

P20438

# The Society of Sons of the Revolution in the State of West Virginia.

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Clarksburg, W. Va., Feb. 22, 1912.

The annual meeting of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of West Virginia, was held in the Assembly Hall of the Waldo Hotel, in the City of Clarksburg, W. Va., this day, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Hon. Frederick Thornton Martin, of Grafton, W. Va., President of the Society, called the meeting to order, and acted as Chairman thereof.

Mr. Baird Mitchell, Secretary.

There were present:

Charles M. Hart, Clarksburg.  
Randolph Stalnaker, Wheeling.  
George Baird, Wheeling.  
George L. Duncan, Clarksburg.  
Harvey F. Smith, Parkersburg.  
Hon. Albert B. White, Parkersburg.  
Hon. Thos. C. Miller, Shepherdstown.  
Dr. I. C. White, Morgantown.  
William H. Lewis, Clarksburg.  
Max Mathers, Morgantown.  
W. H. Morgan, Morgantown.  
John B. Hart, Clarksburg.  
Boyd Wees, Elkins.  
Hon. Chas. P. Light, Martinsburg.  
Col. Henry Haymond, Clarksburg.  
Clarence B. Sperry, Clarksburg.  
Chas. L. Hickman, Clarksburg.  
Hon. John Bassel, Clarksburg.  
Dr. Sidney H. Post, Lost Creek.  
David Bassel Carper, Clarksburg.  
Wilfred D. Wamsley, Clarksburg.  
S. G. Monroe, Clarksburg.  
R. A. Lough, Morgantown.  
F. L. Burdette, Clarksburg.  
Thos. Ray Dille, Morgantown.

Ray V. Hennen, Morgantown.  
 Melvin G. Sperry, Clarksburg.  
 Thos. W. Arnett, Fairmont.  
 Francis E. Nichols, Fairmont.  
 Henry F. Smith, Fairmont.  
 A. G. Martin, Fairmont.  
 Frederick T. Martin, Grafton.  
 Baird Mitchell, Wheeling.

The minutes of the last meeting of the Society, and those of the meetings of the Board of Managers during the year ensuing from the last meeting, were read and approved.

A communication was received from the General Society Sons of the Revolution, requesting the adoption of three resolutions proposed at the last meeting of the General Society, viz.:

1st—"Resolved, that a Committee of three be appointed to secure such action as may be necessary on the part of the State Legislature and the National Congress, to prevent the desecration of either the United States flag or the State flag, by their use for advertising purposes, or any other purpose not consistent with their dignity as national or state emblems."

On motion, this resolution was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman directed to appoint the necessary Committee, with which direction he complied by appointing Messrs. Randolph Stalnaker, Charles M. Hart and Albert B. White.

2nd—"Resolved, that this Society endorse the action of the General Society upon the subject of the proper wearing of the Society ribbons, insignia, etc., with other recommendations."

This resolution was tabled, *viva voce*.

3rd—"Resolved, that this Society adopt the resolution proposed at the last General meeting of the Society, that Section 8 of the Constitution of the General Society be amended by adding one Vice President for each state Society, and adding two more General Chaplains."

On motion, this resolution was unanimously adopted.

Col. Henry Haymond presented the following invitation, which upon motion, was unanimously accepted, with recommendation that the Society form in a body at the close of the meeting:

“You are cordially invited to attend  
 a Colonial Tea given by the  
 Daughters of the American Revolution  
 at the residence of Mrs. Albert Warren Rapp  
 on Thursday, February the twenty second  
 from three to five o'clock.  
 122 Sixth Street.”

On motion of Prof. Miller, the Chairman was directed to appoint a Committee to assist the Historian in bringing to the attention of the Society, important historical events and places, especially Indian forts and the location of the graves of Revolutionary soldiers, that a proper record thereof may be compiled. On motion of the Chairman, with consent of the Society, the Board of Managers was directed to constitute such Committee.

The annual report of the Treasurer was submitted by Mr. Francis E. Nichols, and on motion, the same was ordered spread upon the minutes as follows:

Francis E. Nicholas, Treasurer,

In account with the Society of the Sons of the Revolution.

1911

Feb. 22	Balance in the Treasury at the close of the meeting in Wheeling.....	\$380.43
	Dues collected during the year.....	415.00
	Fees of three new members.....	15.00
		\$810.43

#### DISBURSEMENTS

1911

Mar. 21	Remitted R. M. Cadwallader, General Treasurer of General Society, 25c for each member .....	\$ 26.00
	Bullard Printing House, Menus for ban- quet .....	25.75
	Fort Henry Club Banquet.....	171.00
May 6	J. Appleton Wilson, Sec'y LaFayette Mon- ument .....	53.50
“ 13	Meister's Orchestra, for music at banquet..	17.00

1912

Feb. 9	Baird Mitchell, Sec'y Salary.....	50.00
" 10	Bullard Printing Co., Invitations.....	11.95—\$355.20

To the credit of the Society in The Nat.

