T A B L E   O F   C O N T E N T S

INTRODUCTION

The material for this booklet of "Belmont County History of Facts and Traditions" was a project of the Citizenship Committee of the Belmont County Extension Home-makers Council for the year 1965-1966. The Committee Chairman was Mrs. Albert Shannon and the County Extension Agent, Home Economics at that time was Miss Viola E. Woodruff.

Those submitting material for this history:

Smith Township --------------------- Lloydsville Group

Mead Township ---------------------- Miss Mary Crawford

Hunter Community ------------------- Chestnut Level Group

Wayne Township -------------------- Mrs. F. H. Sumption

Goshen Township ------------------- Frances Moore

Somerton Township ----------------- Emma K. Kremer (deceased)

Richland Township ---------------- Oak Ridge Group

Colerain Township ---------------- Rebecca Bailey

It is the hope, and wish, of this committee that this history of past events may be carried on in the future. We have barely begun, and there is so much more interesting material in and around our homes and vicinities that not a moment should be lost in recording it for future generations, before it is forever lost in oblivion.

FROM THE COMPILING COMMITTEE

We, the Compiling Committee of the Belmont County
History of Facts and Traditions, wish to state that
to the best of our ability we have tried to organize
and compile all records turned over to us, according
to instructions given. We understand this is history
"handed down by word of mouth", taken from old letters
and papers from many families, and various other
sources, but here-to-fore never recorded or published.
We have tried to adhere to these principles and wish
to be absolved from blame if we have inadvertently
strayed by including previously recorded material.

                    Mrs. Kenneth Ault, Chairman

                    Miss Anna Lee Wilkinson

                    Mrs. Herbert Eastham

                    Mrs. S. J. Gillogly

                    Miss Mary K. Warnock

                    Mrs. Isabelle Blackwood

              From the Oakridge Homemakers Group

                            and

                    Mrs. J. E. Greenlee, President

        Belmont County Extension Homemakers Council

<u>QUESTIONNAIRE ABOUT ST. CLAIRSVILLE AND BELMONT COUNTY</u>

Prepared by Marguerite Brown, October 1, 1963

1. The name "Belmont" is derived from what?

2. By whom and when was Belmont County established?

3. What was the first name given to this village?

4. When was the town named St. Clairsville?

5. Where is the famous Indian Springs known as "Wetzel Spring"?

6. What is the elevation of St. Clairsville?

7. Where can you find the elevation of St. Clairsville?

8. What was the original cost of the Court House?

9. When was the tornado in St. Clairsville?

10. Why did the tornado not destroy the tower of the Court House?

11. Where was the United Presbyterian Church at the time of the Tornado?

12. Where was the location then of the Presbyterian Church?

13. Where did they obtain the stone for the present Presbyterian Church?

14. Where was the original First Presbyterian Church located?

15. Where is the former home of Benjamin Lundy in St. Clairsville?

16. Why is there a bronze marker on the house?

17. What was the first occupation or business in St. Clairsville?

18. Where were there two ton vats in St. Clairsville?

19. Where was the last log house in St. Clairsville?

20. Where was the former school house in St. Clairsville and when was it built?

21. Who was the first graduate of St. Clairsville High School?

22. Where near St. Clairsville were there two old taverns for stagecoach travelers?

23. Where in St. Clairsville was located a school for colored children?

24. Where was the old "fair grounds" in St. Clairsville?

25. Who was Thomas Genin?

26. What does the name of Wilson Shannon mean to St. Clairsville?

27. Where was there a Girls' Seminary in St. Clairsville?

28. What map showed steamships on Jug Run?

29. What kind of lights were in St. Clairsville before electrict? What became of them?

30. Who was Bishop Thoburn and where was his home?

31. Where are the following places in or near St. Clairsville?

"Good Intend" Hill

"Greasy Hill"

"Old Zane Trace"

"Goose Hollow"

"Frog Hollow"

"Jug Run"

HOW THE TOWNSHIPS IN BELMONT COUNTY WERE FORMED

Over a century ago the name "Belmont" was an appropriate name for our county. It was then, as the name signified "Beautiful Mountains". The entire country was covered with a dense growth of vegetation and no signs of human habitation were to be seen. For this country and the surrounding country were not used as settlements but as a hunting ground. A large flat field south of St. Clairsville is believed to be the camping ground, during these years, of Indian hunting.

A number of Indian tribes including Miamis, Wyandottes and Chippewas lived in the country surrounding this hunting ground and when the first white settlers came across the river, it is no wonder these Indians regarded them with jealous eyes and were hostile toward them. Losing their hunting grounds was a serious matter to them.

It was in the year 1785 that the Governor of the North Western Reserve ordered the land, including Belmond and the neighboring counties, to be surveyed and divided into counties. Before this, a few settlers had come across the river and were forced to retreat back to the West Virginia side because of Indian uprisings.

Even before Ohio became a state, Belmont County had a county seat, a court house, and a jail as well as a pound for stray animals. Early records show these public facilities were built around 1801.

At first, the county consisted of four townships. These were Pultney, Kirkwood, and York along the river front, while the entire western half of the county was known as Salem Township. Later the four townships were divided into the sixteen townships we have today. Richland Township is not only the largest one in Belmont County but is the largest in the state of Ohio.

Three creeks cross the county from west to east. Wheeling Creek flows into the Ohio River at Bridgeport; McMahons Creek at Bellaire; and Captina Creek joins the Ohio River at Powhatan. (Capitona Creek was so named on a map of the seven ranges in 1796.)

Powhatan was laid out by Franklin W. Knox. There were early settlers there in 1805.

Armstrongs Mills was named for Mary Armstrong Welch's family. Isaac Welch was a prominent man in the vicinity.

Names of places that have been changed in Belmont County are as follows:

Pultney changed to Bellaire

Canton changed to Bridgeport

Jefferson changed to Martins Ferry

Franklyn changed to Stewartsville

Demos changed to Centerville

Smiths Mills changed to Warnock

Lewis Mills changed to Lamira

Newellstown changed to St. Clairsville

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP

The village of Glencoe is located in the southeastern part of Richland Township, Belmont County, Ohio. It received its name from Glencoe, Scotland, as one of its early settlers, Crawford Welsh, had come from there. The Welsh home was located on "Welsh" Run, a small creek flowing along the Glencoe - St. Clairsville Road. These first settlers came to this valley about the year 1800.

The Welsh family was very important in the early history of this community. Crawford Welsh was a member of the State Legislature in 1827, 1828, and 1829, riding to and from Columbus horseback. At one time the Welsh family owned a store, a mill, a blacksmith shop, and later had the post office. The first doctor to locate in Glencoe was a member of this family. The "Garret House" as it is now known, was built by the Welsh family. Mrs. Welsh was the first person to be buried in the Glencoe Cemetery. After the Civil War, they moved to Missouri.

John Hardesty was one of the early settlers in Glencoe. His home was near McMahon Creek and a cloud burst in 1818 carried it away and the entire family was drowned.

The first grist mill in Glencoe was built by Mike Ault in 1808. The mill stones were brought down the Ohio River from their mill in Pennsylvania, on a flat boat. His son, Mike, later bought the mill and ran it with good profit.

Two brothers who were quite famous in their day, following the Civil War, lived in Glencoe. They were the well known Campbell Brothers, members of the Jessee James Gang. Jim was a teacher and a poet. His brother Sim was a laborer, working mostly for farmers since there was little public work any where. They were very intelligent men, and by present day standards, would probably have had very high IQ's. Jim had an arm injured in a mill and had to have it amputated. This caused his death somewhat later in the year 1886 at the age of 36. Their mother, Adaline, was killed on the railroad tracks in front of her home in 1908. Jim Campbell and his mother are both buried in the Glencoe Cemetery. Later, Sim died somewhere in Pennsylvania.

Jim was the executor of the Jesse James estate in Westmoreland County, Kansas.

Other names prominent in the early settlement of this area were Meek, Ogilbee, Garrett, Mellot, and Wiley.

One of the early sources of income in the Blencoe community was the growing of hops, drying them and selling them to a brewery. Of course, some were used for yeast in baking bread.

One of the first general stores in Glencoe was built by John Smart. On March 8, 1851, Mr. Smart became the first Postmaster, having the Post Office in his store.

