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st. Va. SONS OF THE REVOLUTION

IN THE

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA

GENERAL SOCIETY

ORGANIZED AT WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 19, 1890.

OFFICERS.

General President,

JAMES MORTIMER MONTGOMERY, 108 Water St., New York, N. Y.

General Vice President,

CHARLES CURTIS HARRISON, 400 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Second General Vice President,

EDMUND HAWES TALBOTT, 35 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

General Secretary,

PROF. WILLIAM LIBBEY, Princeton, New Jersey.

Assistant General Secretary,

W. HALL HARRIS, JR., 255 Title Building, Baltimore, Md.

General Treasurer,

GEN. GEORGE RICHARDS, U. S. M. C., New Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Assistant General Treasurer,

ROBERT PATTERSON BENEDICT, 30 N. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

General Registrar

HON. JOHN BARBER WHITE, 1111 Long Building, Kansas City, Mo.

General Historian,

ORRA EUGENE MONNETTE, 619 Citizens Nat. Bank Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

General Chaplain,

REV. GEORGE HEATHCOTE HILLS, D. D., Avondale, Cincinnati, O.

WEST VIRGINIA SOCIETY

ORGANIZED AT WHEELING, APRIL 19, 1894.

Officers Elected February 23, 1920.

President,

ARTHUR GEORGE MARTIN,
Fairmont.

Vice President,

GEORGE LEE DUNCAN,
Clarksburg.

Secretary,

THOMAS RAY DILLE,
Morgantown.

Treasurer,

FRANCIS EDMUND NICHOLS,*
Fairmont.

CLARENCE LOWMAN MUSGRAVE,**
Fairmont.

Registrar,

THOMAS RAY DILLE,
Morgantown.

Historian,

COL. HENRY HAYMOND,*
Clarksburg.

JAMES ROGERS MORELAND,**
Morgantown.

Board of Managers,

OWEN S. McKINNEY,
Fairmont.

FREDERICK THORNTON MARTIN,
Grafton.

EDWARD GRANDISON SMITH,
Clarksburg.

CHARLES LEWIS HICKMAN,
Clarksburg.

COL. HENRY HAYMOND,
Clarksburg.

ARTHUR GEORGE MARTIN (Ex-officio),
Fairmont.

THOMAS RAY DILLE (Ex-officio)
Morgantown.

* Deceased. ** Appointed to fill office.

MEETING OF BOARD OF MANAGERS

FAIRMONT, W. VA., JANUARY 19, 1921.

A meeting of the Board of Managers of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution in West Virginia was held on this day at two o'clock P. M. in the office of Honorable Owen S. McKinney, in the McKinney Building, Fairmont, West Virginia, pursuant to a notice sent out to each of the Board of Managers of the Society.

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The following members were present: Charles L. Hickman of Clarksburg, Owen S. McKinney, and Arthur G. Martin, President of the Society, Thomas Ray Dille, Secretary of the Society, the last two being ex-officio of the Society. The absent members were Edward G. Smith of Clarksburg, Frederick T. Martin of Grafton, and Colonel Henry Haymond, deceased, of Clarksburg.

The meeting was called to order by the President of the Society and the Secretary of the Society acted as secretary of the Board of Managers.

On motion of C. L. Hickman and seconded by Thomas Ray Dille it was voted unanimously to have the annual meeting of the Society on February 22nd, 1921, at Fairmont, West Virginia, the business meeting to be held at two o'clock P. M. and the hour of the annual dinner to be left to the committee in charge.

Honorable Owen S. McKinney suggested that the committee on arrangements be A. Brooks Fleming, Jr., Clarence L. Musgrave and Arthur G. Martin, who were given full authority relative to the annual meeting of the Society.

On motion it was ordered that the Secretary write to Honorable William B. Matthews, Chairman of the committee heretofore appointed relative to the marking of Fort Union at Lewisburg, asking the said Chairman to make a report of the doings of his committee to the annual meeting, if possible.

The matter of the removal of the remains of Ebenezer Zane was left to the annual meeting of the Society.

It was ordered that applications for membership to the Society should be received upon the record of regularly approved members of the Society where the relationship to the ancestors is in the same direct line of descent.

It was moved and seconded and unanimously carried that the Secretary be instructed to invite the members of the various societies of the Daughters of the American Revolution from the cities of Clarksburg, Fairmont, Morgantown and Mannington to be the guests of our Society at the dinner to be held at Fairmont on Washington's birthday and that the Secretary of the Society write the Regent of the various chapters in the cities named to respond on behalf of their respective chapters to A. Brooks Fleming, Jr., Chairman of the committee on arrangements as to the number of their respective chapters who will attend said meeting.

The applications for membership of H. H. Stagers, Robert Bruce Hart and George L. Duncan, Jr., were passed on condition that the same should be fully signed and certified according to our form.

The matter of the issuance of certificates of membership to said applicants to be left to the next meeting of the Board of Managers. The Board of Managers approved the action of the President of the Society in the appointment of James R. Moreland as Historian of the Society in the place of Colonel Henry Haymond, deceased, our late Historian, and the appointment of Clarence L. Musgrave in the place of our late Treasurer, Francis E. Nichols, deceased.

There being no other or further business before the Board of Managers on Motion of Mr. Hickman and seconded by Mr. Dille this meeting of the Board adjourned.

ARTHUR G. MARTIN, President.

