

THE KEMBLE WHITE FAMILY LIVED "THE AMERICAN DREAM"

By Dorothy Davis

The papers of Kemble White, which recently came to light, show how one man and his family lived "The American Dream." Born April 5, 1873, Kemble White was the nephew of Israel C. White who using his knowledge of geology, proposed in 1885 the anticlinal theory for establishing the presence of pools of petroleum.¹

By 1894 when Kemble White received an AB degree from West Virginia University, I. C. White had resigned as professor of geology at West Virginia University and had gone into the petroleum business in Northcentral West Virginia, where his anticlinal theory would be credited for the "oil boom" which would strike Sistersville, Mannington and Salem at the turn of the century. Kemble White decided he would study law so as to be equipped to handle the field of petroleum litigation bound to rise in the new industry. Kemble White earned an LLB degree from the College of Law at West Virginia University in 1900.²

Kemble White was never curious about his White ancestry because his Uncle I. C. White published in 1920 *Genesis of the White Family* in which he traced the family back eighteen generations to the year 900 when the family name was the Welsh word "Wynn".³ Kemble White's father Henry Solomon White, brother of I. C. White, was a member of Company N of the sixth Virginia Volunteer Infantry during the War Between the States. The company guarded railroad bridges and tunnels and discouraged Confederate guerrilla activity. While stationed in Bridgeport, Harrison County, Henry Solomon White fell in love with Loviah Fields Kemble. The lovesick youth asked advice of his father who wrote the soldier in part on April 12, 1864:

When I was a young man I received this advice from an old man who had traveled in nearly all of the states in this Union. He said if I should take a notion to marry, that I must be sure that I was marrying a woman of good common sense and good Christian character whether she had much of this world's goods or not and all would be well...I believe from what I have learnt that these qualities are found in possession of Miss Kemble. I remain your affectionate father,
Michael White⁴

The soldier proposed to Loviah Kemble and received this letter of acceptance:

Bridgeport
April 28, 1864

Mr. White,

Your proposition was quite a surprise to me. I suppose if our mutual esteem continued that at some future time I would be called to reply to such a question.

During the past week I have spent much time in serious meditation, being aware in every sphere of life we have responsibility resting on us, yet never the less I feel sensible that if I take upon me the office of a wife that it will be augmented threefold; I am willing to bear such a relation to you, sincerely hoping that I may be able to perform the duties of the same. Wishing to hear from you very soon, I remain yours in sincerity.

Loviah Kimble⁵

Three months later the soldier wrote to the parents of his girl friend:

Burton, West Virginia
June 17, 1864

Mr. and Mrs. Kemble,

I have the honor of asking a very great favor of you.

I have proposed marriage to your amiable and worthy daughter Loviah and she accepted my proposition. Our love for each other is mutual and unbounding. By giving your consent to the same, you will make me the happiest of men. You will never have just cause to regret your decision should it be in the affirmative. If it is otherwise, I need but say that you make me miserable for life.

I will be able pecuniarily to provide a comfortable home for Loviah and I shall ever try to make myself worthy of her love. Hoping that I may prove myself worthy of your confidence, I close expecting to hear from you very soon.

I am very respectfully
Your obt. serv.
H. S. White⁶

Kemble White was born to Henry Solomon and Loviah Kemble White at Bellton, Marshall County, WV. He received his early education in Linsley Military Institute in Wheeling and then attended Trinity Hall at Washington, PA, before entering West Virginia University. He was admitted to practice in the Marion County Circuit Court on Dec. 6, 1900, upon the motion of George M. Alexander.⁷

White volunteered for service in the West Virginia Volunteer Infantry in the Spanish-American War with the rank of Captain. While stationed in winter quarters in Greenville, SC, in 1898 he met Jane Louise Ferguson: "Our first meeting was in October 1899. We were coming from church and Mrs. J. W. Gray introduced us at the corner of Main St. and McBee Avenue."⁸ Mustered out of the service, White returned to his law practice in Fairmont, but he did not forget Jane Ferguson. April 12, 1904, the couple was engaged. For an engagement present Kemble gave his fiancée, who was a teacher in the Greenville Female College, "a set of Balzac, sixteen volumes, books I had ardently wished for".⁹ The couple set the date for the wedding to be Tuesday, October 4, 1904:

