



BICENTENNIAL TOURS

HARRISON COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA
CITY OF CLARKSBURG, WEST VIRGINIA

1984-1985

Directions for
self-guided tours of
historical sites in
county and city.

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**Harrison County
Bicentennial Committee**

published by
**Harrison County
Bicentennial Committee**

**Harrison County
1784-1984**

TOUR NO. 2

(Sites 14-23)
Bridgeport Area

Entering Bridgeport on Rt. 50 from the west, turn right on Virginia Street at the traffic light. Proceed on Rt. 6, 2.8 miles south to see:

14. **Lang Home**—Route 6, 2.8 miles south of Bridgeport on the Hinkle Lake Road. This log cabin was built in 1834 by Simon Lang, son of John Lang who was born in Edinburgh Scotland. In 1934 rooms were added. The stone chimney contains a grindstone.

Return to Bridgeport on the same road passing:

15. **Faris Manor** on Rt. 26. 1½ miles south of Bridgeport on the Hinkle Lake Road. This lovely home was erected in 1816 by Humphrey Faris with stones picked up on the farm. Title to the farm was acquired in 1785 by James Faris, father of Humphrey. James was killed by Indians on the Ohio River near Wheeling. Title of the home and farm has never been out of the family and the land is now occupied by the 6th generation and their children.

16. **William Johnson House**—Bridgeport-corner of Main and Virginia. This house was built in 1840 by William Johnson, the brother of Governor Joseph Johnson. A wing was added in 1890. William Johnson had 2 wives and 18 children.

17. **Simpson Creek Baptist Cemetery**—Intersection of U.S. 50 and W.Va. 73, east of Bridgeport. This is now a part of the Bridgeport Cemetery and is just inside the gate, on the right. It is the oldest cemetery in Harrison County with graves dating from 1782.

18. **Benedum Civic Center**—164 W. Main Street. A restoration of oil wildcatter and philanthropist Michael Late Benedum's former home, completed in 1956 by Mr. Benedum. The building houses a public library and the grounds encompass a community swimming pool, bath houses and tennis courts, plus a parking lot in the rear off Virginia Avenue.

19. **John Dunkin House**—234 Virginia Avenue (north) Bridgeport. This large gray frame house at the top of Virginia Street was built by John Dunkin in 1882.

20. **Governor Joseph Johnson Home**—Bridgeport. Corner of Maple and Oakdale. This house, built in 1818, was the residence of the only governor of Virginia who lived west of the Alleghenies. He completed his term of office in 1856. Joseph Johnson came to Bridgeport in 1803 from Sussex County, Virginia. He married Sarah Smith in 1804. In 1816 he introduced a bill in the Virginia legislature to create a town by the name of Bridgeport. A successful business man, he laid out the town of Bridgeport.

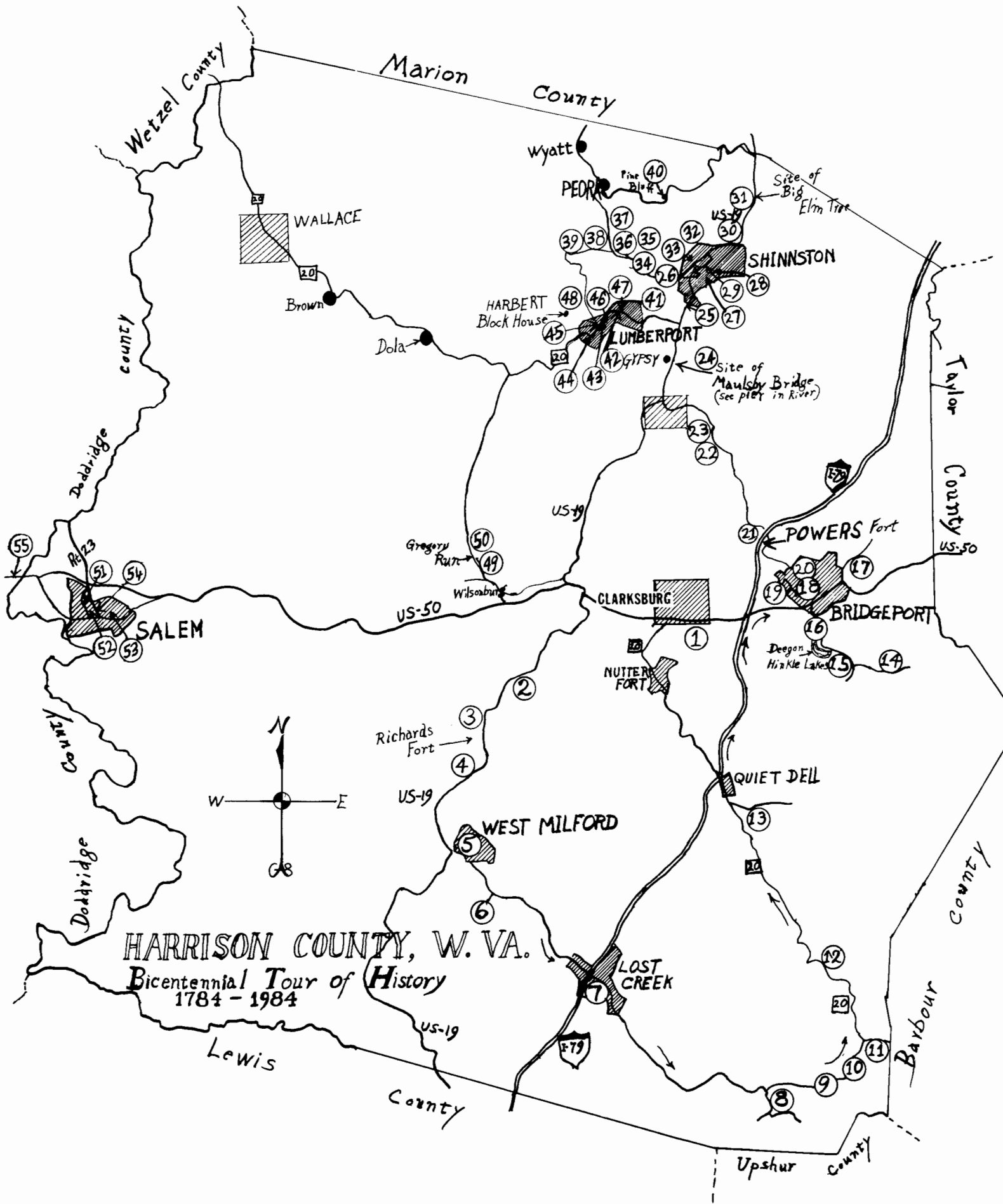
21. **W.T. Law Covered Bridge**—Meadowbrook Road .4 mile north of I-79 interchange. This bridge over Simpson Creek is one of two remaining covered bridges in Harrison County. It was built in 1881 at a cost of \$974.00.



