my craw. I do not suggest it as a change for I know how sacred and how dear are the names of places to those whose life is bound up in them, and it is not an attempt to lay impious hands on their memories. It is only an attempt to explain the unexplainable, that I have pondered on the origin of this unusual name.

The sentiment in regard to the Civil War varied from a pronounced Union adherence in the mountains of Morgan to the almost solid Confederate support in the county of Jefferson, and the people of those counties still vote the way they shot. Thus in the last presidential election Morgan cast 1883 Republican votes and 919 Democratic votes; Berkeley cast 5427 Republican votes, and 4368 Democratic votes; Jefferson cast 1870 Republican votes and 4368 Democratic votes. Total for the three counties: Republican 9180 votes, Democratic 9653, a difference of 473 for the three counties. Hampshire, next to Morgan, cast 2993 Democratic votes and 1172 Republican votes.

David H. Strother must have had a good deal to do with the forming of the sentiment in Morgan county. I have come across a letter written by him to General Banks, dated November 18, 1861. It was written from Hancock, Maryland, a town just across the river from Berkeley Springs. In that letter, Strother, who has been assigned to the Topographical Service of the United States army, is urging General Banks to take 5000 men and occupy Winchester and chase away or capture Stonewall Jackson. Banks forwards the letter and says that he believes that is the thing to do. Strother in his letter expresses the opinion that Union sentiment hitherto suppressed in and about Winchester was again becoming clamorous and restive. General Jackson had called out at Winchester the militia en masse, all between the ages of sixteen and sixty. This call had been very feebly responded to, and the force thus collected was thought to be utterly worthless but for show. In the face of the enemy it would be rather a disadvantage than an assistance. Outside of the militia, Jackson had but 4000 men.

This position of General Strother at the time may well account for the sentiment in Morgan county in 1861, as well as today.

Berkeley county occupying a midway position with a city and manufacturing interests is rather evenly divided. Jefferson county in and of the rich Shenandoah Valley votes more than two to one Democratic.

I called attention to the sentiment in Jefferson after the war when it attempted to hold an election to cut loose from West Virginia, and was restrained by an order from Governor Boreman. The sentiment in the agricultural part of the Valley of Virginia was first for the Union and those counties joined with the counties on the Western Waters in sending Union delegates to Richmond to the convention that was captured and practiced upon and voted for secession when it was organized as a Union convention. Johnson Orrick, of Morgan county, voted for secession. Alfred M. Barbour, of Jefferson county, did not vote. Logan Osburn, of Jefferson county, Edmond Pendleton and Allen C. Hammond, of Berkeley county, voted against the ordinance of secession.

But the Valley of Virginia, the granary of the Confederacy, was ravaged and burned and all but destroyed in the campaign of 1864, and when the myriads of soldiers came home to the smoking farms, in 1865, there was a desperate state of affairs for a good while after the war. It was and probably is the home of the most diligent and hardworking people to be found on the face of the earth. They have a broad fertile country inhabited by the two dominant races of America, the Scotch-Irish and the Pennsylvania Dutch, and the struggle to rehabilitate the ruined farms began at once and they gave the reconstruction of the Union no trouble and very little thought, for they were sick of war and not in a mood to be contentious.

There is an incident that was current at the time and I have often wondered if it was true. In a county in Virginia, not one of the West Virginia counties I have been discussing, but a valley county, a Confederate officer settled after the war. He had a great reputation for courage and ability and fine manners. Soon after he came back he was married, and he and his wife boarded at a hotel. Came two negro commissioners from the North on some governmental business and they were dressed up in fine clothes and silk hats and were not courteous to the people they did business with. They put up at the hotel and were not desirable guests. One evening the ex-officer came to the dining room with his bride, and saw that the two commissioners were occupying the table that had before been reserved for him and his wife. He went up to the negro strangers and represented to them that the table they had was supposed to be reserved for him. The commissioners made some reply, I never heard what it was, and refused to give up the table. The ex-officer must have felt offended. He took his wife to their room and in a few minutes returned with an army revolver and killed both negroes and they fell on the floor of the dining room. It is an incredible sort of a story, but I have no reason to doubt it. I do not think it is one that would be made up to tell. If true, it is likewise true that no investigation was ever made of it, and there were no law suits of any

kind about it. If any inquiries were made it may have been reported that the men died of lead poisoning or something like that. I do not know. I have pondered over this thing for years, and it is now too late to ask any of those who could tell me first hand about it.

If true, it shows that while it might be safe to step on a man's face it might be dangerous to loiter around upon it.

CHAPTER XI

In the Fairfax Grant. Three Generals. The Secession of 1865.

When the West Virginia Editorial Association went into the Eastern Panhandle to carry sweetness and light to that corner of the moral vineyard, I was invited to go along and that is where I got all these articles.

That part of the country is fairly reeking with history, and some of these days I am going to unravel some of it but for the present I can only touch some of the high spots.

This writing finds me only tolerably well, for I ventured forth the other day again and met a poet and he gave me a chew of plug tobacco, and not being versed in that method of introducing nicotine into the system, I almost expired. I once knew a poet noted for his composition of sacred songs who was reputed to drink a quart of whiskey a day, but I did not know before that poets ever chewed tobacco.

The Eastern Panhandle is not much of a name for the three counties of Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson, for the reason that there is no pan and no handle. The three counties look like something that had floated in on a flood and lodged against the island of West Virginia. The Potomac bounds West Virginia every inch of the Maryland border just as the Ohio bounds all the part of West Virginia which touches Ohio. The Potomac starting from its uttermost fountain on the line of Tucker county, follows the line of Grant, Mineral and Hampshire around to the bend in the river just above Paw Paw, then it is nine miles from Virginia at the northwest corner of Frederick county, but there the river turns in a northern direction and follows and forms the line of Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson counties twisting and turning from the town of Paw Paw to the town of Harpers Ferry, and that leaves these three rich counties attached to the State of West Virginia by an umbilical cord.

It has never been determined what counties form the Eastern Panhandle and it is a fair question for the National Board of Geographers to consider. The place where the three counties aforesaid broaden from the nine-mile connecting joint to lie between other political divisions, that is, between Maryland and Virginia, has a rival in that a straight

line drawn from the Fairfax Stone at the corner of Preston and Tucker counties, twenty-two miles to the corner of Highland county, Virginia, and Pocahontas and Pendleton counties, shows another narrow place, and this is perhaps what would be considered the true joining of the handle to the skillet in the minds of most reasonable men, and that would give a much bigger panhandle, for it would contain the counties of Pendleton, Grant, Mineral, Hardy, Hampshire, Morgan, Berkeley and Jefferson , and this is the natural division. The true panhandle is composed of the counties of Marshall, Ohio, Brooke and Hancock, and it is seven miles broad by twenty-eight miles long.

The eight counties named above are all on the Eastern Waters and are divided by the unbroken Allegheny mountain and they deserve a better name than panhandle which has already been appropriated by another set of counties in another part of the state.

It is, therefore, moved that the said eight counties be hereafter known as the Transmontane, which means beyond the mountains.

For the purposes of the visit that I am writing about, the panhandle country refers to the tip of the handle, that being Morgan, Berkeley, and Jefferson, which look like a loaf of bread cut in three parts like ancient Gaul.

It is hard to figure what makes the name of Berkeley so popular in that part of the state. Berkeley county was formed in 1770, and at that time Governor Berkeley was the object of universal detestation in Virginia, but after turning the matter over in my mind I came to the conclusion that his name was given to the big springs in 1670, and that when the county was formed containing them they suggested the name for the new county. Sir William Berkeley was the patron of John Lederer, who made three trips to the mountains in 1669 and 1670. He speaks of finding springs that issued blue from the foot of the mountains. All of Lederer's exploration was done at the instance of Berkeley and paid for from the revenue of Virginia, so that it practically consumed the tax collections for those years, which made Lederer so unpopular that he had to flee to Maryland to keep from being mobbed. When Morgan county was formed in 1820, from Hampshire and Berkeley, the new county got from Berkeley the territory containing the springs.

The flow of water at this place is at the rate of two thousand gallons a minute and when it is collected in the great swimming pool it is of a sky blue color. It is a superb spring and is of the thermal class, and it is the world's best example of pure water. The formation at this place is in keeping with the mountains farther south, the Medina and the Oriskany sandstone being present in vast quantities, and the Berkeley Springs water corresponds to the Warm Springs, Hot Springs, Minnehaha, McCarty Spring, and the Lion Lithia at Dunmore, all thermal springs of the highest type.

It is generally considered that George Washington discovered the Berkeley Springs, but that is not the way his diary reads. He said that in 1747 that he had been to the "famed warm springs," proving conclusively that the springs were famous long before Washington visited

there. When Lord Fairfax came to America as the owner of the counties contained in his grant, his title was then about a hundred years old. When Berkeley sent Lederer to the west, Berkeley was part owner of the grant which included Berkeley Springs. Culpeper, one of the co-owners of the 5,700,000 acres granted by King Charles to some of his henchmen, purchased all the other interests and the land descended to his daughter, Catherine, who married Lord Fairfax, and then to her son, Baron Thomas Fairfax. This baron dedicated the water to the public, and as it is a public trust it is administered by the State of West Virginia, which does not have the power to sell it. Any effort to convey it would result in litigation, some contending that it would revert to the Fairfaxes, and others that a trustee would be appointed to see that the public had a right to use the water.

The other day one of the principal springs was presided over by a bright little girl. She caught sight of my ribbon which read "editor." "Oh," she said, "I have been reading that badge wrong. I thought it said orphan." She seemed to have been sorry for us. And maybe, the average editor, "when all is said and done, he's a devil, and an ostrich, and an orphan child in one."

At one time, in territory embraced by the three counties we are discussing, there were three very interesting men who gravitated between their plantations and the pellucid flow of the pure water spring, God's finest gift to man. These three must have often met and compared grievances and discussed George Washington. They were three generals of the Revolutionary War, all famous, and each one of them had been relieved of his command. They were Gen. Adam Stephens, Gen. Horatio Gates, and Gen. Charles Lee.

Gen. Adam Stephens was born in Scotland and settled in the lower valley. He was with Fry in the expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1754 and was at Great Meadows. He was with Braddock and was severely wounded. Was a colonel in Pontiac's war. Was made a colonel in Dunmore's war and made a speech for liberty of the colonies at Fort Gower. Was the first sheriff of Berkeley county and was a member of the Virginia convention of 1775; was a major general in the Revolution, and won much honor at Princeton, Trenton, and Brandywine. But at Germantown was dismissed from the service for having been drunk.

In 1783, he watched Rumsey make his test of a steam boat at Shepherdstown, on the Potomac. Here the boat was headed against the current and the old general watched it from the bank and presently exclaimed: "She moves, she moves, ye gods, she moves." A great monument stands on a monadnoc on the bank of the Potomac in sight of the place where the first steamboat made its successful experiment. This monument is suitably engraved, but the inscription ought to contain the words of the old soldier.

General Gates was one of Braddock's captains and after the disaster in 1755, Gates bought an estate in the Valley and when the war of the Revolution broke out he was made a major general, and won the great victory of Saratoga. On being made president of the war board there

was some indications that he was part of a cabal to supplant Washington. Gates, being put in command of the southern army, suffered a great defeat at Camden, South Carolina, and congress ordered an investigation, and in consequence he was suspended in his command, and he retired to his Virginia home and took no further part in the war.

General Charles Lee was a native of Wales. He was made a major general when the Revolution broke out and placed in command of the southern army. He wrote a pamphlet against Washington, and he was challenged and fought a duel with Laurens, one of Washington's aides. Lee was wounded. He was tried by court martial for failure to carry out orders at Monmouth in 1778, and suspended from command. He retired to the Valley where he lived the life life of a recluse without any companionship, in a hut which had no window. He was a writer and inclined to be caustic. No doubt the three generals when they met around the fountain at Berkeley Springs had many confabs that would make rich history now. When Lee died he left a will which contained the following clause:

"I desire most earnestly that I may not be buried in any church or church yard, or within a mile of any Presbyterian or Anabaptist meeting house, for since I have resided in this country, I have kept so much bad company while living, I do not choose to continue it when dead."

Lately the expression, "I do not choose" has become a part of the current speech of the land. Above is a fine example of its use in what might be termed pure sand script.

And I should not fail to mention that Colonel William Crawford, in command of the expedition against the Wyandottes in 1782, was a native of Berkeley and moved to Pennsylvania fourteen years before he was burned to death at the stake by the Indians.

I find that I cannot separate Morgan and Berkeley counties in my mind as I go groping through the mazes of their history. And one has to walk carefully in that section to keep from stepping across a boundary. Four states, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia are to be seen from a monadnoc, which means a solitary peak rising from a plain, for which the Valley of Virginia is noted. Especially does one dodge in and out of Virginia and West Virginia. In West Virginia you are admonished to "Drive Slow", and in Virginia to "Drive Slowly". I must admit that, according to polite usage and custom, Virginia has the better of us in the usage of language in this instance.

Martinsburg, one of the biggest cities in West Virginia, is the center of activities in this part of Virginia Irredenta, and there you turn to the right to go to Charles Town, Shepherdstown, and Harpers Ferry; straight on north to Hagerstown, where the almanac comes from, and to the left to go to Berkeley Springs.

The drive of twenty-eight miles from Martinsburg to Barkeley Springs is a very pleasant one for a mountaineer, for the car begins to climb and that peculiar feeling of well being that comes to the hill dweller when he is winning back to the heights is present. So it's up and away over hill and dale, across Back Creek and Sleepy Creek, until, from some top this side of Berkeley Springs, the traveler sees in the distance green

mountains set in splendid confusion in the sunlight. And at one place he sees great yellow clouds resting on the horizon. These are not clouds but the immense scars on the mountain extending from the top to the bottom where the stone has been taken to make glass.

Here is a superior Oriskany sandstone where the most of the glass sand of America is mined. It runs just about one hundred per cent pure silica and there is enough sandstone in Warm Springs mountain alone to supply the world for an indefinite period. This is the sandstone that is so abundant in the mountains in this section of the State of West Virginia, and there, as here, it is in close proximity with the Medina sandstones. Its presence accounts for the magnificant spring that comes up from an untold depth through this beautiful sand for the healing of the nations.

Warm Springs mountain is the name given to a ridge about forty-eight miles long and a thousand feet high extending through the entire length of Morgan county and into Hampshire county. It is not connected with Warm Springs mountain of Bath county, though it occupies a somewhat relative position in the Appalachian range. It is probably the largest and best deposit of Oriskany glass sand in the world.

When the editors and word mongers assembled in the public plaza of the county seat and had fortified themselves with flagons of ginger ale made out of the perfect water ,they were ready to see the sights, and the first treat that we had was a visit to the stone mines. You know my weakness, Al. It is the reading of the past ages by the track and imprints made in the stone by the rulers of the world before the coming of man, and I no sooner heard the whisper of Oriskany on the baited breath of a friend of science until I began to look for shapes and I began to find them. The Oriskany sandstone of my native hills has yielded some of the most exquisite casts and moulds done by a hand that never errs, and I got some beautiful specimens from the plants at Berkeley Springs, including some large gastropods, (snails,) and crinoids (stone lilies) And so I did not come home empty handed. At the mouth of a crusher the workman had set aside a crinoid as large as a three gallon bucket with well defined cup and tentacles. In life this terrible creature, anchored to the rock, could have encircled the head of a man and drawn him to his death. But it was like the chunks of gold that they used to leave on the station platform. It was too heavy to carry away and though it was presented to me, I could not get it. Maybe the next man that came on duty fed it to the jaws of the machine.

So I could only report the finding of this great beast and I have no doubt that as time goes on it will become bigger and bigger until it is able to swallow a horse.

The quality of glass depends on the purity of the sandstone, and the limestone that enters into the process. Without becoming tiresome it can be said that iron is the impurity most to be dreaded in sand and magnesia in lime. But there are of course many trade secrets in connection with glass, as is the case in all classes of manufactures.

Morgan county is long on scenery, on drinking water, on sandstone, on history, and on fruit trees. It is convenient to the north, and has a delightful climate and is one of the best places to live in the world. It has attracted the attention of those who sought peace and happiness and many famous men have gone there to take their pleasure, commencing with George Washington and down through the ages. Washington's elm is there, something like ten feet over at the stump and taking up a good part of an acre. If George Washington did plant this ancient elm, it indicates a quick and rapid growth only equalled by the country that he founded.

I have no statistics to inflict upon you as to the benefits to be derived from the use of the waters, but in a general way it may be stated that couples often celebrate their golden weddings without ever having tasted medicine.

Berkeley Springs are situated on a branch line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway several miles from the Potomac River. Sir John's Run is so called for the reason that during Braddock's campaign, one of his officers, Sir John Sinclair, stored his supplies at this place.

Baron Fairfax granted the springs to the colony of Virginia to insure the water being free to the public. In 1776, the assembly established there the town of Warm Springs and sold lots on the condition that the purchaser would within twelve months erect a building fit for habitation, to be at least twelve feet square. After the Civil War, Morgan county was in West Virginia, without question, but Berkeley and Jefferson were not included in the original draft. An election was held in May, 1863, and the legal voters voted themselves into West Virginia. Then when the Confederate soldiers came home in 1865, they prepared to secede from West Virginia, and preparations for an election were begun, but Governor Boreman issued a proclamation warning all persons against engaging in such an election. Congress passed an act declaring that Berkeley and Jefferson counties belonged to West Virginia. Then Virginia brought suit which resulted in a decision in favor of West Virginia in 1870. West Virginia took over Berkeley Springs property in 1866, and has owned and managed it since.

If anyone wants to know why they are called Berkeley Springs tell them it is because the land was first granted to Lord Berkeley and his associates.

CHAPTER XII

Rumsey's Steamboat That Floated Upstream Without Oars or Sails.

Two young women were discussing the question of which was the older, Shepherdstown or Romney. They did not get very far with this, for these towns are twins, in that both were chartered in the year 1762, and between them they share the honor of being the oldest municipalities in the bounds of the State of West Virginia. The young ladies then got

into an argument as to which of the towns was the duller, and I do not know how they decided that. For me, both towns were so full of history and tradition that I felt like saying: "Kercheval, I am here!"

Samuel Kercheval was the man who wrote a thin but very sincere and famous volume about a hundred years ago on this Valley and became immortal. It was first brought out in 1833 and followed close on the heels of Wither's Border Warfare. Kercheval devotes most of his space to the northern counties of the Shenandoah and to the South Branch and for that reason he is not so great a favorite with the counties that traded at Staunton, but he did a noble work.

When I got on the Eastern Waters I had to sing in a minor key, for while Marlinton has captured by the chance of the printed word, the oldest settlement in the Mississippi Valley so far as the British are concerned, the Eastern Panhandle has the oldest settlement in West Virginia. By the plausibility and force of the printed word it has come to pass that the first settler was Morgan Morgan, in the year 1726, in Berkeley county, a legal and valid claim. On the Western Waters, Jacob Marlin has it dating from 1749 here in spite of the English king and the Six Nations.

Jefferson county is about as big as the Edray Magisterial district in which Marlinton is located, having about two hundred and fifty square miles. It is a rich and populous county and has the appearance of gardens greatly magnified, which is peculiar to the Valley counties.

A caustic critical editor looking at the smiling landscape remarked, "What do you think of that for a heathen country?"

I started to reply that this was a Christian country, but remembered that the only time that the question had been before a court, the decision was that it was a heathen country, and that recollection started a line of thought and together we pieced out the circumstances that branded this, the United States of America, as a heathen country.

It was in the year 1813, in Morocco, in the harbor of Tunis. A small privateer with an American captain and a fighting crew escorted a big merchant ship into the harbor and proceeded to sell it as a prize of war. The captured ship was British and the United States was at war with Great Britain. The English consul forbade the sale and drew on the Bey of Tunis, the existing treaty with Great Britain that no prize taken by any Christian country should ever be sold in Tunis, ruled by the Moslems. As to the prizes taken by the heathen, they could be disposed of in Tunis, but the point was that the British ship having stuck to the United States flag, it could not be sold.

The American Consul was Mordecai Noah of New York, a gentleman of the Jewish religion. He was a brilliant journalist and noted duellist, and in after years, a pillar of strength to the Andrew Jackson administrations.

Now, when the Bey of Tunis heard the point raised by the British consul, he was exceedingly sorrowful, for twenty per cent gross of the selling price would have gone to the Bey and he needed the money.

Then the American consul answered the point by reading from the Constitution of the United States:

"Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof."

And at another place: "No religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States."

And at another place: "This Constitution shall be the supreme law of the land."

And the decision was that, whereas the prize having been taken by the heathen country of the United States, the point raised by the British consul was not well taken, and the ship was then converted into money.

And we tarried not long in the city of Romney, but came unto Shepherdstown, once known as Mecklinburg or Macklinburg. It was settled by a Shepherd, the father of Colonel David Shepherd, who crossed the mountains and helped to found the city of Wheeling. He was the first colonel of Ohio county and was the colonel in command of Fort Henry in the Revolution, when they had such a time with the Indians. Colonel David Shepherd founded a long and proud line of Shepherds, travelling out of Elm Grove and Wheeling, and he connects up directly with the Shepherds of Shepherdstown, for he was born there.

I never could quite visualize Shepherdstown all those weary years. I knew there was an important state college there under the able direction of Dr. White, and that it was in the proud county of Jefferson. I see now that the difficulty lay in the fact that it is on the Norfolk and Western Railroad and I never happened to go north on that road, and in driving north on the wings of the morning in the modern car, the Valley Pike takes you across the Potomac to Williamsport. The town of Shepherdstown is on the Potomac River nearly opposite the mouth of Antietam Creek, and neighbors with Sharpsburg, just across the river in Maryland.

Shepherdstown was noted at first for its mechanics and it was an industrial town before Pittsburgh was ever heard of. It was a highly important center prior to the Revolution and it was there that all kinds of iron work and other articles for the use of the continental armies were made. In fact, it was a town of such importance that it was favorably considered for the national capital in the movement that located it farther down the Potomac River on the Maryland side, and it is plain to be seen that it would have made a much better capital city than the magnificent city on the mosquito coast.

At Shepherdstown is a great monument to the memory of James Rumsey, the inventor of the steamboat. It is well to note the connection of this manufacturing town and industrial center with the expensive experiment in steam that was promoted by James Rumsey. Approaching the subject at a late date, I have not been able to decide from the somewhat extensive records at hand whether Rumsey was both inventor and mechanic, or an inventor who got his skilled workmen at Shepherdstown. I do not think that it matters so far as fame is concerned but it is of some moment to the student of history to determine whether Rumsey's experiment was that of an idle moment or one of great commercial importance.

I am of the opinion that Rumsey was the inventor and the promoter, and that a large sum of money was spent to secure the skilled labor and the materials for the boat.

It is certain that the boat was fifty feet long, and that is a dimension to reason about. It takes it out of the class of bumboats as depicted upon the monument from a sketch supposed to have been made at the time by some sketcher. If the boat was fifty feet long, it was not the wide, short, clumsy affair depicted by the bronze plate on the monument. And in the West Virginia school history by Virgil A. Lewis, there is a statement that the steamer was built of material, and with tools, and the workmanship of an ordinary blacksmith shop. That does not give the right picture. It should be remembered that just after the Revolution, Shepherdstown was known far and wide for the skill of her workmen. That nowhere could an inventor have access to better assistance or more expert men. It did not just happen that the first steamboat was launched at Shepherdstown. It was because the ability and talent was gathered there, to furnish the high grade work that Rumsey needed.

As I gather the facts, it appears that Rumsey was born in Cecil county, Maryland, in 1743, and that later he was an associate of such men as Samuel Wharton, one of Benjamin Franklin's nearest friends. He was joint land owner with Samuel Wharton, George Morgan, John Boynton, and Joseph Galloway in land grants in the extreme west, that is in the county of Illinois, in 1769. It is apparent that Rumsey was at home in Philadelphia and it is a reasonable conjecture that he came to Shepherdstown to work out his invention. It is not certain that he was an iron worker. I think he was to some extent at least, for in those days an American could do anything he had a mind to in the way of manual labor.

I think the first place that Rumsey settled in Virginia was at Berkeley Springs, where he ran a store in partnership with a man by the name of Orrick. It will be remembered that in 1861, Johnson Orrick was the member of the Virginia convention from Morgan county.

Washington was a supporter of the ideas of Rumsey in regard to the steamboat. Berkeley Springs was the summer home of George Washington. George Washington was a member of the Potomac Company, created to improve the navigation of the Potomac River, and in 1781, Rumsey was on a salary as an employee of that company ,and it was about this time that he became obsessed with the idea that he could make a boat stem the tide without the aid of the current of air, and from that time forth, Rumsey knew no peace and no happiness.

It is now time for the historians of Berkeley Springs to get busy on the life of James Rumsey and claim a larger part of his fame.

That Washington did not go the whole way with Rumsey is indicated by a broadside, circulated in 1788, by Rumsey, asking for subscribers to shares in a company to build a steamboat. This was after his successful experiment at Shepherdstown and before he went to Europe.

It took about a year to build the boat at Shepherdstown, during which time Rumsey was commonly referred to as "Crazy Rumsey," and his experiment called the "flying boat". That is the Rumsey in life. The

Rumsey who was not well received at Shepherdstown. He had a favorite walk on the river bank, where he would wave his hands and talk to himself and act like the genius that he was. This place became known as Rumsey's walk.

The year the boat was being built, from 1785 to 1786, Rumsey lived at Shepherdstown. Prior to that time he had obtained from the General Assembly of Maryland a patent permitting him to navigate the waters of that state, and in 1784, a patent from the General Assembly of Virginia, for the sole use of his method of navigation on the waters of Virginia.

The expense of building the boat at Shepherdstown was enormous. Rumsey's brother-in-law, Charles Morrow, was ruined by the advancements that he made.

The model that Rumsey exhibited in 1783, and in 1784, had convinced Washington and other men that it would be well to build a large boat and try it out, but it seems after all that it was the brother-in-law, who went broke on account of his faith. Charles Morrow's name should have some place on that huge monument.

So far as I can learn, the original idea of James Rumsey in the propelling of a steamboat has not been utilized since that time. It was what might be called the pump type of steamboat. The bottom of the boat was pierced for a well and a pump worked by a steam engine was installed. The upward stroke of the piston filled the well with water through a valve. The downward stroke closed that valve and opened another valve which ejected the water by forcing it through a square pipe out under the rudder at the stern. The ejection of this dab of water forced out by the pump, struck the quiescent water of the river with the impact of the object thrown against a wall and the kick moved the boat forward. It was the principal used by the small boy with a squirt gun.

Fulton's improvement was to add the paddle wheel, which is still used, though the great ocean steamers use the propeller under the water.

A word as to the chances of printer's ink which secured for Robert Fulton the name of the inventor of the steamboat and which has caused us of the Rumsey school so much pain and anguish. It is only equalled by the fame of Elias Howe, who is credited with the invention of the sewing machine, which by rights belongs to James E. A. Gibbs, who invented the sewing machine while living in Pocahontas county. Anyway Gibbs and Howe do not conflict as to the kind of machines, one having the chain stitch and the other the lock stitch but in overtaking the start that Howe got in history, we travel at about the same rate of speed as the first steamboat at Shepherdstown.

It is fairly certain that Rumsey's work in England started Fulton and caused him to turn his thoughts to the steamboat, but it is not established that Fulton was a worker under, and an assistant of, James Rumsey. Rumsey died in 1792, and up until that time Fulton had followed the profession of portrait painting, and had never been a mechanic or an inventor in any sense of the word. But giving up painting in 1793, to dream of his invention, at the very time that England and

all the civilized world was ringing with the Rumsey idea, indicates that the mantle that fell from Rumsey's shoulders alighted on Robert Fulton. Fulton married one of the rich Livingstons in 1806 in New York and the next year he and Robert Livingston built a steamboat that not only ran on the day it was tried out but continued to run on regular trips at the rate of five miles an hour between New York and Albany and in the course of a year or two the American rivers were full of river steamboats.

I cannot find out anything about any subsequent trips made by Rumsey in that elaborate boat that he built. A number of passengers were on board. The rate of speed was between four and five miles an hour up stream. The distance travelled was not stated. It is likely that it ran for a while and the engine broke down and that it was not repaired or put in commission. The capacity of the boat was three tons exclusive of the machinery. And to run this boat an engine with a boiler capacity of five gallons was built, and a coal burning capacity of four bushels in twelve hours. So we can conjecture that the boat was under engined for its beam, and that after a short run it probably ran itself to death trying to propel the heavy boat against the strong current of the Potomac at this place.

Not getting the financial support in America that he needed, and poor Charles Morrow having been financially ruined, Rumsey decided to go to England. He got just about enough money together to pay his fare. In England he got a number of patents in the year 1788.

He got into debt in England, and to save himself from imprisonment for debt, he sold a large interest in his English patents. For four years he kept up the struggle. In 1792 he had just about completed a boat on the Thames of a hundred tons capacity and had announced the date of the first public exhibition. By that time, he was becoming famous. He was invited to go to Liverpool and speak in a large hall about his invention, the object being to enlist public support. On the evening, he appeared there, the hall was filled with the wealthy and fashionable society of Liverpool, and the meeting was opened and the proceedings advanced to the time of the principal speaker, but when he was introduced, he did not respond, and he never spoke another word. He was found paralyzed in his chair, literally frightened to death by the strain of a public appearance before that formidable audience.

After his death, his boat was tried out on the Thames River, but it was not a success financially. This was in 1793, and another American carried on until 1808, when he built a boat that was a success financially and he too dropped dead in 1815, at the height of his fame and glory.

Sic transit gloria mundi.

I have been at some pains to make a study of the life of James Rumsey since I laid a mental wreath on his monument of Shepherdstown.

I think there has been some confusion between the working model of a steamboat which intrigued George Washington, and the great boat fifty feet long which made way against the current of the Potomac. The boat that General Stephen lined against an object on the bank and

when he saw that the boat gained on it, cried out: "She moves, she moves, ye gods, she moves!"

But after all is said and done it adds to the difficulty to have the Mountain State posing as the Mother of Steamboats. It is something like the famous Swiss navy.

CHAPTER XIII

John Brown, He Troubled Them More Than Ever When They Nailed His Coffin Down.

This practice of travelling around with a lot of printer's devils or devilish printers is conducive of unstaunched speech, but I am surprised that I have found so much to speak and write about in a two days' outing with a lot of West Virginia journalists in the Eastern Panhandle. But this is the fifth effort and it will have to suffice for this year. It was noticeable what a talking lot of writers were assembled, for when they were set, it was not safe to turn an editor loose to talk to the crowd for he never knew when to quit. Editors who are noted for their brevity in their journals babbled on like Tennyson's brook. It is a fact that what is printed cannot be repeated safely for a number of years, while one speech may last for ages, like the well rounded prayer of the devout man for use in public assemblies.

The words printer's devils is used advisedly in the first paragraph, for it has been on my mind for some time to attack the definition that is given in the dictionaries which follow each other blindly. In these books the odious name is inflicted upon the little boy in the printing office and the not unreasonable conjecture is that he is called the devil because in the days of the Washington hand press the work of the boy was to ink the forms with a hand roller and in this way he got ink on himself and, black being the color of Satan, hence the name. That simply shows the power of imagination and the indolence in research. Black is the color of the priesthood, of widows weeds, of the binding of the Bible, and is a highly respectable hue. Much to be desired by the righteous and the just.

The real printer's devil is the editor of the paper, he who gives tone and quality to the journal, and who is responsible for its evil thoughts and cuss words. The typesetter who follows the copy even if it goes out of the window, or up the chimney, is not to blame, for there is the man who sits up aloft and who writes line after line, and precept after precept, who is the evil spirit of the whole works, and in this connection I may be able to show how it comes that if the editor has wished upon him some nominee that he despises and dislikes he is at the same time to cudgel his brain and to exercise his ingenuity to make black appear white and to bow down and worship him.

The devil business dates from a period of near four hundred years ago when printing, having been invented, and a few readers having

been trained among the common people of Europe, the power of the press challenged the power of the church, which before that time had all the clerks and the clergy and they were the only people who had the power and ability to write and make records. It was the press that made men free and brought on the reformation and that naturally put the monasteries at a great disadvantage, for the tireless makers of books did not have even a supply of carbon paper to make duplicates as they forged out books. One book a lifetime and that but one copy as a rule. A monk might spend his whole life making one copy of the Bible, sometimes spending weeks on the painting of the one illuminated letter at the beginning of a chapter.

A wise man by the name of Dr. Faust first put the art and science of printing into effect, and all the reward that he got for the founding of the Fourth Estate was that the clergymen norated it around through all the world that he had entered into a compact with Satan in exchange for twenty-four years of license and sinful pleasure, Faust's soul was to be the forfeit.

I know that the learned historian will say that there were two Fausts that lived at the same time and that their names were the same, and that one was Editor Faust and the other was Sport Faust, but that is what I will not accept. I consider that he was the same identical little Johnny, and that he was the first editor, or devil, the words being synonymous in that day, and like every editor since then he has had his moments.

Why the wiley editors of a later day should have wished the opprobious epithet upon a little innocent boy is more than I can figure out. Directing the printing press it would have been easy to change the definition. The lexicographer perhaps wrote: "Printer's devil, ancient name for editor." This would be caught in the proof and changed to "printer's inky apprentice." When the author's copy came back corrected, the proofreader would work his wicked will with copy and write "Stet!" Let it stand.

The life and times of old Dr. Faust appealed powerfully to the imagination and his carryings on have been portrayed on the stage and in print from that time to this, but so far as I know, editors and dramatic critics have kept dark about the old doc being an editor and all of these errors were that of a journalist in his hours of ease. But it is time that the truth come out.

It seems that in addition to the jaunts and pleasure trips Faust was noted for, that at certain stated times he had to attend between twelve o'clock at night and bedtime, the witches' assemblies on top of some convenient mountain, where Satan in the form of the Black Goat, presided over the unholy revelry, and where each lost soul and each witch in pairs, had to salute and bow down and worship the Black Goat. And ever since then, every editor has found that he has to go through a like ceremony with some sort of a black goat periodically. And all or nearly all have proven equal to their task.

So much for the dark magic and big medicine that belongs to the outfit.

I felt like exposing some of the secrets of my prison house and it took longer than I thought.

It would be strange to pass up a collection of sketches of Jefferson county without mention of Uncle John Brown, though we did not let the talk drift to ropes while we were in that county.

Slidell Brown, the vivid editor of the Randolph Enterprise, who packs a virile pen and looks like a has been, and writes and talks like a combination of Byron and Bryan, mentioned in an after dinner speech at Berkeley Springs, that he did not know whether it was safe to go to Jefferson county, for he had heard that they had hung a man by the name of Brown there. But as a shudder passed over the crowd and they looked grave and gray, it was not dilated upon, and if such a thing did occur it seems to have been recognized as having been justified by an ancient manorial right or some good old Virginia law.

But when we did go there more than a hundred of us stopped for lunch with the editor at Shepherdstown, a famous man by the name of Snyder, and we were made welcome and were fed bountifully. It was no tea. It was a big meal. It was equal to an infare. They have infares in the Valley. At least they used to have them. I would just like to know how the editor put that across. Once in a blue moon the rest of us lesser lights have to rush frantically to the 'phone and ask for "our house" "Quick, like they get your number in the movies," and take up a burning question of whether you can bring an old school friend home for lunch, and be informed to come on if we dared but there will not be much to eat, for this is the week we wash, or something like that. So I do not know what would happen if the following conversation took place:

"Hey, hello, is that you, are you there?"

"Yes, what is it?"

"Can I bring some friends home for lunch?"

"How many?"

"Oh, about a hundred and fifteen."

The rest of the conversation is not fit to print. But that is what happened. Like a plague of locusts we descended upon that editor and tried to eat him out of house and home. Being an editor, I have lived on the fat of the land, but I cannot remember when I was more highly entertained. And from the kingly dish of superior ham to berry pie a la mode, it was of the highest quality, and of the greatest abundance. From the college came beautiful girls to pass the things around and I will always remember Shepherdstown for the hospitality and good cheer that we found there.

But to get back to John Brown—we feel a sort of a family interest in him since he Sundayed at grandfather Price's at Marlins Bottom, because his religious scruples prevented him travelling on the Sabbath day. Consequently he was invited to conduct family worship which he did in an impressive way. The only peculiarity remembered is that he did not kneel in prayer, but sat in his chair and 'talked to God," as he expressed it.

It will be recorded by historians that the Civil War began in Jefferson county when John Brown and his twenty-two men set up the Provisional Government of the United States and seized a federal building, and brought on a riot that resulted in the deaths of many persons and in the trial and conviction and execution of John Brown and six of his associates. Twenty-two persons were killed in the terrible fighting at Harpers Ferry—six citizens, fifteen of Brown's men, and one soldier. All together, it was a bloody affair and as it turned out afterwards a very far-reaching and national disaster. Had it been managed differently, and bloodshed prevented by patience on the part of the Virginians, and John Brown slapped on the wrist and sent home, and admonished, a fearful war might have been averted. But it was not to be. With John Brown on the one side, and Governor Henry A. Wise, on the other, it had to be wiped out in blood. Begging both of their pardons, Wise and Brown were too much alike.

As a matter of fact, what could an army of twenty-three persons do against the United States, and if the frenzied dream of John Brown had come true, and he had been able to send fleeing slaves to the north, the northern people would have sent them back again. The negro is at home in the south and needs the southern climate and the pursuits of that section more than any other race.

If there had been some wise man who could have forseen the far reaching effect of the John Brown raid, and turned the most terrible tragedy of all times into a comedy, of twenty-two men taking over the government of the United States, there would have been a different tale to tell.

The raid occurred October 16, 1859. Harpers Ferry at that time had a population of three thousand, four churches, twelve stores, and some factories. The canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad passed through the town. And there was located the United States Armory and National Arsenal, where from eighty to ninety thousand muskets were kept on hand, and as arsenals were supplied with this arm, others were turned out by the arsenal at that place.

In John Brown's dreams of empire, he must have been attracted to Harpers Ferry on account of the arms ready at that place. He had staged a little war in the west and had got a taste of power through that. He had helped run a few slaves out of Missouri and gotten them to Canada. He had despaired of forming a political party that would make slavery a paramount issue. He was particularly bitter about the Republican party, of which he was a member, and which had turned back on the question of slavery. His movement was directed against the federal government and not solely against the Commonwealth of Virginia. He believed that the opponents of the institution of slavery would rise by the millions to his support.

But the citizens of Harpers Ferry and Jefferson county could not know that. They did not even know who it was that was breaking doors, patrolling the streets, tapping prominent citizens on the shoulder and saying come and be a hostage. Some of them, no doubt, had hazy ideas of what a hostage was. It was a railroad town, and a factory town, and they did

not propose to let a man who had been hanging around in that community for more than a year as one Bill Smith, come into town from his farm, and run over it. They could not have realized that men like Wendell Phillips and other great men from the north would consider it an honor to take "Bill Smith's" body from the scaffold and escort it to an honorable interment in New York. They considered it a common, every day row, and one to be fought out on the village green. None of them knew who it was until the moment came when the old warrior, bleeding from his many wounds, was taken, and Jeb Stuart, who had fought in the west, and had come with the United States marines, saw him and called him by name.

The raid seized the armory on Sunday night. By morning two companies of soldiers were in Harpers Ferry from Charles Town and the other from Shepherdstown. Monday there were a number of Brown's men killed by the soldiers and armed citizens, and on the morning of that day, Fountaine Beckman, mayor of the town, and depot agent, exposed himself for a moment and was shot by one of John Brown's sons. The killing of this popular man roused the town to fever heat. Railroad men rallied on the death of Beckmen. Conductor Evan Dorsey, of Baltimore, was killed.

Brown had taken the town without firing a shot and had started his provincial government from the armory. When Robert E. Lee and J. E. B. Stuart arrived with the marines on Monday night, Brown and a handful of men made their last stand in the power house of the armory. The marines battered down the door with heavy timbers used as a battering ram. I have talked with John Wilson, who used to keep hotel in Elkins, about this. He was one of the marines who handled the battering ram and when the door gave way tumbled into the room with it, where the little garrison was found to be badly shot to pieces.

John Brown was hung December 2, 1859, after a trial in the circuit court. Later the six survivors of his met a like fate. Virginia was aroused. Twenty-eight years before that, Nat Turner, a slave of Southhampton county, had made up a band of slaves, about twenty in number, which had killed forty-five persons, men, women and little children, and this experience was so recent that it is no wonder that John Brown found he had stirred up a hornet's nest.

It is, nevertheless, true that John Brown's curse, his last words, written on a piece of paper and handed to his jailer as he died, came to be true: "I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away but with blood. I had, as I now think, vainly flattered myself that without much bloodshed it might be done."

One of the mistakes of John Brown was that he imagined that he could run over and humiliate a railroad town without getting into a fight. Too many Irish there for that. The high point in his career was that Sunday night sometime after midnight, when an east bound passenger train came through Harpers Ferry and stopped at the station to learn that the town had been captured, and the provisional government of the United States permitted the train to proceed toward the north

so that the world might learn that the United States had been taken over by a dictator. If the President of the United States or the Governor of Virginia had been able to see the humor and absurdity of the whole business, it could have been laughed away, and treated as the work of disordered minds. As it turned out, John Brown is classed as one of the martyrs, and the world hears little of Fountaine Beckman, the mayor martyr, who lost his life trying to get back his town at once instead of waiting a few days for the intruders to leave.

John Brown was born in 1800. He was a hardworking, courageous man, a good husband, and a kind father, but suffered from a fixed idea that he was destined to free the salves. And who can say that he was not justified in this belief?

The most illuminating thing that I know about his life is the original letter from John Brown to his wife about details on the farm. It is a part of Governor MacCorkle's collection, and is portrayed in the Governor's recent book: "The Recollections of Fifty Years." The letter reads as follows:

Troy, New York,
28th Sept., 1850.

Dear Mary:

Since I left I have thought it would best suit my purpose to have the two youngest bull calves put to sucking the old cow that has no knobs on her horns ,and to have the boys to take an old poor box and grind one of the shovels sharp so they can chop up ruta bagas in it fine and feed her so she will do very well by two calves: or by one if either are sold. And have the other calves all weaned. The boys will need to wash and grease the teats of the old large bagged cow, carefully so they can milk her without quarrelling with her. I think if Owen has not left before this reaches you, that he would do well to take his young deer along with a determination to sell it at some rate. Perhaps he might do so in Connecticut.

Your affectionate husband,

JOHN BROWN.

This is the letter that is supposed to be a cipher containing instructions about slaves. It is a seasonable letter, however. Note the date. The condition of the calves. The bull calves to be stuffed for growth and sale at fancy prices. The ruta bagas, and even the fawn, old enough to be a nuisance on the farm. All mighty seasonable.

And remember the date of the raid, 1859. That was the period that William Walker, the filibuster, was taking over Central America, and every young man in the United States was watching him with admiration and ready to join in some desperate enterprise.

So liveth John Brown. The prophecy of the New York reporter came true, that he would trouble the Virginians more than ever when they nailed his coffin down.