And event of pronounced social interest was the marriage on Tuesday afternoon of Miss Jane Ferguson of Pickens and Mr. Kemble White of Virginia at the home of Mr. John Ferguson, the bride's father. Beneath the spreading boughs of the gigantic oaks which seemed to extend their benedictions, Dr. A. J. S. Thomas of Greenville performed the wedding ceremony. The bride and all her attendants were attired in white. The entire wedding party carried bouquets of goldenrod. An elaborate supper followed the ceremony and the dining room was most artistic with decorations of goldenrod, palms and ferns.¹⁰

The bride and groom traveled to Savannah where they boarded a vessel which carried them to Baltimore from which they toured Washington, D.C. Then they went by sea to Providence, RI, for a tour of the Boston area. They reached their home in Fairmont Oct. 20, 1904.¹¹

As a young lawyer Kemble White was busy especially after he joined Charles Powell and former West Virginia Governor A. B. Fleming in 1906 as counsel in West Virginia for the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. The same year he, along with F. F. Morgan -- later to be the state's governor-- and John I. Lehman, wrote the Marion County Bar Association Constitution, a document which has needed no change since its adoption May 28, 1906.¹² During these busy years, Jane Louise Ferguson White gave birth to a daughter Harriet on March 9, 1907.¹³ Close friends of the Whites were the A. B. Flemings and the Matthew M. Neelys. In the *Scrapbook* of Jane White is a letter written by the Chairman of the Membership Committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs on April 17, 1909, and addressed to Mrs. Fleming. The letter reads, "It gives me great pleasure to announce to you that the application of the Sorosis Club of Fairmont was unanimously received by the membership committee and was filed April 10. Please extend to your club our welcome and congratulations".¹⁴ In addition to helping launch the Woman's Club of Fairmont, Jane White served on the board of directors of the Fairmont Young Women's Christian Association for many years.

Sometime in their early marriage the Whites planted a row of lilacs on their property, bushes described in a newstory which when it was printed, Jane White clipped for her *Scrapbook* :

I saw yesterday afternoon a very beautiful hedge of blooming lilac trees covering the entire division line between one large yard and another. I call these trees in spite of the fact that lilacs are supposed to grow on bushes. These were not bushes but trees, tall, graceful and wonderfully alive with thousands of lavender blooms...Twelve years ago a lady who owns the lilacs planted the baby bushes and each year twelve of them side by side in a long row have grown steadily taller and wider and more luxuriant in flower.¹⁵

The lilac bushes may have been tiny plants when Jane White gave birth to a son Kemble White, Jr., at 6:30 p.m. on August 4, 1915, at the White residence, 428 Benoni Avenue. The baby weighed nine pounds and was 22 inches long. Ex-Governor Fleming and his wife sent the baby a silver cup; Congressman Neely and his wife sent a silver spoon. Jane White noted "father 42 yrs. old; mother 38. He [the baby] has been creeping since his fifth month and during his seventh, he began to pull up to things. He is active for his age."¹⁶

"Lilac Lodge" is the name the Kemble Whites gave their house and grounds sometime in the second decade of the twentieth century when the lives of Kemble and Jane White centered around his law practice, their children, home, church and civic affairs of Fairmont. The commercially printed letterhead of The Robert E. Lee Memorial Foundation, Inc., West Virginia Division, during this time carries this address for Mrs. White:

Mrs. Kemble White
Lilac Lodge
Beverley Road
Fairmont, W. Va.¹⁷

The grounds of Lilac Lodge became more and more a showplace for flora as Kemble and Jane White developed into avid gardeners. The experience with flowers may have served as an outlet during the pressure of the World War I years when Kemble White held the position as chairman of the Selective Service Board of Marion County,¹⁸ work which would require as much time as his attention to his law practice. Jane White's interest in spare time during the war years illustrates Oliver Wendell Holmes' dictum "One whiff of printer's ink is fatal." A national magazine had published an article by Jane Ferguson when the writer was in her early twenties, a fact reported in her *Scrapbook*. Now Jane White again picked up her writing, this time in "Garden Gossip", a column for *The Fairmont Times* with the by-line Mrs. Kemble White. A portion of one column reads:

