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I N V E N T O R Y
-- of the --

CHURCH ARCHIVES
OF WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared by
The Historical Records Survey
Division of Professional
and Service Projects
Works Progress Administration

THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL
CHURCH

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Wheeling, West Virginia
The Diocese of West Virginia
June 1939



INVENTORY OF THE CHURCH ARCHIVES
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THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH

* * * * *

Wheeling, West Virginia
Diocese of West Virginia
June 1939

The Historical Records Survey

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FOREWORD

I am very glad, at the request of Mrs. Carnes, to write a foreword to the Inventory of the Archives of the Protestant Episcopal Church in West Virginia. Mrs. Carnes is State Director of the Historical Records Survey now being made by the United States Government, and both she and all those who have labored with her are to be congratulated on the result of their arduous and exacting task.

Their work has been difficult in the extreme. In many cases Church Records have been lost, or, if in existence, can be located only after prolonged and exhaustive search. Yet Mrs. Carnes and her assistants have been indefatigable in their willingness to interview hundreds of individuals all over the state and to run down clues however faint and difficult to follow. Every possible effort has been put forth to make the volume accurate. That the compilers have in every case succeeded in this effort is too much to hope for in view of the complexities of the task, but they are to be commended for the aim which has inspired them and for the measure of success they have attained. Students of the Protestant Episcopal Church and future historians will find much in these pages both to interest and instruct them, and also possibly to whet their intellectual appetite for further independent research. Undoubtedly this compilation will supply a long-felt need.

So far as the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church are concerned, it is hoped that a perusal of this work will arouse us all, clergy and laity alike, to a wider appreciation of the value of Church records, to a more painstaking accuracy in reducing Church facts and happenings to writing, and to a quickened sense of duty in preserving such documents. If the volume does no more than this, the vast and often discouraging labor of producing it will have been abundantly worth while.

The facts recorded here are commended to the careful reading of all who may be interested. May the history being written by our deeds and personal characters today prove no less inspiring to generations to come than the religious activities of our fathers and forefathers as set forth in this Inventory are to us.

Robert E. L. Strider

ROBERT E. L. STRIDER

Bishop

Protestant Episcopal Church
Diocese of West Virginia

Wheeling, W. Va.
May 30, 1939

PREFACE

By authority of a Presidential Letter, the Historical Records Survey, Works Progress Administration, was organized early in 1936, as a part of Federal Project No. 1, under the national direction of Luther H. Evans. Although emphasis has been placed upon the survey of county records, at the same time, a state-wide survey of church records has been made.

The Historical Records Survey in West Virginia has chosen as its first publication in the church records program an inventory of the records of the Protestant Episcopal Church in West Virginia. These records, so important as source material for church history, are presented together with a brief sketch of the organization and history of the church. Many of the records of the older churches have been lost or destroyed, and it has been an impossible task to locate some records which we feel sure are in existence. However, we believe that the inventory here presented is fairly complete.

The church entries are arranged chronologically by date of organization and include not only churches existing today but those which have ceased to exist.

The initial work on this volume was done by field workers in each county which has, or has had, a church of this denomination. Editorial work has been done by Irvin E. Young, church editor, and the state director.

This Inventory was prepared in accordance with instructions from the Washington office of the Historical Records Survey; detailed editorial comments and criticism of the book have been made by Donald A. Thompson, Assistant Archivist in charge of the Church Archives Inventories.

Throughout the entire survey the workers have had the fullest cooperation from the rectors and officials of the individual churches. Particular appreciation is expressed to Bishop William Loyal Gravatt, Bishop Robert Edward Lee Strider, and to Mr. S. G. Cargill, treasurer and registrar of the diocese, for their kindness and consideration in lending aid to the project. The publication of this volume was made possible through a generous donation by Bishop Strider.

Complete publications of the Historical Records Survey in West Virginia include Inventories of County Archives, Inventories of Federal Archives, West Virginia County Forma-

Preface

tions and Boundary Changes, the Calendar of the Letters of Governor Boreman and the Calendar of the Letters of Governor Stevenson.

Requests for information concerning these should be addressed to the Historical Records Survey, 305 Smallridge Building, Quarrier Street, Charleston, West Virginia. Any comments, criticisms, or additions to the contents of this volume will be appreciated and should be sent to the state director at the above mentioned address.

Eva Margaret Carnes

EVA MARGARET CARNES
State Director
The Historical Records Survey

Charleston, West Virginia
June 1, 1939

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I. HISTORICAL SKETCH

To any student of the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church in western Virginia two names stand out as great missionary leaders, to whom the church "west of the mountains" owes its very existence. Bishop William Meade, who saw the needs of the early settlers and whose efforts established the church along the streams and among the mountains of the hill land of Virginia; who found time between his vast journeys to write a book which yet remains one of the principal source books of the Virginia Church;¹ whose untiring missionary efforts found clergy to supply the churches he built and who raised money throughout the entire Church to make possible these buildings; who conceived and helped to establish the Virginia Theological Seminary and the Episcopal High School, is the man who brought life to the weakened Church and made possible the work done in West Virginia. Bishop George William Peterkin, first leader of the Diocese of West Virginia, also carried the missionary spirit which had so imbued Bishop Meade. Tireless in his efforts to establish the Church in every county and village, Bishop Peterkin was a supreme builder of churches. He organized and established the new Diocese, acquired property, and built churches wherever he could find a few communicants. He too found time to compile a great book on the history of his Church.²

Before we consider the West Virginia Church we must consult the records and the history of Virginia, of which this state was a part until 1863. The church was a part of the Diocese of Virginia until 1877 and her traditions and early history are the same as those of Virginia.

The history of the Virginia Church coincides with that of the state and as it was the Established Church its expansion followed that of the colony. Under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of London, its life and its clergy were in the hands of this Churchman. The clergy were licensed by the Bishop of London and these licenses usually stated the name of the parish which the rector would serve in the colony. That the English Church failed to send a sufficient number of clergymen; that the type of minister sent out was not always the highest; and that the lack of a bishop in this country seriously handicapped the Virginia Church, have long been accepted facts. The fact that Church assessments were as "sure as taxes" and that collection of these tithes were made at

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1. Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia. (Philadelphia: J. P. Lippencott & Co.)
 2. A History and Record of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of West Virginia. (Charleston, W. Va.: Tribune Co., 1902.)

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the same time and by the same county officers, irrespective of whether the individual was a Churchman or not, enriched the coffers of the church but tended toward ill feeling on the part of the taxpayers.

The Parish

A close relationship existed between the county and the parish. County formations included the establishment of a parish, the boundaries of which were those of the county, and the act provided not only for gentlemen justices to be members of the county court, but for the election of vestrymen.³ Although parishes existed in the colony as early as 1623⁴ it was not until 1634 that the Assembly ordered that the shires be divided into parishes.⁵ In 1655-56 it was ordered by the Assembly that all counties not yet laid out into parishes should be so divided⁶ and the following year the act was re-enacted⁷ with another act providing that the division might be made by the county courts.⁸ By an act of 1660 it was ordered that parishes should be bounded by natural limits⁹ and in 1661 it was ordered that a church or chapel be erected in every parish.¹⁰ As counties became more populated it was found necessary to divide these county-wide parishes into smaller ones and to combine small parishes. In 1696 the Assembly provided that "after application has been made to the governor small parishes may be consolidated"¹¹ and in 1705 that the county court by order "shall direct the vestry of each parish to divide their parish into precincts."¹²

The first parish formation which included the territory now within the boundaries of West Virginia was that of St. Mark's,¹³ created in connection with the formation of Orange County in 1734. In 1738 Frederick and Augusta Counties were formed and included all the territory west of the mountains which had previously been in Orange County. This same act established the parishes of Frederick and Augusta.¹⁴ The

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3. Historical Records Survey, West Virginia County Formations and Boundary Changes, pp. 3-7
 4. 1 Hening, p. 128
 5. Bruce, P. A., Institutional History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century, p. 55
 6. 1 Hening, p. 400
 7. Ibid., p. 478
 8. Ibid., p. 469
 9. 2 Hening, p. 18
 10. Ibid., p. 44
 11. 3 Hening, p. 153
 12. Ibid., p. 325
 13. Slaughter, Philip, History of St. Mark's Parish
 14. 5 Hening, pp. 78-80

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first division of these parishes took place in 1753 when Hampshire County and Hampshire Parish were formed from Frederick.¹⁵ In 1769 Botetourt County and Parish were formed from Albemarle; and Frederick Parish was divided into Frederick and Norborne Parishes.¹⁶ In 1772 Fincastle County and Parish were formed from Botetourt. In 1776 Montgomery County and Parish were formed from Fincastle¹⁷ and the following year Greenbrier Parish was established with the county of the same name.¹⁸ With the division of Church and State in 1799 the creation of parishes by the Assembly ceased and the organization of these divisions of the church became a congregational function.¹⁹

From the time that parish formations ceased to appear in the acts of the Virginia Assembly it is hard to find the definite time of organization. No adequate record seems to have been kept by either the Virginia or West Virginia Dioceses of the organization of these church government units and dates for their formation must be derived from scattered sources.²⁰

The Vestry

The governing body of the parish then, as now, was the vestry, but instead of a purely administrative body for the management of church affairs the early vestrymen were closely allied with the government of the county and their duties extended into those now assigned to our police, our overseers of the poor, and our probation officers.

Dr. Bruce, in writing of the vestry in his Institutional History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century says of the vestry: "...they revealed themselves as the earliest defenders to spring up in Virginia of the principal of local administration free from all outside interference... chosen by the people, they were truly representative of the people within the sphere to which their jurisdiction was confined."²¹ And again he says: "To their influence is directly tracable a very large proportion of what was most elevated and attractive in the social life of the 17th century; and to that influence we are, in no small degree, indebted for the character of the distinguished men of Virginia who cast such renown over the great era of the Revolution."²²

15. 6 Hening, pp. 376-379

16. 8 Hening, p. 425

17. 9 Hening, pp. 376-379

18. Ibid., pp. 420-424

19. Ambler, Sectionalism in Virginia, 1776-1861, pp. 39-41

20. For list of parishes see Appendix, p. 99

21. Op. cit., p. 63

22. Ibid., p. 64

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Consisting of the leading men of the parish their jurisdiction included the election of the rector; investigation of cases of drunkenness, adultery, swearing, and breaking the Sabbath, with the authority to hear cases and make presentments to the courts; the laying of levies to take care of parochial expenses; and general care of the poor.²³

The members of the vestry were appointed in 1619 by members of the monthly (or county) courts. In 1641 the parishioners exercised the power of appointment and in 1644 the election of members of the vestry was extended to all freeholders²⁴ with the election approved by the county court.²⁵ Vestrymen were to be chosen every three years and must be freeholders.²⁶ In 1660 an act of the Assembly expressly declared that the membership be limited to twelve although this custom had probably been long established. It was required that meetings must be held twice each year but the county court had authority to call any additional meetings which they might feel were needed.²⁷

An early act provided for the appointment, by the vestry, of processions. These agents of the vestry were required to ascertain the boundaries of all property within the parish. In 1710 an act provided that in cases of persons refusing to have their land processioned the court was to certify the same to the wardens of the parish²⁸ and in 1748 a penalty was placed on persons failing to abide by the lines designated by the processions.²⁹

Additional acts throughout the years added to the vestryman's duties and increased his power as a county officer. In 1659-60 it was ordered that an officer be appointed by each vestry to record all marriages, births, and burials;³⁰ in 1660-61 it was authorized that the vestry should gather subscriptions for the erection of a workhouse for the poor in their parish;³¹ the same year they were ordered to provide church ornaments.³² In 1676-77 the Assembly enacted that representatives be chosen in each parish to act with the vestry in laying the parish levy.³³ This insured that only parochial expenses would be included in the assessments. The vestry was empowered, by act of 1696, to purchase tracts of land and erect houses

23. Ibid., pp. 64-76

24. 1 Hening, p. 291

25. 2 Hening, p. 25; 3 Hening, p. 174

26. 2 Hening, p. 356

27. Bruce, Institutional History, etc., pp. 65, 66, 71

28. 3 Hening, p. 533

29. 5 Hening, p. 427

30. 1 Hening, p. 542

31. 2 Hening, p. 38

32. Ibid., p. 30

33. Ibid., p. 396

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thereon for the use of the clergy and the parish³⁴ giving rise to the parish ownership of the glebe lands which were later to be such a bone of contention between the parish and the overseers of the poor. By the same act the vestries were authorized to appoint persons in each parish to collect tithes. This duty was later given to the tax collectors by common consent of the vestries and the county courts. Sometimes the church collectors were designated to make these collections in lieu of the county officers. Due to the vast extent of territory included in most counties it was more convenient for all collections to be made by the same agent. Vestries were sued as one body and by an act passed in 1705 these trials were delegated to the general court only.³⁵ From this time the duties of the vestrymen remained practically the same. Various enactments of the Assembly repeated the duties set up in former acts but few important changes were made until 1778. In that year it was ordered that parish levies be accounted for by the sheriff in the same manner as for the county³⁶ and in 1785 the other civil powers of the vestries were turned over to the newly created overseers of the poor.³⁷ The police and trial authority of the vestry was transferred to other officers and that body became the administrative organization of the church as it exists today.

The Church Warden

Acting as an agent for the vestry was the churchwarden, whose duties were largely those of a county rather than a church officer. The duties of this office were defined as early as 1619.³⁸ In 1632 they were chosen at public meeting; in 1647 the members of the county court nominated, appointed, and administered the oath of office to the wardens;³⁹ in 1661-62 the Assembly enacted a law which specified that two wardens should be chosen each year by the ministry and the vestry.⁴⁰ It became customary for this office to be rotated among the members of the vestry.⁴¹ The oath administered to church wardens in 1632 indicates the extent of their authority. In this oath they swore to present all persons leading profane and ungodly lives, such as common swearers, blasphemers, violators of the Sabbath, drunkards, fornicators, slanderers and backbiters; all disturbers of the congregation in church; all masters and mistresses failing to catechize the young and ignorant dependent

34. 3 Hening, p. 152

35. Ibid., p. 289

36. 9 Hening, p. 527

37. 12 Hening, p. 29

38. Bruce, Institutional History, etc., p. 79

39. Ibid., p. 80

40. 2 Hening, p. 45

41. Bruce, Institutional History, etc., p. 80

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upon them.⁴² The oath administered in 1643 added to the above duties that of correcting the accounts of all collections of parish assessments and the disbursement of the same.⁴³ Later enactments added to and clarified the duties of this officer. He was required to give notice of elections for the vestry⁴⁴ and to keep in repair all churches in his parish, provide church and chancel furniture, collect the minister's fees and report all receipts and disbursements to the vestry;⁴⁵ he was to make presentment to the county court twice each year of persons committing misdemeanors in his parish⁴⁶ and to cause these persons to appear at the next term of court for trial;⁴⁷ he was to receive reports of illegitimate children born in the parish and to assess and collect a fine from each mother of an illegitimate child;⁴⁸ to bind out children of "parents unable or neglecting to support them;"⁴⁹ to sell women servants gotten in child by their masters;⁵⁰ to sell slaves freed without legal licenses;⁵¹ to keep a register of the poor;⁵² to issue certificates to tithables moving from one county to another;⁵³ and to collect a penalty from every ship master discharging sick or disabled men who might become parish charges.⁵⁴

In May 1782 the care of the poor was taken from the church wardens and lodged in the hands of the overseers of the poor who were appointed by the county court.⁵⁵ The church warden became the Church official as he exists today, the president of the vestry and a trustee of church property.

The Sidesman

Acting as assistants to the church warden were two officers known as sidesmen or questmen whose duties it was to assist in determining persons committing misdemeanors and reporting them to the church warden who in turn reported them to the vestry, and in assisting in the care of the poor.⁵⁶

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42. 1 Hening, p. 156
 43. Ibid., p. 240
 44. 2 Hening, p. 356
 45. Ibid., p. 52
 46. 1 Hening, p. 156; 2 Hening, p. 51; 4 Hening, p. 244
 47. 2 Hening, p. 52
 48. 4 Hening, p. 213
 49. Ibid., p. 212; 8 Hening, p. 134
 50. 2 Hening, p. 167
 51. 6 Hening, p. 112
 52. Ibid., p. 477
 53. 4 Hening, p. 208
 54. Ibid., p. 212
 55. 11 Hening, p. 61
 56. Bruce, Institutional History, etc., p. 93

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Churches and Parishes in Western Virginia

As the history of individuals is the groundwork on which local and national history is based, so the history of individual parishes and churches is the groundwork for church history. In following the Episcopal Church as it moved westward we must consider the churches themselves as they were established.

The first parish division which definitely affected the territory now comprising the Diocese of West Virginia was the creation of Frederick Parish together with the county of the same name in 1738.⁵⁷ The vestry was not organized until 1744 and was ordered dissolved and a new one elected in 1752. During the time this vestry had served, fifteen hundred pounds had been raised for the construction of churches in the parish, but apparently there had been some misappropriation of funds as they were reported to have started a number of churches without completing them and had allowed completed ones to deteriorate.⁵⁸ Bishop Meade has placed the churches built during this period as McCoy's and Cunningham's Chapel, between Winchester and Front Royal; Morgan's Chapel at Bunker Hill (see entry 2); Mecklenberg Chapel at Shepherdstown (see entry 4); Woods Chapel between Winchester and Charles Town; and the church in Winchester.⁵⁹ Later historians have added to this number Hedges Chapel (see entry 3) at Hedgesville⁶⁰ on rather doubtful historical data. This church may have been built at that time but it also may have been a private chapel, not directly under the supervision of the vestry.

The new vestry elected in 1752⁶¹ carried on the work of establishing churches and at least two members served in this position until 1785.⁶² In 1753 Hampshire Parish was formed with the county of that name from Frederick and Augusta Parishes.⁶³ On Oct. 10, 1760, the Frederick vestry petitioned for a division to be made in the parish, stating that it was so large that one minister could not serve the whole of it.⁶⁴ This petition was referred to the next Assembly, Mar. 31, 1761,

57. 5 Hening, p. 78-80

58. Meade, Old Churches, etc., vol. 2, p. 281

59. Ibid., p. 283

60. Evans, Willis F., History of Martinsburg, p. 302;
Gardner, M. H., A. H., Chronicles of Old Berkeley, p. 39

61. This vestry consisted of Thomas Lord Fairfax, Isaac Perkins, Gabriel Jones, John Hite, Thomas Swearingen, Charles Buck, Robert Lemmon, John Lindsey, John Ashby, James Cromley, Lewis Neil.

62. John Hite, Thomas Swearingen

63. 6 Hening, pp. 376-379

64. Journal of the House of Burgesses, 1758-61, p. 189

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but no action was taken.⁶⁵ On Nov. 1, of the following year a second petition was presented⁶⁶ and was rejected on Nov. 19.⁶⁷

Nothing further seems to have been done about the formation of a new parish until 1769 when Norborne and Beckford Parishes were formed from Frederick.⁶⁸ This act ordered that the glebe land in Frederick be sold and part of the proceeds be paid to the newly created parishes according to the number of tithables in each. The act further stated that "There will be a new church in each of the parishes of Frederick and Norborne..." As Norborne included all of what is now Berkeley, Morgan, and Jefferson Counties, and as funds had recently been appropriated by the vestry for the construction of a new church at what is now Shepherdstown, it is to be presumed that the two new churches mentioned here were those at Winchester and Shepherdstown.

At the same session of the assembly an act was passed which ordered that the vestry of Frederick Parish be reimbursed for a judgment which had been obtained by "William Meldrum, late minister of Frederick" who had sued and obtained judgment against the vestry.⁶⁹ In February 1772, three years after the formation of Norborne and Beckford Parishes, the assembly again ordered the Frederick vestry to make restitution to the new parishes.⁷⁰ A part of the act follows: "And whereas it is represented to this present general assembly that the church in the said parish of Frederick was built several years ago, and the workmanship thereof so insufficiently executed, that the same is likely soon to become ruinous, and that the church in the said parish of Norborne is but little superior in value to the chapels, later built in the said parish of Beckford..." The act appointed commissioners⁷¹ to evaluate the property and pay the parishes as directed in the previous act.

Norborne Parish, named for Governor Norborne Berkeley, included all of what is now Berkeley, Morgan and Jefferson Counties. At the time it was taken from Frederick Parish we know that Christ Church, or Morgan Chapel (see entry 2) and Mecklen-

65. Ibid., p. 241

66. Ibid., 1761-65, p. 72

67. Ibid., p. 102

68. 8 Hening, p. 425

69. Ibid., p. 415. The vestrymen listed in this act are: John Hite, John Greenfield, John Bowman, Thomas Speake, John Lindsay, William Cocks, Robert Lemen, William Crumley, Cornelius Riddle, Isaac Hite, Thomas Swearingen, and John Funk.

70. Ibid., ch. 58

71. Commissioners appointed were: John Ariss, Simon Taylor, Jacob Hite, Isaac Hite, John Hite, Marquis Calmees, Samuel Washington, Warner Washington, Burr Harrison, and Taverner Beale, justices of the peace.

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berg Chapel at Shepherdstown (see entry 4) had been in existence for some time. It is said that Hedges Chapel at Hedgesville (see entry 3) had been built several years before, and St. George's Chapel near Charles Town (see entry 6) is sometimes claimed to have been in the early group built by the Frederick Vestry.

The English Church, Norborne Chapel, St. George's Chapel, or Christ Church as it was variously known, the ruin of which stands near Charles Town in Jefferson County, has remained the "mystery" of old Norborne Parish. Legends have grown as records have been lost, historians have argued, but nothing definite has really been discovered about this church, which is said to have been one of the finest in the colony, and whose lead roof, silver communion service, carved oak pews and pulpit are said to have been brought from England. Dr. Roy Bird Cook, in a very excellent article in the West Virginia Review has placed the date of the construction as 1769, soon after the establishment of the new parish.⁷² Other historians have placed the date of its erection as early as 1740. So much has been written about the chapel which is obviously wrong that practically everything must be questioned. Miss Mynna Thruston in her book The Washingtons and Their Colonial Homes in West Virginia states that the lead roof was used during the Civil War for bullets, yet a picture published in Howe's Outline History of Virginia in 1845 shows the roofless ruins much as they are today.⁷³ Miscellaneous statements that Washington worshipped in various churches throughout the panhandle are unverified as far as actual data is concerned. Dr. Cook's date on the construction of St. George's is probably the most accurate of all. It is apparent from the foregoing quotations from the assembly records that this church did not exist as a parish church when the new parish was created from Frederick. The church at Martinsburg may have been built the same or following year but the church at Shepherdstown is the one mentioned as the church in Norborne Parish.

This would place the erection of St. George's some time between 1770 and 1776 if we accept the story that the furnishings were imported from England. It is highly probable that this property was a chapel of ease, built by the members of the Church in the neighborhood, and never the property of the parish. Certainly had such a church existed prior to 1769 it would have been mentioned in the act which specified that the parish property be valued by commissioners. In an autobiography of Thomas Brown quoted by William P. Craighill in "The Old Academy in Charles Town" in The West Virginia Historical Magazine Quarterly it is stated: "A number of them (the students at the academy) belonged to Episcopal families and they went once a month to the old stone church about a mile from town to

72. Op. cit., Apr. 1933

73. Op. cit., p. 342

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hear the Rev. Mr. Heath preach. He had his regular clerk to assist in the services, a little old man named Johnny Stevens. The boys from the Academy were placed in pews near the pulpit to join in the responses."⁷⁴ This was written about 1797.

As most of the stories about this church are tradition and hearsay we may add our interpretation of its story to the others. Let us consider that the church was a private chapel, built shortly before the Revolution. The story of the imported furnishings may be accepted or disregarded. Let us consider it, with its stone walls, lead roof and carved oak furnishings, as the finest in the section. May we not consider that this church was one of the many which suffered heavily when the powers of the vestry were removed in 1785. Certainly other churches were subject to almost complete dismantlement by the overseers of the poor and it may be that this one suffered too.

With the construction of a church in Charles Town (see entry 11) in 1817 the membership was moved to the new church and the old chapel fell into total disuse. By 1845 it was a hopeless ruin.

Following the American Revolution the Church was left without property and without clergy. For several years it seemed that the Episcopal denomination in Virginia would never be revived.

With the election of Bishop James Madison in 1790 the Virginia Church had its first Episcopal head in America but the general state of the church was so low that it lagged far behind its northern neighbors in the revival which followed the establishment of the American Episcopal Church. Bishop Madison served until his death in 1812 and Rev. John Bracken, of Bruton Parish, Williamsburg, was elected Bishop at the Council of that year and resigned at the following Council. In 1814 the Council, consisting of seven clergymen, and seventeen laymen met in Richmond and elected Rev. Richard Channing Moore of New York as Bishop of Virginia. From this time forward the church grew. Bishop Moore visited the churches of the diocese and prepared the ground for his assistant and successor, Bishop Meade.

Along the Ohio the Church had started growing about 1793. This isolated Church group grew up under the guidance of Dr. Joseph Doddridge who settled, probably in 1791, in what is now Wellsburg. Under his ministration the church at Wellsburg, St. John's, St. Paul's, and those along the Ohio side of the river were started. Services held in Wheeling by the indefatigable doctor led to a later organization. Allying himself closely with the Ohio Church, Dr. Doddridge, as early as 1810, opened correspondence with Bishop White of the Pennsylvania Diocese

74. Op. cit., vol. 5, no. 1, p. 24, Jan. 1905

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suggesting the establishment of a separate diocese which should include the western counties of Pennsylvania and Virginia. This is probably the first suggestion made toward an establishment west of the mountains.