Attest:

THOMAS RAY DILLE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FEBRUARY 23, 1921

The annual meeting of the Society Sons of the Revolution in the State of West Virginia was held in the parlors of the Waldo Hotel in the City of Clarksburg, Harrison County, West Virginia, on Monday, February 23rd, 1920, at two o'clock P. M. The meeting was called to order by James R. Moreland, President of the Society, and Thomas Ray Dille, Secretary thereof, acted as secretary of this meeting. The following members of the Society were present at this meeting:

Boyd Wees	Elkins
Francis Edmond Nichols	Fairmont
Owen S. McKinney	Fairmont
Arthur G. Martin	Fairmont
Clarence L. Musgrave	Fairmont
James R. Moreland	Morgantown
Thomas Ray Dille	Morgantown
Charles L. Hickman	Clarksburg
George Lee Duncan	Clarksburg
Col. Henry Haymond	Clarksburg
E. G. Smith	Clarksburg

The minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Society held at Wheeling, February 22nd, 1919, and of the called meeting held at Pricketts Fort June 26th, 1919, were read, corrected and approved by the Society.

REPORTS OF OFFICERS

The President of the Society made a verbal report of the doings of the Society since the last regular meeting. The Treasurer made a verbal report showing a balance in the hand of the Treasurer due the Society and the Secretary made a written report to the Society which on motion was ordered made a matter of record of this meeting and on further motion it was ordered that the recommendations made by the Secretary be adopted and that the Secretary be made custodian of all papers and documents not made obligatory to be kept by some other officer of the Society. The verbal report of the Historian, Colonel Henry Haymond, and the Historian promised to make the same a matter of written report to be filed later with the Secretary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Charles L. Hickman, chairman of the Nutters Fort committee, made a verbal report to the Society.

O. S. McKinney, chairman of the Pricketts Fort committee, also made a verbal report to the Society and on motion of Thomas Ray Dille is was ordered that a vote of thanks be tendered by the Society to each of these committees for their work in having the two forts above named permanently marked.

The report of the Board of Managers was on motion of O. S. McKinney adopted as follows:

APPLICATIONS.

1. The application for membership of Chester Crittendon Shinn of Fairmont, W. Va., in right of his ancestor, John Burbridge, a private of Crockett's Illinois Regiment of Virginia, 7th Regiment of Virginia.

2. The supplemental application for membership of Chester Crittendon Shinn of Fairmont, W. Va., in right of his ancestor, James Morrison, a private of the Maryland Troops of the Continental Army.

3. The supplemental application for membership of Chester Crittendon Shinn of Fairmont, W. Va., in right of his ancestor, James Brown, a sergeant in the Second Virginia State Line and private in the Continental Line.

4. The application of Charles MacDonald Shinn of Fairmont, W. Va., in right of his ancestor, James Morrison as above mentioned.

5. The supplemental application of Charles MacDonald Shinn of Fairmont, W. Va., in right of his ancestor, John Burbridge as above mentioned.

6. The supplemental application of Charles MacDonald Shinn of Fairmont, W. Va., in right of his ancestor, James Brown, as above mentioned.

7. The application for membership of Walter Austin Snow in right of his ancestor, Sparrow Snow.

8. The supplemental application for membership of Walter Austin Snow in the right of his ancestor, Benjamin Whiting.

9. The supplemental application of Walter Austin Snow in right of his ancestor, Isaac Kneeland.

10. The supplemental application for membership of Walter Austin Snow in right of his ancestor, Captain Aaron Snow.

11. The application for membership of Lee Cunningham Paull of Wheeling, W. Va., in right of his ancestor, James Paull.

12. The application for membership of Alfred Singleton Paull of Wheeling, W. Va., in right of his ancestor, James Paull.

13. The application for membership of John Sinnott Martin of Fairmont, W. Va., in right of his ancestor, Charles Martin.

14. The supplemental application for membership of John Sinnott Martin of Fairmont, W. Va., in right of his ancestor, James Broadus, were all admitted by the Board of Managers to membership in the Society, the action of the Board of Managers on each application severally being approved and the same were severally and admitted as members of the Society.

BILLS ALLOWED.

The accounts of the Morgantown Printing & Binding Company for printing Bulletin No. 2 and other printing were allowed and ordered paid by the Society.

Fort Union, Greenbrier County appointed.

On motion of O. S. McKinney and seconded by George Lee Duncan a committee was appointed to mark the site of Fort Union at Lewisburg in Greenbrier County. The chairman appointed W. B. Matthews chairman, with S. B. Avis and Francis O. Roller as said committee.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

The following officers for the term beginning this date were elected:

President, Arthur George Martin.....	Fairmont
Vice President, George Lee Duncan.....	Clarksburg
Secretary, Thomas Ray Dille.....	Morgantown
Treasurer, Francis Edmund Nichols.....	Fairmont
Registrar, Thomas Ray Dille.....	Morgantown
Historian, Col. Henry Haymond.....	Clarksburg

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

E. Grandison Smith	Clarksburg
Charles L. Hickman	Clarksburg
Owen S. McKinney	Fairmont
Col. Henry Haymond	Clarksburg
Frederick T. Martin	Grafton

DELEGATES TO THE TRI-ENNIAL MEETING HELD APRIL. 19, 1920.

William H. Morgan	Parkersburg
James R. Moreland	Morgantown
Charles L. Hickman	Clarksburg

ALTERNATES:

Arch F. Paull	Wheeling
Arthur George Martin	Fairmont
E. Grandison Smith	Clarksburg

At a banquet held at the Waldo Hotel, beginning at eight o'clock P. M., presided over by Honorable E. G. Smith as toastmaster, several important addresses were made, among them being Colonel Henry Haymond, our Historian, of Clarksburg, and Mrs. Clark W. Heavener, State Regent of the Society Daughters of the American Revolution in West Virginia, and others.