21. Law Bridge

22. **Smith Chapel**—1.7 miles from covered bridge—One of the oldest churches in the area and a religious gathering place for people in the lower Simpson area. The original building was built in 1859 and was later moved to Shinn's Run where it became the Shinn's Run Baptist Church.

23. **Aaron Smith Marker**—Meadowbrook Road .7 mi. north of Smith Chapel Methodist Church. Look for tall pine trees on left. "In Memory of Aaron Smith who made the first settlement on lower Simpson Creek in April 1772. He obtained a patent for 400 acres of land and built his cabin near this site..."



TOUR NO. 1

(Sites 1-13, 42 miles)

West Milford-Lost Creek

Beautiful Self-Guided Rural Driving Tour

Beginning (0.0 miles) on Clarksburg's Main Street at Harrison County Court House, drive east one block and turn right on Second Street. Drive to top of hill and turn right into Lowndes Park entrance to see (0.6 miles):

1. **Lowndes Hill Park and Trenches.** The earthworks thrown up by the Union troops to protect Clarksburg during the Civil War can still be seen on right of scenic drive. The Clarksburg Y.M.C.A. also is located on Lowndes Hill.

The drive returns to Second Street; continue over hill on Van Buren Street, turning right on Roosevelt Road and left on South Chestnut Street following Route 98 West past Veteran's Hospital to U.S. 19 South (3.1 mi.). Turn left, see (3.4 mi.):

2. **Indian Mounds**—On the east side of the road. These mounds were probably built by the Hopewellian culture between A.D. 1 and 1000. They are thought to be burial mounds. Excavation was begun in 1968.

Continue south on Route 19 and find:

3. **Eli Marsh House,** 7.2 miles from Court House. "Roselawn", a large tan farm-house of the Federal Period, was built in 1845 by Eli Marsh who was a large land-owner and commander of "the Clarksburg, Virginia, Rifle Blues," a militia established by Colonial Virginia to protect settlers from attack by Indians. Jacob Richards Fort was located on this farm within sight of Route 19.

Further south (7.7 mi.):

4. **The old Sycamore one-room schoolhouse,** situated on the northwest corner of Route 19 and Sycamore road, was built in 1840 and restored for a residence by Mr. and Mrs. John Allen in 1967.

South on Route 19 at 9.8 miles turn left to:

5. **West Milford.** Col. Wm. Lowther settled near here in 1772. The town was laid out about 1815 by Jesse Lowther, and at one time had a gristmill and a sawmill owned by Samuel Clemens and Jacob Romine. At that time one could ford the shallow water below the dam, hence the name Milford.

(Col. William Lowther was buried in 1814 in the Lowther Burying Ground, 2 miles north of West Milford on a hill overlooking Highland Dam. Col. Lowther was a frontiersman and a great patriot who served in the Virginia militia. He was the first sheriff of Harrison County.)

Entering West Milford on Main Street, pass the Superette and turn right on School Street (10.4 mi.) and at end of School Street turn left onto Mill Street, which has several old and interesting homes. On the right at 407 Mill Street is the Bennett Rider house, a two-story brick house over 100 years old.

Bennett Rider was the first postmaster of Sycamore Dale Post Office. 1859-1864. He was also a schoolteacher, merchant, photographer, and mill operator, operating the West Milford Mill from 1865-1883.

At the end of Mill Street turn left and return to Main Street via Water Street and cross West Fork River bridge toward Lost Creek. Turn right on Duck Creek Road (10.8 mi.) to:

6. **Watters Smith Park** (13.2 mi.). In 1796 Watters Smith built a log cabin and several buildings on this site, located on Duck Creek near West Milford where he operated a farm. Burr Smith, great-grandson of Watters Smith, willed the 236 acre farm to the public to be maintained as a state park upon his death in 1949. Swimming, picnic areas and historical museum are part of the park.

Return to Lost Creek road (15.8 mi.), turn right to Lost Creek; pass under I-79 and on right (20.1 mi.) is:

7. **Daniel Bassel home.** Built about 1860 at the Main Street intersection, this house is the oldest in Lost Creek. Beautiful oak and walnut trim for this house had been cut and partially installed when Union soldiers commandeered the lumber to use as firewood. After numerous letters to President Lincoln, Bassel was reimbursed.

Proceed east on secondary route 48 to Rockford (22.2 mi.) and continue toward Johnstown, noting on the left a log cabin next to a white farmhouse; follow road left and continue to Johnstown (25.9 mi.). Turn right at stop sign and take right-hand fork of road to:

8. **Johnstown Methodist Church and Old Cemetery.** (26.3 mi.) The cemetery contains unique rough-hewn headstones, crudely inscribed and dating back to 1821.

Return to secondary Rt. 48 near "Stop" sign (26.8 mi.) and turn right toward Rt. 20. On the left at 28.6 mi. is:

9. **Log cabin,** built by the McPherson family about 1840 and authentically restored by Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Quilly Ward of Peel Tree.

At 29.3 mi. see

10. **Duncan-Maxwell House and Farm,** called "Point of View", purchased from Edwin S. Duncan by Lewis Maxwell as a wedding present for his son, Porter Maxwell. A picket fence encloses an acre of lawn surrounding the Victorian farm house. A uniquely-laid flat stone walk extends from the front gate to the front porch. The house has a Victorian veranda and a sleeping porch directly above.

