

## Edwin Steele Duncan

Edwin Steele Duncan was born in Shenandoah County VA<sup>1</sup> June 18, 1789. His mother married Attorney James Allen when Duncan was a small child and moved with her family to Fincastle, county seat of Botetourt County, where Allen was a judge. Duncan, educated in the schools of Shenandoah and Botetourt counties, read law in his stepfather's law office.<sup>2</sup> Duncan regarded Judge Allen so highly that later in life Duncan would give one of his sons the name James for the judge and another son the name John for the judge's son John James Allen (1797-1871).

Young Virginia lawyers in the first two decades of the nineteenth century considered the northwestern portion of the state a land of opportunity for the area was sparsely populated with the oldest county there formed by the legislature only in 1776. Since then the legislature had formed new counties from the first ones every few years. Duncan packed his law books in saddlebags and rode in 1810 to Beverly, where he qualified before the Randolph County Court to practice law. Voters in Randolph County elected him to the House of Delegates of the Virginia Assembly.

Duncan left Beverly during the War of 1812 to serve with the Virginia militia as a staff officer in Col. Isaac Booth's Regiment on duty at Norfolk. He returned to his law practice after the war and in 1813 married Prudence Wilson, the daughter of William B. Wilson who was a son of Colonel Benjamin Wilson, pioneer in Randolph County and first clerk of the Harrison County Court. Duncan was named Commonwealth Attorney for Randolph County in 1814.<sup>3</sup>

Duncan saw that geography would make Clarksburg the business center for the inland counties of the northwest, James Pindall and John George Jackson, two of the finest lawyers in the northwest already practiced there and Jackson had been U.S. Congressman from a district embracing the northwest for more than a decade. The consensus was that a U.S. Court soon would be established in Clarksburg. Edwin and Prudence Duncan in 1816 moved to Clarksburg, where Duncan already had qualified as attorney at the spring term of the circuit court of 1811 before Judge Hugh Nelson.<sup>4</sup>

The Duncans' move was to familiar territory filled with kinfolk. Daniel Davisson, the "proprietor" of Clarksburg was Prudence's grandfather. Members of the Davisson family and the Wilson family were everywhere in Clarksburg and the countryside around Clarksburg. Prudence's grandfather Davisson had built a two-story brick house on Main Street in Clarksburg before 1800. Whether the Duncans moved into the house in 1816 is not known, but when they bought the house from Daniel Davisson, Sr., January 1, 1818, for \$1000, the deed read in part "[house] now in the occupation of said Edwin S. Duncan."<sup>5</sup> The house stood at a site later designated as 521 West Main Street.

A year after he had bought the home for him and his family, Edwin Duncan wrote to his mother who lived at Beaverdam<sup>6</sup>, the brick country home her husband Judge Allen had built circa 1812 near Fincastle VA:

January 28th, 1819, Clarksburg

Dear Mother,

I was gratified by the arrival of John early this month, and incline already that a good effect has been produced. He appears more healthy and I think has more vivacity than when I saw him in July.

We have been together at Randolph Court and on Sunday next go to Lewis Court, after which we intend going to Wheeling taking Morgantown and Pittsburg in our route.

So far as he has disclosed his views to me they manifest an intention of settling down in this state and I think in this part of it. He objects to settling in Botetourt and furnishes as a good reason that his Father presides over that court. To a young man of sensibility this would be a powerful obstacle. I named Lynchburg, Staunton, and Winchester. He thinks the Bar there is too much crowded. His views are now directed to Wheeling. That will become a town of more commercial importance than any in the western part of Virginia. The great National Road strikes the Ohio River there and must necessarily become the depot of all the trade of the western and Atlantic states. It is already in anticipation of becoming the rival of Pittsburg, which added to its contiguity to Pittsburg and Chilcothe [sic], each the seat of a Federal court, renders it an advantageous situation for a young lawyer. There is no professional man living there of any eminence except P. Doddridge.

But to a young man aspiring to professional and political fame Clarksburg presents advantages equal to any place in the state. The various descriptions of litigation, the unsettled state of land titles are well calculated to elicit genius. Besides it is the centre of business, I mean of litigation, and with the exception of Col. Pindal [sic] and General Jackson, there is no person of talents to do business and one or both will soon be out of the way.<sup>7</sup> But being satisfied of the wish of Mr. Allen that John should reside near him, I have not, neither will I attempt to persuade him to make choice of any situation except to remain in the state tho I am much in favour of his residing here. I could be of service to him and it is hardly necessary for me to state that it would afford me a pleasure to serve him.