The first railroad, following the McMahon's Creek Valley, was built through the county in 1851. It was built by the Chesapeake and Ohio and was first called the C & O. The first passenger train passed through on April 27, 1854. Later it became the Baltimore and Ohio. This railroad played a very important part in the progress of the whole community.

Passenger service was very good. There were trains going east and west three times daily as well as local and "through" freight trains. When the coal mines were opened along the McMahon's Creek, the railroad was of prime importance in hauling the coal.

St. Clairsville wa s instrumental in the building of a branch railroad line between St. Clairsville and Neffs, after the main B & O line was built. This short line was of great convenience to all people living south and east of St. Clairsville.

With the building of good roads and highways, the closing of the coal mines, and other changes in the community, the railroads became less and less important. Train by train was dropped from their schedule until on June 30, 1961, the last passenger train ran over the road. The C & O again took over this railroad on Feb. 7, 1963. After holding several meetings concerning a Fire Department, the Glencoe people received their charter in 1953. Their water system was completed in 1965.

The first school attended by the children of Glencoe was called Meek's School, a building on the Garret farm. Miles Hart was the first teacher. In 1870, a two room brick school building was built.

In 1881, the first high school was opened in Glencoe with E.B. Thomas, Principal and Mattie Garret, Assistant. Along with the usual English literature, chemistry, geometry, etc., unusual subjects studied in this early high school were elocution, rhetoric, natural philosophy, trigonometry and surveying. The Board of Trustees were James Wiley, Thomas Ault and Robert Fulton.

It was reported to be an excellent school with pupils coming from miles around, boarding with local families for $2.50 per week. The teacher's salaries were $20.00 to $30.00 per month. There was a literary society which provided the community with fine speakers including Crawford Welsh, James Welsh, Dr. J.M. McMasters, Isaac Myers, James Campbell and Edward Meek.

In the late 1920's, a high school was conducted in Glencoe. A Richland Township payroll for January, 1927, lists the high school teachers as James C. Bower and Alice Fulton.

A larger frame building was built in 1904 for the elementary school in Glencoe, which was replaced with the present building in 1925. This building was later modernized.

Education of the children and young people began at an early date in Richland Township. The first schools were organized and directed by the people living in a community. Later a Township School Board was elected with a Township Superintendent to oversee the schools. These township systems organized to make up a county system. Later there was a County Superintendent with several assistants. Now there is a County Superintendent with two assistants.

The early school houses were built in the center of a community so that all the children would be in walking distance from their home. This would vary of course as

-9-

some would live near and some would walk as much as a mile or a mile and a half.
This was across the fields and not following a road. The school was a center of the
community for other activities, social and cultural.

The Oak Ridge Homemakers Extension Group was organized by women who lived in the
former Oak Ridge School District. Records show that the first teacher at Oak Ridge
was William Stitt. The frame building burned and was not rebuilt.

Methodist Ridge School was also one of the early schools. The first building was
log. Later a red brick one room building, very typical of all the country schools
of the time, was built. Some of the people who taught there in the first part of
the 1900's were Nora Sutton, Miss Dilley, Anna Clark, Edith Giffen, Edward Kurth,
Grace Denham, Hazel Mahoney, Alma Lewis, Mr. Tipton, Hazel Crawford, and Bert Graham.
In later years, there was Florence Ault, Edna Sutton, Ruth Smiley, Mary Reid
McGetridge, Andy Meissner, Miss Phillips and the last teacher was Amy Rice in 1935-
1936.

The "Dutch" School was first in a frame building across the road from the Dutch
Church (called the Lutherine) and cemetery on the farm now owned by Alex Antolak.
(The cemetery land was donated by the St. Clair family.) In the early days, it was
a center of culture and community life. Young people often attended the "winter
term" until they were twenty years old or older, studying subjects such as Latin,
algebra, and literature depending on the ability of the teacher and the books avail-
able. Literary societies were formed and plays were given using local talent. When
the school became the responsibility of Richland Township, a larger red brick one
room building was built a short distance above the old building. Bricks for the
school house were made at the location. The "old school house" remained, was re-
modeled into a dwelling and used as one for some time. Later the owner of the land
used it to store hay. In 1914, some ingenious pupils, with consent of the owner,
transformed this shed into a gymnasium where may heated games of basket ball took
place. It wasn't heated, it wasn't regulation size and it trembled a little as the

game was played, but the noon hour was never long enough and an understanding teacher often aooperated a little to allow a game to come to a conclusion.

One of the pleasant memories of those who attended this school was the cold clear water from "the spring". Winter or the hot days of September, it never failed to give satisfying refreshment.

It is not known when the custom of celebrating the "last day of school" began, but it was school and community occasion. Long before the great day, the teaeher and children started to get ready. The school house was cleaned as well as the school grounds and spring. A program was planned and practiced. The day before, wild flowers were brought in from the woods for decoration. On the morning of the great day, the children cam earlier than usual and stood around stiffly in their new clother all dressed up for the occasion. Soon the parents began to arrive and school "took up". Some carefully prepared lessons were recited so all could see how successfully the pupils had learned their lessons. About eleven o'clock, the men and boys went to the playground and the annual baseball game between the men and the big boys took place. The women brought their picnic baskets out and took over. Clean white paper was placed on the scrubbed desks, and they became tables for two. Food was distributed evenly on all the desks. There was always fried chidken, deviled eggs, pickles, home-made buns, and lots and lots of cake. The game on the playground was cut short at the call of "dinner". When all had found a place, there was the "Blessing" and the eating began. The women passed thhough the aisles with more food, and being sure that their son or grandson or nephew had his favorite piece of chicken or cake.

After a short recess, when the left over food went back into the baskets, some face s washed, and most folks had visited the spring for a cold drink, it was time for the program. There was always the "welcome" recitation, patriotic songs, other "speech-es", dialogues and perhaps a play. At the conclusion of the children's program, the teacher called on the parents for remarks. Two fathers usually replied with compli-

mentary phases which made everyone feel good.

Then came the time all were waiting for. From somewhere the teacher pulled out a lumpy filled basket. As she called each pupil's name, she gave him his report card and a treat. The "treat" was a sack of candy and an orange. It always came as a surprise although he knew it was coming. He was half afraid to look at his card to see if he was promoted. When he did and he was, it was the happiest time of his life. It was too much - his very own candy, his report card and no school for a long time! The teacher had some extra candy that was passed to the parents, and happy confusion prevailed. Then someone began singing the closing song, "God Be With You 'Till We Meet Again", which brought tears to the eyes when they remembered the boy who had died last summer. The children seeing tears in the eyes of the grown-ups, cried a little too. Fond farewells were made and soon groups going in the same direction were on their way home visiting as they walked along. The school year was over. Summer could now begin.

Dutch School District #7

1909

Teacher: Clara V. Ault

Pupils: Edna Ault
Phoebe Ault
Avery Hawthorne
Richard Grace
Clara Hawthorne
Roy Hawthorne
Walter Hawthorne
Richard Hoover
Edward Johnson
Elizabeth McFetridge
Mary R. McFetridge
Grace Nakonig
Ard Rayle
Earle Rayle
Price Rayle
Paul Robinson
Elizabeth Sutton
James Sutton
Bessie Wilkinson
Elberta Wilkinson
Florence Wilkinson
Harold Wilkinson

1914

Teacher: Frances Shepherd
Pupils: Daniel Ault
Ernest Ault
Kenneth Ault
Phoebe Ault
Wayne Ault
Margaret Denham
Robert Denham
Ross Denham
Ruth Denham
Avery Hawthorne
Walter Hawthorne
Edward Johnson
Alex Kennedy
James Kennedy
Elizabeth McFetridge
Mary R. McFetridge
Allen Shannon
Elizabeth Sutton
Bruce Sutton
Bernice Taylor
Freda Taylor
Merwin Taylor
Robert Taylor
Anna Lee Wilkinson

One of the early teachers was Miss Maggie Sutton. Another teacher in the late 19th century was W.D. Porterfield. Beginning in 1909 some of the teachers were: Clara Ault, Frances Todd, Bertha Ault, Clarence Sutton, Frances Shepherd, Irma Pratt, Lester Matson, Nancy Clark, Anna Clark, Harold Wilkinson, Hazel McBride, Esther Hertzog, Anna Lee Wilkinson, Ruth Denham, Maxine Wisnom and several others.

Lewis Wetzel

Richland Township has a great deal of colorful history. The area is known by Lewis Wetzel who fought Indians here and left an account of his exploits through word of mouth.