Bank of Fairmont.....\$455.23

Dues unpaid to date, \$220.00.

An election of officers and of a Board of Managers for the ensuing year was held, and the following named severally nominated, and unanimously elected by ballot, viz.,

President,	Dr. Reed McColloch Baird,	Wheeling, W. Va.
Vice President,	Prof. Thos. Condit Miller,	Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Secretary,	Baird Mitchell,	Wheeling, W. Va.
Treasurer,	Francis Edmund Nichols,	Fairmont, W. Va.
Registrar,	Baird Mitchell,	Wheeling, W. Va.
Historian,	Prof. Frank L. Burdette,	Clarksburg, W. Va.

#### BOARD OF MANAGERS

Dr. Reed McColloch Baird, Wheeling, W. Va.

Alfred Paull, Wheeling, W. Va.

Randolph Stalnaker, Philippi, W. Va.

William Hay Lewis, Clarksburg, W. Va. ✓

Baird Mitchell, Wheeling, W. Va.

On motion, adjourned.

*Hayward*  
*Morgan*  
*McKerley*  
*Scarp*  
*Mitchell*

The Society re-assembled at 9 o'clock P. M. in the magnificent Elks Club, in Clarksburg, where those present were delightfully entertained by a committee composed of Messrs. William Hay Lewis, Chas. Lewis Hickman, Henry Haymond, David Bassel Carper and George Lee Duncan.

Hon. Albert B. White, Ex-Governor of the State of West Virginia, lent honor to the occasion by acting as Toastmaster, and Hons. Thos. C. Miller, Charles P. Light and John Bassel favored the Society by excellent responses to subjects assigned to them, which in accord with a resolution, directing that such papers be perpetuated, are herewith reproduced.

At the request of the Toastmaster, Dr. I. C. White, of Morgantown, responded to a silent toast to the memory of Col. Thomas Moore Jackson, which is herewith reproduced as given, and to which particular attention is called.

## WASHINGTON'S INTEREST IN THE TRANS-ALLEGHENY REGION.

BY HON. THOS. C. MILLER.

On each recurring anniversary of Washington's birth, notwithstanding the lapse of 177 years since that important even occurred, we are led to admire more and more his great qualities as a leader among men. Not only was he daring in war, wise in counsel, and firm in administrative duties, but he possessed a far-seeing, almost prophetic vision as to the future development of this country. He was among the first to see the possibilities of a great American nation. Although he was born near the Atlantic coast and his mills near Alexandria for many years shipped flour to the West Indies, he early saw that the trend of development would soon carry the tide of population across the mountains, and he always had a peculiar interest in what he called "the western country." He frequently referred to this trans-Allegheny region as "a rising empire," and made no fewer than six trips west of the mountains, each time making what is now Pittsburgh an objective point of his tour.

We first find our active young Virginian west of the Alleghanies in 1753, as the bearer of Gov. Dinwiddie's message to the French commandant at Fort LeBeouf. "I will send Maj. George Washington," said the governor. "He is very young, but he is the bravest man in the colony." It is true that a few years before Washington had surveyed lands for Lord Fairfax, but this work was done mainly between the Blue Ridge and the Alleghanies in what was then known as the Hampshire region. On this trip to Fort Le Boeuf Washington had the almost miraculous escape from drowning while he and Gist were crossing the Allegheny river midst running ice. A traitorous Indian had fired at him also, but missed his aim. The successful completion of this remarkable trip through the wilderness to the French fort put Washington in high favor with the Virginia colonists and he was soon promoted to colonel in the colonial army.

## SAW ADVANTAGES AT "THE FORKS."

From the time he first beheld the "Forks of the Ohio," where Pittsburgh now stands, Washington realized the natural advantage of the position as the key to the upper Ohio valley, and upon his return to Williamsburg so reported to Gov. Dinwiddie and his council. The Virginia authorities determined to erect a fort there at once, and

this Washington was endeavoring to accomplish the next year, 1754, when the disaster at Fort Necessity befell him and his Rangers. This was the beginning of the French and Indian war, the outcome of which made it possible for the Mississippi valley to be peopled by an English-speaking race—"the Saxon triumphant over the Gaul."