With his fine mind and superior education John will nevertheless find some difficulty in rising. He possesses great sensibility and a want of confidence in his ability to do business, and I am confident that unless he is led along he will be apt to become disgusted with the profession and neglect it entirely particularly as he is not compelled to rely upon it for a livelihood.

I received a letter a short time since from Mr. Allen. He mentions that you and him were then left alone. How sombre and melancholic must have been your feelings after reflecting that those for whom you have lived and laboured for nearly 30 years, over whose infancy you had watched, now in your old age have gone to run perhaps the same round of difficulty and trouble that marked your course, but you have hope left that your old age will not be dishonoured by those for whom you feel so much.

My wife is in good health and the children grow finely and bid fair to become active and comely. James prattling is a source of infinite variety and amusement. He has managed to [\_\_\_\_\_] a good deal of John's attention. For myself my health is pretty good, my business equally profitable with any of the Bar and I fancy to myself that I shall be enabled to secure in a few years more, a competency and provision for myself and family.

Accept my wishes for your health and happiness,

Your son

E. S. Duncan

John has made his debut as a county court lawyer by a horse trade. Should his next attempt be no better, he must leave that branch of the profession.<sup>8</sup>

The travel Duncan described would be by horseback. Randolph Court was held in Beverly reached by riding to Buckhannon and then on into Randolph County, and Lewis Court was almost next door in Weston, where Duncan traveled often because he had a law office in Weston. He was appointed Commonwealth Attorney for Lewis County in the fall of 1816.<sup>9</sup> To reach Pittsburgh Duncan and his brother would ride to Gandy's Inn at Gladesville in Preston County and then north via Morgantown. The shortest route home from Wheeling was via Middlebourne, county seat of Tyler County, and on to Harrison County via present Route 23. Attorney Duncan could take care of business on the way home in Tyler County, where citizens had leaned entirely on Clarksburg attorneys until the county was formed from Harrison County just three years before 1819.

At home Duncan was active in running Harrison County. The county court appointed him one of the two men to inspect the buildings of the county in 1818.<sup>10</sup> He accepted the appointment and gave bond June 18, 1819, as agent for the overseers of the poor in Harrison County.<sup>11</sup> He produced before the county court an appointment by school commissioners as their treasurer which meant he must administer the Literary Fund supplied by the Virginia Assembly to educate indigent children.<sup>12</sup> He resigned as overseer of the poor in 1820<sup>13</sup> probably because he was elected to the senate of the Virginia Assembly in the fall of 1820 to represent the district of which Harrison County was a part.<sup>14</sup>

Beginning in 1819 Edwin S. Duncan was in the center of the furore over the Monongalia Navigation Company which the Virginia Assembly had chartered January 19, 1817, to increase the flow in the West Fork River to make the stream navigable as far south as Clarksburg. The state would contribute one-fifth of the amount the company sold privately in stock for funds to build seven dams in the riverbed. J. G. Jackson headed the company and supervised the work of the company. Edwin Duncan was named a director of the company in 1819<sup>15</sup> and soon joined the directors led by Benjamin Wilson Jr., who opposed Jackson. Duncan as a member of the state senate objected in 1821 to the erection of mills at company dam sites as a violation of its charter and in February 1822 the Committee on Roads and Internal Improvements of the House of Delegates condemned the construction of mills and recommended the House call upon the Board of Public Works to protect the state against such uses of its resources.<sup>16</sup> Petitions from both sides in the fight were sent to Richmond and once J. G. Jackson pointed out in a letter to the legislature that three of the directors opposed to his administration of the company, George I. Davisson, Lemuel E. Davisson, and Edwin S. Duncan, were closely related to Benjamin Wilson, Jr., through marriage.<sup>17</sup>

A flood that swept away many of the dams in May 1824 and the death of J. G. Jackson, prime mover of the company, on March 28, 1825, ended the work of the Monongalia Navigation Company. Duncan's opposition to the company did not mean he opposed the development of transportation in the area. On hearing that the War Department had authorized a survey from the summit level on the Alleghenies to the Cheat River pursuant to the possible construction of a canal, citizens of Clarksburg organized and on June 18, 1825, elected James Pindall president and Edwin S. Duncan secretary. The two were authorized to petition the President of the United States to investigate the feasibility of connecting the Potomac River and the Ohio River by a canal from the summit of the Alleghenies to the Little Kanawha River.<sup>18</sup>