Hampshire Parish, which had been formed from Frederick with the county in 1753, but which had apparently never had an active vestry was developed during the early days of the 19th century but was allowed to lapse when ministers were not available. Churches which had been established under the rectorship of Rev. Norman Nash were allowed to fall into disuse.

About 1820 efforts were made to send missionaries into the western counties and the first reports from Kanawha and Wheeling Parishes appear in the Council Journals for 1823.⁷⁵ Wheeling Parish included all the territory along the Ohio River and much of the land in counties farther eastward, and Kanawha Parish included all the Kanawha River Valley and Point Pleasant. The Wheeling Parish Churches were St. Matthew's at Wheeling and St. John's near Wellsburg while the Kanawha Parish had only Bangor Church at St. Albans.

In May 1830 Bishop Meade visited the churches along the Kanawha and Ohio Rivers and returned with the plea that provision be made to send men to minister to the members of the Church throughout this section. From this time forward the Bishop seldom missed an opportunity of urging that men and money be sent into this mission field and many of the churches in the state owe their origin to his tireless efforts in what he considered the most important mission field of the Virginia Diocese. He made annual visits, often traveling a thousand miles on horseback, in road wagons, river boats and small row boats, to visit the Church families who were settling in the new lands and to confirm and baptize wherever friends of the Church lived. He preached in churches of other denominations, in homes, and in store buildings. Wherever a small group were gathered he urged the erection of a church; he asked more prosperous churches in his own diocese and in others to share their wealth by contributing toward construction and made constant reports to the Council urging the employment of missionaries. He seems to have watched every class graduating from the Virginia Seminary with the idea of sending these new graduates into his mission field. At times it would almost seem that the older churches in the eastern panhandle were neglected to some extent to allow time to visit the new churches in the more western part of the state. From 1830 until Bishop Meade's death Mar. 14, 1862, the number of churches in what is now West Virginia had increased from 17 to 34.

In 1842 Rev. John Johns of Maryland was elected Bishop Coadjutor and from that time on was an active assistant to Bishop Meade in his work throughout the diocese.

75. Peterkin, p. 55

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In 1841 the question of a diocese for the western parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania was given some newspaper publicity and a meeting was called in Wheeling but no action was taken. In his report to the Council of 1842 Bishop Meade stated: "All these are however, now well satisfied that any plan which would disjoin Western from Eastern Virginia, would be highly injurious to the former."

The Civil War stopped all intercourse between the Bishop and the western part of the diocese. Unable to get through the military lines the Bishop did not pay a western visit from 1860 to 1864 and then Bishop Johns was only able to visit a few churches in the eastern panhandle.⁷⁶ The following year Bishop Johns visited Parkersburg, Ravenswood, Weston, and other points in the north-central part of the new state, but it was not until 1867 that a general visit was made. The Civil War left in its wake churches whose pulpits were vacant and whose buildings had been damaged or destroyed by the occupancy of soldiers or the battles which raged throughout the state. The years that followed were rehabilitation years. Some assistance in the restoration was given to churches whose claims were paid by the government, but as claims took a long time to reach settlement, many were not reimbursed until long after the Diocese of West Virginia had been established. During this period fourteen new churches were added to the list.

On April 30, 1868, Rev. Francis M. Whittle was consecrated Bishop Coadjutor and served in this capacity until the death of Bishop Johns May 24, 1875, when he became Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia.

The Diocese of West Virginia

The division of the state in 1863, when West Virginia was formed from the western counties, did not divide the diocese. It is probable that the industrial growth of the new state directly after the war was largely responsible for the large number of churches formed during this period and probably did much to hasten the demand for a diocese whose bounds would be common with the boundaries of the new state. The opening of the coal fields and the development of the oil industry opened new mission fields which could not be adequately covered from diocesan headquarters in Richmond and, although the mother diocese felt that the new state was financially unable to support a separate organization, she gave her consent and the resolution creating the Diocese of West Virginia was passed by the House of Bishops, Oct. 9, 1877.

76. Ibid., pp. 205, 206

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The primary convention was held at St. John's Church, Charleston, in December of the same year and the Rev. J. H. Eccleston, rector of Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., was elected Bishop. He declined the office and at a Council at Charles Town, Feb. 27, 1878, Rev. George W. Peterkin of Baltimore, was elected and became the first Bishop of West Virginia. He was consecrated in St. Matthews Church, Wheeling, May 30, 1878.⁷⁷

Confronted with a newly formed diocese, scattered churches, insufficient clergy, and the financial problems of a new organization, Bishop Peterkin threw himself into the building of churches and rectories. With an ambition to establish the church in every county he visited newly opened sections of the state. From his own funds he purchased lots and made gifts to new congregations. He visited coal operators and obtained their assistance in establishing services in the mining towns. In the Kanawha Valley and the Cabin Creek section a mission was started with services in many of the mining camps. His trips on horseback throughout the newly opened southern section of the state led to the building of the churches in Princeton, Bluefield, Welch, Eckman, and Bramwell. His interest in the young people of the Diocese led to the establishment of Episcopal Hall at West Virginia University. Perhaps the biggest single project in his bishopric was the establishment of the Sheltering Arms Hospital in the Kanawha Valley which for years cared for the sick and injured throughout the southern coal fields. With assistance from the coal companies, with his own personal ability for raising money, and aided by Archdeacon B. M. Spurr, he built and maintained a modern hospital and nurse's training school until mine hospitals were established by the State of West Virginia. He was equally interested in the founding of the Reynolds Memorial Hospital at Glendale and retained an active interest in this institution until his death.

Churches throughout the state were enriched by the presentation of communion services and other furnishings through the generosity of their bishop. When the congregation at Kenova needed a new church and did not have funds to erect it the Bishop had an abandoned church at Volcano moved by boat to the new site where it was rebuilt. The Memorial Church of the Good Shepherd in Parkersburg was erected by the Bishop and his wife as a memorial to their two children. Fifty churches were built during the time he served as Bishop. The fact that many of these ceased to exist after a few years was largely due to a shifting industrial population and to changes in business conditions. Deserted mining and petroleum towns

77. Robert E. Lee Strider, Life and Work of George William Peterkin, p. 107

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left deserted churches but the large number of active churches which date from this period are ample memorials to the work of this missionary bishop.*

As the work in the Diocese increased Bishop Peterkin asked for the services of a coadjutor and at a special Council held in Clarksburg July 26, 1899, Rev. William Loyall Gravatt was elected to this position. His every assistance was given to Bishop Peterkin who, as he grew older, placed more and more of the church administration in the hands of his assistant.

Bishop Peterkin died at his home in Parkersburg, Sept. 22, 1916, and Bishop Gravatt became the second Bishop of West Virginia.

Carrying forward the work of Bishop Peterkin, Bishop Gravatt worked unceasingly to promote the growth of the church in the state. While not so many churches were erected, he improved and assisted those already established, and promoted the work wherever he felt that services would reach the people. That his work was successful has been shown in the large growth of the church membership under his leadership.

Bishop Gravatt maintained the diocesan offices in Charleston. In 1923 Rev. Robert Edward Lee Strider was elected Bishop Coadjutor and was consecrated in St. Matthew's, Wheeling, Nov. 1, 1923. He served as Coadjutor until the retirement of Bishop Gravatt, Jan. 10, 1939, when he became the third Bishop of the Diocese of West Virginia.

II. DIOCESAN AND PAROCHIAL GOVERNMENT

The Council

Created in 1877, the Diocese of West Virginia is composed of all the counties in the State of West Virginia. The church meets in Annual Council on the second Tuesday in May and special Councils may be called by the Bishop, or during a vacancy in the Episcopate, by the Standing Committee.

The Council is made up of the Bishop, the Bishop Coadjutor if there is one, all clergy canonically resident within the Diocese for six months preceding the Council, and lay delegates elected by each parish or organized mission. This Council has authority to elect a Bishop and to administer all financial and

*For more complete details of Bishop Peterkin's life see Strider, The Life and Work of George W. Peterkin

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administrative affairs of the Diocese.⁷⁸ The council is served by a secretary, elected until his successor is chosen and who is responsible for the taking of minutes and the preparation and publication of the Council Journal.⁷⁹ Also elected by the Council is the Diocesan treasurer, who must be a male communicant of the Church, and whose duty it is to receive and disburse all monies from the several funds.⁸⁰

Also serving the Council is a registrar, elected annually, and who is, by virtue of his office, a member of the Council. His duties are to receive and preserve all journals, papers, and records of the Council, and all articles, documents, and other printed or written matter pertaining to the history of the Diocese.⁸¹

The Standing Committee is elected at each annual council and consists of three clergymen and three laymen.⁸²

The chancellor, who must be a communicant in good standing and learned in the law, is nominated by the Bishop and elected by the Council for a term of five years. He serves as legal advisor for the Diocese and is president of its Court of Appeal. He cannot act as counsel for the Diocese in any trial and a vacancy in the position is filled by appointment by the Bishop.⁸³

The Executive Board

Newly created for more centralized government of the Church is the Executive Board, created by canons introduced and passed at the annual meeting of the Council, May 1939. This board is composed of the Bishop, who also serves as chairman; the Bishop Coadjutor, if there is one, who serves as vice-chairman; the treasurer of the Diocese; the diocesan president of the Woman's Auxiliary; six clergymen and six lay members. This board replaces the Board of Finance, the Board of Missions, the Board of Religious Education, and the Board of Christian Social Service. Duties formerly assigned to these committees will be cared for by the Executive Board.

78. Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of West Virginia, arts. 2-7

79. Ibid., art. 8

80. Ibid., art. 9

81. Ibid., art. 12

82. Ibid., art. 10

83. Ibid., art. 11

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The Diocesan Trustees

Under the official title of the Diocesan Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of West Virginia, this board is composed of three members elected by the Council for a term of four years. The treasurer of the diocese is ex officio a member of this board. The duties of the Board is the administering of the Permanent Fund and the control of all property and funds given, devised, or bequeathed to the Diocese, with the exception of that given, devised, or bequeathed to the Bishop.⁸⁴

The Ecclesiastical Court

The Ecclesiastical Court, which has jurisdiction in cases of clergymen tried for any cause named in the Canons, is composed of three clergy members of the Council and two laymen in good standing "and learned in the law." The members of this Court are elected by ballot at every third annual Council and serve for a period of three years.⁸⁵

Convocational Districts

The Diocese is divided into seven Convocational Districts, in which semi-annual meetings are held. Until May 1939, three convocations existed, the Eastern, North Western, and Kanawha. Newly enacted canons have created four new divisions to be formed from, and in addition to, the older groups. Official names will be selected at the fall meetings of the convocations. The Convocational meeting is made up of all clergy in the district, together with elected lay delegates from each parish and organized mission within its bounds.⁸⁶ Each Convocation elects its own officers and makes annual reports, together with its recommendations in mission matters, to the Executive Board.

The Parish

The parish is the local church unit and is established upon application to, and approved by, the annual Council. An organized parish is entitled to representation in the Council. If at any time an established parish becomes unable to support a rector or otherwise unable to be self supporting it can be made into an organized mission or an assisted Parish by action of the Council.

84. Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of West Virginia, Canon 5

85. Ibid., Canon 27

86. Ibid., Canon 23

Records and Recordkeeping

Serving the parish is the vestry, elected annually by the members of the parish and consisting of not less than three or more than twelve male communicants in good standing. The rector of the parish is ex officio a member of the vestry and presides at the meetings. Serving the vestry is a treasurer and registrar, elected by the vestry from its members. The registrar has as his duties the keeping of the minutes of the vestry while the treasurer receives and disburses all parish funds. Also elected by the vestry are junior and senior wardens whose duties are the overseeing of church property; supervision of the work of the sexton; collection of offerings and taking charge of the font and communion plate; supplying vestments and books used in public worship, and the elements for each celebration of the Holy Communion; maintaining order and decorum in the time of public worship; and, in case of the absence of the rector, the making of entries in the Parish Register.⁸⁷

III. RECORDS AND RECORDKEEPING

It is surprising that so few records of the church exist in the Diocese of West Virginia. That records were frequently kept by individuals and later became a part of their personal papers and were sometimes destroyed, may account for the scantiness of the existing histories of the churches. That, in the past, rectors have frequently kept the records as their own, rather than a parish record, is perhaps another explanation. Fire, floods, and carelessness have also destroyed records which should be intact.

The Church has had a definite duty in the keeping of vital statistics, not only as a moral duty and for parish records, but as a civil duty as well. This duty was established in 1659 by an act of the Assembly⁸⁸ which made the vestries responsible for the recording of all births, marriages, and deaths, in their parishes. Thus the vestry was the legal custodian of all vital statistics until 1780 when marriages were required to be recorded by the clerk of the county court.⁸⁹ The keeping of birth and death records did not become a county duty until 1853, so that until this date the only existing records of this kind are to be found in extant church records and family Bibles.

That rectors were frequently lax in this very important church duty is evidenced in the reports made by rectors to the annual councils. Too often new rectors mentioned that they

87. *Ibid.*, Canons 8-12

88. 1 Hening, p. 542

89. 10 Hening, p. 362

Records and Recordkeeping

could not make an adequate parochial report because the previous rector had failed to keep, not only records, but a list of the communicants.

In a report to the Council of 1892 a committee, which had been appointed to ascertain the number and boundaries of the parishes existing in the diocese, pointed out that they were unable to obtain a satisfactory report because there was so little accurate information preserved.⁹⁰ The following year the committee reported that they had exhausted all records and written letters to all parishes, many of which were answered but "in only a few instances was any information obtained, owing to the imperfect manner in which early records were kept."⁹¹ Strange as it may seem there is today no diocesan record of the admission of parishes other than scattered notes throughout the Council Journal and the Church News. Bishop Strider asked, at the Council meeting in May 1939, that an adequate record of this type be provided, and that the status of all parishes and missions be recorded therein.

The Canons of the Diocese provide for the keeping of an "accurate record" of all baptisms, confirmations, marriages, burials, a list of all communicants, and families and persons within the parish. It is further provided that, upon the option of the parish, record books not in use may be sent to the Registrar who will preserve them in a vault with the Diocesan records and where they will be available at all times.⁹²

Although some effort has been made to centralize parish and church records in the Registrar's offices at Charleston very few volumes are actually to be found there. Certainly an organized effort should be made to have placed in a central, fireproofed depository, all record books which are not in use. Manuscripts should be collected, arranged and catalogued. Parish records should be copied and thoroughly indexed so that original records might be stored as the valuable historical records which they are and the copies made available to research workers.

Recent records are, in most cases, adequately kept and preserved, form books having contributed to this improvement. Church school records, as a whole, are poorly kept and very little emphasis seems to be placed on these, which are valuable church records. Too often the records of parish organizations are not recognized as parish records and are lost or remain in the hands of various officers of these organizations. Certainly all organization records should be carefully kept and at the end of a certain specified period become integral parts of the records of the parish.

90. Peterkin, p. 329

91. Ibid., p. 341

92. Canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church Etc., Canon 14

Abbreviations, Symbols, and Explanatory Notes

Carelessness is noted in the records of churches which have established missions. Records may be made in the register and vestry books of the mother church with no indication that these may actually be records of the mission. Thus if the mission becomes an independent parish the lapse of a few years may make it impossible to trace the records of the new church beyond the date of its independence.

While these conditions have been found to exist in all denominations certainly the Protestant Episcopal Church, with its well educated clergy, should become the pioneer in realizing the importance of its records, not only to the parish but to historians throughout the country, and should make every attempt to improve and preserve its records.

IV. ABBREVIATIONS, SYMBOLS, AND EXPLANATORY NOTES

Abbreviations

ibid.	.....	the same citation
n. d.	.....	no dates
p., pp.	.....	page(s)
op. cit.	.....	in the work cited
vol. (s)	.....	volume(s)

Symbols

--	to date
*	defunct churches

Explanatory Notes

Church entries have been arranged chronologically according to formation dates with total disregard of localities. Because of the lack of adequate records of parish formations this arrangement has necessarily been by the name of the church rather than the parish. In some instances, it has been impossible to determine the parochial status of the church. The title line of each entry shows the name of the church, date of formation, date defunct if the church has ceased to exist, location of the church, name of the county, and name of the parish or organized mission. The latter is based on the status of churches as adopted at the 1939 meeting of the Council.

When location of records is not given it is indicated that they are to be found in the parish office.

Abbreviations, Symbols, and Explanatory Notes

Many citations are given to the acts of the early Virginia Assemblies. These acts have been published in Hening's Statutes At Large. For convenience this citation is used as the name of the author, the number preceding the name indicating the number of the volume and the number following the name indicating the page number. Thus 5 Hening p. 285 refers to the fifth volume of Hening's Statutes At Large, p. 285.

As a complete file of the Council Journal of the Diocese of Virginia was not available use has been made of the abstracts of these Journals as they appear in the Rt. Rev. George William Peterkin's book, Records of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Western Virginia and West Virginia. Thus many of the Peterkin citations can be verified by the original Journal.

V. ARCHIVES OF THE DIOCESE OF WEST VIRGINIA (1)

1. DIOCESE OF WEST VIRGINIA, 1877--. 1300 Market St., Wheeling, West Virginia.

The Diocese of West Virginia is included in the Province of Washington, or the Third Province of the General Convention. (For records of this Province see the forth coming Inventory of the Church Archives of the District of Columbia: Protestant Episcopal Volume I.) During the time that the Rt. Rev. George William Peterkin was Bishop of the Diocese the offices were located in Parkersburg where the Bishop maintained his official residence. In 1920, under the Rt. Rev. William L. Gravatt, the offices were moved to Charleston where they were maintained until January, 1939, when the Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Lee Strider became Bishop, and established the offices at Wheeling, his official residence. Records in this office consist of personal records kept by Bishop Strider, Nov. 1, 1923--, during the period in which he served as Bishop Coadjutor of the Diocese and since his election as Bishop, and of current records turned over by Bishop Gravatt upon his resignation, January 10, 1939.

TREASURER OF THE DIOCESE OF WEST VIRGINIA, St. John's Parish House, 1105 Quarrier St., Charleston, West Virginia.

Offices of the treasurer and registrar are maintained in the offices of the Rt. Rev. William L. Gravatt, former Bishop of the Diocese. Mr. S. G. Cargill serves in these capacities. Records of all reports made to the annual Council are preserved here until the publication of the Council Journal, then they are destroyed. As registrar of the Diocese the treasurer is custodian of all papers and records of the Diocese and parishes (see p. 18) and the parish records found here are shown in the entries pertaining to each parish. The official record of the diocese is the Council Journal.

Council Journal, Diocese of West Virginia, 1878--. 10 vols., and 8 pamphlets. Includes the Bishop's diary and annual report to Council, proceedings of the Council, condensed parochial reports, treasurer's report, reports of all committees and boards, resolutions offered and adopted, and directory of parishes and rectors.

THE CHURCH NEWS, 1878--. Complete file in office of Registrar, 1105 Quarrier St., Charleston, West Virginia.

Monthly publication devoted to interests of the Church in the Diocese of West Virginia. Contains Bishop's diary, news notes from parishes, and general news of the diocese. No central offices have ever been maintained, various rectors having served in editorial capacities. By action of the May 1939

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Council the publication of this paper will be lodged in the hands of the newly created Committee on Publicity and Promotion.

VI. ARCHIVES OF PARISHES AND CHURCHES

2. CHRIST CHURCH (Morgan's Chapel), 1740-1930; 1936--. Bunker Hill, Berkeley County. Frederick Parish, 1740-69; Norborne Parish, 1769--. Unorganized Mission.

Said to have been the first Episcopal church in the Valley of Virginia, Christ Church, or Morgan's Chapel as it is more familiarly known, was built by Morgan Morgan⁹³ sometime near the year 1740. The first log church became unfit for use about 1800 and a second church, constructed of stone, was consecrated by Bishop Moore, in May 1818.⁹⁴ A third church, of brick construction, was consecrated by Bishop Meade, August 1853.⁹⁵ Morgan Morgan served as a lay reader, the church being ministered to by various visiting clergymen. This church is so closely allied with the formation of Norborne Parish that the reader is referred to the Historical Sketch, p. 11.

No records found. Early record of chapel in Vestry Book, Frederick Parish, 1764-1818, Division of Archives, Virginia State Library, Richmond.

3. MT. ZION CHURCH (Hedges' Chapel), 1740--. Hedgesville, Berkeley County. Organized Mission.

Although tradition places the establishment of this church as early as 1740⁹⁶ it is probable that it was a private chapel

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93. Meade, Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia, vol. 2, p. 302-303; Gardner, Chronicles of Old Berkeley, pp. 49, 89, 203; Callahan, History of West Virginia, p. 258; Norris, History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley
94. Peterkin, p. 771
95. Ibid., p. 139
96. Gardner, M. H. and A. H. Chronicles of Old Berkeley, p. 39. "It is authentically stated that Washington worshiped in the Episcopal Church (then called Hedges Chapel, now Mt. Zion) when on his surveying expedition for Lord Fairfax before 1750." However this statement is not documented. Ibid., p. 89: "Hedgesville built a church, Hedges Chapel, as early as 1743." Again no citations are given. Meade apparently did not consider this as one of the churches erected by the Frederick Parish Vestry (Meade, (cont'd))

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(4)

and that a definite organization as a part of the parish did not take place until 1788,⁹⁷ Raleigh Colston and William Pendleton being the leaders. The first church was of logs and served until sometime prior to 1815 when a new church was started on "the site of the old church."⁹⁸ This building was consecrated by Bishop Moore, 1818⁹⁹ and is still in use. It is a plain red brick structure. The rectory was built in 1878. The first resident priest was Rev. Thomas Horrell, 1815-19, although the church was probably served at earlier dates by itinerant clergymen.

Register, 1882--. 1 vol. Contains list of baptisms, communicants, marriages, deaths. In possession of Rev. Dewey C. Loving, Shepherdstown. Church School Records, 1904--. In church.

4. TRINITY CHURCH, 1740--. Shepherdstown,* Jefferson County. Assisted Parish.

Erected by the vestry of Frederick Parish in the period of 1740-50, the first church was known as Mecklenburg Chapel.¹⁰⁰ In 1766 James Graham was appointed reader for this chapel,¹⁰¹ and in 1768 Rev. Charles Mynn Thruston became rector of the parish.¹⁰² The same year Mr. Van Swearingen received 148 pounds sterling for the completion of a new church.¹⁰³ An act for appointing commissioners to value certain churches and chapels in Frederick and Norborne Parishes, passed by the Assembly Feb. 1772, indicates that there was only one church in Norborne and it is to be assumed that the Shepherdstown church is the one referred to.¹⁰⁴ This building served the congregation until 1816 when a new building was completed during the ministry of Rev. Benjamin Allen, Jr.¹⁰⁵ In 1840 Bishop Meade reported that the church was about to be enlarged.¹⁰⁶ In 1843 Rev. Charles W. Andrews, who had recently taken charge of the parish, re-

vol. 2, p. 283) but a later note indicates that a church had been erected prior to 1817 (ibid., p. 301).

97. Peterkin, p. 538

98. Ibid., pp. 541-546

99. Ibid., p. 50. (Here called North Mountain)

100. Meade, vol. 2, pp. 283, 295

*Note: Shepherdstown was originally settled by German emigrants who gave the settlement the name of New Mecklenburg.

101. Vestry Book, Frederick Parish, p. 28

102. Meade, vol. 2, p. 285; Vestry Book Frederick Parish, p. 31

103. Meade, vol. 2, p. 283

104. 8 Hening, ch. 58

105. Peterkin, p. 47

106. Ibid., p. 88

ported that "the congregation have erected a new church edifice,"¹⁰⁷ but he is obviously confusing repairs and building for the following year the parochial report lists \$550 for improvements on church property.¹⁰⁸ In 1856 it was reported to the convention that a "... stone church has been put under roof during the past year,"¹⁰⁹ and three years later it is reported that a church was completed which had been started in 1854.¹¹⁰ It was consecrated by Bishop Johns, Apr. 5, 1859¹¹¹ and is still in use. The same year the vestry transferred the old church property to St. Andrew's (see entry 36). In 1871 a parish hall was erected.¹¹² The Chapel of the Good Shepherd at Duffields (see entry 73) was a mission of this church. The first priest definitely mentioned as serving this church is Rev. Charles Mynn Thruston, 1768-?

Minutes (Vestry), 1880--. 3 vols. Includes all business and financial records of parish. Parish Register, 1842--. 1 vol. Includes record of baptisms, marriages, confirmations, and burials. Minutes and register in the possession of present rector. Woman's Auxiliary Records, 1913--. 1 vol. Contains minutes of meetings of missionary organization. Kept by Miss Nellie Groves, Shepherdstown.