Arriving at W.Va. Rt. 20 (29.7 mi.) turn left and find on left at 30.2 mi.:

11. **Templemoor.** This house was built by Ira Post about 1874 in the Italianate style-based on architecture of rural Italy. The house contains a cupola. It was the childhood home of mystery writer Melville Davisson Post and some of the servants living there in Post's time provided characters for his mysteries.



11. Templemoor

On right of Rt. 20 at 30.9 mi. is a reference to:

12. **Randolph Mason.** This historical marker commemorates a fictitious character in M.D. Post's "Strange Schemes of Randolph Mason."

Zack's Run Road (37.1 mi.) offers a side trip from Route 20 to:

13. **Haymond Cemetery. Zack's Run**—The Cemetery is enclosed by a wire fence. It is on a hillside opposite the mausoleum, which is beyond the entrance to Floral Hills Memorial Gardens. Tall pine trees identify the cemetery. This cemetery contains the graves of Major Wm. Haymond, Sr., sergeant under Col. George Washington in the French & Indian War and officer in the Revolutionary War; Sotha Hickman, Va. Militia in the Revolutionary War 1741-1831; Major Thomas Haymond 1776-1869, an Indian Scout. Both of the Haymonds were surveyors of Harrison County.

Continue on Rt. 20 north to Quiet Dell and at 37.7 mi. enter I-79 north; exit 119 leads to U.S. Rt. 50 and end of this tour; for Bridgeport sites turn right and for Clarksburg turn left.

TOUR NO. 3 (Sites 24-50) Shinnston-Lumberport

Take Route 50 West to U.S. Route 19 North. Exit at Route 19 North and proceed on the route approximately six miles to Gypsy.

- 24. Maulsby Bridge—Gypsy.** When crossing bridge on Rt. 19 look right to see the remains of the bridge. Only the piers remain of Harrison County's longest and most celebrated covered bridge. Site of the Jones-Imboden raid, 1863. A skirmish took place in the vicinity of the bridge which claimed the lives of 2 soldiers, one Union and one Confederate. The skirmish confused Gen. Jones who decided against attacking Clarksburg and instead rejoined Imboden to the south via Bridgeport.
- 25. Levi Shinn House—Rt. 19, South of Shinnston.** This log house was built in 1778 and is one of W.Va.'s oldest houses. Levi and his brothers, Jonathan and Clement, settled Shinnston. The house is open to the public at certain times.



25. Levi Shinn House

- 26. Aaron Shinn House, 20 Charles St., Shinnston.** Built in 1821 by Aaron Smith and wife Mary Pigott, who supposedly carried the stones from the river in leather aprons. This house is called the "Stone Mansion" in Hall's famed "Daughter of the Elm". Aaron Shinn was the fifth child of Levi and Elizabeth Smith Shinn.
- 27. Dr. Zachariah W. Wyatt House, 20 Bridge Street.** Built by Dr. Wyatt in 1895 and occupied by him and his 2nd wife, Florence Augusta, daughter of Dr. Jacob Fortney.
- 28. Benjamin Lowe House, 40 Bridge Street.** Built before 1877 and much enlarged in the mid-1800's. This house has a marked resemblance to the Abraham Lincoln house in Springfield, Illinois. It was last occupied by Lowe's youngest child, Pearle (1880-1970), wife of Dr. Ralph S. Johnson. Mrs. Johnson left the house to the city and it now serves as the library.
- 29. Dr. Emory Strickler House, 99 Main Street.** On October 23, 1889 Willa Hood, the first woman pharmacist of W.Va. married Dr. E. W. Strickler at the Big Elm Farm. They lived here and the house was later occupied by his daughter, Mrs. Charles Watkins.
- 30. "Col." William Hood House—Rt. 19 north of Shinnston** on left of road. Built about 1883 by "Col." William Hood, who acquired Big Elm farm from Richard Everson shortly after the Civil War.
- 31. Wamsley House:** Rt. 19 north, near Hood House. Built between 1775 and 1800 by Revolutionary War veteran, David Wamsley. Acquired in the 1840's by Richard Everson, whose daughter was the "Daughter of the Elm," in Granville Davisson Hall's book of the same name. The famous Big Elm stood a short distance below the house where the bend in the road is now.
- 32. Walnut Hill—North Vine Street.** This red brick Georgian home was built by Charles A. Short, builder, lumber manufacturer, and promoter of local utilities. Built in 1907, the house had a commanding view of three miles of river valley. This home can be seen on the hill as one crosses to the west side of the bridge.
- 33. Dr. Jacob Fortney House, Hood Avenue, Shinnston.** Built of red brick laid on end, in or soon after 1848 by Dr. Fortney for his second wife, Mary Payne LeFevre, the widow of Elisha Shinn. An interesting account of its building is in Hall's "Old Gold". A feature of the house is its Flemish-bond brick construction.

- 34. Lucas Mansion, Hood Ave., south of the bridge on west side of street.** This greystone house is a very good example of Georgian architecture. It was built around 1911 by Basil Harold Lucas, son of Rawley George Lucas.
- 35. Joseph Lucas House—Robinson Run Rd.** This two story red brick home was built in 1913 by Joseph G. Lucas who was the son of Rawley G. Lucas. It was later occupied by Joseph's daughters, Aileen and Mary Jo Lucas.
- 36. Lucas House—Robinson Run Rd.** In 1810 John Deakins Lucas built the western half of this log house. Later, his son George Renicks Lucas built the eastern half. Each half contained six rooms. The kitchen contains a large open fireplace and retains the crane that once supported pots and kettles used in preparing family meals. The house is now covered with siding. Rawley Lucas (1845-1934) inherited the house and lived there.
- 37. Robinson Run Coal Mine (On the road to Prospect Valley).** Coal, oil and gas are important factors in the economy of this area.
- 38. Wesley Methodist Church—Prospect Valley.** This chapel, now closed, was built in 1858 by Levi Kennett. The contract required that he furnish all materials except the stone, which was to be picked up on lands of the committeemen.
- 39. J. Seyward Hardesty House—west of Wesley Methodist Chapel.** This home was built by George Coffman, probably in the 1890s.
- 40. Isaiah Shinn House—Pine Bluff.** This house, built around 1820, is probably the oldest house in the Bingamon country. It was built by Isaiah Shinn, youngest child of Levi and Elizabeth Smith Shinn. Isaiah, one of nine children, married Nancy Robey, and they in turn had nine children.
- 41. The Harrison Power Station—Haywood.** Started in 1968 and completed in 1973. Built by Gibbs & Hill, Inc., the three units are part of the Allegheny Power System. No. 1 Unit holds the world record for staying on line, 173 days.