In the 1819 letter to his mother Duncan remarked that his business was profitable and that he expected it to be even more remunerative within a few years. Beginning in 1823 he began buying several town lots near his Main Street residence<sup>19</sup> and one plot of more than an acre adjoining the town at the West End which was just west of the site of his residence.<sup>20</sup> November 15, 1827, Duncan and John Wilson, Jr., paid \$3000 for 300 acres which included the Point Mill on the West Fork River a few hundred yards below the mouth of Elk Creek.<sup>21</sup> Duncan bought out Wilson in 1829<sup>22</sup> and announced that by June 1, 1830, he would have wool carding machines in operation at his mill on the West Fork River.<sup>23</sup>

The late 1820's were busy years for Duncan, so busy that he knew he might never have time to put into book form the material he had collected for several years on Indian warfare on the frontier in Western Virginia. He had recorded accounts of frontier days as told by his wife's grandparents Col. Benjamin Wilson, Sr., and Daniel Davisson plus tales told by others who had lived through the days of Indian raids.

Of course the Allens sent to Edwin Duncan and John Allen in Clarksburg copies of The Fincastle Mirror whenever anything of interest appeared in the weekly newspaper of the town where Duncan and Allen had spent their boyhoods. In 1829 the newspaper published a series of articles by Hugh Paul Taylor over the signature "Son of Cornstalk". They covered the history of the frontier over a period of forty years from 1740 to the close of the American Revolution. Late in 1829 Duncan gave his collection of material on frontier life plus the articles from the Fincastle newspaper to Alexander Scott Withers whom Joseph Israel, editor of the Clarksburg newspaper, had hired to pull together a book on frontier history. When Israel published Withers' book Chronicles of Border Warfare, Taylor's articles supplied most of the material for several of the first chapters of Withers' book.<sup>24</sup>

When he ended his term in the Virginia Senate in 1824, Duncan had thought he was through with politics and would have time to put all of his effort into handling business and his law practice. He had been named U.S. District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia in 1824, but the court for the district was held in Clarksburg and his term as attorney would end in 1828.<sup>25</sup>

By 1828 he was deeper into public service than ever. For years the citizens of the western counties of Virginia chafed under the inequities of the Virginia constitution which gave the Tidewater counties power in excess of the number of citizens within their borders. The western counties forced the legislature to authorize a constitutional convention in 1829-30. Voters in a district of Harrison, Lewis, Wood, Randolph, Kanawha, Mason, Cabell, and Logan counties in 1829 elected Edwin S. Duncan of Harrison; John Laidley, Cabell; Adam See, Randolph; and Lewis Summers, Kanawha, to represent them at the convention. Duncan served at the convention on the Committee on the Executive Department.

Few in the West liked the new constitution which continued the injustices and discriminations against the people in the West. When citizens voted on acceptance of the new constitution, Duncan's opposition to it had been so effective that Harrison County gave only 8 votes for it to 1,112 against it. This was the largest vote against the constitution of any county presently within the borders of the State of West Virginia.<sup>26</sup>

Being at the convention meant Duncan could attend meetings of the Virginia Board of Public Works, to which he had been appointed, without making a special trip to Richmond. But he was back in Richmond after the convention ended, for he attended a meeting of the Board of Public Works on January 23, 1831, when he gave the coup de grace to the Monongalia Navigation Company when he moved that the board adopt a resolution that, if it became expedient, the board would vest the real and personal property of the company in the state Internal Improvement Fund to be disposed of as the Board of Public Works might prescribe.<sup>27</sup>

On April 20, 1831, Governor John Floyd signed an appointment, sent him by the Virginia Assembly, that named Edwin S. Duncan judge of the Circuit and Superior Courts of Law and Chancery for the 18th Circuit and 9th District of Virginia. Duncan appeared before the court in Clarksburg on May 16, 1831, to take the oath administered by John Davis, justice of peace in Harrison County.<sup>28</sup>