Notwithstanding the lapse of over 150 years, the outlines of the old fort, hastily thrown up as its name indicates, are still visible, the ground never having been under cultivation. The location is a few miles east of Uniontown, Pa. It is interesting to note that in 1767 Washington acquired from Virginia a pre-emption right to a tract of 234 acres, including the site of Fort Necessity, the title to which was afterward confirmed to him by Pennsylvania, the tract being mentioned in his will.

Next we find our hero serving as an aid to Gen. Braddock and piloting the army over the mountains by a route over which he had traveled the two preceding years—in the main, followed Nemaquin's path. Impatient of the unnecessary delay "in leveling every mole-hill, and erecting bridges over every brook," the young aid urged Braddock to hasten on before the French would have time to entrench themselves or to prepare an ambuscade; but his advice was not heeded, and the terrible slaughter of July 9, 1755, on the Monongahela, is the result. A touching picture it has always seemed to me, is that of the "Buckskin colonel" reading the burial service of the English church over the grave of his brave but unfortunate Irish commander. About that grave stood two young officers destined to figure prominently in a future struggle, one, Gage, for a continuance of British supremacy in the colonies, the other, Gates, in favor of an American independence.

#### WASHINGTON AGAIN AT FORT DUQUESNE.

We may note here that these disasters which brought reproach upon the British soldiery and upon the British government itself, seemed to heighten the popularity of Washington among all classes, and especially among the Virginians and the settlers across the mountains.

Three years of suffering and privation among the western settlers have passed, when in 1758 another army moves into the wilderness and over the Alleghanies to assert and maintain England's claim to the Ohio Valley, Washington again serving on the staff of the commander, Gen. Forbes. After many days the expedition reaches the Ohio and Fort Duquesne becomes Fort Pitt. Our hero is honored by being

allowed to enter the fort at the head of the Virginia troops, and he takes possession in the name of the king. Many interesting incidents are told of Washington's associations in and about Pittsburgh at that early day, but of which I cannot now speak. One prominent fact, however, presents itself, and that is as long as he lived Washington emphasized the necessity of linking the tide-water section with the Ohio Valley, and as we shall see, urged the building of a canal which by portage over the mountains, would make this connection.

The French and Indian war having ended in 1763, Washington for some years gives his attention to more pleasing pursuits at his beautiful home on the Potomac. The English government, through its colonial representatives, is not unmindful of its indebtedness to the brave men who saved the western country, and, as some measure of reward, gives to each soldier who served in this war, 400 acres of land, to be located at the option of the individual, on the Monongahela, the Ohio, or the Kanawha. In behalf of himself and others who had placed their claims in his hands, Washington, in 1770, makes a fifth trip across the Alleghanies, following the route, which, among the early settlers had become known both as "Braddock's Trail" and "Washington's Road." For many years this road was the great thoroughfare between the tidewater section and the upper Ohio valley, thousands of pioneers following the meanderings of the Potomac to Fort Cumberland, now Cumberland, Md., thence over the mountains to the Youghiogeny and on down the Ohio.

#### WASHINGTON A LARGE LAND OWNER.

In "The Winning of the West" President Roosevelt speaks of the tide of immigration which came over the mountains and peopled the Ohio valley and its tributaries. On this visit Washington was accompanied by Dr. Craik, his faithful physician for so many years, and he was absent from Mount Vernon, as his journal shows, nine weeks and one day, having descended the Ohio to the mouth of the Great Kanawha, and taking up extensive tracts of land on the three rivers named, by purchase and pre-emption right becoming the owner of about 60,000 acres.

Later Washington advertised some of these lands for lease or sale, such notice having appeared in the Maryland Journal and Baltimore Advertiser of August 20, 1773. While Washington's sagacity as a business man is shown in these investments, still he himself had no idea of the immense wealth in his western possessions. He looked upon the

lands chiefly with respect to their agricultural products, the fine timber being considered valuable only for fencing and fuel; while the vast areas of coal, now selling at from \$300 to \$1,000 per acre, and the great deposits of petroleum and natural gas from which thousands have realized fortunes, did not enter into consideration. In one of his letters he speaks of "a burning well" (natural gas), as a great curiosity. Natural gas has since become the common fuel in all this section.

At the close of the revolutionary war Washington visited the Mohawk and lake regions of New York, looking after water communication with the west, and in September, 1784, we again find him in company with Dr. Craik and a few attendants on his way to the Ohio region. On this, his sixth trip across the Alleghanies, he visited the scene of his first engagement at Fort Necessity, and also tried to locate Braddock's grave, made 29 years before, but on account of the many changes in the road, was unable to do so. Much dispute has arisen as to the disposition of Braddock's remains after their supposed removal from their original location, but it is at least probable that the spot enclosed by a neat fence and surrounded by pine trees, and known as Braddock's grave, is near the place of burial.