CHAPTER XIV

John Brown. The Effect of the Governor of Virginia Taking Himself Too Seriously

That celebrated person, John Brown, of Ossawatomie, Kansas, and numerous other places, departed this life in what is now West Virginia, on the 2nd day of December, 1859, having been duly tried and executed under the laws of the State of Virginia. Recently I expressed an opinion that the whole affair had been badly managed on the part of the Virginians, and that much tribulation could have been avoided if the Virginians could have had a trace of humor at the pretensions of John Brown and twenty-two men who took over the armory at Harpers Ferry under the name of the Provisional Government of the United States. If the Virginians could have seen the ridiculous side of the affair before any blood had been shed, and before any harm had been done, there need not have been any particular excitement in the nation, and John Brown and his Canadian army would have been laughed out of existence. There was plenty of time, for a gun was not fired until the next day.

So the Virginians dignified the failure of John Brown to assemble a sizable army by calling out a couple thousand troops, and a weak president in the White House sent the solemn Robert E. Lee and the marines, and in one way or another wiped out the whole army of the Provisional Government of the United States, and thereby sowed the dragon's teeth for a civil war. Just as surely as the Philistines sowed dragon's teeth when they took Sampson, and bound him and put out his eyes. The ultimate result was that the dead he slew at his death were more than those he slew in his life.

In the case of the slaughter of the Danes on St. Bryce's Day by order of the English king, Ethelred, all the Danes, men, women and children in every town in England were ordered to be secretly slain, and in retaliation, the Danes invaded England, and for six years carried fire and sword to every part of it, and conquered the country.

The execution of John Brown had an immediate reaction on the North. In the address from the commissioner from Alabama to the governor of Kentucky, dated December 27, 1860, asking that Kentucky assert her independence, the following passage occurs:

"Nor is this the mere ebullition of a few half crazy fanatics ,as is abundantly apparent from the sympathy manifested all over the North, where, in many places, the tragic death of John Brown, the leader of the raid upon Virginia, who died upon the gallows, a condemned felon, is celebrated with public honors, and his name is canonized as a martyr to liberty."

This is true today, and it was true from the date of John Brown's execution. It was not only death that the government presented to John Brown but immortal fame. Long after the fame of Lincoln, Grant, Lee, and Jackson has become dim, the fame of John Brown will be bright and effulgent.

It was no doubt part of the eternal plan but it is a pity that the Virginians could not have risen to the occasion and passed the word along that no one was to hurt one hair on John Brown's head, nor that of any of his followers. Sufficient time elapsed between the raid and the first shot to have given the President of the United States and the Governor of Virginia a chance to size up the situation and act. A dispatch to the effect that when the provisional government got tired of parading around Harpers Ferry to send them home unhurt would have been common sense of a higher order.

By a letter dated July 28, 1862, Governor John Letcher, Governor of Virginia, (Confederate) wrote a letter to G. W. Randolph, Secretary of War, C. S. A.

He recites that the code of Virginia, 1860, treats of treason against the sovereignity of Virginia and fixes the punishment at death. "The third section relates to attempting or instigating others to establish a usurped government within the limits of this Commonwealth. Under this act John Brown and his associates in crime were indicted, tried, convicted, and executed."

The above is the exact language Letcher used in his letter. The object of the communication was to request that certain prisoners taken by Stonewall Jackson who were residents and citizens of Virginia, who were recruited for the federal army in the northwestern part of Virginia, be turned over to the State authorities to be tried for treason against Virginia. That this recruiting was done by authority of a usurped government which had been inaugurated in that part of the State.

This request not being complied with, it was renewed by Governor Letcher by communication dated August 15, 1862. Referred to Jefferson Davis. Davis directed that cases referred to be inquired into, stating that it could only be decided after specifications.

September 12, 1862, Governor Letcher specified the case of Dr. William P. Rucker, captured at Summersville; specifications, horse stealing and murder, and enclosed three warrants.

October 2, 1862, the Secretary of War informed the Governor that Dr. Rucker would be delivered for trial by the State courts for murder and horse stealing, and this rendered it unnecessary to discuss the policy of initiating trials for treason or to determine whether the government would have delivered him up on the charge of treason alone.

And that seems to have been the end of treason trials in Virginia, John Brown and his gang being the only victims.

Local people recall the case of Dr. Rucker. He was turned over to the civil authorities and landed in jail at Covington, Allegheny county, and Major McKinley, afterwards President of the United States, served notice on the county authorities that if anything happened to his friend, Dr. Rucker, that it would be better that millstones had been hung about their necks and that they had been drowned in the depths of the sea, or words to that effect. It is said that after the court house ring heard that they went into a deep conference at the end of which they silently unlocked the jail and crept away and Dr. Rucker kindly withdrew, to

keep from embarrassing his friends. After the war, Dr. Rucker practiced law and was prosecuting attorney of Pocahontas county, and died in recent years at Lewisburg, after a long and distinguished career. I knew him but I got the impression that he did not have many intimate friends among the extreme southerners. He was a most vehement trial lawyer.

The document of Governor Letcher requesting that every man who enlisted from West Virginia in the federal army be tried for treason under a Virginia statute invoked in the case of John Brown, is to be found in the official records of the War of the Rebellion, series II, volume IV, page 828.

Take the 10th West Virginia Regiment, Col. Harris, commander, for instance, a simon pure West Virginia regiment recruited from the central part of West Virginia, and imagine them turned over to a Virginia Circuit Court to be tried? There would have been more confusion than occurred when the colored man climbed the tree to grab the possum and grabbed a wildcat instead.

There is a remarkable feature of the case of John Brown which indicates that the far reaching effect of his trial and execution was not realized by any of the thinkers of the nation, for I find no report of any decision in his case by either the Supreme Court of the United States nor the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia. It would indicate that John Brown's case was clearly a violation of a constitutional law that it was not worth arguing about, and yet it had the effect of putting millions of men into the armies that fought a long and bloody war and almost ruined the American people.

It is easy to be wise after the event. In the case of raiding small cities like Harpers Ferry, there are all degrees of crimes, from the exuberant representative from the head of the creek who takes a shot at a sign, to the bandits who hold up and rob a bank and kill those who oppose them.

It is easy to see that in a case like that of a Jesse James raid where robbers ride into a small place and kill the bankers and attempt to ride away with the swag, that it is the duty of the authorities, if not the private citizens, to shoot and shoot to kill.

But suppose a case when a man with armed followers would come to such a town and intimate to the mayor that he has not been running the government according to rules that regulate the universal brotherhood of man, and would seize the office and usurp the powers, would there be a case presented for laughter or slaughter? If the mayor had a sense of the ridiculous he would submit to the temporary deposition from office, and wait until the fanatics had departed. In such a case it would be a pity to open fire and kill the invaders, though if it did not bring up a controversial question, the evil would not extend outside of the municipality.

But in the event that the raid would raise a burning issue like that of slavery, then it would require great wisdom in the handling of the question.

The records show that when John Brown captured the armory at Harpers Ferry he was careful not to appropriate the cash and the currency of which there was a large sum in the office. He was laboring under the obession that he had but to proclaim himself president of the United States, and that by some mysterious means, he would be accepted as such, and a new era would dawn, and all would be well. It is known that men are afflicted by the loss of reason. One man will become obsessed with the belief that he can walk on water. And there is the precedent of Darius Green who held so many years that he could fly through the air. Recent events have justified Mr. Green to a certain extent, though he failed to fly when he was here upon earth.

John Brown's last grievance was directed against the Republican party. When he joined it, he was firmly convinced that it was organized for the express purpose of freeing the slaves, but as the party grew to such huge proportions that it was seen that before long it might win an election, and take over the country, the conservative elements of the party let it be known, that the property rights of slave-owners would be scrupulously respected.

It was the year before, 1858, that the country was ringing with the debate between Lincoln and Douglas, and Lincoln had declared that he had no purpose to introduce political or social equality between the white and black races. And that he looked forward to a settlement of the question, by which slavery should be restricted to the place where Washington, Jefferson and Madison had placed it, and not be allowed to spread. That the institution might be let alone for a hundred years, if it should last so long, in the states where it then existed, and yet be in the course of ultimate extinction.

It is a fair interpretation of the state of John Brown's actions, that he was enraged over this talk of a hundred years more of slavery, and the phrase of ultimate extinction, that made him despair of his mission to free the slaves through the Republican party, and made him commit the overt act of treason against the United States.

As the bishop remarked unto the minister, "Do not take yourself so damned seriously." So if Virginia had been able to see a joke, I venture to say, that not a life would have been taken, not a slave lost, and that John Brown and his provisional army would have been out of provisions, and there would have been no great harm done.

God's ways seem dark, but soon or late, they reach the shining hills of day. Whittier wrote that about this affair though he afterwards somewhat qualified it by saying of Brown of Ossawatomie, that there perished with him the folly that seeks through evil good.

My personal objection is that Virginia should have been made the goat in the dreadful affair.

And the high priest shall lay both hands upon the head of the live goat, and confess over him all the inquisies of the children of Israel, and all their transgressions in all their sins, putting them upon the head of the goat, and send him away by the hand of a fit man into the wilderness.

In a few years there were hundreds of thousands of soldiers marching over the sacred soil of the glorious Commonwealth, and as they

fought, and slew, and burned, and took captive, they howled at the top of their voices:

John Brown's body lies mouldering in the grave, but his soul goes marching on!

And the other side would cut and stab, and yell: Hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree, would ye? Then take that and that.

Presently came a lady to Washington who was a very stylish lady, indeed, and a great poet, Julia Ward Howe, and she drove out with a party to watch some army maneuvers outside of the city, and the whole caboodle were chased back into the city by the rebels. That night in her sleep there came to her the words of the justly famous "Battle Hymn of the Republic," and she wrote them down in the dark with a pencil, "Mine eyes have seen the glory of the coming of the Lord; He is trampling out the vintage where the grapes of wrath are stored; He hath loosed the fateful lightning of His terrible swift sword, His truth is marching on."

We confederates shout it with all the vim that is in us, just as the federals chant the rolling harmony of "Maryland, My Maryland."

But of all the terrible songs ever produced by maddened men, none has equalled the Marsellaise of the Emancipation, otherwise known as "John Brown's Body." Suffice it to say that the refined words of Julia Ward Howe never were sung to cavalry charge or bayonet attack, but when the words of John Brown's Body foamed out of mouths of the warriors, death was in the air.

One of the strange features of the battle cry was that no one ever knew how it started. It seemed to spring spontaneous from the lips of the fighting men of the North, when they heard that John Brown had paid the penalty of death on the gallows for his statutory and common law offenses in Virginia.

On the night of the great meeting in Faneuil Hall in Boston, immediately following that direful event, all over the City of Boston young men and boys marched the streets by thousands chanting: "Tell John Andrew John Brown's Dead." And in a few days the tune of various words was all over the North. During the war it was the only song of the Civil War that was heard constantly on the streets of London.

It has been a familiar song and band piece to me in the South all my life. As a child I did not know that it was a bit of music that had fighting words in it, and which had been directed against my house. And Julia Ward Howe, when she first lectured in New Orleans after the war, found that she was welcomed with the Battle Hymn, and that it met her in every city that she visited.

That reaction to the trial in Jefferson county tells the whole tale. The Virginians had a perfect case against the old man. They carried on the trial with an exaggerated show of fairness. They treated the distinguished prisoner with exquisite courtesy. He testified to the kindness of the captors. And Virginia got that pound of flesh, but mark the Christian blood that followed it!

John Brown lost his case and won immortal fame. I sent word to Boyd B. Stutler, the great historian, and the highest living authority

on the John Brown case, that I was going to enter upon his subject, and give it little original treatment. That treatment consists in showing that just at that unhappy time that we Virginians had hides as thick as the rhinoceros but that we were weak in regard to a sense of the ridiculous, and therefore not in a fit mood to handle a political question.

John Brown was born 1800 in Connecticut. He was raised in Ohio. By trade he was a tanner. He was a consistent member of the Congregationalist Church. He moved to Massachusetts in 1846. He made a trip to Europe. He emigrated to Kansas in 1855. In August, 1856, he organized a band of free soil advocates and overcame a party of ten times his number, who had invaded Kansas from Missouri and sought to establish slavery there. In May, 1859, he called a secret convention of the friends of freedom which met at Chatham, Canada. In the following October, he seized the arsenal and armory at Harpers Ferry. He was twice married and had twenty children.

"Courage—an independent spark from heaven's bright throne,
By which the soul stands raised, triumphant, high, alone."

PART II

PREFACE

The phrase adopted for the name of this book is one that was coined sometime prior to the Revolutionary War by the statesmen of Virginia. I am moved to call it The Western Waters because it is a companion to the series of articles that I have named The Eastern Waters. So far as I know, neither name has been pre-empted by other writers. To my mind both terms call up myriads of memories of the dear lands that they represent respectively.

Virginia, at first, was given four hundred miles of the Atlantic seaboard, the esatern boundary to run two hundred miles north of Cape Henry (Cape Comfort) and two hundred miles south of that point. It was to maintain its width to the shores of the south seas (Pacific Ocean).

As the colonies were formed, they gradually took most of Virginia's territory east of the Appalachian Mountains, but up until the formation of the United States, Virginia had the richest and most important part of the Mississippi Valley. From 1722 on, the dividing ridge was made the eastern boundary of the land reserved for the Six Nations and other Indian tribes and as there was no land open for settlement west of the mountains, and as a strong current of immigration was setting that way, the rights of the white men to that desirable territory were ever before the courts and the legislative bodies, and it became convenient to use the clear and comprehensive phrase "Western Waters," when referring to it.

Of all the territory once embraced in that term, only West Virginia makes use of it today. We are the people of the Western Waters.

ANDREW PRICE.

Marlinton, W. Va.

THE WESTERN WATERS

By Andrew Price

I will sing of West Virginia,
Born in passion, fear, and war,
On her mountain tops, I linger,
Where the birds of freedom are.

Sing, O sing, of West Virginia,
Mountain, river, rock, and tree,
Men of brain and brawn and sinew,
Mountaineers are ever free.

Fair and gracious are her daughters,
Brave and loyal are her men;
Children of the Western Waters,
Dwellers of the hill and glen.

Warlocks gibbered at her borning,
She is grudged her niche in fame;
She can only scorn the scorning,
Rise triumphant to the shame.

Pledge you then your every loyal
Heart-beat to your mother's pain,
Swearing fealty by the laurel,
Beetling craig, and flowery plain.

1929

CHAPTER I

Pirates on the Kanawha. General Scammon and the Ill-fated Steamer, The Levi

This space is devoted to the memory of General Elkiakim Parker Scammon, who was in charge, more or less, of the southern part of West Virginia from 1861 to 1864 as a commander of Union troops. He travelled out of Charleston and the accounts of those stirring times are full of his name, but I have found it difficult to get any intimate information about the man himself. The observant citizens of West Virginia who blew hot and cold and the Laodiceans who were lukewarm, surviving the Civil War, have had a great deal to say about the other generals who were quartered here. Those generals seem to have been about as other warm blooded animals with the standard faults and virtues, but Scammon was as a man apart. He has been a hard case to diagnose and it was only by burning the midnight oil and by gleaning a scrap here and a fragment there that I have been able to start a piece about it. To make it plainer, the above, this paragraph is more than I have ever written about him. Who's Through gives him about fifty words and lets it go at that.

His power and influence and effect on the destinies of West Virginia were enormous. With his headquarters at Charleston, he fought over and policed twenty-five counties and at the same time won the reluctant Virginians of the mountain to change names to West Virginia and he did a perfect and errorless job of it.

With thousands of well equipped and well mounted soldiers at his command, he rode the wooded ways of West Virginia and kept the country in fairly good shape the whole time he was in charge of it. Sometimes there was a major-general, Cox or Crook, at the headquarters in Charleston, but even when they were there, Scammon, who was a brigadier general, seems to have been the man who carried out the details.

A similar plan had been attempted in the northern half of the state where the Union cause was much stronger, but it had failed until Averell had been sent and unsheathed his flaming sword and conquered the country.

Scammon and his iron men watched the roads where the tourists today seek the brier rose and the orchids. Cities have been built all over the rugged country where Scammon rode, but the mountains hold their own too, and there are many miles of wilderness.

Scammon was a thorough military man. He had been in the military service so long that he did not know how to mix with the people. He knew his business and he is the kind of professional soldier who travels in the narrow groove of army life and makes no serious mistakes and has no appeal to the public. He was born and raised in the State of Maine and was a West Point cadet, and graduated with the rank of

lieutenant in the year 1837. He served in the army sixteen years before he got his commission as captain. That was in 1853. When the war broke out he was a man approaching the age of fifty, and his chance for military advancement had come.

He was commissioned colonel of the Twenty Third Ohio Infantry and came swarming down through the central part of West Virginia by way of Summersville and ran into Floyd's army at Carnifix Ferry, Gauley River, September 10, 1861. Resecrans, the commanding general, had divided his command into three brigades and Scammon had command of the Third Brigade. Floyd had built entrenchments on the north bank of the river and they fought it out in the afternoon of the 10th, and Scammon and his Third Brigade lay on their arms in front of the Confederate fort that night ready to attack it the next morning. But while it was still dark a colored man came along and told them that the Confederates had abandoned the fort in the night time and the Third Brigade marched in and took possession of the works and a lot of property that had been left behind in the haste of leaving, including the flag. The Confederate flag was hauled down and the United States flag hoisted. This was a bit of military luck for Scammon, to be in charge of the works when the rest of the army came on, for the day before, while it was under fire, the Third Brigade had been designated as the reserve. From that time until February 3, 1864, Scammon was busy defending the Kanawha country, and the Guyan River country, and parts beyond.

In December he was in control of Beckley, shutting off that avenue from Virginia. In January, he was at Fayetteville, in the mud and ice.

In 1862 he was placed in charge of an army to clear the Confederates out of Mercer county. The enemy was at Princeton. As he came near to Princeton and his command was strung out over several miles, on Camp Creek, a branch of Blue Stone River, Jenifer attacked him with a considerable force. This was to give the Confederates time to move out of Princeton, and to burn the town as an incident to their leaving. On Camp Creek, May 1, 1862, there was a battle, and the Union loss was 21, and the Confederate loss 15, but it slowed the advance. Scammon went after his subordinate officers for stretching their lines. They must close up. This stretching of lines must cease.

He went on and battled at Princeton, and Wolf Creek, May 16 and 17. Drove them out. Union loss 113. Confederate loss 16.

The year 1862, he was promoted to brigadier general and was at Gauley Bridge and back and forth. Complaint made from Greenbrier that Alex Robinson, a Confederate soldier, had surrendered to some of Captain Harrison's company, and had been shot so that he was expected to die. Shooting after surrender was contrary to the usages of war, and this was a case where the soldiers did not seem to want to be troubled with a prisoner. Scammon took a very serious view of the matter and had Powell to investigate. He held conferences with the Confederate generals and gained their respect and esteem which was afterwards to stand him in good stead. About the same time another complaint came from the Confederates in Greenbrier that some soldiers

had broken camp and had left poisoned bread to kill their enemies, that before the camp was occupied by the pursuers some cows came by and ate the bread and died. Scammon dismisses this complaint as absurd, and tells the world that if cows eat too much dry bread and then drink a lot of water they are apt to die.

About this time they were holding Governor Samuel Price, of Lewisburg, as a hostage, to insure the personal safety of Dr. Wm. P. Rucker, a prisoner.

In 1863, Scammon was in command of the Third Division at Charleston, with 7001 men and 16 big guns. On March 28, 1863, he won a battle at Hurricane Bridge. March 30, Confederates captured Point Pleasant; Union loss 11, Confederate loss 60. Federals recaptured the place March 31.

The year before, Crook had won a battle at Lewisburg and had started on his famous career. May, 1863, Scammon made some hostile motions in that direction and did not have much success. Col. J. C. Paxton went up with a part of the Second Virginia Cavalry and was cut up on the road by Edgar's Battalion. Paxton lost 16 men and 28 horses and his commission. Scammon charged him with getting drunk so that his mind was not on his business and in this Schenck concurred, and that relegated Paxton to private life, and gave Powell his opportunity to cover himself with glory and to win the Congressional medal by an affair near Williamsburg, in Greenbrier county.

May 18, 19, 20, battle at Fayetteville. Scammon congratulates Colonel White. In December, Scammon invested Lewisburg, and sent detachments around through Monroe county to engage the attention of the Confederates forces, while Averell marched into Salem, Virginia, and destroyed winter stores and supplies.

The year 1864 came in with the Confederate cause in the mountains in bad shape. The battle of Droop Mountain just about ended the southern armies in West Virginia. From that time on desperate Confederate soldiers whom death could not daunt, were able to accomplish many acts of individual heroism or go around like Robin Hood in small detachments and harry the rich, victorious Union army. It is a wonder that there were not more reprisals after the war like the execution of Henry Wircz for cruelty to Union prisoners at Andersonville. But wherever the exploit took on a measure of courage and gallantry, it was condoned after the war.

In the beginning of 1864, the counties were beginning to function under the government of West Virginia, the state formed as a war measure the summer before. One of these was Putnam county, the next county below Kanawha on the river. In that section was Col. Milton J. Ferguson, of the 16th Virginia Cavalry, C. S. A., who had been sent to Wayne county, where so many of those Fergusons lived. As apart of his winter's work, he had undertaken to break up the new county government in Putnam county, and had arrested Sheriff Shaw and sent him as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In retaliation, Scammon had grabbed C. W. Maupin and had him on the carpet at Charleston, and told him to ride on to Lewisburg and exchange himself for Shaw or

come on back in twenty days. This was January 25, 1864, and time was getting short with Scammon in West Virginia, though he did not know it. Maupin seems to have been able to make the deal, though I do not find the end of the record.

At that time, Charleston depended upon the river for most of its transportation facilities. The river trade was great on account of salt, and coal and timber. The river was not slacked as it is now, and there was some swift water to contend with, and the profession of pilot was a very honorable one. Scammon had reached the heights where he could say to the steamboat people to come and they came, and that is a sign that he was just about the king of that country.

He went down to Point Pleasant the last of January, 1864, looking over his troops at the different places and by Tuesday, February 2, 1864, (Ground Hog Day,) he was ready to come back to his headquarters at Charleston. The steamboat, The Levi, under Captain C. Regnier, was available. It had been held for the general. On Monday, it had loaded with lumber at Point Pleasant for Charleston, and had expected to pull out Tuesday morning, but it was held for orders.

The captain of the boat talked with the general. He came on board in the evening just about dusk. The steamboat people discussed the trip with him. About half-way to Charleston is the town of Winfield, the county seat of Putnam county. On the other side of the broad river, which is in the form of an enormous pool at this place, is the town of Red House. Just above the two towns are the Red House shoals, a problem in the navigation of the river in those days. The steamer in going from Point Pleasant by way of Red House would proceed up the stream.

Regnier explained to Scammon that if the night was dark they would not be able to negotiate the Red House shoals in the night time, for the reason that there was a dug chute there and the pilot would have to be able to see the walls. Regnier and his quartermaster, Captain G. J. Stealey, strongly advised the general not to start the boat then but to wait until one or two o'clock the next morning so that they would reach the shoals in the daytime and go on without delay. Scammon, after weighing the evidence, gave orders to get under way and the boat left Point Pleasant at the mouth of the river at seven in the evening, and tied up at Red House at 1:05 A. M.

The captain then instructed the watchman to call the pilot at 2:30 A. M., when the moon was due to rise, and inquired if there were any raiders or rebels about and was told by the local people that they had heard of none. The captain of the boat reported to the general what had been done. Then the captain went to bed. At 2:30 the pilot was called, but it was too dark to travel, and the pilot remained at his post, the engineer watched his engines, and the mate was on the hurricane deck. They waited for enough light to let them go on their way, and at five o'clock in the morning, fourteen men rushed the boat and secured all the arms and took all of the boat people prisoners. There were seventeen Union soldiers aboard. The first thing they did was to make the crew set the boat over to the Winfield side of the river, and

the boat lay there until 10 o'clock that morning, February 3, 1864. General Scammon went to the Union soldiers and conferred with them, and asked them to aid in an effort to recapture the boat, but they refused to make the attempt.

At 10 in the morning, the pilot and engineer were required to run the boat down the river to the mouth of Hurricane Creek, and the boat came to a stop at Vintreaux Landing.

At 12:20 the prisoners were taken ashore. The crew was given ten minutes to leave, and at 12:30 the steamer Levi was set on fire and destroyed.

General Scammon, Captain Pinckard, Lieutenants Milward and Lyons, and Sergeant Thomas McCormick, who refused a parole, were kept as prisoners and twenty-three non-commissioned officers and men were paroled.

Scammon left Point Pleasant for Charleston, West Virginia, and landed at Charleston, South Carolina, as a prisoner of war.

What happened on the Confederate side was that Major Jas. H. Nounnan of the 16th Virginia Cavalry, with 40 men, had a roving commission in Mason county and Putnam county, and had been maneuvering along the south bank of the Great Kanawha River for some days. That morning he rode into Winfield at 3 A. M. Observing the steamer on the other side of the river he decided to make an effort to capture it. The only boat that he could find held four men. In four trips he got 13 men across and the raid was led by Lieut. E. G. Vertegans. They cut the telegraph and captured the boat without firing a shot, though it was moored several yards from the shore. He reported that he had captured 20 horses and some valuable medicines. He burned the boat, destroying one piece of artillery and about a hundred thousand dollars worth of supplies. He was closely pursued and forced around by Logan Courthouse, from whence he sent the general to Gen. Sam Jones at Dublin, Virginia.

And that is the story of the steamer Levi, Kanawha River, West Virginia.

Soon after his friend Scammon went into seclusion in the prison in South Charolina, Gen. Sam Jones was put in charge of that institution, and in June Scammon wrote a letter to Jones asking that he be paroled and allowed to go to Washington and effect an exchange for himself.

Jones replied that he had no authority to grant such a request but he would take it up with the Confederate government and arrange it if it could be. June 24, 1864, Jones wrote a letter stating Scammon's treatment to prisoners and to friends of the South had always been kind and humane and recommended that he be allowed to go on parole and exchange himself for another prisoner in the North.

September 12, 1864, General Foster, for the Union, and General Jones for the Confederacy, met and signed a contract to exchange about a hundred and fifty officers, and Scammon's name is near the head of the list.

That winter, General Scammon was given a command in Florida and he was in the south for the remainder of the war. I have no trace of

him after the Civil War. He was a good soldier, efficient, and without passion or prejudice. He was of the kind that regard war as a profession.

"Soldiers in arms! Defenders of our soil!
Who from destruction save us; who from spoil
Protect the sons of peace, who traffic or who toil;
Would I could only praise you that each deed
Your foes might honor, and your friends might read."

More than sixty years have passed since the Levi was cast away in the Kanawer River, but when ever the river gets low the ribs of the ancient ship can be distinguished by the adventurous boys who swim and fish in the stream at that historic spot.

CHAPTER II

Battle of Cloyd's Farm, a West Virginia Battle Fought Far Over the Line in Virginia, But Still on the Western Waters

No history of the Civil War battles of West Virginia would be complete without an interpretation of the Battle of Cloyd's Farm, fought May 9, 1864, and won by the Union army. Like the Battle of McDowell, and the Battle of Antietam, the actual fighting was without the bounds of West Virginia but had a great deal to do with the mountain divisions. It is very difficult to get a satisfactory understanding of a battle without going on the ground and this is particularly true of battles in the mountains where the contour of the country controls the movements of troops. The generals who fight on the plains can figure it out in advance on a sheet of paper, but in the woods and the hills, nature plays a great part.

I have just completed a trip to Cloyd's Farm and I have to report that the hills and the mountains and the roads are still there.

This fight was near the town of Dublin, Pulaski county, Virginia, one of the rich mountain counties. Dublin is an old and important town. It gives its name to a section of the Valley of Virginia, some twenty miles of the surrounding country being known as Dublin Valley. It is a rich, rolling, limestone country, the products being wheat, corn, hay, grass and shorthorn cattle. It is the rich part of Augusta county, in which Col. James Patton settled. His community was then known as Draper's Meadows, and now Blacksburg, where the V. P. I., the technical school, is located. It was here that the Indians surprised Colonel Patton a few weeks after Braddock's defeat in 1755. Colonel Patton looked up from the dinner table to see a horde of painted savages swarming into the room and fell dead with an arrow in his brain. At the date of his death, Colonel Patton was the richest man west of the Blue Ridge. The appraisement of his notes reads like a list of a bank's discounts.

Since that date, the country has been rich and prosperous. Dublin was the railway depot for years for all the part of the present State of West Virginia which lay south of the territory served by the Baltimore and Ohio Railway. It was the point on the Virginia and Tennessee Railway nearest to the pass called the Narrows, where the New River enters West Virginia.

That part of the country of late years has been farther away from us than Canada but the new highways will soon connect us with those rich and interesting neighborhoods. The Greenbrier Valley and such counties as Pulaski are natural sisters and they are aristocrats too.

When the Civil War broke out, the Virginia Central (C. & O.) had trains running as far west as Millboro, in Bath county. The Virginia and Tennessee connected the capital of the state of Virginia with the rich southern country, and the first aim of the Confederates was to protect it and keep the trains running, and the prime object of the Union was to capture or destroy that important means of communication. The Union retained the Baltimore and Ohio from the first and much blood and treasure was expended over the Virginia and Tennessee.

The Seneca Trail takes us to New River. From that point no one in my circle of acquaintance seemed to know how to get to Dublin. It was not until I got to the town of Narrows that the way seemed to open. The Seneca Trail crosses New River at Glen Lynn but there is a road on each side of the river that leads up stream to the town of Narrows, the most important town on New River next above Hinton. There it was easily demonstrated that a good road lead to Pearisburg, the county seat of Giles county, and twenty-two miles south on a good road brought me to Dublin.

I do not know whether I will be able to hold your attention to the army maneuvers or not, but if you will hearken unto me for a few minutes, I will try to show you the picture that is in my mind of the frightful year of 1864.

It will be remembered that in the early part of 1864, Grant concluded to bring the war to a close and he awoke from his winter sleep and stretched himself and made a general order requiring every edge to cut. The commands, wherever situate, were to move the first of May. It will also be remembered that Grant plunged into the wilderness and never stopped fighting and slaying until the following April, when he brought the war to a close at Appomattox.

By the same token, the lean, hardbitten Confederates came out of the winter into the spring of 1864, as hungry as wolves. Their constant prayer was that the Federals, with the opening of spring, would put their armies in motion so that they, the Confederates, could capture wagon trains for food and drink, ammunition and horses.

Crook, the commander of the Department of West Virginia, was at Kanawha Falls. He sent Averell to raid Saltville. He dispatched Ohley with a small army by way of Logan to meet him at Shannon's Bridge, on the line between Giles and Pulaski counties. Crook himself marched with eleven regiments and a powerful wagon train on the trail that Batts and Fallam took in the year 1671. Crook crossed the New River

at Cotton Hill, and went to Fayetteville, Oak Hill, Scarboro, Beckley, Shady Springs, to Princeton. Here he stirred the Confederates out and followed on to Rocky Gap and from there he took a country road now called the Wilderness road that brought him to the road on which our covered wagons used to haul goods from Dublin depot. Do not confuse that Wilderness with the Wilderness near Fredericksburg.

Crook brought his army out at Poplar Hill, one mile north of Shannon's Bridge, his redezvous.

In the meantime, Jenkins, with a Confederate army about the size of Crook's, had been guarding the railroad in that land of Egytian richness around Dublin and was kept well informed of the advance of Crook and his wagon train.

When I started for the battle-field, after studying the reports, my two objectives were Shannon's Bridge from which Crook made his attack, and Cloyd's Farm where he stormed the Confederate lines and overcame them. They were like all other places that one has heard about and not seen, more or less hazy, but they were both found in place.

Advancing from the north like Crook, I came to Shannon's Bridge first. That was the meeting place of Big Walker Creek and Little Walker Creek. Big Walker comes out of Bland county and is a considerable river. Little Walker is a large creek coming out of Pulaski county. An iron bridge has replaced the wooden structure which crosses Big Walker just above the mouth of Little Walker. The place itself is a big white farm house standing in its 700 acres. There is a good foot bridge across Little Walker but the lord of the manor has to keep his car on the other side of the water from his house.

The Shannons have lived there since 1770, and there is no disposition on the part of the Shannons to move. These are the families of the Shannons: Samuel Shannon, and his son Captain Thomas Shannon, of the Revolution, and his son Thomas Shannon, and his son William R. Shannon, and his son Charles William Shannon, the present king of the forks. They ought to have called that fine, clear, swift flowing river The Shannon. The tradition is that it was named for Dr. Thomas Walker, one of the famous colonial Virginians.

The first person buried in the Poplar Hill cemetery was a stranger who came by the pioneer's cabin. He attempted to ford the river and was drowned. He was a stranger who was making his way west toward the Narrows. His effects, including his horse, were kept but no one ever claimed them.

Crook organized his army on the Shannon farm and disorganized the farm. The Shannon in charge was too old for the war and his soldier son was absent in the Confederate army. About the first thing they did on a chilly evening in May was to use the rail fences for fuel. Thomas, going up to a soldier who was tearing down a fence, never got a chance to open the conversation. The bright young soldier met him with the remark: "Say, old man, you cut your cordwood too damned long!"

Every able-bodied slave went away with the army. These slaves guided Crook over the mountain. The army took every horse on the place. The next day they left one old plug of a horse. Thomas Shannon rode it to see the battlefield. Before he got back, a soldier "traded" horses with him, leaving him a worse one. Next day he sent a little negro boy to mill. He met another soldier who "traded" him a blind horse.

On the evening of the 8th of May, 1864, Crook having made his junction with Ohley, found himself four miles from the Confederate battle line. Two mountains intervened. Big Walker Mountain, and Little Walker Mountain. The big mountain did not interfere for Little Walker Creek cuts it in two and the road follows it through on a gentle grade. The road then winds through a notch in the top of Little Walker Mountain. Little Walker Mountain is a poor mountain. It is black with bull pine. That poverty stricken Portage formation is observed in the road. Someone had been digging Pocono coal out of a seam, a kind of an anthracite that has aroused hope for many generations of Virginians who have lived a little far east.

Crook's information was that the fight would be on top of Little Walker, so he took his army to the top of that ridge with a wide front, leaving his wagons parked in the Shannon farm, all wagon tongues pointed north, and arranged for a quick departure in the case of a retreat.

Arriving at the top of Little Walker, he found no opposing army there, but he looked across a smiling landscape as beautiful as any ever seen by the mountain climbers who had come to conquer Italy.

In plain view was the Confederate army. They had prepared to try out the issue on the low hills east of Back Creek on the Cloyd Farm. The pike descended Little Walker Mountain to Back Creek, five miles north and west of Dublin. Here Cloyd had a rich farm of 2000 acres.

The Confederates had some hastily constructed trenches. Their artillery was in the blue grass on Sheep Hill and the infantry was strung along the brow of the hill for about a mile in the shelter of some oak woods. To attack, the Federals had to cross a half mile of open fields, and ford the creek, and climb a steep hill. They did all that.

Crook, having gained the summit without a contest, formed a line to descend the mountain with an army front of about a mile, and in this way arrived at some of the Cloyd upland fields about opposite to and about on a level with the waiting line of battle arranged by the Confederate General Jenkins.

My personal experiences on this strange battlefield were all together pleasant. I saw the big brick house in place, and overcoming my timidity I drove about a third of a mile off the road and up the creek and knocked on the door. I found there, the lady of the manor, Mrs. Mary B. Cloyd, nee Langhorne, her daughter, and her grandchildren. As I had a book in my hand, I looked and felt like a book-agent, but I was made to feel at home. It appeared that we had mutual and very dear friends. I have visited kingly places but the luncheon they gave me

surpassed any that has come my way. And my campaigning had left me faint with hunger.

The farm now has on it the sixth generation of Cloyd's. It is a big house, as big as a castle, built in 1792, by the second Cloyd. The house is by the famous builder Swope, who designed the door ways and mantels and the like. It is full of antique furniture that the vandals have not been able to secure, and the oil paintings form a notable gallery of ancestors. At or before the date of the building of the house a large stone barn was built which shows loop holes as an Indian fort. John Swope now sleeps with his fathers, but his fine houses are monuments to his skill and faithfulness. That was a solid Confederate settlement. All spoke of "our army" and "our men" and the Yankees have been present in their minds all the time.

About 10 o'clock in the morning, Crook marched his main army down the road and emerged from the timber and formed his line in the upfields. Here they had to wait a wearisome time for the Second Brigade to come in line with them to their left, that is, on the Roanoke direction from the road.

In the meantime the artillery of the South on Sheep Hill threw some balls among the enemy. At and behind a locust tree in the edge of the field were nine Union soldiers. A Parrot shell fell among them and they were all killed and later that day buried temporarily where they fell. There was a search made sometime after and the base of the shell was found and is at the house now.

When Crook got all his men in line, he advanced the whole length towards the enemy. They suffered terribly in crossing the meadow. But near the foot of the hill they had to scale was a most deceptive creek. Back Creek is one of those muddy streams maintaining a great uniform depth. I saw a fisherman wade into it up to his armpits the day I was there. It looks like an insignificant run at a distance, but it has chiselled the deep waterway through the fertile creek bottom, and every soldier had to jump down into that deep ditch and climb out under a galling fire delivered at short range, say not over two hundred yards. It was a dreadful trap. The Union line did not retreat but when they had gained the shelter afforded by the bluff-like hill before they took the last few steps that carried them over the trenches, the creek was literally full of dead or wounded soldiers.

This was in 1864. The soldiers at the beginning of the war were fortunate if they held a trench, for the lines of attack often faltered and fell back. Not so in 1864. When a line charged, either of the North or of the South, the men behind the embankments could not stop them. And so it was that day. In the early afternoon, the Union army had taken that ridge and were driving the Confederates back to Dublin.

Crook had little cavalry and could not make an effective pursuit. And after the retreat had covered some two or three miles through a farming country that is a counterpart of Antietam, a part of Morgan's army held the victorious troops back.

It was here that Captain Cleburne, a brother of Major General Cleburne, of the C. S. A., was killed. Before he died, he requested that

he be buried where he fell, and he has a monument there. The day after the battle, Mrs. Geo. W. Walker, Miss Margaret Wysor and an old colored man dug the grave and buried the splendid young soldier.

The result of the battle had a deplorable effect on the rich county of Pulaski. They had counted so much on holding the line. General Jenkins was mortally wounded in that battle and sooner afterwards died. Colonel McCausland finished the battle and brought away the troops who survived, and was soon after made a general.

The Union loss in the battle was 688 and the Confederate loss 538. The Union soldiers were buried on the Cloyd farm in a field near the foot of the Little Walker Mountain. The wounded were cared for mostly in the big brick house. When Mrs. Cloyd came there as a young married woman, the floors were covered with blood stains and while they are hid now by the paint that had to be used, it is no less a fact that the blood of the soldiers wounded in that battle are ever present in that house.

There was an aged Colonel Wysor, living in that vicinity, devoted to the Southern cause. When he found the day was lost and the enemy ready to enter Dublin, he appeared alone with sword and pistol and defied the invading army and ordered them to turn back, and he was shot and killed.

Crook took over the precious railroad and destroyed the supplies, and burned the railroad bridge across the river and went as far as Blacksburg, but by the 11th day of May, two days after the battle, he got back to his wagon train, and chased Gen. W. L. Jackson and 1500 Confederate soldiers. Crook offers a gratutious insult by referring to him as Mudwall Jackson.

On the 11th, it was pouring down rain and Crook met Jackson at Poplar Hill, within a couple of miles from where the wagons were parked. It is a fair conjecture that in a few hours the Confederates would have had that coveted wagon train with all its comforts, after all.

Crook chased Jackson on a wide circle over Salt Pond Mountain and Peters Mountain back to his base near Clifton Forge. Then Crook extriciated his army, including that part under Averell, by taking them out by way of Union and Alderson Ferry, to Meadow Bluff, where he rested his men, after one of the bloodiest campaigns ever fought among the mountains.

CHAPTER III

The Early History of White Sulphur Springs Tract and Kates Mountain. Somewhat Different Version From the Commonly Accepted One

It is getting more difficult each year to connect the living with the dead of colonial times. This is especially true of the Revolutionary soldiers and their descendants. In a general way it can be said that every man from eleven years to seventy-five whose home was in what is now West Virginia performed service in the Revolution. Danger

was ever present. Those who stayed at home were far more apt to be killed than those who enlisted in the Continental army. The Indians had seized the opportunity to kill or drive back all pioneers across the Allegheny Mountains. Life was dangerous enough at best. Probably the safest little army was that of George Rogers Clark in the Northwest Territory, where they were feasted and cherished by the powerful and rich French counties.

After the war was over, it was thirty-seven years before a pension bill was passed and then it was so humiliating that most of the veterans refused to qualify under it. It was meant only for those soldiers who were paupers and was in the nature of a poor fund.

But in 1832, Congress passed a bill under which any soldier who had served as much as six months in the service of his country in the Revolution, either in the Continental army, the militia, or as an Indian ranger or spy, as they were then called, could obtain a pension by submitting to the county court of his county a detailed affidavit of the character of his services.

In Pocahontas county, fifty years after the war closed, there were still fourteen men who could make such an affidavit, and their fame is more secure than the great number of Revolutionary soldiers who did not survive the war for fifty years.

One of the most notable of these declarations was made by William Sharp, the ancestor of most of the numerous clan of that name in this county.

On September 4, 1832, he appeared before the county court and made oath that he had served in campaigns; that he was ninety-two years of age. He first enlisted in September, 1764, in a company under Captain Charles Lewis and Lieutenant McClenachan, to make an expedition to the Muskingum River in the Ohio country against the Indians, and that he was gone on this expedition until March, 1765. That there was no engagement with the Indians but that they came in and agreed to surrender to the white people all of the captives they had taken.

In Dunmore's War of 1774, he enlisted in the Augusta troops under Captain Andrew Lockridge. On the march from Lewisburg to Point Pleasant, he and William Mann were sent as dispatch bearers by Gen. Andrew Lewis to Lord Dunmore, at Pittsburgh, and joined their command at Point Pleasant, on the morning of October 11, 1774, the day after the battle at that place.

He served during the Revolution, at which time he lived in what is now Pocahontas county, against the Indians, and was in the battle of Portsmouth, and was discharged in 1781. His last captain was William Kincaid in a regiment commanded by Col. Sampson Mathews.

It thus appears that William Sharp was born in 1740 and was twenty-four years old at the time he served in Bouquet's Campaign, in 1764.

Most of the troops from this part of the country in the Point Pleasant campaign were in the companies of Captain Lockridge and Captain Mathew Arbuckle. It is a matter of great regret that the roster of those two companies cannot be found. Captain Lockridge at that time lived on the Bullpasture River in what is Highland county, Virginia. His

company was mustered into the Augusta county troops. Arbuckle's company was in the Botetourt division. The line between Botetourt and Augusta ran from a point three miles south of Marlinton to Parkersburg. Lockridge's company seems to have suffered more in the battle than any other company as a report dated October 19, 1774, showed 60 men fit for duty, and 63 wounded men. The whole list of casualties varies, but John Stuart is perhaps the most reliable and he says in his report that 75 were killed and 140 wounded.