5. TRINITY CHURCH, 1769--. 200 West King St., Martinsburg, Berkeley County. Norborne Parish.

Organized soon after the establishment of Norborne Parish in 1769. A church must have been erected soon afterward as Rev. Daniel Sturges, rector of Norborne Parish, seems to indicate that a church was in use May 23, 1775.¹¹³ This church was apparently still in use in 1810.¹¹⁴ By 1838 the building had become so bad that it was necessary to hold services in the

107. Ibid., p. 98

108. Ibid., p. 104

109. Ibid., p. 162

110. Ibid., p. 178

111. Ibid., p. 609

112. Ibid., p. 237

113. In connection with a petition made by the citizens of Berkeley County charging Adam Stephenson of not having properly conducted an election for representatives to a state convention Mr. Sturges states: "The within advertisement I saw at the church door on Sunday the 24th day of April last after I came out of church..." This is dated May 23, 1775. Virginia Magazine of History and Biography, p. 412

114. Evans, History of Berkeley County, p. 83; Imprint: A/Discourse/ Delivered in the/Protestant Episcopal Church/ on Sunday/ November 23, 1806/ Martinsburg, Virginia. Printed by John Alburtus /1806/

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Presbyterian and Lutheran Churches and in the courthouse. 115 The cornerstone for a new church was laid by Bishop Meade in 1840 116 and in 1848 Trinity Church was admitted into union with the Council. 117 The third and present church was consecrated by Bishop Meade Aug. 10, 1843, and was rebuilt extensively in 1865, 1869, and 1883. It is a brick building of Gothic architecture with an adjoining parish house. A rectory adjoining the church is also owned. The first resident priest was Rev. Daniel Sturges, licensed by the Bishop of London for Norborne Parish, 1771.

Minute Books, Apr. 7, 1817--. 9 vols. Includes minutes of vestry meetings and all administrative affairs of the parish including pew rents, 1865-71. Vol. 1, Apr. 7, 1817-Feb. 23, 1848; vol. 2, May 26, 1856-Aug. 12, 1859; vol. 3, Nov. 1, 1865-June 1, 1871; vol. 4, Oct. 23, 1865-Oct. 1878; vol. 5, Jan. 1, 1866-Nov. 1, 1870 (also includes financial records); vol. 6, Oct. 7, 1878-Apr. 30, 1883; vol. 7, May 8, 1883-Apr. 18, 1888; vol. 8, Nov. 19, 1899-Dec. 21, 1921; vol. 9, Feb. 8, 1922--. Register Books, 1846--. 6 vols. Contains register of communicants, confirmations, baptisms, marriages, and burials. Also contains financial records, 1869-77. Vol. 1, Nov. 17, 1846-July 24, 1900; vol. 2, Oct. 1, 1899-Sept. 8, 1916; vol. 3, Mar. 1, 1869-Nov. 4, 1877; vol. 4, May 1, 1879-July 25, 1900; vol. 5, Sept. 23, 1916-Aug. 18, 1938; vol. 6, June 1, 1915--. Financial Records, 1935--. 1 vol. 1866-70 in Minute Books; 1869-77 in Parish Register.

6. *ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL, 1769-1817. Near Charles Town, Jefferson County. Norborne Parish.

Erected about 1769-70 and variously known as Christ Church, Old Norborne Chapel, and St. George's Chapel. For detailed sketch of this church see page 12. Was used until 1817 when Zion Church was erected in Charles Town (see entry 11). The Chapel was probably served by visiting clergymen and the name of any rector who may have served regularly has been lost. The church is a total ruin and all records have been lost.

7. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1793 or earlier--. Near Follansbee, Brooke County. Unorganized Mission.

Organized about 1792 by Rev. Joseph Doddridge. The first church, a log building, was constructed 1792-93. 118 A second

115. Peterkin, p. 81

116. Ibid., p. 88

117. Ibid., p. 118

118. Doddridge, Joseph. Notes on the Settlements, etc., pp. 12, 316; Meade, Old Churches Etc., p. 331

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church was started in 1800 but remained in an unfinished state until 1825 when Rev. John Armstrong took charge of the parish.¹¹⁹ This was a frame church and was used until the present brick church was completed in 1849. This church was consecrated by Bishop Johns, Oct. 31, 1849.¹²⁰ For the past thirty years the church has been infrequently used, the bishops of the diocese usually holding annual services. Rev. Dr. Doddridge, the founder of this and Christ Church (see entry 9) served both from 1792 to about 1825. He was educated for the ministerial and medical professions, having graduated from Jefferson Academy, Cannonsburg, Pa.¹²¹ In addition to being a pioneer organizer of the Ohio Church his volume Notes on the Settlement and Indian Wars of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania is one of the best known sources for Indian lore and upper Ohio Valley history.

Parish Register, app. 1890-1910, 1 vol. In registrar's office, 1105 Quarrier St., Charleston, W. Va.

8. *ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1793-1820. 5 mi. east of Wellsburg on Ohio River. St. Paul's Parish.

One of the churches organized by Rev. Joseph Doddridge¹²² about 1792 or 93 (see entries 7, 9). A log building was constructed and was still in use in 1818.¹²³ This was probably one of the churches mentioned by Bishop Meade as occupied by the Presbyterian and Methodist congregations.¹²⁴ Nothing is known of the date or reason for the lapse of this church and no records have been found other than an agreement made by Rev. Dr. Doddridge and the congregation in 1800.¹²⁵

9. CHRIST CHURCH, 1800--. Wellsburg, Brooke County. Organized Mission.

Probably organized sometime between 1792 and 1800 by the Rev. Joseph Doddridge as Trinity Church. His agreement with the congregation in 1800¹²⁵ shows that services were being held in Brooke Academy in Charlestown.¹²⁶ It is probable that

119. Peterkin, p. 59

120. Bishop Johns' report (Peterkin p. 128) indicates the year as being 1850. The parish report (*ibid.*, p. 130) says 1849

121. Doddridge, Notes Etc., pp. 13-14

122. Strider, Life and Work of George William Peterkin, p. 129

123. Peterkin, p. 785

124. Meade, Old Churches Etc., vol. 2, p. 332

125. Doddridge, Notes Etc., pp. 15, 16

126. The name of Charlestown was later changed to Wellsburg

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Rev. Dr. Doddridge continued to preach to this congregation until 1825 as his home was in Wellsburg. The next mention of the organization is in 1827 when a report to the Council says that there is no church in Wellsburg but it is hoped that one will be built soon.¹²⁷ Bishop Meade made his first visit here in May 1830 and reported that "a regular church was organized and a Vestry appointed."¹²⁸ The first mention of Christ Church is made in 1839 and Bishop Meade paid annual visits to this church.¹²⁹ In Apr. 1841 Bishop Meade consecrated "a neat brick church in Wellsburg,"¹³⁰ and another note states that the church was opened for services, June 6, 1841.¹³¹ In 1845 the church was without a minister.¹³² Ten years later it was reported that the church was without a minister, and that, due to removals and deaths, the church was about to become extinct.¹³³ Sometime during this interval one of the donors of the church had taken possession of the building and had rented it to the Methodist Society so that when Rev. Edmund Christian took charge of the parish in August 1856, he found "no organized congregation or church or vestry books." A vestry was elected and trustees appointed by the circuit court.¹³⁴ When Bishop Johns visited the parish in 1868 he did not hold services but reported visiting friends in Wellsburg. Whether or not the church was usable is not stated but is indicated. This building was destroyed by flood Feb. 9, 1884. The present church was consecrated by Bishop George William Peterkin Oct. 31, 1898.¹³⁵ The rectory and parish house are on adjoining lots to the church. The first clergyman was Rev. Joseph Doddridge.

Minute Books (Vestry), Feb. 4, 1924--. 1 vol. Contains minutes of meetings and financial records of parish. Kept by Mr. William Whitman, 21st St., Wellsburg. Parish Register, 1865--. 10 vols. Contains list of families, Oct. 15, 1868; baptisms, Oct. 4, 1868--; confirmations, Oct. 19, 1869--; communicants, "spring" 1865--; deaths, Sept. 15, 1868--; marriages, Oct. 1868--. Ladies Guild Record, Feb. 1934--. 1 vol. Minutes and financial records of women's organization. In possession of Mrs. Carrie Wills, 14th and Charles Street, Wellsburg.

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127. Peterkin, p. 59
 128. Ibid., p. 65
 129. Ibid., p. 84
 130. Ibid., p. 92
 131. Ibid., p. 96
 132. Ibid., p. 107
 133. Ibid., p. 157
 134. Ibid., p. 164-165
 135. Ibid., p. 774

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10. ST. MARK'S CHURCH, 1814--. B St., St. Albans, Kanawha County. Organized Mission.

Organization of this church is said to have taken place in 1814 when Rev. Joseph Willard, a missionary at Marietta, Ohio, came to the Kanawha Valley and ministered to communicants at Coalsmouth (now St. Albans). In 1822 Rev. Charles H. Page was sent by Bishop Moore as a missionary to the members in the Kanawha Valley and the following year he reported that a church was being built.¹³⁶ This report shows the church as being a part of Kanawha Parish. In 1826 Rev. Mr. Page reported the church completed and called Bangor Church. It was a small brick church and was erected largely through the efforts of the Thompson and Hudson families, the latter giving the name of their Pennsylvania home to the church.¹³⁷ When Bishop Meade visited Kanawha in August 1830, he reported having consecrated a church but does not name it.¹³⁸ As St. John's (see entry 17) and St. Luke's (see entry 25) were consecrated at later dates it is to be taken that he referred to Bangor Church. In 1838 a rectory was completed.¹³⁹ The church was burned in 1845.¹⁴⁰ The first church was located some distance east of the town of Coalsmouth, so for convenience the new church was built in the village on land donated by Francis Thompson.¹⁴¹ The new and present church was consecrated by Bishop Johns, June 24, 1847.¹⁴² During the years that intervened between this date and the Civil War the rectors were active in mission work. St. John's in the Valley (see entry 21) and St. Paul's (see entry 30) were established as missions of the parish. During the Civil War the church was without a rector and the building was used as a stable by Union cavalry.¹⁴³ Following the close of the war the church was partially repaired although it was not until about 1890 that full repairs were made when damages were collected from the Government. The church is a small brick building, Gothic in architecture. A rectory is also owned. Rev. Charles H. Page, missionary, was the first resident priest and served from Sept. 1, 1822 to 1826.

136. Ibid., p. 55

137. Meade, Old Churches Etc., vol. 2, p. 346

138. Peterkin, p. 64

139. Ibid., p. 74

140. In a letter quoted in Meade, vol. 2, p. 347, the date of this fire is given as 1835. This date is obviously incorrect as Bishop Meade held services frequently and mentioned (1834 and 1838) that a larger church was being planned. Local tradition places the date of the fire as 1845 and this would seem correct as a new church was consecrated in 1847.-Editor

141. Meade, vol. 2, p. 347

142. Peterkin, p. 115

143. Ibid., p. 625

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Minute Books (Vestry), 1910--. 3 vols. Complete record of all meetings and business transactions. 2 vols., in possession of J. V. R. Skinner; current vol., in possession of Randolph C. Specht, secretary of the vestry. Parish Register, 1834--. 3 vols. Includes record of communicants, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, burials. Vol. 1, 1834-71, compiled from scattered records, original having been destroyed during the Civil War; vol. 2, 1871-1902; vol. 3, 1902--. At rectory. Service Record, 1929--. 1 vol. Record of all services conducted by rector. Church School Records, 1902, 1905, 1931--. 8 vols. 1902, 1905, 1931-34, in church; 1935-- in possession of church school secretary. Financial Records, 1900--. 8 vols. Record of all receipts and disbursements of parish funds. 7 vols., 1900-1936 in possession of Mr. Skinner; 2 vols., 1937--, in possession of Mr. Specht. Published histories include "History of Bangor Church," by Rev. J. Edmund Thompson in The Church News, Sept. 1925, (Wheeling, W. Va.); "History of Bangor Church" in Bridge Opening Program, Nov. 12, 1934 (pamphlet, St. Albans).

11. ZION CHURCH, 1817--. Congress St., Charles Town, Jefferson County. St. Andrew's Parish.

Erected 1817¹⁴⁴ by the congregation of St. George's Chapel (see entry 6). Evidently this church was consecrated the following year by Bishop Moore.¹⁴⁵ The church is said to have been furnished with the pews and other furnishings from St. George's. It served the congregation until 1848 when a new building was started. On July 29, 1848, Bishop Johns held service in this building reporting it "not yet sufficiently furnished for consecration."¹⁴⁶ This church was burned Dec. 9, 1848.¹⁴⁷ A second church was erected immediately, the courthouse being used for services during the construction.¹⁴⁸ This church was consecrated by Bishop Meade, Dec. 6, 1851.¹⁴⁹

144. Ibid., p. 48

145. Ibid., p. 50

146. Ibid., p. 119

147. Memorandum: "The Episcopal Church in Charles Town, recently built at an expense of about nine thousand dollars but not entirely finished was burnt to the ground on Saturday night the 9th of Dec. 1848. The sexton Wm. Drew, colored man, had started a fire in the Furnace under the vestibule, and the fire is supposed to have originated from it. Very little was saved, only a little carpeting and a part of the Pulpit-perhaps a few other articles of little value. Nathan O. White, Sect'y of Vestry, Jan'y 1849." From the Minute Book for that year

148. Peterkin, p. 130

149. Ibid., p. 771

and is still in use. During the Civil War the building was badly damaged by Union soldiers but was later repaired and is in use today. The architecture is Gothic and many stained glass windows are memorials to parishioners. The communion table, said to have been used in St. George's Chapel, was presented by Gen. William P. Craighill in 1900. The original communion service, also said to be from St. George's, is used on frequent occasions. The first resident priest was Rev. Benjamin Allen, who served the parish 1815-24. The first Annual Council of the Diocese of West Virginia was held in this church, Feb. 27, 1878, and it was here that Bishop Peterkin was chosen the first Bishop of the new Diocese. July 26, 1899, Rev. William L. Gravatt, rector of Zion Church, was elected Bishop Coadjutor in Christ Church, Clarksburg, and the following November was consecrated in Zion Church. St. Philip's, a colored mission, was established by Zion in 1844 (see entry 62). Other missions include St. John's, at Rippon, established 1874 (see entry 47), St. Paul's Mission (see entry 109), and St. Andrews' Mission, (see entry 73). Church organizations include: Chancel Guild, Woman's Auxiliary, Brotherhood of St. Andrew, and St. Agnes Guild.

Parish Minute Books (Vestry), 1842--. 3 vols. Records of confirmations, baptisms, marriages and deaths, although kept, were not available to compilers of this volume. Financial records included in minute book. Also includes records of missions.

12. *ZION CHURCH, 1818-40. North River Mills, Hampshire County. Norborne Parish; Hampshire Parish.

Erected 1817 and consecrated by Bishop Moore, May 1818.¹⁵⁰ In the parochial report of 1824 it is noted that "the church in Hampshire County has suffered much for want of regular ministrations," and seven places of worship are mentioned,¹⁵¹ but no further mention of this church is found until the Council of 1830 when Bishop Meade reported having held services there Apr. 25, 1829.¹⁵² In 1842 Bishop Meade reported having held services there the previous April for "a very few of the small congregation, gathered there many years since."¹⁵³ In 1852 under the rectorship of Rev. William N. Irish, the church is listed as Zion Church, Slane's Cross Roads.¹⁵⁴ The church was reported vacant at the Council in 1853 and is not again mentioned until Sept. 13, 1894, when Bishop Peterkin and Rev. George A. Gibbons visited the church and held service.¹⁵⁵ The

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150. Ibid., p. 50
 151. Ibid., p. 56
 152. Ibid., p. 61
 153. Ibid., p. 91
 154. Ibid., p. 136
 155. Ibid., p. 142

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church was sold about 1925. It was organized under the ministry of Rev. Norman Nash, 1815-1821.

No records have been found.

13. TRINITY CHURCH, 1818--. 569 Spruce St., Morgantown, Monongalia County. Guy Allen Parish, 1860-1875; Trinity Parish, 1876--.

Organized 1818 when a group of subscribers agreed to erect a "stone and brick building...on the Sepulchre lot on High Street...which house shall be the property of the Presbyterian and Protestant Episcopal societies jointly and their successors forever."¹⁵⁶ In 1834 Rev. William Noel Ward was sent as missionary to take charge of Clarksburg (see entry 16) and Morgantown.¹⁵⁷ During the following years Bishop Meade visited the congregation and in 1850 reported that the congregation¹⁵⁸ "there are joint owners with another denomination of a brick building" but at this visit the Bishop held services in the Methodist church due to the fact that the Presbyterians were using the church.¹⁵⁹ From an historical sketch in the Parish Register we find the following: "The first services of the P. E. church in Morgantown of which we have any record, were held by Rev. H. S. Kepler and J. D. Lee in 1860. The following year an unsuccessful effort was made to organize and be admitted by the council as a parish in the Diocese of Virginia."¹⁶⁰ The division between the Presbyterian and Episcopal congregations may be placed at 1860. Wiley, in his History of Monongalia County says that "Guy Allen Parish, Diocese of Virginia was organized by Rev. H. S. Kepler, Oct. 16, 1860 at the home of E. B. Swearingin."¹⁶¹ There is no evidence in the Council Journal that this parish was ever admitted to the diocese. Services apparently lapsed during the Civil War and it was not until Oct. 1875 that Rev. George A. Gibbons of Fairmont was assigned to this charge and services were held in the old Monongalia Academy.¹⁶² Formal organization of Trinity Parish

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156. Mrs. St. George T. Brooke in writing the history of Trinity Church for Peterkin's Records of the Protestant Episcopal Church had access to a volume of records which apparently has been lost (see Peterkin, p. 688). She says this volume was then in the hands of George Rogers of Morgantown and covered the years 1818-Jan. 5, 1861.- Editor
157. Peterkin, p. 72; Callahan, J. M., History of Morgantown, W. Va.
158. Ibid., pp. 77, 92, 107, 133, 139
159. Ibid., p. 126
160. Op. cit., p. 1
161. Op. cit., pp. 447, 593
162. Parish Register, p. 1

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was made Feb. 12, 1876¹⁶³ and it was admitted to the Diocese the same year.¹⁶⁴ The parish included Morgan, Grant and Union districts. The present church was built about 1885 and first stood in High St.; later it was moved to the present site of the Masonic Temple in Willey St.; and still later it was moved to the present site in Spruce St. It is a frame building of Gothic architecture. The parish also owns a rectory, now used as a student center, and a large building on the corner of Spruce and Willey Sts., erected first as Episcopal Hall (see entry 119), later used by West Virginia University as a woman's dormitory, and now rented to the Monongalia County Department of Public Assistance. The first resident priest was Rev. George A. Gibbons, a graduate of Virginia Theological Seminary, who served from Oct. 1875 to July, 1885.

Minutes (Vestry), 1934--. Card file system used. Dr. John W. Draper, secretary, reports that he has heard of other records but has no idea where they are. Other members verify this statement. Parish Register, 1874-1910, 1930--. 3 vols. Vol. 1, 1874-1910, incomplete, includes a partial list of communicants, baptisms, marriages, confirmations, deaths, and record of offerings; vol. 2, 1910-29 is said to be in existence but location unknown; vol. 3, 1930--., loose leaf record of communicants, confirmations, baptisms, marriages, and burials. Vol. 1, in possession of Miss Margaret Fitch; vol. 3, in possession of Dr. Draper. Financial Records, n. d. (said to be current) kept by George Dougherty, treasurer, Riverview Drive, Morgantown. Historical sketch in vol. 1 of Parish Register.

14. ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 1819--. 1410 Chapline St., Wheeling, Ohio County. St. Matthew's Parish.

Formally organized May 11, 1819, although services had been held by Bishop Chase of Ohio, in 1816. A rector was called and, on Feb. 2, 1821, commissioners were appointed to build a church, the cornerstone of which was laid May 9, 1821. This church was a small brick building with gallery and high pulpit and stood on a lot on Market St.¹⁶⁵ This church was used until 1836 when a new church was started at the corner of Byron and Twelfth Sts., the cornerstone being laid in May of that year. It was a much larger church of Grecian Doric architecture.¹⁶⁶ Consecration services were held by Bishop Meade, Oct. 26, 1867,¹⁶⁷ and the following day pews were offered for sale.¹⁶⁸

163. Ibid.

164. Peterkin, p. 343

165. Ibid., p. 699; Meade, vol. 2, p. 336

166. Peterkin, p. 76

167. Ibid., p. 700

168. Ibid., p. 77

In 1850 St. John's Parish was formed from St. Matthew's ¹⁶⁹ (see entry 35). In 1855 a rectory was purchased¹⁷⁰ and three years later the church was enlarged.¹⁷¹ Although plans were made for the erection of a new building prior to the Civil War, actual construction was not started until 1866 when the old church was sold to the Baptist Congregation. The third and present church was opened for services, Feb. 1, 1868, but it was not consecrated until Nov. 1, 1888, when Bishop Peterkin, who had been consecrated first bishop of West Virginia in this church, performed the ceremony.¹⁷² Missions of this church have been St. Luke's (see entry 41), St. Andrew's (see entry 60), St. Elizabeth's (see entry 94), and St. Paul's (see entry 74). Included in the parish property is the parish house, 1410 Chapline St., and the rectory at 13 Walnut Ave., Woodlawn. The first resident priest was Rev. John Armstrong of Frederick, Md., who took charge of the church about Dec. 23, 1820 and remained until his death in 1827. He was buried in the first church and his body was removed to the second building. His son, Rev. William Armstrong, became the third rector of the church and served from 1832-1854.

Minute Books (Vestry), 1819--. 5 vols. Contains minutes of meetings and business transactions of the parish and its missions. Vol. 1, 1819-57; vol. 2, 1857-78; vol. 3, 1879-1910; vol. 4, 1910-27; vol. 5, 1927--. 4 vols., in vault in church basement; current vol. in office of church secretary. Parish Register, 1832--. 8 vols. Contains record of communicants, confirmations, baptisms, marriages, and burials as follows: vol. 1, 1832-54, all records; vol. 2, 1854-81, all records; vol. 3, 1881-95, all records; vol. 4, 1895-1900, all records; vol. 5, 1900--, baptisms; vol. 6, 1900--, marriages; vol. 7, 1900--, confirmations; vol. 8, 1900--, deaths. Church School, Woman's Auxiliary, Laymen's League, Fellowship, current records only. Financial Records, 1895--. 40 vols. Annual records of all receipts and disbursements of parish funds. In steel vault in basement. Original ms. of "History of St. Matthew's Parish 1819-1899" by Rev. Nathaniel Seymour Thomas is preserved in the office of the church secretary.¹⁷³

15. *BETHEL CHURCH, 1819-1852 (?) Cold Stream Mill, Hampshire County. Hampshire Parish.

Nothing definite is known of this church but that it was probably organized by Rev. Norman Nash about 1819. In that year Rev. Mr. Nash reported two churches complete and repairs

169. Ibid., p. 124

170. Ibid., p. 163

171. Ibid., p. 179

172. Ibid., p. 774; Council Journal, 1889, p. 17

173. Compiled and presented by Miss Fannie Brady

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made on an old one.¹⁷⁴ The two new churches can be located at Romney (see entry 18) and at North River Mills (see entry 12) so that it would appear that at least the building at Bethel predates these churches. Bethel Church is mentioned in 1830 and again in 1852.¹⁷⁵ It does not again appear in the Council Minutes but Cold Stream Mill in 1835 contained "1 Episcopalian and 1 Presbyterian house of worship."¹⁷⁶ The church apparently died out due to the lack of a rector and was never revived.

No records exist.

16. CHRIST CHURCH, 1821-37, 1840--. West Main and South 6th Sts., Clarksburg, Harrison County. Christ Church Parish.

Established 1821, when Rev. William F. Lee, a graduate of the Virginia Theological Seminary, was sent as missionary to all the territory west of the Alleghenies with headquarters at Clarksburg. Although he established a congregation he was not successful in erecting a church and services were apparently held in homes and other churches. The parish had its first visit by Bishop Meade in June 1834, and the following fall Rev. William Nowell Ward, a recent graduate of the Seminary, was sent to the town as rector.¹⁷⁷ The church seems to have lapsed in 1837 when the Rev. Mr. Ward left and was not again active until 1840 when Rev. James H. McMechen, rector at Parkersburg, took charge of the work. The Rev. Mr. McMechen established a Female Seminary, using part of the house for services. In 1852 Rev. Robert A. Castleman took charge of the parish and, having no church, he at once planned the erection of a building and is said to have gone into the woods, selected the timber, supervised the sawing of the frame timbers, and graded the walnut used for the pews and interior trim. The church was consecrated Apr. 20, 1855 by Bishop Johns,¹⁷⁸ and is still in use. The parish house was erected in 1910 and remodeled and opened April 17, 1925. Rev. David H. Greer, who served the parish in 1868 was later elected Bishop of the Diocese of New York. For a short time the parish was known as Bethel and is so mentioned in the council reports of 1853¹⁷⁹ but the name did not continue for long, the parish being named for the church.

Minutes, 1821--. Volume covering 1821-48 written from notes made during this period. Register, 1821--. 5 vols. Contains baptisms, confirmations, marriages, deaths. Vol. 1,

174. Peterkin, p. 50

175. Ibid., pp. 61, 136

176. Martin, Gazeteer of Virginia, p. 357

177. Peterkin, p. 72

178. Ibid., p. 156

179. Ibid., p. 142

1821-74; vol. 2, 1874-1902; vol. 3, 1902-22; vol. 4, 1922-35; vol. 5, 1935--. A brief history of the church has been written into each Minute Book.¹⁸⁰

17. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1822--. Quarrier and Broad Sts., Charleston, Kanawha County. Kanawha Parish.