#### EARLY URGED CANAL BUILDING.

But Washington had other than personal ends in view in his western explorations. Immediately upon his return to his home, in October, 1784, he wrote to Gov. Benjamin Harrison of Virginia, urging better means of communication with the trans-Alleghany region, and suggesting that a canal should be built to connect the headwaters of the Potomac with those of the Youghiorgheny thus linking the Chesapeake bay with the Ohio river. Not only was the commercial side of this question argued at length in behalf of Virginia, but its great importance as a political factor was dwelt upon. He says: "I need not remark to you, sir, that the flanks and rear of the United States are possessed by other powers, and formidable ones, too, nor how necessary it is to apply the cement of interest to bind all parts of the union together by indissoluble bonds, especially that part of it which lies immediately west of us, with the middle states. \* \* \* The western states (I speak now from my own observation) stand as it were upon a pivot. The touch of a feather would turn them either way." Much else of interest might be



quoted from this interesting letter to Gov. Harrison, but lack of space forbids. The rapid increase of population west of the mountains, and the different attempts at state-making previous to the adoption of the Constitution, as witness Vandalia, Transylvania, Westsylvania and other efforts, all show what an abiding faith Washington had in this region, and also his far-seeing statesmanship in desiring to unite all sections of the country. I must, however, give his letter with reference to Rumsey's boat which he had seen on the Potomac at Shepherdstown only a short time before his last visit to the Ohio valley:

I have seen the model of Mr. Rumsey's boat constructed to work against the stream; examined the powers upon which it acts: been eye-witness to an actual experiment in running water of some rapidity and give it as my opinion (although I had little faith before) that he has discovered the art of working boats by mechanism and small manual assistance against rapid currents; that the discovery is of vast importance, may be of greatest usefulness in our inland navigation, and if it succeeds (of which I have not doubt) that the value of it is greatly enhanced by the simplicity of the works which, when seen and explained, may be executed by the most common mechanic.

Given under my hand at the town of Bath, county of Berkeley, in the state of Virginia, this 7th day of September, 1784.

GEO. WASHINGTON.

As a result of Washington's agitation of the question of opening up communication with the Ohio valley, the Virginia assembly authorized the building of two canals, one by the Potomac and Youghiogheny route, the other by the James and Kanawha rivers; and in recognition of his great interest in the work he was complimented with 50 shares in the Potomac Company and 100 in the James River Company. Washington was considerably embarrassed by these donations, and for some time refused to receive them, but finally consented to accept the stock with the understanding that he could leave it to some benevolent or educational institution. In view of the recent discussion relative to a national university and the establishing of the Carnegie institution, the following extract from Washington's will is not out of place: "I give and bequeath in perpetuity the 50 shares which I hold in the Potomac Company (under the aforesaid acts of the legislature of Virginia), towards

the endowment of a university to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the general government, if that government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it." It is to be regretted that this stock never became productive. As is generally known the James River stock was willed to Liberty Hall academy, which has since expanded into Washington and Lee university.

In the evolution of our great transportation lines, it is interesting to observe that two of them, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Chesapeake & Ohio, follow, in general trend through the mountains, the routes chosen for the canals.

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### HOW PREJUDICE ENDURES.

BY HON. JOHN BASSELL.

We all, in a greater or less degree, have our prejudices, and we have them, too, upon all subjects, but it is with reference to the larger field of national prejudices that I propose to say a few words this evening, and more especially upon a recent exhibition of that kind we have had in the past few months.

At the close of the Revolutionary War the feelings of the Whig, or patriotic, element of the country were very much incensed against the Tories, or those who were loyal to the British Crown. The larger part of the Tory element had its existence in the States of New York and the Carolinas, although there was more or less of the element scattered through the colonies, except Virginia, which had almost none.

During the time the British Army occupied the city of New York, which was practically during the whole of the war, Mr. John Fiske states that some twelve or fifteen thousand adherents of the American cause who resided in that city were compelled to leave their homes and find refuge in New Jersey and elsewhere, and their houses were turned over to the families of Tories by the British authorities, and, at the close of the war, those who had been expelled returned with feelings very much envenomed, and harsh measures were taken by them toward the Tory element. In the Carolinas the feeling was bitter, and Mr. Fiske says that some of the Tories were actually murdered, and he further says that between the years 1783 and 85 it was estimated that at least one hundred thousand of the Tory

element left this country, most of them settling in Canada, a few in Great Britain and a few in Florida and the West Indies. Many of them were good, substantial citizens, and it was a loss the country could ill afford at that time, most of them, too, being stripped of their property before leaving. There are sections in Canada today where the principal part of the inhabitants are descendants of American Tories, and, of course, their ancestors who left this country did so with very bitter feelings toward it.