The stone that has two words cut in it "Here two Indians fell" is still standing on the farm owned by Walter McLure. This is located one half mile northwest of the BonnieBelmont Girl Scout Camp. When Lewis Wetzel killed the Indians There, the farm then was owned by Emory Foreman's grandfather who cut the inscription in the stone as Lewis Wetzel could neither read nor write. Lewis Wetzel is the son of Capt. John Wetzel, Sr. and Mary Bonnett Wetzel and was born in Lancaster County, Pa. in August of 1763.

Lewis Wetzel was one of seven children. George Wetzel and the famous Lewis Wetzel never married. He later died in Natchez, Mississippi in the summer of 1808 at the age of 44. His grave is abour 20 miles from Natchez. He was last seen alive by David McIntire of Belmont, Ohio.

Wetzel County, West Virginia is named for the famous Lewis Wetzel. State 7 through Wetzel County, West Virginia was named the Lewis Wetzel Trail by the West Virginia Legislature in the 1937 session.

There is a spring located east of St. Clairsville on old Route 40 that is called "Wetzel Spring". It also was named for the famous Lewis Wetzel.

Richland Telephone Company

In early 1905, a group of neighbors held meetings and decided to build a telephone line. It was a big venture and because some people did not believe in cooperatives at that time, not all were willing to join. These men cut the poles on their own land and did all the work themselves. It was a business-like venture, stock certificates were issued and officers elected.

Among those taking part in the beginning were: James B. Wiley, President, R.O. Sutton, John Sutton, Moe Orr, Tom Knox, James Stitt, William Sutton, Jasper Ault, Joe Hall, William McFetrodge, R.D. Denham, Hayward Mehollin. The line was located on Knox Ridge and extended to Methodist Ridge. Later it was extended farther and lengthened.

During the '80's, there were a number of oil wells on different farms in this part of Richland Township, including Stitts, Orr, Sutton, Ault, Giffen, and Coleman. A few of the wells were good producers and quite profitable. The oil was stored in large wooden tanks and a pipeline was used to move the oil to Stewartsville where it was shipped by B & O Railroad.

This small oil field was located between Methodist Ridge, Oak Ridge and Dutch School Houses, also between Glencoe, Stewartsville and Route 9 Township Garage. About 1900, the Standard Oil Company bought out the smaller company and closed the field. It is believed by some that the Willow Grove mine explosion might have been caused by drilling into an abandoned well. This explosion killed 72 men.

Some Early Church Facts - Belmont County?

M.E. Church Circuit Riders visited homes of known Methodists as early as 1793, but not until 1809 did St. Clairsville become a part of the West Wheeling Circuit. Not long after this a church was built near the Methodist Cemetery.

The "Friends" or Quakers were early religious people who came into the county in the early 1800's. Their first meeting house was called "Concord" at Colerain.

Other early churches include the following: Richland Church (First Presbyterian),
St. Clairsville, founded in 17 98: Associated Reform, later United Presbyterian,
Warnock, now the Community Church, founded in 1827. Mr. and Mrs. John Wiley, James Wiley:
West Brooklyn Presbyterian Chruch, Warnock, founded in 1872. Mrs. Eg. Workman,
Mr. Hiriam Workman: United Presbyterian (Calvary), St. Clairsville, founded in 1830.

Teacher's Institute and Teachers

In July 1832, the first Teacher's Institute was organized in the county, John
Affleck, President; Vice President, John Case, Oliver Cunningham, John Brown,
Benjamine Phares and George Workman, Issac Hoge, Secretary, Taylor Smith, Treasurer.
The committee recommended the following school books for use.

> 1. Tyman Cobb series
>   First Reader for Children
>   Spelling Book
>   Three Juvenile Readers
>   Dictionary (6 vol.)
> 2. Smith's Arithmetic
> 3. Olney's Geography and Atlas
> 4. Grammar
> 5. Hales Premium History of U.S. and History. The cost was $5.62.

The Teacher's Institute was first organized to include only the teachers in the
common schools of Richland Township. Later it included all teachers in the county.

Teachers in Richland Township in 1900: L.P. Hess, W.L. McCormich, C.W. Finch,
Alice B. Lentz, Ella Meek, Catherine Fulton, O.H. Lucas, George M. Pogue, W.S.
Wright, H.W. Hawthorn, Adda Taggart, Anna Meek, Minnie Hawthorn, R.S. McMasters,'
Margaret Mellor, Bessie Hughes, Verna Kennon, O.B. Nary, Nannie McNiece, Minne
Clithers, Charles E. Hoskinson, and H.P. Jeffers, Superintendent.

Richland Township Schools in 1912 - F.S. Waddell, President of Board; O.B. Nary,
Clerk; and George M. Pogue, Superintendent: 1917 - R.E. Giffen, President of
Board; A.M. Brown, Clerk; and W.A. Wo rkman, District Superintendent: 1927 -
A.M. Brown, Clerk and W. J. Greenlee, Superintendent.

REA Development

1938 was a big year for the rural population. Agriculture made a big leap forward when REA was developed. Right of way and survey work began in 1935. The first board meeting was in 1938. Rural people would find it difficult to imagine life in the country as it was before 1938. It has helped everyone who has lived within the reach of the power lines and it would be impossible to measure its help to Belmont County and the state of Ohio.

At the first board meeting, held on January 8, 1938, the following men served as members: E.A. Dunfee, O.R. Carpenter, E.J. Bigley, W.E. Pratt, E.R. Brokaw, A.C. Nippert, Robert M. Robson and Harry L. McAllister, Manager until April 1, 1965. Keith Zellers is Manager at present.

On July 8, 1941, Ohio's electric cooperatives established a state-wide organization - Ohio Rural Electric Cooperatives, Inc. At O.R.E.C.'s first annual meeting, there were twelve members. Mr. E.R. Brokaw and E.A. Mizer represented Belmont Electric. This organization celebrated a Silver Anniversary on August 8 - 9, 1966 at a state-wide annual Meeting at the Neil House in Columbus.

SOMERTON

Somerton was laid out by Boden Stanton about 1818. The first house in town was built by Moses Davis. This second one was built by Richard Andrews, who was also the first postmaster.

Mail was then carried from St. Clairsville to Woodsfield once a week, afterwards from Fairview by Somerton to Woodsfield twice a week, which was thought quite wonderful in those days.

The first hotel was kept by John Bruces; first blacksmith shop by Moses Davis; and the first drug store by Dr. Schooley who was the first practicing physician in Somerset Township.

The first bank was organized on January 25, 1875.

The first religious services held in Somerton were on March 28, 1818 by the Friends. The first monthly meeting was April 1818. John Middleton was recommended for minister and Isaac Stuhl was appointed Overseer. A Presbyterian Church was organized on June 28, 1868. Early in 1870 a church was built and dedicated on November 20, 1870.

The first Methodist sermon in Somerton was preached by Rev. Phillip Darby at the residence of John Koontz about 1831. The first church was built in 1834 (of brick) in the local cemetery. The present church was built in 1872. Somerton Circuit was formed in 1866. This appointment had formerly belonged to Woodsfield and later to Barnesville.

The first grist mill was built on Captina Creek in 1820. The first Somerton school was built of logs in 1820.

By E.K.K. (now deceased)

Phillip J. Kremer was the inventor of Casket Truck and Pedestals in 1902, and became owner of Eureka Casket Truck and Pedestals Company, Somerton, Ohio.

-17-

WAYNE TOWNSHIP

Wayne Township was named for "Mad Anthony Wayne" who fought Indians in Ohio in 1793. It was established March 5, 1811. It is bounded on the north by Goshen Township; on the east by Washington Township; on the south by Monroe County and on the west by Somerset Township. It is a square township of thirty six sections.

The north and south forks of Captina Creek cross the township to unite near the eastern boundary. Branches of the north fork: Long Run, Blood Run, Jake's Run, Mike's Run and Berry's Run. Long Run is named so because of its length; Blood Run because a murder was committed there in early days; Jake's Run for Jacob Lamp who built a mill on it; Mike's Run for Michael Danford who lived near it; and Berry's Run for a Berry family whose ancestor, Samuel Berry, had a fulling mill there in 1817. Branches of the south fork are: Flag Run, Cranesnest Creek and Brushy Creek. Piney Creek, so called because of evergreen trees, hemlock or red cedar, is a tributary of Captina Creek. Another Long Run is a branch of Piney Creek. Raven Rocks is also at the head of Piney Creek.

