

NANCY FRAZIER MAYSE ALLEN  
by Dorothy Davis

Nancy Frazier Mayse was born in 1823 to James and Mary (Polly) McDonald Mayse who lived on the Cowpasture River in Green Valley, Bath County, Virginia.<sup>1</sup> One of Nancy's early memories was of her sister Emmaline who was near Nancy in age. In fact, Nancy thought that Emmaline, her mother and father, and herself were the only people ever to be in her family, when one day her mother told Nancy another child would soon arrive.

Nancy and Emmaline were excited when a brother named Anderson was born and excited a few months later when their mother told them they might have a second brother. Polly McDonald Mayse could count in 1840, in addition to her adolescent daughters, two sons Anderson and Allen, between five and ten years old, and one son, Davis, under five.<sup>2</sup> A fourth son, Charles, was born in 1844.<sup>3</sup> To Nancy the brothers were perpetually young. So long as she would live Nancy would refer to her brothers as "the boys".

From the time they were old enough to listen, Nancy and Emmaline entertained the boys with tales of their Grandfather Joseph Mayse. They told their brothers how at twelve years of age Joseph Mayse had been taken by a party of Indians and held captive for five days before being rescued by his friends and returned to his parents. When he reached adulthood, Joseph Mayse joined the Virginia militia and marched under Colonel Andrew Lewis to the Ohio River in Dunmore's War. At the Battle of Point Pleasant Mayse stooped behind a crook in a tree to fire at an Indian who fired first shattering Mayse's knee. Nancy told the boys that her grandfather could not walk for three years but finally recovered enough to use his limb for twenty years. He then was forced to have his leg amputated above the knee. The old gentleman lived until he was past eighty-five years old.<sup>4</sup>

Nancy remembered times before the boys were born when her father would lift the girls into a carriage and off the family would go for a day at Bath Alum springs which was on a high plateau about ten miles from home. Sometimes they would pass Bath Alum springs and ride down the mountain to Warm Springs, where they would visit Uncle George Mayse who was a lawyer.<sup>5</sup> When she went to Warm Springs Nancy dressed in her nicest dress and wore her new bonnet. Before starting home, her parents always took their girls to the Men's Pool, where the girls watched for the white flag to rise from the pole in front to signal that the two hours for the women to bathe had arrived.<sup>6</sup> Her mother would lay aside their fancy clothes and the girls would pull on bathing garb and jump in the warm water.<sup>7</sup>

When Nancy and Emmaline were ten or twelve, their uncle, now married, invited the girls to come visit for several weeks each summer. They packed a trunk to take with them because at the springs they would need to have fine clothes. Uncle George would take them to the Colonnade which with the cottages around it, could accommodate 300 guests who came to escape the miasma of the lowland Tidewater summers at Warm Springs with its 2350 altitude and to bathe two times each day in its mineral springs.<sup>8</sup>

Nancy watched men hard at work in 1835 building a Women's Pool and Bathhouse. She was happy not to have to wait for the women's turn to bathe in the Men's Pool when the circular pool, 50 feet in diameter and 150 feet in circumference opened in 1836 when she was thirteen years old.<sup>9</sup>

The girls liked to visit Uncle George in his office in the Bath County Courthouse across the road from the bath houses and down the road a short distance from the Colonnade. He now was judge of the county and once in awhile would let them visit in the courtroom. After 1836 they visited Uncle George less often because he and his wife had started a family.<sup>10</sup>



View of the Women's Pool built in 1836 at Warm Springs and still standing in 1989.<sup>11</sup>

The decade from 1840 to 1850 brought a great deal of sadness to the Mayse family. Nancy's Uncle George had three little girls who were elementary school age. One day as two of the girls walked home from school some disgruntled slaves of George Mayse murdered the two girls.<sup>12</sup> Then George Mayse's wife and remaining daughter died. That left Uncle George by 1850 living in a household which consisted of his son George, age 10, Charles Francisco, a physician, age 34, and himself.<sup>13</sup>

According to Allen family memory, Nancy Mayse lived with her Uncle George before she came to Harrison County in 1852. If this be true, she could have been helping manage the household during the years of Uncle George's troubles. Uncle George's wife had been a Francisco; so the Charles Francisco who lived with George Mayse in 1850 could have been a nephew of George Mayse's wife.