We want to talk about the year 1764, a perilous year for the people living in this section. It followed the exodus of 1763, when all of the pioneers who survived the fatal visit of Gen. John Cornstalk to Greenbrier county went over the great ridge of mountains to the Eastern Waters. The settlers in the upper part of the valley were not so much affected by the terrible Clendennin massacre and the raid that reached as far east as Rockbridge county. This exodus was from what is known now as southern West Virginia. No white settlers lived west of the border counties. The greatest number were in what is now the boundary occupied by the counties of Greenbrier and Monroe. During the fall of 1763 and the spring of 1764, the exiles and the heirs of the people killed on Muddy Creek and at Clendennin's, ventured back to recover the live stock and other property, and by 1765 they commenced to move back in great numbers.

The king and the colony of Virginia made every effort to keep the pioneers away from the Western Waters but nothing could induce these settlers to give up the land they had taken and on which they had built their cabins. When the followers of the Old and the New Testament feel called upon to defend Moses for taking over the land of Canaan, it will be time enough to find some excuse for the providential workings that resulted in the extension of the United States west of the Allegheny Mountains. I got a letter from L. V. McWhorter, the historian, who moved from Buckhannon, West Virginia, to Yakima, Washington. Since he went west he has been selected for and took the office of an Indian chief. He thought or had heard that I had quoted him in regard to justifying the taking of West Virginia land away from the Indians. I had not done so and I wrote him that I had not quoted him or referred to his writings in any way; that I considered that the Indians were too weak to defend their possessions, and that his ancestors and my own were notable offenders. It often happens that something will arise in the annals of a family that cannot be explained away by the principles laid down in the gospel. In such cases, the proper answer to the charge is a smack in the snoot. For what the pioneers of the mountains did was right even if it was not right, as the little daughter remarked about her mother.

Among the settlers who had been forced back from the waters of Greenbrier River was William Carpender, or Carpenter, the ancestor of all the Carpenters living in this group of mountain counties, so far as I have been able to discover. He had taken possession of some land on Howards Creek, and this included the White Sulphur Spring.

There were numerous proclamations, acts, treaties, orders, writs and so forth directed to the mountain people to keep them on the east side of the crest of the Allegheny Mountains, which had about as much effect as reading a warrant to a wildcat. When the law can keep the blades of grass from growing as they grow, it will be able to control a people against their will.

The treaty of 1722, between Virginia and the Iroquois, which consisted of an act passed by the House of Burgesses, and ratified by the great men of Albany, New York, was designed to fix the crest of the mountain as the division line between the two races, and the lightest penalty for violation on the part of the Indians was death. After that there were three factions that worked to keep our noble ancestors, the squatters, away. They were, the King and the Council of Virginia, the Iroquois, and the Shawnees and their allies, who had not signed the treaty, but who claimed the right to hunt and fish where they doggoned pleased, just like a tourist.

When the white men brought in valuable portable property, the red men considered that the question had been solved, as the raids paid for themselves, and after that any promotor who stuck his tomahawk into a council post took those who volunteered for an expedition by sinking their tomahawks and they raided at will. This kept up from about 1754 to 1794, and every year had some tale of horror to agitate the frontier.

A great deal has been lost in the way of history. The list prepared by William Preston shows 301 deaths or captives in Augusta county for the period from 1754 to 1758, and it is incomplete.

The first raid in 1764 was in March, in Montgomery county. This year 1764, is an important date in the Indian troubles, for it is the latest date that they raided Augusta county east of the Allegheny Mountains. The next thirty years of warfare was confined to the Western Waters.

David Cloyd lived near Greenfield. As soon as the Seneca Trail is completed, this part of the mountains from which we have been separated since we ceased to use the Indian trails, will be a nearby neighborhood. John and Joseph Cloyd were working in a field plowing for corn. They were fired upon by the Indians and John was killed. Their mother was tomahawked and killed but she lived long enough to tell of the Indians getting drunk on whiskey found in the house and carrying away about a thousand dollars in gold and silver money. A company of militia pursued, and coming up with them on Johns Creek, shot and killed an Indian and on him was found most of the money, 137 pounds and 18 shillings. Cloyd paid out a hundred pounds, or a little more, one pound to each man who was in the militia, and sued James Montgomery for the balance, 31 pounds and 10 shillings, and won the suit. Gabriel Jones was attorney for Cloyd, Peter Hogg, for Montgomery. It was decided at Staunton, November 27, 1766.

The next raid occurred on the Calfpasture River. The Indians attacked the house of William Kincaid, April 14, 1764. This was the

largest and most important farm in its neighborhood and was in the nature of a fort. That day no one was at home except Mrs. Kincaid and two children. They were carried into captivity and the place looted. Of her children, the little boy was tomahawked in her presence when he tired of the march. The little girl was separated from her mother. When she was restored, she was identified by a scar on her foot. The daughter married Andrew Hamilton. Mrs. Kincaid (Eleanor Guy) was restored from her captivity within a year but during that time had given birth to a child. William Kincaid (Kinkead) was a captain in the Revolution.

In June, 1764, another raid was made into the Buffalo Gap section of Augusta. This was led by the white Indian, Dickinson, and was made to capture his sweetheart, Kitty Moffett Estill. The farms of Thomas Gardiner and Alexander Crawford were attacked and both of the men named were killed by the Indians.

Dickinson's party was overtaken near Lewisburg and the captives recovered.

It is apparent in making these incursions, the Shawnees had to avoid the Iroquois who held adverse possession to West Virginia against the Shawnees and were very jealous of their rights. And in the year 1764 when it must have seemed to the Indians that they were succeeding in putting the white men back across the mountains, these Shawnees, which, being interpreted, means Southerners, had the choice of the Midland Trail route, or by making a circuit, they could use the neutral, international War Path now called the Seneca Trail.

At this time the military affairs of Augusta county extending over a territory now divided among nine states, were under the control of Gen. Henry Bouquet, a Swiss, and a soldier of fortune who had served in the English army since 1756. He had reached the rank of general.

In 1763, he had relieved Fort Pitt from a siege, and the next year he was instructed to raise an army to discipline the Indians, and he had determined to make a fall campaign against their towns beyond the Ohio. It was for this expedition that William Sharp had volunteered under Charles Lewis in September, 1764. This army reached the Muskingum, the river that comes into the Ohio, at Marietta, opposite Wood county, West Virginia.

The principal chiefs seeing that their towns and supplies were apt to be destroyed at the beginning of the winter, agreed with the general to deliver up the white prisoners and in this way, hundreds of our local people were restored to their old homes. In many instances, these were children who had acquired the ways of the Indians and never got over their taste for outdoor life, and never lost the skill and lore attained in their training among the red men. Probably the greatest service ever rendered to the pioneers of this section was Bouquet's rescue of these captives. Bouquet died the next year of fever, aged forty-four years. I cannot find that he left any descendants.

The last raid made into the Valley tributary to Staunton and Lexington was in October, 1764. This time the Indian tourists came by the Seneca

Trail. They went down the Ohio River to Catlettsburg, and up the Big Sandy to the mouth of the Tug Fork, and up that fork, until they struck the War Path (Seneca Trail) and followed it to New River, somewhere near Hinton, or the mouth of the Bluestone River. On New River the party divided. The Indians numbered about fifty. One party followed up the New River through the Narrows, and reached Catawba Creek, a stream in Botetourt county. This party killed some whites and took some prisoners on the Catawba.

The other party followed up the Seneca Trail and turned east to the head of Dunlaps Creek. They marched down that stream, and crossed Jackson River above Fort Young (Covington) and went down stream to the Big Bend. Here lived William Carpenter in a strong house used as a fort by some of the neighbors. That day there were two families there, Carpenter's and the Browns. William Carpenter was killed by the Indians, being surprised some distance from the house. Brown was in the house and escaped to Fort Henry some miles away. The Indians took Jeremiah Carpenter, a nine year old boy, and Mrs. Carpenter, one of the heroines of pioneer days, escaped with the rest of her children and hid in the woods.

From Carpenter's, the Indians crossed North Mountain and surprised the settlers on Kerrs Creek, in Rockbridge county. This is a stream flowing through a rich limestone valley and which leads up against North Mountain and was the most exposed frontier of Rockbridge county. Cornstalk had conducted a massacre there the year before, in 1763, personally, and the second was equally dreadful. In the two raids about eighty white persons were killed and thirty carried into captivity. In the second raid, which seems to have been carried out in great haste, the inhabitants assembled at Jonathan Cunningham's at the Big Spring. They were without arms, and put up no resistance. About 15 were killed and 30 captured. The Indians camped one night and drank a great deal of Scotch-Irish whiskey but retreated in great haste the next day. They speeded up the prisoners by killing three children at different times and requiring the remaining captives to march under them. This party got clear away, but most of the captives were restored later by the Bouquet campaign.

When Brown, the man at Carpenter's, got to Fort Young, that garrison was so weak that it did not feel that it could spare a troop to march after the Indians, and sent a messenger to Fort Dinwiddle, about thirty miles farther up Jackson River. This fort was located a mile above the bridge on the Marlinton and Warm Springs road.

At that time it was under the command of Captain Audley Paul. He took twenty of his men and went in pursuit, but by the time he got to Dunlaps Creek he found that the Indians had finished their raid and were headed west. On Indian Creek he met a trapper by the name of Pitman who was coming in to warn the inhabitants of the presence of the Indians. Pitman had been running twenty-four hours but he turned and went back. It seems that the party returning had gone by the Midland Trail.

Paul marched his men down New River and returned and found the Catawba party of Indians camped at the mouth of Indian Creek on New River. He fired on them in their camp and killed some and wounded others, and one was drowned.

One of the prisoners was Mrs. Catherine Gunn. Paul recognized her as an English lady who had come to this country to be a governess in Capt. Paul's family. She had married a pioneer and was living on the Catawba with her husband and two children, who were killed in the raid.

One of the Brown children returned after some years of captivity. This was Col. Samuel Brown, of Greenbrier county.

The other Brown lived all his life with the Indians, became a great chief, and visited his brother in Greenbrier county forty or fifty years after and gave to Colonel Brown a quitclaim deed for his share in the Brown estate.

The boy, Jeremiah Carpenter, was a prisoner for nine years and returned. He and his brother, Benjamin, settled on Elk River. Benjamin was killed by the Indians on Elk River in 1793. Jeremiah was long known as Dr. Carpenter, of Nicholas county. Thomas, Jeremiah, Solomon, and John Carpenter served in Dunmore's War.

When William Carpenter's widow escaped from the Indians at Big Bend of Jackson River, she took to the woods and found her way back to the cabin at the White Sulphur Springs where she maintained her family of children. The name of the mountain, overlooking the hotel, The Greenbrier, is named for her. Kates Mountain is one of the best known peaks in the United States, owing to its proximity to the great watering places. This has given many distinguished writers an opportunity to observe the towering mountain and to hear the story of the pioneer mother and her children. Her daughter, Frances, married Michael Bowyer and the grant of the White Sulphur land was to him, based on the possession of Kate Carpenter.

CHAPTER IV

A Short Review of the Crises in American History When West Virginians Have Saved the Union

The following address was prepared by Andrew Price, for the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, October 5, at Point Pleasant, on the occasion of the 154th anniversary of the first battle of the Revolution:

To the Daughters of the American Revolution:

It is as a Son of the Revolution from the mountains of Westsylvania and as a student of Westsylvania history that I make this address to you on the battlefield where the Virginians stood and inaugurated the movement that resulted in the formation of the government of the United States. And I propose, as a subject, to consider the way the West

Virginians have carried themselves in the crises that have confronted the nation from time to time.

My research has convinced me that in all of the critical situations that have arisen, the action of the mountaineers of the Western Waters has proven the decisive factor in the continuation of the government of the United States and it is their clear heads and courageous hearts that have kept us and preserved us as a nation.

I wish to call your attention to certain racial distinctions that the mountain people have as compared to our estimable cousins of the lowlands. In a word, it might be summed up that the people of the mountains are wild as compared to the tame people of a more luxurious setting.

But there are many things that account for the characteristics of the mountain people resulting in structural and mental changes. It is a historical fact that the mountain people were taller and more powerful than the people of the low lands. And this change was often observed in the first generation in the hills. It was probably due to the free, open life, better health, abundance of food, necessity for strong and active men and women, and the mineral quality of the drinking water. The mountains grew tall men and beautiful women. Their mental qualifications, their ability to reason and decide, their skill in warfare, and their courage came from an intensive training received in the course of the longest, bloodiest, and most destructive war with the savage Indians. It is a survival of the fittest. They had seen sights that twisted and developed the brain beyond anything that ordinary terrors of life can do.

It was a race of people where every family had acted upon its own impulse to enter the dense forests of the Western Waters, choose some adorable spot as a home and an estate, and hold it against the most subtle, cruel and relentless foes.

It was this conditioned gentry that faced the first act of the Revolution, when with the groundswell of liberty and independence making itself felt in all the colonies, it was necessary to discipline the Indian tribes beyond the Ohio River, so that the western part of Virginia could extend its borders, and the large and important settlements already there, could turn their faces to the east and take up the pressing business of asserting their rights against the King of England, who had obtained a personal grant for all of the land between the crest of the Allegheny Mountains and the Ohio River.

This deed to the king had proved to be unpopular, both with the Indians, who made it, and the colony of Virginia. It was more than that to the mountain people. It threatened their whole existence. In an effort to circumvent the action of the king made under color of the law, the land hungry tried to meet it with legal measures and put their surveying parties in the disputed area stretching roughly from the Greenbrier River to the central part of Kentucky. This caused the formation of the most formidable army ever assembled by the Indian tribes. This movement was met by an army under Gen. Andrew Lewis from the three counties of Augusta, Botetourt and Fincastle, a territory comprising a large part of Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia and

all of Kentucky, as well as parts of North Carolina and Tennesse. From this vast domain, the army assembled at Lewisburg and marched to Point Pleasant and fought a battle with the army under Cornstalk, and won a victory that insured the western course of empire. As a result of this battle, the army, before it disbanded at the mouth of the Hocking River, issued the first declaration of independence under the date of the Fifth Day of November, 1774. This army dissolved without plunder or reward and the warriors went back to their homes, and to this day they have never received anything for the campaign.

This I consider the first crisis of the Republic.

This second crisis that I wish to call your attention is the dark hour in the war of the Revolution. It will be remembered that after the declaration of independence had been signed, the wastern people demanded the right to be considered as the fourteenth colony under the name of Westsylvania, both on account of the numbers involved and because of the fact that the people of that section were as of one mind and one heart for independence. This influence extended with the Allghenies far into the south. Along the seaboard the sentiment was more or less evenly divided. The very considerable number of loyalists formed a party which in some important sections were in the majority under the name of Tories, and this fact has been pretty well covered up by the expert treatment of the most distinguished historians. In fact the sea board has taken most of the glory of that great appeal to arms. The fact is that it was to the hills that American leaders looked for help.

The zero hour came after the war had been prosecuted for some time with indifferent success. In a general meeting of the war board the question of submitting to the mother country and laying down our arms was gravely considered, and it is the interpretation of the ablest historians that the decision rested with Washington. Washington told them that the colonies could not be conquered. That he could withdraw his army into the mountains of West Augusta, and never be taken. He referred to the spirit of the people of the county west of the divide.

"Give me but a banner and let me place it upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will rally around me men, who will lift my bleeding country from the dust, and set her free."

In no other part of the country, I might add, were the homes of the Americans so exposed as on the Western Waters, and no where else were the lives of the women and children in such jeopardy during the war. The Indian allies of the British government harried the country from the mountain to the river and killed thousands. Those terrible experiences definitely marked the border breed, and to this day we take our pleasures sadly. The year 1777 has been called the "Bloody Sevens." It is doubtful whether any people on earth ever had a more severe training.

In this address I can but touch on various periods as I want to group them in one short address as food for thought and research.

The third crisis came upon the question of adopting the Constitution of the United States. After the Revolution, the Articles of Confedera-

tion, which amounted to friendly treaties among the thirteen colonies, had been entered into. It was soon seen that this gentleman's agreement was not adequate and that the colonies were drifting apart and that unless some change was made that the dearly bought independence would avail the individual nothing.

The thinkers of the nation produced the Constitution, which was an agreement to form a nation and at the same time preserve the identity of the colonies, by a division of the powers and duties. It was an experiment in free government that was universally condemned abroad and on which the sentiment of the colonies was divided.

In submitting the Constitution to the states, the position of Virginia was one that rendered it vital to its success or failure. It was the most powerful state, the largest, and most advantageously situated. It lay athwart the seaboard states. It would have been impossible for the states to unite without Virginia. And in Virginia the people were evenly divided. Thomas Jefferson led the fight for and Patrick Henry against the Constitution, which indicated the division between the mountain people and the people of the lower levels. The convention at Richmond adopted the Constitution by a vote of 89 to 79, and once again the mountain people saved the day. I do not mean to say that Jefferson was present at Richmond during the meeting of the convention in that city to consider the finished work of the fathers of their country, but from his station in France, he managed the fight with his clear, cool judgment through such men as Madison and other staunch republicans.

I do not feel that I should number the Whisky Insurrection as a crisis, but at the same time I do not think that it should be ignored. In 1794, the people of the western part of Pennsylvania rebelled against an act of Congress levying a tax of nine to twenty-five cents a gallon on whisky, thus taking away most of the income of farmers of the west, who depended upon turning their grain into whisky so that it could be transported to market. The part that West Virginia played in that test of strength so that the rebellion did not extend south of the Mason and Dixon line is due to the intelligence of the Virginians and their ability to understand the nature of the Constitution and the meaning of the word nation. In addition to refusing to respond favorably to the David Bradford proclamation, the Virginians assembled an army of about a thousand men at Moorefield and marched to the disaffected area and put down the rebellion. If the rule that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, it may be that the Virginians who put down this organized insubordination to the weak and newly formed government, performed one of the most signal acts of courage and good sense for their country.

I will state as the fourth great crisis that threatened the country, the Aaron Burr conspiracy. There is nothing more dangerous to a nation than a powerful and a disappointed and an unscrupulous politician. There is no question in my mind but that Burr meant to dissever the country and cut it in two, and set up an empire of his own, and that he would have succeeded if it had not been for the prompt action taken by the citizens at Parkersburg.

The action of the local militia has never received credit for the disruption of the schemes of Aaron Burr.

In 1806, Aaron Burr was forming a navy and assembling an army on the Ohio River at Blennerhassett island. The expedition was well under way when the citizens of West Virginia acted.

Most historians treat the Burr episode as having been ended by his arrest on a charge of treason. Had it not been for the vigilant Virginians who saw forces assembling and declared it an alarming situation of existing affairs in this western country, Burr might have succeeded in setting up his empire by joining Mexico with the southwestern portion of the United States. One hundred and sixty-eight men signed a paper to support the Constitution and the Government until effective steps could be taken by the President of the United States of America. These men formed a volunteer independent corps. This action by the citizens of Wood county was taken on October 6, 1806. Under date of November 27, 1806, President Jefferson issued a proclamation that unlawful enterprises were on foot in the western states, their object being a military expedition against Spain. That for this purpose sundry citizens were fitting out and arming vessels, collecting arms and military stores and seducing honest and well meaning citizens under various pretenses to participate in such criminal enterprises. The President warned all persons engaged therein to withdraw from the same without delay, as they would have to answer at their peril, and all officers, civil and military, were commanded to use their utmost exertions to bring the offending parties to punishment.

When the volunteers acted, Burr was counting on recruits from all of the Ohio country, on both sides of the river, as high up as Pittsburgh, and expected fifteen hundred militia to join him from Tennessee. He also counted on General Wilkinson in command of the United States troops on the Western Waters, to open the campaign by an attack on the Spaniards. The local war against Burr, carried on by the volunteer army, lasted from October 6, 1806, until December 7, 1806, when Burr's army, reduced to less than a hundred men, fled down the Ohio River, not as a war expedition but to escape arrest. There can be but little doubt that the prompt and effective action on the part of the patriotic citizens of Wood county, defeated and frustrated the plans of Aaron Burr in his effort to separate the eastern and western states.

Had Burr been left to recruit his army during the pleasant fall months of October and November from the county seat of the Blennerhassetts, there can be but one conclusion reached, and that is that he would have pried loose the allegiance of all the hardy young men in the west who showed the greatest enthusiasm for the project, until the elder citizens in their wisdom saw what the intention was and rose to check the movement.

The fifth great crisis that was presented for the consideration and action of West Virginians was the greatest that the world has ever seen, for the reason that it threatened all civilized nations, as it sought to destroy the plan of government outlined by the Constitution of the

United States, which has become the model for all enlightened counties. It was the Civil War and the part that West Virginia played in it.

The more you look into it the more you will be convinced that the creation of the State of West Virginia was the culmination of the idea conceived in 1776, to form the colony of Westsylvania. Westsylvania was to include all of the country within the following bounds: From the mouth of the Scioto River, a straight line to the big gap in the Cumberland Mountains, and thence northeast with the dividing mountains between the Western and Eastern Waters, to the western line of Maryland and with it to the Pennsylvania line, and thence to the headwaters of the Ohio River, and thence with the Ohio River to the mouth of the Scioto, the point of beginning.

In 1776, the disposition of the people of that boundary was to support the movement looking forward to American independence, and to gain for themselves the rights and privileges of a separate state. They were restive under the rule of Virginia and longed to engage in the fight for liberty under the Constitutional Congress and free themselves from an overwhelming state controlled by the luxurious and fastidious of the tidewater, with whom they did not feel easy. Between themselves and those eqxuisite people there was a noticeable lack of sympathy and understanding.

In 1861, this feeling had not changed except to become more and more pronounced. In 1861, the border slave states were Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri. The only part of Virginia that bordered on free states was that part of the Old Dominion that is now West Virginia. When Virginia held an election for a convention to consider the question of secession, the votes of those counties which afterwards went to make up West Virginia, gave to that convention a decided majority to remain in the Union. But the place of meeting was in the city of Richmond, and the convention was practised upon until a number of the Union delegates changed and the ordinance of secession was passed.

It was in this emergency that the West Virginians acted again in support of the Constitution. West Virginia literally sealed the border, for all of the border states remained in the Union. And the West Virginians were not long in rising. The ink was hardly dry upon the ordinance to be submitted to a vote some weeks after, until the Clarksburg meeting was held, and that was followed immediately by the Wheeling meeting. The revolt in West Virginia in seceding from Virginia, and adhering to the Union was well under way before the May election on the adoption of the Virginia order to secede was held, and the next week the clash of arms was heard at Philippi.

But for this prompt action, it is all but certain that Maryland and Kentucky would have followed Virginia into the Confederacy, and that would have been a long farewell to all our greatness.

The same Westsylvania restlessness was alive in the mountain country.

The people had a decision to make and they made it quickly and from the course they pursued there was never any shadow of turning. They sealed the border.

It is also a matter of pride with the thinkers of West Virginia, that though the bewildered statesmen at Washington were most vitally concerned, that the bright idea of the restored government of West Virginia under the United States, was the vision of a West Virginia lawyer, John D. Nicholes, of Brooke county. He was the man who laid down the course that won the case, though in after years many distinguished men contended for the honor.

The outline given in this brief address is meant to turn your thoughts to the subject. Perhaps it is just as well that in our ancestors their nobility constrained them from claiming credit like a New Englander. But New England is right to glorify its own people. What may have been a virtue and modesty in those who are dead and gone becomes a duty to their descendants. And remember, breed is stronger than pasture.

CHAPTER V

Bailey Brown, First Soldier Slain in Civil War

The annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic for the State of West Virginia met at Philippi in May, 1928, and there appeared there sixty-seven veterans ranging in age from eighty to ninety years, venerable men who have come down from a former generation. Thousands of other visitors rallied around them and the town was profusely decorated with the national colors and Philippi kept open house for a gay and festive week.

An invitation was sent to me to be present and as I was a pure bred rebel, I was highly complimented and it made me feel like the war was over. Philippi has always been a friendly city to me but it is true that the last time that my father was there he was run out of town. The occasion was when the Virginia troops were swept back by the charge of the Union forces in the cold grey dawn of June 3, 1861, known as the battle of Philippi, the first battle of the Civil War. That battle I have recently detailed in an article and I will not repeat the story here, but there are some other matters in regard to the local history of that perilous occasion that I want to make the subject of this narrative, especially for the reason that I was prevented from giving them in the address that I attempted to make to the multitude assembled in the big church at Philippi, with the veterans on the front seats. When I was arrested, so to speak.

Arrived at Philippi after an easy journey over a perfect road, I found that Governor Gore and I had been starred for the evening. It was rough sledding at the start but after I had convinced the veterans that I had surrendered fully without mental reservation, the atmosphere got a little better, but after about twenty minutes, I got the hook. The aged presiding officer who was holding the watch on me, was a very good impersonation of Old Father Time, with his whiskers shaved off, and I had not recognized him at first. As soon as I realized what I was up

against I subsided. And that was the reason that I did not have an opportunity to go into the history of Bailey Brown, the first soldier to fall in the Civil War. A part of the services of the week was the unveiling of a handsome monument to Bailey Brown, at Grafton. There is a woeful dearth of written history surrounding the sacrifice of Bailey Brown, of Taylor county, that ought to be supplied before it is too late.

After I was called down from the pulpit, Governor Gore made a most eloquent oration of twenty minutes duration on the heroes before him and the country that they had saved. The Governor came to the kingship at an early age and he has developed into a leader of men, capable of performing all the functions of a great executive including royal rage, if the occasion demands it.

In order to understand the case of Bailey Brown, who enlisted in what was to become Company B of the Second Virginia Infantry (Loyal) and who was killed by a Confederate soldier of the regiment that was to be known as the 25th Virginia, before he, the said Bailey Brown, had taken the oath as a volunteer, it will be necessary to review the events leading up to the affair, a skirmish with the outpost, and the condition of the scene of action in those, the first days of the Civil War.

Everything was in confusion in the northwest counties of West Virginia in May, 1861, and Grafton, where the Baltimore and Ohio railway forked, was the objective point for the armies of the North and of the South.

In eastern Virginia, the leading men could not realize that the ordinance of secession would not be accepted by the people of the Western Waters. Even after Col. Porterfield had reported to General R. E. Lee that the militia had declared itself for the Union, and asked for troops from the east, Lee would not believe that it was necessary to send such troops in the eastern counties naturally adhered to the commonwealth counties.

The crisis had come with President Lincoln's call for volunteers, that was the decision that every member of the militia was called to make; what might be called bringing it home to the individual. Virginia's quota of the first call for troops was 2,340, and when the requisition came, Governor Letcher made a formal refusal of the demand. The troops in the eastern counties naturally adhered to the commonwealth of Virginia, following their leaders who had dominated the convention in April, and the militia of the western counties divided, most of the counties declaring for the Union.

The ordinance of secession was by its terms to be submitted to the popular vote at an election to be held May 23, 1861, but it is apparent that the state administration did not wait to be advised by a vote on the subject. Early in May, 1861, recruiting officers were sent to Grafton, Wheeling, and Parkersburg. It was not until June 20, 1861, that Pierpoint was elected and took the oath of office as governor of the restored government of Virginia, and on the 21st, made his demand upon the United States to be given the power to organize troops, which authority was granted in a few days and the enrollment of troops for the Union in western Virginia proceeded in due form. It will be seen then that

two months or more had elapsed between the secession of Virginia and the date of Pierpoint's inauguration, and it was during this time that the drums beat for the formation of companies at the instance of brave and courageous men, which companies were to form the numerous regiments that West Virginia contributed to the Union armies.

These recruiting parties took various forms. In some counties officers who adhered to the State as against the Union mustered their men at the courthouses, to find that when they called on them to fall in for Virginia, that they, the officers, had to flee for their lives. It was the groundswell workings. In other counties, leaders would go from farm to farm listing loyal young men for companies, and this was the proceeding in Taylor county. Taking the Allegheny mountain as the natural division line, the county of Taylor is in the fourth tier, and the counties of Pocahontas, Randolph and Barbour were controlled on election day, May 23, 1861, by the Virginia troops. Taylor, the next county, was first in the hands of one side and then the other. Grafton was the farthest north that the Confederate troops ever controlled and that not for long.

The student should bear in mind that this disputed territory was the direct cause of the encounter which cost Bailey Brown his life.

The independent companies that marched across the Allegheny to rendezvous at Grafton were to be formed into regiments after they arrived at their destination. Pocahontas county was solidly Confederate where the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike crossed it. Randolph county was strong for secession, and Barbour was divided on the issue, but by election day, Thursday, May 23, 1861, so many southern troops had reached Philippi, that the South seemed to control the county of Barbour without a dissenting voice.

The fate of the Union hung in the balance on Thursday, but when it appeared that at least thirty-four counties of Virginia, voting on the ordinance of secession had given about forty thousand against it to four thousand for it, McClellan put his armies in motion, and issued a proclamation to all Union men to stand firm, that he was coming.

Barbour county in the meantime had recruited two southern companies, and Friday, May 24, was the day set to present the flags. A Pocahontas company was there under Captain D. A. Stofer. This was the company that called themselves the Pocahontas Rescuers, mobilized at Huntersville. Also a company from Pocahontas county under Captain Andrew G. McNeel. And numerous other troops.

Barbour county was formed in 1843 from Randolph, Harrison and Lewis. The county seat was established at Boothe's Ferry, and the name changed to Phillipa, in honor of the daughter of John S. Carlisle, a distinguished lawyer who then lived at the place. This is the Carlisle who was so prominent in the formation of the State of West Virginia, and who was one of the first two United States senators elected by the restored government in 1861. The name of the town was soon changed to Philippi.

Flag Day, May 24, was largely attended. The flags were for the Barbour Grays and the Mountain Guards, as the companies were called.

Speeches were made by Captain Reger, Captain Sturms, Rev. Mr. Rives, and Lieutenant John R. Phillips. On the next day there was another big southern meeting at which time speeches were made by General Wm. Skeene, Captain Stofer, and Judge Samuel Woods. The two Barbour companies were leaving for Grafton, fifteen miles.

In Taylor county, adjoining Barbour on the north, the ascendency of the North and the South varied from day to day. The new town of Grafton was built at the forks of the railroad. At this point the Tygart River makes a right angle turn to the west. The river flows north as a general direction. The railroad coming in from the east strikes the river at this bend and the Wheeling branch follows the river twenty-two miles to Fairmont, and the Parkersburg branch crosses the river towards Clarksburg.

At that time Pruntytown, on the Clarksburg road, was the county seat, about six miles away. Between the two was the important country village of Fetterman. Grafton has grown until it has absorbed Fetterman and is reaching out for Pruntytown. This town was once called Williamsport.

Here is a short schedule of the occupation of the Grafton-Fetterman-Pruntytown region, in 1861:

May 4, Porterfield ordered to Grafton.

May 10, Colonel Boykin at Grafton without soldiers.

May 14, Porterfield arrives at Grafton but finds no soldiers there.

May 15, Captain Felix H. Hull ordered to march from Monterey with 200 soldiers with orders to reach Grafton by the day of election.

May 16, Porterfield reports to Gen. R. E. Lee that he has no troops at Grafton but the volunteers were organizing.

May 18, Porterfield reports that the chances of organizing a southern army in that part of Virginia were not good. Porterfield left Grafton and spent the week-end in Philippi. There he met a company from Rockbridge county and some other troops.

May 22, Porterfield returned to Fetterman, marching down to Fetterman and camped there. Other troops joined him to a number of over a thousand, strung out from Webster to Fetterman.

May 25, marched the mile or two to Grafton and camped there. Found that town hostile to secession. Young girls marched by his armed camp carrying the Stars and Stripes.

May 27, evacuated Grafton and camped at Fetterman. Some soldiers said because there was not level land enough at Grafton to drill the troops; others that an overwhelming Union army was on the way.

May 28, all southern troops fell back to Philippi and to points farther south.

June 2, Sunday. Order to march south at 5 p. m. Pickets and sentinels were drawn in but night was so inclement on account of a heavy summer rain, that troops did not leave their shelter.

June 3, about break of day, southern troops retired in disorder before a sharp attack of Union troops under Kelly and Dumont.

Your attention is called to Wednesday, May 22, the day before the election. On that morning there were no southern troops in the county

of Taylor. Recruiting for the Union army was going on in all the counties from Taylor to the north and to the west.

Captain Daniel Wilson was at Grafton. He had received his commission of captain two days before, May 20. He set out to organize a company, which was afterwards to be Company B of the 2nd Virginia Infantry, later to be known as the Fifth West Virginia Cavalry Volunteers, a noted fighting unit under both names. It is also known as Col. Latham's regiment. Among the battles it was in were Elkwater, Cheat Mountain, Top of Allegheny, Monterey, McDowell, Kelly's Ford, White Sulphur Springs, Waterloo Bridge, Groveton, Bull Run, Droop Mountain, Salem raid, Cloyd Mountain, and Lynchburg expedition under Hunter.

Wilson rode through Fetterman May 22 to Pruntytown, the county seat, where he met a number of volunteers who signed up for service in his company, among them being Bailey Brown, of Taylor county. That was Federal Day in Pruntytown. Then, for something like a week immediately following, it was held by the Confederates who were made welcome and entertained and fed by those who leaned toward secession.

After the day spent in recruiting and before the oath had been administered to the volunteers, after sundown, Captain Wilson left Pruntytown to return to Grafton for the night, taking with him his body guard, Bailey Brown.

About dusk, they reached Fetterman and found that during the day it had been occupied by Southern troops. It was before there were any distinctive uniforms and it is a fact that the independent companies riding north over the turnpikes had no regimental organizations further than that Col. Porterfield was the ranking officer, whose duty it was to organize them into an army.

At Fetterman, at that time, there was a wooden bridge across a little stream that comes down to the river from the farm now owned by G. H. F. Kunst, the farm house overlooking that part of the City of Grafton which was once Fetterman. The Rockbridge Company was lodged in a church at that place. At the bridge were two Rockbridge soldiers, Daniel W. S. Knight and George Glenn, of Captain Robinson's Confederate company, afterwards a part of the 25th Virginia Infantry. They were on sentinel duty, armed with flintlock muskets loaded with buckshot.

The sentinels ordered Wilson and Brown to halt, but no attention was paid to the command. They continued to advance toward the sentinels and the order was repeated. Wilson and Brown advanced, and when close to the sentinels, Brown fired on them with his revolver, shooting Knight through the ear. The fire was returned by both the sentinels, and Brown was shot through the heart and died almost instantly. A ball cut off the heel of Captain Wilson's boot. Brown fell on the little wooden bridge. On the Saturday following my father, a volunteer chaplain of the Confederate forces, noted in his diary that the blood of the dead soldier was plainly to be seen on the bridge.

And so passed Bailey Brown, the first soldier to fall in the Civil War. This distinction is disputed and there has been some doubt in the minds of some students of history, but a careful examination of the dates and the facts of the case give Bailey Brown this melancholy honor. The

soldiers killed in Baltimore were killed by rioters. Some difficulty has been made because Bailey Brown's name does not appear on any roll of soldiers in Washington. That is like asking whether Paul Revere was an enlisted man. Brown was accepted volunteer soldier in a battle in company with his captain and showed courage and died a soldier's death. The monument is well deserved and will set at rest all dissension on the subject.

On May 27, 1861, five days after, the first armed Confederate soldier was killed in the Civil War. This was Captain Christian Roberts, who was killed at Glovers Gap in a skirmish with Federal troops under Lieutenant West.

The next week Private Phares, of the Pendleton Minute Men, under Captain David Anderson, died of pneumonia and was buried with military honors at Philippi, May 31.

Time is the sovereign physician of our passions and the bitterness of the war between the states has passed away. The North was a great victor and the South was a good loser.

"The North is North, and the South is South,
And never the twain shall meet,
Until they both stand presently
At God's great Judgment Seat;
But there is no North, and there is no South,
No border, nor breed, nor birth,
When two brave men stand face to face,
Though they come from the ends of the earth."

CHAPTER VI

Point Pleasant Was the First Battle of the Revolution

(This is a paper prepared for a great meeting held in honor of the pioneer, Captain James Booth, on the farm of Hon. C. L. Shaver, in Marion county. The subject, "The First Battle of the Revolution" was assigned to me by the historian, Hon. E. E. Meredith. It gets more difficult for me to attend occasions of this kind as time goes on.)

The people of Western Virginia for complaint say that they have suffered wrong and injury at the hands of historians in being deprived of honorable mention and in being kept from their rightful place as the first movers for the Independence of the United States as well as conducting the first campaign for Independence and fighting the first battle in assertion of their rights.

In short, the Battle of Point Pleasant was the first battle of the Revolution.

In the time given me for argument, I propose to advance to you the mature opinion of one who has made a most lengthy and exhaustive research, together with the interpretation of the minds of men long since

dead, by their expressions and actions in this most momentous period of the history of humanity.

If you consider that the war of the Revolution was a war with England, then it is correct to say that the first English troops fired upon was by enraged and courageous Americans at Lexington and Concord on the 19th day of April, 1775. But if we consider that the spirit of liberty which flowered on the 4th day of July, 1776, in the Continental Congress, demanded a free and independent country and that it shook off all shackels and all allegiance to any other country, north, east, south, or west, then it must be admitted that the Virginians were first both in moving the question, and first in the overt act of battle.

The historians of the North date the period of the Revolution from the date of the Lexington and Concord riot, April 19, 1775, to the date when the order disbanding was read to the troops, April 19, 1783, an even eight years. They have spoken of Virginia in terms of respect and affection but have carefully refrained from stating to the world that Virginia led in the movement to establish the United States of America.

There is a story of the lady who lost half a dollar on the street. She had trouble with some other woman who tackled her and wanted to know why she has accused her of stealing it. The lady said that she had made no such accusation. All she had said was that she would have found the half dollar much quicker if the other woman had not helped her hunt for it. That is the way I feel about the glory grabbing northern historian: I would have found out the truth of the rise of the Republic much sooner if they had not helped me look for it.

It will be necessary to study the condition of the American intellect during the years preceding the firing of the first guns. In the first place I think we ought to have a table of the relative strength and importance of the thirteen colonies at the date of the Declaration of Independence. The censuses of the various colonies were not taken on the same date prior to 1790, but an estimate can be made as of 1776 that answers all purposes. Let us list the colonies in the order of their population and wealth:

Virginia 550,000 population, Massachusetts 269,000, North Carolina 260,000, Pennsylvania 250,000, Connecticut 196,000, Maryland 195,000, New York 190,000, including Vermont, South Carolina 175,000, New Jersey 120,000, New Hampshire 79,000, Georgia 33,000, Delaware 25,000, Rhode Island 24,000.

The whole population was about equal to that of the State of Tennessee at this time, possibly a little less.

At the date, 1776, the colonies were all derived from lands first held by the colony of Virginia, and had reached the age of 169 years. As 153 years have passed since 1776, it will be seen that American civilization as represented by English speaking people was even more ancient than the government of the United States.

The first session of a Continental Congress met and resolved and adjourned in peace. That was the congress called by Virginia on the Patrick Henry resolution in the year 1765. Henry raised the high point

that as an integral part of the British empire England had no more right to tax us than we had to tax the citizens of London. This was his "Liberty or Death" speech in which he intimated that if they wanted to call it treason that it sounded just as sweet to him.

Henry's resolution carried by a small majority, all the mountain people voting for it. The next day the lowlanders got it redrawn so that it did not sound so frightful. Some of the other states responded and October 7, 1765, twenty-eight men met in New York and organized by electing Timothy Ruggles of Massachusetts, president. A frank petition was addressed to the king advancing the theory that the colonies had their own legislative bodies which could levy any tax that the king had a right to ask, and that while they were loyal to the king, a parliament in London had no power over them. This was about all that the first congress did. The stamp tax was due to open November 1. Every colony resisted and destroyed practically all the stock of stamps, intimidated every stamp office, and refused to sanction or recognize the law. Parliament repealed the Stamp Act on March 18, 1766.

Later on there was imposed a tax on tea, and from that day to this, tea ceased to be the national drink of America. A very effectual boycott was conducted against tea, the boycott prevailing to a remarkable extent to this day. December 16, 1773, a tea riot was held in Boston, when a party of about fifty men seized the cargoes of three tea vessels and poured the contents into the sea.

Only the competent student of the character of the New England people of that date can account for that indefensible act in destroying private property. James Truslow Adams says of this period that the wealth of many New England families was "founded upon murder on the high seas." To have put the Virginians on par with the tea heroes, the former might have plundered the Indian towns after the battle of Point Pleasant, which, by the way, many of them considered that they had a right to do, and for which they had enlisted.

If the New England symposium would fix the date of the Revolution as beginning at the Tea party, then we would have a much more difficult issue to fifth, for it was in 1773, and the Virginians did not put an army in the field until the next year, to-wit, 1774. Virginia put this army into war and made a full and successful campaign without authority and in spite of bell, book, and candle, and abolished the king's land law in the mountains, and accomplished a matter hundreds of times more important than the question of drinking store-tea.

It is true that we raised that army in the mountain counties but we were all Virginians. It is true that we secured the fighting Lord Dunmore to lend us some little color of law for our bold action, and it is extremely interesting to study the alibi that Dunmore presents to the king immediately upon his return, in answer to the charge that he had been off the reservation.

Tea and stamp taxes are mild political issues compared to the conflict that arose in 1774 over the right to live on the Western Waters. It may be admitted that a tax on tea was aggravating and fit for discussion by

politicians around the fire at the cross road stores, but it was not a matter over which to go to war. It is true that the Boston people were all heated up over the tea question to even a greater extent than it discusses the right to drink beer today. The sophists of New England, where our brightest and best writers come from, had their work cut out to convince the millions yet to be, that the Revolution was fought about tea. That was a gigantic intellectual task worthy of the most nimble and adroit minds. It belonged to the descendants who bred back to the time when they tried witches. It did not suit the purpose of the historians of New England to tell the people that the incunabula of the independence of the American people was in Virginia, and that the paramount issue was the right to settle on the lands west of the Allegheny Mountain, on a boundary that had been reserved to the Indians by the Albany treaty of 1722. That was something to fight about, for in the years immediately preceding the fateful year of 1776, hundreds of white settlers had been killed by the Indians for what England called trespass, and it was not until all pleas under the English rules of government had failed that the mountain counties took the law into their own hands and won a campaign at Point Pleasant. Tea seems a wee, little, whimpering thing compared to the settlements on the Western Waters in which blood was concerned.

A few words should be said in regard to the courage of the pioneers for that, after all, was the important element. It was the cause of the uprising and it won the war. There has never been as dangerous and as fierce a race as the American. He is just as dangerous today as ever. He proved himself in the recent World War. There is something about breed and pasture that causes this. The continuance of the life of our nation, which has proved to be the light of the world, depends upon it. It is called by poets, the Spirit of Independence, but when you strip it to the hide it also means Death to our Enemies. The good and the bad are bound together. United we stand, means that we stand together for defense. In courage the New England people are equal to any in the world. The buccaneers of the coast towns and the Indian fighters of the interior seem to have left marks on the country. This element of personal courage has a great deal to do with crime. America leads the world in the number of killers and robbers, but the old world leads in pick-pockets and crimes not calling for personal courage. It is the penalty we pay for a good quality gone wrong.