REPORT OF SECRETARY

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., FEB. 20TH, 1920.

To the Officers, Board of Manager and Members of the State Society Sons of the American Revolution in the State of West Virginia,

GENTLEMEN:

While I realize it has not been customary for the last few years to make a written report of the doings of the office of Secretary of our Society, I desire to briefly record for the use of the Society, in regard to the long felt want of our Society in regard to having some adequate system of filing and taking care of our applications for membership; papers read before our Society and books and pamphlets donated to our Society or received from other Societies and individuals by exchanges.

We have now in my office in Morgantown the following books, bulletins, pamphlets, &c., of a historical nature dealing with subjects that we are all interested in, or should be, as members of this Society, and I have taken the trouble to write out the titles of each one for this report:

1. Pennsylvania in the Revolution, 1775-1783. Vols. Nos. 1 and 2, donated to the Society by Miss Lily B. Hagans, daughter of Judge John Marshall Hagans, formerly a member of this Society.
2. Year Book of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. 1909.
3. Year Book of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York. 1917-1918.
4. Register of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Missouri. 1904-1906.
5. Register of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of Missouri. 1910-1912.
6. Sons of the Revolution, New Jersey. 1906.
7. Sons of the Revolution in Connecticut, Decennial Report, 1903.
8. The Sons of the Revolution in Indiana, No. 2. 1903.
9. Register of the Sons of the Revolution in Massachusetts. 1903.
10. Spirit of Patriotism. Revolutionary and Ancestral Records. Sons of the Revolution in California. 1915.
11. Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Proceedings 1907-1908.
12. Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Proceedings 1911-1912.
13. Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Proceedings 1913-1914.
14. Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Proceedings 1915-1916.
15. Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Proceedings 1916-1917.
16. Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, Proceedings 1917-1918.
17. Proceedings of the General Society, Society Sons of the Revolution 1899.
18. Proceedings of the General Society, Society Sons of the Revolution 1902.
19. Proceedings of the General Society, Society Sons of the Revolution 1905.
20. Proceedings of the General Society, Society Sons of the Revolution 1908.
21. Proceedings of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution 1911.
22. Proceedings of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution 1914.
23. Proceedings of the General Society, Sons of the Revolution 1917-1918.
24. Sons of the Revolution in the State of West Virginia, 1894.
25. Sons of the Revolution in the State of West Virginia, 1902.
26. Sons of the Revolution in the State of West Virginia, 1907.
27. Sons of the Revolution in the State of West Virginia, 1910.

28. Sons of the Revolution in the State of West Virginia, 1914-1915.
29. Historical Reference to Pricketts Fort, by Col. Henry Haymond.
30. Second Bi-Ennial Report of the Department of Archives and History, W. Va. 1906. Donated by the State Historian and Archivist, in 1919.
31. Third Bi-Ennial Report of the Department of Archives and History, W. Va. 1908-9. Donated by the State Historian and Archivist in 1919.
32. Michigan Society, Sons of the Revolution, 1896-1898.
33. The Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Year Book 1775-1909.
34. The Ohio Society of the Sons of the Revolution, Year Book 1909-1919.
35. Year Book of the Sons of the Revolution in the District of Columbia. 1915.
36. Sons of the Revolution in California, 1907.
37. Sons of the Revolution in California, 1917.
38. Roster of California Society, January 1st, 1919.

The California Society issues from time to time a pamphlet called "The Liberty Bell" and through the kindness of the Secretary the following issues of it are in the Secretary's office of our Society:

39. June, 1915, Vol. 1, No. 4.
40. October, 1915, Vol. 1, No. 5.
41. January, 1916, Vol. 1, No. 6.
42. February, 1916, Vol. 2, No. 1.
43. March, 1916, Vol. 2, No. 2.
44. April, 1916, Vol. 2, No. 3.
45. May, 1916, Vol. 2, No. 4.
46. June, 1916, Vol. 2, No. 5.
47. January, 1917, Vol. 2, No. 6.
48. April, 1917, Vol. 3, No. 1.
49. October, 1917, Vol. 3, No. 3.
50. January, 1918, Vol. 3, No. 4.
51. October, 1918, Vol. 4, Nos. 2-3..
52. October, 1919, Vol. 5, No. 1.
53. July, 1917, Vol. 3, No. 2.

In going over the applications I find a few of them missing and I think that the data for the same can be reproduced for the use of the Society.

I would suggest that a card index be started and that the applications to the Society be numbered. That supplemental applications be numbered with the same number as original and that the Roman numeral or letter be placed after same.

The office of Treasurer is one of such importance to the Society that he should be paid for his services and postage and I would recommend that he be paid Fifty Dollars per year for his services, together with his expenses for postage.

Very respectfully submitted,

THOMAS RAY DILLE,
Secretary.

HISTORIAN'S REPORT

The Society of the Sons of the Reevolution in West Virginia has suffered perhaps an irreparable loss during the year 1920 by the death of three of its most distinguished and most faithful members. Judge Nathan Goff died at his home in Clarksburg on Friday afternoon, April 23, 1920, after a long and distinguished career as soldier, jurist, statesman and politician. Our beloved Historian, Colonel Henry Haymond, died at his residence, also in the City of Clarksburg, on the 31st day of July, 1920, and our beloved Treasurer, Francis Edmund Nichols, died at his home in Fairmont, December 2, 1920.

Following the death of Colonel Haymond, I was appointed by the President of this Society, as Historian, to fill the vacancy thus caused. I realize the impossibility of adequately filling the position so long, so ably, and faithfully filled by Colonel Haymond, and I feel that in accepting the position the character of my work in recording the death from time to time of our members, and placing upon the record our appreciation of their lives and services, cannot compare with the contributions furnished us in years gone by by Colonel Haymond.