In 1831 Duncan was engulfed in work in the judicial district which included Harrison, Lewis, Randolph, Nicholas and Fayette counties.<sup>29</sup> He relieved some of the pressure of business when he sold 40 acres of land including the Point Mill and carding machine to George W. Ball on August 16, 1831.<sup>30</sup>

By 1833 Duncan was forty-four years old, a time in life when a person views life realistically and begins to make plans for the last part of life. Duncan may always have idealized the life of Judge Allen who owned a working farm at Beaverdam and rode from it each day to his work in Fincastle. Duncan in 1833 watched his half brother John Allen making plans for his later years. In three years Allen would leave Clarksburg with his wife Mary E. Payne Jackson Allen, daughter of J. G. Jackson, and family of sons to live at Beaverdam and serve as judge of a Virginia Circuit Court meeting in Fincastle.<sup>31</sup>

Whatever the motivation was, Judge Duncan in 1833 began to buy land for a country home. He often rode up Elk Creek and through Romine's Mills on the way to Buckhannon and must have admired the lay of the land, for on June 19, 1833, he purchased 424 acres on Gnatty Creek and with eight additional purchases, by 1842 he owned 2299 $\frac{1}{4}$  acres on Gnatty Creek and in Peel Tree.<sup>32</sup> He built a fine house on a hill overlooking present Route 20, a house which stands in 1986.<sup>33</sup>

Duncan could not stay out of the milling business. The Point Mill he had sold in 1831 had been bought by Hiram Lynch June 5, 1837. Lynch soon contracted to sell it to Edwin Duncan even though Lynch did not convey the mill to Duncan by deed until April 3, 1851.<sup>34</sup>

In the late 1830's Edwin and Prudence Duncan's children were reaching adulthood. The oldest child, who had married Attorney George Hay Lee, died at age twenty-three in 1839.<sup>35</sup> The two sons of Edwin and Prudence Duncan, whom Edwin Duncan described in the 1819 letter to his mother as being infants, both married daughters of John George and Mary Meigs Jackson. James A. Duncan married Columbia M. Jackson February 3, 1840, and John S. Duncan married Floride C. Jackson March 3, 1842.<sup>36</sup>

The same year his son John married, Edwin Duncan lost the Point Mill in December by fire. The judge immediately began building a brick structure on the site of the destroyed mill at the cost of \$8,000, a business still to be operated by Hiram Lynch.<sup>37</sup>

July 24, 1845, James A. Duncan, son of Edwin and Prudence Duncan died.<sup>38</sup> This left the sole surviving child of Edwin and Prudence Duncan John S. Duncan who was thinking of running for the House of Delegates of the Virginia Assembly at the time of his brother's death. John Duncan won election to the legislature in the fall of 1846 but was defeated when he ran the next year to return to the House of Delegates. J. H. DisDebar wrote an account told him by Edwin S. Duncan as to why Duncan's son John was defeated in the fall of 1847 by Joseph Johnson. Soon after the election the judge and DisDebar rode together to Randolph County during which time Judge Duncan said that a frog dinner at the North Western Hotel circa 1845 had cost his son the election. Nine or ten young Clarksburgers, including John Duncan, had gathered at the hotel for a dinner, but when the frogs planned for the entree arrived late, James Carder, the landlord, refused to relight the fires in the hotel kitchen. Joseph DisDebar, who was present for the dinner, insisted that the lack of heat in no way could prevent the feast and proceeded, in the fashion of the French, to make a salad of the frogs and various liquids. The judge, while riding with DisDebar, jokingly told that three of the judge's rural neighbors were so incensed at John Duncan's feasting on raw frogs that they stayed away from the polls on election day, when John Duncan was defeated by one vote.<sup>39</sup>

1848 was a watershed year for Judge Duncan. Early that year he resigned from the bench giving as a reason that he wished to turn his attention to agricultural pursuits. They were enough to give him full-time employment: for the year 1845 he had paid taxes on 2663 acres of land and two town lots in Harrison County.<sup>40</sup> Apparently Edwin Duncan wanted to shed all the responsibility he could so that nothing would interfere with his running his farms. July 26, 1848, he made an agreement with his son John whereby John would reconvey to his father certain lots in Clarksburg on which John had erected a house, in exchange for the Point Mills. Edwin Duncan would allow John and his family to live in the house. Instead of paying rent on the house, John agreed to supply Edwin Duncan with flour and cornmeal as requested.<sup>41</sup>

The deed to the property reconveyed by John Duncan to his father in 1848 places the 125-wide lot "next to Luther Haymond's property [on the northwest corner of West Pike and Sixth streets] and extending north to Elk Creek".<sup>42</sup> The judge may have wanted the lot so that he could build a town house near his son's residence. Prudence Duncan had grown so stout that she had difficulty climbing stairs and no longer liked a two-story house. The judge built a cottage on the site where the western portion of the U.S. Post Office stands in 1986, a house that Duncan, with his characteristic sense of humor, called "Prudie's Ropewalk".<sup>43</sup> Here the judge and his wife lived during a portion of the year, perhaps during winter months.