It is probable that the first organization of the church in Charleston took place soon after the arrival of Rev. Charles H. Page as missionary for the Kanawha Valley in 1822. Rev. Mr. Page, who seems to have been stationed at what is now St. Albans, then Coalsmouth, in his report to the Council of 1823 reported a congregation at "Charlestown" and predicted that a church would soon be built,¹⁸¹ and two years later he reported services regularly held at this point.¹⁸² Bangor Church (see entry 10) was erected in 1825 and it is probable that Episcopalians from Charleston attended church there. Bishop Meade visited Charleston in May of 1830 and preached to the congregation at that point.¹⁸³ In 1831 Rev. Frederick D. Goodwin took charge of Kanawha Parish and it was under his ministry that the first St. John's was erected. The church was completed and occupied in Dec. 1836¹⁸⁴ and was consecrated by Bishop Meade, Nov. 10, 1837.¹⁸⁵ This first church was a small brick edifice on Main St., (now Virginia St.) and part of the funds were raised by the sale of pews.¹⁸⁶ This church was used until the Civil War when the congregation disbanded and the church was used as a storage for quarter-master's supplies by the Federal troops which occupied Charleston. Following the war the parish was re-organized in May 1865 by Rev. W. F. M. Jacobs who resigned a year later due to poor health. During his brief ministry the church had been partially repaired and a girl's seminary started. The second church, the present St. John's, was started when a building committee was appointed in 1882 although the cornerstone was not laid until Apr. 26, 1884.

180. For other sketches see Meade, Old Churches Etc., vol. 2, p. 340

181. Peterkin, p. 55

182. Ibid., p. 57

183. Ibid., p. 64; Meade, Old Churches Etc., vol. 2, pp. 344, 345

184. Peterkin, p. 76

185. Ibid., p. 78

186. Deeds made for sale of pews May 10, 1837, as listed in Kanawha County Deed Book K, pp. 127-136 includes the following grantees: Charles Whittaker, Joel Shrewsbury, Jr., William F. Whittaker, William Gillison, C. E. Doddridge, James Craik, John P. Turner, Frances Thompson, Husten Estill, Solomon K. Grant, Thomas S. Garnette, Henry C. Anderson, Samuel Hannah, James C. McFarland, Spicer Patrick, Archibald A. Quarrier, James M. Laidley, James Y. Quarrier, A. W. Quarrier.

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(18)

Five lots were purchased at the corner of Quarrier and Broad Sts.,¹⁸⁷ and the gray-stone, Gothic church erected. This church was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, June 9, 1901.¹⁸⁸ A stone parish house adjoining the church was opened May 19, 1928, and the Diocesan offices of Bishop Gravatt and the treasurer were located here until Bishop Gravatt's retirement in 1939 when the Bishop's offices were transferred to Wheeling, the treasurer's office remaining at St. John's. The rectory is located in South Hills. This church has been the mother church of St. Luke's at Malden (see entry 25); St. Luke's at Charleston (see entry 46); St. Matthew's at Charleston (see entry 87); and St. James' at Charleston (see entry 68).

Minute Books, 1837--. 5 vols. Includes minutes of vestries, financial records. Also includes records of St. Luke's at Malden, St. Luke's, St. Matthew's, and St. James' Missions. Vol. 1, 1837-1854; vol. 2, Aug. 12, 1854-1884; vol. 3, missing; vol. 4, May 12, 1897-Jan. 22, 1926; vol. 5, Feb. 1, 1927-Jan. 26, 1934; vol. 6, Jan. 26, 1934--. Register Books, 1854--. 5 vols. Includes records of baptisms, confirmations, communicants, marriages, deaths, for St. John's and missions. Vol. 1, missing; vol. 2, Aug. 1, 1854-March 2, 1894; vol. 3, 1889-May 31, 1903; vol. 4, April 10, 1904-April 10, 1918; vol. 5, April 27, 1919-Dec. 18, 1927; vol. 6, April 29, 1928--. Church School Records, 1918--. Complete but number of volumes not ascertainable. History of St. John's Church in The Church News, March 1930.

18. ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 1824 or earlier--. Romney, Hampshire County. Organized Mission.

The organization date of this church is unknown although the parish was established by the act which created Hampshire County in 1753.¹⁸⁹ In 1790 "The Rev. Alexander Balmain, Frederick Parish, Frederick County, was appointed visitor for District No. 12, including the counties of Frederick, Berkeley, Hampshire and Hardy" according to Council reports of that year.¹⁹⁰ A lay reader, John H. Reynolds, represented Hampshire Parish at the Council in 1799.¹⁹¹ The next mention of the Parish is in 1815 when the "committee on parochial reports from the Parish ... are favorable though no statistics are given."¹⁹² In 1819 the report showed that about ten congregations had been

187. For deed for property see Kanawha County Deed Book, No. 39, p. 70

188. Council Journal, 1902, p. 37

189. 6 Hening, ch. 14, pp. 376-379; West Virginia County Formations and Boundary Changes, p. 62 et seq.

190. Peterkin, pp. 42, 43

191. Ibid., pp. 29, 45

192. Ibid., p. 47

formed and that "two churches nearly completed and preparations are making to repair an old one."¹⁹³ As we know that Zion Church (see entry 12) was consecrated in 1818, it may be presumed that the second church mentioned in this report was at Romney, the county seat. The report of 1822 showed two churches and two years later seven places of worship are reported.¹⁹⁴ The report of 1825 states that "an edifice of respectable dimensions has been commenced"¹⁹⁵ and as this date coincides with the traditional date of the erection of the church this was probably the red brick church which served the congregation until it burned just before the Civil War. It is highly probable, however, that an earlier church had existed. Bishop Meade reported visiting this church in 1829, planned to do so again in 1831,¹⁹⁶ and visited it in 1838¹⁹⁷ but there is no further mention of it until 1851 when Bishop Meade reported having confirmed five persons there.¹⁹⁸ In the reports of 1852, Rev. William N. Irish, rector, reports for St. Paul's, Romney "within the year past the above parish was revived under the auspices of the Valley Convocation...and the present rector assumed charge of the same."¹⁹⁹ The following year the church was reported vacant,²⁰⁰ and no further mention is made of this church which local tradition says was destroyed by fire shortly before the Civil War. Re-organization was accomplished about 1872, the present church being erected in 1885 and consecrated Nov. 13, 1888.²⁰¹ St. Stephen's was admitted to the council as an independent parish in 1911.²⁰² A rectory was built in 1920.²⁰³

Minutes (Vestry), 1872--. 1 vol. Record of vestry meetings including financial records. Parish Register, 1886--. 2 vols. 1 vol. 1878-1916, includes list of communicants, St. Stephen's 1886-1908; list of communicants, Epiphany, Okonoko (see entry 63) and Paw Paw, (see entry 23), 1886, 1888, 1894, 1895, 1899, 1902, 1906, 1908, 1911, 1912, 1914; marriages, St. Stephen's, Nov. 12, 1878-Oct. 1913; burials, St. Stephen's, 1887-1914; offerings, St. Stephen's, 1885-1915. In Registrar's Office, 1105 Quarrier St., Charleston. 1 vol. 1916-- completes above records for St. Stephen's. Church School Record, 1930--. 1 vol. at church.

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- 193. Ibid., p. 50
 - 194. Ibid., pp. 54-56
 - 195. Ibid., p. 57
 - 196. Ibid., pp. 61, 67
 - 197. Ibid., p. 77
 - 198. Ibid., p. 135
 - 199. Ibid., p. 136
 - 200. Ibid., p. 142
 - 201. Council Journal, 1888, p. 17; Maxwell and Swisher, History of Hampshire County, pp. 373, 374 (Morgantown: 1897)
 - 202. Council Journal, 1911, pp. 53, 54, 61
 - 203. Ibid., 1921, p. 36

19. TRINITY CHURCH, 1832--. 430 Juliana St., Parkersburg, Wood County. Trinity Parish.

Organized about 1832 probably under the leadership of Rev. J. Thomas Wheat, rector at Marietta, O. Bishop Meade paid his first visit to the community in 1834 and reports the work of Rev. Mr. Wheat.²⁰⁴ He again held services there in 1837²⁰⁵ and in 1840 the records show "Mr. McMechen²⁰⁶ officiating in Wood County, Parkersburg."²⁰⁷ During Bishop John's visit to Parkersburg, Nov. 1843, services were held in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches, Bishop Johns expressing the hope that the congregation might soon have a church.²⁰⁸ The same year Rev. Thomas Smith, missionary, made a report on the Parkersburg church.²⁰⁹ In 1845 contributions were being made toward the construction of a church at Parkersburg²¹⁰ and the same year, Trinity Parish, Wood County, made a report to the convention.²¹¹ The following year Rev. Mr. Smith reported that a church was under construction.²¹² Rev. Mr. Smith died the same year and when Bishop Johns visited the parish in June 1847 he reported the church incomplete and held services in the Methodist church.²¹³ The building was completed in 1850²¹⁴ and was consecrated Oct. 27, 1850 by Bishop Johns.²¹⁵ This church was torn down to make way for the present gray stone Gothic church which was consecrated May 4, 1879, and which was enlarged in 1898. Rev. Mr. Smith, under whose pastorate the first church was erected, was buried beneath the vestibule of the old church. The parish house, Trinity Hall, was opened in 1881. A memorial tablet has been placed in the church to Rev. S. Scollay Moore, rector for thirty five years and rector emeritus, 1923-35.

Minute Books, 1832--. 4 vols. 3 vols. in bank vault; current record at parish office, 432 Juliana St. Contains business and financial records of parish. Parish Register, 1843--, no. of vols. not ascertainable. Contains baptisms, confirmations, marriages, deaths, communicants.

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204. Peterkin, p. 71
 205. Ibid., p. 78
 206. Rev. James McMechen (see also Christ Church, Clarksburg, entry 16).
 207. Peterkin, p. 85
 208. Ibid., p. 102
 209. Ibid., p. 104
 210. Ibid., p. 105
 211. Ibid., p. 107
 212. Ibid., p. 110
 213. Ibid., p. 114
 214. Ibid., p. 124
 215. Ibid., p. 128

20. TRINITY CHURCH, 1836--. 10th and Lafayette Sts., Moundsville, Marshall County. Trinity Parish.

First services held in 1836 by Rev. William Armstrong, rector of St. Matthew's Church, Wheeling (see entry 14) although formal organization of the parish was not completed until Easter Monday, 1850.²¹⁶ In the intervening years services were conducted in the courthouse. The congregation was included in the charge of Rev. William Hyland, who in 1849, assumed rectorship of Wellsburg and Moundsville.²¹⁷ The first visit to the congregation was made by Bishop Johns, Oct. 22, 1850.²¹⁸ The first church was consecrated by Bishop Meade in 1854, the cornerstone having been laid the previous year. The cornerstone for the present church was laid Dec. 1, 1887, the old building having been sold, and was consecrated June 8, 1891, Bishop Peterkin officiating.²¹⁹ The first resident priest was Rev. William Hyland who served the parish 1849-1857.

Minute Books, 1836--. 4 vols. Contains records of vestry meetings with all business and financial records of the church. Vol. 1, 1836-80; vol. 2, 1880-1931 (missing); vol. 3, 1931-36; vol. 4, 1936--; in Parish office. Parish Register, 1845--, 2 vols. Contains record of confirmations, baptisms, marriages, deaths, communicants. Vol. 1, 1845-Oct. 17, 1898; vol. 2, Sept. 7, 1902--. In Parish Office. Year Book, 1916-17, contains history of church by Rev. Harry Garner.

21. *ST. JOHN'S IN THE VALLEY, 1839-50, 1874-97, 1934-35. Scary, Putnam County. St. Mark's Parish.

Although this church is not mentioned in council reports until 1843²²⁰ it is probable that services were held here as early as 1839 and at that time was known as the Still Mission Chapel, the name growing out of the fact that an abandoned still house was converted to church use. This still house was probably on the Judge Summers farm, Walnut Grove. Bishop Johns reported confirmations at this chapel Oct. 24, 1843, and gave a brief account of its history.²²¹ There is nothing to indicate that the church was ever served by a regular priest, and it must have depended entirely on visiting clergy. Tradition says that services were held only during the summer months. The first church was built about 1848-49, Bishop Johns reporting in 1847 that the site of the proposed new build-

216. Ibid., p. 123
 217. Ibid., p. 669
 218. Ibid., p. 127
 219. Ibid., p. 670
 220. Ibid., p. 97
 221. Ibid., p. 99

ing had been pointed out.²²² Although St. John's in the Valley is included in the reports of St. Mark's Parish for the intervening years nothing definite appears until Bishop Johns mentions that he cancelled an engagement to preach there May 10, 1852, because "the congregation ... had become so scattered."²²³ Apparently there was no revival of this church until 1874 when a report of the rector of St. Mark's indicates that a church school may have been established.²²⁴ Rev. Charles M. Campbell held regular services here in 1887 and the present building was erected the following year. Bishop Peterkin preached there although there is no record of consecration.²²⁵ The lot having been deeded with the provision that the building erected thereon must be open to other denominations, it is probable that other services were held there. The church lapsed in 1897²²⁶ and was not revived until about 1934 when a church school was organized, but this too, ceased to exist after a period of a year. The property, belonging to the Diocese of West Virginia, has been closed to the public. The church was organized under the leadership of Rev. James Craik, rector of Kanawha Parish. Rev. Mr. Craik had been educated for the law prior to his ordination and later received the degree of Doctor in Divinity. He served the parish from 1839 to 1844.²²⁷

Minutes. In Minute Book, St. Mark's Church. Register, 1871-1902, in Register Book, St. Mark's Church (see entry 10).

22. BRUCE CHAPEL, 1839--. Elwell, Mason County. Christ Church Parish.

Services were held at Mercers Bottom (Elwell) about 1839-40 when Rev. James B. Goodwin, missionary of the Diocese of Virginia, was sent to take charge of the congregation at Point Pleasant. Rev. Mr. Goodwin reported the parish organized in 1841²²⁸ and Oct. 27, 1843 Bishop Meade consecrated the present church which was named Bruce Chapel, in honor of "the Misses Bruce of Halifax" whose contributions materially aided in the construction of the building.²²⁹ The church is of red brick

222. Ibid., p. 115

223. Ibid., p. 141

224. Ibid., p. 245

225. Peterkin's diary in Council Journal, 1888, p. 23

226. Peterkin, p. 729

227. See also "Side Lights" in Bridge Opening Program, Nitro-St. Albans, (St. Albans, Nov. 12, 1934); Brief Historical sketch, Council Journal, 1897, p. 23

228. Peterkin, pp. 89-90; Council Journal, 1916, p. 144, organization date given as 1842

229. Peterkin, p. 100

construction, plain school house type, with forty-eight pane windows. Rev. Mr. Goodwin was followed in 1842 by Rev. H. E. Hayden, who served the parish until 1868.

Minutes, 1868--. In Minute Book, Christ Church. Register, 1867--. In Parish Register Book, Christ Church (see entry 37).

23. *CALVARY CHURCH, 1840-56. Jones Springs (Back Creek), Berkeley County. Norborne Parish.

First church erected about 1740 near what is now the Tomahawk Presbyterian Church. Tradition says this was an Episcopal Church but if so it must have been shared with the Presbyterians whose records of their services at this place date from 1750. A church was erected here (Tomahawk) about 1825-34 and is the property of the Presbyterian Congregation. A notation in the minute book of this denomination for 1825 states that Rev. Mr. Brook,²³⁰ the Episcopal minister, made a motion that services be held in the woods as the log church was in ruins. This is obviously the "Back Creek" Church mentioned in the Council Journal and the reports of the bishops. The first notation of this church is found in the report of Norborne Parish, 1816, when it is reported that a church is expected at Back Creek soon.²³¹ In 1838 Rev. Charles C. Taliaferro, rector of Norborne Parish, reported to the Council that he preached "at Back Creek, where we have a few members, but a very respectable congregation."²³² In Nov. 1844 a lot was deeded to Charles Stuckey and Robert K. Robinson, trustees of the Episcopal Church of Back Creek,²³³ and the church was consecrated, Nov. 28, 1846, by Bishop Meade.²³⁴ This church was made of logs and was in use for several years.²³⁵ At the council of 1855 it appears as a church which had become extinct.²³⁶ The property was sold by Robert K. Robinson as a trustee of Calvary Church and Garrett Wynkoop and John Harley Miller, wardens of the Hedgesville Church (see entry 3), Sept. 28, 1872, to the trustees of the United Brethren Church.²³⁷

No records were found.

230. Rev. John T. Brook, rector of Norborne Parish.

231. Peterkin, p. 47

232. Ibid., p. 81

233. Berkeley County Deed Book, vol. 48, p. 344

234. Peterkin, p. 771

235. Ibid., pp. 119, 121, 144, 152

236. Ibid., p. 154

237. Berkeley County Deed Book, vol. 69, p. 348

24. *ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1843-1910. Salama, Pleasants County. St. John's Parish.

Organized by Rev. Thomas Smith sometime between his arrival in Parkersburg as a missionary in 1842 and his death in 1847, probably the congregation mentioned in his annual report to the council of 1846.²³⁸ In the report made in 1850 it is mentioned that a church "has been started twenty miles above Parkersburg".²³⁹ The first actual mention of this church is made in Bishop Johns' report of his western visit, Oct. 23, 1850, when he says he preached "at a missionary station at Cow Creek...in a small log house on the river bank."²⁴⁰ The church was consecrated by Bishop Johns, April 29, 1852,²⁴¹ and the same year St. John's Parish, Pleasants County, is listed among the parishes in western Virginia.²⁴² In 1857 Rev. Henry J. Kershaw, missionary in western Virginia, reported having preached at Cow Creek three times in 1857.²⁴³ In 1859 the church was reported a part of the Parkersburg Church and without a minister.²⁴⁴ The first mention of this church following the Civil War is found in Bishop Johns' report to the council of 1867²⁴⁵ when he mentions having preached at Cow Creek, June 7, 1866.²⁴⁶ The first church was in use until it was torn down and the church membership transferred to St. John's at Willow Island (see entry 106).

No records were found although some may be included in the records of Trinity Church (see entry 19) for 1843-53. Sketch of church in R. L. Pemberton's, History of Pleasants County, (St. Marys, W. Va., 1929).

25. *ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, 1844 or earlier-1853; 1855-61; 1865-78. Malden (Kanawha Salines), Kanawha County. Kanawha Parish, St. Luke's Parish.

The first mention of a congregation at this place is found in Bishop Meade's report to the Council in 1838 when he reported holding service at the Salines, Nov. 9, 1837.²⁴⁷ In

238. Peterkin, p. 110

239. Ibid., p. 125

240. Ibid., p. 127

241. Ibid., p. 140

242. Ibid., p. 143

243. Members of the first vestry included Burr Tripplett, Samuel Tripplett, Phineas P. Fenney, Giles Hammett, Frank Tripplett, John W. Morris, James Irvin, David Garrett, and John Rolston.

244. Peterkin, p. 168

245. Ibid., p. 175

246. Ibid., p. 212

247. Ibid., p. 78

1840, Rev. John Martin, rector of St. John's, reported weekly services, mentioned a church²⁴⁸, and the following year a subscription to build a church at the Kanawha Salines is reported.²⁴⁹ In 1842 Bishop Meade reported "a neat brick church almost ready for consecration."²⁵⁰ This church was consecrated by Bishop Johns, Oct. 20, 1843,²⁵¹ the deed to the property having been filed May 9, 1843.²⁵² This building, due to a defective foundation, fell sometime during the year 1854-55 and Bishop Johns, during his visit there in 1855 reported holding services in the Methodist Church.²⁵³ The congregation continued to meet and funds were raised for a new building which Bishop Johns reported under construction on another site. No record of consecration of this church has been found. During the Civil War the church was destroyed²⁵⁴ and as there was no priest in the Kanawha Valley, the organization lapsed until 1865, when the Methodist Church was used for services. A separate parish, also known as St. Luke's, was organized, April 1867, and a suggestion was made that a missionary be sent to take charge of the new parish and other mission points.²⁵⁵ Apparently unable to erect a church and support a rector, the church is not again mentioned in the records, and the congregation became communicants of St. John's, the mother church.

248. Ibid., p. 86

249. Ibid., p. 90

250. Ibid., p. 93

251. Certificate of consecration of St. Luke's Church. "Know all men by these Presents that I, John Johns, by Divine permission, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Virginia, having been invited to consecrate the building erected for the purpose of Divine worship in the Kanawha Salines in the County of Kanawha, have on Friday the twentieth day of October in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and forty-three, consecrated and set it apart from all unhallowed and common uses, to be considered sacred to the worship of Almighty God, agreeably to the rites and ceremonies of the Protestant Episcopal Church in these United States, by the name and title of St. Luke's Church. Given under my hand in the year above written, being the second year of my consecration." (Signed) J. Johns, Assistant Bishop of the Prot. Epis. Church in Virginia. Original manuscript in unrecorded files. Clerk of the County Court, Kanawha County

252. Original deed made by Andrew Donally, William Dickinson, Joel Shrewsbury, John D. Lewis, George Worth, Job English, to Bishop Meade, Rev. James Craik, and Dr. George W. Thornton, May 9, 1843, unrecorded. On file at Diocese Office, St. John's Parish House, Quarrier Street, Charleston

253. Peterkin, p. 158

254. Ibid., p. 213

255. Ibid., p. 223

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(26-27)

All records of this church, 1844-67, are incorporated into those of St. John's (see entry 17) and any records which may have been kept for St. Luke's Parish have been lost.

26. ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, 1846--. Lee Town, Jefferson County. Norborne Parish, 1847-1877; St. Andrew's Parish, 1877-1888; Nelson Parish, 1888--.

Organized about 1846 when Bishop Meade first reported visiting this point.²⁵⁶ Two years later the building was reported under construction.²⁵⁷ The lot was given by Rev. Lewis P. Balch and the building was erected with funds donated by members of St. Bartholomew's, New York City, of which Dr. Balch had one time been rector.²⁵⁸ The church was consecrated by Bishop Meade, Nov. 6, 1849.²⁵⁹ During the Civil War the church was used as a hospital and was badly damaged. Following the close of the war it was repaired and has been in continuous use since that time. It is a small frame building of Gothic architecture. The baptismal font, which was broken during the occupancy of the building by Union troops, has been repaired and bears the date 1849. The first resident priest was Rev. Richard T. Brown, who served from 1846 to 1848.

Minute Books (Vestry), 1877--. 2 vols. Includes minutes of vestry meetings and all financial records. In possession of parish treasurer, J. W. Strider, Leetown. Parish Register, 1849--. 2 vols. Vol. 1, 1849-May 15, 1936; vol. 2, May 15, 1936--. Includes marriages, deaths, baptisms, confirmations, and list of communicants. At present in possession of Rev. H. Carlton Fox, Summit Point. Ladies Guild Record, 1888--. 1 vol. Includes minutes of meetings and treasurer's reports. Kept by Mrs. A. J. Willis, Leetown. Woman's Auxiliary Record, 1890--. 1 vol. Includes minutes of meetings of missionary organization. Kept by Mrs. Willis. Brief history of church by Rev. James Grammer is written into vol. 1 of the Parish Register under date of 1877.

27. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1848--. Center Ave. and Second St., Weston, Lewis County. St. Paul's Parish.

The early history of this church is closely allied with that of Christ Church in Clarksburg (see entry 16). In 1843 Rev. Thomas Smith was a missionary serving both Clarksburg and Weston.²⁶⁰ The work was carried on until 1848 when formal

256. Ibid., p. 110
257. Ibid., p. 117
258. Ibid., p. 619
259. Ibid., p. 121
260. Ibid., p. 101

organization took place. Soon afterward a church was erected and was consecrated by Bishop Meade in the fall of 1851.²⁶¹ The cornerstone of the second and present church was laid July 25, 1895, and was consecrated by Bishop Gravatt, Sept. 13, 1900,²⁶² the building having been completed in Feb. 1897.²⁶³ It is constructed of rough stone, in cruciform shape and of Gothic architecture. Many of the church furnishings and windows are memorials to rectors and communicants of the church. The first resident priest was Rev. Samuel D. Tompkins, who served the parish from 1848 to 1852. St. Paul's Chapel (see entry 92) was a mission of this church.

Minute Book (Vestry), 1922--. 1 vol. Record of business and financial affairs of parish. Kept at rectory, 349 Main Ave. Parish Register, 1848--. 3 vols. Includes record of baptisms, confirmations, burials, births, history of church 1848--, and marriages, 1848-1938. Marriage Record, 1939--. 1 vol. Record of all marriages performed by rector. Young People's Fellowship Record, 1938--. 1 vol. Minutes of meetings, kept by Allen Archer Warren, Weston. St. Cecelia's Guild-Auxiliary, 1918--. 3 vols. Records and minutes of meetings of organization. Kept by Mrs. George Grant, Sr., Weston.

Published histories include Sixty Fifth Anniversary of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Oct. 15, 1850-1915. (Pamphlet, published by the Parish, 1915.)

28. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1849--. Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County. Organized Mission.

Although Bishop Meade held services as early as 1833²⁶⁴ and other rectors certainly served this point at an even earlier date, formal organization of the church did not take place until Mar. 1849. In November of that year Bishop Meade visited the parish and reported the church "in process of erection." In 1850 the church was admitted into union with the council.²⁶⁵ The walls of the first structure were condemned, torn down, and rebuilt, being completed in 1852 and consecrated in 1853.²⁶⁶ During the Civil War the building was used for a guard house, hospital, and stable by Union troops and the church was almost destroyed.²⁶⁷ The church was rebuilt in 1882 but

261. Ibid., p. 133. Deed for property, June 2, 1849, Lewis County Deed Book, No. 10, p. 376

262. Council Journal, 1901, p. 39

263. Ibid., 1897, p. 27

264. Peterkin, p. 70

265. Ibid., pp. 121-123

266. Ibid., pp. 615, 772

267. Carpenter, Charles. "Old Churches in West Virginia" in The West Virginia Review, (Charleston, W. Va., May 1931).

due to the fact that it was rather inaccessible it was sold in May 1895 and in November of the same year the cornerstone was laid for a new church in Bolivar Heights. The lot on which this church was built was acquired from the Government as part payment for the damage done to old St. John's during the war. The church was first used in 1896 and was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, June 19, 1899.²⁶⁸ A rectory was completed in 1899. The first resident priest was Rev. William N. Irish who served from August 1849, to sometime prior to November 1850.²⁶⁹

While records exist for this church it was impossible to obtain access to these as the custodian is confined to a hospital in another state and no one else knew anything of them.