Realizing as I do my inability to carry on his work as Historian in any degree comparable with the degree of excellence established by him, yet I also feel it a call to duty, and if I can further the interests of the Society in any way I am only too glad to do so.

In these days of radicalism and innumerable other *isms* we can profit greatly by a serious study of the personalities of our deceased friends, their accomplishments, unselfish lives and generous deeds and by recording in this way those worthy traits which were theirs to so great a degree, make their examples useful to future generations of patriotic Sons.

COLONEL HENRY HAYMOND

Colonel Henry Haymond, our beloved Historian, who with loving words has recorded the death of so many of our deceased members during his long incumbency of the office. No one will be missed so generally as will "The Colonel!" His pleasing manner, strong personality, courtly dignity, made him in our Society, as in life, A Leader of Men.

Colonel Haymond was the son of Luther and Delia Ann (Moore) Haymond, and was born in Clarksburg on January 6, 1837. His great grandfather, William Haymond, was a colonial as well as Revolutionary soldier of distinction. Just prior to the Revolutionary war, William Haymond sold his farm in old Virginia and moved west of the mountains to a point on the Monongahela near Morgantown. During the war he commanded Pricketts Fort near Fairmont, and in 1784 moved to Clarksburg, which has been the family seat ever since.

Col. Henry Haymond was educated at Northwestern Virginia Military Academy and at private schools. He studied law, but never engaged in active practice. In 1861 he entered the army and was appointed by President Lincoln as a captain in the 18th U. S. Infantry. He took part in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Perrysville, Kentucky, Siege



COLONEL HENRY HAYMOND

of Corinth, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chickamauga, Siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzards' Roost, and other skirmishes and expeditions. He was wounded at Stone River on December 31, 1862. He also served in the West against the Sioux Indians in 1866 and 1868. For meritorious services, he was breveted Major and Lieutenant Colonel.

His patriotic service was not confined to the military service. He was appointed by the President as a member of the Board of Visitors of the West Point Academy; was President of the Board of Education; Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue; member of the West Virginia Legislature; Clerk of the Circuit Court of Harrison County, and Presidential Elector in 1896.

The Clarksburg Exponent, in its issue of August 1, 1920, pays the following tribute to our departed friend:

Harrison county lost one of its most useful, as well as one of its oldest citizens yesterday afternoon when Col. Henry Haymond died at his home on West Main street, of heart trouble. Colonel Haymond, who was in his eighty-third year, having been born in Clarksburg January 6, 1837, had been ill only three or four days and his death, which came at 5:29 Saturday afternoon, came as a distinct shock to his hundreds of friends about the city, few of whom knew that he was ill.

Colonel Haymond was possibly the best informed man of early history of Harrison county and the upper Monongahela valley in West Virginia. He was the author of Haymond's History of Harrison County, an edition recognized as the work of an eminent authority and was the author of many interesting historical sketches published from time to time in West Virginia newspapers.

Henry Haymond was the son of Luther and Delia Ann (Moore) Haymond and was born in the city of Clarksburg, as was also his father, who was born in 1809, passing away in 1908. He received his education in Northwestern Virginia Academy and private schools and later was a law student.

Early showing a strong like for affairs military, Col. Haymond entered the Union army in 1861 and was appointed captain of the Eighteenth United States infantry by President Lincoln. During the Civil War he took part in the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland, participating in the battles of Perrysville, Kentucky, siege of Corinth, Stone River, Hoover's Gap, Chicka-

mauga, siege of Chattanooga, Missionary Ridge, Buzzard's Roost, and other skirmishes and expeditions.

He was wounded at Stone River December 31, 1862.

Colonel Haymond also served in the West against the Sioux Indians in 1866 and 1868. The president conferred upon him the brevet rank of major and lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services during the war.

In 1884 he was appointed by the president a member of the board of visitors to the United States Military Academy.

Among the many responsible positions of trust which Colonel Haymond filled are: President of the board of education; deputy collector of internal revenue, member of the state legislature, clerk of the circuit court of Harrison county. In 1896 Colonel Haymond was a Republican presidential elector from West Virginia and was chairman of the electoral college. He also served as recorder of the city of Clarksburg.

Col. Haymond was united in marriage in 1867 with Mary Gerrard, who survives him, as well as one daughter, Mrs. Benjamin R. Blackford, of Parkersburg. Mrs. J. E. Watson, of Fairmont, is a granddaughter, and James Edwin Watson, III, is a great grandson. He is also survived by many other more distant relatives in West Virginia.

Col. Haymond was a prominent member of the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic and the veterans will likely have charge of the burial. No funeral arrangements had been completed by the family last night.

JUDGE NATHAN GOFF

Nathan Goff, son of Waldo Potter and Harriett Louise (Moore) Goff, was born at Clarksburg on February 9, 1843. With natural ability were combined in his favor the advantage of wealth and social position. These he used to acquire a thorough education. After attending the Northwestern Academy at Clarksburg, he entered Georgetown College, in the District of Columbia. Here he was about to graduate at the outbreak of the Civil War, but left and enlisted as a private in Company G, Third Virginia Infantry, U. S. Volunteers. In a few days he was made lieutenant. He participated in the battles of McDowell, Port Republic, Winchester, Droop Mountain, the second battle of Bull Run, Antietam, Rocky Gap, Cross Keys, Rappahannock, Station, and others. He was promoted to the rank of major in the 4th Virginia Cavalry. In the latter part of the war Major Goff was serving with General Averill's command. On the 20th of January, 1864, he was taken prisoner at Moorefield, West Virginia, and confined for four months in Libby prison.