The highest elevation is 1367 feet, on section 20, south of New Castle, on the S.L. Pittman farm.

New Castle is a village near the center of the township. It was laid out by William Horseman, November 28, 1834 and the plat was recorded December 5, 1835. It may have obtained its name because of its high location or because some early settlers came from New Castle, Pennsylvania. The post office was called Pilcher for Dr. Thomas Pilcher who secured it and was the first postmaster. The office was established April 11, 1840 and discontinued July 31, 1907.

Hunter is a village near the northern boundary of the township. It was laid out by Nathaniel Anderson in 1849 and recorded by him on June 7, 1850. It was named for W.F. Hunter of Monroe County who was Congressman for this district at that time. Before it was platted, it was called Liberty. Hunter post office was established

February 8, 1850 with David White as postmaster and discontinuted April 15, 1907.

Stumptown is a small rural community, probably so called because stumps were left when the land was cleared.

GOSHEN TOWNSHIP

Goshen Township, formed September 6, 1809, was named at the suggestion of Jesse White and a few others for Goshen Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, from which some of them had come. It is bounded on the north by Union Township, on the east by Smith Township, and on the south by Wayne Township, and on the west by Warren Township. It is a square township and contains thirty six sections.

In the northern part are several branches of Stillwater Creek. McMahon Creek crosses the northeastern corner. In the southern part the streams flow south or southeast to Captina Creek. These are Long Run, Blood Run, Jake's Run, Bend Fork and its tributary Packsaddle Run. Packsaddle Run is said to be so named because a packsaddle was found near the headwaters in early days. Another version is an old man who often crossed this run would become intoxicated and then he would pack the saddle across the run and lead his horse. A ridge through the township is called Sandy Ridge because of the sandy soil.

The highest elevation is 1364 feet in section 14.

Belmont was the first village laid out in the township. Joseph D. Wright came there from Ireland in 1802 and laid out the town in 1808 and recorded it April 8, 1808. It was then called Wrightstown in honor of the founder. Being near the center of th e county it was thought that it might some day be made the county seat and the name was changed to Belmont. The Belmont post office was established March 25, 1818, with Joseph Wright as postmaster.

Bethesda is on the B & O Railroad, about 2 miles west of Belmont. Merrick S. Burr had a saw mill there about 1852. The railroad made a station and called it Burr's Mills. A Mr. Patterson had a store and post office near the Bethesda church two miles south. The post office was established October 27, 1853, with John Patterson as postmaster. It was named Bethesda for the church. Mr. Patterson moved close to the railroad in 1854 and took the post office with him. In 1855, Mr. Burr laid out a town and named it Fairmount because of its high and beautiful location. The three

names caused confusion so about 1890 the railroad changed the station to Bethesda and the town gradually assumed the same name.

A little settlement west of Bethesda became a railroad and telegraph station named Burton's Station for the G.R. Burton family who lived there and had a store and post office. The post office was established under the name of Pugh, December 6, 1856, with Sidney Burton as postmaster. About 1898 a new Methodist Church was to be built there. Sidney Burton gave an acre of ground and then went to Joseph Speidal, a wholesale grocer of Wheeling and told him if he would make a good contribution to the new church, he would try to have the names of the station and post office changed to Speidel in his honor. This arrangement was carried out, and the name changed. The post office was changed to Speidel, December 2, 1899. The office was discontinued October 31, 1940. The reason for the name of Pugh has not been ascertained.

Badgersburg or Badgerstown is a little mining hamlet in the north western part of the township. It was known by that name before 1863. It is said the older inhabitants called the miners badgers because they were burrowing in the ground, hence the name. The coal mined there is called Badgersburg coal.

Zebra was the name given to the post office on Chestnut Level. It was established in the Dermott Store, May 24, 1800, with Evans Dermott as postmaster. It was discontinued December 14, 1803.

Lampsville, in the southeastern corner of the township, was named for a Lamp family. Henry Lamp built the first mill on Bend Fork before 1840. Lampsville post office was established January 27, 1849, with William Hogue as postmaster. The office was discontinued November 20, 1858.

Dora was once a mill store, store and post office on Section 31. The post office was established February 19, 1877 with Omer F. Phillips as postmaster. It was named Dora for a daughter of Alexander Bolon. The office was discontinued on January 15,

1884, re-established June 23, 1884, and finally discontinued on May 11, 1887.

Goshen Township's First Church

Goshen Township was first settled by John Adams between 1797 and 1800. The name Goshen was suggested by Jesse White and other natives of Goshen Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. Other early settlers were John Gregg who came in 1802, George and John Ewers in 1803 or 1804.and Darling Conrow in 1804.

The first church was organized in 1809 or 1810, by a group of Methodists who built a church about a mile west of Bethesda on a tract of land donated by John Hurdle. It was called the Hurdle Meeting House. The dedicatory sermon was preached by a "circuit rider" named James B. Finley. His parish extended from Zanesville to the Ohio River and many were his duties. The building was of hewn logs and its roof was of clap boards. It was heated by a large fireplace. The land was one acre in size and contained a little cemetery which consists of seven marked graves. The church was abandoned in 1832 and the congregation divided, one group formed the Speidel Church and the other faction remained in the vicinity of Bethesda. This land is now the site of the home of Mr. And Mrs. Charles Wittenbrook.

SOME REMINISCENCES OF HUNTER (1861 -1950)

By G.W. Price

Having lived near Hunter all my life, I am jotting down a few things as I remember
it and as I have heard from others. Before it was platted and recorded, it was
known at Mt. Liberty. My grandfather, Nathaniel Anderson, lived just south of town
on what later was the Rush Hollingsworth Farm. In 1849, he laid out the town and
sold the lots, reserving land which he donated for the church and cemetery. Later
it was named after W.F. Hunter, Congressman from this district at the time. A
post office was established on February 8, 1850 and discontinued on April 15, 1907.
It was located in the store of David White who was the first postmaster.

Around 1830, religious meetings were held in four homes in the area. They organized
as Deciples of Christ or Christians. Later a frame building was built on the lot
donated for that purpose and used until it burned down. Then a brick building was
put up, brick being made and burned on the lot. This was partially destroyed by a
storm. While the present building was in construction, meetings were held in the
G.A.R. Hall. On the building and soliciting committees were O.F. Deming, B.L.
Craig, L.C. Moore, G.W. Price, Benson Moore, Ely Frost, Mrs. John Russell and Mrs.
James Craig. When the building was dedicated, there was a debt of $400 which was
paid off in three years. It cost $2200 not counting frame lumber, stone and a lot
of labor donated. At one time, boys carrying brick and cement struck for wages.
This was built back in the 1800's. I can't give the year. Brick was made at George-
town, seats at Quaker City and windows ordered from Chicago.

The first school house was built on Blood Run (so called because a murder had been
committed there). In one end was a big chimney and fireplace. The seats were slabs
laid on blocks, the writing desks were boards fastened to pins driven into the logs
in the wall. Later a frame building was built in the woods south of town. When the
attendance reached eighty, an extra room was added and two teachers employed.

A butchering plant was in operation for a while where meat was cured and shipped to Wheeling.

Five doctors have been located in Hunter - Drs. Lyle, Vanfossen, Hollingsworth, Warren and Stewart.

When Hunter was at its best, it supported two stores, two shoe shops where they made shoes and boots to order. There were two tobacco packing houses where sorting and packing was done. The leaves were sorted according to size and color and tied together in "hands". The first bobacco merchants were Dave Mays and Grammer Jones. Later the Patterson Brothers, Joe and Jeff, took over. They employed about forty people. A packing and tye house was built across the road from the church on what is the Will Kemp Farm.

There were two blacksmith shops.

The first store I remember was owned by David White, then Mays and Jones, William Coffland, Joe and Jeff Patterson, Tell and James Patterson, Allie Martin, Joe Bolon, Lige Gregg, Xan Bolon, Okey Brothers, McNichols and Thrall, William Lucas and Russel Palmer.

For many years Pleasant Perry and her sister, Mrs. Emma Holden, were kept busy weaving rag carpets for a large area.

At one time a company of state militia or home guards of about 100 members was organized. Each man received a gun, a cap and suit of army clothes. They met in a field east of town for drilling and target practice. They had sham bottles using blank shells. At one time they spent a week at Marietta training with other companies.