(Continue on to Lumberport 3 miles from Shinnston)

- 42. Nancy Griffin House—Corner of Main & Chestnut Streets.** Henry Clay Hedges (1844-1937) built this house which is one of the oldest houses in town. It is said that the original part of the house was a log building and was possibly built as a fort.
- 43. Dr. C. S. Bates House—123 Main Street.** This house was built before 1888 by James Hornor, a merchant.
- 44. Lee Boggess House—211 Main Street,** now occupied by the Gas Company. This house was probably built about 1895. It was the first house in Lumberport to have a bathroom, supplied by well water pumped by windmill over the hill from Jones Run, and piped by gravity into the house.
- 45. Dr. Laman C. Oyster House—310 Main Street.** This house was built by Otha Hedges. Dr. Oyster was a physician, merchant, promoter, incorporator of the town, and served as a medical officer in the U.S. Navy.
- 46. Jim McDermott House—107 Bridge Street.** This old home served as a boarding house for railroad employees in years past.
- 47. Riblett House—119 Church Street.** This house, one of the most attractive in town, was built by Marcus and Almeda Boggess Riblett about 1888.
- 48. Justus Harbert House—Near Jones Run in vicinity of Harbert's Blockhouse site.** Originally a log house, this home was built by Justus Harbert (1858-1933), son of Sarah and Seth Harbert. Justus married Susan Boggess.
- 49. Ash No. 1 Home—6 miles from Lumberport on Gregory Run Road.** This well constructed and well preserved log home has passed through many hands, especially so in the 1850's. Note the dovetail work at the corners, the adze marks, and the scalloped effect on the gable.
- 50. Ash No. 2 Home—7 miles from Lumberport on Gregory Run Road.** Believed to have been built in the early 1800's by a member of the Ash family. The house has been painted white and the right end has had siding added.

**TOUR NO. 4
(Sites 51-55, about 35 miles)
Salem Area**

HARRISON COUNTY

When Harrison County was created from Monongalia County by an act of the Virginia Assembly in 1784, it extended from the Maryland line to the Ohio River, as far north as to include part of Marion County and as far south as to include all of the Little Kanawha and portions of the waters of the Great Kanawha River. It was named in honor of Hon. Benjamin Harrison who was governor of Virginia from 1781 to 1784 and father of Gen. William Henry Harrison, president of the U.S. Benjamin Harrison was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

For two years Harrison was the largest county west of the Alleghenies.

Over the years the boundaries of the county were changed numerous times until the present county boundaries were described in 1871.

Haymond in his "History of Harrison County" writes "The original boundaries of Harrison County, as near as can be ascertained, include either wholly or partly the following named counties:

Randolph	formed in 1787
Wood	formed in 1798
Lewis	formed in 1816
Pocahontas	formed in 1821
Jackson	formed in 1831
Braxton	formed in 1836
Marion	formed in 1842
Barbour	formed in 1843
Ritchie	formed in 1843
Taylor	formed in 1844
Gilmer	formed in 1845
Wirt	formed in 1848
Upshur	formed in 1851
Pleasants	formed in 1851
Tucker	formed in 1856
Calhoun	formed in 1856
Webster	formed in 1860"

Doddridge County was formed in 1845 from parts of Harrison, Tyler, Ritchie and Lewis Counties.



Visits to a selection of historic sites in Harrison County are divided into five separate tours

Tour No. 1, Sites 1-13

Southeastern Harrison County

Tour No. 2, Sites 14-23

Northeastern Harrison County

Tour No. 3, Sites 24-50

Northern Harrison County

Tour No. 4, Sites 51-55

Western Harrison County

Tour No. 5, Sites 1-38

City of Clarksburg



Beginning at the Harrison County Courthouse on West Main Street in Clarksburg, drive east 2 blocks and turn left onto Monticello Avenue; turn left onto West Pike Street and right at top of hill onto Second Street and exit ramp to Route 50 West. Take Marshville Exit (10 miles from courthouse) and drive 1.6 miles to see on left:

51. Fletcher Bridge—built by the Harrison County Court in 1891. Stone for the abutments of the bridge was quarried at the top of the hill about 100 feet above the west end of the bridge. William J. Williams, contractor, reported Nov. 21, 1891, that he had paid L. E. Sturm \$937.46 for the masonry and that the superstructure was nearing completion. When short curves in the road were eliminated, the bridge was bypassed and is used in 1984 only by the few families who live on the west side of Tenmile Creek. The bridge was named for a Fletcher family who lived near the structure and whose descendants still live on the righthand side of the Marshville road across from the bridge.

Return to Route 50 West, turn right and drive west to first Salem Exit. Turn right after leaving exit and drive to Terrace Avenue in Salem (17 miles from courthouse). Turn right onto Terrace Avenue and in 100 yards, turn left onto Church Street. At top of hill on right is:

52. Salem Seventh Day Baptist Church and Cemetery.—The church, built in 1901, is the third church building on the site, the first log church having been erected in 1795. About 20 yards into the middle of the cemetery is the grave marker of Samuel Fitz Randolph, founder of Salem who died in 1825. Grave markers of the father, mother, and wife of U.S. Senator Jennings Randolph are to the left and by the fence as one faces the cemetery of the church.

Walk southeast through the grounds of the church parsonage (red brick, ranch style) to large holly tree beside old Route 50. To the left of the tree is a stone marker erected by the D.A.R. in 1930:

53. Site of Salem Blockhouse.—"Old Northwestern Turnpike on Shawnee Trail. Old Fort Site 100 ft. South of this Marker." Under the side porch of the cottage directly across old Route 50 from the marker is the well that supplied with water the first Salem community in the 1790's.