Family tradition holds that Nancy Mayse herself had a great tragedy. She was engaged to a man by the name of Francisco. A week before the wedding when the groom-to-be was returning from a pre-nuptial event, he was thrown from his horse and killed.<sup>14</sup> The 32-year-old physician living at Uncle George's house in 1850 could have been the man to whom Nancy was engaged.

Nancy's sister Emmaline married Jim Coplin of Harrison County probably in 1850.<sup>15</sup> Events of the next two years made grief-stricken Nancy anxious to shake the dust of Bath County from her shoes for awhile. So in the spring of 1852 Nancy packed her trunk, which was strapped back of the seat of a family buggy, and started off with a faithful family servant to visit her sister Emmaline who lived with her husband Jim on Brushy Fork in Harrison County. First day they made the run from Warm Springs up the valley to Monterey, where they met the Staunton-Parkersburg Turnpike also called the Crab-Orchard Road where it crosses Cheat Mountain.<sup>16</sup> In late afternoon of the second day the driver drove the buggy into the yard of an inn which had been the target of Nancy and the servant since early morning. Owners had spaced their taverns along the road so that travelers could easily make the trip from one inn to another in a day's journey. When she chatted with others, Nancy told the innkeepers and the travelers that she was bound for Clarksburg for they knew that town.<sup>17</sup> Nancy knew she would not go all the way to Clarksburg. She would ride from the Greenbrier country north to the Tygart's Valley River and then near Beverly take the road to Buckhannon, where a new road<sup>18</sup> had just been built from Buckhannon to Elk Creek and then on to Clarksburg. At Elk Creek Nancy would branch off for Brushy Fork, where Emmaline lived east of Clarksburg.

Nancy wanted to spend at least a month with Emmaline, but unknown to Nancy, any plans she had made when she was at home on the Cowpasture River were destined for change. One afternoon while she stayed with her sister, Nancy went with the Coplins to a social at their church. During the afternoon her brother-in-law Jim introduced Nancy to Stephen Allen who had ridden up from Hepzibah, ten miles away, to attend the event.<sup>19</sup> Stephen was older than Nancy, handsome, and as she learned later in the afternoon, a widower.

Before many days had passed, Stephen Allen came to see Jim Coplin ostensibly on business but before he left the Coplin place, he had asked Jim if he might return to see Nancy. Then followed other visits and finally the Coplins were invited to bring Nancy to see where Stephen lived in Hepzibah.

The Coplins had told Nancy that Stephen Allen was fifty-two years old, that he had lost his wife in January of 1851, and that he had no living children.<sup>20</sup> As they headed the horses for Clarksburg and then continued to follow the flow of the West Fork River past Limestone, Jim pointed out on the left a house and land belonging to the Gores and then farther on a house on the right in the distance as the property of the Reynolds family. Jim explained to Nancy that when they climbed one more hill they would see on the left the Hepzibah Baptist Church on land which had been bequeathed to Stephen Allen by his father Barnes Allen.<sup>21</sup> Jim said that Stephen Allen owned all the land Nancy could see at the top of the hill plus acres and acres to the west on Lambert's Run. He explained that Joshua Allen, Stephen's grandfather, had registered 400 acres with preemption right to 1000 more acres in Clarksburg in 1781 at the same time Jim's grandfather had registered the Coplin land on Brushy Fork.<sup>22</sup> Stephen was a cattleman and kept his business going with the many slaves he owned. Emmaline, Jim and Nancy drove on less than a mile where on the right stood the red brick house where Stephen Allen lived.<sup>23</sup> Stephen took the Coplins and Nancy on a tour of the land near the house. As they approached the church, he pointed out where the cabin had stood in which his father and his mother, Barnes and Eve Swiger Allen, had lived in the early years of marriage. He told his guests to look at the beech tree which now needed cut but which he would let stand until it fell because it was his Mother's tree and then told the tale of why he called it his Mother's tree:

Sometime in the early 1780's while Barnes Allen was away from home watching a deer lick, his wife, who was alone, became alarmed at the continual barking of their dog, and going to the door to see what was the matter, discovered a small party of Indians approaching the cabin. She hurried out the back door and through the thick underbrush until she reached a large beech tree with low spreading branches which stood near the spring. She climbed the tree and hid herself in the heavy foliage.