The last G.A.R. member was George Phillips who had enlisted when he was sixteen and drove a supply wagon drawn by six horses in Sherman's March to the Sea. During the Civil War, if a man who was drafted had the money, he could hire some 16 or 17 year old boy to go in his place for $300.00

And now for the lighter side. Once citizens tired of what was called a tough house party and went in, stripped the inmates, tarred and feathered them, and ordered them to leave town.

A man who kept a whiskey shop bought whisky in barrels and kept them in a back room of his house. Someone got under the floor and bored a hole thru the floor into a barrel. It was told that the whisky ran out into the ditch in the road where hogs got it and got tipsy.

Working in the packing house a girl found a tobacco worm. One of the men dared her to swallow it promising her a silk dress the color the worm was when it was alive. She got the green silk dress.

SMITH TOWNSHIP

On January 2, 1819, Smith Township was formed from thirty sections of Richland Township and six from York Township.

Smith Township was named for a William Smith who settled there in 1805 and built the first log gristmill in the township at what is now Warnock. The township is a square of thirty six sections. It is bounded on the north by Richland, the east by Richland and Mead, the south by Washington and on the West by Goshen.

McMahon's Creek crosses the northern part of the township. Branches on the north side are Roberts Run, named for Joseph Roberts; Brush Run, Neffs Run, named for William Neff, and Porterfield run, named for John Porterfield, a settler in 1805. On the south side are Hutchinson's Run, named for Joseph Hutchison, and William's Creek, named for George Williams, an early settler. Branches of Bend Ford are Joy Fork and Miller's Run, named for Joseph Miller who settled in 1805. Branches of Captina Creek are Anderson Run and Rocky Fork.

The highest elevation is 1337 feet, on section 35, about six miles south of Lamira.

In 1807 Caleb Engle built a small log mill on McMahon's Creek in the northwestern part of the township. In 1822, it was sold to Jacob Lewis, who with his son Ira, engaged it into a saw, grist and sorghum mill. When the B & Q Railroad went through in 1854, a station was located there and named Lewis' Mills in honor of Ira Lewis. A post office called Lamira had been established there on September 26, 1850 with Oliver G. Metcalf as postmaster, The town is still known as Lamira.

Here is a list of postmasters from 1850 to the present date: Oliver G. Metcalf, September 26, 1850; William Bently, October 27, 1852; Oliver G. Met, March 14, 1855; Elisha Haines, January 16, 1858; William S. White, July 27, 1858; Thomas E, Lewis, June 17, 1863; John H. Gosnell, November 25, 1870; Thomas E. Lewis, January 19, 1874; Aaron W. Gayhart, June 28, 1877; Grammar M. Jones, November 8, 1880; Asa V. Diday, April 11, 1893; John Y. Denham, December 11, 1894; Linley B. Green,

January 30, 1899; Charles A. Bewley, May 20, 1904; Martha Hoppe, March 22, 1906; John M. Ullom, March 28, 1908; Samuel A. Green, October 28, 1908; Ralph Wade, April 29, 1920; Walter A. Green, November 28, 1922; Mrs. Marguerite D. Conley, January 31, 1952 (still serving).

Warnock, on the B & O Railroad, was first called Smith's Mills for the William Smith who settled there in 1805. In 1854, the B & O Railroad changed the name of the station to Warnock in honor of William Warnock who owned most of the surrounding land at that time. The Warnock post office was established December 5, 1857 with William Warnock as postmaster. The office was discontinued on January 9, 1888. The northern part of Warnock is sometimes called West Brooklyn, the name of a Presbyterian Church there. West Brooklyn was recorded by Moses Boggs on October 8, 1887.

A short distance east of Warnock is a small community called Marbletown, named for E. Marble who owned land there before 1888. Its post office was established under the name of Whitney, May 18, 1886 with Andrew J. Fulton as postmaster. It was discontinued on October 31, 1904.

Near the center of the township is a village called Centerville. It was laid out by Thomas Jackson on February 23, 1817. Before the time of rural delivery, it had a post office called Demos. Demos is a Greek word which means a community of like ideas and interests. The office was established on October 20, 1837 with Robert Giffen as postmaster. It was discontinued on June 15, 1923.

Jacobsburg, in the southeastern part of the township, was laid out by Jacob Calvert on November 16, 1815 and named for him. It was on the Drover's Road and was an important stop for drovers. The post office was established in 1823 with Joel F. Randolph as postmaster.

Kelsey was a railroad stop a short distance west of Jacobsburg named for William J. Kelsey, owner of the farm on which it was located. A post office was established
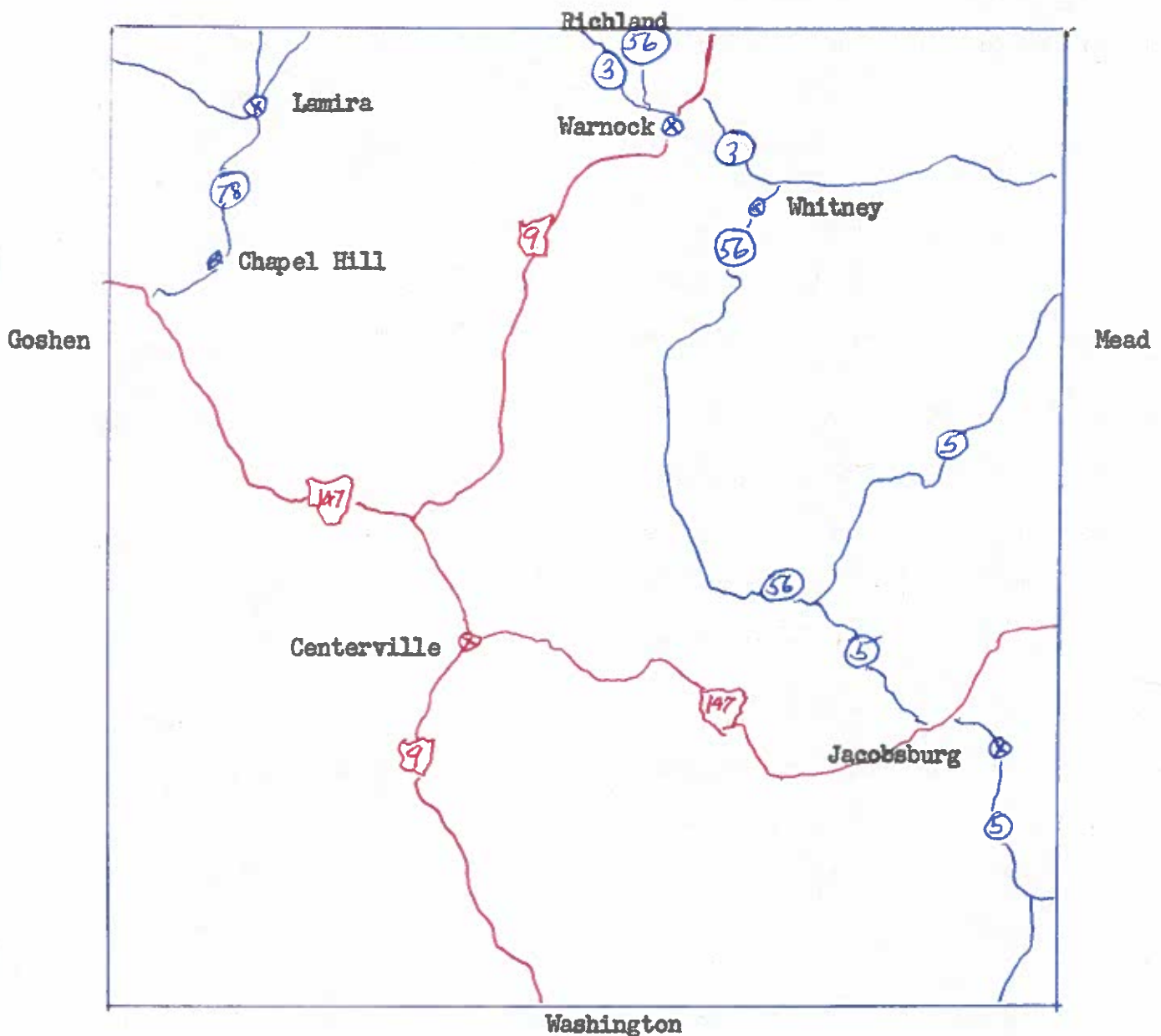
there on April 24, 1882 with Robert J. Wekch as postmater and was discontinued on July 15, 1930.