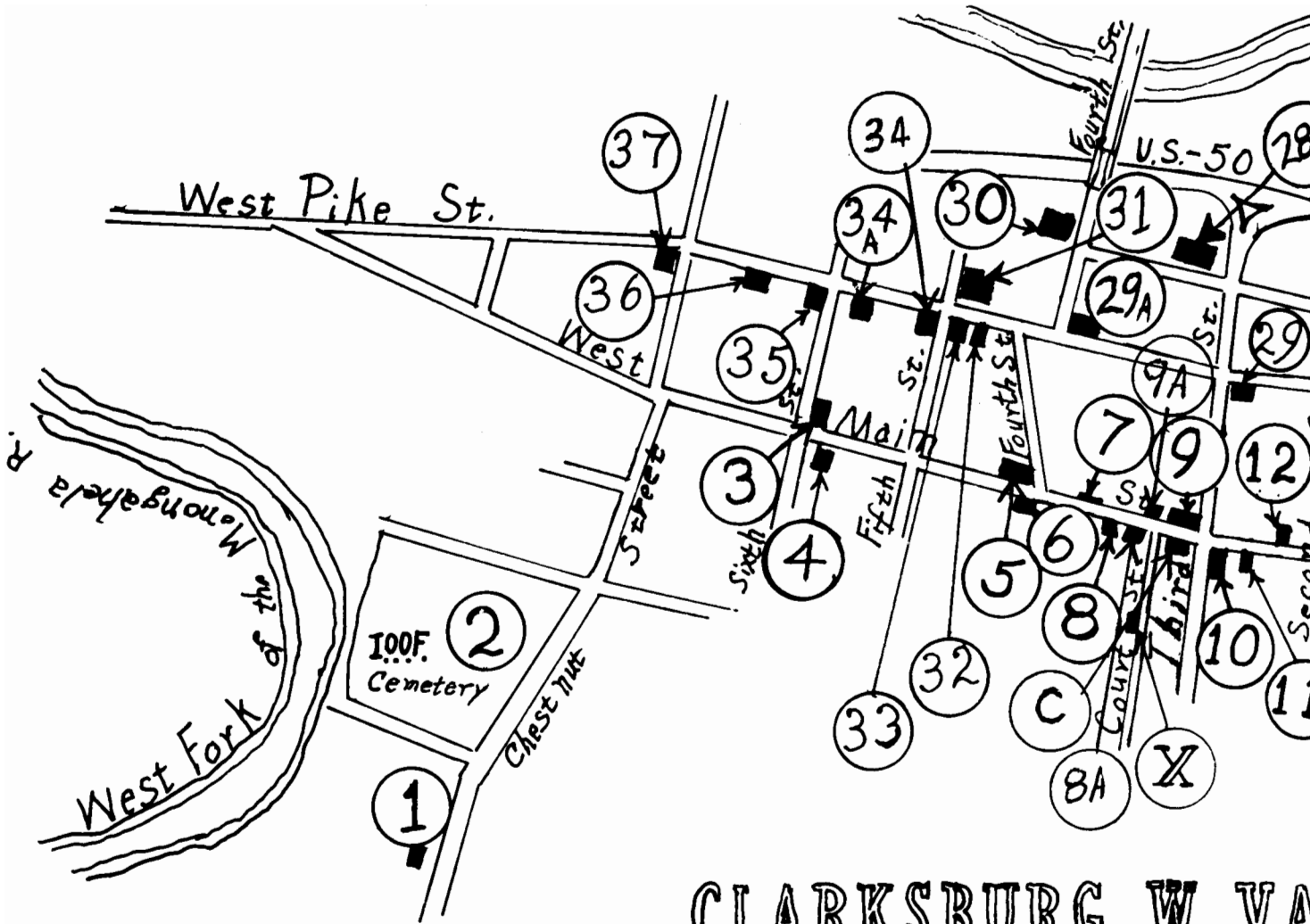
Continue south on Church Street, turn right onto Main Street; drive through business district, which has been entered in the National Register of Historic Places, and one-half mile past roadside marker on left "Chartered 1794 and settled by colony of families from New Jersey. Site of blockhouse where troops were stationed during Indian wars to guard the trail from the Ohio to the West Fork settlements. It is seat of Salem College." Drive two-tenths of a mile to on right:

54. Salem College Administration Building (1911).—Founded in 1888, the college first was housed in a building that stood east of the Administration Building.

Turn right at Salem College Administration Building on road leading to new Salem College Campus; drive past campus up hill and over hill one mile to:

55. Fort New Salem.—Erected to serve as a laboratory for students enrolled in the Heritage Arts Division of the Art Department of Salem College in the late 1960's, the fort consists of log structures donated by land owners in Harrison, Doddridge and Taylor counties and placed side by side much like those log cabins built on West Main Street hill in the 1770's by the first settlers of Clarksburg to give a measure of protection from Indians. Heritage arts such as weaving, basket making, cooking, blacksmithing, chairmaking, printing are demonstrated in the various buildings of the fort. John Randolph has been head of the Heritage Arts Division from its start. The fort is open to the public every Saturday and Sunday from late April through October.