29. *TRINITY CHURCH, 1850-54. Bellville, Wood County. Trinity Parish.

Organized as a mission of Trinity Church at Parkersburg (see entry 19) by Rev. Edmund T. Perkins who was sent, in 1848, soon after his graduation from the Virginia Theological Seminary, to take charge of the Parkersburg Church.²⁷⁰ In 1850 Rev. Mr. Perkins reported "Bellvue is another missionary station" and that a church was ready for consecration.²⁷¹ This building was consecrated in the fall of 1851 by Bishop Meade.²⁷² In 1853 the church was mentioned in a report to the Council²⁷³ and two years later it was reported extinct.²⁷⁴ As tradition says that this church was burned it is probable that this fire occurred in 1854. The last mention of the church in the council minutes is found in 1857 when it was reported as a preaching station.²⁷⁵

No records were found although some may be included in those of Trinity Church (see entry 19).

30. *ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1850-54. Winfield or near Winfield, Putnam County. St. Paul's Parish.

One of the mysteries of the Diocese of West Virginia is St. Paul's Church and parish at Winfield. The first mention of services at this point is found in the minutes of the Council of 1850 when St. Paul's Parish, Winfield, Putnam County, is

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268. Council Journal, 1900, p. 15
 269. Peterkin, pp. 123, 131
 270. Ibid., p. 114
 271. Ibid., p. 127
 272. Ibid., pp. 133, 795
 273. Ibid., p. 146
 274. Ibid., p. 154
 275. Ibid., p. 168

noted as received into the Council.²⁷⁶ Rev. Francis B. Nash was listed as rector and the parish included St. John's in the Valley (entry 21) and a preaching station at Buffalo. The following year Rev. Mr. Nash reported that "arrangements are being made for erecting a church edifice (St. Paul's) during the coming summer."²⁷⁷ The congregation was visited by Bishop Meade in 1852 and 1853 and he mentions having preached in the courthouse. In 1855 this church is reported extinct.²⁷⁸ This is the entire recorded history but it might be well to consider local tradition which says that the Bear Creek Methodist Church once belonged to the Episcopal Church. Some facts might bear out this theory inasmuch as the Bear Creek Church was built on land donated by George W. Summers, a member of an Episcopal family. This was a small brick church on the Old River Road and was probably constructed about 1825. It appears that this building became the property of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844. If we consider tradition it would seem that the church was erected for the use of the Episcopal Church but no ministers being available it was given to the Methodists.

No records exist of this parish or church.

31. GRACE CHURCH, 1851--. Middleway, Jefferson County.
Nelson Parish.

Grace Church was built in 1851 under the ministry of Rev. Charles M. Callaway. The present building, erected on a lot given by Dr. Samuel Scollay,²⁷⁹ was consecrated in 1852 by Bishop Meade.²⁸⁰ It is of Colonial type, red brick construction. The stained glass windows are in memory of Rev. Andrew J. Willis, rector for 22 years. A bronze tablet commemorates Margaret Mitchel Willis, wife of the former rector.

Minute Books (Vestry), 1877--. 2 vols. Record of vestry meetings. Parish Register Books, 1877--. 1 vol. Includes list of communicants, marriages, births, deaths, and confirmations. Church School Records not preserved. Financial Records in possession of Mr. R. L. Macoughtry, treasurer, Middleway. Vestry of Nelson Parish Records: 1877--. 2 vols. In possession of Mr. James William Strider, Leetown. Young People's Fellowship, 1936--. 1 vol. Contains minutes of meetings. In possession of Miss Julia Shirley, Summit Point. Financial Records, 1936--. 1 vol. In possession of Miss Georgette Strider, Leetown. Aid Society, 1890--. 1 vol. In possession of Mrs. Amon James Grantham, Middleway.

²⁷⁶. Ibid., pp. 122, 124

²⁷⁷. Ibid., pp. 131, 795

²⁷⁸. Ibid., p. 154

²⁷⁹. Ibid., p. 620

²⁸⁰. Ibid., p. 772

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(32-33)

A short sketch of the formation of Nelson Parish tracing its history from the time it was a part of Norborne Parish until it was formed as Nelson Parish, written by Rev. James Grammer, is recorded in the old Parish Register.

32. GRACE CHURCH, 1851--. Ravenswood, Jackson County.
Organized Mission.

Claimed to be the first church established in Jackson County, Grace Church was built in 1851 through the efforts of the Fitzhugh family²⁸¹ although services had been held there as early as 1839 by Rev. James Goodwin, missionary residing at Pt. Pleasant.²⁸² This building, a small frame church with a gallery, was consecrated by Bishop Meade, Nov. 4, 1851.²⁸³ The first pastor mentioned in connection with this church was Rev. Samuel D. Tompkins who made a report to the Council in 1855 and the following year reported \$700 raised by subscription for a church in Ripley (see entry 44).²⁸⁴ The church was damaged during the Civil War and Bishop Johns reported that on his visit there Nov. 26, 1865 he preached at the Presbyterian Church "as ours is rendered unfit for use by military occupation."²⁸⁵ The church was repaired and used until Oct. 7, 1900 when it was destroyed by fire. The present church was consecrated July 1902 and is a small frame building of Gothic architecture.²⁸⁶ The first resident priest appears to have been Rev. Mr. Tompkins, 1855-58.

Minute Books, probably burned in 1900. No other records located. Register, n. d. kept by rector as private records. Financial records, 1844--, includes all receipts and disbursements. In hands of church treasurer.

33. ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 1851-54, 1874--. Maple Ave., New Martinsville, Wetzel County. Wetzel Parish.

Organized in 1851 by Rev. James D. McCabe, rector of St.

281. Ibid., p. 134

282. Ibid., pp. 82, 86, 101

283. Ibid., p. 589

284. Ibid., pp. 152, 161

285. Ibid., p. 208

286. A tablet, placed on the church lawn by the Colonial Dames of West Virginia, 1932, reads: "This tablet marks the Military grant of land 2,244 acres made by King George III of England in the year 1772 to George Washington for his services in the French and Indian War. General Washington bequeathed 1,425 acres of this tract to his niece, Ann Fitzhugh and her husband Henry Fitzhugh founded the town of Ravenswood in 1837 on a part of this land and established Grace Episcopal Church in 1851."

John's at Wheeling (see entry 35) who held regular services in the courthouse. A lot was given by Robert Cox and the first church was erected during 1851 and consecrated by Bishop Meade in November of that year.²⁸⁷ The parish was organized Jan. 14, 1851,²⁸⁸ received into the Council in 1853²⁸⁹ and, although the church was named St. Paul's, the parish was named Wetzel and its bounds followed those of the county. The interest in the church apparently ceased and in 1857 the building was sold.²⁹⁰ In 1874, under the ministrations of Rev. J. Rambo of Bellaire, Ohio, services were held in the courthouse and in 1882 a church was erected and was consecrated as St. Ann's, July 26, 1882. The church was of Gothic architecture and the chancel furniture was the gift of Rev. Anselan Buchanan, then rector, and who, it is said, named the church. In 1902 the second church was moved across the street and the present church started. It was consecrated June 1903, the former church being converted into a parish house. A rectory is on the lot adjoining the present church.

Minute Books (Vestry), 1902-12. 1 vol. Discontinued. Since 1912 the church has been served by rectors of adjoining parishes and records may be incorporated into those of St. Paul's (see entry 39) and Christ Church (see entry 37). In hands of registrar, Robert Browse, Fourth St., New Martinsville. Register, 1851, 1880--. 1 vol. Includes: baptisms, 1851, 1880--; confirmations, 1851, 1880--; marriages, 1854, 1880--; communicants, 1882--; deaths, 1880--. In hands of registrar. Financial Records, 1896--. 1 vol. Includes all business transacted by vestry. In hands of registrar. Historical Sketch of St. Ann's, 1851-54, 1874--, written into Register but author is not shown.

34. CHRIST CHURCH, 1852--. Fairmont Ave. and 9th St., Fairmont, Marion County. Christ Church Parish.

The first mention of an organization in Marion County is found in the report of Bishop Meade to the council in 1835 when he speaks of an organization effected by Rev. William N. Ward at Watson's.²⁹¹ Rev. Mr. Ward was then missionary at Clarksburg, and the Watson home at which services were held at Smithfield, was between the present cities of Fairmont and

287. Peterkin, pp. 134, 137

288. Ibid., p. 794. Vestrymen elected at the organization included Sampson Thistle, Jonathan N. Coulter, Friend Cox, William Mardenelle, Presley W. Martin, B. F. Martin, Leonard S. Hall, Z. S. Springer, Robert W. Cox, R. W. Lauck, Jonathan McCullough, Jacob Young, and Robert Kyle

289. Peterkin, p. 146

290. Ibid., p. 170

291. Ibid., p. 72

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Morgantown.²⁹² A church school was organized the same year.²⁹³ In 1852 a Methodist church building was purchased²⁹⁴ in Fairmont and the parish was formally organized. This church was consecrated by Bishop Meade in October 1854.²⁹⁵ This building became unsafe and was replaced with the new building which was first used Aug. 2, 1880 and was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, April 15, 1896.²⁹⁶ During the years 1910-24 the church acquired property at the present location²⁹⁷ and work was started on the present church. The present building is a parish house with a temporary chapel incorporated into it. The cornerstone of the building was laid in 1926. It is constructed of rough stone in Gothic style and is especially adapted to its location. A church will be built later. The first resident priest was Rev. Robert A. Castleman who served the parish 1852-57. This church has had as missions, St. Andrew's, Mannington (see entry 80) and the chapel of the Good Shepherd at Rivesville (see entry 116).

Minute Books, 1854--. 2 vols. Includes minutes of vestry meetings and financial records. 1854-85, incomplete; 1896-- complete. Located at Parish house. Parish Register, 1848--. 3 vols. Record of confirmations, communicants, marriages, baptisms, and burials. Located at Parish House. Church School Records, 1853--. 3 vols. Minutes and brief records of church schools. Kept at Parish House. Altar Guild Records, 1935--. Minutes of meetings of Altar Guild and all business transactions. Kept by Mrs. J. Edwin Goetz, Fairmont. Woman's Guild, 1938--. 2 vols. Minutes and financial records of woman's organization. Kept by Mrs. Lois Crooks, Mrs. Howard W. Showalter, and Mrs. R. L. Kingsland.

35. *ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1854-75. Wheeling, Ohio County.
St. John's Parish.

Organized from St. Matthew's Parish, 1849-50 and was admitted to the Council, 1850.²⁹⁸ The church was erected within a year and was consecrated by Bishop Johns, Nov. 1851.²⁹⁹ This building was located on South Main St., in South Wheeling. A rectory was erected in 1854³⁰⁰ and the church apparently prospered until 1858 when it was reported as being without a rector. It was served irregularly until 1863 when the building

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292. Brickman, Rev. Clarence W. "Christ Church Parish", in The West Virginia Review, June 1935 (Charleston, W. Va.)
293. See Church School Records
294. Property transfer, dated Mar. 8, 1861 in Marion County Deed Book No. 31, p. 58
295. Peterkin, p. 771
296. Ibid., p. 773; Council Journal, 1896, p. 26
297. See Deed Books 168, p. 95; 215, p. 567; 269, p. 300
298. Peterkin, pp. 124, 127
299. Ibid., pp. 128, 772
300. Ibid., p. 150

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was sold.³⁰¹ The church lapsed during the Civil War and was revived Oct. 1866 when a lot was purchased for a new church on Market St. The cornerstone for this church was laid Aug. 22, 1867,³⁰² and services were held in the customs house until the completion of the new church. Due to financial difficulties arising from the construction of the building and the fact that the parish seemed unable to have a rector the church was sold, July 14, 1875. The vestry, meeting March 4, 1875, agreed to the sale of all property but reserved the right to remove all "moveables" and the right to organize under the name of St. John's Parish. In a list of extinct churches we find the notation "This (St. John's) has been revived in St. Andrews" (see entry 60).³⁰³ The first resident priest was Rev. James D. McCabe, 1849 or 50-1855.

No records of this church have been found other than those used in citations.

36. *ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, (colored) 1859-prior to 1900. Shepherdstown, Jefferson County. Trinity Parish.

Organized about 1859. When Trinity Church (see entry 4) erected a new building in 1859 the old church was sold to the colored congregation which adopted the name of St. Andrew's.³⁰⁴ By 1900 the Episcopal group had ceased to exist and the building was occupied by the African Methodist Episcopal congregation.³⁰⁵

No records were found.

37. CHRIST CHURCH, 1867--. Main St., Point Pleasant, Mason County. Christ Church Parish.

Although this parish was not formally organized until July 20, 1867³⁰⁶ it had existed as a missionary station of the Diocese of Virginia as early as 1838 when Rev. James Goodwin was sent as missionary and when Bishop Meade reported his first visit there.³⁰⁷ Mr. Goodwin remained until 1846 or 1847 when he became rector of St. John's and Christ Church in Brooke County.³⁰⁸ During his mission work at Point Pleasant he succeeded in erecting a church at Mercers Bottom (see Bruce Chapel, entry 22)

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301. Ibid., pp. 170, 175, 186, 224
302. Ibid., p. 224
303. Ibid., p. 771
304. Ibid., p. 178
305. Ibid., p. 609
306. Ibid., p. 224
307. Ibid., p. 82
308. Ibid., p. 112

but was not successful in establishing a church at "the Point" although an active congregation existed there. During the following years until 1866 the congregation was under the charge of various priests from neighboring parishes and the Bishop made an annual visit to this point, services being held at various places including the Presbyterian Church.³⁰⁹ In 1866 it was reported that Rev. T. B. Maury had taken charge of the stations at Point Pleasant and Ravenswood and that the people were trying to build a rectory.³¹⁰ That year Bishop Johns preached in "the room which the congregation have fitted up for their services."³¹¹ The church was under construction in 1871³¹² but was reported not completed in 1875.³¹³ The church was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, June 7, 1882.³¹⁴ Damaged by the flood of 1884, the parish received \$748.34 from diocesan funds for repair of the building.³¹⁵ Again damaged by flood in 1913 it became unfit for use and was torn down. The present building, designed by Cram and Ferguson of Boston, was consecrated by Bishop Gravatt in 1924. It is a block stone structure of Gothic type. The first resident priest was Rev. Mr. Goodwin, missionary of the Diocese of Virginia, 1838-46.

Minute Book (Vestry), 1867--. 1 vol. Includes minutes of vestry meetings. Parish Register, 1867--. 1 vol. Includes record of communicants, baptisms, deaths, marriages, and confirmations. Financial Records, 1867--. 1 vol. Church School Records, 1867--. 1 vol. Includes lists of teachers.

38. *CRESAP'S VALLEY MISSION, Grace Church, 1867-(?).
Cresap's Valley, Marshall County. Trinity Parish.

Beginning in 1867, Episcopal services were held occasionally in Calvary Methodist Church at Fish Creek, by the Rev. John F. Woods, then rector of Trinity Parish (see entry 20). After an intermission of a few years, mission services in the river front section of Franklin District were resumed by the same rector in the log cabin home of Quincy Cresap. A church school was established in the Cresap cabin in connection with the preaching services. In Dec. 1881, Bishop Peterkin paid his first visit to the temporary mission, and during the following year granted an application to constitute it a preaching mission. It was named Cresap's Valley Mission. At the first confirmation in the mission on April 10, 1882, Bishop Peterkin confirmed a class of five. His first visit and im-

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309. Ibid., pp. 115, 120, 140, 146
310. Ibid., p. 209
311. Ibid., p. 218
312. Ibid., p. 235
313. Ibid., p. 249
314. Ibid., p. 773
315. Ibid., p. 283

pressive confirmation service gave impetus to a move to erect a church building. The site selected was at the extreme lower end of the village of Cresap. The building was sufficiently completed in 1884 to permit services to be held in the structure. It was later fully completed and consecrated by Bishop Peterkin in 1887 under the name of Grace Church.³¹⁶ In 1895 the removal of families from that community, chiefly to Moundsville, had begun to reduce the attendance at Grace Church and, beginning in 1895, the schedule of services was cut to two a month. At the height of the coal mining boom at Cresap and Woodland, the church building was sold by Trinity Church (see entry 20) and became a community building for the people of those mining communities.

No records were available.

39. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1868--. N. Wells St., Sistersville, Tyler County. Organized Mission.

Organized 1868, under the leadership of Rev. Samuel D. Tompkins. The same year a lot was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Philo W. Stocking.³¹⁷ Services were held in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches. The parish was formally organized Jan. 25, 1882, by Dr. Jacob Brittingham, who had served since 1881 as a missionary. The organization was under the name of Tyler Mission.³¹⁸ The first and present church was completed in Dec. 1885 and consecrated Apr. 22, 1886, Bishop Peterkin officiating. About 1895 St. Paul's was joined to St. Ann's Parish (see entry 33) and was admitted as Tyler Parish at the annual council of 1897. The following year, the church was enlarged and improved. St. Ann's and St. Paul's were separated in 1900 and again united in 1910 under the rectorship of Rev. James Logan Fish. A rectory was built in 1902.³¹⁹ Rev. Mr. Tompkins was the first resident priest, serving the church 1867-72.

Minute Books (Vestry), 2 vols. Dec. 30, 1920--. Contains minutes of vestry meetings and financial records. Vol. 1 and 2 in possession of Charles N. Kimball who refused to give any information. Vol. 3 in law office of J. H. McCoy, deceased, 722 Wells St., Sistersville. Register, n. d. In possession of Mr. Kimball. No information available. Church School Records, 1910--, 10 vols. In cupboard in Parish House, N. Wells St. Vol. 3 of Minute Books contains loose sheets of historical sketch written by John H. McCoy, n. d. Published history:

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316. Ibid., pp. 672, 673; Moundsville Echo, Aug. 30, 1935
 317. Peterkin, p. 227; "Historical Sketch of St. Pauls," Charles N. Kimball in Sistersville Daily Review, Nov. 5, 6, 7, 1919
 318. Tyler County Deed Book, No. 3, p. 468
 319. Ibid., Kimbal

"Historical Sketch of St. Paul's Episcopal Church Which Today is Celebrating its Golden Jubilee," by Charles N. Kimball in Sistersville Daily Review, Nov. 5, 6, and 7, 1919.

40. ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, 1869--. Union, Monroe County.
Unorganized Mission of the Diocese.

Although this church was not formally organized until May 3, 1869, services were held here as early as 1856. In that year Bishop Meade visited Union and reported that a large amount had been collected toward the building of a church.³²⁰ This indicates that some organization had already been formed. In 1858 and 1860 Bishop Meade again mentions this church and in the latter year says that a building is under contract.³²¹ Nothing further is mentioned until 1868, 1869 and 1870.³²² During this time services were held in the Presbyterian Church and a rented hall. In 1869 Rev. Richard H. Mason took charge of the church and an organization was soon effected.³²³ All Saints' Parish was received into union with the Council in 1871. The same year it appears that the church was in use.³²⁴ It was consecrated Sept. 3, 1876 by Bishop Whittle³²⁵ and is still in use. Of frame construction it is of Gothic architecture. The first resident priest was Rev. Mr. Mason who served from 1869-72 and again from 1874-90. St. Michael's at Salt Sulphur Springs (see entry 97) is a mission.

Minute Books (Vestry), 1875--. 3 vols. Contains record of meetings of vestry and all business transacted by that body. Vol. 1, 1875-82; vol. 2, 1883-98; vol. 3, 1898--. Parish Register, 1875--. 1 vol. Contains records of communicants, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and deaths. Financial Records, 1876--. 1 vol. Record of all receipts and disbursements of parish. All records in possession of Mrs. Albert Sidney Johnston, Union.³²⁶

41. ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, 1869--. 200 South Penn St.,
Wheeling, Ohio County. Island Parish.

Organized as a parish June 2, 1881, St. Luke's had its beginning in a church known as the Island Mission which met first

320. Peterkin, p. 163

321. Ibid., pp. 174, 188

322. Ibid., pp. 225, 226, 230

323. Ibid., p. 226

324. Ibid., pp. 235, 237

325. Ibid., p. 772

326. Some history of church in Oren F. Morton's History of Monroe County, (Staunton, Va.: 1916).

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on June 27, 1869.³²⁷ In 1876, St. Matthew's (see entry 14) erected a mission chapel with the understanding that it could be purchased when the parish was organized.³²⁸ St. Luke's Mission was organized Mar. 29, 1880 and the following year became an independent parish.³²⁹ The present stone and brick building was constructed during the year 1882 and was consecrated, June 10, 1883, Bishop Peterkin officiating. This building was badly damaged by the flood of 1907 and was remodeled soon afterward. A rectory and parish house is owned by the parish. During the period when St. Luke's was a mission, 1880-81, it was served by Rev. C. N. Spaulding. The first priest after it became an independent parish was Rev. Charles C. Pearson, 1882-85, under whose pastorate the present church was built.

Vestry Minute Books, 1907--. 2 vols. Vol. 1, 1907-20; vol. 2, 1921--. Includes minutes of meetings and financial records. In possession of Mr. George Bailey, Scott Lumber Co., Wheeling. Register, 1895--. 1 vol. Includes record of services; marriages, 1895--; baptisms, 1895--; confirmations, 1896--; burials, 1896--. In possession of rector. Current Records of Church School, Laymen's League and Woman's Auxiliary in possession of officials of each organization. Pledge Records, current; consisting of card index to communicants with pledges and contributions; destroyed at end of each fiscal year.

42. TRINITY CHURCH, 1869--. Fifth Ave. and Eleventh St., Huntington, Cabell County. Cabell Parish.

Although services had been held at Guyandotte (now Huntington) at earlier dates formal organization of a parish was not made until Aug. 22, 1869.³³⁰ This organization was effected at Barboursville, then county seat of Cabell County, following services held by Rev. Horace Edwin Hayden, rector of Christ Church at Point Pleasant (see entry 37). The parish was named Cabell and its boundaries were the same as the county's. Services were held in both Huntington and Barboursville in rented buildings until Sept. 1, 1873, when the Barboursville services were discontinued. A hall, known as Trinity Hall, was first rented in Huntington, then a Presbyterian Church was rented and used from 1874 until 1885 when the new and present church was sufficiently completed for services. It was consecrated May 17, 1903 by Bishop Peterkin. The church is a large brick building of Gothic architecture with many stained glass memor-

327. Peterkin, p. 712
 328. Ibid., p. 705
 329. Ibid., p. 713
 330. Ibid., pp. 558-563

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ial windows.³³¹ A large parish house, erected 1924, adjoins the church in the rear and the rectory is also on an adjoining lot. Grace Church at Kenova (see entry 78) was a mission. The first clergyman was Rev. Joseph Nock, rector at St. Albans (see entry 10), who regularly served the parish, 1870.

Vestry Book, Aug. 22, 1869--. 3 vols. Contains minutes of vestry meetings and record of all official parish transactions. Vols. 1, 2, 1869-1900, 1901-25, at church; vol. 3, 1925--, at office of D. B. Gwinn, 10th and 2nd Aves., Huntington. Parish Register, Nov. 24, 1882--. 4 vols. Contains record of communicants, baptisms, confirmations, burials, and marriages. Church School Records, 1917--. 2 loose leaf books and card system. Vols., 1917-22; card system, Dec. 1922--. In church vault. Financial Records, app. 1930--. In possession of E. P. May, High Drive, Ricketts Place, Huntington. The Church publishes a weekly Church Bulletin and published sketches of the church include History of Trinity Church, Cameron Thompson (Huntington, W. Va., 1922); "A History of Our Church" by Ladies of Trinity Church in the Woman's Enterprise (Huntington, 1905).

43. *EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1871-94. Volcano, Wood County.
Emmanuel Parish.

Services were first held in this community, which had a rapid growth as a result of the petroleum industry, by Rev. Samuel D. Tompkins in November, 1869. The church was built in

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331. Memorial windows and furnishings have been erected in memory of: Ethel Waddell, 1891-1910; Harriet Moore, 1908-9; Edmon Sehon, 1843-1925; Elizabeth Jane Stuart, 1845-1929; Frank Bliss Enslow, 1853-1917; Mary Caroline Ensign, 1848-1915; Mary O'Bannion Smith Caldwell, 1852-1927; James Lewis Caldwell, 1846-1923; Marion Clark Dimmick, 1855-98; Harold Edgerton Dimmick, 1895-1927; Inez Beebe Hawes, 1883-1909; Mary Blair Chaffin Vinson; Ellen Low Pierpont; Robert Hall Pepper, 1862-1922; Lena Lobban Ensign, 1875-1908; May Ensign, 1889; Mae Ward, d. 1900; Margaret Zeller, 1902-19; Mrs. Hattie Stoddard Parsons, 1846-1928; Michael D. Groverman, 1847-1915; Joseph Marion Wyatt, 1891; Ida May Wyatt, 1904; Sarah Harbeson Offutt; Mrs. Mary Ann Colcott, 1849-1934; Cameron Lewis Thompson, 1842-1920; Ely Ensign, 1840-1902; Gen. John H. Oley; Thomas Beveridge Andrew; Stella M. Fontaine; John Walton Ensign; Mary Hite Jones, 1902-30; Wilson Matthew Foulk, 1855-1919; D'Arcy P. Norton, 1929-31; Phyliss Starcher Sydnor, 1898-1930; Edna Armstrong Starcher, 1873-1929.