The Reciprocity Treaty, which was negotiated between the authorities at Washington and the Canadian Commissioners, was submitted to the people of Canada at an election held last September, and this gave full opportunity for that old feeling of dislike which, as it seems, had been handed down through two generations, to display itself. It was a most amusing exhibition of what we could properly term "National Foolishness." Almost every means possible was resorted to to inflame the people of Canada against the United States, and everything almost was discussed except the benefits and the disadvantages to result from the treaty. Popular meetings were held and first the American, then the English flag would be held up by the speakers, and the audiences would be asked under which flag they desired to live, and the whole controversy during the canvas was the merest child's play, the people seeming to fear they might be annexed to the United States merely because they had the opportunity to trade with the people of this country upon advantageous terms. Even Mr. Kipling wrote a most foolish letter to the people of the Dominion, suggesting they could only remain loyal to the Crown of Great Britain by discouraging trade with the United States, and there is no doubt of the fact that the descendants of the Tory element who settled in Canada were most active in defeating the ratification of the treaty.

Years ago Canada sought to make such a treaty with this country, but at that time high tariff sentiment in the United States was averse to it, and all efforts in that direction failed, but when at last a treaty was submitted between the authorities at Washington and the government at Ottawa, opening the door to a full interchange of many commodities of the two countries upon liberal terms, some of the political leaders of Canada started the cry, that such a policy was only a preliminary step to annexation, and every argument that could be used to stir up local prejudice was adduced, and everything was discussed except the merits of the question.

There is little doubt of the fact that Canada would have had the best of the bargain, and her people missed an opportunity which may not be offered again in many years to come. Not one solid argument was offered from the stump or by the Canadian Press in opposition to the treaty, and yet its ratification was defeated by a large majority. In this way the descendants of the Tories of the Revolution probably thought they were paying back the people of this country some of the indignities heaped upon them after the close of the Revolutionary War, and it is a good illustration of the fact that national antipathies and prejudices can exist for long periods of time.

Another illustration serving to show how long these prejudices may last is furnished by the contest in England today over the question of Home Rule for Ireland. The struggle has brought out the intense bitterness that has existed for more than two centuries between the people of the north of Ireland and the central and southern parts of it. The people of the province of Ulster, who are Protestants, openly declare that they will resist by force of arms any attempt to compel obedience to any laws enacted by a Parliament at Dublin that may be set up under the Home Rule Act, and only last week Mr. Churchill, a member of the Liberal Cabinet, addressed a large meeting of those in favor of Home Rule in the city of Belfast, the principal part of the audience, however, not residing in that part of Ireland, and so intense was the feeling against him and against Home Rule that a military force of four thousand men was quietly gathered in Belfast for the purpose of quelling any riot that might ensue, and Mr. Churchill, after his address, was advised to leave the city at once, which he did, by what was termed "the back way," and by which he took a train very quietly. This is another illustration of the operation of sectional or race prejudice which has lasted for more than two centuries; it is the old fight between Irishman and Orangeman which is cutting a very large figure in the present attempt on the part of the Liberal party of Great Britain to give Ireland Home Rule, and it may prevent the consummation of that purpose for many years to come.

## THE STAMP ACT AND THE BOSTON TEAPARTY.

BY COL. HENRY HAYMOND.

The truth of history shows that England governed her American colonies more liberally than any other country. They were the only existing colonies which enjoyed real political liberty. But in 1764, when the question of the right of the British Parliament to levy a tax on the colonies was decided in the affirmative, it created discontent, they claiming that as British subjects they should be permitted to tax themselves, and not be subjected to a tax levied by a legislative body 3000 miles away in which they had no representation.

In March, 1765, what is known as the Stamp Act was passed by Parliament, which required that stamped paper should be used on all instruments in writing, which was to be purchased from the agents of the government.

This caused a furious outbreak of popular violence in Boston. The agents to sell the stamped paper had their houses mobbed, the paper destroyed, and the Governor, though personally opposed to the law, had his house, the finest in Boston, sacked, and his plate, furniture, library and pictures destroyed, and his effigy, with other unpopular officials, hanged and burned.

In New York the effigy of the Governor, arm in arm with one representing the Devil, was paraded through the streets and publicly committed to the flames.

The colonies adopted the policy of non-intercourse, and refused to purchase commodities from England.

This caused the merchants of that country to demand a repeal of the objectionable law, which was finally done in March, 1766.

In the Act of repeal, the King retained the right, with the consent of Parliament, to make laws to bind the people of America in all cases whatsoever.