A Confederate major, Thomas D. Armsey, had been convicted of and sentenced as a spy to be shot, but later his sentence was commuted by the United States authorities to fifteen years' imprisonment with hard labor, for recruiting men within the lines of the United States forces. The Confederates held Major Goff as a hostage for Armsey. Major Goff's friends, especially Senator Willey, therefore earnestly sought to secure the release of Major Armsey in order that Goff might be delivered from his danger. At that early age, Major Goff already had warm friends and admirers. Finally Goff and Armsey were exchanged. When he was released, Secretary Stanton sent for him, and took him with him to President Lincoln. They both asked him for a detailed statement of the condition of the prisoners at Libby. Major Armsey was soon captured again, and was under guard at Clarksburg. The people of Clarksburg were so incensed at the former affair, that only Goff's personal intervention saved Armsey's life from the angry citizens. At the close of hostilities, Major Goff, then but twenty-two years old, was brevetted a brigadier-general of volunteers; in the same year, 1865, he was honorably discharged.

Entering the University of New York, he graduated in two years with the rank of LL. B. At once he began the practice of law in West Virginia, at Clarksburg. His political career began at about the same time, for in 1867 he was elected a member of the house of delegates of West Virginia from Harrison county, and re-elected in 1868. In the debates of the house he frequently took part. In August, 1869, he was appointed by President Grant, United States district attorney for the district of West Virginia. Though he was at that time very inexperienced in the practice of law, he filled the position with great acceptability. Being successively reappointed, he held this office until 1881. He then resigned to accept the secretaryship of the navy, in the cabinet of President Hayes. To this he was nominated January 6, and confirmed by the senate on the following day. President Garfield reappointed him district attorney of the district of West Virginia, but he resigned in July, 1882.

Meanwhile he had twice been nominated for congress and defeated, in



JUDGE NATHAN GOFF

1870 and 1872. In 1876 he was nominated for governor of West Virginia by acclamation, after he had declined to accept if nominated. Being thus forced into the contest, he made a remarkable fighting campaign. In those days West Virginia, in spite of its history, was politically one of that group of states known as the "Solid South," which were not regarded as even fighting ground for the Republican party. For three months he traveled over the state, often walking miles among its rugged mountains to speak to a few people, driving more than a hundred miles into the mountain fastnesses to reach the more remote communities, with the purpose of meeting the people of every county of the state. The result of his laborious work and brilliant speeches was shown when, although defeated, he ran ahead of his ticket in every county of West Virginia.

In 1882 he was nominated for congress, in the first district. This time his systematic campaign was successful in a previously Democratic district. Again he was elected, in 1884, by a small majority, the year in which Grover Cleveland was elected president, and again in 1886. During these six years, as a member of the forty-eighth, forty-ninth, and fiftieth congresses, General Goff was prominent in the house of representatives; he gained distinction, and for the United States senate. That legislature having a Republican majority.

In 1888 he was again nominated for governor of West Virginia, and the race between him and Governor Fleming was so close that it required the official canvass of the ballots by the legislature before it could be determined which of the two was elected.

On March 17, 1892, he was appointed by President Harrison United States circuit judge for the Fourth circuit, in which position he continued until 1913, when he was again the choice of the Republican caucus of the state legislature for the United States senate. That legislature having a Republican majority, elected him by acclamation, and upon assuming his duties as United States senator, he was retired as a federal judge. He served his term of office as United States senator, though during the most of the time was too ill to be in regular attendance.

In 1889 Georgetown University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D. It was conclusively shown by his whole life as soldier, statesman and judge, that Judge Goff was a man of intellect, strong convictions, and stability of character. His mind had been trained by study, by toil, and by intellectual contests in court and in political campaigns. He was deliberate and calculating. In his manner he was benial, suave and modest. In argument he was always dignified, appealing not to passion nor to prejudice, but to reason. His understanding of men made him especially effective before a jury.

In 1865 he married Laura Despard, of Clarksburg, to which union was born two sons: Guy D., late United States district attorney for the District of Wisconsin, like his father, a lawyer; and Dr. Waldo Percy Goff, a prominent physician and banker of Clarksburg.

The Clarksburg Exponent in its issue of April 24, 1920, in recording the death of Judge Goff, says:

Nathan Goff is dead.

For more than half a century the most prominent figure in West Virginia, statesman, soldier, jurist and gentleman, the late judge Goff died at his home on West Main street at 3:15 o'clock Friday afternoon, death resulting from paralysis.

Returning to this city from the east with his wife just recently, the judge, despite his 78 years, was considered in exceptionally good health, and his sudden death was entirely unexpected, both by his friends and the members of his own household.

He was in his office Thursday evening conferring with his secretary, George Moore, and was said to be in good spirits and apparently feeling in the best of health. At eight o'clock yesterday morning, however, he complained of pains in his head, but even up to a few minutes of his death the seriousness of his condition was not realized. He apparently went to sleep fifteen minutes before he expired.

The judge suffered a stroke of paralysis in New York last fall and was brought to his home here in a critical condition. He recovered, however, and appeared to regain his former good health. His term of office as United States senator expired last March and he spent the greater part of the past winter in New York.

Information that the judge was dead was received by citizens throughout the city with expressions of extreme regret. His name was pronounced with reverence by those who realized the commanding figure he had been in the development of this city and central West Virginia. His general service as a citizen, a statesman, and his record as a soldier for the Union in the dark days of the Civil War commanded the respect of all who were familiar with his life and the passing of the distinguished citizen will be the cause of universal sorrow.