When the editor of *The Fairmont Times* so kindly offered this space to the Green Hills Garden Club, we pledged ourselves to fill the column with advice from personal experiences of our members...[Mrs. White goes on to answer a gardener in Clarksburg who asked if native rhododendron would make a hedge] I do not believe the native stock would survive the exposure to wind and sun prevalent in a city garden. Rhododendron demands an abundance of moisture, shade and acid soil. It does not lend itself to hedge planting, having a tendency, unless grafted stock, to a spindly unhealthy growth...¹⁹

Mrs. White saw that beginning gardeners needed organizations to encourage the gardening movement. She had helped to organize the Green Hills Garden Club in Fairmont. After World War I she sparked the formation at the state level of the West Virginia Garden Clubs and served as president for many years. She encouraged the staging of flower shows in the spring and fall of each year and the instruction in flower arranging.

One catches the tone in the White household shortly after World War I from a letter written by a representative from West Virginia University after he had spent time with the Whites and their children and just before Kemble White took over as the president of the West Virginia University Alumni Association for 1920 - 1923.

West Virginia University
Morgantown, W. Va.

April 19, 1919

My dear Mrs. White:

I am writing not to say a perfunctory I thank you for your kindness in having me in your delightful home, but to tell you what an unusual pleasure it gave me. I want to tell you how much I appreciated the opportunity to become better acquainted with you and your good husband and your most interesting children. I have talked so much about that "live wire" of a boy of yours since my return home that people are likely to suspect me with designs for kidnaping him. He is one of the strongest personalities for his age I ever saw, and so handsome and winsome with it all. I hope he may grow up to be as great a comfort to you and as capable a man as he now gives every promise of being. Harriet is a most attractive little girl and seems to have a decided talent for music.

With such a home and such a family, you could not be blamed if you selfishly indulged them and let the world pass along with its needs and cares. It is more gratifying, therefore, to see with what unselfishness and devotion and enthusiasm you give yourself to public enterprises. I wish we had more, many more people like you and Mr. White.

Cordially yours,
C. Edmund Neil²⁰

The mine wars following World War I in the bituminous coal fields near Fairmont bothered Jane White. A looming strike aroused her empathy for the women and children. Mrs. White showed her compassion in a lengthy article for *The Woman's Home Missionary Society*. She took no sides but pointed out the point of view of the operators of the mines and of the unions. Then she wrote:

Take the instance of the evicted mother who has been taking her children to the settlement house. She now lives herded into one of the ugly wooden barracks with ten other families. Her possessions are crowded, her little garden is lost, and with a great feeling of personal injury she is not a likely subject for instruction. It is useless to discuss with her the legality of the eviction or anything else. But the one vital thing in her life, is the wage scale. The settlement worker, knowing all the facts, possibly thinking the alien woman mistaken in her mental attitude, cannot fail to admire her for her position. She realizes that this alien woman, thinking along her well-

defined economic class lines, is willing to suffer any privation, make any sacrifice, to starve if necessary, to bear the discomforts of heat or cold, all for the sake of a principle. Buried deep in her industrial class-consciousness is the belief that her present afflictions of this era are but the symbols of a better future for all those who labor and toil with their hands. Of such stuff were martyrs made.

It is absolutely useless to discuss legislation with minds that are kindled with hate, where all laws are thought ineffective, and the disregard of organized government through broken laws considered the best way out. Pointing out all the beneficial legislation enacted in her behalf has no appeal to her. You can direct her mind toward such enactment as compensation for injury or death, to sanitation, schools, hospitals, safety regulations, and every agency of government that has created the evident distinction between her present estate to America and an Old World existence. Your arguments will not impress her.