Beckett, another station below Kelsey, was named for John Beckett, owner of the farm.

Fulton was a B & O flag stop near the George T. Fulton farm, east of Marbletown.

Delora was a flag stop east of Fulton at the Delora Mine, named for a daughter of the owner of the mine.

MAP OF SMITH TOWNSHIP

COLERAIN TOWNSHIP

By Rebecca Bailey

Belmont County belongs to the Historical Northwest Territory. The division that our county was taken from was called the "Seven Ranges". This division was comprised of Belmont, Jefferson, Carroll, Harrison and Monroe, with small parts of surrounding counties.

In 1770, General Washington made a trip down the Ohio to observe its potential possibilities. He reported on the Indian villages, the vegetation, streams and fertility. His report was very favorable. From Logstown, not far from Pittsburgh to Mingo Town, now Mingo Junction, and down past Captina Creek was the section of earliest discovery. Mingos, Delawares and Shawnie Indians were the tribes of this section. They were peace loving and intelligent and made friends with the white man, until to our shame and disgrace they were harassed and exploited until they faught back and the bloody and horrible wars with the Indians were the result.

The area, where Jefferson, Belmont and Monroe and many other counties on the west bank of the Ohio, was given to the Indians by a treaty from Washington, D.C. as a hunting ground, since this section was covered with forests of hard woods, hickory, oak, chestnut, walnut, gum and other trees and the forests abounded with wild game, deer, buffalo, wolves, bears and small game. This was the picture of our Ohio Valley in the period previous to the Revolution. Pioneer life began and the Indians were pushed farther west. Wild animals retreated as civilization came in. Indian chiefs Logan and Cork Stalk were leaders of their people. Cresap, Girty, Mills, Ane and Wetzel are names of historical interest of this period. Each would make a complete story. The bravery and integrity of our forefathers can make us proud of our heritage.

The Indian wars ceased in 1795. Washington County was established in 1788, Jefferson County in 1797 and on September 7, 1801, Belmont County came into being. Taken from Washington and Jefferson, in 1813, Monroe was established. Colerain Township

was erected on June 14, 1808. Several settlements date back several years. A house was built in Farmington as early as 1785. Abner Barton owned a farm where the town of Barton now stands. Colerain, called Concord, was the first settlement in Colerain Township. Quakers from North Carolina, Maryland and other southern neighborhoods felt that slavery was against all Christian principles so they came to what was then a wilderness to establish new homes. They sat on logs in small clearing, near the foot of the hill from Colerain on the Martins Ferry Pike, to hold their first meeting for worship. Several meeting houses were built in the vicinity and although the Quakers have to some extent moved on as mills and mines have taken over the economy, some of these sturdy little meeting houses still stand. Benjamin Lundy, a Quaker lad working in Wheeling, was so affected by the sad sight of slave autions and the grief of families being separated, the cruelty and brutality of the slave owners, that he established the abolition society and wrote "The Genius of Universal Emancipation" and published "The Liberator". He has been called the father of abolition. The Underground Railroad for escaping slaves came through Colerain and Mt. Pleasant on north to Canada. Many old homes in this neighborhood still have secret closets, false doors, etc. where slaves were hidded. The story of Borden Stantons Mill Wheel that had a hiding place under the mill race where many a slave found safe hiding as the water poured over the wheel. Quakers and others were the moving forde in the underground railroad.

In 1800, Colerain Township had 600 residents. In 1880 there were 1500. Colerain wasnamed for a county or small community in Ireland. The township trustees expenses in the year 1818 were $22.35½. Jesse Pyle who was overseer of the poor spent .37½ on their behalf. In 1879, the trustees spent $420.86 and Andy Krob, one of our present day trustees, says their expenses now run around $5,000.

Farmington, a village in Colerain Township, was laid out in 1815 by David McPeak. He thought the National Road was coming through, so streets, post office, hotels, churches, and other plans for a city were made but the road missed Farmington by five miles. The village of Pleasant Grove, or known earlier as "Hole In The Ground", was

established in 1825. The last black wolf in this area was killed here by Peter Babb, a well known hunter. He found a den of wolf cubs and he pinched their ears till their cries brought their mother which he killed. Pleasant Grove had a saloon, a shoemakers shop and a cooperage. The Methodist Church was established there in 1852.

A small town, called Gumbletown, was started near where Morning View is now. James Theaker and Nathon Steer were its founders. In 1833, Cholera wiped out this town and it was never re-established.

Colerain was the center of much activity. There were two blacksmith shops, a tannery and a cider mill. Joshua Maule made edge tools and the Maules had a general store where literally everything was sold. Back of Maule's store was a small stock yard where the drovers brought livestock, driving them in from the outlying country-side. Nathan Vail was one stockman with a loud voice and blacksnake whip and dogs to help. The cattle or sheep were put in the pens for feed and rest then weighed and driven to Martins Ferry or Wheeling to the slaughter houses.

Colerain had an oil boom in 1900. There were several oil wells in the valley below the town. The excitement was tremendous and one wild cat well came in with a roar that could be heard half way to Martins Ferry.

The Wayside Inn was a wonderful place to get chicken dinners for many years in the early 1900's. Will Hall and his wife ran this resort hotel and carriages drove out from the river front and Wheeling every Sunday. Parties were held and many would stay for several days. Mrs. Hall had an annex back of the inn where workmen could get food and lodging and not need to dress for the main dining room.

There was a large WCTU Hall in Collerain, which for many years was the center of socialibility. Farmers Institutes were held here. Grange, home talent plays and on Sunday, Sunday school was held in the WCTU Hall until the Presbyterial Church was built.

Within five miles of Colerain is the town of Mt. Pleasant which is old and full of historical interest. Martins Ferry, by some historians, rated the oldest town in Ohio, was originally called Jefferson, then Martinsville, and finally Martins Ferry. The city was named for the Martin family who owned the ferry. Reapers and other agricultural implements were made in Martins Ferry. Barrel works, a glass factory, nail works and other industries were part of the town's economy.

Bridgeport was called Canton and when the bridge was built across the back channel it was changed to Bridgeport.

Such is our history as roads improved and our economy changed from agriculture to manufacturing and mining.

We have a wonderful heritage from our past. What are we doing to make history for the future? Our duty as citizens is to feel our responsibility for what we pass on to our descendants.

HISTORY OF DILLES BOTTOM AREA

Compiles by retired Shadyside school teacher, Miss Mary Crawford

Early in 1793, John and Samuel Dilles settled upon land since known as Dilles Bottom. This is the first permanent settlement of which there is any record in this area. They were French and their name was often pronounced "Dill" by the people here, so to preserve the French pronunciation, they changed the spelling to Dille or Dilley, and so it continued until about 1900 when the original spelling became official.

That same year , 1793, Fort Dille was built for the protection of settlers who seemed to have increased rapidly. The next year the Indians attacked a family by the name of Tate, living near the fort. Mr. Tate, daughter-in-law, and granddaughter were killed. A wounded boy made his way to the fort, but the twelve Indians had made their escape.

Other early settlers were Judge David Lockwood, Samuel Day, Col. John Thompson, Leonard Coleman and David Laing. David Lockwood and family came from New York State in 1800 and their land extended from the river to the top of the hill, which was several hundred acres. They lived on the river bank in a log house until they moved into their new handmade brick house a few hundred yards up the river in the spring of 1832. They moved in just in time to escapte the big flood of '32. This house stood until torn down by the power company in 1949. David Lockwood was the second judge of Belmont County. The county seat was then a few miles up the river at what is now Avondale, or the upper part of Shadyside. His large family later owned a large part of Dilles Bottom. One of the sons built the brick house still standing near the school. They built and operated a flour mill in Dilles Bottom and Big Run, and one on Pipe Creek. At one time, Lockwood Inn and Boarlanding did a thriving business.

Up around the bend in the river opposite "The Flats of Grave Creek". now Moundsville, was the home of Col. John Thompson. About 1806, he purchases 700 acres lying partly in the upper end of Dilles Bottom and Extending over the hills to the north and west.