The Indians entered the cabin and after taking everything they could carry, set it on fire, and while it was burning stood under the beech tree in which Mother was hidden. Shortly after from the hill back of the church, father saw the light of his burning cabin, and hastened towards it to find what little he possessed in ruins and his wife gone. He supposed she had been killed, but lingered about the place hoping to find some trace of her. He heard a peculiar bird call, which he recognized as a signal agreed upon between him and his wife in time of danger and answered the call. His wife came down from the tree unharmed. Father took her to the house of a settler near where Maulsby Bridge now stands, a settler by the name of Shinn. Next morning Father and Shinn started to Powers' Fort on Simpson Creek to give the alarm.<sup>24</sup>

Stephen asked Jim Coplin, as surrogate parent, if he could marry Nancy and Jim gave assurance James Mayse would write an affirmative answer as soon as Stephen requested Nancy's hand in a letter addressed to Green Valley, Bath County, Virginia. Stephen and Nancy decided they would be married as soon as Stephen had finished harvest and before the roads became impassable in the fall so that they could travel to Nancy's home in Bath County for their honeymoon.

Stephen Allen ordered a white coach from a wagon maker in Clarksburg. He and Nancy were married by Reverend J. Degarms in the evening of October 11, 1852.<sup>25</sup> Next day they rode off in style in the new coach drawn by four white horses and driven by a black servant.<sup>26</sup>

Stephen Allen was commanding in appearance and manner, direct in speech<sup>27</sup>, and extremely honest. On the way to Bath County, according to family legend, Stephen said to his wife as he stopped the coach: "I'll be back; I have to cut a switch<sup>28</sup>" His wife replied, "Look here, Mr. Allen. I have to cut a switch myself!"<sup>29</sup> Throughout their married life, Nancy Allen always called her husband Mr. Allen. Once long after her husband had died, Nancy told her granddaughter Lyda Allen Stout: "I never was in love with Mr. Allen; I respected him and I admired Mr. Allen."<sup>30</sup>

Love her husband or not, Nancy was pregnant less than a month after she arrived at her new home in Hepzibah. Next April she wrote to her mother:

Clarksburg, VA., to Mrs. Mary R. [?] Mayse, Green Valley, Bath County, Va.  
April 14, 1853

Dear Mother,

I wrote after reaching home last fall. I have not heard one word.

I have been in delicate health. My color is bad. I expect to be confined about the middle of July. I cannot go home in May as I expected. The fatigue would be too much for me. If your health would permit, it would be a satisfaction if you would come the first of July. What a satisfaction it would be to me to have you with me during my suffering. I am in a land of strangers ten miles from sister. I have good neighbors, but they don't supply to me the peace of dear, dear friends. I go to see my sister every two months, but I have little satisfaction because I am unwell all the time.

Mr. Allen enjoys good health and is fleshier [sic] than he ever was. I am blessed with a kind, affectionate husband. He has never given me a short word since we have been married. He does everything in his power to render me happy. I have all the world's goods that heart could wish. Tell father to come in May.

[?] is well and pleased to stay. She is a good girl. We don't have to give her an angry word. She is very good and kind to me and she expects to get married soon. Tell father his mare looks well. We could not sell her. I'll look for father in May and mother in July.

Sister would go out [to Bath County] but doesn't feel satisfied to leave me. Do come. Perhaps you will not see me if you put it off long. There have been a great many deaths by females at the births of their children. They take a fever that takes them off in a few days. It has alarmed me greatly, but I am in the hands of the Good Being and I hope he will spare me. Pray for me. If I never see the boys and Recca again, tell them they have my heart's wishes.

Nancy <sup>31</sup>

Nancy did not contract childbed fever, but somehow or other she must have lost the child she expected in July, 1853. All records give her firstborn as James Ferdinand Allen born August 20, 1854. <sup>32</sup> So Nancy did not go home to Bath County in 1854, but her sister Emmaline did:

To Mrs. Mary B. [?] Mayse  
Green Valley, Bath City, Virginia

June 9, 1854

Dear Mother:

We reached home after five days traveling. Sally stood the trip well and is well pleased to stay. Sister Nancy came up on Saturday after I got home to hear from you all. Nancy looks bad. She says you must come if you wish to see her.

I would be glad if you would come. Bring Terecy if you possible can. I need someone bad. I will send her word to come with you. Tell her if she is a good girl I will do a good heart by her. She shall be as my child. I shall have to hire someone and I would rather have her. Sally has complained of her breast paining her. I am afraid she is sickly. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and Mr. Coplin have been real sick.