She does not comprehend the meaning of peace and good will when her street is patrolled by the despised armed mine guards, or is blinded at night by the searching rays of a searchlight, and knows that the sinister machine gun is hidden behind the hill above her home. Mine guards, searchlights, machine guns, instruments of force in a land of liberty and international good will: you cannot justify these things in her mind, even though you know that the preservation of property is one of nature's and states' primary laws.

Those of us who watch these daily events and see our work jeopardized and hindered, know that through church and school the door of opportunity is opened wide for the industrial alien, but under these and existing conditions we feel that we are indeed "Like isolated islands shouting across seas of misunderstanding." ²¹

In 1922 Mrs. White added a new dimension to the life of her family and herself. Mrs. B. Frank Nebune, a childhood friend and the wife of a cotton manufacturer in Spray, NC, suggested to Mrs. White that the two of them go to Europe to attend the Passion Play and to visit Paris. When Mrs. Nebune had performed philanthropic work in Rumania during World War I, she had met the future Queen Maria who with her husband were to be crowned heads of the Rumanian state during the summer of 1922. Mrs. Nebune wrote congratulating the future Queen who in turn invited the two American women to the coronation. When the Americans arrived in Rumania, they discovered their schedule required that they leave the country before the coronation. So the future Queen invited them for a showing of the coronation gowns and robes and for a luncheon at the palace. Maria, the soon-to-be Queen, said her sole remaining ambition was to visit America, an ambition that became reality in 1926, when the King and Queen of Rumania paid an official visit. Each state in the Union sent to New York representatives to greet the Queen, those from West Virginia appointed by Governor Howard M. Gore being Mrs. Kemble White of Fairmont and Mrs. Arthur Lee of Elkins, daughter of the late Henry Gassaway Davis. Newspapers carried pictures of First Lady Grace Coolidge posed at the Rumanian Legation with Queen Maria. Mrs. White and Mrs. Lee attended social affairs at the Waldorf Astoria and other sites in New York City. *The Lamp*, the official publication of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, which had extensive petroleum interests in Rumania, carried a story of the trip on the steamship *Charlie White* to the coast of New Jersey so that Queen Maria --- the King was ill at the time... could see the company refineries at Bayonne, NJ. The royalty boarded a special train in New York for a transcontinental tour of the United States. ²²

In 1923, three years before she was chosen to greet Queen Maria in New York, Jane White kept a diary from January until the end of June. She recorded that she nursed Kemble, Jr., through the chicken pox; endured the cold, nasty weather; helped with a church supper; attended special meetings at the Methodist Church during the week and one Sunday was present at church sessions three times; she attended Harriet's class play and went with Kemble, Jr., to the circus and to the movies. When the weather improved, Jane planted shrubbery as she watched her garden come to life with its lilacs; she played golf. About every other week "Kemble is in Charleston" on business trips and once she stated that her husband might run for the West Virginia Supreme Court. On March 1, 1923, "Harriet and I are leaving today for Pittsburgh, then for Philadelphia where we will visit schools." In May she drove to Elkins to speak before the Womans' Club. ²³

Sometime circa 1924 Jane White and the children began traveling to spend time each summer at Chautauqua, NY, probably because planned activities entertained the children while Jane White attended cultural events. On Aug. 12, 1927, the President of the Chautauqua Woman's Club, of which Mrs. Kemble White was vice-president, wrote Mrs. White at "The Overlook, City" asking Jane to speak before the Womans' Club on July 31, 1928. If she

ran true to form, Mrs. White met the commitment for she never failed to remain true to every organization to which she belonged. ²⁴