In 1850 the entire world knew that the British had almost completed The Crystal Palace in London, where an exhibition sparked by Prince Albert would show examples of art, science, and industry from all nations. November 1850, Virginia Governor John B. Floyd appointed a committee to prepare an exhibit to represent Virginia in the world's fair in London in 1851. The committee did its work and adjourned on December 9, 1850.<sup>44</sup> Early in 1851 the Virginia Assembly appointed Joseph Johnson of Harrison County to be Governor of Virginia. The governor named Edwin S. Duncan to represent the State of Virginia in 1851 at the London celebration.

At the Crystal Palace Duncan was impressed by the mechanical exhibits especially the new machines designed for use in agriculture. While he was in London, Judge Duncan was presented to Queen Victoria

whom he found gracious and friendly. The sword he carried at his presentation exists in 1986 in the possession of a descendant of Judge Duncan. When he returned home from London, Judge Duncan described his trip to citizens gathered at Haymond's Grove.<sup>45</sup>

In the letter he had written to his mother in 1819, Edwin Duncan sympathized with Judge and Mrs. Allen left alone since their children had gone "to run perhaps the same round of difficulty and trouble that marked your course." Judge Duncan deserved the same kind of sympathy April 7, 1853.<sup>46</sup> for on that day John S. Duncan, the last of his surviving children died leaving a wife Floride and three children.

At the time he lost his last child the judge was sixty-four years old. He was trustee of the Episcopal Church<sup>47</sup> and liberal with gifts to churches of other denominations in Clarksburg. He had offered in 1851 to give the Baptists land near where the Hopewell Church had stood and where the Daniel Davisson Cemetery stands in 1986 for a church.<sup>48</sup> April 22, 1854, Duncan gave the Methodist Episcopal Church South a lot on the northwest corner of West Main and Chestnut streets for a church.<sup>49</sup>

Judge Duncan died at his Clarksburg town house February 4, 1858. He is buried in the Elk View Masonic Cemetery in Clarksburg. The resolutions adopted by the Harrison County Bar on the day of his death states in part, "He became distinguished as a lawyer and discharged all the public trusts confided to him with eminent ability...In private life he was held in universal esteem and respect."<sup>50</sup> A contemporary said of him: "He was truly a learned lawyer and an incorruptible judge. His prominent characteristics were a strong will, sound judgment, a large fund of humor, a keen knowledge of human nature, rigid devotion to what he believed to be right, and an integrity of character that riches dared not attempt to bribe and could not corrupt. His character was beautiful in simplicity and gentleness."<sup>51</sup>

All mention his sense of humor. Once when Duncan was associated with Philip Doddridge in an important land case, Doddridge wanted to leave the Clarksburg courtroom to campaign for a seat in the U.S. Congress. He hesitated to turn the case over to Duncan because Briscoe G. Baldwin of Augusta County was an attorney for the other side. Doddridge remained until the evidence was in and Baldwin began his address to the jury by quoting Shakespeare. Duncan leaned over and whispered to Doddridge, "You can go. I can manage any lawyer who will quote poetry to a jury in a land case."<sup>52</sup>

Judge Duncan was about six feet in height and well proportioned, of imposing appearance and dignified bearing; of a kindly, genial disposition. He had decided convictions and possessed a well-balanced intellect. His courts were conducted with formality and dignity and his opinions were delivered in clear, concise and unmistakable language.<sup>53</sup>