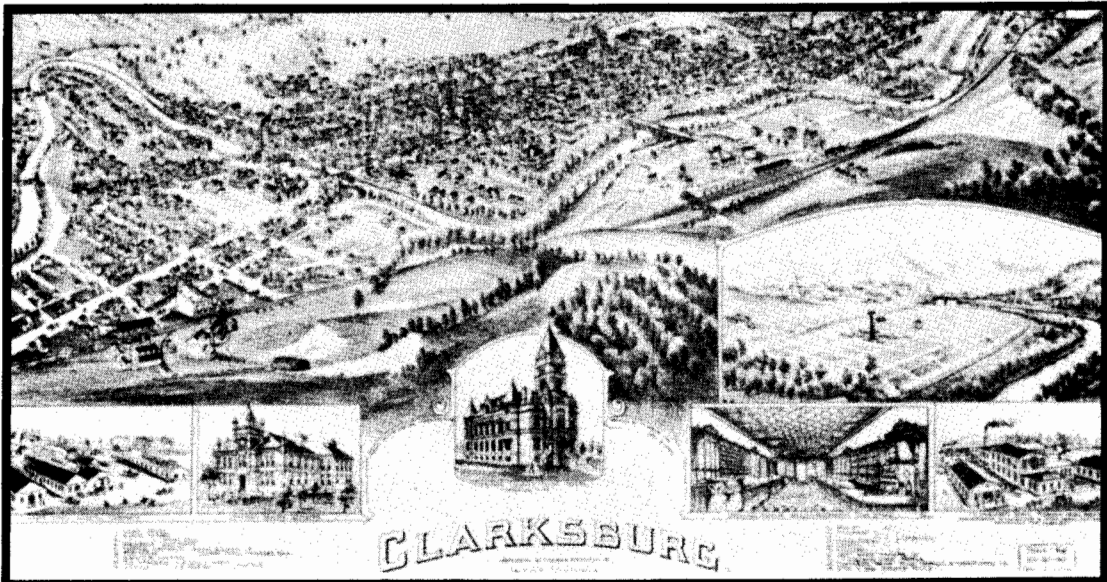
Continue driving downhill to Route 23; turn left; enter Route 50 East which leads to Clarksburg.



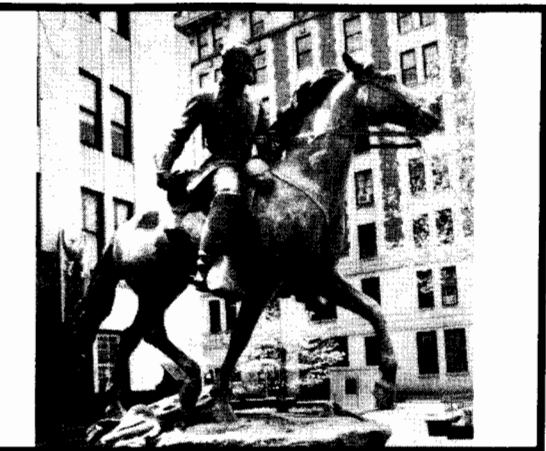
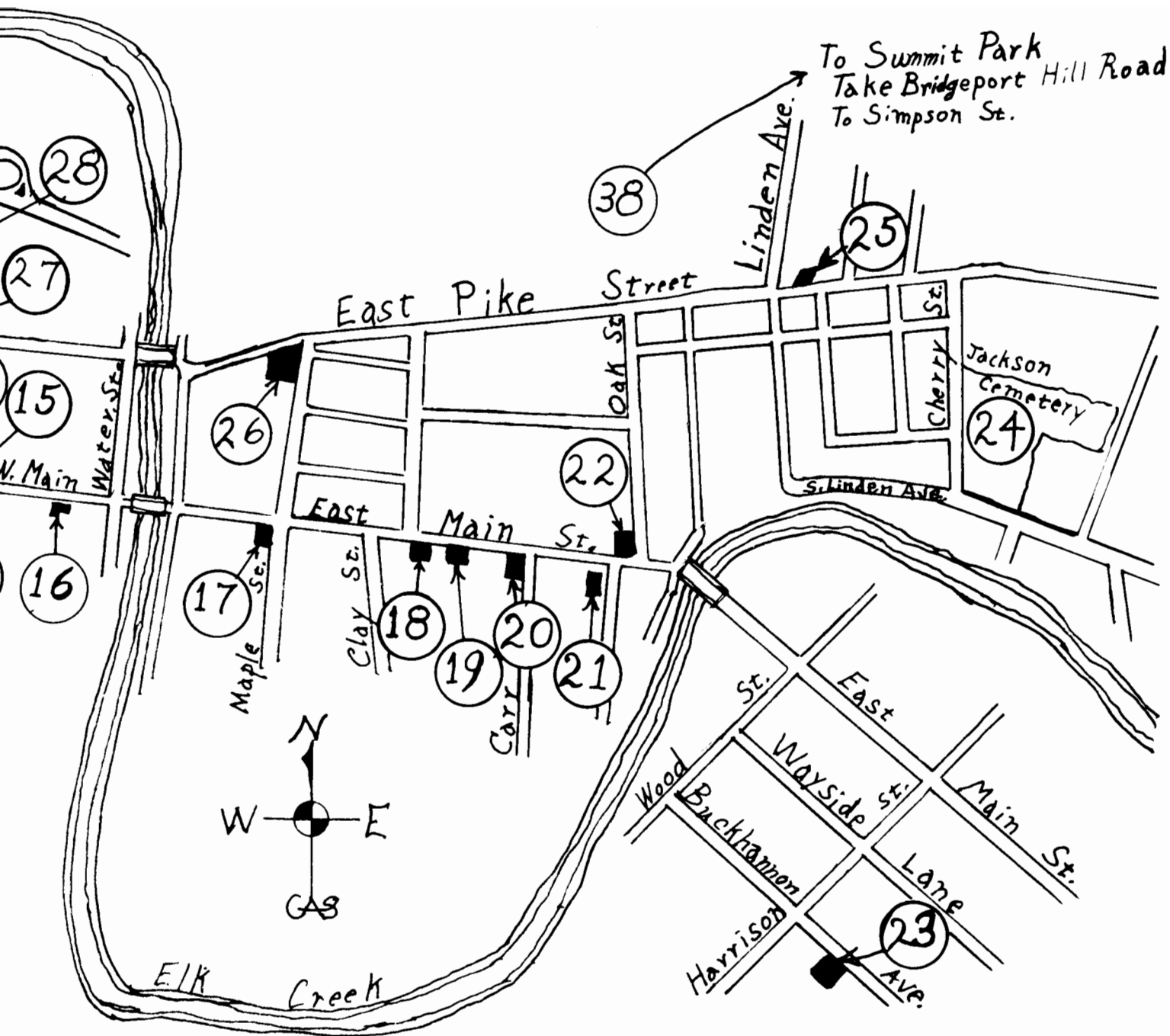
CLARKSBURG, W. VA