In 1774, in May of that year, events began to shape themselves for the Revolution. Bear in mind that Virginia had more than a fourth of the population. It had a strong royalist faction. As far as we can judge by test questions the royalist were in the majority. The mountains were out-voted by the tide-water counties. Ever since 1749, twenty-five years, the right to take up lands in the Greenbrier Valley had been claimed by the Greenbrier Company. Thousands of surveys had been made in West Virginia from Pittsburg to Kentucky, but grants did not issue except in some rare cases where the description was obscure, indicating that the office had been fooled to a certain extent.

In December, 1773, a carefully worded obscurity had gone through the council at Williamsburg, under which surveying parties immediately organized and a stampede was on to get the rich lands on the Western Waters, and almost as soon the Indians were up and they killed all whites, men, women, and children. Dunmore reported to the king that one war party brought into Chillicothe forty white scalps. He could not endure the thought of things like that and he demanded of the assembly just convened that they put the military powers of Virginia at his disposal to protect what he called the "Back Counties." The assembly voted this down politely enough on the grounds that if the Virginians did not want to get killed by the Indians, to move back across the great divide. This at a time when it was estimated to the Continental Congress that 25,000 families lived on the Western Waters. Dunmore made a second and a more imperative demand upon the assembly and it was denied. In all history it will be hard to find a ruder repulse of an executive than that.

Just at this time the lone horseman appeared from Boston to bring the news that the port of Boston was to be closed. He road up just as the mountaineers, led by Evans, Preston, the two Lewises, and other iron-hearted men had lost their cases before the assembly. Dunmore showed that he was enraged. Then when the assembly voted to hold a day of fasting and prayer for the woes of Boston, Dunmore boiled over and dissolved the assembly, and that was the decisive moment in the history of America.

The radicals did not go home. They repaired to a tavern in the town and called for a Continental Congress and Dunmore told the county commanders to raise the militia and protect themselves against the Indians.

Both movements proceeded without delay and by the fall of the year the Continental Congress was sitting in Philadelphia and the Independent army had won a campaign and established the right and the power of the white men to live in the Mississippi Valley.

Virginia had trouble with a proprietary government known as Pennsylvania. This was Penn's colony and was like a great private estate; first owned by William Penn in 1683, and held by him and his three sons until the end of the Revolution, when the Pennsylvanians, through their legislature, bought their own freedom by paying the Penns thirty thousand pounds sterling. At the time of the battle of Point Pleasant, John Penn was governor of Pennsylvania, and he was Dunmore's bete noire. While Dunmore was marching on foot with the colonists against the Indians, the Pennsylvanians hot-footed the news to the king and made two specific charges against Dunmore. The first was that he had disobeyed the king's order to abolish the fort at Pittsburg then in Virginia, and the second was that the mountaineers had made a tool of Dunmore to fight the Indians and to steal the king's land beyond the mountains. Thus it was that Dunmore when he returned flushed with victory and full of good works, to Williamsburg, found awaiting him a letter from the minister in the nature of an indictment. Dunmore had to write a long and complicated defense to that and he is bitter when he speaks of the proprietary governor of Pennsylvania.

It was the parting of the ways for Dunmore. He bade a long farewell to all his greatness when he ate humble pie and apologized for winning a war for Virginia. If he had thrown in his lot with the Continental Congress he would have been one of national heroes, instead of being driven out of Virginia by troops headed by his old friend, General Andrew Lewis.

Probably the hardest thing that Dunmore had to bear was the charge made against him to the king that he had lent his aid and influence to land jobbers in Virginia. Dunmore tried to make his home government realize that no power on earth could keep the adventurous Americans from breaking across the crest of the Alleghenies.

Dunmore's defense of his actions is full of errors. At Williamsburg, after the expedition had returned victorious, he insists in his alibi, that he had ordered the southern wing of the army, under Andrew Lewis, to meet his part of the forces at the mouth of the Little Kanawha River (Parkersburg). But his letters to Preston and Lewis are most specific to march the southern army to Point Pleasant and erect a fort there. The destination of the army was the mouth of the Great Kanawha. In addition to those orders, it will be remembered that when the troops under Lewis reached the mouth of the river where Point Pleasant is now located, they found a tree blazed to form a flat surface and on that bulletin board a writing giving directions to find a certain hollow tree in which was a letter from Dunmore to Lewis instructing him to cross the Ohio and attack the Indian towns.

It is a reasonable conjecture that as the Indians were present in front of the army from Lewisburg to the Ohio River, that they had found this letter, had had it read, and determined to attack at Point Pleasant.

Following the action of the members of the assembly in the Raleigh Tavern in the summer of the year 1774, the second Continental Congress met in Philadelphia, September 2, 1774, and the army was assembling at the Levels on the Greenbrier at Camp Union (Lewisburg) September 4, 1774.

On November 5, 1774, the officers under the Earl of Dunmore, held a meeting at Fort Gower, at the mouth of the Hocking River, and adopted a declaration of independence. They recite that they have been three months in the woods without any word or intelligence from Boston, where the tea party was, or from the Delegates in Philadelphia, the Continental Congress. That it is a proper time to remind the world that the Virginians can live indefinitely without bread and salt, can sleep in the open air regardless of the weather, and can shoot and march with any troops in the known world. Blessed with such talents, they solemnly engage each other to use them for no purpose but the honour and advantage of America, that while they are loyal to the king, they announce that the love of Liberty and an attachment to the real interests and just rights of America outweigh every other consideration, and they pledged themselves to the defense of American liberty and to the support of her just rights and privileges. All this was done in very much the same effect as the Declaration of Independence which was adopted by the Continental Congress as of the 4th day of July, 1776.

The northern wing of the army which gathered from settlements that lay from Winchester to Pittsburgh seems to have been easily secured by the presence of the governor, Dunmore, and they had a safe and easy passage in boats down the river. There were about twelve hundred men in each wing of the army.

The southern army was secured with great difficulty and by intensive campaigning. Recruiting officers walked from cabin to cabin. The answer was everywhere the same. "I will come as soon as I have made my winter corn." It was purely a mountain affair. The men had to be sure that bread would be on hand for the winter. The current of the Revolution commenced with the Continental Congress and Dunmore's campaign, and the period of that war is from September 2, 1774, to April 19, 1783.

Fighting about tea! Our New England historians have told that so long the yactually believe it themselves. The war of the Revolution was precipitated by Virginian mountaineers very much after the manner of the Israelites when they took possession of the land of Canaan What they were after was land. All the land they wanted was just the land that joined theirs, and long before the Revolution, George Washington was in this land business up to his neck.

CHAPTER VII

A War Within a War When Wise and Floyd Battled in the Kanawha Campaign

This is a story of two politicians who stirred up a war and became generals overnight and who were so jealous of each other that they both lost their high standing. It is about John B. Floyd and Henry A. Wise, and how they failed to hold the southern half of West Virginia in 1861, commonly referred to as the Kanawha Valley campaign. West Virginia is divided into two parts by an unbroken divide that has been recently named Bison Range. It runs across the State from the mouth of the Kanawha River to the Allegheny Mountain on the east where the counties of Pocahontas, Pendleton, and Randolph corner. North of that divide lived the people who were for the Union by a vast majority, while south of that divide the people were more than half inclined to accept the order to secede.

Charleston was the big town of the southern part, the county seat of Kanawha County, and Lewisburg was the town second in importance. Charleston had about 2000 population and Lewisburg about 800. The salt works on the Kanawha River made the possession of the region important to both armies, to say nothing of the fighting that immediately arose to make a separate state from the western part of Virginia.

Henry A. Wise was given a commission as a brigadier general and sent to West Virginia to organize an army to be known as the Wise Legion. John B. Floyd received his commission some days earlier and

had a similar mission in southwest Virginia, and an order came to Henry A. Wise to the effect that if these two armies joined in the campaign in the mountains that Floyd was to be the commanding officer on the ground that his commission antedated the commission to Wise.

They both moved about the first part of June, 1861, and while there was war between the north and the south, the bad blood was between Wise and his partisans and Floyd and his army.

They were about the same age. Floyd was fifty-six and Wise was fifty-five.

Floyd was born in Pulaski county. He was a lawyer by profession. In 1857, he was appointed Secretary of War by Buchanan, and when the troubles of the campaign of 1860 came to the fore, he showed an active partisanship for the South. At or about that time the Federal government had established arm factories, and a great drive had been made to convert the enormous number of flint-lock muskets into guns suitable for the percussion cap, an invention that had proved its worth. About that time there came great demand for arms from the southern states. The war clouds were gathering. Floyd, as Secretary of War, wrote in answer to the demands that these muskets in excess of the proper quota would be furnished by the Federal government to the states at the price of $2.50 each. He also traded seasoned musket stocks three years in the dry, for green musket stocks to Virginia at Harpers Ferry arsenal. He had issued an order to move 124 cannon from Pittsburgh to the far south to a place not fitted to receive them, and about this time the President, who was a Pennsylvanian, woke up and at Christmas time, 1861, Floyd resigned. He was accused of being a defaulter, probably on account of bills for arms against the seceding states, but was never tried. He became active in Civil War on behalf of Virginia, and in conjunction with the C. S. A. was more or less active until his death in 1863. His greatest battle was when he commanded Fort Donelson in 1862, when he escaped by flight and turned the command over to Pillow. Grant took the fort.

Henry A. Wise was born in Accomac county. He was a lawyer. He served ten years in Congress. He was first elected as a Jackson Democrat but soon joined the opposition and was a partisan of President Tyler, who appointed him minister to Brazil. In 1855, he was elected governor of Virginia. In 1856, he organized a meeting of the southern governors at Raleigh, North Carolina, just before the presidential election, the Fremont campaign. After the election he declared that if Fremont had won that he would have raised an army of twenty thousand men and taken Washington.

Wise was governor at the time of the John Brown raid on Harpers Ferry. He was criticised for his management of that affair on the grounds that he made it a national affair and that his accusation that it was a conspiracy and plot involving the free states, had the effect of making it such, whereas if it had been left to the civil courts and the usual prosecution it would not have divided the country into sections.

James A. Seddon, a prominent Virginian, who was afterwards Secretary of War for the C. S. A. during most of the war, wrote to Senator

R. M. T. Hunter, a Virginian, who was the leading candidate for the Democratic nomination for President in 1860, under date of December 26, 1859, about the John Brown raid:

"In short, with his favorite policy of swaggering and bullying, Wise has exploited this whole affair to his own selfish aggrandizement, to aid his vain hopes for the presidency, and to strengthen the fragment of a southern part he heads. And as a result has conjured a devil neither he nor perhaps any other can lay, and, arraying the roused pride and animosities of both sections against each other, has brought on a real crisis of imminent peril to both."

It would not be right for me to sit on a jury in a case in which a Wise had an interest. A dislike for the breed has been bred in the bone and implanted in the heart. After Virginia had voted to remain in the Union, Henry A. Wise practiced on the delegates with winged words and a display of a pistol, and caused them to vote contrary to their campaign pledges, upon the specious plea that in that direction lay peace, and in this he was ably assisted by the late Roger A. Pryor, who is suspected of having Fort Sumpter fired upon at the crucial moment. The Wise's and Pryor, after the war, did not put on the sackcloth and ashes of defeat, but promptly joined the Republican party, and became the beneficiaries of the victors.

The Democratic party busted up the Federalists by nominating and electing Federalists, and the Republican party followed that course until it has about ruined the Democratic party, and done an occasional injustice to some of its own particular stars.

It was not long, however, until the southern people who, with all their faults, are probably the most lovable of all races, held up their heads again and the proudest societies in the nation are the Confederates. I was amused at the position of one of my daughters the other day, who has never shown any disposition to go in for the societies based on colonial times or the Revolution, but who was delighted at an opportunity to join the Daughters of the Confederacy. It was no trouble to name thirteen soldiers near enough kin to entitle her to the privilege.

About thirty-five or thirty-six years ago there were some overwhelming demonstration in New York City glorifying the southern people. John S. Wise had gone there and I heard then that he had had about the same experience as Aaron Burr or Benedict Arnold. So being new to editorial duties I drew a picture of John S. Wise in his lonely garret looking down on the procession of southerners, and the remorse that he must suffer. In a week or two I got about the hottest letter of my troubled career from him. I apologized to the effect that I would never have written it if I had had any idea that he would ever read it. The next letter I got was very kind and friendly and invited me to visit him in his home in Accomac. They told me afterwards that instead of living in a garret that he belonged to some of the most luxurious clubs in the big city.

Under date of June 6, 1861, Henry A. Wise was notified to proceed at once to the Kanawha country and rally around him all the southern

men he could, and that if his command and Floyd's operated together, Floyd should command.

The strength of the Wise Legion on July 8, 1861, was:

General Staff	12
First and Second Kanawha Regiments	1483
Kanawha Battalion	459
Seven Independent Companies	535
Three Companies of Mounted Rangers	216
	2705

Wise had a fine time until about the 20th of July, 1861. On the 17th he had a fight with the Federals at Scary Creek and claimed a victory over General Cox. Cox claims to have won something between a defeat and a victory. But Wise's spirits soared immensely and he talked like he could win the war if given a little cooperation. Scary Creek is west of Charleston. But just at this time the Federals scattered the Confederates at Rich Mountain, Laurel Hill, Beverly, and Carick's Ford, and Wise was ordered to fall back to some point near Covington where he would go to work under Floyd, and from that time on there was a war within a war.

It was a mistake from the first to put a couple of politicians in command in the Kanawha campaign. There were two popular and efficient military men in that territory, McCausland and Tompkins. They were scions of the aristocracy, fine gentlemen, able officers, with adequate training. They were colonels of the First and Second Kanawha regiments, afterwards the 22nd and 36th Virginia Infantry. If they had been given the duty of recruiting the fighting strength there would have been a different tale to tell.

There is not enough room in one article like this to go into many details but it will be stated here that Wise and Floyd were not willing to work together. Floyd's orders would be ignored, and he complained bitterly to the Confederate government. Wise laid his soul bare to R. E. Lee as commander in chief of the Virginia troops.

At this place let us look at some civilian views of the feud between the two politicos.

September 10, 1861, Mason Mathews, member of the legislature from Greenbrier county, wrote to Jefferson Davis, that the success of the campaign was threatened by the unfriendly relations existing between the two generals, Floyd and Wise, and expresses it as his opinion that each would be highly gratified to see the other annihilated. He recommends that both be deposed and a military general appointed in their stead to take charge of both of the divisions. This letter was endorsed by Samuel Price and M. Arbuckle. Mason Mathews was afterwards governor of West Virginia, and Samuel Price served in the United States Senate. M. Arbuckle was presiding justice of the county court for years. W. H. Syme also wrote from Lewisburg that it was common report that the generals were not acting in harmony.

There was some research made sometime ago about when and how the bridge across Gauley River at its mouth was burned. Wise says that after winning the battle at Scary Creek, July 14, the Federals were reinforced and that he had 4,000 men divided as follows: At Gauley, 1,000; at Coal River, 1,000; at Charleston, 2,000, and finding that he would be attacked by some 20,000, he retreated from Charleston on July 24, and burned the bridge at Gauley, July 27, 1861. His army had reached Bungers Mill, four miles east of Lewisburg by August 1.

Floyd has brought his army to the turnpike. It looks like Wise was trying to retain full control of his army, which was known as the Wise Legion, but which seems to have been mustered into the Confederate army in 1862.

The alarming thing to the war office at Richmond was the fact that a great army was marching south through Webster, Braxton, and Nicholas counties down Gauley River to effect a junction with Cox on the Kanawha. Wise seems to have the idea that it was better to take a stand on the east edge of the wilderness forty miles broad that lay between Ansted on the west and the Greenbrier settlements on the east. A great part of the lonely road is still observed by the tourist on the Midland Trail.

He was overruled in this and it is plain to be inferred that Wise managed for about two months to keep his legion between the ignominy of losing its identity with Floyd's command, and running headlong upon the Federal Troops at Gauley Bridge. He had a most unhappy time. It was during this period that Wise was writing R. E. Lee what a poor commander Floyd was, and Floyd was complaining to the war office that Wise would not obey orders.

Wise managed to stay on the pike while Floyd went north of the pike up Gauley River to Nicholas county.

At Keslers Cross Lanes on the morning of August 28, Floyd surprised the Seventh Ohio regiment while it was eating breakfast and dispersed it. This place was five miles from Summersville. It seems to have been the point farthest north for Floyd to reach.

A few days after, Wise had a fight at Hawks Nest and claimed a signal victory. On the strength of this he begged to be allowed to take his legion and part in peace from Floyd. He said: "I feel if we remain together, we will unite in more wars than one." He proposes to let McClausland and the 36th go to Floyd and he will take Tompkins and the 22nd. There is evidence that Tompkins was getting restive under the galling necessity of serving under generals with no previous experience. He threatened to resign.

But there was a real army marching down from the north through the central part of the state. The Federal advance had been kept out of Greenbrier Valley and they could not reach the Midland Trail by the Seneca Trail, and so they were marching down that road they now propose to name Stonewall Jackson Road. Just northeast of Ansted, Gauley River turns to where it can force a passage through Gauley Mountain to join the New River at Kanawha Falls. It is about 18

miles as the crow flies from Ansted to Summersville. Just half way on this line is where Meadow River flows into the Gauley, and at this place all the county roads seem to converge to cross over. This place at the mouth of Meadow River on Gauley, was called Carnifix Ferry in 1861, and it was the site of one of the most bloody battles of West Virginia.

Floyd determined to stop Rosecrans at Carnifix Ferry. The river was broad and between high cliffs. The wagon roads climbed down to the bottom of the gorge and out again. Floyd used the ferry boat and fortified on the north side of the river, whereas Wise pointed out if he had stayed on the other side of the river he could have kept the army from passing with a handful of men. Rosecrans came on Floyd about three in the afternoon of September 10, and the big guns roared and the muskets popped for three hours. The Confederates held the trenches and suffered little loss. Rosecrans reported his loss in killed and wounded at 141 and Floyd at 20 men. Men said who heard it that it was a terrific cannonade that afternoon and a bloody battle. During the night, Floyd crossed back to the south side of the river, leaving a Confederate flag flying. Rosecrans claimed the victory and showed the captured flag and the fact that he was in possession of the battle ground. Floyd claimed the victory and won the verbal war with Wise by the same token.

J. P. Benjamin, acting Secretary of War, by a letter dated September 20, communicated the congratulations of the President of the C. S. A., and enclosed a preemptory order to Wise to turn over all troops to Floyd and to report himself in person with the least delay to Richmond. Everything under your command to Floyd, P. D. Q.

Wise could not accept it. He laid it before R. E. Lee. He said in effect those Richmond people did not know that he was encamped and fortified on Sewell Mountain and firing already begun, and that a severe struggle was on. He was needed and would obey if he had time, and even then, if Lee said so. Lee replied: "Obey the President's order." And thereupon Wise faded out from the picture so far as the campaign on the Western Waters was concerned.

Floyd came into full honors and did not like the many thousands of soldiers in blue converging on every side. So obtaining Lee's consent, Floyd took most of his troops over to the other side of New River, the south side, where it was more healthy. He refused to take the Wise Legion, because, he says, it was in such a state of insubordation and so ill disciplined as for the moment rendered it unfit for military purposes.

Floyd marched the army down to Cotton Hill between Fayetteville and New River. It will be remembered that the New River valley narrows into a canyon just above the mouth of Gauley River. The river flows west at this point. The Midland Trail follows the north side of the river and a road from Kanawha Falls follows the south side which joins the new road across the new bridge at Beckwith. The new bridge is at or near the Miller Ferry, and the ferry at Kanawha Falls was called Montgomery Ferry in 1861. Between the two roads runs the river. These roads are separated by distances ranging from one to two

miles. The soldiers in camp could look across the abyss at their enemies. Floyd conceived the bright idea that if he had some long range guns he could fire across the canyon and kill somebody. So he asked for two 12 pounder and two 24 pounder rifled howitzers. This was as late as October 29th. But long before they could come he found that the vastly superior blue army had crossed the Kanawha down at Loop Creek and Floyd got south of Beckley before they knew he had moved. Benjamin sent him one 12 pounder to practice with, but it was never tried.

December 4, Floyd was ordered to Newborn with a few remaining troops, nearly all his fine regiments having been sent to South Carolina. Wise Legion was ordered to report to Richmond. It saw service later under Col. J. Lucius Davis. December 16, Floyd was ordered to place one regiment at Lewisburg for the winter, and to march the balance of his command to join A. S. Johnston at Bowling Green, Kentucky.

In 1862, Letcher, Governor of Virginia, issued a proclamation to raise 10,000 state troops under Floyd. This enlistment was for one year and was called the Virginia State Line. It was complained about bitterly by the recruiters who had to enlist men for three years or the duration of the war. Floyd died in 1863.

February 18, 1862, Wise was joined to his legion under J. E. Johnson, Department of Northern Virginia.

"Before Time's breath, like blazing flax,
Man and his marvels pass away;
And changing empires wane and wax,
Are founded, flourish, and decay."

Those Knights of the old, their bones are dust, their swords are rust, their souls are with the Lord, I trust.

PART VIII

POLITICAL DIVISION:

Republican National Committee, Officers and Members

Republican State Committees, Officers

Republican National Convention 1928, Delegates

Republican National Platform 1928

Republican State Executive Committee

Officers West Virginia Republican County Committees

Republican State Platform 1928

Democratic National Committee, Officers and Members

Democratic State Committees, Officers

Democratic National Platform 1928

Democratic State Executive Committee

Officers West Virginia Democratic County Committees

Democratic State Platform 1928

1928 Vote by Counties for President, Members of Congress and Elective State Officials

1928 Vote for Circuit Judges and Members of the Legislature

West Virginia's Vote 1924-1928 for President, U. S. Senators and Elective State Officials

West Virginia's Vote 1926-1928 for Members of Legislature and Congressmen

Presidential Vote by States 1924-1928

Presidential Electoral Vote by States 1900-1928

Electoral College by States

West Virginia's Presidential Vote 1872-1928

Republican National Committee

Headquarters, Washington, D. C.

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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 institutions 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 Republican 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 administration 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 econnomic 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 national 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 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 conditions, 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.

Setlement 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 arbitration 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 commerical 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 agriculture problem is national in scope and, as such, is 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 farmer 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 to 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 of 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 commerical activities. 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 required 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 protect 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 adovcated.

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 until 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 mobolized 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 interests 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 intracostal 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 natrual 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 deficit.

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 disaster 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 Armaments 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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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 splendid 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 of our nominee for president, 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 equipped. 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 of 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 its 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 enermous 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 support 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 in 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 requirement 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 Constitution, 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 legislatore:

First: An amendment to our State Constitution that will allow the classification of property for taxation; to the end that lands used for agricultural 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 au-

thorizing 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 additional 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 drunkenness. 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 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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MISSISSIPPI.....Chairman—Capt. Noel White, Lexington.
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MONTANA.....Chairman—W. W. McDowell 46 East Broadway, Butte.
Secretary—J. L. Dobell, c/o Leonard Hotel, Butte.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.....Chairman—George E. Farrand, 88 N. Main St., Concord.
Chairwoman—Dr. Anna B. Parker, 88 N. Main St., Concord.
Secretary—Dr. G. LaFontaine, Manchester.

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Chairwoman—Mrs. Mary T. Norton, Jersey City.
Secretary—Mr. James Baker, State House, Trenton.

NEW MEXICO.....Chairman—W. H. McCullough, Box 662, Albuquerque.
Chairwoman—Mrs. V. H. Montgomery, Box 662, Albuquerque.
Secretary—John E. Miles, Box 662, Albuquerque.

NEW YORK.....Chairman—M. William Bray, Utica City.
Secretary—James A. Farley, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA.....Chairman—Dennis C. Brummitt, Raleigh.
Secretary—W. C. Coughenour, Salisbury.

NORTH DAKOTA.....Chairman—E. J. Hughes, Fargo.
Secretary—John Cammons, Bismarch.

OHIO.....Chairman—Henry G. Brunner, Mansfield.
Chairwoman—Bernice Pyke, Cleveland Hotel Cleveland.
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Chairwoman—Mrs. Kelley Brown, Muskogee.
Secretary—Hugh Harrell, Calvin.

OREGON.....Chairman—William C. Culberton, Portland.
Chairwoman—Miss Celia Cavin, The Dalles.
Secretary—Carl Donaugh, c/o American Exchange Bank, Portland.

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Chairwoman—Mrs. Kathryn Flohr, Allentown.
Secretary—E. B. Zimmerman, 19-A North 4th St., Harrisburg.

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Secretary—Henry D. Hamilton, 37 Weybosset St., Providence.

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Secretary—T. O. Ronayne, Pierre.

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Chairwoman—Mrs. Flora N. Gillentine, Nashville.
Secretary—Dorsey N. Thomas, Nashville.

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Secretary—Richard T. Fleming, Public Nat'l Bank Bldg., Houston.

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Chairwoman—Mrs. Burton W. Musser, 1133 Harvard Ave., Salt Lake City.
Secretary—D. T. Lane, Continental Bank Bldg., Salt Lake City.

VERMONT.....Chairman—Park H. Pollard, Proctorsville.
Secretary—Prof. George R. Stackpole, Winooski.

VIRGINIA.....Chairman—J. M. Hooker, Stuart.
Secretary—M. A. Hutchinson, P. O. Box 1375, Richmond.

WASHINGTON.....Chairman—George E. Starr, Burke Bldg., Seattle.
Secretary—Marie E. Proctor, Burke Bldg., Seattle.

WEST VIRGINIA.....Chairman—Andy Edmiston, 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 St., Milwaukee.

WYOMING.....Chairman—Dr. J. R. Hylton, Douglas.
Secretary—J. C. O'Mahoney, 1st Nat'l Bank Bldg., Cheyenne.

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 other 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 Democrats in Congress have favored a reduction of the tax burdens of the people in face of stubborn opposition 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. Taxes 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 be-

cause of the influence of weather, pests and other causes, is largely beyond 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 quality 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 stablize 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. Interfer-

ence 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 carying 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 water-powers, 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 reasonable 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 subject 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 the 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 to 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. Government 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 exhorbitant 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 rights 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 its 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 dages 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 the 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.

Democratic State Executive Committee

Officers

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Weston

Charles Lively, Vice Chairman
Weston

Mrs. Nelson M. Hooker, Asso. Ch.
Buckhannon

Mrs. E. M. Welton, Secretary
Petersburg

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Headquarters: Exponent Building, Clarksburg

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J. Lewis Bumgardner, Beckley.
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Frank S. Easley, Bluefield.
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Clarence E. Martin, Martinsburg.
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John Fisher, Parkersburg.
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Charles Hodel, Beckley.
Sterrett O. Neal, Bluefield.

MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE BY SENATORIAL DISTRICTS

First District—Brooke, Hancock and Ohio

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Second District—Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel

Charles Gamble, Moundsville; A. E. McCuskey, Pine Grove; Beatrice Yeater, New Martinsville; Eleanor N. Simpson, Glendale.

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Fifth District—Cabell, Lincoln and Putnam

J. T. Garrett, Hurricane; Carney M. Layne, Huntington; Paulina B. Ramsey, Huntington; Mrs. Georgia Taylor, West Hamlin.

Sixth District—McDowell, Mingo, Wayne and Wyoming

L. L. Belcher, Welch; W. B. Blottman, Williamson; Sue Bailey, Pineville; Jennie L. Crum, Huntington.

Seventh District—Mercer, Monroe, Raleigh and Summers

D. E. French, Bluefield; W. A. Riffe, Beckley; Mrs. Clay Porter, Hinton; Mabel T. Taylor, Beckley.

Eighth District—Boone, Kanawha and Logan

R. G. Kelly, Charleston; W. R. Thurmond, Logan; Edith M. Sweet, St. Albans; Mrs. Russell Newman, Lundale.

Ninth District—Clay, Fayette, Greenbrier and Nicholas

L. L. Lee, Ronceverte; James W. McClung, Lewisburg; Edith W. Breckenridge, Summersville; Nell W. Walker, Winona.

Tenth District—Braxton, Calhoun, Gilmer, Pocahontas and Webster

Fred L. Fox, Sutton; C. W. Marsh, Glenville; Kate Camden Hall, Sutton; Minnie Camden Lambie, Webster Springs.

Eleventh District—Marion, Monongalia and Taylor

F. Guy Ash, Morgantown; C. E. Smith, Fairmont; Mrs. J. C. Burchinal, Fairmont; Mrs. Gene W. Ford, Grafton.

Twelfth District—Doddridge, Harrison and Lewis

Ernest G. Smith, Weston; W. Guy Tetrick, Clarksburg; Allie B. Jackson, Jane Lew; Fannie Wade Wallis, Clarksburg.

Thirteenth District—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur

Troy B. Wilmoth, Elkins; J. E. Keyser, Belington; Olita Withers Hooker, Buckhannon; Mrs. Charles Ritter, Elkins.

Fourteenth District—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker

H. L. Bennett, Parsons; Russell Martin, Kingwood; Elizabeth H. Carskadon, Keyser; Essye S. Welton, Petersburg.

Fifteenth District—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan

W. F. Alexander, Charles Town; Robert White, Romney; May Ban Alexander, Martinsburg; Elizabeth T. Seibert, Martinsburg.

Members at Large

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ADVISORY COUNCIL

First Congressional District

Glenn Snodgrass, New Martinsville; Mrs. Kemble White, Fairmont.

Second Congressional District

Joe Gibson, Kingwood; Miss Katherine 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 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. Layne, 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. Dyerie, 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. Johnson, 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 W. 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	Chairman—H. G. McGraw, Mullens. Secretary—John D. Farmer, 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 examplified 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 is 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 States 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 interest 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 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 structive 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 their 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 tendenancy 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.

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

For President Alfred E. Smith Of New York
For Vice President Joseph T. Robinson Of Arkansas

COUNTIES	DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS							
	Charles W. Campbell	Charles E. Hodges	J. Bernard Handlan	Joe Gibson	Robert L. Bland	Mrs. George W. Johnson	J. T. Ferrell	Edward W. Knight
Barbour	3,491	3,455	3,454	3,459	3,454	3,450	3,455	3,453
Berkeley	3,540	3,535	3,531	3,532	3,530	3,529	3,525	3,529
Boone	4,805	4,791	4,790	4,791	4,792	4,811	4,795	4,792
Braxton	4,582	4,567	4,563	4,566	4,570	4,562	4,565	4,563
Brooke	2,419	2,405	2,411	2,410	2,405	2,404	2,403	2,400
Cabell	15,340	15,274	15,266	15,266	15,260	15,250	15,255	15,274
Calhoun	2,179	2,169	2,167	2,169	2,168	2,168	2,167	2,171
Clay	1,929	1,921	1,918	1,919	1,920	1,917	1,919	1,954
Doddridge	1,202	1,146	1,139	1,139	1,196	1,194	1,196	1,213
Fayette	12,351	12,319	12,301	12,311	12,299	12,292	12,289	12,301
Gilmer	2,313	2,302	2,299	2,297	2,306	2,291	2,295	2,314
Grant	542	542	538	538	537	535	536	527
Greenbrier	6,141	6,128	6,122	6,119	6,123	6,110	6,112	6,115
Hampshire	2,132	2,129	2,127	2,127	2,123	2,118	2,125	2,124
Hancock	1,884	1,880	1,878	1,872	1,872	1,873	1,862	1,865
Hardy	1,965	1,960	1,958	1,958	1,957	1,956	1,956	1,956
Harrison	12,483	12,485	12,462	12,462	12,474	12,450	12,452	12,456
Jackson	2,452	2,425	2,443	2,442	2,442	2,449	2,440	2,441
Jefferson	3,312	3,308	3,308	3,309	3,307	3,306	3,308	3,307
Kanawha	25,563	25,510	25,485	25,504	25,505	25,477	25,468	25,506
Lewis	3,825	3,798	3,787	3,789	3,819	3,785	3,783	3,798
Lincoln	3,416	3,412	3,411	3,411	3,412	3,409	3,409	3,410
Logan	9,944	9,909	9,910	9,907	9,909	9,897	9,896	9,891
Marion	10,133	10,120	10,101	10,116	10,103	10,091	10,100	10,097
Marshall	4,785	4,770	4,765	4,765	4,762	4,763	4,756	4,756
Mason	2,814	2,800	2,795	2,796	2,796	2,802	2,804	2,798
Mercer	10,273	10,259	10,255	10,252	10,254	10,248	10,253	10,245
Mineral	2,310	2,303	2,305	2,306	2,304	2,298	2,302	2,303
Mingo	6,801	6,776	6,770	6,770	6,769	6,769	6,769	6,766
Monongalia	6,182	6,182	6,152	6,163	6,146	6,150	6,142	6,141
Monroe	2,346	2,346	2,344	2,345	2,344	2,341	2,342	2,343
Morgan	758	756	756	756	755	755	755	755
McDowell	8,294	8,267	8,253	8,255	8,253	8,258	8,190	8,252
Nicholas	3,495	3,481	3,473	3,477	3,475	3,468	3,469	3,472
Ohio	13,132	13,129	13,187	13,115	13,112	13,109	13,103	13,109
Pendleton	1,921	1,914	1,913	1,911	1,909	1,910	1,909	1,909
Pleasants	1,210	1,208	1,205	1,208	1,205	1,204	1,208	1,216
Pocahontas	2,487	2,473	2,472	2,470	2,497	2,468	2,468	2,475
Preston	2,355	2,335	2,329	2,371	2,326	2,319	2,317	2,318
Putnam	2,406	2,298	2,395	2,395	2,394	2,394	2,394	2,396
Raleigh	10,366	9,957	9,952	9,946	9,945	9,940	9,944	9,949
Randolph	5,085	5,065	5,054	5,051	5,066	5,053	5,052	5,051
Ritchie	1,711	1,710	1,704	1,706	1,711	1,703	1,704	1,701
Roane	3,007	2,997	2,994	3,014	2,993	2,990	2,993	2,993
Summers	3,752	3,746	3,742	3,745	3,743	3,742	3,770	3,734
Taylor	2,548	2,539	2,535	2,534	2,535	2,532	2,532	2,527
Tucker	2,263	2,258	2,255	2,256	2,256	2,254	2,253	2,255
Tyler	1,591	1,584	1,586	1,587	1,587	1,587	1,585	1,588
Upshur	1,682	1,688	1,676	1,682	1,679	1,677	1,678	1,673
Wayne	5,177	5,158	5,164	5,165	5,157	5,153	5,156	5,173
Webster	2,306	2,302	2,300	2,298	2,295	2,296	2,296	2,297
Wetzel	4,052	4,033	4,029	4,018	4,018	4,016	4,017	4,022
Wirt	1,272	1,268	1,268	1,268	1,272	1,264	1,266	1,264
Wood	6,412	6,401	6,398	6,394	6,395	6,406	6,398	6,394
Wyoming	3,047	3,047	3,047	3,047	3,047	3,047	3,047	3,047
Totals	263,784	262,550	262,442	262,539	262,483	262,240	262,183	262,379

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

For President Norman Thomas Of New York
For Vice President James H. Maurer Of Pennsylvania

COUNTIES	SOCIALIST ELECTORS							
	B. F. Miller	John C. Chase	Luther McIntyre	T. A. Swan	W. E. Annon	J. Forest Potts	Robert Wood	T. C. Summers
Barbour								
Berkeley	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Boone	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	14
Braxton	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Brooke	16	15	16	15	15	15	15	15
Cabell	47	48	48	48	54	50	48	48
Calhoun	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Clay	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Doddridge								
Fayette	38	37	38	37	37	37	37	37
Gilmer	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Grant	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Greenbrier	18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
Hampshire								
Hancock	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
Hardy	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Harrison	98	96	96	96	96	96	94	95
Jackson								
Jefferson	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kanawha	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
Lewis	19	19	19	20	18	19	20	20
Lincoln								
Logan	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Marion	315	312	312	312	311	315	307	311
Marshall	39	41	41	41	40	41	41	41
Mason	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Mercer	12	12	12	12	12	13	12	11
Mineral	25	27	25	25	25	25	22	22
Mingo	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Monongalia	91	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
Monroe	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Morgan	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
McDowell	11	11	11	11	12	11	12	10
Nicholas	8	8	8	7	8	8	8	9
Ohio	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
Pendleton								
Pleasants								
Pocahontas	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5
Preston	22	21	21	21	21	21	21	22
Putnam	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Raleigh								
Randolph	40	40	39	39	39	41	40	39
Ritchie	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Roane	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Summers	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
Taylor	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Tucker	56	54	54	54	54	54	55	54
Tyler	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Upshur	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Wayne	16	15	15	15	14	14	14	13
Webster	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Wetzel	20	18	19	18	18	18	18	18
Wirt	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Wood	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
Wyoming								
Totals	1,313	1,298	1,298	1,295	1,298	1,303	1,288	1,286

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

For President William Z. Foster Of Illinois
For Vice President Benjamin Gitlow Of New York

COUNTIES	WORKERS ELECTORS						
	Steve Ph. Karidemos	Andrew Matyzik, Jr.	Stepen Carr	Andrew Matyzik	Peter Radulovic	Nick Zirganos	Martin Siennici
Barbour							
Berkeley	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Boone	5	8	4	4	8	8	8
Braxton	3	2	3	2	3	3	2
Brooke	16	13	13	13	13	12	14
Cabell	21	23	20	22	19	21	21
Calhoun							
Clay	7	6	6	6	6	6	6
Doddridge							
Fayette	6	5	5	5	5	5	5
Gilmer	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
Grant	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
Greenbrier	10	8	8	8	7	7	7
Hampshire							
Hancock							
Hardy							
Harrison	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Jackson							
Jefferson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kanawha	34	35	34	35	34	35	34
Lewis	6	4	4	4	5	4	4
Lincoln							
Logan	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Marion	21	22	21	21	23	22	22
Marshall	33	33	34	33	33	33	33
Mason	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Mercer	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Mineral	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mingo	3	1	1		1	1	1
Monongalia	8	8	7	9	9	7	8
Monroe	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Morgan	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
McDowell	10	8	8	9	8	6	5
Nicholas	9	10	8	8	8	8	9
Ohio	56	51	51	50	50	51	50
Pendleton							
Pleasants							
Pocahontas	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Preston	11	10	11	11	10	10	11
Putnam	5	4	5	4	4	5	4
Raleigh							
Randolph	8	11	11	11	11	11	11
Ritchie	2	2	2	2	2	1	1
Roane	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Summers	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Taylor	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Tucker	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Tyler	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
Upshur	5	4	3	3	3	3	3
Wayne	8	8	7	6	7	6	6
Webster	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wetzel	7	5	5	5	5	5	6
Wirt							
Wood	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Wyoming							
Totals	401	389	379	380	382	378	379

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

For President — William F. Varney — Of New York
For Vice President — James A. Edgerton — Of Virginia

COUNTIES	PROHIBITION ELECTORS							
	J. W. Bedford	V. E. Mohler	Weaden C. Koon	Charles H. Burnside	Ellen H. Cheuvront	S. C. Campbell	Joseph S. Thornberg	Squire Halstead
Barbour								
Berkeley	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
Boone	9	7	8	9	9	9	9	9
Braxton	32	33	32	32	32	32	32	32
Brooke	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	17
Cabell	84	81	80	80	81	79	79	82
Calhoun	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Clay	5	5	5	5	3	6	5	5
Doddridge								
Fayette	60	59	60	59	59	58	58	62
Gilmer	17	17	17	17	18	17	17	18
Grant	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Greenbrier	32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
Hampshire	15	15	15	14	14	14	14	14
Hancock	17	17	18	17	17	17	17	17
Hardy	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Harrison	232	229	229	229	234	229	227	227
Jackson								
Jefferson	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Kanawha	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
Lewis	81	80	81	81	79	80	80	80
Lincoln								
Logan	30	27	27	27	27	28	27	27
Marion	106	105	104	105	105	106	104	102
Marshall	51	50	50	51	49	50	50	50
Mason	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	21
Mercer	36	34	33	33	34	34	33	35
Mineral	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Mingo	17	18	18	18	18	18	18	19
Monongalia	89	89	89	90	90	89	88	89
Monroe	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
Morgan	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
McDowell	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Nicholas	52	50	49	50	49	49	49	50
Ohio	41	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Pendleton								
Pleasants	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Pocahontas	21	20	20	20	20	20	20	19
Preston	45	43	45	43	45	44	43	43
Putnam	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
Raleigh								
Randolph	28	28	27	26	28	26	27	27
Ritchie	41	40	39	40	40	40	39	40
Roane	18	19	19	20	20	20	20	20
Summers	12	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Taylor	30	31	31	31	30	31	30	31
Tucker	19	19	20	20	20	20	20	20
Tyler	41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
Upshur	36	34	34	34	34	34	34	33
Wayne	18	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
Webster	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Wetzel	32	32	31	31	32	31	31	29
Wirt	34	34	33	33	33	33	33	33
Wood	81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
Wyoming								
Totals	1,703	1,679	1,677	1,678	1,683	1,677	1,667	1,676

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

For President: Herbert Hoover — Of California
For Vice President: Charles Curtis — Of Kansas