On April 18, 1925, Kemble, Kemble, Jr., and Jane White boarded *The New Amsterdam* in New York bound for Europe. They toured the British Isles during April and May and then moved on to France. Harriet joined them in Paris on June 27. Since Jane White stopped writing an account of the trip on July 10, the date the Whites returned to the States is not known. Mrs. White was in Europe again in 1927 ²⁵ and before the decade ended she agreed to give a series of six travel lectures on subjects like "Shopping in Paris," "Cathedral Architecture," etc. to help the Y.W.C.A. of Fairmont raise money for its building fund. The National Chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Party appointed Mrs. Kemble White to direct the organization of "Smith for President Clubs" among the women of West Virginia, a job which kept the energetic lady busy throughout 1928 and furnished a job she liked so well that she stayed active in politics of the Democratic Party throughout the early 1930's. During this whirl of club meeting, speeches, newspaper writing, travel, someone wrote Harriet telling her how lovely her mother looked when she spoke in Clarksburg, then arrived at Lilac Lodge at 6:18 p.m. and after ten minutes was in the car with her husband for the drive to Morgantown. "She would dress for the social event enroute in the car." ²⁶ At Lilac Lodge during the 1930's the Whites entertained Peter Kinnell of Hollywood, CA, a son of actors and a schoolmate of Kemble White, Jr., at Stuyvesant School, Warrenton, Va. The same article from a newspaper carried the news: "Harriet Kemble White has graduated from Barnard School in New York and will arrive home Tuesday morning" ²⁷

The Kemble Whites decided in 1932 to move to Clarksburg. A high percentage of the work of Kemble White was with the Hope Gas Company for whom he had been a consultant during the many years he had represented Standard Oil of New Jersey. He would have offices in the headquarters building of Hope Gas in Clarksburg. With the children grown and both Kemble and Jane pushing sixty years of age, they decided to move into the penthouse at the Stonewall Jackson Hotel on South Third Street in Clarksburg. Free from the constant care of garden and property, the couple could indulge in extensive travel they both enjoyed and Jane could pursue her clubwork. They soon found they must have some soil they could call their own on which to place their feet. May 19, 1934, they purchased "Highwoods" on Sycamore Creek near Clarksburg. ²⁸, a purchase noted in a Clarksburg newspaper:

Mr. and Mrs. Kemble White have acquired "Highwoods", the former summer home of the Paul M. Robinson family located in the Sycamore community on the Weston Road.

Mrs. White, who is recognized as one of the foremost garden lovers in the state and who is retiring from the state presidency of the federated garden clubs this week, believes that the 37 acres that comprise "Highwoods" offer great possibilities for development.

While Mr. and Mrs. White and son, Kemble, Jr., do not plan to make their home on the place this summer, they are looking forward to a permanent summer home there while they will retain winter quarters in their bungalow at the Stonewall Jackson Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. White will, however, begin developing the place at once and will probably enjoy camping jaunts with their friends during the present season. They are retaining the original name given the place by the Robinsons. ²⁹

In the mid-1930's a newspaper reported that Mrs. Kemble White was leaving for New York where she would "be joined by her daughter Miss Harriet Kemble White and her son Kemble White who are returning from a three months' tour abroad. They will return here with Mrs. White after a few days spent in the East." ³⁰ During this period Mrs. White during one Christmas season entertained with a tea party:

Mrs. Kemble White was hostess yesterday afternoon at a tea party in her apartment in the Stonewall Jackson Hotel when her sister, Mrs. R. W. Pillsbury of New Hampshire who has arrived to spend the holiday here and Mrs. Wayne Corrin, a recent bride and newcomer to this city, were honor guests.

Mrs. White and her guests received seventy callers. Poinsettia and chrysanthemums were used about the rooms. Small natural Christmas trees were used in the hall and serving table in the dining room was arranged with yellow and orange snapdragons, red roses and maidenhair fern. Silver holders held ivory candles.