The property is still in possession of his heirs. The Ohio Edison Power Plant in the bend of the river (known as Devil's Elbow) is on ground purchased from the estate. The fine old house built on the state road and at the ferry, stood until it caught fire and was burned to the ground in the summer of 1912.

Between the Lockwood and Thompson land, settlement was made early in 1812 by David Laing. He and his family came down the river on a flat boat with their household goods. A fireside settee brought on that raft is still in the home of his great granddaughters (the Crawford sisters). They lived on the bank of the river near the foot of the hill. David and Hannah Laing's great granddaughters, the Crawford sisters, still live on some of the acres, the only descendents of the early pioneers to live continuously on the land. The Thompsons, Lockwoods and Laings were lifelong neighbors and friends.

The early settlers came mostly by flatboat down the Ohio. The first steamboat came down the river about 1812, terrorizing the inhabitants along the river banks. After several years, they were doing a thriving business and the Pennsylwania Railroad came through about 1892. The present No. 7 highway was early a slate road over which droves of cattle were driven to eastern markets. No. 7 was completed in 1930.

In the early days much timber covered Dilles Bottom. A small acreage of the "Forest Primeval" survived until 1940 when the few remaining trees of the Lockwood grove, later known at Belmont Park, were cut down. This park was the scene of many large picnics. In the early days, steam boats that landed nearby brought the merrymakers. Later came the Pennsylvania Railroad.

For a long time, Dilles Bottom was largely agricultural. Fine families and good farmers on the area between the early settlers and modern days were the Henriettas, Crawfords, Jones, Days, Barretts, Lockwoods, Aults and many others. Orchards and cultivated fields were to be seen the length and breadth of the community. Soon after the Civil War, the Union Coal Works began operations on the Thompsons estate, opposite Moundsville. For years a fine quality coal was mined and shipped by river.

The mine was idle for a few years and re-opened in 1886. In 1900, a Pittsburgh company took charge of the mine, naming it the Fort Pitt. In 1908, the Big Run Mine, later called the Rail and River No. 6, was opened. About the same time the Johnson Mine, on an old mining site in lower Dilles Bottom, was opened up. This mine lasted only a few years.

In very early times, a school was established on the knoll overlooking Big Run and the highway. A cemetery was on the same ground. The old building, or perhaps the second site, stood until torn down in 1950. For a good many years it had been used as a dwelling, having been abandoned as a school.

HISTORICAL ITEMS OF INTEREST

By members of the Forrest Hills Homemakers Extension Group

Josiah Fox

Mr. Josiah Fox from Maultown, now Colerain, was the designer of the first navy of the United States and built the warship "Constitution" (Old Ironsides). He was born in 1763 in England. He came on horseback from Philadelphia to Wheeling to build boats. Times were bad and there was no sale for boats so he settled on his farm near Colerain. His former home is now owned by Horace Clark. One can find the place by coming into Colerain on State Route 250 from the south, then look to the west and you will see the large red brick house with a white picket fence separating the lawns from the farm land. It is said to be a replica of Josiah Fox's ancestral home at Cornwall, England.

Josiah Fox designed nine or more warships for the government. "Old Ironsides" has been restored and is on display in Boston, Massachusets.

Mr. Fox was a Quaker, so when he designed battleships, he was disowned by the Quaker Church. His grave in Quaker Cemetery, a mile northeast of Colerain, is marked by a plain slab giving name and year of his death. He died in Colerain in 1847 when he was 84 years old. The Fox family were a closely knit clan. His great granddaughters are still living in the same area. Items of interest belonging to the Fox family are still in existence.

By Mrs. Louis (Nettie) Fisher
West 23rd Street, Bellaire, Ohio   43906

The Railroad

The railroad that was built around 1870 from Bellaire to Zanesville, passed through Shadyside and Woodsfield. It is called B Z and C. Originally it was to terminate in Cincinnati. The latter section was never built. Construction was done by hand labor and the use of ~~horses~~ horses for grading and hauling equipment. The cost per mile was $5,000.00 It was built to haul produce from the rich farmland. The Mooney family built it. Coal was also part of the commodities. It was mined at Captina. They

stopped at Captina for coal and water for the Woodsfield to Bellaire division. The

other division wad Woodsfield to Zanesville. There was also a passenger system. It

was also in two divisions. Local people called Captina "The Coal Shaft". The Welch

family owned the coal mine. They were Tom and his maiden sisters, Lou and Lib.

The railroad was nicknamed "Bent, Zigzag, and Crooked". It was abandoned around

1926. When automobiles came into general use, it was no longer profitable.

By Mrs. Walter (Effie) Jones
Monroe Street, Shadyside, Ohio   43947

David McElherren and Early Court House History

In 1799, the government sent surveyors to Fort Henry (which is now known as Wheeling).

In the party was a young Englishman named David McElherren. For some reason this

young man was down and out and for his pay he took 2200 acres of this rich land

lying along the river, extending from what is known now as South Bellaire to Wegee

Creek.

In the meantime, McElherren fell in love with a young girl from Wheeling. He sent

her to England for a year for culture and education and set to work to clear his

land and build a home. The five room log cabin that he built was considered a

palace in comparison with the crude, one room huts the other pioneers had. This

historic old house, situated on the old pike south of shadyside is still standing

and is probably the oldest log cabin in this vicinity. The area was named Belmont

by Mr. McElherren, after Lord Belmont in England, but since then historians claim

the word is a French word meaning "beautiful mountains".

The county seat was called Pultney by Mr. McElherren, after his home in England. It

was laid out just over the northern corporation line of Shadyside, Ohio and isknown

today as Avondale.

The first court of Belmont County was held on Tuesday, November 24, 1801. Judges

were David Lockwood, David McElherren and Jacob Repshire. They composed the court

with 23 on the grand jury. It was a temporary court house, a log cabin which be-

longed to Jacob Repshire, and the jail was the barn in the rear of the babin. On

November 22, 1802, at the cost of $500.00, a new court house was ordered to be built. It was a brick house 35 feet square and two stories high. This was the beginning of other buildings that was erected because the little town was growing. From 1802 to 1812, a bounty was being paid for each wolf anf panther scalp. The first to receive such a bounty was Mathew Brown. For a panther scalp he received $3.00. To David Lockwood, $3.00 was paid for a wolf killed in 1804. There were 50 such bounties recorded.

First marriage recorded is just known as Bernard and Hannah, no surname i s given. This was recorded on October 4, 1803. The first deed recorded as far as land was in the year of 1800.

But alas, there were politicians even in those days. They wanted the county seat changed to Newellstown and in the year 1803, it was changed again from the name Newellstown to St. Clairsville, in honor of Governor St. Clair.

In the year of 1804, a yoke of oxen and a cart traveled to Pultney and brought the' county records to St. Clairsville. On August 27, 1804, the county property was sold to David McElherren for $219.00. So ended the dream city of David McElherren. It was not to be rebuilt for almost a century because of the removal of the county seat. McElherren became despondent and began to drink and later became insane and died. Many settlers, also discouraged, moved back to Virginia.

Lawyer Spriggs of Wheeling, whether for love or money, married Mrs. McElherren and gained control of Pultney Bottom as the McElherren Estates were called. In the early forties, a second attempt was made to establish a community in Pultney Bottom, this time by a young man from Canton. An association called the Eastern Ohio Phalanx purchased a large section of McElherren acres and planted orchards and vineyards. The last section of the McElherren Estate was purchased in the late 40's by Robert Futhey of Belfast, Ireland.

By Mrs. Kenneth (Louise) Stidd
3875 Grandview Avenue, Shadyside, Ohio

How Shadyside Was Named

James Leisure built a home in 1870 on the land which is now "The Dairy Queen". (This is a place where ice cream is sold out of a machine.) In front of his house he planted a row of evergreen trees and called his home Shadyside. Also in front of his house was a railroad platform for the narrow gauge railroad. (Mentioned previously in this article.) Thereafter the railroad stop was called Shadyside. The town also became known as Shadyside.

Another interesting house in the area was that built in 1818 by Major Cowen (re- later to the Cowens of Bellaire).q He built this mansion almost to the same appear- ance as it is today, 1966. After a year, Major Cowen went west and sold the home to James McGregor, which then was sold to Russell Sammons. After the Sammons passed away, the estate was sold to Irene and John Meyer. Both are school teachers. The Meyers bought this home in 1944. This couple is still living here and love every inch of the mansion. The home is located on 36th street, in Shadyside, bordering on the Ohio River. It is heated by coal. The original furnace was coal, but smaller. Every room has a marble fireplace. And imagine - fourteen rooms, three stories high! Each room has the height of twelve feet on the first floor, eleven feet on the second floor and ten feet on the third floor. On the second floor, wash stands are built in with the original faucets being used. A hugh tank in the attic supplied the water. The first bathroom built in Belmont County is in this house.