Historical Sites

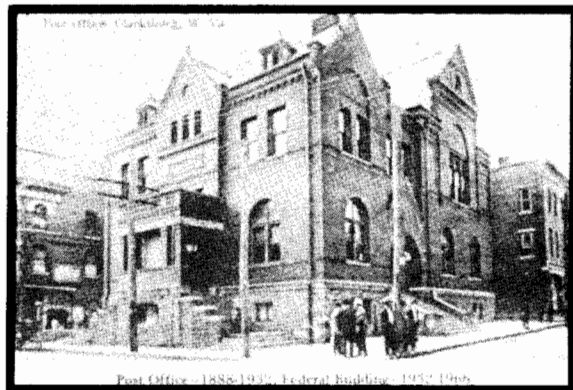
1785-1985



Clarksburg in 1898. Layout of streets in North View with windmill in center, lower right inset.



C. Stonewall Jackson Statue



29. Post Office—1888-1932;
Federal Building—1932-1966;
Municipal Building—1966-

CITY TOUR NO. 5

1. **Stuck Log Cabin**—832 S. Chestnut Street—Built by Hezekiah Stuck in 1873 from logs salvaged from Criss' blacksmith shop which was on Washington Avenue behind the present court house. This is believed to be the only log house in Clarksburg.
2. **Odd Fellows Cemetery**—South Chestnut Street at Washington Avenue. Opened in 1865, this cemetery contains the graves of many prominent families of Clarksburg.
3. **Christ Episcopal Church**—W. Main Street at 6th Street. Built in 1853, under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Castleman on land donated by Burton Despard. Lovely stained glass windows.
4. **Nathan Goff home**—463 W. Main Street. A second Empire style residence built in 1883, of simulated pressed brick. Entered in National Register of Historic Places in 1976.
5. **Empire National Bank Building**—A 7 story, steel constructed, brownstone and brick building built in 1907. The 4th Street entrance is secured by bronze doors. Built by Virgil L. Highland, founder and first President of the bank. Its bank charter is the oldest in Clarksburg. The interior was renovated in 1953.
6. **Oak Hall**—Building across from Empire Bank Building. Built in 1903 by Nathan Goff.
7. **Plaque marking birthplace of Stonewall Jackson**—330 W. Main Street. Lt. Gen. C.S.A. 1824-1863.
8. **A. G. Smith Building**—333-335 W. Main Street. Built around 1890-1895. This building once housed the dry goods and grocery store of Smith, Brown and Company.
- 8A. **Goff Building**—W. Main & Court Streets. In 1911 Nathan Goff, Jr. constructed this building of Glen View brick which was made in Clarksburg.
9. **Community Bank Building**—300 W. Main Street. Built in 1894 to house the Merchants National Bank. Nathan Goff, Jr. was president of the bank at the time. An example of Richardsonian-Romanesque Revival architecture.
- 9A. **The Despard Building**—306-310 W. Main Street, next to the Community Bank Building, was built in 1870.
10. **Union National Bank Building**—This 10 story building was built in 1912. In 1966 the lobby was expanded and the entire banking quarters were renovated.
11. **James & Law Company**—217 W. Main Street. Located on this spot since 1910, this is the largest book store in West Virginia.
12. **Watt's Lamberd Building**.—220 W. Main Street. Built in 1907 by C. O. Findley. Occupied by Jack's Friendly since 1969, this building has one of the most unusual facades in Clarksburg.
13. **First Presbyterian Church**—W. Main Street at 2nd. This church was built in 1894 during the pastorate of the Rev. S. B. Beardman. It is the second Presbyterian church to be built on this site, the first having been erected in 1832-1838.
14. **Palace Furniture Building**—142 W. Main Street. This building was designed by Engineer Frank D. McEnteer. The first 3 stories were built in 1911, the other 4 stories added in 1921. It was the first reinforced flat slab concrete building to be built in West Virginia.
15. **Moose Lodge**—The older part of this building was the home of John Bassel, a prominent attorney. The house was built in 1895.
16. **Stealey-Goff Vance House**—123 W. Main Street. Built about 1807 by Jacob Stealey, a tanner. This is probably the oldest extant house in Clarksburg. In 1881 Nathan Goff acquired it by a deed of trust. Mary R. Goff owned it from 1885-1908, during which time it was remodeled and Victorian gingerbread added. It remained in Mrs. Goff's estate until 1935 when Amy Roberts Vance purchased it. She remained her residence for 34 years. Today it serves as the Harrison County Historical Society and museum. During the years he and his brother lived in Clarksburg, it was the home of Cyrus R. Vance, Secretary of the Army, 1962-1964; U.S. Secretary of State, 1976-1979. Entered in the National Register of Historic Places in 1979.
17. **Maxwell-Duncan House**—141 E. Main Street. Built about 1872 by Edwin M. Maxwell, father of Judge Haymond Maxwell. Purchased by George Lee Duncan around the turn of the century. (Southwest corner of E. Main Street and Maple Avenue).
18. **Keeley House**—217 E. Main Street. Believed to have been built around 1871-72 by George Bastable.
19. **Nathan J. Coplin House**—227 E. Main Street. Built by Nathan J. Coplin about 1873 on land acquired from John and Martha Bassel.
20. **Abraham Smith, Jr. House**—239 E. Main Street. Built around 1871 on land acquired from William Freeman, who purchased the land from George Bastable.
21. **Burton Despard House**—329 E. Main Street. Built in 1856 by Col. Burton Despard, who occupied it until 1874. It was later the residence of Duncan Despard, S. R. Harrison Sr., and Dr. J. M. Bowcock. The R. D. Wilson family occupied it from 1919-1926, Jennie Wilson from 1926-1939, and it is now the Davis-Weaver Funeral Home.
22. **James Clifford House**—270 E. Main Street. This house was built by James Clifford of brick kilned on the property, was completed in 1880. It passed by will to his daughter, Ann Clifford Brennan then to her son, Dr. James T. Brennan and her daughter Bernadette. It remained in the family until sold to The American Legion, around 1970. It was built on land acquired from the Jacksons and used as a corral for Union horses during the Civil War.
23. **Thomas W. Harrison home**—317 Buckhannon Avenue. Built around 1860 by T. W. Harrison who occupied it until 1906. Later occupied by S. R. Harrison, J. Edgar Long, and since 1940 by the family of Col. Louis A. Johnson, U.S. Secretary of Defense 1949-1950.
24. **Jackson Cemetery**—Established 1801. S. Linden Avenue. Here are buried Stonewall Jackson's father, sister, and great-grandparents, as well as Dolly Payne Madison's sister and mother. The Jackson graves are well marked and are in the rear of the cemetery.
25. **Col. Thomas S. Spates House**—410 E. Pike Street. Built in 1857. Mr Spates was one of the leading merchants in town.
26. **Immaculate Conception Catholic Church**—E. Pike Street at Maple Avenue. The present structure of Romanesque architecture was dedicated October 19, 1925. The first Catholic church in town was built in 1865 at the junction of E. Pike Street and Sandy Boulevard on the north side of the street.
27. **First United Methodist Church**. N.E. corner of W. Pike and Second Streets. This modified Gothic structure was designed by architect Harold Wagoner. It was completed in 1956 and replaced the earlier church (1909) which burned in 1952.
28. **Towers School**—Second Street & Hewes Avenue. Built in 1895. There has been a school on this site since 1795. The Randolph Academy, chartered in 1787, was the first academy west of the Appalachians. The academy opened in 1795 on the site of the present Towers School. In 1841, the building was razed, and on the site was built the Northwest Virginia Academy. In 1894 the Academy was razed and