Mrs. Hugh Jarvis and Mrs. J. B. Corrin presided at the table. Mrs. Birk Stathers, Mrs. Frank M. Atterholt, Mrs. J. Clifford McManaway and Mrs. B. Frank Hornor assisted in serving. ³¹

Of course Mrs. White joined the Goff Plaza Garden Club and pushed the club to stage a Daffodil Show at the Carmichael Auditorium in the spring of 1937.³² Mrs. Kemble White, general chairman of the affair, presided the night before the opening at a dinner at the Stonewall Jackson Hotel honoring leaders of the Cheat-Monongahela region of the West Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs. Mrs. White in 1937 was chairman of conservation in the National Council of Garden Clubs. *The Chatterbox* column in a Clarksburg newspaper published this account of the show:

The crowd attending the flower show can't decide whether there is more color in the women's clothes, the booths or the daffodils...Mrs. Charles Hart, who studied costume design in New York and Paris, created those peasant uniforms the daffodil princesses are wearing...Mrs. Guy Carskaden wore an old house dress while she teetered over the lily pond in the afternoon with a vase in one hand and a flower in the other, and blossomed out in the evening in a flowery spring creation...Never saw so many women working so hard to put a show over...and doing it... The Marys ---Babb and Windon--- were told to walk around and look pretty...they did... The mesdemoiselles Reip and C. F. Fisher took in everything...with Eva Parsons and Mrs. W. B. Gribble...Mrs. Charles Smiley and Bertie Weison admired the fountain, which Ruth Smiley and Jimmy Gaylord supervised...Mrs. Glenn Longacre, on whose shoulders a heap of the show's success is resting, wore green to match the shrubbery...Mrs. Kemble White had lunch at her desk, shaking hands with every arrival while she carried a sandwich in the other.³³

Captain and Mrs. White continued to travel extensively and Jane White "brought her knowledge of the gardens of Europe, Mexico, and Hawaii to aid in the beautification of West Virginia"³⁴ until mid-March, 1941, when Jane White entered St. Mary's Hospital in Clarksburg for an emergency appendectomy. Jane Ferguson White died March 19, 1941. She was sixty-three years old. A memorial service was held at Christ Episcopal Church followed by burial in the Bridgeport Cemetery.³⁵

The 1940's were unkind to Captain White for on May 23, 1944, Kemble White, Jr., was killed in action in World War II. Kemble White, Sr., continued to live in the Stonewall Jackson Hotel and to walk to his office in the Hope Gas Company Building. Work was the center of life for him. He took partial retirement at the age of seventy-five in 1948, but he kept his office in the Hope Gas Building and continued to report to work for many years. When his wife Jane in the early 1920's in her diary every week or so noted "Kemble is in Charleston", she recorded the time period Kemble White served on the advisory committee of the State Bar Association charged with modifying the laws of West Virginia beginning the year 1924. He served as president of the West Virginia Bar Association 1924-1925³⁶. Thomas A. White, who as a youth drove the automobile carrying Attorney Anthony McCue, a lawyer who worked with Kemble White, he remembers Attorney McCue's telling him that the genesis of 90% of the oil and gas law in West Virginia lay in cases Kemble White had handled. "Kemble White was a fine lawyer and formed the precedent for later use", said Attorney McCue. "More than anyone else, Kemble White made the law."³⁷

On September 11, 1950, the Harrison County bar honored its fifty-year members. Attending the dinner at the Stonewall Jackson Hotel were Kemble White, Frank Stout, Melvin Sperry, John W. Davis, Millard Snyder, Claude Gore and Charles B. Johnson. In 1951 when the 50-year graduates of West Virginia University numbered 20, the university formed the *Emeritus Club* and issued Captain White, membership card No. 3. Capt. White served as president of the club in 1952 and 1953 and lived to be one of the five of the original membership living in 1965.³⁸ After Thomas White joined the legal staff of Hope Gas Co. in 1958, he remembers Kemble White as a small, aged man with a cane who came to his office for a few hours perhaps twice each week. At this time Kemble White either walked to his office from the hotel or the man who lived with him and cared for him drove him to his office.

Kemble White died in his hotel apartment at 11:30 p.m. on September 2, 1965.³⁹ He was ninety-two years old. A memorial service was held at Christ Episcopal Church at 11:00 a.m. on Friday, Sept. 3, 1965. Private funeral services were held in the Bridgeport Ceremony at 11:00 a.m. on Saturday, September 4, 1965.