COUNTIES	REPUBLICAN ELECTORS							
	Herschel C. Ogden	Mrs. James A. Meredith	Harry C. Compton	Mrs. A. M. Fredlock	J. E. Overton	John B. Easton	John J. Lincoln	L. Burke O'Neal
Barbour	4,023	4,011	4,015	4,012	4,009	4,010	4,007	4,008
Berkeley	8,477	8,464	8,468	8,468	8,467	8,466	8,461	8,461
Boone	4,000	3,982	3,983	3,981	3,981	3,983	3,981	3,972
Braxton	4,028	4,007	4,012	4,007	4,009	4,007	4,005	3,999
Brooke	5,277	5,259	5,257	5,252	5,245	5,246	5,245	5,249
Cabell	21,091	21,040	21,055	21,040	21,050	21,234	21,031	21,009
Calhoun	1,745	1,734	1,737	1,734	1,735	1,735	1,732	1,717
Clay	2,551	2,539	2,539	2,534	2,536	2,537	2,535	2,534
Doddridge	2,919	2,895	2,900	2,895	2,901	2,895	2,894	2,888
Fayette	12,961	12,919	12,922	12,919	12,921	12,928	12,920	12,921
Gilmer	1,705	1,685	1,686	1,685	1,684	1,684	1,680	1,683
Grant	2,648	2,632	2,632	2,658	2,630	2,630	2,617	2,622
Greenbrier	6,423	6,396	6,397	6,395	6,395	6,330	6,394	6,390
Hampshire	1,779	1,775	1,774	1,772	1,774	1,773	1,771	1,772
Hancock	5,461	5,452	5,445	5,441	5,439	5,438	5,436	5,429
Hardy	1,611	1,607	1,607	1,606	1,606	1,606	1,606	1,606
Harrison	17,502	17,444	17,449	17,425	17,438	17,442	17,417	17,410
Jackson	4,150	4,134	4,134	4,121	4,121	4,122	4,121	4,096
Jefferson	3,050	3,047	3,047	3,043	3,043	3,045	3,043	3,043
Kanawha	35,788	35,672	35,698	35,658	35,674	35,670	35,664	35,636
Lewis	5,290	5,277	5,273	5,275	5,264	5,267	5,273	5,286
Lincoln	3,823	3,814	3,817	3,813	3,814	3,816	3,816	3,807
Logan	11,404	11,371	11,365	11,365	11,363	11,358	11,360	11,357
Marion	16,088	16,059	16,066	16,044	16,055	16,053	16,050	16,034
Marshall	9,204	9,131	9,130	9,129	9,131	9,126	9,128	9,119
Mason	5,125	5,108	5,095	5,097	5,094	5,095	5,092	5,082
Mercer	12,887	12,846	12,850	12,850	12,842	12,845	12,843	12,824
Mineral	5,860	5,846	5,851	5,844	5,844	5,854	5,847	5,848
Mingo	6,904	6,808	6,871	6,866	6,869	6,859	6,859	6,856
Monongalia	11,364	11,236	11,343	11,335	11,334	11,334	11,333	11,330
Monroe	3,025	3,018	3,021	3,018	3,019	3,018	3,018	3,018
Morgan	2,539	2,530	2,531	2,532	2,528	2,526	2,527	2,524
McDowell	14,810	14,735	14,742	14,726	14,732	14,723	14,750	14,720
Nicholas	3,917	3,898	3,902	3,895	3,896	3,897	3,897	3,893
Ohio	20,064	20,008	20,005	20,000	19,999	20,003	19,991	19,978
Pendleton	1,710	1,710	1,711	1,709	1,710	1,711	1,710	1,710
Pleasants	1,821	1,804	1,805	1,802	1,808	1,807	1,802	1,802
Pocahontas	3,141	3,122	3,125	3,122	3,128	3,127	3,124	3,119
Preston	7,783	7,641	7,745	7,718	7,727	7,722	7,732	7,715
Putnam	3,346	3,335	3,334	3,329	3,331	3,328	3,324	3,332
Raleigh	11,581	11,484	11,491	11,483	11,848	11,478	11,477	11,477
Randolph	4,436	4,420	4,427	4,450	4,419	4,419	4,420	4,419
Ritchie	4,195	4,187	4,184	4,176	4,180	4,173	4,169	4,167
Roane	4,472	4,425	4,398	4,390	4,400	4,393	4,433	4,431
Summers	4,063	4,056	4,057	4,057	4,057	4,057	4,057	4,055
Taylor	5,101	5,094	5,105	5,093	5,092	5,089	5,089	5,085
Tucker	2,525	2,511	2,517	2,512	2,503	2,506	2,506	2,506
Tyler	3,881	3,867	3,864	3,861	3,864	3,868	3,859	3,858
Upshur	5,277	5,255	5,251	5,241	5,245	5,245	5,244	5,244
Wayne	5,630	5,583	5,591	5,575	5,578	5,571	5,569	5,560
Webster	1,936	1,929	1,928	1,928	1,926	1,925	1,927	1,929
Wetzel	4,428	4,408	4,400	4,394	4,389	4,394	4,385	4,381
Wirt	1,561	1,555	1,554	1,554	1,555	1,553	1,549	1,548
Wood	15,184	15,155	15,151	15,136	15,141	15,151	15,128	15,120
Wyoming	3,987	3,987	3,987	3,987	3,987	3,987	3,987	3,987
Totals	375,551	373,907	374,244	373,957	373,964	373,871	373,835	373,566

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR AND JUDGES SUPREME COURT

COUNTIES	U. S. SENATOR			JUDGES SUPREME COURT			
	Matthew M. Neely (Democrat)	M. S. Holt (Socialist)	Henry D. Hatfield (Republican)	Joseph N. Kenna (Democrat)	Andrew Price (Democrat)	Haymond Maxwell (Republican)	John H. Hatcher (Republican)
Barbour	3,962	.....	3,720	3,586	3,650	3,899	3,780
Berkeley	4,687	13	7,410	4,316	4,305	7,473	7,435
Boone	5,024	10	3,822	4,851	4,844	3,910	3,895
Braxton	5,098	2	3,650	4,777	4,779	3,890	3,834
Brooke	3,047	13	4,687	2,501	2,505	4,889	4,83 1
Cabell	18,114	24	18,898	16,823	16,586	19,978	19,011
Calhoun	2,266	6	1,643	2,264	2,269	1,651	1,634
Clay	2,166	2	2,425	2,054	2,057	2,480	2,472
Doddridge	1,748	.....	2,472	1,293	1,320	2,750	2,565
Fayette	13,729	30	11,778	12,937	12,887	12,080	12,214
Gilmer	2,743	2	1,414	2,400	2,394	1,567	1,506
Grant	771	2	2,415	595	601	2,503	2,474
Greenb 'e	6,999	11	5,741	6,557	6,634	5,920	5,875
Hampshire	2,716	.....	1,285	2,529	2,521	1,346	1,335
Hancock	2,175	14	5,117	1,770	1,758	5,251	5,230
Hardy	2,225	3	1,411	2,084	2,074	1,443	1,436
Harrison	16,697	92	13,815	12,300	13,332	17,829	16,131
Jackson	2,989	.....	3,737	2,719	2,715	3,939	3,923
Jefferson	4,083	6	2,395	3,990	3,969	2,410	2,410
Kanawha	32,692	45	29,083	28,445	28,291	32,465	32,425
Lewis	4,866	38	4,373	3,590	4,063	5,586	4,870
Lincoln	3,719	.....	3,748	3,604	3,606	3,718	3,729
Logan	10,315	4	11,158	10,098	10,052	10,905	10,915
Marion	14,278	223	12,071	11,120	11,482	14,750	14,082
Marshall	6,020	33	7,936	4,906	4,906	8,326	8,219
Mason	3,528	7	4,588	3,160	3,135	4,797	4,793
Mercer	11,698	6	11,627	11,174	11,030	11,626	11,699
Mineral	3,504	16	4,698	2,788	2,818	5,253	5,204
Mingo	6,779	6	6,883	6,591	6,572	6,806	6,789
Monongalia	8,220	54	9,315	6,272	6,496	11,095	10,191
Monroe	2,635	2	2,827	2,540	2,539	2,889	2,886
Morgan	990	.....	2,303	864	864	2,259	2,235
McDowell	8,345	4	14,766	8,004	7,981	14,299	14,290
Nicholas	3,975	3	3,597	3,748	3,754	3,714	3,684
Ohio	15,230	82	17,507	12,008	12,016	19,240	18,859
Pendleton	2,088	.....	1,614	2,033	2,022	1,621	1,602
Pleasants	1,457	.....	1,643	1,379	1,382	1,664	1,653
Pocahontas	2,870	1	2,798	2,613	2,825	2,887	2,774
Preston	3,014	12	7,110	2,268	2,265	7,510	7,365
Putnam	2,893	13	3,222	2,774	2,773	3,239	3,226
Raleigh	11,723	.....	10,048	10,528	10,032	10,692	11,368
Randolph	6,119	22	3,468	5,460	5,559	3,870	3,700
Ritchie	2,409	5	3,550	1,984	2,008	3,864	3,799
Roane	3,418	7	4,152	3,226	3,234	4,293	4,274
Summers	4,513	.....	3,394	4,159	4,098	3,603	3,714
Taylor	3,559	11	4,068	2,686	2,781	4,635	4.448
Tucker	2,533	32	2,257	2,219	2,227	2,369	2,292
Tyler	2,149	6	3,385	1,790	1,791	3,565	3,528
Upshur	2,678	5	4,355	1,742	1,833	5,056	4,835
Wayne	5,646	9	5,274	5,365	5,329	5,070	5,057
Webster	2,517	3	1,762	2,415	2,408	1,782	1,764
Wetzel	5,075	8	3,523	4,370	4,391	3,795	3,693
Wirt	1,578	2	1,359	1,442	1,437	1,439	1,428
Wood	9,980	30	12,051	8,285	8,187	12,760	12,607
Wyoming	3,368	.....	3,918	3,132	3,098	4,003	4,042
Totals	317,620	919	327,266	279,128	280,485	350,653	344,030

VOTE FOR ROAD AMENDMENT, LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENT AND GOVERNOR

COUNTIES	ROAD AMENDMENT		LEGISLATIVE AMENDMENT		GOVERNOR		
	For Ratification	Against Ratification	For Ratification	Against Ratification	J. Alfred Taylor (Democrat)	J. H. Snider (Socialist)	Wm. G. Conley (Republican)
Barbour	4,347	1,605	3,754	1,374	3,780	.....	3,856
Berkeley	5,191	816	4,071	630	4,432	12	7,596
Boone	3,336	1,079	1,588	595	5,007	5	3,854
Braxton	5,657	1,503	4,039	1,564	4,900	4	3,847
Brooke	5,145	1,456	4,326	1,267	2,661	12	4,994
Cabell	17,495	4,358	12,036	3,024	17,482	22	19,307
Calhoun	3,573	203	2,898	228	2,342	6	1,640
Clay	3,138	503	1,517	600	2,089	2	2,471
Doddridge	2,160	1,238	1,540	1,238	1,437	.....	2,714
Fayette	12,958	4,587	10,599	4,276	14,205	20	11,379
Gilmer	3,371	611	2,364	855	2,547	2	1,567
Grant	1,848	522	1,670	373	633	3	2,565
Greenbrier	8,315	1,730	6,856	1,660	7,137	11	5,469
Hampshire	3,225	337	2,877	274	2,567	.....	1,408
Hancock	4,506	913	3,931	860	1,849	12	5,432
Hardy	2,915	205	2,333	198	2,138	.....	1,461
Harrison	13,307	6,962	11,077	5,691	14,168	84	16,149
Jackson	4,733	1,124	3,833	1,203	2,815	.....	3,914
Jefferson	2,906	1,401	3,035	728	4,050	6	2,445
Kanawha	30,895	5,717	22,543	5,091	29,716	40	32,351
Lewis	4,542	2,484	5,025	2,685	4,635	12	4,621
Lincoln	3,519	615	1,399	366	3,628	.....	3,727
Logan	9,046	845	4,263	604	10,293	5	11,039
Marion	14,732	4,398	11,496	4,546	11,837	465	14,213
Marshall	6,787	3,846	6,062	2,843	5,344	33	8,556
Mason	4,934	1,694	3,977	1,433	3,230	8	4,878
Mercer	13,463	2,525	9,581	2,455	11,531	6	11,733
Mineral	4,655	1,040	4,047	1,022	2,960	15	5,247
Mingo	5,547	209	2,226	102	6,709	6	6,878
Monongalia	11,594	2,570	9,444	2,695	6,631	74	10,795
Monroe	3,136	1,044	1,827	898	2,622	2	2,843
Morgan	2,449	274	2,053	332	920	.....	2,352
McDowell	14,141	904	9,820	931	8,233	4	14,610
Nicholas	5,449	959	3,931	1,261	3,942	3	3,616
Ohio	18,516	6,301	15,322	5,130	12,863	84	19,658
Pendleton	2,788	543	2,921	285	2,090	.....	1,632
Pleasants	2,230	400	1,897	465	1,431	.....	1,654
Pocahontas	3,587	995	3,188	863	2,913	1	2,789
Preston	7,563	1,464	6,300	1,574	2,282	15	7,920
Putnam	3,855	822	2,470	835	2,850	14	3,247
Raleigh	7,339	1,434	3,580	1,077	11,599	.....	10,242
Randolph	7,141	1,424	6,677	1,157	5,750	24	3,837
Ritchie	3,927	1,472	3,105	1,563	2,187	6	3,805
Roane	4,805	1,772	3,958	1,848	3,365	.....	4,224
Summers	5,015	1,255	3,724	1,228	4,361	.....	3,423
Taylor	4,574	1,759	3,364	2,242	3,151	11	4,437
Tucker	3,489	722	2,964	864	2,346	34	2,413
Tyler	3,846	1,300	3,279	1,337	1,895	6	3,626
Upshur	4,389	1,888	3,426	1,803	2,426	6	4,632
Wayne	6,395	1,605	4,237	1,533	5,576	11	5,157
Webster	2,264	699	3,301	484	2,477	3	1,785
Wetzel	5,225	1,438	4,049	1,564	4,665	10	3,813
Wirt	2,047	595	1,777	602	1,491	.....	1,432
Wood	14,064	4,218	10,582	3,804	9,197	25	12,453
Wyoming	4,523	502	3,215	963	3,252	.....	4,023
Totals	360,597	92,885	275,374	85,123	296,637	1,124	345,909

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS, AND TREASURER

COUNTIES	SECRETARY OF STATE			STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS			TREASURER		
	Mrs. William Campbell (Democrat)	V. B. Glasgow (Socialist)	George W. Sharp (Republican)	H. Laban White (Democrat)	I. G. Miller (Socialist)	William C. Cook (Republican)	Richard E. Talbott (Democrat)	Mary R. Glasgow (Socialist)	W. S. Johnson (Republican)
Barbour	3,634	.....	3,872	3,847	.....	3,718	4,104	.....	3,476
Berkeley	4,385	11	7,520	4,457	11	7,455	4,367	11	7,498
Boone	4,854	5	3,909	4,905	5	3,888	4,870	5	3,904
Braxton	4,755	4	3,896	5,087	4	3,637	4,811	5	3,756
Brooke	2,540	13	4,958	2,617	15	4,933	2,545	13	4,901
Cabell	16,476	24	19,568	16,938	.....	19,265	16,814	.....	19,198
Calhoun	2,274	5	1,659	2,353	5	1,620	2,290	5	1,644
Clay	2,066	2	2,484	2,110	2	2,449	2,057	2	2,482
Doddridge	1,316	.....	2,726	1,776	.....	2,352	1,361	.....	2,680
Fayette	12,840	24	12,341	13,075	23	12,128	12,735	23	12,446
Gilmer	2,409	2	1,549	2,754	2	1,347	2,445	3	1,535
Grant	586	3	2,524	687	2	2,463	616	3	2,501
Greenbrier	6,267	11	6,317	6,662	12	5,916	6,583	11	5,982
Hampshire	2,509	.....	1,382	2,559	.....	1,365	2,526	.....	1,378
Hancock	1,774	15	5,369	1,802	15	5,279	1,764	15	5,287
Hardy	2,109	2	1,437	2,133	2	1,438	2,104	2	1,438
Harrison	13,358	80	16,600	15,167	78	14,955	13,917	78	15,951
Jackson	2,708	.....	3,964	2,783	.....	3,904	2,725	.....	3,939
Jefferson	4,016	7	2,415	4,067	6	2,397	4,024	6	2,411
Kanawha	27,445	41	33,838	28,867	42	32,318	28,474	41	32,597
Lewis	4,121	16	4,908	4,997	12	4,164	4,242	15	4,804
Lincoln	3,607	.....	3,731	3,619	.....	3,723	3,609	.....	3,724
Logan	10,094	3	10,986	10,084	3	11,005	10,090	3	10,953
Marion	11,403	271	14,444	12,389	237	13,662	11,829	250	14,024
Marshall	5,000	45	8,419	5,191	39	8,341	5,026	38	8,347
Mason	3,126	11	4,840	3,218	8	4,822	3,153	8	4,856
Mercer	11,043	8	11,896	11,067	6	12,003	11,143	6	11,761
Mineral	2,869	16	5,256	2,966	15	5,184	2,866	16	5,205
Mingo	6,565	5	6,829	6,607	2	6,851	6,627	5	6,804
Monongalia	6,398	69	10,681	6,999	59	10,231	6,753	60	10,364
Monroe	2,509	2	2,927	2,536	2	2,811	2,542	2	2,893
Morgan	856	.....	2,303	959	.....	2,239	861	.....	2,321
McDowell	8,069	6	14,441	7,668	3	15,083	7,984	4	14,414
Nicholas	3,725	2	3,735	3,900	2	3,596	3,767	2	3,689
Ohio	11,994	85	19,562	12,657	85	18,965	12,241	87	19,168
Pendleton	2,051	.....	1,631	2,073	.....	1,613	2,054	.....	1,615
Pleasants	1,378	.....	1,686	1,422	.....	1,641	1,387	.....	1,663
Pocahontas	2,305	1	3,379	2,728	3	2,883	2,679	4	2,903
Preston	2,294	16	7,530	2,557	14	7,448	2,344	16	7,472
Putnam	2,756	14	3,261	2,798	14	3,239	2,772	11	3,247
Raleigh	10,534	.....	10,806	10,474	.....	11,020	10,519	.....	10,812
Randolph	5,430	26	3,931	5,823	23	3,633	5,715	26	3,683
Ritchie	2,009	7	3,855	2,226	7	3,694	2,038	6	3,840
Roane	3,227	.....	4,298	3,393	.....	4,166	3,244	.....	4,300
Summers	4,239	.....	3,638	4,259	.....	3,587	4,226	.....	3,592
Taylor	2,722	13	4,624	3,238	10	4,220	3,131	12	4,274
Tucker	2,221	32	2,397	2,355	34	2,300	2,395	31	2,314
Tyler	1,787	8	3,616	1,942	6	3,496	1,842	6	3,566
Upshur	1,825	4	4,933	2,312	5	4,643	2,030	4	4,789
Wayne	5,355	11	5,147	5,456	12	5,097	5,398	11	5,107
Webster	2,415	3	1,804	2,525	3	1,709	2,435	3	1,780
Wetzel	4,406	10	3,796	4,596	11	3,758	4,444	13	3,760
Wirt	1,459	.....	1,456	1,465	.....	1,442	1,457	.....	1,445
Wood	8,281	27	12,956	9,069	23	12,363	8,668	27	12,705
Wyoming	3,122	.....	4,054	3,067	.....	4,188	3,198	.....	4,057
Totals	279,516	960	352,084	293,281	862	341,641	285,841	889	345,255

VOTE FOR AUDITOR

COUNTIES	AUDITOR-SHORT TERM			AUDITOR—LONG TERM		
	John W. Caldwell (Democrat)	Della Pearl Franklin (Socialist)	Sam T. Mallison (Republican)	John W. Caldwell (Democrat)	A. E. Elder (Socialist)	Edgar C. Lawson (Republican)
Barbour			3,906	3,585		3,900
Berkeley		14	7,608	4,319	11	7,492
Boone		5	3,901	4,864	5	3,897
Braxton		6	3,906	4,898	6	3,877
Brooke		14	4,981	2,517	13	4,894
Cabell		29	19,418	18,806	25	19,101
Calhoun		5	1,659	2,277	5	1,648
Clay		2	2,475	2,056	2	2,476
Doddridge			2,719	1,343		2,737
Fayette		26	12,354	12,683	25	12,231
Gilmer		2	1,585	2,413	2	1,547
Grant		3	2,507	606	2	2,494
Greenbrier		13	6,032	6,563	11	5,974
Hampshire			1,396	2,507		1,365
Hancock		18	5,315	1,776	17	5,255
Hardy		3	1,443	2,095		1,443
Harrison		99	17,198	13,458	78	16,344
Jackson			3,952	2,721		3,946
Jefferson		7	2,428	3,992	6	2,420
Kanawha		43	33,464	28,445	39	32,619
Lewis		19	5,090	4,152	39	4,853
Lincoln			3,725	3,607		3,723
Logan		4	10,977	10,078	3	10,937
Marion		289	14,755	11,552	250	14,221
Marshall		28	8,492	4,960	34	8,337
Mason		11	4,866	3,172	8	4,830
Mercer		8	11,821	11,181	7	11,675
Mineral		19	5,339	2,741	16	5,223
Mingo		6	6,833	6,593	5	6,801
Monongalia	5	69	10,865	6,455	58	10,554
Monroe		4	2,907	2,537	2	2,902
Morgan		2	2,288	876		2,273
McDowell		8	14,414	7,951	1	14,369
Nicholas		2	3,735	3,742	2	3,715
Ohio		122	19,982	12,106	86	19,172
Pendleton			1,624	2,044		1,630
Pleasants			1,793	1,278		1,668
Pocahontas		3	2,968	2,647	3	2,928
Preston		28	7,539	2,270	15	7,514
Putnam		12	3,256	2,776	11	3,249
Raleigh			10,833	10,577		10,696
Randolph		35	3,958	5,469	27	3,898
Ritchie	1	10	3,914	2,034	6	3,814
Roane			4,300	3,232		4,305
Summers			3,604	4,245		3,564
Taylor		11	4,645	2,804	13	4,508
Tucker		38	2,438	2,205	32	2,370
Tyler		8	3,656	1,823	6	3,573
Upshur		7	4,992	1,833	7	4,963
Wayne		11	5,112	3,378	11	5,076
Webster		3	1,808	2,423	3	1,773
Wetzel		15	3,892	4,431	9	3,746
Wirt			1,447	1,453		1,446
Wood		27	13,081	8,557	26	12,685
Wyoming			4,062	3,117		4,045
Totals	6	1,088	353,258	284,223	927	346,696

VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL AND COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE

COUNTIES	ATTORNEY GENERAL			COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE		
	Robert L. Ramsey (Democrat)	G. H. Duthie (Socialist)	Howard B. Lee (Republican)	Willie Fought (Democrat)	J. B. West (Socialist	John W. Smith (Republican)
Barbour	3,641	.....	3,856	3,607	.....	3,871
Berkeley	4,318	12	7,518	4,298	11	7,521
Boone	4,866	5	3,899	4,850	.....	3,900
Braxton	4,791	4	3,868	4,758	1	3,891
Brooke	3,183	10	4,415	2,497	2	4,900
Cabell	16,684	26	19,202	16,720	.....	19,018
Calhoun	2,254	5	1,660	2,271	.....	1,651
Clay	2,061	2	2,473	2,059	.....	2,478
Doddridge	1,351	.....	2,700	1,316	.....	2,737
Fayette	12,899	25	12,199	12,901	.....	12,143
Gilmer	2,404	2	1,548	2,372	2	1,586
Grant	605	2	2,504	590	.....	2,511
Greenbrier	6,541	11	5,964	6,537	.....	5,993
Hampshire	2,505	.....	1,370	2,501	.....	1,371
Hancock	2,010	17	5,119	1,786	6	5,255
Hardy	2,098	2	1,443	2,080	2	1,441
Harrison	13,371	100	16,411	13,307	81	16,495
Jackson	2,730	.....	3,934	2,724	.....	3,942
Jefferson	3,995	6	2,410	3,983	.....	2,411
Kanawha	28,100	80	32,859	28,076	.....	32,788
Lewis	4,128	19	4,847	3,878	12	5,143
Lincoln	3,601	.....	3,722	3,602	.....	3,724
Logan	10,081	3	10,950	10,068	3	10,936
Marion	11,607	240	14,186	11,494	50	14,293
Marshall	5,045	32	8,288	4,940	.....	8,304
Mason	3,149	8	4,832	3,138	9	4,824
Mercer	11,060	6	12,051	11,110	6	11,679
Mineral	2,810	15	5,262	2,806	4	5,247
Mingo	6,626	5	6,833	6,572	5	6,802
Monongalia	6,517	60	10,497	6,352	20	10,588
Monroe	2,537	2	2,898	2,532	.....	2,896
Morgan	867	.....	2,282	860	.....	2,283
McDowell	7,992	4	14,394	7,954	.....	14,313
Nicholas	3,751	2	3,700	3,728	.....	3,711
Ohio	12,751	82	18,696	12,170	.....	19,120
Pendleton	2,038	.....	1,627	2,043	.....	1,626
Pleasants	1,384	.....	1,668	1,382	.....	1,662
Pocahontas	2,644	2	2,914	2,624	4	2,929
Preston	2,302	15	7,474	2,259	6	7,537
Putnam	2,764	11	3,245	2,765	11	3,250
Raleigh	10,292	.....	10,876	10,394	.....	10,689
Randolph	5,493	29	3,835	5,476	.....	3,857
Ritchie	2,009	8	3,845	2,030	2	3,830
Roane	3,245	.....	4,271	3,230	.....	4,293
Summers	4,194	.....	3,591	4,202	.....	3,575
Taylor	2,805	12	4,506	2,769	9	4,552
Tucker	2,315	30	2,382	2,204	29	2,368
Tyler	1,800	6	3,611	1,808	6	3,583
Upshur	1,833	6	4,916	1,777	4	5,013
Wayne	5,359	11	5,090	5,337	6	5,098
Webster	2,427	3	1,777	2,409	.....	1,785
Wetzel	4,478	11	3,733	4,423	10	3,756
Wirt	1,426	.....	1,478	1,460	.....	1,444
Wood	8,545	26	12,728	8,801	24	12,451
Wyoming	3,089	.....	4,053	3,113	.....	4,027
Totals	283,371	957	346,410	280,943	325	347,091

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Paul R. Wellman Democrat	Carl G. Bachmann Republican
Brooke	2,555	5,022
Hancock	1,824	5,327
Marion	11,288	14,818
Marshall	5,684	8,328
Ohio	11,987	20,621
Taylor	2,799	4,685
Wetzel	4,529	3,845
Totals	40,666	62,646

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Ben H. Hiner Democrat	Frank Chalfont Socialist	Frank L. Bowman Republican
Barbour	3,797	.....	3,809
Berkeley	4,414	10	7,612
Grant	931	3	2,254
Hampshire	2,709	.....	1,296
Hardy	2,205	.....	1,434
Jefferson	4,001	1	2,483
Mineral	3,208	.....	4,992
Monongalia	6,103	39	11,349
Morgan	920	.....	2,337
Pendleton	2,452	.....	1,294
Preston	2,423	8	7,727
Randolph	5,985	20	3,576
Tucker	2,492	34	2,261
Totals	41,640	115	52,424

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	William S. O'Brien Democrat	John M. Wolverton Republican
Braxton	4,892	3,822
Calhoun	2,308	1,681
Clay	2,091	2,470
Doddridge	1,448	2,612
Gilmer	2,566	1,505
Harrison	14,709	15,440
Lewis	4,641	4,564
Nicholas	3,858	3,683
Ritchie	2,138	3,755
Upshur	3,224	3,884
Webster	2,513	1,742
Totals	44,477	45,167

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Harry H. Darnall Democrat	James A. Hughes Republican
Cabell	16,841	19,773
Jackson	2,744	3,946
Mason	3,161	4,882
Pleasants	1,375	1,688
Putnam	2,772	3,281
Roane	3,334	4,199
Tyler	1,895	3,646
Wirt	1,467	1,437
Wood	8,468	12,820
Totals	42,057	55,672

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	John Kee Democrat	Hugh Ike Shott Republican
Lincoln	3,595	3,744
Logan	10,095	10,960
Mercer	10,936	12,327
Mingo	6,657	6,812
Monroe	2,536	2,917
McDowell	8,744	13,989
Summers	4,222	3,618
Wayne	5,424	5,148
Wyoming	3,167	4,044
Totals	55,376	63,559

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Joe L. Smith Democrat	E. T. England Republican
Boone	4,882	3,938
Fayette	13,160	12,135
Greenbrier	6,591	6,014
Kanawha	28,505	32,861
Pocahontas	2,726	2,890
Raleigh	11,981	9,779
Totals	67,845	67,617

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	George L. Bambrick Democrat	W. Edwin Wells Republican
Brooke	2,563	4,852
Hancock	2,171	5,037
Ohio	11,971	19,032
Totals	16,705	28,921

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Thomas J. Hamilton Democrat	Evan G. Roberts Republican
Marshall	5,345	8,231
Tyler	1,817	3,568
Wetzel	4,482	3,748
Totals	11,644	15,547

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Staley W. Collins Democrat	Thomas J. Davis Republican
Pleasants	1,390	1,657
Ritchie	2,571	3,341
Wirt	1,458	1,435
Wood	8,459	12,584
Totals	13,878	19,017

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	George W. Johnson Democrat (Short Term)	Fred E. Vandale Democrat (Long Term)	Wm. E. Walker Republican (Short Term)	Wm. Woodyard Republican (Long Term)
Jackson	2,914	2,780	3,745	3,899
Mason	3,160	3,148	4,795	4,800
Roane	3,103	3,477	4,258	4,053
Totals	9,177	9,405	12,798	12,752

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	C. Wilkie Freeman Democrat (Short Term)	M. D. Goode Democrat (Long Term)	B. W. West Republican (Short Term)	Jacob D. Smith Republican (Long Term)
Cabell	17,021	16,820	18,841	19,182
Lincoln	3,488	3,670	3,623	3,672
Putnam	2,771	2,810	3,142	3,172
Totals	23,280	23,300	25,606	26,026

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	E. C. Runyon Democrat	L. E. Woods Republican
McDowell	8,815	13,689
Mingo	6,749	6,735
Wayne	5,241	5,012
Wyoming	3,118	4,005
Totals	23,923	29,441

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	E. C. Minter Democrat	John Q. Hutchinson Republican
Mercer	11,274	11,519
Monroe	2,533	2,895
Raleigh	10,515	10,890
Summers	4,194	3,625
Totals	28,516	28,929

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	S. B. Lawson Democrat	M. T. Miller Republican
Boone	4,838	3,923
Kanawha	28,595	32,093
Logan	10,321	10,790
Totals	43,754	46,806

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	P. N. Wiseman Democrat	James McClung Republican
Clay	2,055	2,470
Fayette	13,036	12,103
Greenbrier	6,553	6,040
Nicholas	3,949	3,577
Totals	25,593	24,190

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Albert G. Mathews Democrat	William McN. Buckley Republican
Braxton	4,805	3,868
Calhoun	2,478	1,493
Gilmer	2,457	1,503
Pocahontas	2,592	2,985
Webster	2,431	1,766
Totals	14,763	11,615

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Norman F. Kendell Democrat	W. Merle Watkins Republican
Marion	11,734	14,144
Monongalia	6,519	10,362
Taylor	2,764	4,764
Totals	21,017	29,270

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Hunter M. Bennett Democrat	John R. Davis Republican
Doddridge	1,380	2,656
Harrison	13,656	16,164
Lewis	4,149	5,037
Totals	19,185	23,857

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Matthew Edmiston Democrat	Harry B. Martin Republican
Barbour	3,648	3,860
Pendleton	2,026	1,635
Randolph	5,117	4,387
Upshur	2,432	4,520
Totals	13,223	14,402

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	H. C. Waybright Democrat	A. L. Helmick Republican
Grant	622	2,485
Hardy	2,065	1,435
Mineral	2,837	5,255
Preston	2,244	7,492
Tucker	2,023	2,712
Totals	9,791	19,379

FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	Harry P. Henshaw Democrat	Walter R. Hill Republican
Berkeley	5,211	6,705
Hampshire	2,656	1,305
Jefferson	4,036	2,380
Morgan	923	2,216
Totals	12,826	12,606

FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

This District elects two judges.

COUNTIES	J. B. Sommerville Democrat	J. H. Brennen Republican
Brooke	7,358	7,195
Hancock	7,010	7,014
Ohio	31,069	31,051
Totals	45,437	45,260

SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	James F. Shipman Democrat	I. M. Underwood Republican
Marshall	7,475	6,398
Tyler	1,947	3,605
Wetzel	4,837	3,589
Totals	14,259	13,592

THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	S. O. Prunty Republican
Doddridge	2,550
Pleasants	1,723
Ritchie	4,026
Total	8,299

FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	John W. Martin Democrat	W. E. McDougle Republican
Wirt	1,800	1,145
Wood	12,425	9,689
Totals	14,225	10,834

FIFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	S. Paris Bell Democrat	Lewis H. Miller Republican
Calhoun	2,572	1,429
Jackson	2,853	3,862
Mason	3,301	4,737
Roane	3,597	3,938
Totals	12,323	13,966

SIXTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	William R. Thompson Democrat	Thomas R. Shepherd Republican
Cabell	16,473	19,616
Lincoln	3,611	3,745
Putnam	2,782	3,241
Totals	22,866	26,602

SEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTY	Robert Bland Democrat	Naaman Jackson Republican
Logan	10,150	11,088

EIGHTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	I. C. Herndon Republican
Mingo	6,388
McDowell	14,516
Totals	20,904

NINTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	John W. Pendleton Democrat	Howell M. Tanner Republican
Mercer	11,386	11,762
Wyoming	3,225	3,967
Totals	14,611	15,729

TENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	C. M. Ward Democrat	Hugh A. Dunn Republican
Boone	4,862	3,905
Raleigh	11,164	10,603
Summers	4,211	3,680
Totals	20,237	18,188

ELEVENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	Samuel Price Democrat	Summers H. Sharp Republican
Greenbrier	5,988	6,693
Monroe	2,439	3,022
Pocahontas	2,303	3,403
Totals	10,730	13,118

TWELFTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	T. A. Myles Democrat	J. W. Eary Republican
Fayette	12,321	12,932
Nicholas	3,689	3,824
Totals	16,010	16,756

THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTY	Joseph E. Chilton Democrat	Arthur P. Hudson Republican
Kanawha	27,942	32,980

FOURTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	Jake Fisher Democrat	J. D. Jones Republican
Braxton	4,500	4,197
Clay	2,104	2,446
Gilmer	1,875	2,253
Webster	2,416	1,844
Totals	10,895	10,740

FIFTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	Fred L. Shinn Democrat	Birk S. Stathers Republican
Harrison	13,467	16,528
Lewis	3,644	5,491
Totals	17,111	22,019

SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTY	L. S. Schwenck Democrat	Harry Shaw Republican
Marion	12,426	13,915

SEVENTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTY	Terrence D. Stewart Democrat	Charles G. Baker Republican
Monongalia	7,972	9,482

EIGHTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTY	A. G. Hughes Republican
Preston	9,910

NINTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	W. T. Ice, Jr. Democrat	Warren B. Kittle Republican
Barbour	4,551	3,127
Taylor	3,048	4,482
Totals	7,599	7,609

TWENTIETH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	H. G. Kump Democrat	H. Roy Waugh Republican
Randolph	6,177	3,485
Upshur	2,668	4,477
Totals	8,840	7,962

TWENTY-FIRST JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	A. J. Valentine Republican	Wm. McDonald Democrat
Grant	2,492	654
Mineral	5,331	2,894
Tucker	2,727	2,008
Total	10,550	5,556

TWENTY-SECOND JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	G. K. Kump Democrat	Jno. Lehman Republican
Hampshire	2,663	16
Hardy	2,148	.....
Pendleton	2,101	.....
Total	6,912	16

TWENTH-THIRD JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTIES	W. W. Downey Democrat	Decatur H. Rodgers Republican
Berkeley	4,578	7,579
Jefferson	3,845	2,719
Morgan	931	2,288
Totals	9,354	12,586

TWENTY-FOURTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT

COUNTY	Charles W. Ferguson Democrat	B. J. Prichard Republican
Wayne	5,874	5,128

VOTES FOR MEMBERS OF HOUSE OF DELEGATES 1928

Barbour County—One Delegate

Herman J. Poling, Democrat	4,060
William A. Street, Republican	3,592

Berkeley County—Two Delegates

H. L. Alexander, Democrat	4,687
J. L. Wever, Democrat	4,288
Charles Beard, Republican	7,446
Lacy I. Rice, Republican	7,365

Boone County—One Delegate

E. E. White, Democrat	4,977
R. H. Ball, Republican	3,834

Braxton County—Two Delegates

L. T. Harvey, Democrat	4,856
J. C. Dean, Democrat	4,810
C. W. Marple, Republican	3,871
W. K. Bender, Republican	3,875

Brooke County—One Delegate

Harry A. Lenhart, Democrat	2,638
James L. Deuley, Republican	4,829

Cabell County—Four Delegates

H. Watson Starcher, Democrat	17,352
J. S. Shafer, Democrat	17,018
Joe G. Gentry, Democrat	17,436
Lee A. Wolfard, Democrat	17,257
Ralph R. Robison, Republican	18,750
R. Lee Beuhring, Rpeublican	18,908
R. F. Brammer, Republican	18,760
M. F. Leonard, Republican	18,685

Calhoun County—One Delegate

George W. Hays Democrat	2,435
Lynn S Oles, Republican	1,597

Clay County—One Delegate

S. H. McLane, Democrat	2,169
L. J. Reed, Republican	2,376

Doddridge County—One Delegate

Roy F. Randolph, Democrat	1,548
Ira E. Smith, Republican	2,583

Fayette County—Four Delegates

J. H. MacQueen, Democrat	12,908
W. H. Evans, Democrat	12,649
R. L. Mathews, Democrat	13,090
C. Lance Marshall, Democrat	12,737
Geo. N. Woodyard, Republican	12,152
Osbel C. Parsons, Republican	12,112
F. N. Bacon, Republican	12,162
W. D. Lawton, Republican	12,116

Gilmer County—One Delegate

R. F. Kidd, Democrat	2,382
Earl W. Bennett, Republican	1,713

Grant County—One Delegate

W. T. Highberger, Democrat	1,337
J. L. Rexroad, Republican	1,894

Greenbrier County—Two Delegates

W. H. Garnett, Democrat	6,220
W. T. Sheppard, Democrat	6,458
H. E. Williams, Republican	5,922
John Raine, Republican	6,472

Hampshire County—One Delegate

Caudy G. Davis, Democrat	2,651
No. Republican candidate.	

Hancock County—One Delegate

J. Paul Finley, Democrat	2,733
Thomas F. McKenzie, Republican	4,490

Hardy County—One Delegate

J. D. Chipley, Democrat	2,082
No Republican candidate.	

Harrison County—Four Delegates

Ray W. Garvin, Democrat	13,922
John Patton, Democrat	13,080
Edgar E. Righter, Democrat	13,850
Charles T. Stealey, Democrat	13,655
James W. Bartlett, Republican	16,499
Harvey W. Harmer, Republican	16,108
Karl B. Kyle, Republican	15,939
E. Leslie Long, Republican	15,896

Jackson County—Two Delegates

C. W. Staats, Democrat	2,829
J. B. Southall, Democrat	2,710
Harry Riley, Republican	3,889
E. M. McGlothlin, Republican	3,924

Jefferson County—One Delegate

U. S. Martin, Democrat	4,132
No Republican candidate.	

Kanawha County—Six Delegates

Ben B. Brown, Democrat	29,163
Wirt W. Donnally, Democrat	28,905
Okey B. Johnson, Democrat	30,017
Howard Kuhn, Democrat	28,244
Chas. K. Payne, Democrat	30,852
John V. Ray, Democrat	29,584
Edward Calderwood, Republican	31,624
E. M. Keatley, Republican	31,957
James O. Lakin, Republican	31,628
Harold S. Mathews, Republican	30,777
J. T. Nolen, Republican	30,078
T. J. Robson, Republican	31,269

Lewis County—One Delegate

Rush D. Holt, Democrat	4,352
J. W. Farnsworth, Republican	4,892

Lincoln County—One Delegate

D. J. Johnston, Democrat	3,637
Kile Toppins, Republican	3,719

Logan County—One Delegate

Henry C. Hill, Democrat	10,025
Harry S. Gay, Republican	11,199

Marion County—Three Delegates

Homer C. Toothman, Democrat	12,498
Friend C. Loudenslager, Democrat	11,493
J. Fred Beaty, Democrat	11,557
W. E. Miller, Socialist	203
T. H. Vincent, Socialist	231
Bert Johnson, Socialist	228
Rollo J. Conley, Republican	13,715
M. L. Brown, Republican	14,152
Ellsworth Morgan, Republican	13,761

Marshall County—Two Delegates

George W. Kelley, Democrat	5,056
Dr. Will F. Crow, Republican	8,584
Dr. C. E. Hutchinson, Republican	8,302

Mason County—Two Delegates

Pat M. Wilson, Democrat	3,264
O. K. Burdette, Democrat	3,375
George A. Rairden, Republican	4,803
Russell Starkey, Republican	4,471

Mercer County—Three Delegates

F. M. Peters, Democrat	11,647
G. C. Thompson, Democrat	11,210
E. Blake Wright, Democrat	11,268
Roy A. Cole, Republican	11,467
Zed B. Ellison, Republican	11,358
T. K. Massie, Republican	11,587

Mineral County—One Delegate

W. H. Barger, Democrat	3,225
O. S. W. Fazenbaker, Republican	4,985

Mingo County—One Delegate

E. A. Hansbarger, Democrat	6,569
William B. Hogg, Republican	6,026

Monongalia County—Two Delegates

Floyd B. Cox, Democrat	6,567
Dailey M. Martin, Democrat	6,288
Edmund Gerard, Socialist	44
P. A. Poole, Socialist	40
J. W. Hartigan, Republican	10,764
H. S. Vandervort, Republican	10,531

Monroe County—One Delegate

L. H. Talbott, Democrat	2,754
E. S. Baker, Republican	2,691

Morgan County—One Delegate

J. C. Scott, Democrat	1,542
S. S. Buzzerd, Republican	1,826

McDowell County—Four Delegates

L. L. Belcher, Democrat	8,380
Mrs. Gladys Bingham, Democrat	7,953
J. T. Johnson, Democrat	8,005
W. G. Williamson, Democrat	8,255
T. Edward Hill, Republican	13,821
John D. Kennedy, Republican	14,089
John W. Luther, Republican	14,281
M. H. Tabor, Republican	14,068

Nicholas County—One Delegate

J. E. Brown, Democrat	3,791
J. Elmer Bailes, Republican	3,711

Ohio County—Four Delegates

John Burke, Democrat	11,485
Frank Morrow, Democrat	11,607
Archibald W. Paul, Democrat	13,047
Robert J. Riley, Democrat	12,531
John T. Carter, Republican	19,877
J. Wm. Cummins, Republican	19,192
Milton McColloch, Republican	18,641
John Ulrich, Republican	18,796

Pendleton County—One Delegate

R. M. Hiner, Democrat	2,225
L. A. Boggs, Republican	1,478

Pleasants County—One Delegate

George D. Stout, Democrat	1,384
Charles E. Fogle, Republican	1,706

Pocahontas County—One Delegate

C. C. Clendenin, Democrat	2,607
George F. Hull, Republican	3,121

Preston County—Two Delegates

L. A. Riser, Democrat	2,322
B. S. Rankin, Republican	7,540
James Henry Smith, Republican	7,674

Putnam County—One Delegate

R. L. Gibson, Democrat	2,982
J. Stanley Stephens, Republican	3,084

Raleigh County—Two Delegates

Kyle D. Harper, Democrat	10,581
C. O. Dunn, Democrat	10,380
A. C. Sutphin, Republican	11,000
J. Q. Stover, Republican	10,514

Randolph County—Two Delegates

Frank C. Baker, Democrat	5,988
Cyrus H. Scott, Democrat	5,559
No Republican candidate.	