#### FOOTNOTES

1. Bench and Bar of West Virginia, p. 18. Henry Haymond names Berkeley County VA as the birthplace. The West Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, Apr. 1902, p. 74. Harvey W. Harmer gives Botetourt County VA as the birthplace. Harmer, Old Grist Mills of Harrison County, p. 71. Shenandoah County is the most likely site of birth since Duncan's half brother John James Allen was born in Woodstock, Shenandoah County VA September 25, 1797.
2. Henry Haymond, "Judge E. S. Duncan," The West Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, Apr. 1902, p. 74.
3. Ibid. The name of E. S. Duncan first appeared on court records in Randolph County in 1811. Hu Maxwell, The History of Randolph County, p. 232.
4. The West Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, Apr. 1902, p. 74.
5. Harrison County VA (WV), Clarksburg WV, Deed Book, Vol. 14, pp. 180-1. "The Duncan House, 521 West Main Street, is the oldest house in Clarksburg. The original house was a plain two-story brick painted brown. A wing projecting in an ell toward the street and a porch have been added: the original small paned windows set high in the walls have been altered to full length, arched, sash windows. The interior contains the original wide board flooring and hand-carved woodwork and mantels. The house, probably built before 1800, was bought by Judge Duncan in 1826 from heirs of Daniel Davisson and is still owned by the Duncan family." A Guide to the Mountain State, compiled by workers of the Writers' Program of the Works Project Administration of the State of West Virginia, ca. 1940, in The West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia, supplemented series, Vols. 10, 11, p. 212. The Duncan House was razed in 1945 to make way for the erection of Desales Hall.
6. Beaverdam stands near Fincastle VA in 1986.
7. J. G. Jackson was confirmed by the U.S. Senate as judge of the Western District of Virginia February 24, 1819. Dorothy Davis, John George Jackson, p. 288. E. S. Duncan qualified as attorney before the U.S. Court in Clarksburg March 22, 1819. Henry Haymond, History of Harrison County, p. 192.
8. E. S. Duncan to Mrs. James Allen, January 28, 1819. In the papers of Mary Allen Black, Fincastle VA.
9. Bench and Bar of West Virginia, p. 18.
10. Harrison County VA (WV), Court, Minute Book 1818-20, pp. 70, 226.
11. Ibid., 1816-18, p. 327.
12. Ibid., 1823-25, p. 427.
13. Ibid., 1820-23, p. 6.
14. Henry Haymond, History of Harrison County, p. 248.
15. Stephen W. Brown, Voice of the New West, p. 189.
16. Ibid., p. 192.
17. Ibid., 187.
18. Clarksburg Intelligencer, June 25, 1825.
19. Harrison County VA (WV), Clarksburg WV, Deed Book, Vol. 16, p. 184; Vol. 17, pp. 118, 328, 265; Vol. 18, pp. 151, 232.
20. Ibid., Vol. 17, p. 118.
21. Ibid., Vol. 18, p. 440.
22. Ibid., Vol. 19, p. 223.
23. Henry Haymond, History of Harrison County, p. 297.
24. Neva Weeks, "Alexander Scott Withers--Writer", Harrison County, A Bicentennial Album, p. 59.
25. The West Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, Apr. 1902, p. 75.
26. Ibid.
27. Brown, Voice of the New West, p. 204.
28. Harrison County VA (WV), Superior Court of Chancery, Clarksburg, WV, Chancery Orders No. 4 1830-31, p. 87.
29. The West Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, Apr. 1902, p. 75.
30. Harmer, Old Grist Mills of Harrison County, p. 67.
31. Bench and Bar of West Virginia, p. 19.
32. Harrison County VA (WV) Deed Book, Vol. 22, pp. 173, 416; Vol. 23, pp. 158-9, 248; Vol. 24, p. 94; Vol. 26, p. 285; Vol. 30, pp. 236, 238.
33. The house and land is Point View Farms owned in the second half of the 19th century by Porter and Columbia Post Maxwell. The house and part of the land was owned in the 20th century by Samuel Robertson and Blanche Maxwell Harrison. Sunday Exponent-Telegram, Clarksburg, WV, Jan. 12, 1986.
34. Harmer, Old Grist Mills of Harrison County, p. 67.
35. In addition to her husband, Jane Wilson Lee was survived by three children, Flora, Hugh, and Gertrude. Jack Sandy Anderson, "One of Clarksburg's Most Prominent Jurists of the 19th Century", Sunday Exponent-Telegram, Sept. 8, 1985.