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1870³³² and consecrated by Bishop Johns, June 7, 1872.³³³ Application was made for a separate parish in 1871 and it was admitted to the council in 1872 as Emmanuel Parish, comprised of Walker Township in Wood County, and all of Ritchie County.³³⁴ In 1875 Rev. Tompkins reported that service attendance was falling off due to business conditions and removal of communicants.³³⁵ Services continued for a few years and then the church was closed entirely. In 1894 the building was given by Bishop Peterkin to the congregation at Kenova³³⁶ (see entry 78) and was moved by boat to its present location. It was consecrated as Grace Church at Kenova by Bishop Peterkin, June 11, 1899.³³⁷ Rev. Mr. Tompkins was the first and only resident priest, serving from 1870 to at least 1876.

No records of this church other than those in the Council Records are known to exist.

44. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1874--. Church St., Ripley, Jackson County. Organized Mission.

The early beginnings of this church are closely allied with those of Grace Church at Ravenswood (see entry 32). The first mention of a congregation at this point is found in the report of Rev. Samuel D. Tompkins, rector of Grace Church, to the Council of 1856 when he reported \$700 raised by contribution for construction of a church at Ripley.³³⁸ Apparently due to lack of ministerial care and the Civil War nothing further was reported on this congregation until Bishop Whittle's visit there, May 14, 1870.³³⁹ In 1872 Rev. C. Randolph Page, missionary, and a recent graduate of Virginia Theological Seminary, took charge of Ravenswood Parish and regular services were held at Ripley.³⁴⁰ During his rectorship, in 1874, a lot was purchased and building started but for some reason, probably due to Rev. Mr. Page's resignation in 1874-75, and to the fact that for some time it was without a rector, the church was not completed until May 27, 1883, when it was first used for services. It was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, Apr. 21, 1887.³⁴¹ The windows and furniture were a gift of Trinity Church (see entry 19).

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332. Peterkin, p. 234
 333. Ibid., p. 239
 334. Ibid., pp. 236, 238
 335. Ibid., p. 250
 336. Council Journal, 1894, p. 20
 337. Ibid., 1900, p. 14
 338. Peterkin, p. 161
 339. Ibid., p. 235
 340. Ibid., p. 240
 341. Ibid., p. 774

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Minute Book (Vestry), 1874--. 7 vols. Includes minutes of vestry meetings and financial records of church. Register Books, lost. Church School Records, 1890--. 7 vols.

45. ASCENSION CHURCH, 1874--. Hinton, Summers County.
Organized Mission.

Organized June 6, 1874, when Rev. Charles McK. Calloway, rector at Charleston, held the first Episcopal service and organized a church. Just where services were held until 1881, when the first church was completed, is unknown. This church, a small brick building, was consecrated, Oct. 8, 1882, by Bishop Peterkin.³⁴² This church was destroyed by a severe storm, July 23, 1897.³⁴³ A new church, the present one, was erected immediately and completed in 1898.³⁴⁴ It is a brick veneer building of Gothic architecture with parish house attached. A rectory is also owned. The first resident priest was Rev. Francis Lee who served the parish about 1880.

Minute Books (Vestry), 1880--. 4 vols. Includes minutes of meetings of vestry with all business transacted. Also includes register of communicants, baptisms, confirmations, burials, and marriages. Financial Records, 1890--. 1 vol. Record of all receipts and expenditures of parish funds. Short historical sketch in History of Summers County, James H. Miller, (Hinton, W. Va.: 1908).

46. ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, 1874--. Ohio Ave., and Randolph St., Charleston, Kanawha County. Kanawha Parish, 1874-1936; St. Luke's Parish, 1936--.

St. Luke's Church was established as a mission of St. John's (see entry 17) in 1874 and as an independent parish in 1936. It was started in a small church school class conducted in an abandoned tobacco warehouse. The need of religious training for the children of the community led to the establishment of the school and classes were first held on April 18, 1874. These classes were conducted by James D. Lucadoe, a communicant of St. John's, in a building on his farm on the west side of the river. Mr. Lucadoe was joined in his venture by E. L. Bill and several women communicants of the church. Soon St. John's Church became interested and a committee which consisted of Mr. Bill, Lewis Summers and W. S. Laidley, was instructed to "secure grounds and funds to erect a chapel which shall be called the House of Prayer."³⁴⁵ It is probable that

342. Ibid., p. 773

343. Ibid., p. 736

344. Council Journal, 1898, p. 23

345. Peterkin, p. 641; Laidley, History of Kanawha County, p. 261

Mr. Lucadoe donated a lot on or near the corner of Maryland Avenue and Fayette Street directly across the street from what is now Lincoln School. The cornerstone of the new chapel was laid on October 5, 1874. The record of the consecration of the church has been lost but it probably took place sometime during the year 1878. The House of Prayer then erected consisted of a single room with three windows on each side. The vestibule was v-shaped and the cupola and bell were the same now in use. In 1893 the church membership had grown so much and the chapel was in such an isolated location that it was decided to move to a place nearer the West Charleston community. With this in mind the Vestry purchased two lots from Lewis Summers who donated a third lot and the church was moved to the new site and remodeled. The small chapel was incorporated into the new church and with the move the name of the House of Prayer was dropped and the church became St. Luke's. The first resident priest, Rev. Gerald Card of Toronto, Canada, served the church from 1893 to 1897 and possibly longer.

Minute Books (Vestry), 1926--. 1 vol. Contains minutes of vestry meetings. Prior records incorporated in those of St. John's. Register Books, 1 vol. Contains list of baptisms, marriages, communicants, confirmations, burials and deaths. For prior records see St. John's. Church School Records, 1873--. 1 vol. Financial Records, 1931--. 1 vol. In possession of Robert M. Pitts, Greendale Drive, Charleston.

Published History: The Church News of March 1930 contains an account of the progress of St. John's Church in which is mentioned in brief account, St. Luke's Chapel. Historical sketch of church by Eva Margaret Carnes, written in front of Vestry Book. (1937).

47. ST. JOHN'S MISSION, 1874--. Rippon, Jefferson County. Nelson Parish.

St. John's Mission was started under the leadership of Rev. John W. Lea, rector of Trinity Church (see entry 4). In the fall of 1874 he appointed a building committee, with Dr. A. Osborne as chairman, and a church was completed the following year. This building was soon torn down as it became unsafe because of cracking walls and a second building was erected in 1890. The building is of Gothic architecture with a seating capacity of about two hundred. A bell was donated to the church in 1900 in memory of Elizabeth B. Osborne, mother of Dr. Osborne.³⁴⁶ In May 1936 the church was made a part of the Nelson Parish.

346. Ibid., pp. 612, 613

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Minute Books (Vestry) n. d. 2 vols. Contains baptisms, confirmations, marriages, communicants, and deaths. Church School Records, n. d. 1 vol., annually. In possession of Miss Elsie Cadwallader, Berryville, Va. Woman's Auxiliary, n. d. 1 vol. In possession of Miss Eleanor Osborne, Rippon. Young People's Fellowship, n. d. In possession of Miss Julia Shirley, Summit Point. Financial Records of Young People's Fellowship, 1936--. 1 vol. In possession of Miss Georgette Strider, Lee Town.

48. GRACE CHURCH, 1874--. Clover Lick, Pocahontas County. Unorganized Mission of the Diocese.

So far as is known, the first services of the Episcopal Church in Pocahontas County were held by the Rev. Richard H. Mason, who came from Warm Springs, Bath County, Virginia, in 1866. Mr. Mason came three or four times each year for several years, and held services in the house of Dr. John Ligon, Clover Lick, and also in Huntersville.³⁴⁷ When Bishop Peterkin took charge of the Diocese in 1878, he found Rev. Emile J. Hall resident in Lewisburg, and holding services from time to time at Clover Lick, and in Huntersville. In company with Rev. Mr. Hall, Bishop Peterkin paid his first visit to Pocahontas County in October 1878, holding services at Hillsboro and Huntersville, and at the latter place confirmed one person.³⁴⁸ In 1880 a plan was inaugurated to build a church at Clover Lick, and through the interest of Mrs. Ligon it was carried out and named Emmanuel Church. The name was changed from Emmanuel to Grace Church about 1900. It was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin Aug. 21, 1892.³⁴⁸ About 1908, because of a shifting population the building was torn down and moved to a site nearer the railroad and was reconsecrated in 1910.³⁴⁹ The name of the first resident priest is unknown.

Grace Church Parish Register, 1880--. 1 vol. Contains a list of marriages, communicants, deaths, and baptisms. Church School Records: n. d. Several vols.

49. EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1875--. Moorefield, Hardy County. Unorganized Mission of the Diocese.

The first service of the Episcopal Church in Hardy County was conducted by the Rev. Dr. Thrall, of Cumberland, Maryland, in the Presbyterian Church in Moorefield. In April of the same

347. Peterkin, p. 726

348. Ibid.; Council Journal, 1893, p. 14

349. Council Journal, 1910, p. 16; Deed dated Dec. 5, 1908, Pocahontas County Deed Book, No. 44, p. 96

year he preached again in the same church and place.³⁵⁰ About this time Josiah Dent, Esq., of Georgetown, D. C., transferred a large tract of mountain land in Hardy County to William M. Randolph, John W. Inskeep, and H. McS. Gamble, M. D., as trustees, for the Episcopal Church and for the purpose of building a church and parish school in Moorefield. In August 1876, work on the church was begun. A church school was organized in June 1875.³⁵¹ Bishop Whittle reported to the council that on August 14 and 15, 1875, accompanied by the Rev. Dr. Meredith, he visited Moorefield, and preached twice in the courthouse, and made an address after sermon by Dr. Meredith and confirmed five. He reported a small, but earnest band of Episcopalians, who "are carrying quite a flourishing Church School and were making an effort to erect a church."³⁵² After services at various times by different clergymen, the Rev. J. Dudley Ferguson, of the Diocese of Minnesota, was elected in November 1878, as the first priest to take charge of the work in Hardy and Hampshire Counties. Bishop Peterkin made his first visit to Moorefield July 1878. Emmanuel Church was then nearly completed, and in June 1879, the Bishop visited the parish again, conducted service for the first time in the church, confirmed eight persons and administered Holy Communion.³⁵³ The building was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin June 19, 1881.³⁵⁴ The church was admitted as a parish in 1878. The present building is of Gothic architecture.

Register Books, 1876--. 1 vol. Contains list of communicants, marriages, deaths, and baptisms. No other records were found.

50. *WHITTLE CHAPEL, 1875-1920. Liverpool, Jackson County. Ravenswood Parish.

Services were first held in this community in 1874 but it was not until 1875 that the church school was organized from which this church grew. Services were held at Harmony School which was also used as a Union Church until the chapel was erected in 1888. It was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, July 29, 1894, and named for Bishop Whittle of the Virginia Diocese.³⁵⁵ The church became defunct about 1920. The building, of plain frame construction, has been badly damaged. The windows are broken and the church furnishings taken out. The bell, a gift of Bishop Peterkin as a memorial to Rev. John

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- 350. Peterkin, p. 582
 - 351. Ibid., p. 582
 - 352. Ibid., p. 253
 - 353. Ibid., p. 583
 - 354. Ibid., p. 773
 - 355. Ibid., pp. 592, 593

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Ambler, remains. The first resident priest was Rev. Jacob Brittingham, Deacon, who served 1881-83 and later became rector of Christ Church, Clarksburg.

Records, 1888-1900 were kept as a part of those of Grace Church, Ravenswood, (see entry 32) and were destroyed by fire. No extant records were found.

51. CALVARY CHURCH, 1878--. Montgomery, Fayette County. Organized Mission.

The first building was erected in 1879, the second year of Rev. John Willis Lea's rectorship although services had been held at an earlier date. It was a frame structure, Gothic in style having four Gothic windows on each side and one window at the back. It is said to have been consecrated 1879, the same year it was built. It was remodeled in 1928 and 1929³⁵⁶ when the building was stuccoed, re-roofed with sheet metal, both bell and belfry were removed, the woodwork was painted, the old glass replaced with hammered cathedral glass, and the entire building repaired and improved. The first resident priest, Rev. Mr. Lea, served from November, 1878 to May 1884.

Minute Books (Vestry), 1878--. 2 vols. Includes minutes of vestry meetings, 1878--, and parish register, 1878-1923. Vol. 1, 1880-96 in Registrar's Office, Charleston;³⁵⁷ vol. 2, 1896--, in possession of Mrs. O. J. Henderson, Montgomery. Parish Register, Oct. 21, 1923--. Contains list of communicants, confirmations, baptisms, marriages, deaths, and burials. Prior records in Minute Book. Church School Records, 1937--. Financial Records, 1878--, 1 vol. Kept by E. L. Talbot, Montgomery. Published history of church in Peters' and Carden's History of Fayette County.

52. *CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, 1878-1924. Alderson, Monroe County.

Organized Aug. 16, 1878, by Rev. Thomas Hugo Lacy, rector of Greenbrier Parish. A church school and congregation were organized and the cornerstone for the church was laid Apr. 24, 1884³⁵⁸ and the building completed by 1888.³⁵⁹ It was

356. Ibid., pp. 282, 646, 755

357. This volume also contains records of Union Church at Powellton, 1887, 1892; some records of All Saints at Union (see entry 40) and Church of the Redeemer at Ansted (see entry 53).

358. Peterkin, p. 695

359. Ibid., p. 772; Council Journal, 1888, p. 24

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(53-54)

consecrated May 14, 1894 by Bishop Peterkin.³⁶⁰ Due to the fact that the church had a resident priest for only one year (1888) and to the removal of a large number of communicants, the congregation failed to prosper and ceased to exist in June 1924. The building has been sold and converted into a dwelling house. Only a few communicants of this church are living today (1939).³⁶¹ The first resident priest was Rev. Francis D. Lee, July 1880-June 1881.

No records were found.

53. CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER, 1879--. Anstead, Fayette County. Organized Mission.

Organized 1879 and consecrated by Bishop Peterkin in 1881. About 1879 the mines had drawn two or three communicants of the Episcopal Church from Virginia, among whom was Mrs. Olivia Page, widow of the late Edwin Randolph Page, of Campbell County, Virginia; and, without money, or with little financial influence, or aid, beyond what she derived from a fixed and steadfast purpose, she began the erection of the church, known as that of the Redeemer.³⁶² The first and present building is a frame structure of Gothic design with four Gothic stained glass windows in the back as a memorial to Mrs. Page. In 1904 an addition was built on the center of the east side of the church for the use of the Church School. East of the main body and north of the addition is a small tower which houses the bell. The first resident priest was Rev. Francis K. Leavell, 1881-86.

Minute Books, 1902--. 5 vols. Some prior records in Minute Book, Calvary Church, in Registrar's Office, Charleston (see entry 51). Register Books, July 10, 1887--. 3 vols. Contains list of communicants. Vol. 1, 1902-8; vol. 2, 1908-23, lost; vol. 3, 1923--. Church School Records, n. d. Financial Records, n. d. Historical Sketch, in Peters and Carden, History of Fayette County.

54. ST. MATTHIAS' CHURCH, 1879--. Grafton, Taylor County. Organized Mission.

Organized as a mission, Sept. 25, 1879. Services were first held in the office of James Love in the Brinkham Opera House on Latrobe St., under the direction of Rev. W. H. H. Powers. Rented rooms were used from that time until the erec-

360. Council Journal, 1894, p. 21

361. Mrs. S. W. Pollock, Hinton, W. Va., is said to be the only living communicant and was quite kind in giving information about this church.

362. Peterkin, p. 566

tion of the first church, which was consecrated Sunday, September 9, 1888. Organization first known as Trinity Mission, and later changed to Church of the Good Shepherd and now called St. Matthias. St. Matthias' Church, Philadelphia, Pa., (see the forthcoming Inventory of the Church Archives of Pennsylvania) gave a large contribution to this work and so the name was adopted.³⁶³ The present building is of English architecture in the form of a cross. Rev. Mr. Powers served this church as its first resident priest, having charge of the church at Weston at the same time.

Minute Books, 1919--. 2 vols. In the possession of Mr. Charles Steel. Register Books, 1875--. 1 vol. Contains list of baptisms, marriages, communicants, and deaths. Church School Records, 1927--. 1 vol. In possession of the rector, Rev. George E. Manson. Financial Records, 1909--. 2 vols. Parish Cash Book. In possession of Mr. Steel.

55. *ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1880-1926. Main St., Sutton, Braxton County.

The first Episcopal services in Sutton were held Thursday, Aug. 12, 1880, in the Methodist Church by Bishop Peterkin, assisted by Rev. W. H. H. Powers and Rev. George W. Dame.³⁶⁴ At that time there were but two communicants of the Episcopal Church in Sutton. Services were held at intervals by the rectors of St. Paul's Church, Weston, until 1897, at which time the Rev. Thomas E. Swan served Sutton and Buckhannon for about eighteen months and the church was erected. There were no services held until May 1901, when Rev. Andrew G. Grinnan, rector of St. Paul's Church, Weston, began holding monthly services.³⁶⁵ The building is of rural schoolhouse design with vestibule, belfry and bell, and plain glass windows on each side. It was completed in 1896 and became defunct in 1926. It was used by the Church of God for a short time and is now being used as a dwelling, having been sold in 1937.

No records available but some may be incorporated into those of St. Pauls (see entry 27) or Church of the Transfiguration (see entry 70).

363. Ibid., p. 737

364. Ibid., p. 549

365. Ibid., p. 550

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56. ST. MARK'S CHURCH; 1880--. South Washington St., Berkeley Springs (Bath), Morgan County. Organized Mission.

Although services were probably held here at a much earlier date, formal organization did not take place until 1878. The present church was built about 1883, the cornerstone being laid by Bishop Peterkin, Sept. 15, 1882,³⁶⁶ and consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, Aug. 26, 1886.³⁶⁷ The lot for the church was deeded by Maro Phillips of Philadelphia, Sept. 6, 1881.³⁶⁸ The building is of frame construction, Gothic chapel architecture. A rectory on the adjoining lot is included in the church property. This church operates as a mission under the direct supervision of the Bishop. The first resident priest was Rev. William T. Leavell, 1878-96.

Minute Books (Vestry), May 14, 1906--. 1 vol. Includes minutes of vestry meetings and financial records of church. In possession of Ralph Rice, Cacapon Rd., Berkeley Springs. Register Book, 1898--. 1 vol. Includes record of baptisms, July 8, 1898--; confirmations, August 1905; marriages, April, 1907--; deaths, Dec. 1906--. Kept by C. B. Osmond, North Wilkes St., Berkeley Springs. Church School Records, 1936--. 1 vol. Minutes and financial records of church school. In church. St. Mark's Guild (Woman's organization), Oct. 25, 1934--. 1 vol. Minutes and financial records included, in possession of Mrs. Lewis Buzzerd, 9055 Washington St., Berkeley Springs.

57. ST. JAMES' CHURCH, 1881--. Lewisburg, Greenbrier County. Organized Mission.

First services were held in a near-by school building and the courthouse. The church was organized in 1881 and the building consecrated the same year. The building is a plain American type of frame construction with a large stained glass window in front in memory of Rev. Thomas Hugo Lacy, the first minister. This church is a part of Greenbrier Parish which was organized and admitted to union with the Council in 1883. It embraced in its territory the county of Greenbrier (exclusive of the White Sulphur Springs which is placed under the control of the Bishop) and the town of Alderson, in Monroe County. The rectory at Lewisburg was a gift to the church by

366. Council Journal, 1882, p. 19

367. Peterkin, p. 772

368. Berkeley County Deed Book, No. 12, pp. 440-441. Maro Phillips of Philadelphia, grantor; Rt. Rev. George Peterkin, Robert E. Griffith, J. T. Trego, Beverly Tucker, Samuel Peters, M. M. Morgan and William Gilbert, trustees, grantees.

Mrs. Violet B. Bloomer.³⁶⁹ Rev. Mr. Lacy was educated at the Virginia Theological Seminary, and was the first resident priest in charge of the Parish. He served St. James Church from 1881 to 1888.

Few records have been kept with the exception of financial records and these could not be located.

58. CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, 1882--. Summit Point, Jefferson County. Nelson Parish.

The construction of the Church of the Holy Spirit was begun in the year 1883, and it was consecrated in 1886. Its conception was the result of a hint from Bishop Peterkin and the work was initiated and carried out by Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Willson. The church is of modern architecture, built of native limestone, covered with slate and the windows are of cathedral glass. It is situated on high grounds, upon a lot of three acres donated by Mr. Willson. Its early consecration, six months after the completion of the building, was the result of a combined effort of a few most earnest workers.³⁷⁰ A Gothic stone tablet has been placed in the church in memory of Rev. Andrew J. Willis, rector for twenty-two years, and a bronze tablet is in memory of Mr. William C. Frazier, senior warden of the church for forty-two years. The first settled clergyman was the Rev. John S. Gibson, 1882-88.

Minute Books (Vestry of Nelson Parish), 1877--. 2 vols. In possession of Mr. J. W. Strider, Leetown. Minute Books, 1885--. 2 vols. Parish Register, 1887--. 2 vols. Church School Records, in possession of Miss Kate Biller, Summit Point. Young People's Fellowship Minutes, 1936--. 1 vol., in possession of Miss Julia Shirley, Summit Point. Financial Records, 1936--. 1 vol., in possession of Miss Georgette Strider, Leetown. Aid Society, 1890--. 1 vol., in possession of Miss Kate Biller, Summit Point. Woman's Auxiliary, 1890--. 2 vols. 1 vol., 1890-1921, lost; 1922--. In possession of Miss Mary Thomson, Summit Point.

59. CHRIST MEMORIAL CHURCH, 1882--. Columbia Ave., Williamstown, Wood County. Organized Mission.

Probably the first communicant in this neighborhood was Mrs. Jane H. Henderson, wife of Alexander Henderson. Mr. Henderson was a son of Alexander Henderson, Sr., who was a vestryman with George Washington, in the church at Pohick.³⁷¹ In 1850 there came to Williamstown, Mrs. Sarah Hunter, a confirmed

369. Peterkin, pp. 572, 573

370. Ibid., p. 618

371. Ibid., p. 760

church woman from Dungloe, Ireland.³⁷² During these years there were irregular services by the Rev. Messrs. Highland, Tompkins, Woods, Brittingham, and Gibson, while there were occasional Episcopal visitations by Bishops Meade, Johns, and Whittle. Bishop Peterkin first preached here Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1879.³⁷³ In 1889 Bishop Peterkin arranged with Rev. Jefferson R. Taylor for one service a month at Williamstown. He was followed by the Rev. John Ambler who, within a few months, was succeeded by the Rev. S. Scollay Moore. Up to this time Episcopal services were held in other churches.³⁷⁴ Under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Moore, in 1892, a building program was started and Christ Memorial Church was erected in memory of Elizabeth Ann Henderson, who left a legacy of \$1,000 and a lot for building purposes. The work was done under the direction of Mr. William L. Davis, a lay reader and assistant to Rev. Dr. Moore, and the church was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, Nov. 13, 1892. Afterward Rev. William Lawrence Davis, as a deacon, served the Williamstown church. During the ministry of Rev. Mr. Mitchell a rectory was built on a lot donated by Mrs. Mary P. Beeson for both church and rectory but since the congregation was not ready to abandon the building then in use, the rectory was erected on the front of the lot. The church was badly damaged by the flood of 1913. The present church, a stone structure, was begun in 1919 and completed in 1924. The bell now in use was in the original church and was found, after the flood of 1913, on Blennerhassett Island.

All records were washed away in the flood of 1913 and none dated since that time could be found.

60. *ST. ANDREW'S MISSION, 1883-1930. Wheeling, Ohio County. St. Matthew's Parish.

Sunday evening, March 18, 1883, Bishop Peterkin, with Dr. Rodney Rush Swope, held services in Westwood Hall, South Wheeling.³⁷⁵ This church was first organized as a mission by the Bishop and the rector of St. Matthew's (see entry 14). A building on Jacob St., was purchased in Mar. 1894 and the Chapel became a mission of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew. After a few unsuccessful attempts to retain a rector it was placed in charge of the rector of St. Matthew's. The closing of many of the mills and businesses of Beenwood in 1930, forced many of the communicants to move away and the church

372. Directory of Christ Episcopal Church

373. Peterkin, p. 762

374. Directory of Christ Episcopal Church

375. Peterkin, p. 721; Wingerter, Greater Wheeling and Vicinity, p. 496

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was finally sold to the Church of God. The first resident priest was Rev. Richard Whitehouse, of New York, who served the mission about 1894.

Such records as have been kept will be found in the vault of St. Matthew's Church.

61. CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, 1883--. Main St., Ronceverte, Greenbrier County. Organized Mission of the Diocese.

Organized probably about 1878 by Rev. Richard Mason, rector of Lewisburg and adjoining points. It was included in Greenbrier Parish which was admitted to the Diocese at the Council of 1883. At that time the church at Ronceverte was reported as nearly complete.³⁷⁶ It was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, May 6, 1883.³⁷⁷ The church is a frame building of Gothic architecture and a rectory is also owned. The first resident priest was Rev. Mr. Mason who served this and other charges in Greenbrier, Pocahontas, and Monroe counties, 1878-?