John Dilworth shot Addison Bumgardner in a fight. Addison died in an hour. John is in jail.

Tell Father to go get Terecy.

Your child,  
Emmaline <sup>33</sup>

One can catch from the letters that travel over the roads was heavy. People traveled frequently even though it took longer by horse-drawn vehicles or horseback than it takes in the twentieth century with motors. Animals were transported over the roads. Every inn had a corral where professional drovers could place animals while the men stayed at the inn. Stephen Allen in a letter to his cousin in Ohio casually gave the price of "three and four-year-old stock cattle driven from Ohio have been sold at from \$8 to \$12 by the head, large oxen \$18 and \$19 per head. . . There have been two droves of stock cattle driven from Ohio and sold in the neighborhood . . . I have not bought yet as many as I wish. J. Smith, J. Reynolds, J. B. Lowe and others want cattle, how soon they will purchase I cannot say." <sup>34</sup> Animals fared so well being driven hundreds of miles that cattlemen balked at sending cattle by rail after trains came to Harrison County in 1857. <sup>35</sup>

Knowing Nancy's love for her childhood home, one can assume she traveled to Bath County in 1855. She probably made the journey with her baby assisted by servants, for her husband certainly could not leave his establishment during the height of the growing season, an establishment he ran with the help of almost one hundred slaves. Nancy always had a capable person to run her household, most of whom she brought from Bath County. The baby she took with her in 1858, her oldest son, as an adult insisted that his daughters and his granddaughters learn to cook because, he said, his mother could not even boil water until after the War between the States. <sup>36</sup>

In the critical years before the outbreak of hostilities Nancy was too busy to be concerned about national affairs. In May 1856 she gave birth to a daughter Mary Emmaline and in 1858 she gave birth to a second son Stephen C. <sup>37</sup> Then on February 3, 1860, Mary Emmaline died of croup and was buried in the Allen family cemetery just a stone's throw south of the house where Stephen and Nancy lived. <sup>38</sup> And the year hostilities began, 1861, Nancy gave birth to Boyd M., a third son. <sup>39</sup>

According to family legend, Nancy twice saved the life of her husband during the years war threatened. Being the overseer of so many blacks, Mr. Allen had to be definite and stern with those who carried out his orders. Once Nancy was away from home and returned unexpectedly. A servant told her not to eat the chicken which was about to be served at a family meal, that it had been poisoned. Another time a servant told Nancy that slaves had hidden firearms in the haymow. Nancy found the cache of weapons where the servant told her she would. <sup>40</sup>

Descendants of Nancy Mayse Allen in 1989 remember the name of one person Nancy brought from Bath County to be companion and household manager --- Miss Dix. When they reached school age, Miss Dix took on the role of tutor and instructed the children of Nancy and Stephen in reading, writing, and arithmetic. Later she married David Coplin of Harrison County. <sup>41</sup>

There is no record of how the Allens handled the turbulence of the war years. Most of their slaves, when freed, went north to the Pittsburgh area. Circa 1865 Stephen Allen heard that some of his people were in straitened circumstances. Mr. Allen traveled north and found some of his former slaves. One said to him, "Take me home, Mr. Stephen", <sup>42</sup> Those who wished to return, Mr. Allen brought to Hepzibah, where he gave them housing.

No record exists as to how soon after the cessation of hostilities Nancy traveled to Warm Springs, but she was on her way in the summer of 1866. The two oldest boys, twelve-year-old James and eight-year-old Stephen could not go because they must work on the farm. Nancy started south with her son Boyd M., age 5, her daughter Nancy Elizabeth, age 2, a driver for the carriage and a companion, named Angeline. She wrote her husband in September just before the time for her to start the return trip to Harrison County:

September 16, 1866

My dear husband,

I have not written you as soon as I promised. When I got to fathers I was very much fatigued and was sick. I am some better now. Bettie has very sore eyes. She is very troublesome. Boyd is well and highly pleased. We have had a very nice time since we got home. We have very nice peaches and everything else that is nice. Mother and father regretted very much that you did not come with me. I want to see you and my dear little boys. I hope you have all done well since I left. Tell Tilda to be patient. I will be home at the time I set when I left.