CLARKSBURG...

Named in 1778 for General George Rogers Clark and incorporated in 1785. During the Civil War it served as a supply depot of the Union Army from 1861 to 1865. General George B. McClellan had his headquarters here in 1861 until the Battle of Bull Run.

John Simpson camped here in 1764. He was the first white man in the area.

Clarksburg was the birthplace of General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson.

The Northwestern Turnpike, chartered in 1827, and begun in 1831, reached Clarksburg in 1836 and was macadamized from the Tygarts Valley River to Parkersburg in 1848.

In 1840 there was an established daily line of stages and a regular mail service which made connection with Ohio River steamers at Parkersburg.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad reached Clarksburg from Grafton in 1856.

The historic district of Clarksburg is mainly outlined by Hewes Avenue on the north, Main Street on the south, Chestnut Street on the west, and Water Street on the East.

Many of the older homes can be found on East Main Street from Monticello Avenue to the Goff Plaza Bridge.

the present school was erected. It was named for the Rev. George Towers, who was the first tutor at the Randolph Academy.

- 28A. Clarksburg Publishing Company**—324-326 Hewes Avenue. Publisher of Clarksburg Telegram, established in 1861, and Clarksburg Exponent, established in 1910 (daily and Sunday newspapers) and commercial printer.
- 29. Clarksburg Municipal Building**—227 W. Pike Street. Gothic architecture. Built in 1888, it formerly served as the U.S. Post office 1888-1932. From then until 1966 it was the Federal Bldg., housing the U.S. Courthouse and other Federal agencies. In 1966 it was purchased by the City.
- 29A. Waldo Hotel Building**—W. Pike Street & Fourth Streets. A Moorish style building designed by Architect Harrison Albright and financed by Nathan Goff, Jr., who named it for his grandmother, Jervial Waldo Goff, and his father, Waldo Percy Goff. The cornerstone was laid December 6, 1901.
- 30. Waldomore**—W. Pike and Fourth Streets. This Greek Revival style structure was built in 1839 by Waldo P. Goff. May Goff Lowndes was born here in 1849 and lived her entire life here. She named the home Waldomore in honor of her parents, Waldo P. and Harriet L. Moore Goff. In 1931 this building became the Clarksburg Public Library. Today it remains in use as a part of the library next door. Entered in National Register of Historic Places in 1978.
- 31. Clarksburg-Harrison Public Library**—Designed by Marcel Breuer and completed in December, 1975. It was modeled as a system of interlocking volumes involving projecting and retreating forms that draw the eye around corners.
- 32. Elks Club**—411 W. Pike Street. A structure of colonial design erected in 1911 at a cost of \$85,000. This lodge, No. 482, was instituted in 1899.
- 33. Masonic Temple**—W. Pike Street and 5th Street. Formally completed in 1914. In 1928 a rear extension and an additional floor were added.
- 34. Tree of Life Synagogue**—W. Pike Street & Fifth Street. This building, designed by Charles Hickman, was constructed in 1881 for the Central Presbyterian Church. It was remodelled in 1927 and purchased in 1940 by the United Jewish community.
- 34A. Robinson Grand Theater**—W. Pike Street near 6th Street. The original theater was built in 1912 and was the thirteenth in the U.S. in which sound was installed (circa 1927). The theater burned in 1939 and was replaced with the present structure (1939-40).
- 35. Clarksburg Baptist Church**—W. Pike and Sixth Streets. Organized in 1848. The present building was completed in 1896 at a cost of \$6,000 on land purchased from Col. Alexander C. Moore.
- 36. William Brent Maxwell Home**—529 W. Pike Street. This Neo-Classical mansion was built in 1912 and is one of the most impressive homes in Clarksburg.
- 37. Central Christian Church**—W. Pike and Chestnut Streets. Erected and dedicated in 1907.
- 38. St. Spyridon Greek Orthodox Church**—Factory Street, Summit Park. The first services were held December 12, 1920. The interior contains lovely wood carvings done by church members. This church serves the Greek Orthodox residents of Clarksburg, Bridgeport, Buckhannon, Elkins, Fairmont, Grafton, Parkersburg, and Weston.
- C Harrison County Court House**—W. Main and Third Streets. The present court house was erected 1931-32 and is the fourth court house to be erected on the same site.
- X Clarksburg Chamber of Commerce**—226 Court Street (maps available here).