Minute Books (Vestry), 1884--. 3 vols. Includes records of meetings of vestry and financial records of the church. Kept by Dr. L. W. Bryce, Ronceverte. Parish Register, 1890--. 10 vols. Includes records of communicants, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials. Ladies Guild Records, 1892--. 4 vols. Contains minutes of meetings and financial records of organization. Kept by Miss Carrie Beard, Ronceverte.

62. ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH (Colored), 1884--. South Lawrence St., Charles Town, Jefferson County. St. Andrews Parish.

Prior to 1884 this church was a part of Zion Church, Charles Town (see entry 11), having grown from a colored school conducted in the gallery of the church. The present building was consecrated in 1885. It is of Gothic architecture with a metal roof, stucco finish and erected on a rock foundation. There are double doors leading into the building which contains an organ, the usual church furniture and an inscription back of the altar bearing the words, "Christ is Risen." Above the vestibule is a cupola which houses the bell. Rev. Dallas Tucker was the first resident priest and was largely responsible for the success of the organization. The dates he served cannot be ascertained.

376. Peterkin, p. 572

377. Ibid., p. 774

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(63-64)

Minute Books, 1936--. 1 vol. Register Books, 1901--. 1 vol. In possession of the present rector, Rev. Frederick De Lisle Pike, Charles Town. Record Books of Church School, 1928--. 3 vols. In possession of Mrs. Ethel Stevenson, Charles Town. Ladies Auxiliary, 1915--. 6 vols. In possession of Mrs. John W. Talbott, Charles Town.

63. *EPIPHANY CHURCH, 1885--. Okonoko, Hampshire County. Epiphany Mission.

In November 1885, Bishop Peterkin, with the Rev. George A. Gibbons, visited the McGillis and Russell families near Okonoko and conducted service and preached in the Methodist Episcopal Church South near the Cross Roads.³⁷⁸ The number of communicants grew and Epiphany Church was built by the untiring efforts of the faithful few, and the kindness of Mr. William L. Davis, who generously donated his work. The church was consecrated June 13, 1889³⁷⁹ and was first served by Rev. Mr. Gibbons, 1889-1920. He was a graduate of the Virginia Theological Seminary.

Church Record, 1889--. 1 vol. Includes all financial records and parish register. At the home of Henry Russell, Okonoko.

64. *GRACE CHAPEL, 1885-1922 (?). Tavennersville, Wood County. Trinity Parish.

Erected by Bishop Peterkin about 1885, this church property was never owned by the Diocese. The first mention found in the Council Journal is when Bishop Peterkin reported holding service there June 12, 1887.³⁸⁰ No mention is made of consecration but services are reported in 1890, and 1892.³⁸¹ In 1914 the charge was reported vacant and Rev. Dudley Boogher was to take charge.³⁸² In 1921 it was reported that only a church school was conducted at this point³⁸³ and soon after the property was sold by the Peterkin heirs and torn down.

No records found.

378. Ibid., p. 579

379. Ibid., p. 773

380. Council Journal, 1888, p. 14

381. Council Journal, 1890; ibid., 1896, p. 18

382. Council Journal, 1914, p. 126

383. Council Journal, 1921, p. 156

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(65-67)

65. ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 1886--. Main Street, White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier County. Organized Mission.

The first building was erected in 1886 on the White Sulphur Springs resort grounds. It was consecrated the same year and removed in 1931 to make room for a change in the hotel buildings. The present building was consecrated, Oct. 11, 1931. The interior is of native chesnut wood and practically all the furniture was moved from the original building. This church has never been a parish but is a mission under the control of the Bishop. This is largely due to the fact that communicants are vacationing guests at the resort. The first resident priest was Rev. Richard H. Mason. The dates he served are not known.

Minute Books, 1931--. 1 vol. Register Books, 1887-1907. 1 vol. Includes baptisms, marriages, communicants, and a few deaths. Church School Records, 1931--. 1 vol. Financial Records, 1931--. Kept separate. All records in possession of Mrs. A. S. Johnston, Union, and the present Rector.

66. *ST. BARNABAS' CHURCH, 1886-1933 (?) Kent Ave., and 3rd St., Davis, Tucker County. Organized Mission.

This church had its beginnings in a group of out-of-state communicants who moved to the vicinity with the opening of the lumber industry. Bishop Peterkin reported that a church was built between Mar. 5 and Dec. 10, 1899. The frame building is now in very poor condition. On July 9, 1899, Rev. James L. Fish took charge of the work, living in the rectory at Grafton and visiting Davis, Elkins, Parsons, and Belington always once and sometimes twice in the month.³⁸⁴ During the rectorship of Rev. Arthur J. Torrey (about 1933) the church was closed and the furnishings removed to Hopemont where they were installed in the Chapel of St. Luke the Beloved Physician (see entry 110).

No records were found although some may be incorporated into those of St. Matthias (see entry 54) or Grace (see entry 91).

67. *CHURCH OF THE ADVENT, 1886-(?). Waverly, Wood County. Waverly Mission.

On the 16th of May 1886, the first religious service of any kind, ever held in the community of Waverly,

384. Peterkin, p. 740

was held by the Rev. John F. Woods, at the house of J. B. Triplett. Bishop Peterkin made his first visitation December 7, 1886. His second visit was made April 24, 1887. Services were held at Williamson's hotel for eight months, when they were transferred to a union hall, erected in July 1887 for the accommodation of a union Sunday school, and such services as might be held by the Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists, from time to time.³⁸⁵ Later the Presbyterians and Methodists, having constructed buildings of their own, sold their respective interests in the union hall to the Episcopalians, giving the latter sole possession of the building and a home of their own. The building was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, Oct. 25, 1908.³⁸⁶ A Church School was kept up in this mission for some time³⁸⁷ but the building is no longer used by the diocese.

No records were found.

68. ST. JAMES' CHURCH, (colored), 1896--. Dickinson and Fry Sts., Charleston, Kanawha County. Kanawha Parish.

In 1896 St. James' Colored Mission was started in the city of Charleston as a mission of St. John's (see entry 17). A room was fitted up and an assistant secured for the work and organization was effected in Mar. 1897. Services were maintained for over a year, and then suspended for the lack of help.³⁸⁸ Dr. R. D. Roller became the rector of St. John's Parish in Charleston in April 1888, and it was under his leadership that this work had its inception, and all of its early activity was carried on or supervised by him. In 1918 Rev. A. N. Slayton became rector of St. John's and his interest in the mission gave new life to St. James'. The building is of rural schoolhouse design, with several plain glass windows and a brick foundation. It was never consecrated. In 1928 an addition and other improvements were made giving more room for church school service and social activities. The church is now a Diocesan Mission and due to the fact that a full time rector cannot be obtained, is rather inactive. Rev. Joseph Hudson, a graduate of Oxford University, was the first resident priest, serving 1918-22.

Minute Books, 1918--. 4 vols. Register Books, 1918--. 1 vol. Church School Records, 1918--. 5 vols. Financial Records, 1918--. 1 vol. All records in possession of Mrs. Mary James, 1326 Lee St., Charleston. Prior records incorporated into those of St. John's.

385. Ibid., pp. 764, 765

386. Council Journal, 1909, p. 20

387. Council Journal, 1917, p. 138

388. Peterkin, p. 642

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(69-70)

69. MEMORIAL CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 1887--.
Charles St., Parkersburg, Wood County. Good
Shepherd Parish.

The first services were held on Feb. 15, 1891 in what is now the parish house and later a church was erected on the same lot. The present building is of a Spanish architecture, cement and stucco material, with stained glass windows. It was consecrated in 1908. The church was built in memory of two of his children by Rev. G. W. Peterkin, first bishop of the diocese, and for many years was known as "the Bishop's Church." A large rectory on the church grounds and the church with attached parish house are included in the property. Rev. A. B. Mitchell, a graduate of Roanoke College and Virginia Theological Seminary, was the first resident priest, 1887-1908.

Minute Books, 1887--. 1 vol. Register Books, 1887--. 1 vol. Contains baptisms, confirmations, marriages, communicants, and deaths. Church School Records, 1887--. 1 vol. Financial Records, 1887--. 1 vol. Published historical sketch, I. deL. Brayshaw, Memorial Church of the Good Shepherd.

70. CHURCH OF THE TRANSFIGURATION, 1887--. Buckhannon,
Upshur County. Unorganized Mission of the Diocese.

This church was started as a mission in 1887,³⁸⁹ although services had been held there since 1852. The name was given by the Rev. Thomas Hugo Lacy, under whose ministry it became the property of the Church, the building having formerly belonged to the Methodist Episcopal Church South.³⁹⁰ It had been badly damaged during the Civil War, and, after being in use for several years, was bought by the congregation and remodeled and was consecrated, Oct. 11, 1903. The building is a small frame structure with a bell tower above the right of the entrance. Rev. Mr. Lacy was the first resident priest who served from 1886 to 1893.

Minute Books, 1903-24. 1 vol. Register, 1891-1924. 1 vol. Contains baptisms, confirmations, marriages, deaths, and communicants. The records of the St. Paul's Church at Weston, (see entry 27) contain some records pertaining to the church at Buckhannon.

History of the church by Rev. Edwin B. Snead is written in the minute book.

389. Council Journal, 1888, p. 22; Peterkin, p. 774
390. Upshur County Deed Book, No. 2, p. 425; appointment of special commissioner for sale of property, Chancery Order Book, 1, pp. 294-296, 315

71. ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, 1888--. Woodlawn Ave.; Beckley, Raleigh County. St. Stephen's Parish.

In company with Rev. Hugo Lacy, Bishop Peterkin visited Raleigh County in Oct., 1882. In the next few years Bishop Peterkin, Bishop Gravatt, Rev. Harris B. Thomas, and Rev. Frank A. Meade held services there from time to time.³⁹¹ From 1910-15 services were held at the Baptist, Presbyterian, and Methodist Churches. In 1916 a building was purchased by the Episcopalians on Earwood Street. It was consecrated in 1927. In December 1926, the church lot at the corner of Heber and Earwood Streets was sold to J. W. Givens and the building to J. T. Hollandsworth, Jr. Prior to that date the trustees had purchased the lot on Woodlawn Ave., and in October 1926, acquired from Mrs. Mary Davis the adjoining lot, giving a total frontage of 125 feet on Woodlawn Ave. Under a rental agreement with Mr. Givens services were continued in the old church until August 7, 1927, after which date the new church building was occupied. The building is of concrete, tile and stucco construction. The parish house is located in the basement of the church. Entrance to the church is from the street level on Woodlawn Ave., while the parish house beneath is reached either from a side entrance on Nausau Drive running to the rear and parallel with Woodlawn Ave., or from the church above. Rev. Guy H. Crook was the first resident priest, 1888-1902.

Minute Books, 1888--. 1 vol. for each year. Register Books, 1902--. 1 vol. for each year. Church School records and financial records kept in minute books.

72. CHRIST CHURCH ON THE MOUNTAIN, 1888--. nr. Charles Town, Jefferson County. Unorganized Mission of the Diocese.

Starting as an open air church school under the leadership of Trinity at Shepherdstown (see entry 4) in the summer of 1888 the first and present building was erected, largely through donations of materials, in 1889. There is no record of consecration. For many years the work was carried on by the rector of the Wickliffe, Va., parish.³⁹² At present it is part of the work of the rector of Trinity. The building is a plain frame rural church. No resident priest has ever been maintained. The first priest to regularly serve the church was Rev. John McGill of Wickliffe Parish, 1888-?

Register Book, 1888--. 1 vol. Includes record of baptisms, confirmations, burials, marriages, and communicants. Other records incorporated into those of Wickliffe Parish (see forthcoming Inventory of Episcopal Records in Virginia).

391. Peterkin, p. 730

392. Ibid., p. 613

73. ST. ANDREW'S MISSION, 1889--. R. F. D. 2, Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County. Unorganized Mission of the Diocese.

Organized as a Church School under the auspices of Zion Church, Charles Town (see entry 11) the building was erected and consecrated in 1889. It is a plain frame church with bell.³⁹³ A parish house, the Sarah Sprague Upham Memorial, and a workers residence are included in the church property. This mission work done by St. Andrew's among the mountain people has been one of the outstanding missionary efforts in the Diocese. The mission has never had a resident priest and is served by the rector of Trinity at Shepherdstown (see entry 4). There are two resident lay workers.

Register Book, 1889--. 1 vol. Includes record of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, burials, and communicants. Other records incorporated into those of Zion Church and Trinity Church.

74. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1889--. 132 Kruger St., Elm Grove, Wheeling, Ohio County. Organized Mission.

In the early part of the year 1889, the mission was started at Elm Grove, six miles east of Wheeling, by Rev. Rodney Rush Swope, rector of St. Matthew's at Wheeling (see entry 14), and soon Rev. John Woods was holding services twice a month in the Town Hall. Rev. Mr. Woods continued for some months when Rev. Dr. Swope undertook the work himself.³⁹⁴ In the spring of 1900, a lot was purchased in the center of town and a chapel erected. Services were in charge of Rev. Dr. Swope until Feb. 5, 1895, when Rev. Lee H. Young was called to take charge of this mission in conjunction with St. Andrew's Mission, in South Wheeling (see entry 60). The original building was located at Bridge St. and National Road. Later it was moved to 132 Kruger St., and enlarged. Occasional services have been held since Feb. 14, 1937. The building is of Gothic architecture, frame construction, with a tile foundation and church school and recreation rooms in the basement. A rectory adjoins the church. Rev. F. Van R. Moore was the first resident priest, serving from August 23, 1903 to August 1905.

Minute Books, 1927-37. 1 vol. Register Books, 1903, 1926-30. Financial Records, 1928-37. 1 vol.

393. Ibid., p. 596

394. Ibid., p. 720; Wingerter, Greater Wheeling and Vicinity, p. 496

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(75-77)

75. *CHAPEL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 1890-(?). Duffields, Jefferson County. Trinity Parish.

During Rev. Landon R. Mason's rectorship at Trinity Church (see entry 4) a chapel was erected at Duffields, five miles south of Shepherdstown, through the efforts of a few communicants of Trinity. Services were held here from time to time by the rectors of the mother church. It was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, May 31, 1892.³⁹⁵ The first clergyman regularly to serve this chapel was Rev. Mr. Mason, 1881-90. The building has been sold.

No records of this church could be located although some notations may be included in the records of Trinity Church.

76. CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 1890--. Mercer St., Princeton, Mercer County. Organized Mission.

Services were held in Princeton prior to the Civil War but it was not until after the Diocese of West Virginia was formed and through the efforts of Bishop Peterkin, that formal organization took place. The present and only building was erected in 1893 and was consecrated Aug. 16, 1896. It is of early colonial design, and until 1925 when it was stuccoed, was a frame building. Early services were held in other churches and it was largely through the efforts of the Barbor family that the church was organized. It was first known as the Mercer County Mission. The first resident priest was Rev. S. O. Southall who served the church about 1890.³⁹⁶

Minute Books (Vestry), 1890--. 1 vol. Contains all vestry and financial records. Register Books, 1890--. 1 vol. Includes list of communicants, confirmations, marriages, deaths, baptisms, and burials. Unpublished historical sketch kept by Miss Bess Barbor, contains a brief history of the church, 1920--.

77. CHRIST CHURCH, 1890--. Tazewell and Leuhring Sts., Bluefield, Mercer County. Christ Church Parish.

Organized about 1888 as the Church of The Incarnation, now known as Christ Church, at Bluefield, was opened by Bishop Peterkin, Sunday, November 23, 1890.³⁹⁷ The first building was a plain frame structure erected in 1891. This building was completely destroyed during the same year of its construction. The second building was destroyed by fire on Christmas day

395. Ibid., pp. 610, 773

396. Ibid., pp. 680, 773

397. Ibid., p. 681

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(78-79)

1919. The present building is of Gothic architecture, ashlar stone construction outside, with inside walls of sawed stone. Erected on a hillside, the lower or ground floor is used as a parish house. The cornerstone was laid by Bishop Gravatt, Dec. 19, 1920³⁹⁸ and the building was consecrated Oct. 23, 1921. The first resident priest was Rev. William H. Burkhardt who served, Feb. 15, 1891-93.

Minute Books, 1892--. 2 vols. Register Books, 1891-1923, 1925--. 3 vols. Records of Church School, 1916--. 1 vol.

78. *GRACE CHURCH, 1890-1911. Kenova, Wayne County. Trinity Parish.

Organized at Ceredo in 1890 at a private residence and formally organized as a mission of Trinity Church at Huntington (see entry 42). In 1893 services were transferred to Kenova and were held in Assembly Hall, a large building erected by a land development company. In 1894 this company donated two lots to the congregation and Bishop Peterkin had the church building at Volcano (see entry 43) torn down and moved by boat to Kenova.³⁹⁹ This building was re-erected and opened for service in Oct., 1895 and consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, June 11, 1899. The communion service was a gift of Bishop Peterkin. Due to the fact that membership was never large the congregation disbanded in Sept., 1911, most of the members becoming communicants of Trinity Church. However, ownership of the church was vested in the board of trustees of Grace Church and it is still retained. The building has been rented to the Methodist Episcopal and Baptist congregations and serves at present as the Christian Church. The first rector who served Grace Church was Rev. N. F. Marshall, 1890-92.

No records other than those of Trinity were found.

79. HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, 1890--. Bramwell, Mercer County. Organized Mission.

Holy Trinity was the outgrowth of a Guild organized by women communicants of the church about 1890, soon after coal operations were started in this area. The cornerstone of the church was laid September 1892, and the church opened Oct. 15, 1893. Consecration services were conducted by Bishop Peterkin, Sept. 5, 1897. It is an English Gothic frame building with steeple and bell, red brick basement foundations, plastered walls, beautiful wood ceiling and framework over head. The

398. Council Journal, 1921, p. 22
399. Peterkin, pp. 747, 748

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(80-81)

work of building the church was practically all done during the time Rev. Mr. Burkhardt, who served this and Heavenly Rest, (see entry 76) was rector.⁴⁰⁰

Minute Books, 1898--. 1 vol. Possession of Frank Harrison, Bramwell. Register Books, 1898--. 1 vol. Contains a list of baptisms, confirmations, marriages, communicants, and deaths. Possession of J. W. Hobson, Bluefield. Financial Records, 1897--. 1 vol. Possession of J. B. Perry, Jr., Bramwell.

Published History, Rev. H. B. McC. Jamison, Church of Holy Trinity, 1886-1924.

80. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 1891-1920; 1934--. Clarksburg and High Sts., Mannington, Marion County. Unorganized Mission of the Diocese.

Organized as a mission of Christ Church in Fairmont (see entry 34), services were first held in a rented hall in 1890. The following year a lot was purchased and in his report to the Council in 1894, Rev. John Foster says, "we are now worshipping in our new church, although it is not yet finished."⁴⁰¹ It was found that mistakes had been made in the building, especially the foundation, and construction entailed a great deal more expense than was contemplated. Other complications arose as to the payment of a considerable debt that had accumulated, and far from finished, the congregation in 1901 considered abandoning the building.⁴⁰² The church was abandoned in 1920 but through the efforts of the mother church was reorganized in 1934. The building was freed from debt and consecrated the same year. It is of frame construction, stone foundation, stained glass windows with tower and bell. Rev. Mr. Foster was the first settled clergyman, 1893-95.

Minute Books, 1934--. 1 vol. For prior records see Christ Church, entry 34.

81. SPRUCE CHAPEL, 1892--. R. F. D. 3, Buckhannon, Upshur County. Unorganized Mission of the Diocese.

The first time a minister of the Episcopal Church is known to have visited Spruce Run was in 1848, when the Rev. Samuel D. Tompkins preached in a log schoolhouse in the neighborhood of the present church.⁴⁰³ In 1889, Dr. Thomas H.

400. Ibid., p. 683

401. Peterkin, p. 667

402. Peterkin, p. 668; C. W. Brickman, "Christ Church Parish," in The West Virginia Review. Jan. 1935 (Charleston)

403. Peterkin, p. 745

Lacy, rector of St. Paul's Church, Weston, began to hold services in a near-by schoolhouse. Bishop Peterkin paid his first visit in August, 1891. At that time the idea of building a church at this point was suggested by Mrs. T. A. Hopkins. An organization was effected as a mission of St. Paul's (see entry 27).⁴⁰⁴ In 1892 the work was commenced, and, at the request of the Bishop, Rev. William Lawrence Davis took charge of the work and remained until September of that year. Regular services began when the building was completed in 1895. It was a plain schoolhouse type of structure, with a bell in a detached cupola. In 1895 the Rev. Arthur K. Fenton was placed in charge and from this time on it was served by the rectors of the Church of the Transfiguration (see entry 70). Spruce Chapel was consecrated July 1897. A small rectory was built on the church land in the same year.

Few records have been kept and those which were preserved will be found in possession of Mrs. Charles Ogilvie Latham, Buckhannon, and Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, Weston.

82. *SPILMAN CHAPEL, 1892-1920. Spilman, Mason County.
Christ Church Parish.

Organized 1892⁴⁰⁵ and consecrated by Bishop Gravatt, March 23, 1903.⁴⁰⁶ This chapel was erected largely through the efforts of the Spilman family and was under the care of the rector of Christ Church at Point Pleasant (see entry 37). In 1921 a note in the Journal states that the chapel was closed, former communicants having removed from that section.⁴⁰⁷ The building was sold to the board of education in 1931 and used for a school for two years and has since been abandoned.

No records of this chapel have been found although some may be incorporated in those of the mother church.

83. ST. DAVID'S CHAPEL, 1893--. Powellton, Fayette
County. Mission.

The first service of the Church was held at Powellton, Dec. 5, 1886, by Rev. J. H. Birkhead, of the Coal Valley (now Montgomery) Mission, after which services were held from time to time by Rev. Mr. Birkhead and Rev. Peter Wager, until early in 1893 when the latter resigned.⁴⁰⁸ Prior to the summer of

404. Ibid., p. 746

405. Council Journal, 1907, p. 109

406. Council Journal, 1903, p. 17

407. Council Journal, 1921, p. 137

408. Peterkin, p. 567

1893 services were held, sometimes in the Union Church and sometimes in the schoolhouse, but since that time they have been held in a building erected by the Mount Carbon Company, Limited, for the convenience of its miners and other employees, and for the meeting of benevolent societies. 409 It is used by several denominations and has never been consecrated. The first resident priest was Rev. Arthur K. Fenton, who served from July 1893 to July 1894.

Most of the records of this organization are to be found in the Minute Books of the Montgomery Church at the Registrar's Office at Charleston (see entry 51).

84. ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, 1894--. Maple Avenue, Welch, McDowell County. McDowell Parish.

This church had its beginnings in open air meetings held in Elkhorn in 1886. Services were held with some regularity in the Presbyterian and Methodist Episcopal churches and in Grace Hospital from 1894-98 410 and in 1898 the church was organized as St. Antipas' Mission. From 1920 to 1926 a portable wooden chapel was used. The present church was erected in 1924 and the name changed to St. Luke's. It is of red brick construction and of Gothic architecture. A rectory is being built. The church was first served by Rev. Norman F. Marshall, a graduate of Virginia Theological Seminary, who was resident priest, 1894-1902.

Minute Books, (Vestry), 1918--. 1 vol. Contains minutes of meetings and register of vestrymen; in possession of J. R. Tucker, Welch. Register Books, 1924--. 1 vol. Contains list of communicants, confirmations, baptisms, deaths, and burials. Marriage Record, 1898--. 1 vol. Financial Records, 1924--. 1 vol. Kept by William Daugherty, Gary. Church School Records, 1928--. 1 vol. Church School Register, located in church. Woman's Auxiliary Record, 1924--. 1 vol. Record of meetings and business of woman's missionary society, kept by Mrs. T. H. S. Curd, Welch. Historical sketch of church written in Register Book.

85. GRACE CHURCH, 1894--. First St., St. Marys, Pleasants County. Organized Mission.

Rev. Wm. L. Hyland of Parkersburg was the first Episcopal minister to hold services in St. Marys, Pleasants County. This was about the year 1859, and these services were held in

409. Ibid., p. 568

410. Ibid., p. 677

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the Methodist Protestant Church. 411 Finding it necessary to have a home of their own, this small congregation met regularly in a large room over George Kelsall's store, where a sewing machine, properly draped, answered the purpose of an altar. On July 16, 1894, Bishop Peterkin confirmed a class of five, the first class from the new congregation. This service was conducted in the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1895 the congregation purchased an old mill lot from George Leonard of Ravenswood. The building was practically completed in 1898. It was consecrated in 1905 by Bishop Peterkin at which time the presentation was made by the Rev. Paca Kennedy on behalf of the vestry. 412 The building is of English architecture with brick and stone used for the construction of walls and foundation. A tower housing the bell is immediately above the vestibule. The stained glass windows carry out English Gothic design and the roof is of slate shingles which are also used to cover the tower. Memorials have been given by Mrs. Lyle Emerson Dinsmoor, Carrol Thorn, and Frank Barron. The first resident priest was Rev. Grant Somerville, Deacon, 1892-94.

Register, May 11, 1909--. Includes communicants, confirmations, baptisms, and burials. Sunday School Records, 1899--. 17 vols. Financial Records, Expense Book, 1894-99.

86. *ST. ANDREW'S MISSION, 1894-1905. South of Charleston on Davis Creek Road, Kanawha County.

In 1894 St. Andrew's, a small church in the shape of a Maltese Cross, was built, chiefly through the efforts of Mr. Peyton and Mr. William Means of Charleston. 413 This was one of the missions of St. John's (see entry 17) started under the leadership of Rev. Gerald Card. The building was constructed of logs, never consecrated, and has fallen down but the lot is still in the possession of the Church. Rev. Mr. Card was the first resident priest, 1897-1902.