We want to start home next Wednesday week and that will make it the time we set to be home. You must come up to sisters to meet us at the time we set. I will try very hard to be there at that time. I have not seen Charly yet. he has gone with Bingly and will not be back before we start home. I told Anderson what you told me about cattle. He thinks if you have not bought yet, he can supply you with as many as you want. He intends to take some out there to sell though he can't tell how soon until Bingly comes back, and the cattle I have seen yet I don't think would suit you.

Allen is going out [to Harrison County] soon but I can't wait for him. \_\_\_\_\_ [?] write to you since he \_\_\_\_\_ [?]. We had an apitful [sic] trip. Our expenses was more than you and I expected though I will have enough to take me home. I have not been to see any of my relations except Anderson. I don't think I will be able to get to the springs though they have sent for us. Boyd has wore out his shoes. We had to walk so much. He wants me to get him a pair of boots. He needed them coming out. The mud was over his shoes. Bettie got her hat so spoiled that it is not fit to go to the springs. Tell Jim and my little bittie Stevy that they must be good boys and mind Matilda. <sup>43</sup> I will not write anymore except we can't start at the time we have set.

I dread the bad roads we have to go over. Angeline and myself had to carry Betty over Cheat Mountain. I thought the empty carriage would be broken all to pieces, but fortunately it was not injured in any way. What I know of \_\_\_\_\_ [?] was very careful. Indeed the people here have plenty of everything. I have heard that money was hard to get. I have rheumatism in my arm and shoulder. Mother has her work to do and I help her all I can. Tell the Blacks girls to be good and mind Matilda. I'll close for the present. Give my love to the children. I hope soon to see you all. Betty and Boyd is gathering up apples and peaches to take home.

Your affectionate wife,  
Nancy <sup>44</sup>

A daughter Emma Alice was born to Stephen and Nancy Frazier Allen in 1867, when Stephen was sixty-eight years old and Nancy was forty-five years old. This birth brought the total number of children to five, three boys and two girls. James and Stephen both were ready for schooling beyond that offered in the country school near their home. So the parents sent them off to the Select school of Dr. Eli Marsh Turner at Clarksburg during the winter months. <sup>45</sup>

Stephen Allen died February 9, 1875, just seven days after his seventy-sixth birthday. <sup>46</sup> The family buried him in the Allen Cemetery near the Stephen Allen home in Hepzibah. Nancy still had her five children at home to comfort her, but she knew she would not have them long for her oldest James was twenty-one years old.

The very next year James married Alice S. Garrett, who was a girl from the Hepzibah community and a daughter of James Calvin and Artha Gore Garrett. <sup>47</sup> It was time for Nancy to begin to divide among her children land which her husband had owned. So she conveyed to James in October 1875 the farm on the right bank and the upper reaches of Lambert's Run and made plans to convey to eighteen-year-old Stephen C. when he reached twenty-one the farm on the left bank of Lambert's Run and near the mouth of the stream. <sup>48</sup>

In the early 1880's Nancy watched her nest empty fast. November 3, 1881, Stephen married Lydia Garrett, a sister of the wife of his brother James. October 3, 1883, nineteen-year-old Nancy Elizabeth married Meigs J. Bartlett, M.D.; November 14, 1883, Boyd M. married Clara R. Reynolds and went off to live in the Pittsburgh area. <sup>49</sup>

That left at home with Nancy just Emma when tragedy struck. The homeplace burned. Two other times the house had caught fire and the Allens had repaired it after the blazes, but this time no repairs were possible. The structure had burned to the ground. The only possession saved was the grandfather clock. <sup>50</sup>

Nancy and Emma went to live with Stephen C. in the house he had built on his Lambert's Run farm which Nancy had conveyed to him September 8, 1880. <sup>51</sup> Stephen's wife, terminally ill, was being cared for in her mother's home and Stephen needed Nancy to run his household. While Nancy lived with Stephen, her youngest at age eighteen married Ellis Lyon on September 8, 1885. Nancy conveyed to her, as she had done with Boyd and Nancy Elizabeth, land in the vicinity of Hepzibah and Simpson Creek. <sup>52</sup>

Then Stephen C. Allen's wife died and when he married Rosa A. Garrett in 1888 <sup>53</sup>, Nancy went to live with her daughter Nancy Elizabeth who had married Meigs J. Bartlett, a practicing physician in Clarksburg. The Bartletts had built a house at 515 West Pike Street <sup>54</sup> next door to the Clarksburg Baptist Church which Nancy could attend.