Ritchie County—One Delegate

Clem S. Morris, Democrat	2,436
Harvey Cline, Republican	3,528

Roane County—Two Delegates

Grover F. Hedges, Democrat	3,639
Chas. S. Meredith, Republican	4,195
Wm. P. Pool, Republican	3,550

Summers County—One Delegate

O. P. Vines, Democrat	4,211
Luther P. Graham, Republican	3,675

Taylor County—One Delegate

Ralph H. Cline, Democrat	3,568
Guy D. Haymond, Republican	4,047

Tucker County—One Delegate

D. E. Cuppett, Republican	2,318
M. B. West, Democrat	2,489

Tyler County—One Delegate

Sallie A. Riggle, Democrat	2,302
James T. Fonner, Republican	3,241

Upsher County—One Delegate

No Democratic candidate.	
B. C. Radabaugh, Republican	5,163

Wayne County—Two Delegates

General H. Marcum, Democrat	5,414
W. B. Smith, Democrat	5,540
John T. Hereford, Jr., Republican	5,379

Webster County—One Delegate

W. S. Wysong, Democrat	2,171
Okey M. Cogar, Republican	2,120

Wetzel County—Two Delegates

Lee Cusack, Democrat	4,670
W. O. Gallagher, Democrat	4,562
H. D. Meredith, Republican	3,736
Wm. T. Price, Republican	3,641

Wirt County—One Delegate

Hugh Prather, Democrat	1,510
H. I. Shears, Republican	1,425

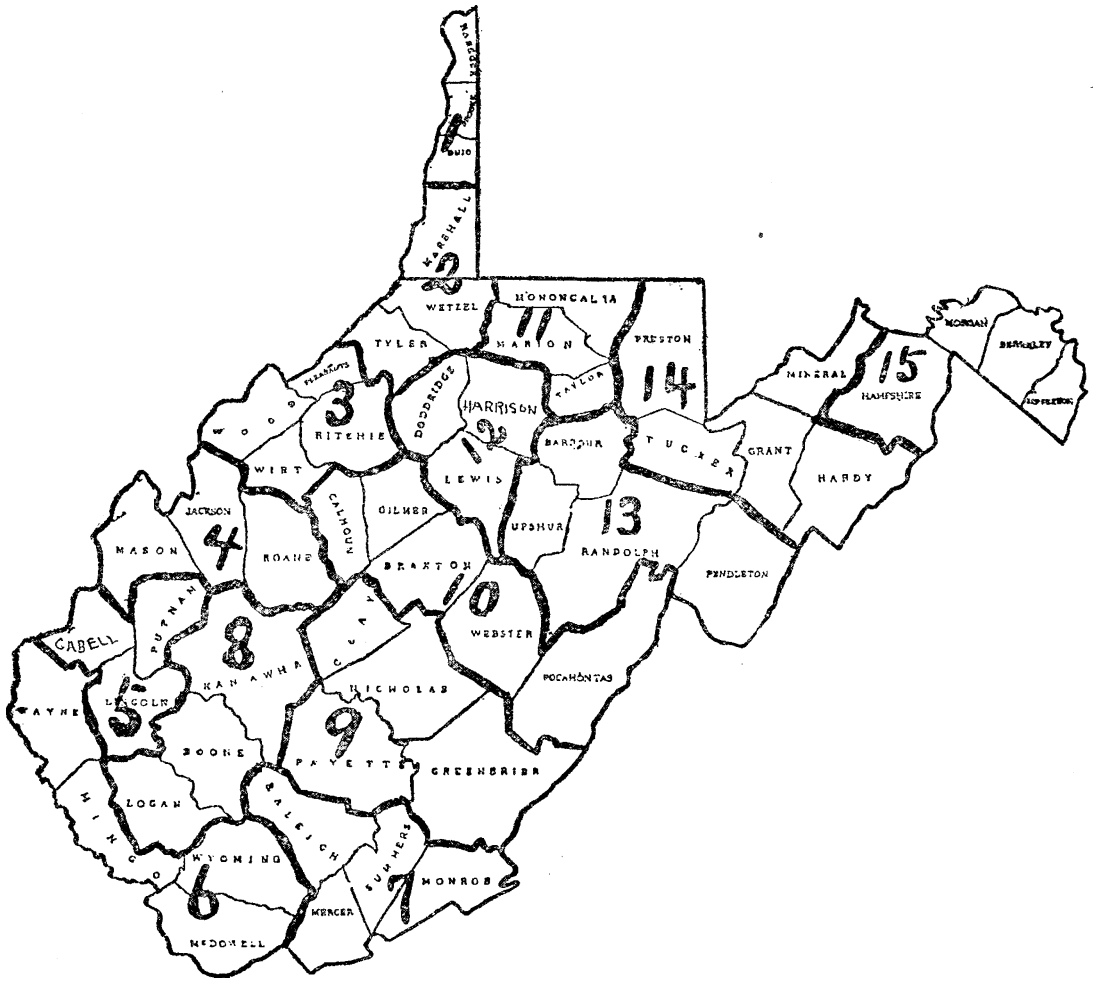
Wood County—Three Delegates

W. A. Allen, Democrat	8,511
S. J. Banks, Democrat	8,425
Floyd H. Poole, Democrat	8,456
J. F. Bennett, Republican	12,663
Thayer M. McIntyre, Republican	12,977
Frances I. Radenbaugh, Republican	12,675

Wyoming County—One Delegate

Geo. W. Sutherland, Democrat	3,480
Joseph H. Cooper, Republican	3,730

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.
Thirteenth—Barbour, Pendleton, Randolph and Upshur.
Fourteenth—Grant, Hardy, Mineral, Preston and Tucker.
Fifteenth—Berkeley, Hampshire, Jefferson and Morgan.

WEST VIRGINIA'S VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—1924-1928

COUNTIES	1924					1928			
	John W. Davis, Democrat	Gilbert O. Nations, American	Robert M. LaFollette, Socialist	Robert M. LaFollette, Farmer-Labor	Calvin Coolidge, Republican	Alfred E. Smith Democrat	Norman Thomas Socialist	William F. Varney Prohibition	Herbert Hoover Republican
Barbour	3,188	6	306	524	3,347	3,491	.....	.....	4,023
Berkeley	4,366	2	116	294	5,427	3,540	16	23	8,477
Boone	3,326	9	201	738	3,010	4,805	16	9	4,000
Braxton	5,168	13	22	95	4,192	4,582	6	32	4,028
Brooke	2,037	48	223	335	3,858	2,419	16	16	5,277
Cabell	16,211	44	359	774	15,581	15,340	47	84	21,091
Calhoun	2,231	1	1	1	1,399	2,179	7	11	1,745
Clay	2,037	.....	*	40	1,843	1,929	2	5	2,551
Doddridge	1,594	1	20	27	2,777	1,202	.....	.....	2,919
Fayette	9,563	29	354	2,057	10,555	12,351	38	60	12,961
Gilmer	2,750	2	16	12	1,570	2,313	2	17	1,705
Grant	658	4	32	67	2,344	542	2	4	2,648
Greenbrier	6,048	57	146	269	4,768	6,141	18	32	6,423
Hampshire	2,993	1	17	21	1,172	2,132	.....	15	1,779
Hancock	1,187	29	130	190	3,775	1,884	12	17	5,461
Hardy	2,442	3	14	19	1,272	1,965	3	3	1,611
Harrison	13,470	66	681	1,328	15,165	12,483	98	232	17,502
Jackson	2,936	8	23	28	3,739	2,452	.....	.....	4,150
Jefferson	4,368	4	46	145	1,870	3,312	6	15	3,050
Kanawha	22,726	136	1,481	2,590	26,018	25,563	70	80	35,788
Lewis	4,410	3	81	137	4,839	3,825	19	81	5,290
Lincoln	3,355	.....	33	138	3,164	3,416	.....	.....	3,823
Logan	7,377	43	168	401	7,061	9,944	7	30	11,404
Marion	9,386	31	795	1,687	12,167	10,133	315	106	16,088
Marshall	4,710	25	405	789	7,413	4,785	39	51	9,204
Mason	3,308	10	121	426	4,225	2,814	21	22	5,125
Mercer	10,058	31	557	1,565	9,159	10,273	12	36	12,887
Mineral	2,860	9	198	539	3,551	2,310	25	11	5,860
Mingo	5,313	24	215	862	4,656	6,801	7	17	6,904
Monongalia	4,977	33	2,106	*	6,994	6,182	91	89	11,364
Monroe	2,686	.....	4	27	2,713	2,346	2	14	3,025
Morgan	919	8	32	142	1,883	758	6	4	2,539
McDowell	5,561	33	582	1,134	12,422	8,294	11	10	14,810
Nicholas	3,956	9	41	81	3,347	3,495	8	52	3,917
Ohio	8,753	55	3,416	*	14,402	13,132	122	41	20,064
Pendleton	2,037	.....	2	7	1,462	1,921	.....	.....	1,710

Pleasants	1,675	3	14	12	1,619	1,210	.....	1	1,821
Pocahontas	2,777	10	25	67	2,782	2,487	4	21	3,141
Preston	2,445	32	141	361	6,396	2,355	22	45	7,783
Putnam	2,946	2	93	220	2,862	2,406	15	21	3,346
Raleigh	7,776	9	365	693	8,643	10,366	.....	.....	11,581
Randolph	5,314	18	210	569	3,526	5,085	40	28	4,436
Ritchie	2,403	19	24	34	4,152	1,711	10	41	4,195
Roane	3,504	.....	.....	.....	4,097	3,007	7	18	4,472
Summers	3,998	9	55	338	3,124	3,752	2	12	4,063
Taylor	2,499	22	175	511	3,683	2,548	19	30	5,101
Tucker	2,127	28	223	337	2,277	2,263	56	19	2,525
Tyler	2,137	14	24	72	3,425	1,591	7	41	3,881
Upshur	1,952	4	43	90	4,930	1,683	16	36	5,277
Wayne	5,870	21	159	198	3,999	5,177	16	18	5,630
Webster	2,523	4	16	20	1,617	2,306	3	6	1,936
Wetzel	4,998	36	85	155	3,458	4,052	20	32	4,428
Wirt	1,587	7	6	13	1,491	1,272	2	34	1,561
Wood	378	52	195	344	10,086	6,412	30	81	15,184
Wyoming	2,358	5	106	287	3,327	3,047	.....	.....	3,987
Totals	257,232	1,072	14,903	21,820	288,635	263,784	1,313	1,703	375,551

*Not segregated as to Socialist or Farmer-Labor tickets.

VOTE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR—1924-1928

COUNTIES	1924			1928		
	W.E.Chilton, Democrat	M. S. Holt, Socialist	Guy D. Goff, Republican	Matthew M. Neely, Democrat	M. S. Holt, Socialist	Henry D. Hatfield, Republican
Barbour	3,251	282	3,566	3,962	.....	3,720
Berkeley	4,722	58	5,278	4,687	13	7,410
Boone	3,756	142	3,172	5,024	10	3,822
Braxton	5,261	18	4,194	5,098	2	3,650
Brooke	2,338	140	3,671	3,047	13	4,687
Cabell	16,823	218	15,575	18,114	24	18,898
Calhoun	2,221	.....	1,449	2,266	6	1,643
Clay	2,027	8	1,868	2,166	2	2,425
Doddridge	1,527	11	2,859	1,748	.....	2,472
Fayette	10,450	467	10,553	13,729	30	11,778
Gilmer	2,681	16	1,605	2,743	2	1,414
Grant	672	27	2,343	771	2	2,415
Greenbrier	6,325	72	4,733	6,939	11	5,741
Hampshire	2,973	14	1,163	2,716	.....	1,285
Hancock	1,240	101	3,776	2,175	14	5,117
Hardy	2,453	10	1,278	2,225	3	1,411
Harrison	13,717	562	15,513	16,697	92	13,815
Jackson	2,837	20	3,794	2,989	.....	3,737
Jefferson	4,464	38	1,880	4,083	6	2,395
Kanawha	25,232	589	26,053	32,692	45	29,083
Lewis	4,296	121	4,850	4,866	38	4,373
Lincoln	3,408	27	3,225	3,719	.....	3,748
Logan	7,679	75	7,088	10,315	4	11,158
Marion	11,207	75	10,865	14,278	223	12,071
Marshall	5,088	250	7,564	6,020	33	7,936
Mason	3,503	80	4,330	3,528	7	4,588
Mercer	11,081	231	9,531	11,698	6	11,627
Mineral	3,290	110	3,568	3,504	16	4,698
Mingo	5,594	131	4,847	6,779	6	6,883
Monongalia	5,541	776	6,905	8,220	54	9,315
Monroe	2,691	4	2,741	2,635	2	2,827
Morgan	1,014	24	1,892	990	.....	2,303
McDowell	5,753	327	12,531	8,345	4	14,766
Nicholas	3,985	26	3,364	3,975	3	3,597
Ohio	9,497	770	15,209	15,230	82	17,507
Pendleton	2,030	1	1,460	2,088	.....	1,614
Pleasants	1,674	10	1,623	1,457	.....	1,643
Pocahontas	2,801	16	2,768	2,870	1	2,798
Preston	2,476	72	6,581	3,014	12	7,110
Putnam	3,021	79	2,937	2,893	13	3,222
Raleigh	8,127	222	8,833	11,723	.....	10,048
Randolph	5,497	144	3,695	6,119	22	3,468
Ritchie	2,435	18	4,174	2,409	5	3,550
Roane	3,523	.....	4,102	3,418	7	4,152
Summers	4,257	18	3,178	4,513	.....	3,394
Taylor	3,026	88	3,544	3,559	11	4,068
Tucker	2,221	148	2,393	2,533	32	2,257
Tyler	2,172	19	3,389	2,149	6	3,385
Upshur	1,895	28	5,029	2,678	5	4,355
Wayne	5,805	80	4,063	5,646	9	5,274
Webster	2,534	8	1,623	2,517	3	1,762
Wetzel	5,037	49	3,467	5,075	8	3,523
Wirt	1,607	3	1,487	1,578	2	1,359
Wood	10,561	88	9,448	9,980	30	12,051
Wyoming	2,513	59	3,377	3,368	.....	3,918
Total	271,809	7,751	290,004	317,620	919	327,266

VOT E FOR GOVERNOR 1924-1928

COUNTIES	1924			1928		
	Jake Fisher, Democrat	A. S. Bosworth, Socialist	Howard M. Gore, Republican	J. Alfred Taylor, Democrat	J. H. Snider, Socialist	Wm. G. Conley, Republican
Barbour	3,227	291	3,675	3,780	.....	3,856
Berkeley	4,396	63	5,568	4,432	12	7,596
Boone	3,488	19	3,497	5,007	5	3,854
Braxton	5,307	10	4,144	4,900	4	3,847
Brooke	2,133	121	3,363	2,661	12	4,994
Cabell	16,598	196	15,945	17,482	22	19,307
Calhoun	2,209	.....	1,487	2,342	6	1,640
Clay	2,020	9	1,881	2,089	2	2,471
Doodridge	1,511	10	2,903	1,437	.....	2,714
Fayette	10,210	540	10,943	14,205	20	11,379
Gilmer	2,678	6	1,663	2,547	2	1,567
Grant	639	22	2,426	633	3	2,565
Greenbrier	6,239	66	4,812	7,137	11	5,649
Hampshire	2,938	13	1,216	2,567	.....	1,408
Hancock	1,228	96	3,796	1,849	12	5,432
Hardy	2,438	7	1,292	2,138	.....	1,461
Harrison	12,461	457	17,185	14,168	84	16,149
Jackson	2,821	24	3,897	2,815	.....	3,914
Jefferson	4,443	35	1,890	4,050	6	2,445
Kanawha	23,872	537	27,947	29,716	40	32,351
Lewis	4,512	26	4,801	4,635	12	4,621
Lincoln	3,381	16	3,267	3,628	.....	3,727
Logan	7,293	52	7,615	10,293	5	11,039
Marion	9,853	878	12,159	11,837	465	14,213
Marshall	4,788	265	8,008	5,344	33	8,556
Mason	3,270	42	4,648	3,230	8	4,878
Mercer	10,939	198	9,557	11,531	6	11,733
Mineral	3,043	111	3,783	2,960	15	5,247
Mingo	5,659	97	5,026	6,709	6	6,878
Monongalia	4,655	910	7,880	6,631	74	10,795
Monroe	2,682	4	2,749	2,622	2	2,843
Morgan	961	21	1,948	920	.....	2,352
McDowell	5,980	292	12,561	8,233	4	14,610
Nicholas	4,043	16	3,319	3,942	3	3,616
Ohio	9,099	681	15,985	12,863	84	19,658
Pendleton	2,037	1	1,459	2,090	.....	1,632
Pleasants	1,658	10	1,639	1,431	.....	1,654
Pocahontas	2,799	13	2,782	2,913	1	2,789
Preston	2,387	65	6,799	2,282	15	7,920
Putnam	2,954	75	3,015	2,850	14	3,247
Raleigh	8,009	177	9,171	11,599	.....	10,242
Randolph	5,404	165	3,829	5,750	24	3,837
Ritchie	2,336	13	4,288	2,187	6	3,805
Roane	3,454	.....	4,173	3,365	.....	4,224
Summers	4,266	22	3,215	4,361	.....	3,423
Taylor	2,747	92	3,899	3,151	11	4,437
Tucker	2,187	152	2,454	2,346	34	2,413
Tyler	2,064	16	3,535	1,895	6	3,626
Upshur	1,892	21	5,120	2,426	6	4,632
Wayne	5,754	79	4,108	5,576	11	5,157
Webster	2,562	6	1,628	2,477	3	1,785
Wetzel	4,919	46	3,600	4,665	10	3,813
Wirt	1,600	3	1,499	1,491	.....	1,432
Wood	9,316	84	10,525	9,197	25	12,453
Wyoming	2,487	47	3,413	3,252	.....	4,023
Total	261,846	7,218	303,587	296,637	1,124	345,903

VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE 1924-1928

COUNTIES	1924			1928		
	Mrs. Donald Clark, Democrat	W. F. Naylor, Socialist	George W. Sharp, Republican	Mrs. William Campbell, Democrat	V. B. Glasgow, Socialist	George W. Sharp, Republican
Barbour	3,186	269	3,536	3,634	.....	3,872
Berkeey	4,397	65	5,436	4,385	11	7,520
Boone	3,529	102	3,238	4,854	5	3,909
Braxton	5,156	10	4,234	4,755	4	3,896
Brooke	2,213	125	3,662	2,540	13	4,958
Cabell	16,725	195	15,592	16,476	24	19,658
Calhoun	2,211	.....	1,883	2,274	5	1,659
Clay	2,004	9	1,478	2,066	2	2,484
Doddridge	1,535	10	2,908	1,316	.....	2,726
Fayette	9,990	524	10,774	12,840	24	12,441
Gilmer	2,671	10	1,589	2,409	2	1,549
Grant	659	28	2,334	586	3	2,524
Greenbrier	6,011	66	4,975	6,267	11	6,317
Hampshire	2,941	12	1,107	2,509	.....	1,382
Hancock	1,193	95	3,777	1,774	15	5,369
Hardy	2,414	7	1,286	2,109	2	1,437
Harrison	13,121	560	15,736	13,358	80	16,600
Jackson	2,899	21	3,791	2,708	.....	3,964
Jefferson	4,432	34	1,866	4,016	7	2,415
Kanawha	23,139	567	26,991	27,445	41	33,838
Lewis	4,321	39	4,785	4,121	16	4,908
Lincoln	3,420	17	3,245	3,607	.....	3,731
Logan	7,474	56	7,177	10,094	3	10,986
Marion	9,814	859	11,422	11,403	271	14,444
Marshall	4,751	346	7,495	5,000	45	8,419
Mason	3,441	58	4,302	3,126	11	4,840
Mercer	10,784	196	9,569	11,043	8	11,896
Mineral	3,021	123	3,680	2,869	16	5,256
Mingo	5,661	103	4,856	6,565	5	6,829
Monongalia	4,776	826	7,167	6,398	69	10,681
Monroe	2,689	4	2,731	2,509	2	2,927
Morgan	946	20	1,902	856	.....	2,303
McDowell	5,869	282	12,290	8,069	6	14,441
Nicholas	3,931	17	3,385	3,725	2	3,735
Ohio	8,966	731	14,916	11,994	85	19,562
Pendleton	2,027	1	1,447	2,051	.....	1,631
Pleasants	1,668	11	1,622	1,378	.....	1,686
Pocahontas	2,569	11	2,998	2,305	1	3,379
Preston	2,342	76	6,545	2,294	16	7,530
Putnam	2,972	69	2,938	2,756	14	2,361
Raleigh	8,042	201	8,788	10,534	.....	10,806
Randolph	5,335	136	3,710	5,430	26	3,931
Ritchie	2,398	15	4,175	2,009	7	3,855
Roane	3,486	.....	4,128	3,227	.....	4,298
Summers	4,074	24	3,308	4,239	.....	3,638
Taylor	2,601	101	3,825	2,722	13	4,624
Tucker	2,135	151	2,388	2,221	32	2,397
Tyler	2,110	15	3,395	1,787	8	3,616
Upshur	1,890	22	4,908	1,825	4	4,933
Wayne	5,697	75	4,166	5,355	11	5,147
Webster	2,514	5	1,623	2,415	3	1,804
Wetzel	4,888	59	3,463	4,406	10	3,796
Wirt	1,602	3	1,481	1,459	.....	1,456
Wood	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	27	[illegible]
Wyoming	2,466	41	3,365	3,122	.....	4,054
Total	260,206	7,491	293,254	279,516	960	352,084

VOTE FOR AUDITOR 1924-1928

COUNTIES	1924			1928				
	John D. Sweeney, Democrat	Joseph R. Diggs, Socialist	John C. Bond, Republican	Della Pearl Franklin, Socialist	Sam T. Mallison, Republican (Short Term)	John W. Cadwell, Democrat (Long Term)	A. E. Elder, Socialist	Edgar C. Lawson, Republican (Long Term)
Barbour	3,171	280	3,526	.....	3,906	3,585	.....	3,900
Berkeley	4,340	58	5,473	14	7,608	4,319	11	7,492
Boone	3,504	101	3,243	5	3,901	4,864	5	3,897
Braxton	5,171	10	4,237	6	3,906	4,898	6	3,877
Brooke	2,272	123	3,618	14	4,981	2,517	13	4,894
Cabell	16,387	163	15,703	29	19,418	18,806	25	19,101
Calhoun	2,216	.....	1,448	5	1,659	2,277	5	1,648
Clay	2,003	9	1,876	2	2,475	2,056	2	2,476
Doddridge	1,553	7	2,799	.....	2,719	1,343	.....	2,737
Fayette	10,063	515	10,645	26	12,354	12,683	25	12,231
Gilmer	2,673	8	1,587	2	1,585	2,413	2	1,547
Grant	877	33	2,027	3	2,507	606	2	2,494
Greenbrier	6,163	64	4,812	13	6,032	6,563	11	5,974
Hampshire	2,944	11	1,175	.....	1,396	2,507	.....	1,365
Hancock	1,204	93	3,731	18	5,315	1,776	17	5,255
Hardy	2,437	7	1,232	3	1,443	2,095	.....	1,443
Harrison	13,047	564	15,572	99	17,198	13,458	78	16,344
Jackson	2,931	21	3,784	.....	3,952	2,721	.....	3,946
Jefferson	4,435	34	1,867	7	2,428	3,992	6	2,420
Kanawha	23,344	602	26,614	43	33,464	28,445	39	32,619
Lewis	4,205	46	4,883	19	5,090	4,152	39	4,853
Lincoln	3,419	19	3,235	.....	3,725	3,607	.....	3,723
Logan	7,341	55	7,137	4	10,977	10,078	3	10,937
Marion	10,599	931	10,947	289	14,755	11,552	250	14,221
Marshall	4,763	256	7,544	28	8,492	4,969	34	8,337
Mason	3,416	52	4,345	11	4,866	3,172	8	4,830
Mercer	10,766	192	9,570	8	11,821	11,181	7	11,675
Mineral	2,988	116	3,723	19	5,339	2,741	16	5,223
Mingo	5,670	107	4,897	6	6,833	6,593	5	6,801
Monongalia	4,839	842	7,118	69	10,865	6,455	58	10,554
Monroe	2,705	4	2,727	4	2,907	2,537	2	2,902
Morgan	952	22	1,901	2	2,288	876	.....	2,273
McDowell	5,773	287	12,307	8	14,414	7,951	1	14,369
Nicholas	3,946	18	3,372	2	3,735	3,742	2	3,715
Ohio	9,092	686	14,897	122	19,982	12,106	86	19,172
Pendleton	2,036	1	1,430	.....	1,624	2,044	.....	1,630
Pleasants	1,680	10	1,610	.....	1,793	1,278	.....	1,668
Pocahontas	2,749	14	2,761	3	2,968	2,647	3	2,928
Preston	2,312	78	6,525	28	7,539	2,270	15	7,514
Putnam	2,977	72	2,930	12	3,256	2,776	11	3,249
Raleigh	7,916	195	8,700	.....	10,833	10,577	.....	10,696
Randolph	5,353	134	3,652	35	3,958	5,469	27	3,898
Ritchie	2,418	14	4,158	10	3,914	2,034	6	3,814
Roane	3,504	.....	4,115	.....	4,300	3,232	.....	4,305
Summers	4,196	21	3,192	.....	3,604	4,245	.....	3,564
Taylor	2,799	101	3,623	11	4,645	2,804	13	4,508
Tucker	2,124	143	2,402	38	2,438	2,205	32	2,370
Tyler	2,187	13	3,326	8	3,656	1,823	6	3,573
Upshur	1,910	21	4,915	7	4,992	1,833	7	4,963
Wayne	5,672	83	4,028	11	5,112	5,378	11	5,076
Webster	2,504	6	1,627	3	1,808	2,423	3	1,773
Wetzel	4,958	45	3,375	15	3,892	4,431	9	3,746
Wirt	1,609	3	1,477	.....	1,447	1,453	.....	1,446
Wood	9,843	80	9,825	27	13,081	8,557	26	12,685
Wyoming	2,440	46	3,383	.....	4,062	3,117	.....	4,045
Total	262,396	7,436	290,626	1,088	353,258	284,223	927	346,696

VOTE FOR TREASURER 1924-1928

COUNTIES	1924			1928		
	Walter E. Stout, Democrat	Henry Burkhamer, Socialist	W. S. Johnson, Republican	Richard E. Talbott Democrat	Mary R. Glasgow Socialist	W. S. Johnson, Republican
Barbour	3,171	289	3,526	4,104	.....	3,476
Berkeley	4,390	58	5,458	4,367	11	7,498
Boone	3,495	202	3,246	4,870	5	3,904
Braxton	5,174	10	4,216	4,811	5	3,756
Brooke	2,161	127	3,677	2,545	13	4,901
Cabell	16,426	192	15,694	16,814	.....	19,198
Calhoun	2,250	.....	1,447	2,290	5	1,644
Clay	2,006	9	1,879	2,057	2	2,482
Doddridge	1,533	9	2,807	1,361	.....	2,680
Fayette	9,790	518	11,111	12,735	23	12,446
Gilmer	2,677	8	1,589	2,445	3	1,535
Grant	649	29	2,327	616	3	2,501
Greenbrier	6,117	63	4,861	6,583	11	5,982
Hampshire	2,950	13	1,168	2,526	.....	1,378
Hancock	1,204	90	3,745	1,764	15	5,287
Hardy	2,427	7	1,280	2,104	2	1,438
Harrison	12,826	555	15,584	13,917	78	15,951
Jackson	2,939	21	3,779	2,725	.....	3,939
Jefferson	4,439	34	1,868	4,024	6	2,411
Kanawha	22,490	552	27,617	28,474	41	32,597
Lewis	4,255	44	4,828	4,242	15	4,804
Lincoln	3,423	19	2,326	3,609	.....	3,724
Logan	7,406	55	7,185	10,090	3	10,953
Marion	9,695	858	11,408	11,829	250	14,024
Marshall	4,794	252	7,527	5,026	38	8,347
Mason	3,418	56	4,346	3,153	8	4,856
Mercer	11,321	196	9,567	11,143	6	11,761
Mineral	3,009	119	3,689	2,866	16	5,205
Mingo	5,574	104	4,885	6,627	5	6,804
Monongalia	4,829	870	7,083	6,753	60	10,364
Monroe	2,702	4	2,727	2,542	2	2,893
Morgan	940	21	1,914	861	.....	2,321
McDowell	5,772	286	12,327	7,984	4	14,414
Nicholas	3,940	18	3,381	3,767	2	3,689
Ohio	8,992	685	14,993	12,241	87	19,168
Pendleton	2,028	1	1,446	2,054	.....	1,615
Pleasants	1,674	10	1,614	1,387	.....	1,663
Pocahontas	2,764	14	2,750	2,679	4	2,903
Preston	2,330	73	6,500	2,344	16	7,472
Putnam	2,959	79	2,938	2,772	11	3,247
Raleigh	7,836	190	8,926	10,519	.....	10,812
Randolph	5,340	110	3,651	5,715	26	3,683
Ritchie	2,405	14	4,166	2,038	6	3,840
Roane	3,507	.....	4,116	3,244	.....	4,300
Summers	4,127	22	3,255	4,226	.....	3,592
Taylor	2,667	93	3,827	3,131	12	4,274
Tucker	2,142	144	2,387	2,395	31	2,314
Tyler	2,124	16	3,366	1,842	6	3,566
Upshur	1,895	22	4,932	2,030	4	4,789
Wayne	5,682	80	4,027	5,398	11	5,107
Webster	2,521	5	1,618	2,435	3	1,780
Wetzel	4,891	42	3,433	4,444	13	3,760
Wirt	1,610	3	1,482	1,457	.....	1,445
Wood	10,565	75	9,647	8,668	27	12,705
Wyoming	2,442	48	3,387	3,198	.....	4,057
Total	260,693	7,313	293,443	285,841	889	345,255

VOTE FOR STATE SUPERINTENDENT OF FREE SCHOOLS 1924- 1928

COUNTIES	1924			1928		
	W. W. Trent, Democrat	Mrs. Della T. Franklin, Socialist	George M. Ford, Republican	H. Laban White, Democrat	I. G. Miller, Socialist	William C. Cook, Republican
Barbour	3,373	275	3,379	3,847	.....	3,718
Berkeley	4,809	63	5,089	4,457	11	7,455
Boone	3,543	102	3,234	4,905	5	3,888
Braxton	5,318	13	4,060	5,087	4	3,637
Brooke	2,590	130	3,386	2,617	15	4,933
Cabell	16,718	195	15,595	16,938	.....	19,265
Calhoun	2,226	.....	1,450	2,353	5	1,620
Clay	2,012	9	1,880	2,110	2	2,449
Doddridge	1,577	9	2,783	1,776	.....	2,352
Fayette	10,387	510	10,445	13,075	23	12,128
Gilmer	2,696	6	1,598	2,754	2	1,347
Grant	944	28	1,967	687	2	2,463
Greenbrier	6,240	63	4,740	6,662	12	5,916
Hampshire	2,950	12	1,122	2,559	.....	1,365
Hancock	1,524	95	3,734	1,802	15	5,279
Hardy	2,437	8	1,269	2,133	2	1,438
Harrison	14,383	534	14,466	15,167	78	14,955
Jackson	3,032	19	3,675	2,783	.....	3,904
Jefferson	4,444	36	1,869	4,067	6	2,397
Kanawha	24,378	560	26,278	28,867	42	32,318
Lewis	4,574	51	4,541	4,997	12	4,164
Lincoln	3,426	17	3,248	3,619	.....	3,723
Logan	7,569	56	7,074	10,084	3	11,005
Marion	11,862	905	9,971	12,389	237	13,662
Marshall	5,255	259	7,205	5,191	39	8,341
Mason	3,508	55	4,276	3,218	8	4,822
Mercer	10,941	198	9,493	11,067	6	12,003
Mineral	3,128	120	3,613	2,966	15	5,184
Mingo	5,598	104	4,888	6,607	2	6,851
Monongalia	5,501	743	6,854	6,999	59	10,231
Monroe	2,777	4	2,607	2,536	2	2,811
Morgan	1,042	23	1,835	959	.....	2,239
McDowell	5,757	287	12,431	7,668	3	15,083
Nicholas	4,111	16	3,194	3,900	2	3,596
Ohio	10,558	706	13,720	12,657	85	18,965
Pendleton	2,069	1	1,362	2,073	.....	1,613
Pleasants	1,702	10	1,590	1,422	.....	1,641
Pocahontas	2,817	12	2,719	2,728	3	2,883
Preston	2,829	75	6,135	2,557	14	7,448
Putnam	3,002	69	2,915	2,798	14	3,239
Raleigh	8,119	197	8,745	10,474	.....	11,020
Randolph	5,828	123	3,403	5,823	23	3,633
Ritchie	2,527	16	4,033	2,226	7	3,694
Roane	3,529	.....	4,100	3,393	.....	4,166
Summers	4,267	23	3,218	4,259	.....	3,587
Taylor	3,124	99	3,419	3,238	10	4,220
Tucker	2,334	150	2,280	2,355	34	2,300
Tyler	2,292	16	3,232	1,942	6	3,496
Upshur	2,625	21	4,344	2,312	5	4,643
Wayne	5,743	84	4,050	5,456	12	5,097
Webster	2,543	5	1,611	2,525	3	1,709
Wetzel	5,052	45	3,355	4,596	11	3,758
Wirt	1,610	3	1,481	1,465	.....	1,442
Wood	10,097	90	9,544	9,069	23	12,363
Wyoming	2,471	48	3,349	3,067	.....	4,182
Totals	275,768	7,298	281,854	293,281	862	341,641

VOTE FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL 1924-1928

COUNTIES	1924			1928		
	F. N. Alderson, Democrat	G. H. Duthie, Socialist	Howard B. Lee, Republican	Robert L. Ramsey, Democrat	G. H. Duthie, Socialist	Howard B. Lee, Republican
Barbour	3,175	280	3,524	3,641	.....	3,856
Berkeley	4,371	64	5,436	4,318	12	7,518
Boone	3,516	100	3,239	4,866	5	3,899
Braxton	5,183	10	4,218	4,791	4	3,868
Brooke	2,104	124	3,788	3,183	10	4,415
Cabell	16,406	193	15,655	16,684	26	19,202
Calhoun	2,211	.....	1,442	2,254	5	1,660
Clay	2,013	9	1,876	2,061	2	2,473
Doddridge	1,539	9	2,810	1,351	.....	2,700
Fayette	10,109	513	10,679	12,899	25	12,199
Gilmer	2,681	9	1,584	2,404	2	1,548
Grant	651	29	2,330	605	2	2,504
Greenbrier	6,104	66	4,865	6,541	11	5,964
Hampshire	2,952	12	1,165	2,505	.....	1,370
Hancock	1,182	93	3,747	2,010	17	5,119
Hardy	2,427	7	1,276	2,098	2	1,443
Harrison	13,291	625	15,705	13,371	100	16,411
Jackson	2,925	20	3,788	2,730	.....	3,934
Jefferson	4,436	34	1,862	3,995	6	2,410
Kanawha	23,225	601	26,662	28,100	80	32,859
Lewis	4,245	53	4,820	4,128	19	4,847
Lincoln	3,420	19	3,234	3,601	.....	3,722
Logan	7,401	56	7,214	10,081	3	10,950
Marion	9,544	884	12,187	11,607	240	14,186
Marshall	4,751	252	7,581	5,045	32	8,288
Mason	3,409	55	4,331	3,149	8	4,832
Mercer	10,708	194	9,759	11,060	6	12,051
Mineral	3,005	116	3,691	2,810	15	5,262
Mingo	5,576	107	4,873	6,626	5	6,833
Monongalia	4,768	752	7,229	6,517	60	10,497
Monroe	2,699	4	2,727	2,537	2	2,898
Morgan	944	21	1,901	867	.....	2,282
McDowell	5,745	279	12,332	7,992	4	14,394
Nicholas	3,970	17	3,362	3,751	2	3,700
Ohio	8,852	687	15,005	12,751	82	18,696
Pendleton	2,027	1	1,379	2,038	.....	1,627
Pleasants	1,670	10	1,613	1,384	.....	1,668
Pocahontas	2,766	14	2,746	2,644	2	2,914
Preston	2,322	81	6,493	2,302	15	7,474
Putnam	2,976	71	2,931	2,764	11	3,245
Raleigh	7,855	199	8,916	10,292	.....	10,876
Randolph	5,346	132	3,647	5,493	29	3,835
Ritchie	2,333	15	4,232	2,009	8	3,845
Roane	3,494	.....	4,130	3,245	.....	4,271
Summers	4,132	20	3,235	4,194	.....	3,591
Taylor	2,621	98	3,806	2,805	12	4,506
Tucker	2,111	149	2,390	2,315	30	2,382
Tyler	2,095	15	3,403	1,800	6	3,611
Upshur	1,882	24	4,921	1,833	6	4,916
Wayne	5,677	79	4,015	5,359	11	5,090
Webster	2,507	5	1,631	2,427	3	1,777
Wetzel	4,856	42	3,462	4,478	11	3,733
Wirt	1,583	3	1,511	1,426	.....	1,478
Wood	8,907	82	10,433	8,545	20	12,728
Wyoming	2,423	47	3,416	3,089	.....	4,053
Total	259,121	7,381	294,209	283,371	957	346,410

VOTE FOR COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE 1924-1928

COUNTIES	1924			1928		
	Perry G. Alfred, Democrat	J. B. West, Socialist	John W. Smith, Republican	Willie Fought Democrat	J. B. West, Socialist	John W. Smith, Republican
Barbour	3,186	277	3,505	3,607	.....	3,871
Berkeley	4,461	60	5,334	4,298	11	7,521
Boone	3,506	103	3,222	4,850	.....	3,900
Braxton	5,178	11	4,220	4,758	1	3,891
Brooke	2,101	117	3,728	2,497	2	4,900
Cabell	16,888	186	15,555	16,720	.....	19,018
Calhoun	2,210	.....	1,446	2,271	.....	1,651
Clay	2,008	9	1,878	2,059	.....	2,478
Doddridge	1,546	10	2,800	1,316	.....	2,737
Fayette	10,137	515	10,596	12,901	.....	12,143
Gilmer	2,698	5	1,576	2,372	2	1,586
Grant	650	27	2,339	590	.....	2,511
Greenbrier	6,150	66	4,801	6,537	.....	5,993
Hampshire	2,953	12	1,161	2,501	.....	1,371
Hancock	1,216	92	3,725	1,786	6	5,255
Hardy	2,425	7	1,277	2,080	2	1,441
Harrison	13,622	552	15,039	13,307	81	16,495
Jackson	2,919	20	3,789	2,724	.....	3,942
Jefferson	4,434	34	1,865	3,983	.....	2,411
Kanawha	23,341	596	26,103	28,076	.....	32,788
Lewis	4,583	34	4,632	3,878	12	5,143
Lincoln	3,421	19	3,234	3,602	.....	3,724
Logan	7,416	58	7,034	10,068	3	10,936
Marion	9,891	934	11,016	11,494	50	14,293
Marshall	4,734	257	7,514	4,940	.....	8,304
Mason	3,430	54	4,320	3,138	9	4,824
Mercer	10,783	195	9,490	11,110	6	11,679
Mineral	3,000	117	3,682	2,806	4	5,247
Mingo	5,574	87	4,866	6,572	5	6,802
Monongalia	4,789	843	7,050	6,352	20	10,588
Monroe	2,704	4	2,723	2,532	.....	2,896
Morgan	940	22	1,895	860	.....	2,283
McDowell	5,725	276	12,281	7,954	.....	14,313
Nicholas	3,928	17	3,373	3,728	.....	3,711
Ohio	8,855	682	14,937	12,170	.....	19,120
Pendleton	2,026	1	1,445	2,043	.....	1,626
Pleasants	1,668	10	1,616	1,382	.....	1,662
Pocahontas	2,764	13	2,742	2,624	4	2,929
Preston	2,320	75	6,492	2,259	6	7,537
Putnam	2,969	71	2,921	2,765	11	3,250
Raleigh	7,927	195	8,773	10,394	.....	10,689
Randolph	5,342	133	3,649	5,476	.....	3,857
Ritchie	2,373	13	4,166	2,030	2	3,830
Roane	3,503	.....	4,116	3,230	.....	4,293
Summers	4,177	20	3,171	4,202	.....	3,575
Taylor	2,632	94	3,777	2,769	9	4,552
Tucker	2,122	145	2,374	2,204	29	2,368
Tyler	2,112	15	3,388	1,808	6	3,583
Upshur	1,923	23	4,900	1,777	4	5,013
Wayne	5,647	80	4,024	5,337	6	5,098
Webster	2,517	5	1,619	2,409	.....	1,785
Wetzel	4,866	44	3,430	4,423	10	3,756
Wirt	1,607	3	1,480	1,460	.....	1,444
Wood	9,162	83	9,842	8,801	24	12,451
Wyoming	2,431	46	3,379	3,113	.....	4,027
Total	261,490	7,367	289,310	280,943	325	347,091

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	Sam P. Christian Democrat	Wright Hugus Republican	George L. Bambrick Democrat	W. Edwin Wells Republican
Brooke	1,547	2,122	2,563	4,852
Hancock	733	1,646	2,171	5,037
Ohio	6,836	11,031	11,971	19,032
Totals	9,116	14,799	16,705	28,921

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	George N. Yoho, Democrat	Walter R. Reitz, Republican	Thomas J. Hamilton, Democrat	Evan G. Roberts, Republican
Marshall	4,051	4,665	5,345	8,231
Tyler	1,776	2,669	1,817	3,568
Wetzel	3,355	2,329	4,482	3,748
Totals	9,182	9,663	11,644	15,547

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	Jos. Z. Terrell, Democrat	Albert B. White, Republican	Staley W. Collins, Democrat	Thomas J. Davis, Republican
Pleasants	1,259	1,409	1,390	1,657
Ritchie	1,279	2,156	2,571	3,341
Wirt	1,239	1,071	1,458	1,435
Wood	6,424	6,531	8,459	12,584
Totals	10,199	11,167	13,878	19,017

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928			
	Kenna K. Hyer, Democrat	Lewis H. Miller, Republican	George W. Johnson, Democrat (Short Term)	Fred E. Vandale, Democrat (Long Term)	Wm. E. Walker, Republican (Short Term)	Wm. Woodyard, Republican (Long Term)
Jackson	2,385	2,516	2,914	2,780	3,745	3,899
Mason	2,572	3,114	3,160	3,148	4,795	4,800
Roane	2,728	3,338	3,103	3,477	4,258	4,053
Totals	7,685	8,968	9,177	9,405	12,798	12,752

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928			
	Jas. Boyce, Taylor, Democrat	Dennis, McNeill, Republican	C. Wilkie Freeman, Democrat (Short Term)	M. D. Goode, Democrat (Long Term)	B. W. West, Republican (Short Term)	Jacob D. Smith, Republican (Long Term)
Cabell	13,045	11,747	17,021	16,820	18,841	19,182
Lincoln	3,280	3,180	3,488	3,670	3,623	3,672
Putnam	2,281	2,363	2,771	2,810	3,142	3,172
Totals	18,606	17,290	23,280	23,300	25,606	26,026

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	J. Floyd Harrison, Democrat	M. Z. White, Republican	E. C. Runyon, Democrat	L. E. Woods, Republican
McDowell	3,361	9,772	8,815	13,689
Mingo	4,366	4,564	6,749	6,735
Wayne	4,133	2,608	5,241	5,012
Wyoming	1,937	2,610	3,118	4,005
Totals	13,797	19,554	23,923	29,441