36. Harrison County VA (WV), Clarksburg WV, Marriage Records Vol. 3, pp. 135, 170.
37. Harmer, pp. 67-8. The brick mill was so strong it was not damaged by the Flood of 1852. Ibid.
38. Jackson Cemetery, Clarksburg, WV, Grave Marker. Surviving James A. Duncan were his wife Columbia Jackson Duncan and a six-months-old son James J. Duncan. Tetrick Genealogical Records.
39. Henry Haymond, History of Harrison County, p. 264.
40. Duncan also paid taxes for 1845 on 4 slaves, 9 horses, and 1 carriage. Harrison County, Sheriff, "In account with the Sheriff of Harrison County, To Tax for the year 1845" in the files of the Harrison County Historical Society.
41. Harrison County VA (WV) Deed Book No. 35, p. 254.
42. Harrison County, Deed Book No. 35, p. 254.
43. Jack S. Anderson, Sunday Exponent-Telegram, Sept. 8, 1985. After the Civil War James Madison Jackson enlarged the cottage into a house known as the Jackson Mansion. Ibid.
44. Virginia, Virginia State Library, Richmond, Va, Guide to State Records, "Virginia Committee for the World's Fair" (Record Group 73).
45. Haymond's Grove stood in the area of present Broadus Avenue. Anderson, Sunday Exponent-Telegram, Sept. 8, 1985.
46. Jackson Cemetery, Clarksburg, WV, Grave Marker.
47. Dorothy Davis, History of Harrison County, p. 587.
48. Ibid., p. 556.
49. Ibid., p. 590.
50. The West Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 76.
51. Bench and Bar of West Virginia, p. 18.
52. The West Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, p. 76.
53. Ibid.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Anderson, Jack Sandy. "One of Clarksburg's Most Prominent Jurists of the 19th Century." Clarksburg Exponent-Telegram, Clarksburg, WV, Sept. 8, 1985.
- Bench and Bar of West Virginia, edited by George W. Atkinson. Charleston WV: Virginia Law Book Co., 1919.
- Mary Allen Black Papers, Fincastle VA.
- Brown, Stephen W. Voice of the New West; John G. Jackson, His Life and Times. Macon GA: Mercer University Press, 1985.
- Clarksburg Intelligencer, Clarksburg VA (WV), June 25, 1825.
- Davis, Dorothy. History of Harrison County, West Virginia. Published by American Association of University Women, Clarksburg, WV. Parsons, WV: McClain Printing Co., 1970.
- Davis, Dorothy. John George Jackson. Parsons WV: McClain Printing Co., 1976.
- Harmer, Harvey W. Old Grist Mills of Harrison County. Charleston WV: Charleston Printing Co., 1940.
- Harrison County, a Bicentennial Album, the Official Publication of the Harrison County Bicentennial Committee. Marceline MO: Walsworth Press, 1985.
- Harrison County VA (WV). Deed Book
- Harrison County VA (WV). Marriage Records.
- Harrison County VA (WV). Court. Minute Book.
- Harrison County VA (WV). Sheriff, "Judge E. S. Duncan, Tax for the Year 1845". Harrison County Historical Society, Stealey-Goff-Vance House, 123 West Main St., Clarksburg, WV
- Haymond, Henry. History of Harrison County [WV] from the Early Days of Northwestern Virginia to the Present. Morgantown, WV: Acme Publishing Co., 1910.
- Haymond, Henry. "Judge E. S. Duncan". The West Virginia Historical Magazine, Vol. 2, No. 2, April 1902.
- Jackson Cemetery, Philippi Street, Clarksburg, WV. Grave Markers of James A. Duncan and John S. Duncan.
- Maxwell, Hu. The History of Randolph County, West Virginia from Its Earliest Settlement to the Present. Morgantown, WV: The Acme Publishing Co., 1898.
- Sunday Exponent-Telegram, Clarksburg, WV.
- Tetrick, W. Guy. Tetrick Genealogical Records. Offices of Willis G. Tetrick, Union National Center, 7th Floor, Clarksburg, WV.
- Virginia (WV), Superior Court of Chancery, Clarksburg, for the Fourth District. Chancery Orders, Vol. No. 4 1830-31.
- Virginia, Virginia State Library, Guide to State Records, "Virginia Committee for the World's Fair" (Record Group 73), Nov. 8 - Dec. 9, 1850.
- The West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia, supplemented series, edited and published by Jim Comstock. Richwood WV: 1976, Vols. 10, 11.