Nathan Goff, son of Waldo P. and Harriet Louise Goff, was born in Clarksburg, February 9, 1842. His father came from New York to Harrison county in the early part of the 19th century and became a

merchant. He lived to be 86 years of age and died at his home here, after having spent a long and useful life in his adopted state.

Nathan Goff received his education in the Northwestern Academy, at Clarksburg, and at Georgetown College, District of Columbia. When the Civil War came on in 1861 he was a student at Georgetown, then a boy of only 19 years. Fired with that loyalty to our institutions peculiar to the stock from which he sprung, he closed his books a short time before graduation and shouldered a musket as a private soldier in Company G, Third Virginia infantry. He was, however, a private soldier only a few days. His comrades seeing something above the average in the face of the young collegian, took him up and made him a lieutenant of the company. The rule demonstrated in the Civil War that college young men made the best of soldiers was more than sustained in the military career of Nathan Goff. From the very beginning his company and regiment were ushered into active service. The duties he rendered his company in the hour of its peril were not perfunctory. They were, on the contrary, severe and trying.

He participated in the battles of McDowell, Port Republic, Winchester, Droop Mountain, Second Bull Run, Antietam, Rocky Gap, Cross Keys, Rappahannock Station, and several minor engagements. For bravery on the field and for tact in the manipulation of men, Lieut. Goff was promoted to major of his regiment.

During the latter part of the war, Major Goff served with General W. W. Averill's command. He was taken prisoner at Moorefield, January 20, 1864. He was immediately sent to Richmond and was kept four months in the noted Libby prison. He was held as a hostage for Major Armsey, a prominent Confederate officer, who was likewise incarcerated in a United States prison within the federal lines.

When Major Goff was released from Libby prison and returned within the Federal lines, he was immediately sent for by

Secretary Stanton, the great war secretary, who accompanied him to President Lincoln. Both of these eminent men requested the young major to give them a detailed statement of his suffering and the general condition of the Federal prisoners of war in Libby. He cheerfully complied. For quite a while there had been a suspension of the exchange of prisoners. Maj. Goff's statement made such a marked impression upon the minds of the president and his secretary of war that in a very short time a general exchange of prisoners was announced.

At the close of hostilities Maj. Goff was made a brevet brigadier general for gallantry on the field of battle. He was among the youngest generals in the Union army, being only 23 years of age when he received his commission. In March, 1865, Gen. Goff was honorably discharged from the volunteer service. He promptly entered the University of New York and in two years was graduated as a bachelor of laws. He immediately began the practice of law in the courts of West Virginia, at his old home in Clarksburg.

He was elected to the House of Delegates of West Virginia, from Harrison county in 1867, and re-elected in 1868. His next position of trust was that of United States district attorney for the district of West Virginia, to which he was appointed by President Grant in August, 1869. He was at this time a mere novice in the law; he had never tried an important case in court, but he filled the office from the very first with great acceptability. He met the ablest lawyers in the state in important cases and never made a failure in the management of a case. For thirteen years he filled this important trust and left a record as a government solicitor equal to the very best of his brother district attorneys.

January 6, 1880, Gen. Goff was nominated by President Hays to be secretary of the navy and was confirmed as such by the United States senate on the following day. He accepted the portfolio and continued in President Hays's cabinet until the close of his administration.

General Goff was many times before the people of West Virginia for official positions but it can be truthfully said that with

but one exception he was nominated not from his own seeking, but by the demand of the people. The exception referred to was in 1870 when he was nominated for congress, and in that contest was defeated. In 1872 he was nominated again for the same position, and again was defeated.

In 1876 the Republican state convention nominated him for governor by acclamation after he had absolutely declined to accept if nominated. He was literally forced into making the contest. The history of that political campaign is one of the most remarkable in the record of American politics. For three months Gen. Goff traveled over the entire state, often walking miles over the mountains to speak to a handful of people; frequently driving a hundred or more miles into the mountain fastnesses to keep his engagements and to carry out the program he had made to meet the people of every county in the state. His speeches were brilliant efforts and drew the people around him to such an extent that he ran ahead of his ticket in every county, notwithstanding the proverbial prejudices of the people at that time toward the party he represented, and especially against a man who bore a musket in opposition to the Southern Confederacy. In that campaign Gen. Goff made for himself a national reputation as a debater and stump speaker.

In 1882, again against his will, Gen. Goff was the nominee of the Republican party for congress in the First district. His campaign was conducted in the most systematic manner and notwithstanding the fact that the district had gone Democratic by a large majority at the preceding election, he was elected by a majority of 1,867. In 1884 he was again his party's choice for the same position, and again he begged that another should bear the flag as nominee. Once more he was victorious, this time by a majority of 240. In 1886 he was drafted into the service another time, and increased his majority above 800. This gave him six full years in congress, years that he used to the advantage of his country, his party and himself. His high order of talent, coupled with his vast knowledge of measures and men, gave him a prominent position in the house of representatives. As a parliamentary orator, as a debater on an issue squarely

joined, when the position had been chosen and the ground laid out, Gen. Goff was of the very highest rank.

In 1888 the Republican state convention held at Charleston again nominated Gen. Goff as its gubernatorial standard bearer. Bravely he insisted that he was no candidate, and did not want the position, but coming to him by acclamation as this nomination came, when almost every county in the state was represented in the convention, he felt that he could not refuse. He entered upon an extended canvas which encompassed the state, meeting the ablest men in the Democratic party in joint debate, and making by odds the greatest canvass ever carried out in West Virginia.