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	William H. Sawyer, Democrat	T. H. Lilly, Republican	E. C. Minter, Democrat	John Q. Hutchinson, Republican
Mercer	7,689	7,523	11,274	11,519
Monroe	2,221	2,250	2,533	2,895
Raleigh	5,614	7,117	10,515	10,890
Summers	3,077	2,772	4,194	3,625
Totals	18,601	19,662	28,561	28,929

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	Clyde B, Johnson, Democrat	Walter S. Hallanan, Republican	S. B. Lawson, Democrat	M. T. Miller, Republican
Boone	3,037	2,867	4,838	3,923
Kanawha	20,787	20,655	28,595	32,093
Logan	7,739	8,045	10,321	10,790
Totals	31,563	31,567	43,754	46,806

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

NINTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	A. B. Abbot, Democrat	L. Ebersole Gaines, Republican	P. N. Wiseman, Democrat	James McClung, Republican
Clay	1,824	1,624	2,055	2,470
Fayette	9,203	9,117	13,036	12,103
Greenbrier	4,271	3,062	6,553	6,040
Nicholas	3,013	2,758	3,949	3,577
Totals	18,311	16,561	25,593	24,190

TENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926	1928	
	A. C. Herold, Democrat	Albert G. Mathews, Democrat	William McN. Buckley, Republican
Braxton	3,869	4,805	3,868
Calhoun	1,918	2,478	1,493
Gilmer	1,818	2,457	1,503
Pocahontas	2,244	2,592	2,985
Webster	2,029	2,431	1,766
Totals	11,878	14,763	11,615

ELEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	Smith, Hood, Jr., Democrat	Ira L. Smith, Republican	Norman F. Kendall, Democrat	W. Merle Watkins, Republican
Marion	7,709	9,384	11,734	14,144
Monongalia	3,218	5,514	6,519	10,362
Taylor	1,955	2,393	2,764	4,764
Totals	12,882	17,291	21,017	29,270

TWELFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	Howard L. Robinson, Democrat	Blaine Engle, Republican	Hunter M. Bennett, Democrat	John R. Davis, Republican
Doddridge	1,021	1,930	1,380	2,656
Harrison	8,581	8,739	13,656	16,164
Lewis	3,390	3,768	4,149	5,037
Totals	12,992	14,437	19,185	23,857

VOTE FOR STATE SENATORS

THIRTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	B. H. Hiner, Democrat	Wm. Taylor George, Republican	Matthew Edmiston, Democrat	Harry B. Martin, Republican
Barbour	2,834	2,851	3,648	3,860
Pendleton	2,375	745	2,026	1,635
Randolph	5,248	1,896	5,117	4,387
Upshur	2,206	2,385	2,432	4,520
Totals	12,664	7,887	13,223	14,402

FOURTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	Forest W. Stemple, Democrat	E. Bunker Reynolds, Republican	H. C. Waybright, Democrat	A. L. Helmick, Republican
Grant	420	1,407	622	2,485
Hardy	1,134	535	2,065	1,435
Mineral	2,556	3,262	2,837	5,255
Preston	1,542	4,291	2,244	7,492
Tucker	1,891	1,993	2,023	2,712
Totals	7,543	11,488	9,791	19,379

FIFTEENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	Ira V. Cowgill, Democrat	Frank B. Robinson, Republican	Harry P. Henshaw, Democrat	Walter R. Hill, Republican
Berkeley	2,938	4,014	5,211	6,705
Hampshire	1,513	581	2,656	1,305
Jefferson	2,195	1,858	4,036	2,380
Morgan	620	1,660	923	2,216
Totals	7,266	8,113	12,826	12,606

VOTE FOR JUDGES OF SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS 1924-1928

COUNTIES	1924						1928			
	John Mitchell Woods Democrat	Lon H. Kelly Democrat	E. M. Everly Democrat (Short Term)	Homer B. Woods Republican	M. O. Litz Republican	John H. Hatcher Republican (Short Term)	Joseph N. Kenna Democrat	Andrew Price Democrat	Haymond Maxwell Republican	John H. Hatcher Republican
Barbour	3,217	3,210	3,213	3,538	3,503	3,500	3,586	3,650	3,899	3,780
Berkeley	4,814	4,467	4,439	5,130	5,240	5,279	4,316	4,305	7,473	7,435
Boone	3,521	3,535	3,480	3,223	3,203	3,300	4,851	4,844	3,910	3,895
Braxton	5,150	5,297	5,169	4,217	4,100	4,215	4,777	4,779	3,890	3,834
Brooke	2,119	2,129	2,263	3,778	3,739	3,600	2,501	2,505	4,889	4,831
Cabell	16,224	16,586	16,415	15,737	15,266	15,456	16,823	16,586	19,978	19,011
Calhoun	2,211	2,211	2,219	1,450	1,424	1,435	2,264	2,269	1,651	1,634
Clay	2,006	2,009	2,007	1,872	1,870	1,875	2,054	2,057	2,480	2,472
Doddridge	1,493	1,519	1,534	2,860	2,764	2,775	1,293	1,320	2,750	2,565
Fayette	10,158	10,293	9,991	10,554	10,446	10,722	12,937	12,887	12,080	12,214
Gilmer	2,640	2,676	2,670	1,630	1,575	1,577	2,400	2,394	1,567	1,506
Grant	662	653	654	2,331	2,315	2,311	595	601	2,503	2,474
Greenbrier	6,168	6,203	6,137	4,786	4,735	4,788	6,557	6,634	5,920	5,875
Hampshire	2,957	2,938	2,944	1,156	1,154	1,158	2,529	2,521	1,346	1,335
Hancock	1,207	1,217	1,202	3,728	3,705	3,711	1,770	1,758	5,251	5,230
Hardy	2,431	2,426	2,421	1,271	1,273	1,271	2,084	2,074	1,443	1,436
Harrison	12,821	13,003	13,348	15,939	15,670	15,457	12,300	13,332	17,829	16,131
Jackson	2,943	2,925	2,921	3,791	3,769	3,769	2,719	2,715	3,939	3,923
Jefferson	4,440	4,433	4,430	1,855	1,856	1,855	3,990	3,969	2,410	2,410
Kanawha	23,941	24,823	23,468	26,215	25,147	26,402	28,445	28,291	32,465	32,425
Lewis	4,204	4,300	4,272	4,867	4,756	4,764	3,590	4,063	5,586	4,870
Lincoln	3,421	3,420	3,419	3,237	3,231	3,230	3,604	3,606	3,718	3,729
Logan	7,438	7,463	7,397	7,12	7,090	7,141	10,098	10,052	10,905	10,915
Marion	9,901	9,947	9,950	11,452	11,003	11,112	11,120	11,482	14,750	14,082
Marshall	4,792	4,787	4,771	7,501	7,448	7,429	4,906	4,906	8,326	8,219
Mason	3,438	3,437	3,410	4,319	4,256	4,288	3,160	3,135	4,797	4,793
Mercer	10,833	10,757	10,753	9,403	9,545	9,528	11,174	11,030	11,626	11,699
Mineral	3,048	3,005	3,024	3,655	3,636	3,637	2,788	2,818	5,253	5,204
Mingo	5,576	5,562	5,475	4,873	4,883	4,880	6,591	6,572	6,806	6,789
Monongalia	4,989	5,054	6,002	7,019	6,698	6,170	6,272	6,496	11,095	10,191
Monroe	2,700	2,703	2,701	2,720	2,717	2,720	2,540	2,539	2,889	2,886
Morgan	1,037	947	947	1,810	1,834	1,850	864	864	2,259	2,235
McDowell	5,760	5,667	5,720	12,281	12,517	12,262	8,004	7,981	14,299	14,290
Nicholas	3,935	3,970	3,940	3,368	3,339	3,360	3,748	3,754	3,714	3,684
Ohio	9,084	9,118	8,953	14,980	14,660	14,681	12,008	12,016	19,240	18,859
Pendleton	2,032	2,025	2,024	1,442	1,444	1,441	2,033	2,022	1,621	1,602
Pleasants	1,608	1,665	1,669	1,695	1,610	1,613	1,379	1,382	1,664	1,653
Pocahontas	2,765	2,756	2,748	2,739	2,723	2,730	2,613	2,825	2,887	2,774
Preston	2,272	2,364	2,418	6,485	6,338	6,361	2,268	2,265	7,510	7,365
Putnam	2,975	2,981	2,975	2,923	2,898	2,921	2,774	2,773	3,239	3,226
Raleigh	7,932	7,912	7,150	8,764	8,739	9,761	10,528	10,032	10,692	11,368
Randolph	5,366	5,330	5,318	3,648	3,591	3,607	5,460	5,559	3,870	3,700
Ritchie	2,241	2,363	2,378	4,339	4,148	4,148	1,984	2,008	3,864	3,799
Roane	3,505	3,510	3,503	4,119	4,105	4,112	3,226	3,234	4,293	4,274
Summers	4,123	4,122	3,833	3,215	3,200	3,610	4,159	4,098	3,603	3,714
Taylor	2,639	2,621	2,653	3,791	3,645	3,647	2,686	2,781	4,635	4,448
Tucker	2,121	2,165	2,148	2,456	2,338	2,353	2,219	2,227	2,369	2,292
Tyler	2,099	2,115	2,121	3,395	3,360	3,347	1,790	1,791	3,565	3,528
Upshur	1,856	1,975	1,833	3,007	2,733	2,805	1,742	1,833	3,056	2,925
Wayne	5,652	5,642	5,639	4,037	4,005	4,002	5,365	5,329	5,070	5,057
Webster	2,510	2,525	2,502	1,614	1,604	1,613	2,415	2,408	1,782	1,764
Wetzel	4,873	4,873	4,873	3,434	3,403	3,389	4,370	4,391	3,795	3,693
Wirt	1,603	1,604	1,605	1,485	1,478	1,479	1,442	1,437	1,439	1,428
Wood	9,242	9,186	8,970	10,172	9,660	9,660	8,285	8,187	12,760	12,607
Wyoming	2,439	2,445	2,454	3,373	3,351	3,389	3,132	3,098	4,003	4,042
Totals	261,132	262,872	260,523	291,898	286,814	289,536	279,128	280,485	350,653	344,030

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	George W. Oldham, Democrat	Carl G. Bachmann, Republican	Paul R. Wellman, Democrat	Carl G. Bachmann, Republican
Brooke	1,587	2,173	2,555	5,022
Hancock	711	1,698	1,824	5,327
Marion	7,508	9,640	11,288	14,818
Marshall	4,128	4,735	5,684	8,328
Ohio	9,672	8,855	11,897	20,621
Taylor	1,986	2,438	2,799	4,685
Wetzel	3,525	2,300	4,529	3,845
Totals	29,117	31,839	40,666	62,646

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926			1928		
	Robert E. Lee Allen, Democrat	Emelio Garbarino, Socialist	Frank L. Bowman, Republican	Ben H. Hiner, Democrat	Frank Chalfont, Socialist	Frank L. Bowman, Republican
Barbour	2,617		3,022	3,797		3,809
Berkeley	3,170	19	3,908	4,414	10	7,612
Grant	401		1,510	931	3	2,254
Hampshire	1,547	3	569	2,709		1,296
Hardy	1,178	2	555	2,205		1,434
Jefferson	2,610	3	1,415	4,001	1	2,483
Mineral	2,617	10	3,384	3,208		4,992
Monongalia	3,413	65	5,905	6,103	39	11,349
Morgan	762		1,582	920		2,337
Pendleton	1,738		1,372	2,452		1,294
Preston	1,583	24	4,638	2,423	8	7,727
Randolph	4,219		2,845	5,985	20	3,576
Tucker	1,889	37	2,098	2,492	34	2,261
Totals	27,744	163	32,803	41,640	115	52,424

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	William S. O'Brien, Democrat	John M. Wolverton, Republican	William S. O'Brien, Democrat	John M. Wolverton, Republican
Braxton	3,846	2,892	4,892	3,822
Clay	1,837	1,283	2,308	1,681
Doddridge	1,845	1,657	2,091	2,470
Calhoun	1,068	1,922	1,448	2,612
Gilmer	1,883	919	2,566	1,505
Harrison	8,879	8,557	14,798	15,449
Lewis	3,861	3,554	4,641	4,564
Nicholas	2,987	2,958	3,858	3,683
Ritchie	1,310	2,216	2,138	3,755
Upshur	2,457	2,328	3,224	3,884
Webster	1,981	1,533	2,513	1,742
Totals	31,954	29,719	44,477	45,167

VOTE FOR CONGRESSMEN

FOURTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	John D. Sweeney, Democrat	James A. Hughes, Republican	Harry H. Darnell, Democrat	James A. Hughes, Republican
Cabell	12,120	12,920	16,841	19,773
Jackson	2,296	2,636	2,744	3,946
Mason	2,664	3,223	3,161	4,882
Pleasants	1,309	1,406	1,375	1,688
Putnam	2,319	2,376	2,772	3,281
Roane	2,830	3,327	3,334	4,199
Tyler	1,848	2,575	1,895	3,646
Wirt	1,268	1,085	1,467	1,437
Wood	6,411	6,846	8,468	12,820
Totals	33,065	36,394	42,057	55,672

FIFTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	Emmet F Scaggs, Democrat	James F. Strother, Republican	John Kee Democrat	Hugh Ike Shott, Republican
Lincoln	3,261	3,224	3,595	3,744
Logan	8,066	7,943	10,095	10,960
Mercer	7,718	7,853	10,936	12,327
Mingo	4,789	4,309	6,657	6,812
Monroe	2,259	2,304	2,536	2,917
McDowell	3,581	10,371	8,744	13,989
Summers	3,061	2,850	4,222	3,618
Wayne	3,866	2,799	5,424	5,148
Wyoming	2,122	2,610	3,167	4,044
Totals	38,723	44,263	55,376	63,559

SIXTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTIES	1926		1928	
	J. Alfred Taylor,	E. T. England,	Joe L. Smith,	E. T. England,
Boone	3,060	2,968	4,882	3,938
Fayette	9,785	9,041	13,160	12,135
Greenbrier	4,252	2,978	6,591	6,014
Kanawha	19,981	21,972	28,505	32,861
Pocahontas	2,532	2,040	2,726	2,396
Raleigh	6,071	6,899	11,981	9,779
Totals	45,681	45,898	67,845	67,617

Note: The Legislature of 1929, transferred Calhoun County from the Third to the Fourth District and Logan County from the Fifth to the Sixth District.

GENERAL ELECTION RETURNS

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES 1924-1928

STATE	1924			1928	
	Coolidge, Republican	Davis, Democrat	LaFollette, Progressive	Hoover, Republican	Smith, Democrat
Alabama	45,005	112,966	8,084	113,681	127,548
Arizona	30,516	26,235	17,210	52,533	38,537
Arkansas	40,036	84,793	13,159	77,751	119,196
California	733,250	105,514	424,649	1,162,323	614,365
Colorado	193,956	75,238	57,368	253,872	133,131
Connecticut	246,322	110,184	42,416	296,614	252,040
Delaware	52,441	33,445	4,923	68,986	35,359
Florida	30,633	62,083	.....	144,168	101,764
Georgia	30,300	123,200	12,687	63,498	129,602
Idaho	69,879	24,256	54,160	97,322	52,926
Illinois	1,453,321	576,775	432,027	1,768,141	1,313,817
Indiana	697,688	492,247	70,778	845,746	502,811
Iowa	530,719	162,600	372,243	623,818	378,936
Kansas	407,671	156,319	98,461	513,671	193,003
Kentucky	396,140	375,732	38,465	558,064	381,070
Louisiana	24,670	93,218	4,063	51,160	164,655
Maine	138,440	41,964	11,382	179,923	81,179
Maryland	162,414	148,072	47,157	301,479	223,626
Massachusetts	703,476	280,831	141,225	775,566	792,758
Michigan	874,631	152,038	122,014	965,396	396,762
Minnesota	420,779	55,917	339,499	560,977	396,451
Mississippi	8,494	100,475	3,494	27,191	124,598
Missouri	650,283	572,753	84,160	834,080	662,076
Montana	74,138	31,871	61,105	113,300	78,578
Nebraska	218,585	137,289	106,701	345,745	197,959
Nevada	10,992	5,813	9,394	18,285	14,106
New Hampshire	100,078	57,576	9,200	115,404	80,715
New Jersey	675,162	209,743	108,901	925,285	616,162
New Mexico	54,470	48,473	9,247	69,698	48,306
New York	1,820,058	950,796	268,510	2,193,344	2,089,863
North Carolina	191,753	284,270	6,651	349,795	288,108
North Dakota	94,816	13,830	89,733	131,441	106,648
Ohio	1,176,130	477,888	357,948	1,627,546	864,210
Oklahoma	225,947	260,815	40,607	394,052	219,206
Oregon	142,579	67,589	68,463	205,341	109,223
Pennsylvania	1,401,481	409,192	307,591	2,055,382	1,067,586
Rhode Island	125,335	76,782	7,636	117,458	118,951
South Carolina	1,123	49,008	620	3,114	60,142
South Dakota	101,299	27,214	75,199	157,603	102,660
Tennessee	131,064	158,537	10,732	195,388	157,343
Texas	129,472	621,528	23,172	371,946	348,889
Utah	77,327	7,001	33,662	94,734	81,075
Vermont	73,328	9,716	10,377	90,404	44,440
Virginia	80,498	16,124	5,943	115,348	101,631
Washington	220,224	42,842	140,727	335,844	156,772
West Virginia	288,635	257,232	36,723	375,551	263,784
Wisconsin	311,614	68,110	453,678	544,205	450,259
Wyoming	41,858	12,868	25,174	52,748	29,299
United States	15,749,030	8,760,557	4,667,312	21,943,328	15,430,718

Electoral vote (1924)—Coolidge, Rep., 382; Davis, Dem., 136; La Follette, Prog., 13.
Electroal vote (1928)—Hoover, Rep., 444; Smith, Dem., 89.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT BY STATES—1900-1928

STATE	1900		1904		1908		1912			1916		1920		1924			1928	
	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	P.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	LaF	R.	D.
Alabama		11		11		11		12			12		12		12			12
Arizona								3			3	3		3			3	
Arkansas		8		9		9		9			9		9		9			9
California	9		10		10			2	11		13	13		13			13	
Colorado		4	5			5		6			6	6		6			6	
Connecticut	6		7		7			7		7		7		7			7	
Delaware	3		3		3			3		3		3		3			3	
Florida		4		5		5		6			6		6		6		6	
Georgia		13		13		13		14			14		14		14			14
Idaho		3	3		3			4			4	4		4			4	
Illinois	24		27		27			29		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		13		13		13		13			13		13	13			13	
Louisiana		8		9		9		10			10		10		10			10
Maine	6		6		6			6		6		6		6			6	
Maryland	8		1	7	2	6		8			8	8		8			8	
Massachusetts	15		16		16			18		18		18		18				18
Michigan	14		14		14				15	15		15		15			15	
Minnesota	9		11		11				12	12		12			12		12	
Mississippi		9		10		10		10			10		10		10			10
Missouri		17	18		18			18			18	18		18			18	
Montana		3	3		3			4			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		12		12			14		14		14		14			14	
New Mexico								3			3	3		3			3	
New York	36		39		39			45		45		45		45			45	
North Carolina		11		12		12		12			12		12		12		12	
North Dakota	3		4		4			5			5	5		5			5	
Ohio	23		23		23			24			24	24		24			24	
Oklahoma						7		10			10	10			10		10	
Oregon	4		4		4			5		5		5		5			5	
Pennsylvania	32		34		34				38	38		38		38			38	
Rhode Island	4		4		4			5		5		5		5				5
South Carolina		9		9		9		9			9		9		9			9
South Dakota	4		4		4			0	5	0	8	5		8	0		5	
Tennessee		12		12		12		12			12	12			12		12	
Texas		15		18		18		18			20		20		20		20	
Utah	3		3		3		4				4	4		4			4	
Vermont	4		4		4		4			4		4		4			4	
Virginia		12		12		12		12			12		12		12		12	
Washington	4		5		5				7		7			7			7	
West Virginia	6		7		7			8		7	1	8		8			8	
Wisconsin	12		13		13			13		13		13				13	13	
Wyoming	3		3		3			3			3	3		3			3	
Total	292	155	336	140	321	162	8	435	88	254	277	404	127	382	136	13	444	87
Plurality	137		196		159			347			23	277		246			357	

Arizona became a State Feb. 14, 1912. New Mexico was admitted Jan. 6, 1912.

WEST VIRGINIAS VOTE FOR PRESIDENT—1924-1928

COUNTIES	1924			1928	
	John W. Davis, Democrat	Robert M. LaFollette, Progressive	Calvin Coolidge, Republican	Alfred E. Smith, Democrat	Herbert Hoover, Republican
Barbour	3,188	830	3,347	3,491	4,023
Berkeley	4,366	410	5,427	3,540	8,744
Boone	3,326	939	3,010	4,805	4,000
Braxton	5,168	117	4,192	4,582	4,028
Brooke	2,037	558	3,858	2,419	5,277
Cabell	16,211	1,133	15,581	15,340	21,091
Calhoun	2,231	2	1,399	2,179	1,745
Clay	2,037	40	1,843	1,929	2,551
Doddridge	1,594	57	2,777	1,202	2,919
Fayette	9,563	2,411	10,555	12,351	12,961
Gilmer	2,750	28	1,570	2,313	1,705
Grant	658	99	2,344	542	2,648
Greenbrier	6,048	415	4,768	6,141	6,423
Hampshire	2,993	38	1,172	2,132	1,779
Hancock	1,187	320	1,435	1,884	5,467
Hardy	2,442	33	1,272	1,965	1,611
Harrison	13,470	2,009	15,165	12,483	17,502
Jackson	2,936	51	3,739	2,452	4,150
Jefferson	4,368	191	1,870	3,312	3,850
Kanawha	22,726	4,071	26,018	25,563	35,788
Lewis	4,410	218	4,839	3,825	5,290
Lincoln	3,355	171	3,164	3,416	3,823
Logan	7,377	569	7,062	9,944	11,404
Marion	9,386	2,482	12,167	10,133	16,088
Marshall	4,710	1,194	7,413	4,785	9,204
Mason	3,308	547	4,225	2,814	5,125
Mercer	10,058	2,122	9,159	10,273	12,887
Mineral	2,860	737	3,551	2,310	5,860
Mingo	5,313	1,077	4,656	6,801	6,904
Monongalia	4,977	2,106	6,994	6,182	11,365
Monroe	2,686	31	2,713	2,346	3,025
Morgan	919	174	1,883	758	2,539
McDowell	5,561	1,716	12,422	8,294	14,810
Nicholas	3,956	122	3,347	3,495	3,917
Ohio	8,753	3,416	14,402	13,132	20,064
Pendleton	2,037	9	1,462	1,921	1,710
Pleasants	1,675	26	1,619	1,210	1,821
Pocahontas	2,777	92	2,782	2,487	3,141
Preston	2,445	502	6,396	2,355	7,783
Putnam	2,946	313	2,862	2,406	3,346
Raleigh	7,776	1,058	8,643	10,366	11,581
Randolph	5,314	779	3,526	5,085	4,436
Ritchie	2,403	58	4,152	1,711	4,195
Roane	3,504	.....	4,097	3,007	4,472
Summers	3,998	393	3,124	3,752	4,063
Taylor	2,499	686	3,683	2,548	5,101
Tucker	2,127	560	2,277	2,263	2,525
Tyler	2,137	96	3,425	1,591	3,881
Upshur	1,952	133	4,930	1,683	5,277
Wayne	5,870	357	3,999	5,177	5,630
Webster	2,523	36	1,617	2,306	1,936
Wetzel	4,998	240	3,458	4,052	4,428
Wirt	1,587	19	1,491	1,272	1,561
Wood	378	539	10,086	6,412	15,184
Wyoming	2,358	393	3,327	3,047	3,987
Totals	257,232	36,723	288,635	263,784	375,551

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 1872-1928

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.
1920—Harding, Republican, 282,007; Cox, Democrat, 220,789; Debs, Socialist, 5,618.
1924—Colidge, Republican, 238,635; Davis, Democrat, 257,232; LaFollete, Independent, 36,723.
1928—Hoover, Republican, 375,551; Smith, Democrat, 263,784; Thomas, Socialist, 1,313.

PART IX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DIVISION:

Half tone and biography of President Hoover.

The President and his Cabinet in order of succession.

Biographies Cabinet members and Presidential secretaries.

United States Officials for West Virginia.

Members of Congress from West Virginia.

Federal courts, terms and personnel.

Office of Collector of Internal Revenue.

United States Prohibition Service.

Presidents and Vice Presidents of the United States.

List of United States Senators from formation of State.

List of Representatives from formation of state.

List of Presidential electors.

Population of United States, 1900-1920.

Estimated population of United States, 1923-1928.

Estimated population United States and outlying possessions.

Parcel post rates.

Classified list of West Virginia postoffices, with salaries.

Alphabetical list of West Virginia Post Offices.



HERBERT HOOVER
President of the United States

HERBERT HOOVER—Republican, of Stanford University, California, President of the United States, was born in West Branch, Iowa, August 10, 1874; engineer; A. B., Stanford University, 1895; in 1899 he married Lou Henry, of Monterey, California, and they have two sons; professional work, 1895-1914; representative Panama-Pacific Exposition in Europe, 1914; chairman American Relief Committee, London, 1914-15; chairman Commission for Relief in Belgium, 1914-1919; United States Food Administrator, 1917-1919; member War Council; chairman Supreme Economic Council, European Coal Council; vice-chairman President's Second Industrial Conference, 1920; chairman American Relief Administration, 1919-1928; European Relief Council, 1920-21; Secretary of Commerce, 1921-1928; chairman President's Conference on Unemployment, 1921; Colorado River Commission, 1922-1928; St. Lawrence Commission of United States, 1924-1928; National Radio Conference, 1922-1928; member of World War Foreign Debt Commission; appointed, by President Coolidge, chairman of Mississippi Flood Relief Commission, 1927; president International Radio Telegraph Conference, 1927; elected President, November 6, 1928.

SECRETARY OF STATE

STIMSON, HENRY L.—Lawyer, was born in New York City, September 21, 1867. Graduated at Yale in 1888, Harvard Law School 1890. Married Mabel W. White of New Haven July 6, 1893. Admitted to bar in 1891. U. S. Attorney, Southern District of New York 1906-09. Republican candidate for Governor of New York in 1910. Secretary of War in Cabinet of President Taft. Commissioned Major Judge Advocate U. S. Res. March, 1917; Colonel in 31st Field Artillery in France 1917-18. Special representative of President to Nicaragua in 1927; Governor General of Philippines since 1927.

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

MELLON, ANDREW W.—Banker, is Secretary of the Treasury. He was born in Pittsburgh on March 24, 1855, educated at Western University of Pennsylvania, Class of 1873. Married Nora McMullen 1900. Was President of Mellon National Bank, Pittsburgh, and officer or director of various financial and industrial corporations. Resigned as president of Mellon National Bank on March 1, 1921, and has been Secretary of the Treasury since March 4, 1921. He is chairman ex-officio of the Federal Reserve Bank, the Farm Loan Board and the War Finance Corporation.

SECRETARY OF WAR

GOOD, JAMES W.—Lawyer, was born in Cedar Rapids, Iowa, September 24, 1866. Graduated from Coe College, Iowa, and the University of Michigan. Married Lucy Deacon, of Cedar Rapids, October 4, 1894, and has two children. City attorney of Cedar Rapids 1906-1908; Member of Congress from 5th District of Iowa for fourteen years, 1909-1923. Chairman of Committee on Appropriations, House of Representatives; joint author of the law establishing Bureau of the Budget. Resigned from Congress June, 1922, to engage in law practice in Chicago. Has been an active advocate of waterway development over many years.

ATTORNEY GENERAL

MITCHELL, WM. D.—Lawyer, was born at Winona, Minnesota, September 9, 1874, son of William Mitchell, who was for 20 years Justice of the Supreme Court. He was educated at Lawrenceville, N. J., and as a student of Electrical Engineering at Yale. Graduated in law at the University of Minnesota in 1896. Married Gertrude Bancroft, of St. Paul, on June 27, 1901, and has two children. Was admitted to the Minnesota bar in 1896. Was Secretary of the First Charter Commission at St. Paul in 1900; Regional Counsel of U. S. Railroad Administration 1919; served in Spanish War as Second Lieutenant 15th Minnesota Infantry 1898-1899, and as Acting Judge Advocate 2d Army Corps. Was Captain and Adjutant of 4th Regiment National Guard of Minnesota 1918. Volunteered for Field Artillery, Camp Taylor, Ky., 1918. Solicitor General of United

States by appointment of President Coolidge since June 4, 1925. Member of Central Committee, American Red Cross, American Bar Association, Spanish War Veterans and Member of American Legion.

POSTMASTER GENERAL

BROWN, WALTER F.—Lawyer, was born at Massilon, Ohio, May 31, 1869. Received his A. B. at Harvard in 1892; Harvard Law School 1893-94. Married Katharine Hafer of Cincinnati, September 10, 1903. Chairman of Republican Central Committee 1906-12; Chairman of Progressive State Central and Executive Committee of Ohio 1912-13; and member of National Progressive Executive Committee; Chairman of Congressional Joint Committee on Reorganization representing the President 1921; Director, Toledo Trust Company and various manufacturing concerns; Assistant Secretary of Commerce since November, 1927; President of Toledo Humane Society; Trustee Lucas County Children's Home.

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY

ADAMS, CHARLES FRANCIS—Business man; was born at Quincy, Mass., on August 2, 1866. He is a great-great grandson of John Adams, and a great grandson of John Quincy Adams. Graduated at Harvard in 1888. Married Frances Lovering, of Taunton, Mass., on April 3, 1899. Member of Quincy City Council 1893-95; Mayor 1896-97. President of Fifty Associates; Vice-President of the Provident Institute of Savings: Trustee of Boston Ground Rent Association and Boston Real Estate Trust; Director of Old Colony Trust Company; Treasurer of Corporation of Harvard College since 1898. Yachtsman. Sailed the Resolute which won the American Cup in the International Yacht Races of 1920.

SECRETARY OF INTERIOR

WILBUR, RAY LYMAN—President of Stanford University, California. Was born at Boonesboro, Iowa, April 13, 1875. Graduated at Stanford University in 1896 and Cooper Medical College; Frankfort, London, and the University of Munich. Married Marguerite May Blake, of San Francisco, December, 1898, and has five children. Was made Dean of Stanford Medical College in 1911, and has been President of the University since 1916. Chief of Division in Food Administration during the war. Was American Delegate to 6th Pan American Conference at Havana; member of State Park Commission of California; President of the American Medical Association. Chairman of Institute of Pacific Relations, Honolulu, etc.

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

HYDE, ARTHUR M.—Farmer and business man; was born at Princeton, Mo., July 12, 1877. Graduated at University of Michigan in 1899, and in law from University of Iowa. Married Hortense Cullers, of Trenton, Mo., in October, 1904, and has one daughter. Was Mayor of Princeton 1908-

1910. Candidate for State Attorney General on Progressive ticket in 1912. Governor of Missouri 1921-25. His administration was devoted mainly to problems of farm life. During and since that time he has taken active part in support of farm relief. Has been engaged in business and farming since leaving Governorship, being President of a Life Insurance Company, etc. Owns and works three farms in Grundy County, Missouri.

SECRETARY OF COMMERCE

LaMONT, ROBERT PATTERSON—Engineer of Chicago, Ill. Born at Detroit, Mich., December 1, 1867. Graduated in Engineering at the University of Michigan in 1891. Married Helen G. Trotter, of Chicago, October 24, 1894. Started engineering practice with construction of Chicago Exposition, and has since been engaged with various industrial concerns. Is now President of the American Steel Foundries Company; Chairman of the Griffin Steel Foundries Company; Director of First National Bank and Morris Plan Bank, etc. Was Colonel in Ordnance Department and Chief of Procurement Division during World War, being awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. Represented United States Chamber of Commerce upon the International Committee for study of European economic conditions; and upon various committees concerned with foreign trade; Trustee of the University of Chicago and Director of its first endowment drive; President St. Luke's Hospital; Trustee of Chicago Art Museum and Rosenwald Industrial Museum. Colonel Lamont has taken great interest in scientific research; he presented the University of Michigan with their African Astronomical Observatory.

SECRETARY OF LABOR

DAVIS, JAMES J.—Pittsburgh, Pa.; was born in Tredegar, South Wales, October 27, 1873; his father, mother and their six children immigrated to Pittsburgh in 1881. At the age of 11 began learning his trade as a puddler in the iron and steel works at Sharon, Pa. In 1892 went to work in the iron works at Pittsburgh; joined the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers of America; was elected to various offices therein, and is still a member in good standing; elected City Clerk of Elwood, Ind., in 1898; elected recorder of Madison County, Ind., in 1902; joined the Loyal Order of Moose in 1906; in 1907 became Director General of the Order. Married Jean Rodenbaub in 1914, and has five children. Secretary of Labor since 1921.

NOTE—Secretary Davis has consented to serve for one year in order to complete certain projects now in course by the Department.

SECRETARIES TO THE PRESIDENT

AKERSON, GEORGE,—Born in Minneapolis, Minn., September 5, 1888; educated in the public schools of that city and at Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.; A. B., Harvard University, 1912; married Harriet Blake, of Omaha, Nebr.; three children; engaged in newspaper work on the

Minneapolis Tribune, 1912-1921, for which he was Washington correspondent, 1921-1923, and assistant managing editor, 1923-1925; secretary of the Sesquicentennial Exhibition Commission, composed of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of Commerce, 1925; assistant to Hon. Herbert Hoover as Secretary of Commerce, 1925-1929; appointed Secretary to the President, March 4, 1929.

RICHEY, LAWRENCE,—Born in Harrisburg, Pa., December 21, 1885; educated in public schools of Philadelphia, Pa.; married; appointed agent United States Secret Service, Treasury Department, June 10, 1901; resigned August 22, 1909; editorial staff of Everybody's Magazine, 1909-1912; special magazine and newspaper work, 1912-1917; assistant office manager, United States Food Administration, 1917-1919; special assistant to Hon. Herbert Hoover, 1919-1929; appointed Secretary to the President, March 4, 1929.

NEWTON, WALTER HUGHES,—Republican, of Minneapolis; born in Minneapolis, Minn., October 10, 1880; educated at public schools of Minneapolis, LL. B., University of Minnesota Law School; is a lawyer by profession; was first assistant prosecuting attorney of Hennepin County, 1914 to 1918; married Cora M. Noracon, of Minneapolis, June 14, 1905; three children—Grace Laura, aged 23 years, Walter Hughes, Jr., aged 17 years, and John Marshall, aged 9 years; elected to the Sixty-sixth Congress by majority of 5,695 votes; reelected to Sixty-seventh Congress by a plurality of 32,378 votes, to the Sixty-eighth Congress by a majority of 6,443 votes, to the Sixty-ninth Congress by a plurality of over 31,000 votes, to the Seventieth Congress by a majority of 23,000 votes, and to the Seventy-first Congress by a plurality of 49,328 votes; appointed Secretary to the President, July 1, 1929.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
(as of October 15, 1929)

President—Herbert Hoover, of California.
Secretaries to the President—George Akerson, of Minnesota; Lawrence Richey, of Pennsylvania; Walter H. Newton, of Minnesota.

THE CABINET

(Arranged in order of succession to the Presidency, as fixed by Acts of Congress.)

Secretary of State—Henry L. Stimson, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury—Andrew W. Mellon, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of War—James W. Good, of Illinois.
Attorney General—William D. Mitchell, of Minnesota.
Postmaster General—Walter F. Brown, of Ohio.
Secretary of the Navy—Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of Interior—Ray Lyman Wilbur, of California.
Secretary of Agriculture—Arthur M. Hyde, of Missouri.
Secretary of Commerce—Robert Patterson LaMont, of Illinois.
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.

Collector of Internal Revenue

E. A. Brast, Parkersburg.

Federal Prohibition Department

Southern District—A. B. McCutcheon, Federal Bldg., Charleston.
Northern District—Harry D. Reynolds, Fairmont.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM WEST VIRGINIA

United States Senators

Guy D. Goff, Republican; Clarksburg, Harrison County; term expires March 3, 1931.

Henry D. Hatfield, Republican; Huntington, Cabell County; term expires March 3, 1935.

First District

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

Second District

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

Third District

John M. Wolverton, Republican; Richwood, Nicholas County.

Fourth District

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

Fifth District

Hugh Ike Shott, Republican; Bluefield, Mercer County.

Sixth District

Joe L. Smith, Democrat; Beckley, Raleigh County.

Terms of all representatives expire March 3, 1931.



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 Gen. Nathan Goff, former Secretary of the Navy, Judge of the Federal Fourth Judicial Circuit, and United States Senator from West Virginia. 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 for, 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 Seventy-first Congress: Expenditures in the Executive Departments, Interstate Commerce, Foreign Relations, Mines and Mining and Territories and Insular Possessions.

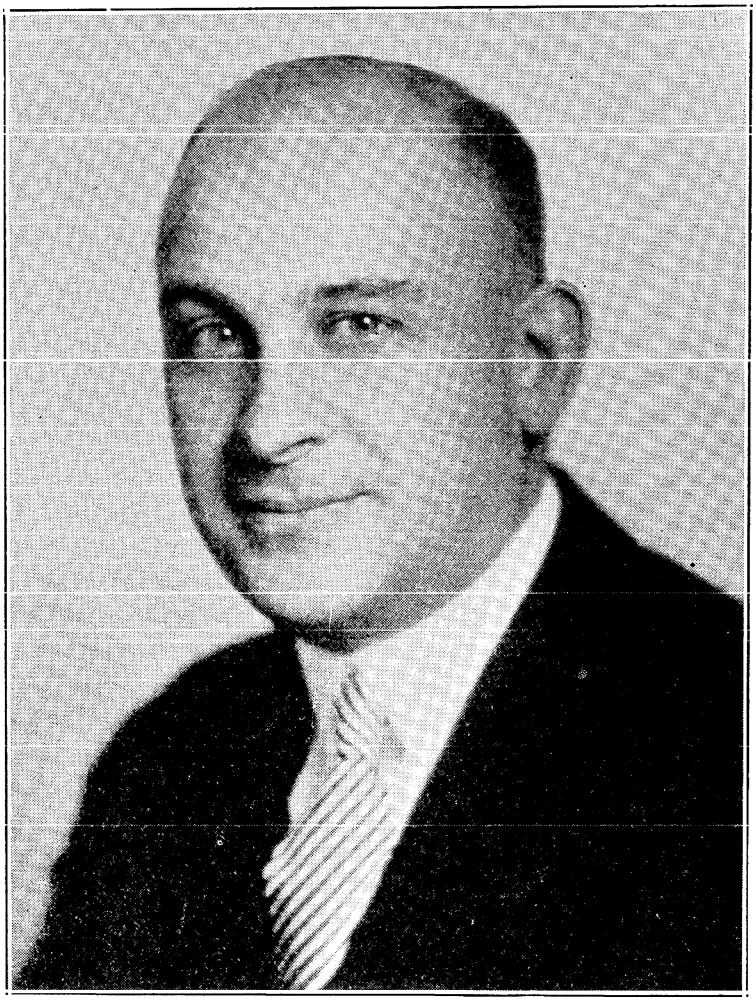


HENRY DRURY HATFIELD
United States Senator

BIOGRAPHY

HENRY DRURY HATFIELD—Republican, junior United States Senator from West Virginia, was born in Logan county, West Virginia, on September 14, 1875. By profession, he is a physician and surgeon, being a graduate of the University of Louisville and of New York University. Senator Hatfield practiced his profession in Mingo and McDowell counties, later removing to Huntington, where he is now located.

He was a member and president of the county court of McDowell county 1906-08, and a member of the State Senate from the Sixth District in the session of 1909 and 1911, being president of the Senate during the session of 1911. He was Governor of West Virginia 1913-17, and in 1928 was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending March 3, 1935.



CARL GEORGE BACHMANN
Member of Congress, First District

BIOGRAPHY

CARL GEORGE BACHMANN—Republican, of Wheeling, Representative in Congress from the First District; son of Charles F. and Sophia Bachmann; was born May 4, 1890, at Wheeling, West Virginia. He was educated in the public schools there and graduated from Linsly Institute. He attended Washington and Jefferson College at Washington, Pennsylvania, and graduated from West Virginia University with the degrees of A. B., and LL. B. He was admitted to the Bar in 1915 and practiced law at Wheeling. He was appointed assistant prosecuting attorney of Ohio county in January, 1917, and elected prosecuting attorney in 1920. He was elected to the Sixty-ninth and Seventieth Congresses and reelected in 1928 to the Seventy-first Congress by a majority of 19,980, being the largest majority ever given a candidate for Congress in the State of West Virginia.

He married Miss Susan Louise Smith, daughter of Gilbert D. and Frances Smith, of St. Marys, West Virginia. They have three children, Charles F., Gilbert S., and Susan Jane.

The First District is composed of the counties of Brooke, Hancock, Marion, Marshall, Ohio, Taylor and Wetzel (seven counties), with a population (1920) of 229,457.

Note—At the time of going to press, committee assignments for the Seventy-first Congress are not yet determined.



FRANK LLEWELLYN BOWMAN
Member of Congress, Second District

BIOGRAPHY

FRANK LLEWELLYN BOWMAN—Republican, of Morgantown, Representative in Congress from the Second District, was born January 21, 1879, at Masontown, Pennsylvania. He was educated in the public schools and graduated from West Virginia University, at Morgantown, in 1902, with the degree of A. B. He is an attorney at law, being admitted to practice in 1905 by the Supreme Court of West Virginia. Mr. Bowman served as postmaster at Morgantown 1911-15 and as mayor 1916-17.

He married Pearl Silveus and they have two children, Marjory Virginia and Frank Llewellyn, Jr.

He is a member of the Phi Sigma Kappa Fraternity, and is a Knights of Pythias, Mason, Knights Templar, Shriner and Presbyterian. He was elected to the Sixty-ninth Congress in 1924, defeating R. E. L. Allen by a majority of 1,531; elected to the Seventieth Congress in 1926 over R. E. L. Allen by a majority of 5,036 and reelected to the Seventy-first Congress in 1928 over B. H. Hiner by a majority of 10,784.

The Second Congressional District is composed of the following thirteen counties: Barbour, Berkeley, Grant, Hampshire, Hardy, Jefferson, Mineral, Monongalia, Morgan, Pendleton, Preston, Randolph and Tucker, with a population (1920) of 231,685.

Note—At the time of going to press, committee assignments for the Seventy-first Congress are not yet determined.