This principle was the one of all others which the colonies were contending for, and left the matter open for further trouble. The tax on tea was retained in the Act to maintain the Parliament right of taxation.

Troops were ordered to Boston and were intensely unpopular, and, in 1770, a mob of young men attacked and stoned a detachment in the streets and were fired on and four killed, which is known as the Boston Massacre.

The East India Company had a large quantity of tea stored in their warehouses in London owing to the colonies refusing to purchase. Lord North, with the consent of Parliament, authorized its shipment to America without paying the import tax.

On November 28th, 1773, the Ship Dartmouth arrived in Boston Harbor with 114 chests of tea on board.

A great mass meeting was held in Fanueil Hall, and it was resolved that the tea should not land and that the ship should return to England.

Guards were set over the ship to see that the cargo was not disturbed.

The consignee promised that the cargo should be returned to London. In the meantime two more ships with tea cargoes arrived and were required to anchor alongside the Dartmouth.

The consignees claimed that the custom officials refused them clearance papers, and that the Governor refused permission for the ships to pass the guns of the castle on their way to sea.

These negotiations became tiresome to the people, so on the evening of December 18th, 1773, a body of forty or fifty men, disguised as Indians, marched to the Boston docks, followed and encouraged by the population of the town, took possession of the tea ships, broke into 340 chests of tea and emptied their contents into the sea.

When this news reached England, in retaliation, Parliament passed what is known as the Boston Port Bill, by which ships were prohibited from landing there, and transferred the Custom House and officials to Salem.

Massachusetts called a Congress of Delegates from all the colonies to meet in Philadelphia in September, 1774.

To this body it is said George Washington, Edmund Pendleton and Patrick Henry rode together on horseback from Mount Vernon to Philadelphia.

This body protested against the action of Parliament, prepared an address to the King and the people of England, and appointed committees of correspondence, so that all the colonies should act in unison.

Boston still continued the storm center of the revolt and things went from bad to worse until in April, 1775, came Lexington and Concord, followed in June by Bunker Hill, and the war was on, until terminated in 1781 by the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown.

“Tall Oaks from little acorns grow,” and it seems like a tale from the Arabian Nights that the attempt to levy a small tax on a body of weak settlements fringing the Atlantic coast should cause that vast territory reaching 3000 miles across the continent to where the Pacific gently leaves the Golden Gate, and from the Great Lakes of the North West to the coral reefs of Florida should so soon be occupied by ninety millions of people, and destined to be the most powerful nation upon the globe.

RESPONSE TO SILENT TOAST IN MEMORY OF  
T. M. JACKSON, DECEASED,

By DR. I. C. WHITE.

This joyous meeting has for most of us a note of sadness. A bright and cheerful face beaming with good humor and the milk of human kindness is missing from our numbers. Thomas Moore Jackson, one of our beloved Sons, has answered the last roll call and joined the immortals that have preceded him to the Great Beyond. Only three weeks ago he told one of our number of his expected pleasure in mingling with the rest of us at this meeting, and it is certain that the sentiment of all is voiced in giving expression to our disappointment and grief at his sudden and untimely death, February 2nd, 1912.

For several years during the period from 1888 to 1896, your speaker was associated with Col. Jackson, both as a Professor in the State University and also in business affairs, and therefore he speaks from intimate personal acquaintance with our departed brother.

He was the first Professor of Engineering at the State University, and therefore became largely instrumental in giving that Department the practical and useful trend that has characterized its training ever since. As a teacher, Professor Jackson was much loved and revered for his great and kindly interest in all his pupils, and his helpful instruction in both theoretical and practical engineering. He was one of the teachers who believe that theory and practice should go hand in hand, and hence whenever opportunity offered, he took his pupils with him into the field to learn the proper solution of engineering problems by the actual doing of them on the ground, and thus they were enabled to acquire a working knowledge of surveying instruments, their proper care, adjustment, etc., and a technique which can only be learned in practice. The first and only class that graduated under Prof. Jackson's tutelage consisted of three boys, but each has become eminent in his profession. One occupies an import post in the B. & O. R. R. Company's Engineering Department, and deserves to be its Chief Engineer. An-



other is the chief technical engineer in the testing of materials for the great Westinhouse interests, while the third is at the head of a large civil engineering firm in the city of Pittsburgh. The opening of a large oil and gas field in Marion, Monongalia, Harrison and Doddridge counties in which both Prof. Jackson and your speaker were interested, and along with Col. C. L. Smith of Fairmont, were the developers, cut short his career as a teacher in the University, since he resigned his chair in June, 1891, in order to take care of the fortune which his petroleum interests had brought him.