For weeks after the election it was not known whether he or his opponent was successful, because of the closeness of the contest. The final official announcement was given out that Nathan Goff's plurality over A. B. Fleming, his Democratic opponent, was 110. This was deeply gratifying to the gallant general's personal friends, because the same official announcement that gave him a small plurality showed that the remainder of the Republican ticket was defeated in the state by an average majority of about 500. However, Fleming was finally seated as governor after a hard fight in the legislature.

In 1884 Gen. Goff was elected chairman of the national executive committee and managed the affairs so successfully and satisfactorily that in 1888 he was unanimously re-elected to that responsible position.

At the same session of the legislature, at which Mr. Fleming was seated as governor, Gen. Goff was the nominee of his party for United States senator, and the solid vote of the Republicans was given to him for over 100 ballots, but the legislature had a Democratic majority on joint ballot of one vote, and a Democrat was finally selected.

He was appointed by President Harrison, March 17, 1892, United States circuit judge of the Fourth circuit and held that position for over twenty years.

The Columbian University, of Washington, D. C., in 1888 conferred upon him the honorary degree of doctor of laws, and in 1889 Georgetown University conferred upon him the degree of LL. D.

At the 1912 session of the West Virginia legislature, after that body had been deadlocked for days over the selection of a United States senator, Judge Goff's name was presented at a caucus which at that time had extended into the early morning hours. The Republican majority of the house of delegates unanimously agreed upon Judge Goff and after the senate had concurred in the action, he was elected United States senator for a six-year term without even knowing that his name had been considered in connection with the high office. At the time he was elected he was at Richmond sitting as a judge on the United States circuit court bench. He accepted the honor and served the six-year term, which ended in 1918, with credit and distinction to his state and nation.

For more than half a century Judge Goff was the idol of the people in West Virginia. No man so fully represented its fighting forces as he. He was a man of much magnetism and possessed of stability of character, strong convictions, and was unswerving in the path of duty. His mind received the training and discipline of years of active toil, and the invigoration of countless collisions in intellectual gladiatorship, both in temples of justice and upon his campaigns—ever wielding the sword of argument with manliness and dignity.

In all his public discussions he was conservative, appealing always to the pure and elevated judgment, and not to the passions or prejudices of the people. He was naturally good humored and was one of the most genial of companions.

In 1867 Judge Goff married Miss Laura Despard, who was a member of one of the state's most prominent families. This union was blessed with two sons, Guy D. Goff, of Milwaukee, Wis., and Dr. Waldo P. Goff, of this city.

Mrs. Goff died October 28, 1918, and the senator was married again August 28, 1919, to Miss Catherine Penny. The ceremony was performed in New York city.

Judge Goff's second marriage followed closely on a serious illness he had suffered. He was stricken by paralysis in New York and brought to his home here. His recovery was very rapid and within a few weeks he was able to be out.



FRANCIS EDMUND NICHOLS.

A sketch of the late Judge Goff would be far from complete without some mention of the large part he took in the development of Clarksburg—a development which changed the village of the eighties into one of the leading industrial centers of the state twenty years later. He erected two of the finest buildings in Clarksburg, the Waldo Hotel and the Goff building. The Waldo is one of

the finest hotels in the state, and the Goff building is one of the largest office buildings to be found within a wide radius. Other large buildings in the city, including the home of Nusbaum's clothing store on Third street, and the Oak Hall apartment building on West Main street, were erected by Judge Goff.

FRANCIS EDMUND NICHOLS

Francis Edmund Nichols, our beloved treasurer, who has for so many years been so faithful to every demand upon him by the Society, and whose death was so universally regretted, was the son of James W. and Mary B. (Fleming) Nichols, and was born September 20, 1846, about one mile from the city of Fairmont, West Virginia. He received his education at the only schools in existence in this section at that day, the private subscription schools, one of which was taught by Dr. W. R. White, and it was a most excellent educational institution for those days. Later Dr. White was made state superintendent of public schools in West Virginia. He was also a noted Methodist Episcopal minister. After leaving the school room, Mr. Nichols followed bookkeeping for many years, and was with several well known business houses. His next step in business life was his appointment as mail clerk, on the line of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, his regular run being between Grafton and Chicago. He followed this work for twelve years, until he resigned in 1884 to take up a more independent work, that of insurance. He was in various railroad wrecks during his service as mail clerk, but fortunately was never injured. At times he was surrounded on all sides by wrecked cars, and many of his comrades lost life and limb, but kind Providence seemed to spare him from injury. At the time of his death he was still engaged in the insurance business. At first he handled both fire and life insurance, but later confined himself to fire exclusively. Since engaging in the insurance business he has had a wonderfully successful career, and had built up through his fair treatment and attention to business details a large clientele. In addition to his insurance business, he was a director in the Home Savings Bank and the National Bank of Fairmont. He was a very advanced Free Mason, having reached the thirty-second degree of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite. He has held all the chairs in the local lodges, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, chapter and commandery, and has been the secretary of the local bodies at Fairmont for more than thirty years.

As a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, he was for many years most active and diligent in the furthering of its interests, and has been the treasurer for a number of years.

He married first Emma V. Steele on September 25, 1889; she died August 9, 1893, leaving one daughter, Mary Louise, who together with his second wife, Laura Dunnington, survive him.

“Frank” Nichols, as he was familiarly known, was a man of exceptional force of character, lovable disposition, sterling integrity, and charming sociability. Few men in the Society will be missed as much as he.