The mansion has a beautiful hand carved walnut staircase with a large closet under- neath. The house is in Victorian style and has octagon shaped walls on the second floor. It is furnished with all antique furniture. These articles were acquired as seen fit by the occupants. Such articles as a spinning wheel, rocking chairs, marble top tables, stands and high back beds can also be seen. Windows are as high as eleven feet and all have shutters on them. All the trim in the home is of oak or walnut with a roll design. The only thing changed about the mansion are the porches which were made of concrete recently. The outer structure is wood and it still has the original room. This is a landmark in the community of Shadyside

By Mrs. Alex (Mary) Stanek

The House That Jack Built

A house built by Jacob Heatherington is well remembered by many people in the area. Jacob Heatherington was born in England in 1814. At seven years of age he was put to work down 2400 feet deep in a coal mine and worked eighteen hours a day. He never went to school a day in his life. In 1837, he bought a coal mine and eigh acres of land. This was his foundation and it was solid, "the everlasting hills". At first he wheeled out his coal on a wheelbarrow. His business grew and he took in a partner. He acquired a mule named jack to help him in the mine. The man and mule worked from dawn to dark wresting the coal from the hill and no one could tell who worked the harder, the mule or the man.

In the early days, his wife Liza helped. Jake chipped away in the mine with pick and shovel, then loaded the cart which Jack hauled to hhe Tipple, from where Liza dumped the coal down the chute to the river's edge for the packets (boats). The mine prospered. More and more men were hired. Liza returned full time to her housework and the raising of the Heatherington children. Uncle Jake went back to England on a visit. When he returned to Bellaire in 1870, he built the mansion, considered at the time to be one of the finest in the whole state of Ohio. The $35,000 home was dedicated to the memory of Jack, the mule. The mansion was known as "The House That Jack Built".

When the mansion was finished, he took the mule through every room in the house and he had a mule's head carved in the keystone of the arch above the front door. His good fortune he ascribes to Jack, but for his faithful services he could have never built this fine home. Jack lived many years after this. In his last sickness he received the best of care. He was buried under the apple tree in the back yard. His age was forty years and ten days, his entire appearance venerable, for time had whitened his entire body like snow.

In late years, two grandsons, Jake and Edwin, lived in the mansion until their death. Jake Heatherington was a generous and far sighted man. He contributed a great deal

of money to the Bellaire Christian Church of which he was a member. He invested much of his fortune in the future of Bellaire. He helped to build, with cash and with land, the old Bellaire and Southwestern Railway which operated the horse drawn street cars, the early glass plants, holdings in steamboats, barges, railroads and the Old Centenial House. Edwin donated an electric organ and had it installed in the Bellaire Christian Church. He also donated a nice sum of money to the church.

The mansion passed from the Heatherington family and began a gentle decay down through the years until it was finally torn down and replaced by the Shady-Bell Motel. Remaining only to recall the fabulous glory of the mansion is the keystone arch with the mule's head, now ensconced in a place of honor at the Mellott Memorial Library, where there also is pictured the mansion in the mural above the lobby. One of the lessons we might learn is "Hard Work never hurt anyone".

By Waneta Fowkes
141 3rd Avenue, Bellaire, Ohio   43906

and

Mary McEndree
1358 Poplar Avenue, Bellaire, Ohio   43906

THE FAIRS

The first Ohio State Fair was in 1850. Ohio gave a large sum ($10,000.00) towards
the Chicago Worlds Fair in 1892. The first State Fair was at Cincinnati in 1850 and
a State Fair has been held every year except in 1888. The State Fair was at a
different city every year from 1850 to 1874 when it was decided ti keep the fair in
Columbus.

County fairs began in 1838. Huron County had the first fair.

The first Belmont County Fair was where the old Methodist Cemetery is now. The
present fairgrounds were donated by different people and it was five tracts. The
donors were Mr. Jenine, Me. King, Mrs. Roscoe and the village of St. Clairsville.
Belmont County fair dates back to about 1850. Belmont County was among the first
counties settled.

The early fairs in our county were a big event in lives of the rural people. Farm
families planned weeks ahead for their annual trip to St. Clairsville. Sunday
clothes were brushed and boots were blackened and shined. Deep baskets held fried
chicken, homemade bread, cucumber pickles, watermelon preserves, currant jelly, and
apple pies (well wrapped in white cloth). Chores were done very early and the buggies
surreys and spring wagons were on their way when the sun topped Ohio hills.
At the fair the horses were first cared for so as to be comfortable. The women
went to the home art exhibits. The men wandered thru the stables and barns and eventually
to the farm machinery. At noon, all gathered around a white table cloth spread on
the ground for dinner. In the afternoon, stock was paraded and there was much visit-
ing with friends. The midway became popular after the Chicago Worlds Fair.

If one exhibited stock, a tent was often pitched for some member of the family to
sleep during the fair.

The ride home was filled with talk of blue ribbons, steers, best peck of turnips,
best apricot jam, best tatting and the finest bouquet (not an arrangement) of asters.

Money was spent at the fair for Phoenix hard mixed candy at six cents a pound or sugar kisses, cinnamon imperials or burnt peanuts, which were popular in those days. The candy was enjoyed on the slow ride home.

1. Two French words signifying a "Fine mountain".
2. By proclamation of Governor St. Clair on September 7, 1801.
3. Newellstown.
4. In 1803 when Governor St. Clair visited this vicinity.
5. On old U.S. Route 40, 2½ miles east of St. Clairsville, on a farm known as McMechan farm since 1810.
6. 1284 feet.
7. East end of 4th step in front of Court House
8. $200,000.00
9. In the spring of 1887 - April 15th.
10. The Court House was flat top at first and the tower was not constructed until after the tornado.
11. On the site where the home of Marguerite Brown is now located and the church was destroyed.
12. Across from its present location where Joe Paisola's store now is and this church was destroyed also.
13. From what is now the Clark Morgan farm on Maynard Road. His grandfather, John Hutchinson, gave the stone.
14. In what is now the Union Cemetery.
15. On east Main Street Where Martha Scott now XXX lives- across from Community Motor Company.
16. The first anti-slavery newspaper was published in this house by Benjamine Lundy, who has been called the "Father of Abolitionism" and set in motion the first moral forces which eventually resulted in the overthrow of American slavery.
17. Tanning.
18. Old pickering place across Woodrow from Presbyterian Church and the old red brick home of Ester Weldon across from the Catholic Church.
19. The home of Dr. L.L. Liggett.
20. On the location of the present Masonic Temple and Post Office and was built in 1867.
21. Miss Margaret Davies - primary teacher in St. Clairsville for over 50 years and resided where Chrysler Motor Company is now. It was her sister who owned the Steinway Piano which we have in our church auditorium (Christian Church).
22. In East Richland where A.M. Simpson lived and east of St. Clairsville where E.E. Taylor used to live.
23. On lot in rear of Eddrizzi property - perhaps about where old Mr. Valigora lived.
24. North of the Court House in what is known as Overbaugh Addition.
25. Ran a hotel on lot of the Masonic Temple. He then owned what is now Pine Knoll or Greig Place and is the man who donated the acreage which is the Belmont County Fair Grounds and when no longer used asaa fair grounds the land is to go to the village of St. Clairsville.
26. He was the first child born in Warren Township near Barnesville, Ohio and was the first Ohio born Governor and lived in St. Clairsville in present home of Attorney Gordon Kinder, West Main Street.
27. On the lot where now is the American Legion Home across from Calvary Church.
28. On map used to influence bringing Court House to St. Clairsville.
29. Oil - then artificial gas - Morristown bought them.
30. Methodist Missionary Bishop from India born in St. Clairsville 1836 and the family home was the Finney Farm on Banfield Road.
31. Near Newlin Farm, U.S. 440 east of St. Clairsville,
    Hill from Sugar Street to Banfield Heating Building.
    National Road.
    Hollow near Ashtons and Johnsons.
    Hollow by Standard Oil Company.
    Near Provident - Ada Robson Farm.