Nancy watched the migration of several of her children from the country to Clarksburg. September 26, 1899, when Wayne Allen, son of James F. Allen, descended Gore Hill towards Lambert's Run, he saw his home ablaze in the valley below.<sup>55</sup> The structure was completely destroyed. James moved his family to a house he rented on West Main Street in Clarksburg near where Nancy lived with the Bartletts. Then James moved to the Octagon House on Point Comfort. Soon he would buy four lots between Elk Creek and the Northwestern Turnpike on Point Comfort and build a home in which he would spend the rest of his life. Nancy's son Stephen moved from his farm and soon built a house on a lot adjoining the lots James would purchase.<sup>56</sup>

So Nancy again had most of her children near her when she died April 5, 1901. The Clarksburg Telegram printed the following on April 12, 1901:

Nancy F. Allen died at 2:00 p.m. Friday, April 5, 1901, at the residence of her daughter Mrs. Dr. M. J. Bartlett, age 78 years. Funeral services were Sunday at 10:00 a.m. Interment was in the Hepzibah Cemetery.

Five children survive: James F. Allen, Stephen Allen, Boyd Allen, Mrs. M. J. Bartlett, and Mrs. Ellis Lyon.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. The year of birth is established from her age, 78, at the time of her death in 1901. Clarksburg Telegram, April 12, 1901. W. Guy Tetrick, Cemetery Records, 1823 as birth date jibes with the 1840 U. S. Census but not with the 1850 U. S. Census which gives Nancy's age as 24. According to her age at death, Nancy was 27 in 1850.
2. The 1840 U. S. Census of Population gives the James Mayse household as having two females between 15 and 20 years; two males between 5 and 10 years, and 1 male under five. The 1850 Census of Population gives the names of the boys. The author of this sketch used the ages of the oldest boys as given in the 1840 Census, not the 1850 Census.
3. 1850 Census of Population.
4. Samuel Kercheval, A History of the Valley of Virginia, 4th edition, p. 372.
5. Louise Horner interview, November 17, 1988.
6. Virginia, a Guide to the Old Dominion, p. 605.
7. 98 degrees.
8. Virginia, a Guide to the Old Dominion, p. 605.
9. Stan Cohen, The Homestead and Warm Springs Valley, Virginia, a Pictorial Heritage, pp. 49-50.
10. In 1840 George Mayse had three girls and one boy under 5 years of age in his household. U. S. Census of Population, 1840.
11. Stan Cohen, p. 54.
12. Louise Horner interview. Miss Horner holds a transcript of the trial of the slaves who were convicted and hanged in front of the Bath County Courthouse.
13. U. S. Census of Population, 1850.
14. Louise Horner interview.
15. The census of 1850 lists Jim Coplin, age 30, a living in Harrison County. The census does not name a wife. The census of 1850 for Bath County does not name Emmaline as living in the household of James Mayse. One can assume Jim Coplin married Emmaline Mayse during the time the census was being taken. U. S. Census of Population, 1850.
16. So-named by John Brown in a letter Feb. 10, 1824, to J. G. Jackson. Dorothy Davis, John George Jackson, p. 311. The road in 1989 is U. S. Route 250.
17. In 1824 Staunton had been added to the circuit of U. S. Court of Western Virginia. The judge of the court after he had held court in Clarksburg, frequently stopped at the inns when he traveled to Lewisburg and Staunton where he held court. Ibid.
18. The Virginia Assembly passed an act to construct a turnpike road from Clarksburg to Buckhannon on March 9, 1848. Acts of the General Assembly of Virginia, 1847-48, pp. 219-20.
19. Louise Horner.
20. Stephen Allen was born February 2, 1799. He married Sabra Smith August 29, 1822. Their son Edmund Allen died February 3, 1838, when he was seven years and eight months old. Ira L. Swiger, A Genealogical and Biographical History of the Swiger Family in the U. S. of America, pp. 286-9; W. Guy Tetrick, Cemetery Records, Vol. 9, "Allen Cemetery near Hepzibah, WV".
21. Stephen Allen conveyed the land on which the church stood to the Hepzibah Baptist Church February 15, 1840. Harrison County, VA (WV), Deed Book 28, p. 473. Will Book Vol. 2, p. 287.