The following tribute is taken from the Fairmont Times of Dec. 3, 1920, being a contribution from Hon. Owen S. McKinney, former editor of that paper, a lifelong friend of the deceased and one of our honored members:

Members of the Masonic fraternity from all sections of West Virginia are expected here to attend the funeral, next Sunday, at two o'clock, of Francis Edmund Nichols, state officer and prominent Fairmont citizen, who died at his home early Thursday morning. Services will be held from the residence on Fairmont avenue and interment will be in Woodlawn.

The death of the aged Fairmonter followed an attack which he suffered on November 20th. Since this he had been gradually sinking and the end was expected. Mr. Nichols had not been in good health for a number of months. In his passing the community lost a prominent and much loved citizen.

Death is impartial in his visitations. Sooner or later he leaves his message at every door and summons an inmate to his last abode in the sepulchre of the dead. Death is therefore such a common event that we take but little notice of it except when a member of our own family is the victim or when one of unusual prominence or excellence in our midst is taken away. Within the last few days the grim reaper has taken a heavy toll in Fairmont. He has touched men and women of all classes in the community and left grief and anguish in his wake. Perhaps no more universal sorrow has ever been felt here than when the fact became known that Francis Edmund Nichols is dead. Held in the highest esteem by all who knew him and possessing a large circle of devoted friends and acquaintances it was a distinct shock to hundreds to learn that he was no more. Going about from day to day, always cheerful and full of life, with a kindly word of greeting to all, he seemed to be a permanent fixture here. His business connections, his church relations and his fraternity affiliations made him one of the most conspicuous figures in Fairmont. Added to these, his kindly na-

ture, splendid manners and thorough gentleness of demeanor made him loved and respected by all who came within the sphere of his influence. But few men ever had more friends in this city than Frank E. Nichols. None ever had fewer enemies. He had lived all of a long and useful life here. He was always on the right side of every public question affecting the morals and welfare of the community, and in his private life was without suspicion or reproach. All the kind things his friends can now say about him will add but little to the reputation he earned and fully deserved in his lifetime, but they may encourage others to emulate his example of correct living and prove the maxim that the good men do live after them.

Mr. Nichols was the son of James and Mary Nichols. His mother was the daughter of William (Buck) Fleming, one of the pioneer families of Virginia in this section. He was the great grandson of Peter Miller, a Revolutionary soldier, from whom he derived his qualifications as a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution of West Virginia, whose state treasurer he was at the time of his death. He was a prominent Free Mason, being a Past Commander of Crusade Commandery No. 6 of Fairmont, a Past High Priest of Orient Chapter No. 9, a Past Master of Fairmont Lodge No. 9, A. F. & A. Masons. He was Grand Recorder of the Grand Commandery of Knight Templar of West Virginia, a 32 degree Scottish Rite Mason and member of Osiris Temple Mystic Shrine of Wheeling. He was and had been for a long number of years a member of the Methodist Protestant church of Fairmont and was active, zealous and faithful in church service.

He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Emma Steele, daughter of the late Solomon Steele, and the mother of his only child, Miss Louise Nichols.

His second wife was Miss Laura Dunnington, daughter of the late D. C. Dunnington.

Last night it was said at the stricken home that Mrs. Emma Maulsby, a sister, of Los Angeles, California, would not come for the funeral, as the distance is too great. She has been here often during the past years and is well remembered by local people.

Undertaker R. C. Jones will have charge of the funeral arrangements. All day yesterday the stricken home was visited by sorrowing friends, calling to pay their respects to the family.

Mr. Nichols secured his education from the local schools. When a lad he attended the private school taught by William R. White in Monroe street. He made a specialty of bookkeeping but did not follow this after leaving school, for he entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company and was a mail clerk on the trains between Grafton and Chicago for twelve years.

Finally tiring of the stirring life on the rail, he resigned and entered the insurance and real estate business in Fairmont. Of late years he specialized in fire insurance and was engaged in operating an important local agency when he died.

Always a religious man, he took active interest in the Methodist Protestant church of which he was a life-long member. At the time of his death he was a trustee of the temple here.

His private affairs did not consume all of his time. His Masonic work, his love for the organization of the Sons of the Revolution, his keen interest in the banking business caused him to be one of the busiest of the local citizens.

Mr. Nichols was one of the pioneer members of the Revolution society in West Virginia and was at the time of his death the state treasurer.

Without doubt the Fairmonter was among the most prominent men in the Masonic fraternity in the state and because of his long service for that order will be sadly missed. He was never known until ill health came in recent years, to miss a meeting of his organization.

He was raised to the degree of master mason in Fairmont lodge No. 9, Fairmont, W. Va., on December 26, 1886, was exalted to the most sublime degree of Royal Arch Masons, Orient chapter No. 9, Fairmont, W. Va., June 14, 1872. Was created a Knight Templar in Crusade Commandery No. 6, on November 22, 1878. Was worshipful master of his lodge in 1881. Was high priest of his chapter in 1881. Was eminent commander of his commandery in 1882. Has been secretary of the lodge since the year 1904 and of his chapter since the year 1888 and has been recorder of the commandery since the year 1887 and since the year 1904 has been grand recorder of the Grand Commandery of West Virginia.

He holds also memberships in the Scottish Rites bodies in Wheeling and of Osiris Temple A. A. O. N. M. S. of Wheeling.

The deceased was a director of the National Bank of Fairmont and was most valuable on that board. He had had ripe experience in the banking business in Fairmont and knew it thoroughly.

He was a member of several local clubs and fraternities and was a man who always had time to give to each of his organizations. He was always named on important committees, for it was known that he would give untiring service to such work.

Very respectfully submitted,

JAS. R. MORELAND,
Historian.

Morgantown, W. Va.,
Feb. 5, 1921.

F. C.

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