Professor Jackson's life was a very active one. Trained in civil engineering at the Virginia Military Institute, he devoted the best of his years to railroad surveys and the effort to secure for his beloved city and county a competing railway. How the fates continually thwarted his best endeavors and through the selfishness of trusted but unfaithful friends, turned all of his work into the hands of one great Railway corporation practically breaking his heart and crippling him financially is one of the sad chapters in his busy life. But with all of these discouragements and reverses, enough to sap the energy and paralyze the industry of most men, the unconquerable spirit exhibited by his great kinsman—Stonewall Jackson—of whom all West Virginians are proud whether their sympathies were with the Blue or the Gray, shone forth anew and resplendently in Thomas Moore Jackson, and he literally "died with his boots on" in his struggles to build for this region a competing railway outlet, since the day before his fatal attack was spent in the field along the line of his newest railroad going over its engineering problems with his contractor and friend, Col. Fucci, and most probably aggravating in the rigorous wintry weather an illness which rapidly progressed to a tragic termination with the setting of the next day's sun. The State has lost one of its best and most useful citizens, the County of Harrison and City of Clarksburg one of its most brilliant and patriotic sons, and there is none to take his place, while we as a Society have lost a loving and gifted member. Let us drink again in silence to honor and commemorate the many virtues and indomitable spirit of our beloved and departed brother.

MEMBERS ADMITTED SINCE PUBLICATION OF LAST YEAR  
BOOK.

- 1911 HON. GEORGE POFFENBARGER... Point Pleasant, W. Va.  
Great-great-grandson James Edmiston.
- 1911—REV. JAMES FRANCIS NEWCOMB... Parkersburg, W. Va.  
Great-great-grandson Jonathan Newcomb.
- 1911 HON. LEWIS STEENROD JORDAN..... Wheeling, W. Va.  
Great-great-grandson John Jordan.
- 1911 MAX MATHERS..... Morgantown, W. Va.  
Great-great-great-grandson Zaskquill Morgan.  
Great-great-great-grandson John Eavns, Sr.
- 1911 FRANCIS THRALLS..... Fairmont, W. Va.  
Great-grandson Richard Thralls.
- 1911 ROY ARTHUR LOUGH..... Morgantown, W. Va.  
Great-great-grandson William Pritchard.
- 1911 REV. JAMES HARPER LITTELL..... Wheeling, W. Va.  
Great-grandson William Littell.
- 1912 HARVEY FARIS SMITH..... Fairmont, W. Va.  
Great-great-grandson Thos. Smith.

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 IN MEMORIAM.

- 1894 COL. THOMAS MOORE JACKSON,..... Clarksburg, W. Va.  
Great-great-grandson of Return Jonathan Meigs.
- 1906 WILLIAM EDMUND MILLER..... Fairmont, W. Va.  
Great-grandson of Abner Messenger.
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## ROSTER OF MEMBERS