Footnotes

1. I. C. White was born Nov. 1, 1884, in Monongalia County, Va; died Nov. 25, 1927. Degrees: M.A. West Virginia University, 1872; Columbia University, 1877; Ph. D. University of Arkansas, 1880; LL.D, West Virginia University, 1919. Assistant Geologist, 2nd Geological Survey of Pennsylvania, 1875-84; Assistant Geologist United States Geological Survey, 1884-1888; Professor of Geology West Virginia University, 1877-92; West Virginia Geologist 1897-1927; Consulting Geologist for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the Hope Natural Gas Company... Eugene D. Thoenen. *History of the Oil and Gas Industry in West Virginia*, pp. 398-9.
2. *The Clarksburg Exponent*, Clarksburg, WV, Sept. 4, 1965.
3. James Morton Callahan. *History of West Virginia*, Vol. II, pp. 1-2
4. Kemble White Papers in the possession of Jack Sandy Anderson.
5. *IBID*.
6. *IBID*.
7. *The Clarksburg Exponent*, Sept. 4, 1965
8. *The Bridal Souvenir*. Kemble White Papers.
9. *IBID*.
10. *IBID*.
11. *IBID*.
12. *The Clarksburg Exponent*, Sept. 4, 1965
13. Marion County, WV. Record of Births 3, p. 176
14. *Scrapbook*, Kemble White Papers.
15. *IBID*.
16. *Our Baby Day by Day*. Kemble White Papers.
17. *Scrapbook* Kemble White Papers.
18. *The Clarksburg Exponent*, September 4, 1965.
19. *Scrapbook*, Kemble White Papers.
20. *IBID*.
21. *IBID*.
22. *IBID*.
23. *Ward's a Line a Day Book*, Kemble White Papers.
24. *Scrapbook*, Kemble White Papers.
25. *Ward's Line A Day Book*, Kemble White Papers.
26. *Scrapbook*, Kemble White Papers.
27. *IBID*.
28. Harrison County, WV. *Deed Book 448*. p. 49
29. *Scrapbook*, Kemble White Papers.
30. *IBID*.
31. *IBID*.
32. Justina C. Hart in a conversation April 18, 1996
33. *Scrapbook*, Kemble White Papers.
34. *Clarksburg Telegram*. March 19, 1941.
35. *IBID*.
36. *The Clarksburg Exponent*, September 4, 1965
37. Interview with Thomas A. White, May 17, 1996
38. *The Clarksburg Exponent*, September 4, 1996
39. Harrison County, WV. *Register of Deaths 24*, p. 275-B

Bibliography

- "The Bridal Souvenir". *Kemble White Papers*. In the possession of Jack Sandy Anderson, Route 1, Box 128, Shinnston, WV 26431.
- Callahan, James Morton. *Genealogical and Personal History of the Upper Monongahela Valley, West Virginia*. under the editorial supervision of Bernard L. Butcher. Vol. II. New York: The American Historical Society, 1923.
- The Clarksburg Exponent*. Clarksburg, WV.
- Clarksburg Telegram*. Clarksburg, WV.
- Harrison County, WV. *Deed Book 448*, p. 49.
- _____ *Register of Deaths 24*, p. 275-B.
- Marion County, WV. *Record of Births 3*, p. 176.
- "Our Baby Day by Day". *Kemble White Papers*.
- "Scrapbook" *Kemble White Papers*.
- Thoenen, Eugene D. *History of the Oil and Gas Industry in West Virginia*.
Charleston, WV: Education Foundation, Inc., 1964.
- "Ward's Line a Day Book". *Kemble White Papers*.
- The West Virginia Heritage Encyclopedia. Richwood, WV: Jim Comstock, 1976.
- Kemble White Papers*. In the possession of Jack Sandy Anderson, Route 1, Box 128, Shinnston, WV 26431

Interviews

- Justina Hart, April 18, 1996.
- Thomas A. White, May 17, 1996.

HARRISON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
P.O. Box 2074
Clarksburg, WV 26301-2074

NON-PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
CLARKSBURG, WV
26301
PER. T. NO. 16