JOHN MARSHALL WOLVERTON
Member of Congress, Third District

BIOGRAPHY

JOHN MARSHALL WOLVERTON—Republican, of Richwood, Representative in Congress from the Third Congressional District, was born at Big Bend, Calhoun county, West Virginia, on January 31, 1872. He was educated in the country schools and Glenville and Fairmont State Normal Schools; he later attended West Virginia University and graduated from its law department in 1901. He is a practicing attorney at Richwood. He was chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of Nicholas county 1908-12 and mayor of Richwood 1918-19. He served two terms as prosecuting attorney of Nicholas county, 1913-17, 1921-25. He was elected to the Sixty-ninth Congress in 1924 and reelected in 1928. His committee assignments in the Sixty-ninth Congress were: Accounts, Coinage, Weights and Measures, Public Buildings and Grounds and War Claims.

Mr. Wolverton's district in 1928 was composed of the eleven counties of Braxton, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Harrison, Lewis, Nicholas, Ritchie, Upshur and Webster, with a population (1920) of 230,255. Calhoun county was transferred to the Fourth District by the Legislature of 1929.

Note—At the time of going to press, committee assignments for the Seventy-first Congress are not yet determined.



JAMES ANTHONY HUGHES
Member of Congress, Fourth District

BIOGRAPHY

JAMES ANTHONY HUGHES—Republican, of Huntington, Representative in Congress from the Fourth Congressional District, was born in Corunna, Ontario, February 27, 1861. In July, 1873, he moved with his parents to Ashland, Kentucky. In 1885 he married Miss Belle Vinson, daughter of the late Col. S. S. Vinson, and they have two daughters, Mary Eloise and Tudell Vinson.

In 1887 and 1888 he represented the counties of Boyd and Lawrence in the Kentucky Legislature. After his removal to West Virginia, he represented the Sixth Senatorial District in the West Virginia Senate in the sessions of 1895 and 1897, being the first Republican senator from that district. He has always been an active and interested Republican, identifying himself with all movements and aspirations of his party. He was elected to the Fifty-seventh Congress in 1900, from the Fourth Congressional District and reelected to the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-third and Seventieth Congresses. In 1928 he was elected to the Seventy-first Congress.

In the 1928 election the Fourth Congressional District was composed of the nine counties of Cabell, Jackson, Mason, Pleasants, Putnam, Roane, Tyler, Wirt and Wood, with a population (1920) of 214,930. Calhoun county was transferred to this district from the Third District by the Legislature of 1929.

Note—At the time of going to press, committee assignments for the Seventy-first Congress are not yet determined.



HUGH IKE SHOTT
Member of Congress, Fifth District

BIOGRAPHY

HUGH IKE SHOTT—Republican, of Bluefield, Representative in Congress from the Fifth Congressional District, was born at Staunton, Virginia, on September 3, 1886, and was educated in the public schools. Mr. Shott has been employed on newspapers from boyhood, as printer, editor and publisher and now owns and publishes two daily newspapers and has a large commercial printing plant and a radio broadcasting station. He is a member of a number of civic organizations and fraternities and has always been active in community enterprises, in the building of good roads and the industrial development of his section. He has served as postmaster of Bluefield. Mr. Shott was elected in 1928 to represent the Fifth Congressional District in Congress, this being the first public office for which he was an aspirant.

This district, in 1928, was composed of the nine counties of Lincoln, Logan, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Monroe, Summers, Wayne and Wyoming, with a population (1920) of 278,302. Logan county was transferred to the Sixth District by the Legislature of 1929.

Note—At the time of going to press, committee assignments for the Seventy-first Congress are not yet determined.



JOE L. SMITH
Member of Congress, Sixth District

BIOGRAPHY

JOE L. SMITH—Democrat, of Beckley, Representative in Congress from the Sixth District, was born on May 22, 1880, at Marshes, Raleigh county, West Virginia, and was educated in the public schools of that county. He learned the printing trade in the office of the Raleigh Register at Beckley, and later became editor and owner of that paper. He served four terms as mayor of Beckley and several terms as a member of the city council. He was a member of the State Senate, serving in the sessions of 1909 and 1911. He is a son of Hulett and Angeline McMillan Smith and married Christian Carlson. They have two sons, Joe L., Jr., and Hulett C.

After owning and editing the Raleigh Register for fifteen years, Mr. Smith sold it and went into the real estate and banking business and is now president of the Beckley National Bank. He is a Presbyterian, an Elk, Mason, Knights Templar, Scottish Rite and Shriner.

He was elected in 1928 to represent the Sixth District in Congress. In 1928 this district was composed of six counties, as follows: Boone, Fayette, Greenbrier, Kanawha, Pocahontas and Raleigh, with a population (1920) of 279,072. Logan county was transferred from the Fifth to the Sixth District by the Legislature of 1929.

Note—At the time of going to press, committee assignments for the Seventy-first Congress are not yet determined.

FEDERAL 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.
Marshal—FRANK KEY GREENE.
Reporter—ERNEST KNAEBEL.

TERMS—Second Monday in October, annually and such adjourned or special terms as it may find necessary for the dispatch of business.

UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS FOURTH CIRCUIT

Districts	District Judges	Circuit Judges	Justice
Maryland	Morris B. Soper		
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, Berkeley, Brooke, Calhoun, Doddridge, Gilmer, Grant, Hampshire, Hancock, Hardy, Harrison, Jefferson, Lewis, Marion, Marshall, Mineral, 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	Secretary 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	Clarksburg
A. C. NADENBOUSCH	Deputy Clerk	Martinsburg
JOHN W. RINE	Deputy Clerk	Elkins
ARTHUR ARNOLD	District Attorney	Parkersburg
DARRELL K. KOONCE	Assistant District Attorney	Parkersburg
RUSSELL L. FURBEE	Assistant District Attorney	Clarksburg
F. E. PARRACK	Assistant District Attorney	Clarksburg
WILLIAM HOWARD	Assistant District Attorney	Wheeling
MRS. MARGARET 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. STEINBECKER	Office Deputy	Wheeling
MISS ANNA M. DAVIS	Office Deputy	Wheeling

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

OLIN C. CARTER	Middlebourne	GEORGE C. LUDWIG	Keyser
JOHN W. KINDELBERGER	Wheeling	GEORGE H. GORDON	Clarksburg
FRANCIS B. BURK	Parkersburg	M. M. SMITH	Elkins
HARRY A. DOWNS	Mortinsburg	L. T. EDDY	Fairmont
LEWIS J. FORMAN	Petersburg		

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY

C. M. HANNA	Parkersburg	O. E. WYCKOFF	Grafton
RUSSELL NESBITT	Wheeling	RAY L. STROTHER	Clarksburg
WILBUR H. THOMAS	Martinsburg		

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 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
DOROTHY HUTCHINSON	Private Secretary	Charleston
IRA H. MOTTESHEARD	Clerk	Charleston
EARL R. CAVENDER	Chief Deputy Clerk	Charleston
G. LEE 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	Huntington
EDMUND MARSHALL	Assistant	Charleston
ELLIS A. YOST	Assistant	Huntington
OKEY P. KEADLE	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. H. 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
P. E. RUSSELL	Office Deputy	Huntington
J. H. HUNT	Office Deputy	Welch

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS

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

REFEREES IN BANKRUPTCY

L. S. ECHOLS, Charleston; Division No. 1—Counties of Boone, Clay, Fayette, Kanawha, Braxton, Nicholas, Webster, Jackson, Putnam and Roane.

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, Wayne and Mason.

JAMES H. GOLLEHON, Bluefield; Division No. 4—Counties of Mercer, McDowell and Wyoming.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

HEADQUARTERS: PARKERSBURG

Robert H. Lucas, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.
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.
Paige Westfall, Parkersburg, General Bookkeeper.
C. C. Coffield, Harrisville, Chief Sales Tax Division.
Harry A. Eberling, Wheeling, Stamp Deputy.

UNITED STATES PROHIBITION SERVICE

SOUTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

Deputy Prohibition Administrator

A. B. McCutcheon.....Federal Building, Charleston

Prohibition Agents—Charleston

Roy Hundley
Luther L. Lilly
Virgil L. Skeen
E. L. Roach
Andrew J. Littleton
Fred E. De Moss

Prohibition Agents—Bluefield

George B. Hildebrand
W. E. Stacey

Prohibition Agents—Huntington

A. C. Allman
Ezra A. L. Zirkle

Clerks

Gwendolyn J. Brook.....Huntington
Julia R. Moore.....Charleston

NORTHERN DISTRICT OF WEST VIRGINIA

Deputy Prohibition Administrator

Harry D. Reynolds.....Fairmont

Prohibition Agents—Fairmont

Leroy L. Gates
Dillen L. Swick
Harvey Ruble
Alva D. Stutler

Prohibition Agents—Martinsburg

Homer S. Pigott
Wilbur H. Grose

Prohibition Agents—Wheeling

R. A. W. Sager
Perry W. Barr
Joseph J. Doerr
Joseph Beckett

Clerks

Charlotte R. Smith.....Fairmont

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

No.	NAME	Birthplace	Year	Paternal Ancestry	Residence	Inaugurated		Politics	Died	
						Year	Age		Year	Age
1	George Washington	Westmoreland County, Va	1732	English	Virginia	1789	57	Federalist	1799	67
2	John Adams	Quincy, Mass	1735	English	Massachusetts	1797	62	Federalist	1826	90
3	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va	1743	Welsh	Virginia	1801	58	Republican	1826	83
4	James Madison	Port Conway, Va	1751	English	Virginia	1809	58	Republican	1836	85
5	James Monroe	Westmoreland County, Va	1758	Scotch	Virginia	1817	59	Republican	1831	73
6	John Qunicy Addams	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	.....	.....
31	Herbert Hoover	West Branch, Iowa	1874	Dutch	California	1929	55	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, 1901; 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	Massachussetts	1789	Federalist	Quincy, Mass	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Virginia	1797	Republican	Monticello, Va	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	New York	1801	Republican	Staten Island, N. Y	1836	80
4	George Clinton	New York	1805	Republican	Washington, D. C	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Massachusetts	1813	Republican	Washington, D. C	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	New York	1817	Republican	Staten Island, N. Y	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	South Carolina	1823	Republican	Washington, D. C	1850	68
8	Martin Van Buren	New York	1833	Democrat	Kinderhook, N. Y	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Kentucky	1837	Democrat	Frankford, 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			
31	Charles Curtis	Kansas	1929	Republican			

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
Stephens B. Elkins	Randolph	Republican	1895	1911
Nathan B. Scott	Ohio	Republican	1899	1911
Davis Elkins	Randolph	Republican	1911	1912
Clarence W. Watson	Marion	Democrat	1911	1913
William E. Chilton	Kanawha	Democrat	1911	1917
Nathan Goff	Harrison	Republican	1913	1919
Howard Sutherland	Randolph	Republican	1917	1923
Davis Elkins	Monongalia	Republican	1919	1925
Mansfield M. Neely	Marion	Democrat	1923	1929
Guy D. Goff	Harrison	Republican	1925	....
Henry D. Hatfield	Cabell	Republican	1929	....

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 apportionm ent 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 March 3, 1879)
Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat
Benjamin F. Martin, of Taylor; Democrat
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS
(March 4, 1879, to March 3, 1881)
Benjamin Wilson of Harrison; Democrat
Benjamin F. Martin, of Taylor; Democrat
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS
(March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1883)
Benjamin Wilson, of Harrison; Democrat
John B. Hoge, of Berkeley; Democrat
John E. Kenna, of Kanawha; Democrat

Re-apportionment Act of 1882

On March 14, 1882, the legislature passed an act dividing the State into four congressional districts, as follows:
First District—Hancock, Brooke, Ohio, Marshall, Wetzel, Tyler, Doddridge, Harrison, Gilmer, Lewis and Braxton.
Second District—Monongalia, Marion, Preston, Taylor, Barbour, Randolph, Tucker, Pendleton, Hardy, Mineral, Hampshire, Grant, Morgan, Jefferson and Berkeley.
Third District—Logan, Wyoming, McDowell, Mercer, Raleigh, Boone, Kanawha, Fayette, Clay, Nicholas, Greenbrier, Monroe, Summers, Webster, Pocahontas and Upshur.
Fourth District—Pleasants, Wood, Ritchie, Wirt, Calhoun, Jackson, Roane, Mason, Putnam, Cabell, Lincoln, and Wayne.

Representation Under the Re-apportionment Act of 1882

FORTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
(March 4, 1883, to March 3, 1885)
Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat
Eustace Gibson, of Cabell; Democrat

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS
(March 4, 1885, to March 3, 1887)
Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat
Eustace Gibson, of Cabell; Democrat

FIFTIETH CONGRESS
(March 4, 1887, to March 3, 1889)
Nathan Goff, Jr., of Harrison; Republican
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat
Charles P. Snyder, of Kanawha; Democrat
Charles E. Hogg, of Mason; Democrat

FIFTY-FIRST CONGRESS
(March 4, 1889, to March 3, 1891)
**John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat
George W. Atkinson, of Ohio; Republican
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Democrat
*James M. Jackson, of Wood; Democrat
Charles B. Smith, of Wood; Republican

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS
(March 4, 1891, to March 3, 1893)
John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Democrat
James Capehart, of Mason; Democrat

FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS
(March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1895)
John O. Pendleton, of Ohio; Democrat
William L. Wilson, of Jefferson; Democrat
John D. Alderson, of Nicholas; Democrat
James Capehart, of Mason; Democrat

FIFTY-FOURTH CONGRESS
(March 4, 1895, to March 3, 1897)
Blackburn B. 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

FIFTH-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

FIFTH-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

FIFTH-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
*Alston, G. Dayton, of Barbour; Republican
Joseph H. Gaines, of Kanawha; Republican
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican

*Resigned 1905 when appointed Judge Northern District Federal Court and Thomas B. Davis, Democrat, of Mineral, elected for the unexpired term.

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 reapportionment 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 Cabelll.
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. Echols, of Kanawha; Republican

SIXTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS
(March 4, 1923, to March 3, 1925)
Benjamin L. Rosenbloom, of Ohio; Republican
Robert E. Lee Allen, of Monongalia; Democrat
Stuart F. Reed, of Harrison; Republican
George W. Johnson, of Wood; Democrat
T. J. Lilly, of Summers; Democrat
James Alfred Taylor, of Fayette; Democrat

SIXTY-NINTH CONGRESS
(March 4, 1925, to March 3, 1927)
Carl G. Bachmann, of Ohio; Republican
Frank H. Bowman, of Monongalia; Republican
John M. Wolverton, of Nicholas; Republican
Harry C. Woodyard, of Roane; Republican
J. F. 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

SEVENTY-FIRST CONGRESS
(March 4, 1929, to March 3, 1931)
Carl G. Bachmann, of Ohio; Republican
Frank H. Bowman, of Monongalia; Republican
John M. Wolverton, of Nicholas; Republican
James A. Hughes, of Cabell; Republican
Hugh I. Shott, of Mercer; Republican
Joe L. Smith, of Raleigh; Democrat

WEST VIRGINIA PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FROM 1892.

1893—CLEVELAND AND STEVENSON

Samuel S. Vinson, M. D. Post, John A. Preston, C. Wood Dailey, B. L. Butcher, and John G. McClure.

1897—MCKINLEY AND HOBART

James P. Fitch, Henry Haymond, John Cooper, S. B. Rathbone, W. A. Chapline, and J. W. Vandervort.

1901—MCKINLEY AND ROOSEVELT

W. M. Riggs, W. B. Mathews, Enoch Carver, J. B. Lewis, N. G. Keim, and Taylor B. McClure.

1905—ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS

Dr. George P. Daniels, Jacob W. Heavner, George Wise, Wellington F. Morrison, Tracy L. Jeffords, Dr. Watson Monroe, and James A. Lenhart.

1909—TAFT AND SHERMAN

Joseph H. McDermott, Frank W. Clark, Boyd Jarrell, Enoch M. McPeak, William H. Crawford, Milton R. Lowther, and Armistead A. Lilly.

1913—WILSON AND MARSHALL

Ben H. Butcher, Gilbert D. Smith, J. Sloan Kuykendall, Alfred E. Kenny, William H. Sawyers, J. J. Kayne, Henry Harold, and O. J. Riffe.

1917—HUGHES AND FAIRBANKS

Charles E. Carrigan, C. A. Dunn, Geo. M. Kittle, R. P. Shinn, S. A. Scott, Julian G. Hearne, James Reed, and Meredith J. Simms.

1921—HARDING AND COOLIDGE

Wilbur E. Stone, N. Price Whitaker, J. E. Overton, Ira P. Hager, Walter S. Hallanan, Vernon E. Johnson, E. A. Brast and O. H. Kee.

1925—COOLIDGE AND DAWES

Mrs. George Poffenbarger, Charles Baird Mitchell, William K. Bright, Howard O'Toole, Mrs. Lydia C. Hearne, Mrs. Blanche Pickering, William S. Blizzard, and John Raine.

1929—HOOVER AND CURTIS

Herschel C. Ogden, Harry C. Compton, J. E. Overton, John J. Lincoln, Mrs. James A. Meredith, Mrs. A. M. Fredlock, John B. Easton and L. Burke O'Neil.

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	179,808	88.0	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.

ESTIMATES OF POPULATION FOR UNITED STATES AND STATES: JULY 1 1923 TO 1928

(By the Bureau of the Census)

	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
United States	111,693,000	113,727,000	115,378,000	117,136,000	118,628,000	†120,013,000
Alabama	2,440,000	2,472,000	2,499,000	2,526,000	2,549,000	2,573,000
Arizona	391,000	411,000	428,000	445,000	459,000	474,000
Arkansas	1,831,000	1,858,000	1,880,000	1,903,000	1,923,000	1,944,000
California	3,887,000	4,049,000	4,180,000	4,316,000	4,433,000	4,556,000
Colorado	1,001,000	1,023,000	1,040,000	1,059,000	1,074,000	1,090,000
Connecticut	1,497,000	1,538,000	1,572,000	1,606,000	1,636,000	1,667,000
Delaware	232,000	235,000	238,000	240,000	243,000	244,000
District of Columbia	484,000	501,000	514,000	528,000	540,000	552,000
Florida	1,170,000	1,228,000	**1,263,549	1,317,000	1,363,000	1,411,000
Georgia	3,021,000	3,066,000	3,102,000	3,139,000	3,171,000	3,203,000
Idaho	479,000	495,000	508,000	522,000	534,000	546,000
Illinois	6,856,000	6,987,000	7,092,000	7,203,000	7,296,000	7,396,000
Indiana	3,031,000	3,066,000	3,095,000	3,124,000	3,150,000	3,176,000
Iowa	2,415,000	2,418,000	**2,419,927	2,423,000	2,425,000	2,428,000
Kansas	1,799,000	1,807,000	**1,812,986	1,821,000	1,828,000	1,835,000
Kentucky	2,472,000	2,492,000	2,508,000	2,524,000	2,538,000	2,553,000
Louisiana	1,861,000	1,882,000	1,900,000	1,919,000	1,934,000	1,950,000
Maine	779,000	783,000	787,000	790,000	793,000	795,000
Maryland	1,517,000	1,541,000	1,560,000	1,580,000	1,597,000	1,616,000
Massachusetts	4,047,000	4,103,000	**4,144,205	4,197,000	4,242,000	4,290,000
Michigan	4,044,000	4,177,000	4,284,000	4,396,000	4,490,000	4,591,000
Minnesota	2,524,000	2,572,000	2,611,000	2,651,000	2,686,000	2,722,000
Mississippi	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618	*1,790,618
Missouri	3,453,000	3,470,000	3,484,000	3,498,000	3,510,000	3,523,000
Montana	624,000	651,000	672,000	695,000	714,000	††548,889
Nebraska	1,342,000	1,358,000	1,371,000	1,385,000	1,396,000	1,408,000
Nevada	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407	*77,407
New Hampshire	449,000	450,000	452,000	454,000	455,000	456,000
New Jersey	3,427,000	3,522,000	3,600,000	3,680,000	3,749,000	3,821,000
New Mexico	375,000	380,000	384,000	388,000	392,000	396,000
New York	10,887,000	11,030,000	**11,162,151	11,304,000	11,423,000	11,550,000
North Carolina	2,714,000	2,768,000	2,812,000	2,858,000	2,897,000	2,938,000
North Dakota	643,000	642,000	**641,192	**641,192	**641,192	**641,192
Ohio	6,194,000	6,347,000	6,470,000	6,600,000	6,710,000	6,826,000
Oklahoma	2,191,000	2,248,000	2,294,000	2,342,000	2,384,000	2,426,000
Oregon	832,000	849,000	863,000	877,000	890,000	902,000
Pennsylvania	9,182,000	9,344,000	9,476,000	9,614,000	9,730,000	9,854,000
Rhode Island	654,000	668,000	**679,260	693,000	704,000	716,000
South Carolina	1,757,000	1,783,000	1,804,000	1,826,000	1,845,000	1,864,000
South Dakota	666,000	674,000	**681,260	689,000	696,000	704,000
Tennessee	2,405,000	2,429,000	2,448,000	2,468,000	2,485,000	2,502,000
Texas	4,999,000	5,117,000	5,212,000	5,313,000	5,397,000	5,487,000
Utah	483,000	494,000	504,000	514,000	522,000	531,000
Vermont	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428	*352,428
Virginia	2,418,000	2,456,000	2,486,000	2,519,000	2,546,000	2,575,000
Washington	1,451,000	1,484,000	1,510,000	1,538,000	1,562,000	1,587,000
West Virginia	1,570,000	1,607,000	1,638,000	1,669,000	1,696,000	1,724,000
Wisconsin	2,763,000	2,809,000	2,846,000	2,885,000	2,918,000	2,953,000
Wyoming	216,000	223,000	229,000	236,000	241,000	247,000

†Provisional estimate; data on births, deaths, immigration, and emigratiom for 1927 to 1928, not available.
*Population, January 1, 1920: decrease 1910 to 1920.
**Population, State Census, 1925.
††Estimate not used; result unsatisfactory.

ESTIMATED POPUL ATION BY THE BUREAU OF THE CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OUTLYING POSSESSIONS JULY 1, 1926, 1927, 1928

	1926	1927	1928
United States	130,570,000	132,256,000	133,836,000
Continental U. S.	117,136,000	118,628,000	120,013,000
Alaska	*55,036	*55,036	*55,036
Hawaii	299,000	305,400	311,900
Philippine Islands	11,583,000	11,752,400	11,921,600
Porto Rico	1,422,000	1,440,300	1,459,000
Guam	*13,275	*13,275	*13,275
Samoa	*8,056	*8,056	*8,056
Panama Canal Zone	(a)27,692	(b)27,624	(c)28,002
Virgin Islands	**26,051	**26,051	**26,051

*Population January 1, 19 20; decreased 1910 to 1920; no estimate made.
**Census, 1917.
(a)Police Census June 1926.
(b)Police Census June 1927.
(c)Police Census June 1928.

Rates on 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. 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	2nd Up to 150 miles	3rd 150 to 300 miles	4th 300 to 600 miles	5th 600 to 1,000 miles	6th 1,000 to 1,400 miles	7th 1,400 to 1,800 miles	8th Over 1,800 miles
1	$0.07	$0.07	$0.07	$0.08	$0.08	$0.09	$0.10	$0.12	$0.13
2	.08	.08	.08	.10	.12	.15	.18	.22	.25
3	.08	.09	.09	.12	.16	.21	.26	.32	.37
4	.09	.10	.10	.14	.20	.27	.34	.42	.49
5	.09	.11	.11	.16	.24	.33	.42	.52	.61
6	.10	.12	.12	.18	.28	.39	.50	.62	.73
7	.10	.13	.13	.20	.32	.45	.58	.72	.85
8	.11	.14	.14	.22	.36	.51	.66	.82	.97
9	.11	.15	.15	.24	.40	.57	.74	.92	1.09
10	.12	.16	.16	.26	.44	.63	.82	1.02	1.21
11	.12	.17	.17	.28	.48	.69	.90	1.12	1.33
12	.13	.18	.18	.30	.52	.75	.98	1.22	1.45
13	.13	.19	.19	.32	.56	.81	1.06	1.32	1.57
14	.14	.20	.20	.34	.60	.87	1.14	1.42	1.69
15	.14	.21	.21	.36	.64	.93	1.22	1.52	1.81
16	.15	.22	.22	.38	.68	.99	1.30	1.62	1.93
17	.15	.23	.23	.40	.72	1.05	1.38	1.72	2.05
18	.16	.24	.24	.42	.76	1.11	1.46	1.82	2.17
19	.16	.25	.25	.44	.80	1.17	1.54	1.92	2.29
20	.17	.26	.26	.46	.84	1.23	1.62	2.02	2.41
21	.17	.27	.27	.48	.88	1.29	1.70	2.12	2.53
22	.18	.28	.28	.50	.92	1.35	1.78	2.22	2.65
23	.18	.29	.29	.52	.96	1.41	1.86	2.32	2.77
24	.19	.30	.30	.54	1.00	1.47	1.94	2.42	2.89
25	.19	.31	.31	.56	1.04	1.53	2.02	2.52	3.01
26	.20	.32	.32	.58	1.08	1.59	2.10	2.62	3.13
27	.20	.33	.33	.60	1.12	1.65	2.18	2.72	3.25
28	.21	.34	.34	.62	1.16	1.71	2.26	2.82	3.37
29	.21	.35	.35	.64	1.20	1.77	2.34	2.92	3.49
30	.22	.36	.36	.66	1.24	1.83	2.42	3.02	3.61
31	.22	.37	.37	.68	1.28	1.89	2.50	3.12	3.73
32	.23	.38	.38	.70	1.32	1.95	2.58	3.22	3.85
33	.23	.39	.39	.72	1.36	2.01	2.66	3.32	3.97
34	.24	.40	.40	.74	1.40	2.07	2.74	3.42	4.09
35	.24	.41	.41	.76	1.44	2.13	2.82	3.52	4.21
36	.25	.42	.42	.78	1.48	2.19	2.90	3.62	4.33
37	.25	.43	.43	.80	1.52	2.25	2.98	3.72	4.45
38	.26	.44	.44	.82	1.56	2.31	3.06	3.82	4.57
39	.26	.45	.45	.84	1.60	2.37	3.14	3.92	4.69
40	.27	.46	.46	.86	1.64	2.43	3.22	4.02	4.81
41	.27	.47	.47	.88	1.68	2.49	3.30	4.12	4.93
42	.28	.48	.48	.90	1.72	2.55	3.38	4.22	5.05
43	.28	.49	.49	.92	1.76	2.61	3.46	4.32	5.17
44	.29	.50	.50	.94	1.80	2.67	3.54	4.42	5.29
45	.29	.51	.51	.96	1.84	2.73	3.62	4.52	5.41
46	.30	.52	.52	.98	1.88	2.79	3.70	4.62	5.53
47	.30	.53	.53	1.00	1.92	2.85	3.78	4.72	5.65
48	.31	.54	.54	1.02	1.96	2.91	3.86	4.82	5.77
49	.31	.55	.55	1.04	2.00	2.97	4.94	4 92	5.89
50	.32	.56	.56	1.06	2.04	3.03	4.02	5.02	6.01
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 within 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 full pound.

Note.—On parcels collected on rural-delivery routes the postage will be 2 cents less than shown in the foregoing table when for delivery anywhere within the first three zones and 1 cent less when for delivery in any other zone, provided they are endorsed "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, 1929

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	$ 1,300
Albright	3	1,500
Alderson	2	3,000
Amhersdale	3	1,600
Anawalt	3	1,400
Ansted	3	1,900
Ashland	3	1,100
Athens	3	1,900
Barboursville	3	2,000
Barracksville	3	1,600
Bayard	3	1,400
Beckley F	1	3,200
Belington	3	2,300
Belle	3	1,100
Belleville	3	1,100
Berkeley Springs	2	2,400
Berwind	3	1,900
Bethany	3	2,000
Bluefield G F	1	3,700
Braeholm	3	1,200
Bramwell	3	2,000
Branchland	3	1,300
Bridgeport	3	1,900
Brownton	3	1,100
Buckhannon G F	2	2,800
Buffalo	3	1,600
Burnsville	3	2,000
Burnwell	3	1,100
Cabin Creek	3	1,600
Cairo	3	2,000
Camden on Gauley	3	1,500
Cameron	2	2,400
Caretta	3	1,400
Cass	3	1,900
Cedar Grove	3	1,300
Ceredo	3	1,600
Charleston G F	1	5,000
Charles Town G F	2	2,600
Chattaroy	3	1,300
Chester F	2	2,500
Clarksburg G F	1	3,800
Clay	3	2,000
Clendenin	3	2,200
Coalwood	3	1,900
Cowen	3	1,600
Crumpler	3	1,300
Danville	3	1,200
Davis	3	2,000
Davy	3	1,700
Dehue	3	1,100
Delbarton	3	1,100
Dorothy	3	1,200
Dunbar V	3	2,300
Dundon	3	1,300
Durbin	3	1,500
East Beckley	3	1,100
East Rainelle	3	1,500
Eccles	3	1,200
Eckman	3	1,300
Edgarton	3	1,100
Edwright	3	1,200
Elbert	3	1,300
Elizabeth	3	1,900
Elkhorn	3	1,700
Elkins G F	1	3,200
Ellenboro	3	1,100
Ethel	3	1,300
Everettsville	3	1,100
Fairmont G F	1	3,700
Fairview	3	1,900
Farmington	3	1,900
Fayetteville	2	2,400
Filbert	3	1,200
Fireco	3	1,200
Flemington	3	1,500
Follansbee F	2	2,500
Fort Gay	3	1,100
Franklin	3	1,900
Freeman	3	1,600
Gary	2	2,400
Gassaway	3	2,300
Gauley Bridge	3	1,600
Glen Dale	3	1,300
Glen Jean	3	1,400
Glen Rogers	3	1,700
Glenville	3	2,300
Gormania	3	1,100
Grafton G F	2	3,000
Grantsville	3	2,200
Grant Town	3	1,700
Hamlin	3	1,800
Harpers Ferry	3	2,100
Harrisville	3	2,200
Hastings	3	1,100
Hedgesville	3	1,400
Helen	3	1,500
Hemphill	3	1,600
Hendricks	3	1,400
Herndon	3	1,300
Hillsboro	3	1,200
Hinton G F	2	2,900
Holden	3	2,200
Hollidays Cove	2	2,400
Hopemont	3	1,900
Hundred	3	1,900
Huntington G F	1	4,500
Hurricane	3	1,900
Iaeger	3	2,000
Institute	3	1,800
Jane Lew	3	1,600
Jenkinjones	3	1,500
Kayford	3	1,400
Kearneysville	3	1,100
Kenova F	2	2,400
Kermit	3	1,500
Keyser F	2	2,800
Keystone	2	2,400
Kimball	3	2,300
Kingston	3	1,700
Kingwood V	2	2,400
Layland	3	1,300
Leon	3	1,200
Lewisburg	2	2,600
Littleton	3	1,700
Logan F	2	3,000
Lorado	3	1,700
Lost Creek	3	1,600
Lumberport	3	1,800
Lundale	3	1,700
McAlpin	3	1,100
McComas	3	1,800
McMechen V	3	2,100
Maben	3	1,100
Mabscott	3	1,600
Macdonald	3	2,100
Madison	2	2,400
Man	3	1,600
Mannington F	2	2,600
Marlinton V	2	2,500
Martinsburg G F	1	3,600
Mason	3	1,400
Masontown	3	1,800
Matewan	3	1,900
Matoaka	3	2,100

OFFICE	Class	Salary
Maybeury	3	1,300
Middlebourne	3	2,200
Mill Creek	3	1,400
Milton	3	2,000
Minden	3	1,300
Montgomery F	2	2,700
Moorefield	3	2,200
Morgantown G F	1	3,600
Moundsville G F	1	3,400
Mount Clare	3	1,100
Mount Hope	2	2,400
Mullens	2	2,400
Nellis	3	1,200
Newburg	3	1,800
New Cumberland	3	2,200
Newell	2	2,400
New Martinsville F	2	2,700
Nitro	3	2,100
Northfork	2	2,400
Nutter Fort	3	1,400
Oak Hill	2	2,400
Omar	3	2,000
Owens	3	2,000
Paden City	3	2,100
Page	3	1,100
Parkersburg G F	1	3,900
Parsons	3	2,300
Paw Paw	3	1,700
Pax	3	1,100
Peach Creek	3	1,800
Pennsboro	3	2,400
Petersburg	3	2,300
Peterstown	3	1,200
Philippi V	2	2,600
Pickens	3	1,200
Piedmont F	2	2,400
Pine Grove	3	1,700
Pineville	3	1,400
Point Pleasant G F	2	2,500
Power	3	1,200
Princeton F	2	2,900
Quinwood	3	1,700
Rainelle	3	2,200
Raleigh	3	1,400
Ranson	3	1,600
Ravenswood	2	2,400
Red Jacket	3	1,500
Reedsville	3	1,600
Reedy	3	1,400
Renick	3	1,600
Rhodell	3	1,100
Richwood F	2	2,500
Ridgeley	3	1,600
Ripley	3	2,200
Rivesville	3	1,600
Romney	2	2,400
Ronceverte V	2	2,600
Rowlesburg	3	2,000
Rupert	3	1,100
Sabraton	3	1,400
Saint Albans F	2	2,500
Saint Marys F	2	2,500
Salem F	2	2,400
Sandyville	3	1,100
Scarbro	3	1,600
Seth	3	1,200
Sharples	3	1,600
Shepherdstown	3	2,200
Shinnston F	2	2,400
Sistersville G F	2	2,700
Smithfield	3	1,500
Spencer F	2	2,600
Star City	3	1,400
Stotesbury	3	1,300
Summersville	3	2,000
Sun	3	1,100
Sutton	2	2,400
Switchback	3	1,700
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	1,200
Union	3	1,800
Vienna	3	1,400
Wallace	3	1,500
Walton	3	1,300
War	3	2,000
Ward	3	1,400
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	1,700
Widen	3	1,700
Williamson G F	1	3,200
Williamstown V	3	2,000
Winding Gulf	3	1,500
Winfield	3	1,400
Winona	3	1,400
Worthington	3	1,200
Yukon	3	1,100

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF WEST VIRGINIA POST OFFICES

Corrected to September 1, 1929. Capital letters designate county seats.

A

Abbott ..... Upshur
Abney ..... Raleigh
Abraham ..... Raleigh
Accoville ..... Logan
Acme ..... Kanawha
Acup ..... Kanawha
Ada ..... Mercer
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
Amblesburg ..... 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
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
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
Belt ..... Hampshire
Belva ..... Nicholas
Bemis ..... Randolph
Benbush ..... Tucker
Bennett ..... Gilmer
Bens Run ..... Tyler
Bentree ..... Nicholas
Benwood ..... Marshall
(Branch of Wheeling)
Berea ..... Ritchie
Bergoo ..... Webster
BERKELEY SPRINGS ..... Morgan
Bernards Town ..... Webster
Bernie ..... Lincoln
Berryburg ..... Barbour
Bertha ..... Summers
Berwind ..... McDowell
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 ..... McDowell
Big Springs ..... Calhoun
Bim ..... Boone
Bingham ..... Greenbrier
Birch River ..... Nicholas
Birch Run ..... Clay
Birchton ..... Raleigh
Bismarck ..... Grant
Blacksville ..... Monongalia
Blaine ..... Mineral
Blair ..... Logan
Blakeley ..... Kanawha
Blaker Mills ..... Greenbrier
Blandville ..... Doddridge
Bloomery ..... Hampshire
Bloomingrose ..... Boone
Bloomington ..... Roane
Bluecreek ..... Kanawha
Bluefield ..... Mercer
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
Bradshaw ..... McDowell
Brady ..... Monongalia
Bradyville ..... Lincoln
Braeholm ..... Logan
Bramwell ..... Mercer
Branch ..... Pendleton
Branchland ..... Lincoln
Brandonville ..... Preston
Brandywine ..... Pendleton
Braxton ..... Braxton
Bretz ..... Preston
Brewsterdale ..... McDowell
Bridgeport ..... Harrison
Bristol ..... Harrison
Brohard ..... Ritchie
Brood ..... Pendleton
Brosius ..... Morgan
Brounland ..... Kanawha
Brown ..... Harrison
Brownton ..... Barbour
Bruce ..... Nicholas
Bruceton Mills ..... 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 ..... Pocahontas
Burton ..... Wetzel
Burnside ..... Putnam

C

Cabell ..... Boone
Cabin Creek ..... Kanawha
Cainsburg ..... Roane
Cairo ..... Ritchie
Caldwell ..... Greenbrier
Cadmen ..... Lewis
Camden-on-Gauley ..... Webster
Cameron ..... Marshall
Camp Allegheny ..... 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 ..... Marshall
Carbon ..... Kanawha
Carbondale ..... Fayette
Caress ..... Braxton
Caretta ..... McDowell
Carl ..... Nicholas
Carlisle ..... Fayette
Carolina ..... Marion
Cascade ..... Preston
Cashmere ..... Monroe
Cass ..... Pocahontas
Cassie ..... Wayne
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.

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
Claremont ..... Fayette
CLARKSBURG ..... Harrison

STATION

A, (Manayka)
B, 1422 W. Pike Street
C, 1200 East Main Street

Clator ..... Ohio
CLAY ..... Clay
Claypool ..... Summers
Clayton ..... Summers
Clear Creek ..... Raleigh
Clear Fork ..... Wyoming
Clem ..... Braxton
Clendenin ..... Kanawha
Cleveland ..... Webster
Clifftop ..... Fayette
Clifton ..... Mason
Clifton Mills ..... Preston
Clifty ..... Fayette
Clintonville ..... Greenbrier
Clio ..... Roane
Close ..... Barbour
Clothier ..... Logan
Clover ..... Roane
Clover Lick ..... Pocahontas
Coalburg ..... Kanawha
Coaldale ..... Mercer
Coal Fork ..... Kanawha
Coalton ..... Randolph
Coalwood ..... McDowell
Coburn ..... Wetzel
Coco ..... Kanawha

Coe ..... Nicholas
Cokeleys ..... Ritchie
Coketon ..... Tucker
Colcord ..... Raleigh
Coal 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
Corrine ..... Wyoming
Cornith ..... 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
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
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
Doddrill ..... 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
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 Side ..... Marion
(Ind. Sta. Fairmont)
East View ..... Harrison
(Branch of Clarksburg)
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
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
Eunice ..... Raleigh
Eureka ..... Pleasants
Eva ..... Ritchie
Evans ..... Jackson
Evanwood ..... Randolph
Everettville ..... Monongalia
Excelsior ..... McDowell
Exchange ..... Braxton

F

Fabius ..... Hardy
FAIRMONT ..... Marion
BRANCH POST OFFICES
Monongah. (Ind.)
Watson. (Ind.)
STATIONS
East Side (Ind.)
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 ..... Randoph
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
Fourteen ..... Lincoln
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
Gauley Bridge ..... Fayette
Gauley Mills ..... Webster
Gay ..... Jackson
Gem ..... Braxton
Geneva ..... Roane
Genoa ..... Wayne
Gerrardstown ..... Berkeley
Ghent ..... Raleigh
Giatto ..... Mercer
Gilbert ..... Mingo
Gilboa ..... Nicholas
Gill ..... Lincoln
Gilliam ..... McDowell
Gilmer ..... Gilmer
Gip ..... Braxton
Girta ..... Ritchie
Given ..... Jackson
Glace ..... Monroe
Glade Farms ..... Preston
Glady ..... Randolph
Glasgow ..... Kanawha
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 Springs .....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
Hanly .....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
Havaco .....McDowell
Hawks Nest.....Fayette
Haywood .....Harrison
Hazlegreen .....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
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
Hollidays 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
Hosterman .....Pocahontas
Hotchkiss .....Raleigh
Hotcoal .....Raleigh
Hoult .....Marion
Howard .....Marshall
Howesville .....Preston
Hoy .....Hampshire
Hubball .....Lincoln
Hudnall .....Kanawha
Hudson .....Preston
Hughart .....Greenbrier
Hugheston .....Kanawha
Hundred .....Wetzel
Huntersville .....Pocahontas

Hunting Ground.....Pendleton
HUNTINGTON .....Cabell
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
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
Katheryn .....Fayette
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
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 ..... 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
Lizemores ..... 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 Run ..... Doddridge
Lookout ..... Fayette
Loom ..... Hampshire
Looneyville ..... Roane
Loopemount ..... Greenbrier
Lorado ..... Logan
Lorentz ..... Upshur
Lory ..... Boone
Losie ..... Calhoun
Lost City ..... Hardy
Lost Creek ..... Harrison
Lost River ..... Hardy
Louise ..... Brooke
Loveridge ..... Greenbrier
Lovern ..... Mercer
Lowe ..... Mercer
Lowell ..... Summers
Lowgap ..... Boone
Lowney ..... Mingo
Lucas ..... Fayette
Lumberport ..... Harrison
Lundale ..... 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
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
Martin ..... Grant
Marting ..... Fayette
MARTINSBURG ..... Berkeley
Marvel ..... Fayette
Marytown ..... McDowell
Mason ..... Mason
Mason Town ..... Preston
Masonville ..... Grant
Matewan ..... Mingo
Mathias ..... Hardy
Matoaka ..... Mercer
Matts ..... Boone
Maud ..... Wetzel
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
MIDDLEBOURNE ..... Tyler
Middleton ..... Marion
Midkiff ..... Lincoln
Midway ..... Putnam
Milam ..... Hardy
Milburn ..... Fayette
Milletus ..... 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
Missouri Branch ..... Wayne
Mitchell ..... Pendleton
Moatsville ..... Barbour
Mobley ..... Wetzel
Mohawk ..... McDowell
Mohegan ..... McDowell
Mole Hill ..... Ritchie
Mona ..... Monongalia
Monaville ..... Logan
Monclo ..... Logan
Monongah ..... Marion
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
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 ..... Pandelton
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
Newberg ..... 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
Northriver Mills ..... Hampshire
North Mountain ..... Berkeley
North Ravenswood ..... Jackson
North Springs ..... 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
Oneto ..... 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
Paisley ..... Marion
Palermo ..... Lincoln
Palestine ..... Wirt
Palmer ..... Braxton
Pansy ..... Grant
Panther ..... McDowell
Paradise ..... Putnam
Park ..... Harrison
(Br. Clarksburg)
PARKERSBURG ..... Wood
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
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
Polecmic ..... 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
Rensford ..... Kanawha
Replete ..... Webster
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
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 Springs ..... Raleigh
Shanghai ..... Berkeley
Shanks ..... Hampshire
Sharon ..... Kanawha
Sharples ..... Logan
Shaw ..... Mineral
Shawver ..... Fayette
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
(Ind. 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
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
Sunlight ..... Greenbrier
Superior ..... McDowell
Surveyor ..... Raleigh
SUTTON ..... Braxton
Swandale ..... Clay
Sweetland ..... Lincoln
Sweet Springs ..... 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
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
Trace ..... Mingo
Tracefork ..... Kanawha
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 ..... Raldolph
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
Waitesville ..... 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
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
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
Williamsport ..... Grant
Williams River ..... Webster
Williamstown ..... Wood
Willis Branch ..... Fayette
Willow ..... Pleasants
Willow Bend ..... Monroe
Willow Grove ..... Jackson
Willowton ..... Mercer
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