22. Henry Haymond, History of Harrison County, pp. 25, 32 Joshua's Allen's son Barnes bequeathed to his "beloved son Stephen" the "plantation" on which Barnes lived. Harrison County, VA (WV), Will Book Vol. 2, p. 287.
23. On the site where the school building that once housed the Hepzibah Elementary School stands in 1989.
24. Henry Haymond, pp. 144-5. The account was written by James F. Allen, son of Stephen Allen. The writer of this sketch took the liberty to change references to grandparents to references to parents.
25. Harrison County, VA (WV), Marriage Records, Vol. 4, p. 54.
26. Louise Horner interview.
27. September 7, 1845. Stephen Allen wrote his cousin Monterville Bartlett who lived in Ohio. After telling Bartlett what Bartlett could sell cattle for in Harrison County, Allen wrote, "I would just say to Monterville. I saw his parents yesterday. They are all well as common, but fast declining and they look like some of their children ought to pay some attention to them. The old man and the old lady are wishing your return. I have given you a correct statement according to your requests." Letter from Stephen Allen to Monterville Bartlett, September 7, 1845. In the possession of Louise Horner.
28. to urinate.
29. Louise Horner interview.
30. Ibid.
31. Nancy Mayse Allen to Mary Mayse, April 14, 1853. Letter in the possession of James F. Allen II, Clarksburg, WV.
32. Swiger, p. 291.
33. Emmaline Coplin to Mary Mayse, June 9, 1854. Letter in the possession of James F. Allen II, Clarksburg, WV.
34. Stephen Allen to Monterville Bartlett, September 7, 1845. Letter in the possession of Louise Horner, Clarksburg, WV.
35. To overcome the objection of cattlemen to shipping by rail, the first cattle cars provided by the railroad were divided into nine compartments separated with bands of leather. One animal was placed in each stall. An attendant, who rode in the caboose and with a long pole checked on the animals at each stop, was sent with each shipment of cattle. Dorothy Davis, History of Harrison County, p. 806.
36. Louise Horner interview.
37. Harrison County, VA (WV), Register of Deaths, Vol. 1, p. 25; Marriage Record, Vol. 5, p. 206.
38. Ibid. Register of Deaths, Vol. 1, p. 25; Tetrick, Cemetery Records, Vol. 9.
39. Harrison County, VA (WV), Marriage Record, Vol. 5, p. 165.
40. Louise Horner interview.
41. Ibid.
42. Ibid.
43. Matilda may be Miss Dix.
44. Nancy F. Allen to Stephen Allen, September 16, 1866. Letter in the possession of James F. Allen II.
45. "The Clarksburg Baptist" published weekly by the Clarksburg Baptist Church, Clarksburg, WV, Vol. 21, No. 26, September 3, 1959. Dr. Turner, born in Clarksburg, graduated with honors from Princeton University, where he then taught Greek. He was named president of West Virginia University in June 1885 and served as president for eight years. Ibid.
46. Swiger, p. 289.
47. Harrison County, WV, Marriage Records, No. 5, p. 110.
48. Recalling the Past: Looking to the Future, a History of Northern Harrison County, pp. 64-65. Harrison County, WV, Deed Book No. 58, p. 275.
49. Harrison County, WV, Marriage Records, No. 5, pp. 149, 164, 165.
50. The clock in 1989 is owned by John Welch, Dayton, Ohio. Welch is a great grandchild of Stephen and Nancy F. Allen.
51. Harrison County, WV, Deed Book No. 63, p. 83.
52. Ibid., 58, p. 198.
53. Harrison County, WV, Marriage Records No. 5, p. 206.
54. The structure is occupied by Lynch-Stacy Funeral Home in 1989.
55. "The Clarksburg Baptist", Vol. 21, No. 26, September 3, 1959.
56. Harrison County, WV, Deed Book 128, pp. 399-400. Houses built by members of the Allen family on Point Comfort in Clarksburg were known as "Family Row" and the street car stop as "Allen Stop": Kate Horner, 922 West Pike Street; Stephen Allen (son of Nancy), 928 West Pike Street; Carl and Roberta Lee Allen Horner (daughter of James F. Allen), 930 West Pike Street; James F. Allen (son of Nancy), 934 West Pike Street; Wayne F. Allen (son of James F. Allen), 938 West Pike Street; Henry and Nancy Allen Thrasher (daughter of James F. Allen), 940 West Pike Street. Louise Horner interview.

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