FEBRUARY 22, 1911-1912

- George Lucius Abbott, Grafton  
 Earl Dabney Adams, Wheeling  
 William Dent Roberdeau Annan, Newburg  
 Robert Lamley Archer, Huntington  
 Thomas Watson Arnett, Fairmont  
 Samuel Brashear Avis, Charleston  
 Garland Clifford Backus, Dayton, O.  
 Dr. Reed McColloch Baird, Wheeling  
 George Baird, Wheeling  
 Starke L. Baker, Beverly  
 John Bassel, Clarksburg  
 Albert Henry Beach, Wheeling  
 Austin Beach, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Edward Beatty Bowie, Wheeling  
 Charles Wesley Brockunier, Wheeling  
 Frank Lee Burdette, Clarksburg  
 William Paxton Burke, Wheeling  
 David Bassell Carper, Clarksburg  
 Edmund Pendleton Chancellor, Jr., Parkersburg  
 George Ramsey Clark, U. S. Navy  
 John D. Culbertson, Pittsburg, Pa.  
 Dr. William Marmaduke Dent, Newburg  
 Thomas Ray Dille, Morgantown  
 John Sehon Doddridge, U. S. Navy  
 Edward Cregg Donley, Morgantown  
 George Lee Duncan, Clarksburg  
 Edgar Neill Dwight, Wheeling  
 Dr. Richard Henry Edmondson, Jr., Morgantown  
 William Seymour Edwards, Charleston  
 George Watson Fleming, Fairmont  
 Nathan Goff, Clarksburg  
 Charles Alan Goodwin, Morgantown  
 Charles Matthew Hart, Clarksburg  
 John Battelle Hart, Clarksburg  
 Joseph Milton Hartley, Fairmont  
 Henry Haymond, Clarksburg  
 William S. Haymond, Fairmont  
 Thomas Haymond, Clarksburg  
 Sidney Haymond Clarksburg  
 Earl Malcolm Hennen, Morgantown  
 Ray Vernon Hennen, Morgantown  
 Charles Lewis Hickman, Clarksburg  
 Dr. Frank LeMoyné Hupp, Wheeling  
 William Hay Lewis, Clarksburg  
 Frederick Thornton Martin, Grafton  
 Arthur George Martin, Fairmont  
 John Smylie Mechling, Casper, Wyo.  
 William Burdette Matthews, Charleston  
 John Donlin Merriman, Wheeling  
 Thomas Condi Miller, Charleston  
 Baird Mitchell, Wheeling  
 Sylvester G. Monroe, Clarksburg  
 Joseph Moreland, Morgantown  
 William Henry Morgan, Morgantown  
 Owen S. McKinney, Fairmont  
 Francis Edmund Nichols, Fairmont  
 Edward Larkin Nicholi, Wheeling  
 Franklin Martin Ogiebay, Kansas City, Mo.  
 William Osborne Parriott, Newburg  
 Alfred Paull, Wheeling  
 Joseph F. Paull, Wheeling  
 Archibald Woods Paull, Wheeling  
 William Gardner Peterkin, Parkersburg  
 B. Walker Peterson, Wheeling  
 Dr. Sidney Haymond Post, Clarksburg  
 David Chadwick Reay, Morgantown  
 Dr. Robert Jeffery Reed, Wheeling  
 Howard Campbell Richards, Wheeling  
 Charles Theodore Shugart, Charles Town  
 Henry Finley Smith, Fairmont  
 Melvin C. Sperry, Clarksburg  
 Clarence B. Sperry, Clarksburg  
 Ezra Cotland Sperry, Clarksburg  
 Henry Edwin Stalnaker, Wheeling  
 Randolph Stalnaker, Wheeling  
 Wilbur H. Tallman, Wheeling  
 Marone Capito Talbot, Phillippi  
 Dr. Abel H. Thayer, Grafton  
 Howard B. Thayer, Grafton  
 Alexander Updegraff, Wheeling  
 George Andrew Vincent, Fairmont  
 Wilfred Daily Walmsley, Clarksburg  
 Albert Thurman Watson, Fairmont  
 George Thomas Watson, Fairmont  
 Clarence W. Watson, Fairmont  
 Sylvanus L. Watson, Fairmont  
 James Otis Watson, Jr., Fairmont  
 Boyd Wees, Elkins  
 Charles Evans Wells, Glovers Gap  
 Israel C. White, Morgantown  
 Albert Blakeslee White, Parkersburg  
 Robert White, Wheeling  
 William Henry Wilson, Elm Grove  
 H. F. Smith, Fairmont

## HOW TO BECOME A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF SONS OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

The West Virginia Society of the Sons of the Revolution respectfully invites your attention to the aims of this organization, and solicits the membership of those who are eligible, in order that its sphere of usefulness may be increased. Our objects are:

1. To keep alive the spirit of patriotism.
2. To revive memories of the heroes of 1775-1783.
3. To foster towards the institutions of our country.
4. To encourage historical research in relation to the Revolution.
5. To preserve documents, relics, and individuals' records of the Revolutionary Period.
6. To promote the celebration of patriotic anniversaries.
7. To impress the importance of these subjects upon the rising generation.

The Society is non-political and non-sectarian.

To become a member of this Society the applicant should be twenty-one years old, of good repute in the community, and be recommended by two members.

Proof is required that the applicant is a *lineal descendant* of an ancestor who was at all times unflinching in his loyalty, and rendered actual service in the cause of American Independence, either as an officer, soldier, seaman, marine or minute-man in the armed forces of the Continental Congress, or any one of the several colonies, or as a signer of the Declaration of Independence, or as a member of any continental, Provincial, or Colonial Congress or Legislature, or as a civil officer of one of the colonies or states, or of the National Government, or as a member of a Committee of Safety or Correspondence.

The first step in applying for membership should be to ascertain the name of the ancestor who lived at a time that would possibly include him in the Revolutionary service, and the name of the place in which he lived. Then write to the Adjutant-General or Secretary of State in the Colony or State where the ancestor lived, and obtain from him a certified copy of the ancestor's record.

A blank form with full instructions will be furnished by the Secretary. The concise record of the ancestor's service is required.

The pedigree should be traced only to the ancestor who served in the war.

Citations from authorities in proof of service are required from duly authenticated histories and printed records. If more than one line of descent is claimed, supplemental applications should be made for each line of descent.

The Initiation fee is five dollars; annual dues—five dollars.