Minute Books, Register and Financial Records. Early records lost or destroyed, others will be found in the records of St. John's of which it was a mission or in the records of St. Matthew's (see entry 87).

411. Ibid., p. 723

412. Composed of George Kelsall, Robert Henry Browse, Edward A. Sayre, Joseph C. Noland, and Robert L. Pemberton

413. Peterkin, p. 642

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87. ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 1895--. South Hills,
Charleston, Kanawha County. Organized Mission.

In 1892 Rev. Robert D. Roller and Alexander Quarrier began a Union Sunday School in the old Pine Grove schoolhouse situated about 200 yards above the present St. Matthew's Church. Although a union Sunday School, it was conducted by communicants of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Quarrier was the first superintendent and the church school continued to meet in the schoolhouse until their new building was constructed in 1895. It was consecrated May 31, 1904, as a mission of St. John's (see entry 17). The building is of gray stone, of Gothic architecture and an adjoining cemetery contains the graves of many early communicants. A large parish house is directly across the street. The parish also owns a rectory at Norwood and Bridge Roads, South Hills. The first resident priest, Rev. Gerald Card, served from 1897 to 1902.

Minute Books, 1921--. 1 vol. and filed loose leaves. Prior records incorporated into those of St. John's (see entry 17). In possession of the present rector, Rev. George W. Shirley. Church School Records, 1920--. In possession of present superintendent, Mr. Allen T. Peyton. Financial Records, approximately 1922--. In possession of Mr. H. W. May, Treasurer. Other records of the mission in the records of St. John's. Organization records include: Young Peoples Service League Records, 1928--; St. Matthew's Guild Records, 1920--; St. Hilda's Guild Records, 1936--; Woman's Auxiliary Records, 1936--.

Unpublished historical sketch written by Mr. W. M. Truslow in 1933 or 1934. In possession of Mr. Truslow, Bridge Ave., South Hills.

88. *ST. STEPHEN'S MISSION, 1895-1910 or 1912. 1 mile north of Racine on Route 119, Boone County.

St. Stephen's Mission, Len's Creek, was started 1895 growing out of a Church School.⁴¹⁴ The building consisted of a small, one room log structure with a steep roof and three rectangular plain glass windows on each side. A large wooden cross atop the building made the log church a land mark for many years. Lack of interest and the isolated location of the church led to its closing about 1912. It was used as a dwell-

414. Ibid., p. 642

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ing for some time but was sold and is now converted into a restaurant and has been moved to the east side of the road. The first and only resident priest was Rev. Charles M. Campbell, 1895-1910.

No records were available.

89. *CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR, 1896-1920. Mason City, Mason County.

Bishop Peterkin contracted for the construction of this church Dec. 21, 1896, and it was opened for services Feb. 7, 1897, with the Rev. Andrew G. Grinnan as rector.⁴¹⁵ This building was badly damaged during the flood of 1913⁴¹⁶ and this, together with the few communicants, probably accounts for the church becoming defunct. A report in the Council Journal in 1921 states that "the church is in very bad repair but there seems no reason for spending money on it."⁴¹⁷

No records were found.

90. GRACE CHURCH, 1898---. Eckman, McDowell County. Organized Mission.

Rev. John S. Lightbourne held the first Episcopal service in McDowell County at Eckman, on May 9, 1894. In 1895 Bishop Peterkin confirmed one at Eckman, which was probably the first confirmation service ever held in McDowell County. On Sept. 7, 1898, the Bishop opened the Church and confirmed four.⁴¹⁸ The one-story frame building is of English Gothic design. Rev. Norman F. Marshall, the first resident priest, served from 1898 to 1908. From 1898 to 1924 Grace Church was a mission associated with Holy Trinity, Bramwell (see entry 79). It is now combined with St. Luke's, Welch, (see entry 84) since about 1931 and the rector at Welch serves both congregations.

Present records date from 1903, the earlier ones having been lost. Others are included in the records of Holy Trinity, Bramwell and St. Luke's, Welch.

91. GRACE CHURCH, 1899---. Randolph Avenue, Elkins, Randolph County. Organized Mission.

Early Episcopal services in Randolph County were held by

415. Council Journal, 1897, pp. 26, 27

416. Council Journal, 1914, p. 17

417. Council Journal, 1921, p. 126

418. Peterkin, p. 676

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Bishop Peterkin at Beverly. No organization was effected and after the development of Elkins as a railroad center the Bishop visited this point where a number of communicants had settled. Services were held from time to time in an empty store, the Opera House, or other halls rented for the purpose. In the fall of 1900 a site for a church was purchased from Senator Henry G. Davis, of Elkins. A generous gift of \$502 was presented to the church by a lady in Massachusetts, through the Rev. A. H. Amory, of Lawrence. On April 7, 1901, Easter Day, this church which is still in use, was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin.⁴¹⁹ This building is of Gothic architecture, of white stucco with oak interior trim. A rectory adjoins the church. The first resident priest, Rev. James Logan Fish, served from 1899 until 1911, having charge of St. Matthias' at Grafton (see entry 54) and several preaching stations.

Minute Books (Vestry), 1899--. n. v. Minutes and financial records of vestry. Register Books, 1899--. Includes baptisms, confirmations, marriages, communicants, and deaths. In rector's record book. In possession of Rev. John G. Shirley. Young People's Fellowship, 1923--. Mrs. Alonzo Francis Wilmoth, of Elkins, wrote an historical sketch of this church in 1933 which is unpublished and is in the possession of Mr. B. M. Hoover, warden, 2nd St., Elkins.

92. ST. PAUL'S CHAPEL, 1900--. 4 miles south of Weston, Lewis County. St. Paul's Parish.

This chapel was organized as a mission of St. Paul's Church at Weston (see entry 27). It is a small rural school-house type of building, consecrated Feb. 8, 1903. The earliest meetings were held in homes and later in a schoolhouse. Rev. A. G. Grinnan, a graduate of Virginia Theological Seminary, was the first resident priest, 1900-1906.

Minute Books, 1900-1910. 1 vol. Contains baptisms, deaths, and miscellaneous information. Register Books, 1900--. 2 vols. Financial Records, n. d. One small note book kept by the treasurer. The records of this chapel after 1906, in possession of Rev. W. Carroll Brooke, 349 Main Ave., Weston.

93. *ST. THOMAS MISSION, 1900-1905 (?). North View, Clarksburg, Harrison County. Christ Church Parish.

A mission of Christ Church (see entry 16) this chapel grew out of a church school mission. A small brick chapel was erect-

419. Ibid., p. 732

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ed in 1900 and the work was carried on for a few years and then abandoned.

No records were found.

94. *ST. MARGARET'S CHAPEL, 1905-15. Berkeley County.
Nelson Parish.

Established by Rev. Andrew J. Willis in 1905 and grew out of services held in a nearby schoolhouse. Rev. Mr. Willis, a graduate of the Virginia Theological Seminary, was the only rector of this chapel, serving from 1902-12, and after his death the building was rented to the Church of the Brethren.

Records of this chapel, such as marriages, burials, deaths, and confirmations are incorporated into the register of Church of the Holy Spirit, Summit Point (see entry 58).

95. *GRACE CHURCH, 1904--(?). Wake Forest, Kanawha County. Kanawha Mission.

Organized 1904⁴²⁰ as Epiphany Mission. Services were held in a school until 1910, when a church was completed. Consecration services were conducted by Bishop Gravatt, Jan. 29, 1911,⁴²¹ and the name changed to Grace Church. With the falling off of the coal industry the church became inactive and finally closed.

No records have been found.

96. *CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, 1906-25. Page, Fayette County. Kanawha Valley Mission.

This church was consecrated about 1907, and the first resident priest, Rev. Arthur M. Lewis, served from 1906-9. The church has rarely had regular services and was discontinued in 1925. The communicants now attend at Montgomery but the building remains church property.

Parish Register, 1904-20. 1 vol. Communicants, 1905-1915; baptisms, 1904-1910; confirmations, 1907-1920; burials, 1908-20. Marriage Record, 1906 (?). Records located at the Registrar's Office, St. John's Parish House, Charleston.

420. Council Journal, 1907, p. 148
421. Council Journal, 1911, pp. 27, 48

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97. ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, 1906--. Salt Sulphur Springs, Monroe County. All Saint's Parish.

This is an old but very substantial stone building erected before the Civil War, largely by visitors at the springs from Charleston, S. C. Passing through various fortunes it was practically a wreck, when General Appleton, the proprietor of the Springs, turned it over to Rev. George W. Easter, the rector at Union. "With energy and judgment Rev. Mr. Easter has labored for its restoration and now, after expending \$650, we have a chapel which will answer a long-felt need."⁴²² The chapel has had irregular services by the rectors of All Saints' (see entry 40) and visiting clergymen. The first clergyman was Rev. Mr. Easter, 1906-17.

No records were available.

98. CHURCH OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 1908--. Hansford, Kanawha County. Organized Mission.

First Episcopal services were held in a union church built in 1876, in the town of Hansford.⁴²³ Bishop Peterkin and other Episcopal ministers held services there two or three times a year. This church burned about 1900. Services were then held for sometime in a near-by school building. In 1905 a neat, frame, weatherboarded building was erected. The bell which was used in the old Union Church more than forty years ago had been purchased by Mr. Justin Ridout from the former owner of the steam boat "West Virginia" and was presented to the Church of the Good Shepherd. A beautiful cross standing above the Communion Table, was hand carved by Rev. Wilson P. Chrisman, who was rector of this church from 1913 until 1920. Rev. Peerce N. McDonald, the first resident priest, served from 1905 until 1908. For many years it was the Chapel for the Sheltering Arms Hospital.

Minute Books, app. 1901--. In possession of Mrs. Gertrude H. Smith, Montgomery, and Rev. F. K. Hughes, the present secretary. Church School Records, in possession of Rev. Mr. Hughes.

99. EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1908--. Oakhurst, Greenbrier County. Unorganized Mission of the Diocese.

Organized through the efforts of Episcopal communicants in the neighborhood, Emmanuel Church was built in 1909 and consecrated by Bishop Gravatt, Sept. 26 of that year.⁴²⁴ It

422. Council Journal, 1911, pp. 20, 135

423. Formerly known as Paint Creek

424. Council Journal, 1910, pp. 40, 41

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has been served by ministers of St. Thomas' at White Sulphur (see entry 65) and is an unorganized mission of the diocese.

No records were found but some may be incorporated into those of St. Thomas'.

100. *ST. ELIZABETH'S CHURCH, 1908-14(?) Mount de Chantal, Wheeling, Ohio County. St. Matthew's Parish.

As a mission of St. Matthew's (see entry 14) this church served deaf mutes and was ministered to by a traveling missionary who also cared for congregations in Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. (See the forthcoming inventories of the church archives of those states). Organized in 1908 it was consecrated by Bishop Gravatt, Nov. 5, 1910.⁴²⁵ The church existed for a few years until the building was destroyed by fire.

For records see St. Matthew's (entry 14).

101. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1909--. Eighth St., Marlinton, Pocahontas County. Organized Mission.

Organized about 1900⁴²⁶ through the efforts of a visiting rector. The building was consecrated Dec. 3, 1911. It is of plain frame construction with stained glass windows and a seating capacity of about 120. The first resident priest was Rev. J. A. Hiatt, 1908-11.

Parish Register, 1908--. 1 vol. Contains records of communicants, deaths, marriages, and baptisms. No other records located.

102. GOOD SHEPHERD CHURCH, 1910--. Neville St., Follansbee, Brooke County. Organized Mission.

Services were held in the Mahan Hall until 1916 when the present building was erected. The building which was consecrated by Bishop Gravatt, March 30, 1920,⁴²⁷ is of simple Gothic architecture. It is a story and a half of buff colored brick, without aisles. The parish was organized under the leadership of the Rev. J. D. Gibson, a graduate of West Virginia University and Virginia Theological Seminary, who was rector of Christ Church, Wellsburg, at the time. The first

425. Council Journal, 1911, pp. 46, 184

426. Peterkin, pp. 727, 728

427. Council Journal, 1921, p. 17

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resident priest was the Rev. Norman J. Thurston, who moved to Follansbee in 1933, after having been in charge of the parish since January 1932.

Minute Books, 1913-33. 1 vol. Register Books, baptisms, 1913--. 1 vol. Confirmations, 1914--. 1 vol. Marriages, 1916-36. 1 vol. Deaths, 1913--. 1 vol. Financial Records, 1934--. 1 vol.

103. EMMANUEL CHURCH, 1910--. Keyser, Mineral County.
Organized Mission.

First services were held by Bishop Peterkin as early as 1893 and an attempt made toward organization.⁴²⁸ Services were held in the old Odd Fellows Hall. The church owned a lot on Center Street which was sold and the money used to help build the present church building which was consecrated in 1910. Traditional Gothic architectural plans were carried out and on the wall of the church is a memorial in honor of Ann Barclay Bunnell Murry. Rt. Rev. Robert Edward Lee Strider, the present Bishop of West Virginia, was the first rector and served, 1911-15.

Minute Books, 1911--. n. v. Register Books, 1910--. 1 vol. Financial Records, 1910--. n. v. All records in possession of Raphael Daugherty, Maryland St., Keyser.

104. *ST. JOHN'S MISSION, 1910-20(?). Sabraton,
Monongalia County. Trinity Parish.

Chapel built at Sabraton as a mission of Trinity Church, Morgantown (see entry 13) to serve the industrial section. The mission was an outgrowth of a Church School and ceased to exist when industrial conditions caused the removal of the communicants.⁴²⁹

Records are included in those of Trinity.

105. *TRINITY MISSION, 1910-15 (?). Thomas, Tucker
County.

Organized Easter, 1910.⁴³⁰ In 1911 Bishop Peterkin reported that the church was not entirely completed but was available for services.⁴³¹ The lot was deeded to Bishop

428. Peterkin, p. 687

429. Council Journal, 1911, p. 22; ibid., 1915, p. 141

430. Council Journal, 1912, p. 136

431. Council Journal, 1911, p. 26

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Gravatt, W. T. Roberts, and W. T. Tolmie by the W. Va. Central and Pittsburg R. R. Co., Sept. 1, 1909.⁴³² The church was in existence for sometime as a mission of Emmanuel Church at Keyser (see entry 103) and ceased to exist when business conditions caused the removal of many of the communicants.

No records of this mission were found although some may be incorporated into those of Emmanuel Church.

106. *ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, 1911-19. Willow Island, Pleasants County. St. John's Parish.

Erected 1910 or 1911 as a continuation of St. John's, Salama (see entry 24). The lot was deeded to the trustees by J. I. Norris ⁴³³ who, together with Mrs. Norris, were largely responsible for the construction of the church. It was consecrated by Bishop Peterkin, Oct. 15, 1911,⁴³⁴ Rev. J. Logan Fish assisting. The church furnishings were taken from St. John's at Salama and used in the new church. The last service was held in the church, June 29, 1919, and the property was deeded back to the Norris family April 29, 1929.⁴³⁵

No records were found other than those here cited.

107. ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH, 1914--. Indiana St., Chester, Brooke County. St. Matthew's Parish.

Early services were held in the theater of Rock Springs Park until the present building was purchased. This church was consecrated by Bishop Strider, Dec. 2, 1923.⁴³⁶ It is a very small buff brick building, one and a half stories high, following no special architectural plan. A parish room and kitchen have been built on the back of the church. It is a Diocesan mission and is served by Rev. Norman J. Thurston, of Good Shepherd at Follansbee (see entry 102). The first resident priest, Rev. F. C. Roberts, of Cambridge, England, served Dec. 1922-July 1933.

Minute Books, (Vestry), Jan. 1, 1918--. 1 vol. Register Books, 1914--. 1 vol. Contains baptisms, Nov. 24, 1915-May 10, 1936; confirmations, April 6, 1914--; marriages, Nov. 24, 1915-August 4, 1934; deaths, July 21, 1915--. Financial Records, Jan. 1, 1918--. 1 vol. In possession of Secretary, Mr. John Bain, R. F. D. 1, Chester.

432. Tucker County Deed Book, No. 31, p. 284

433. Pleasants County Deed Book, No. 48, p. 461

434. Council Journal, 1912, p. 17

435. Pleasants County Deed Book, No. 69, p. 450

436. Council Journal, 1924, p. 28

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108. ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, 1914--. 10 Fifth Ave.,
Williamson, Mingo County. St. Paul's Parish.

Bishop Peterkin visited Williamson, the county seat of the new county of Mingo, in Oct. 1899, and again in February 1900, on the latter occasion preaching in the Presbyterian Church. This point was placed under the care of Rev. John S. Gibson, of Huntington.⁴³⁷ Services were held from about 1904-14 in the Methodist Episcopal Church South. The present building was consecrated Sept. 27, 1914, and is a low, one-story frame structure with a small vestibule. The architectural plan follows the rural schoolhouse type of building. The first resident priest, Rev. Mr. Gibson, served from 1900-1912.

Parish Register, 1900--. 1 vol. Possession of Randolph Bias, Patterson Building, Williamson. Financial Records, 1900--. 1 vol. Possession of Mr. H. K. Wheeler, Patterson Building, Williamson. Vestry Minutes, 1930--. 1 vol. In possession of Mr. Bias. Register of Church Services, 1935-- in care of rector, Rev. Archibald B. Moore.

109. ST. PETER'S CHURCH, 1920--. Adams Ave. and 23rd St., Huntington, Cabell County. Cabell Parish.

In Oct. 1919, Rev. S. R. Tyler of Trinity Church (see entry 42), secured permission from the board of education to hold Church School services in the Jefferson School at 19th St. and Jefferson Ave. Not to conflict with Trinity hours those services were held for some time in the afternoon. Securing the services of Mr. Leslie Downey and Deaconess E. S. McNulty, preaching services were held each Sunday. In 1920, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Whitaker sold two lots near what was then the Bolt Glass Company (now Libby Owens) and gave the proceeds to be applied on a church lot. On Dec. 7, 1922, a lot was purchased from Alice and L. H. Segraves by E. Sehon, G. A. Northcott, and John W. Ensign, as trustees of Trinity Church.⁴³⁸ In August of 1923, St. Peter's Parish House was completed, free from debt and visited by Bishop Gravatt. A chancel was later added. The general architecture of the building carries out a modified colonial type of brick construction. An addition was made to the building in 1933. Rev. George Gresham was the first resident priest, 1920-22.

437. Peterkin, p. 687

438. Cabell County Deed Book, No. 200, p. 267

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110. CHAPEL OF ST. LUKE, THE BELOVED PHYSICIAN, 1920--.
Hopemont, Preston County. Unorganized Mission of the
Diocese.

The work at Hopemont Sanatorium was opened by Rev. W. T. Bayle, rector of the Episcopal Church in Oakland, Md., in 1920, by calling on the patients at the hospital. During Rev. A. J. Torrey's time as rector, (about 1933) St. Barnabas' at Davis was closed (see entry 66) and the furnishings were moved to this chapel. This chapel is not being used at present.

No records have been kept of the activities here.

111. ST. PAUL'S MISSION, 1922--. Millville, Jefferson
County. St. Andrew's Parish.

Organized as a mission of Zion Church, Charles Town, (see entry 11) under the leadership of the Rev. Conrad Goodwin. Now a parochial mission and is served by Rev. John W. Gummere of Charles Town.

Records are kept as a part of those of Zion Church, Charles Town.

112. HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, 1924--. 547 Main St., Logan,
Logan County. Organized Mission.

Services were first held in Logan in the Arocoma Hotel. The present building was remodeled to meet church needs, June 28, 1931. This building consists of a two story frame dwelling house, services being held in the chapel on the first floor and the rector's quarters are on the second. Rev. William H. Cumpston was the first resident priest, serving from 1924 to 1926.

Minute Books, 1924--. 1 vol. Register Books, 1924--. 1 vol. Includes baptisms, confirmations, marriages, deaths, and communicants. Woman's Auxiliary, 1928--. 2 vols. In possession of Mrs. H. D. Stillman, Logan. Financial Records, 1924--. 1 vol. Records in possession of present rector, Rev. Nowell H. Cochrane, 547 Main St., Logan.

113. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 1926--. Mullens, Wyoming County.
Organized Mission.

Prior to the erection of the present building, services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church at Alpoca. The work was established largely through the efforts of Mr. George Halstead. The present church was erected in 1928 and consecrated the same year. The building is a Gothic, one-story

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frame structure about 25 x 50 feet with a two story vestibule. The first resident priest was Rev. John A. Wilson, Jr. 1930--.

Minute Books, 1926--. Financial Records, 1926--. 1 vol. Account Books, 1926--. 1 vol. In possession of Mr. Charles R. Thrasher, Wyco, W. Va. Church School Records, 1926--. 1 vol. Ladies Auxiliary, 1931--. 1 vol.

114. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, 1929--. Main St., Oak Hill, Fayette County. Organized Mission.

Organized as a mission Sept. 1929. A rented building is being used although a church building is being planned. First clergyman, Rev. John A. Wilson, Jr. has served from 1930--.

Minute Books, 1929--. 1 vol. Contains minutes of vestry meetings, and financial records. Parish Register, 1929--. 1 vol. Contains records of communicants, baptisms, confirmations, marriages, and burials. Church School Register, 1930--. Lists all teachers and pupils.

115. ST. GEORGE'S MISSION, 1931--. Smoke Hole,* Pendleton County. Unorganized Mission of the Diocese.

Organized as an Episcopal Mission in July 1931 the building was constructed by the Methodist Episcopal Church South about 1850. It was made of logs and ceiled on the inside with sheathing of hand finished poplar. The mission was first under the charge of Captain Hodgkinson, Church Army worker, who served from July 1931 to July 1934. The work is now under the leadership of Capt. William A. Smith. Other property consists of a rectory community house known as the Bishop George W. Peterkin Memorial Settlement House, and an old abandoned schoolhouse. The isolated region which this mission serves and the fact that no church had attempted services there for more than fifty years makes the work one of the most interesting in the Diocese.

Minute Books, 1931--. 2 vols. Church School Records, 1931--. 2 vols.

*Randolph Historical Society

Note: see articles by H. Calhoun, "Tales of Smoke Hole and Seneca," in Wild Life Magazine, (Oct. 1930-May 1931, vol. 8, no. 10, vol. 9, no. 5)

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116. CHAPEL OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD, 1932-38. Rivesville, Marion County. Christ Church Parish.

Organized April 1932, as a mission of Christ Church, Fairmont (see entry 34). Services were held in a rented store room by the rector and communicants of Christ Church. Lapsed May 10, 1938. The first clergyman in charge of the mission was Rev. Charles W. Brickman, rector of Christ Church.

Records of Mission, 1932-36. 1 folder. Contains records of services and communicants. Financial Records, 1934-36. 1 vol. List of receipts and disbursements of mission funds. In possession of the rector, Christ Church, Fairmont.

VII. CHURCH INSTITUTIONS

117. SHELTERING ARMS HOSPITAL, 1888-1921. Hansford, Kanawha County.

About 1886, Bishop Peterkin conducted the funeral services of a little girl whose home was in the northern part of the state. The parents of the child gave Bishop Peterkin about one hundred dollars, which represented their daughter's savings. This was given with the request that it be used as Bishop Peterkin thought best. Returning on the train that evening, Bishop Peterkin looked out at the mining settlements and wondered what could be done to help these people. The thought came to him that what they needed most was medical service. It was in this idea that the Sheltering Arms Hospital had its inception. Through the efforts of the Bishop, Archdeacon Spurr and several others, further funds were secured and in 1888 property in Hansford was purchased and additional buildings erected. The hospital was opened in the fall of 1888, having a capacity for about twenty patients. The buildings are beautifully situated in an elevated location on the mountain side, with the Kanawha River about 200 yards in front.⁴³⁹ The institution was founded largely by the Episcopal Church and depended for support upon the miners, operators, pay patients, the Church, and private contributions. Rich and poor alike were given the best of medical attention. At that time there was no hospital between Richmond, Va., on the east and Cincinnati, Ohio, on the west. The present building was opened July 15, 1908⁴⁴⁰ at which time Bishop Peterkin delivered an interesting address. Due to the erection of other hospitals,

439. Annual Report of Sheltering Arms Hospital, May 1, 1904.

440. Council Journal, 1909, p. 18; Laidley, History of Charleston, p. 176-177

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the mining companies, one by one, withdrew their support and in 1921 the Sheltering Arms Hospital was forced to close after a struggling existence of about thirty-three years. The hospital buildings are still the property of the Diocese and although various plans have been presented for the use of the plant, none have been successful.

118. REYNOLDS MEMORIAL HOSPITAL AND TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES, 1900--. Glendale, Marshall County.

This most modern and thoroughly equipped hospital was established from an old country brick mansion, situated on six and a half acres of land two miles from Moundsville, at Glendale, a suburb of that city. It is on the banks of the Ohio River, within a short distance of three railways. The first building was purchased and equipped at the expense of Archdeacon B. M. Spurr and Mrs. Spurr, and was operated most successfully for over a year, when Mrs. Emily VanBuren Reynolds and her daughter, Miss Josephine, gave the necessary means to build the new hospital.⁴⁴¹ This institution as well as the Sheltering Arms Hospital, (see entry 117) was started under the direction and supervision of the Episcopal Church and is owned and controlled by the Diocese, the Bishop and other churchmen serving on the board. The plant is modern in every way and an excellent training school for nurses is maintained.⁴⁴² The hospital is now under the supervision of Mr. Clinton Spurr, son of Archdeacon Spurr.

119. EPISCOPAL HALL, 1896-1910(?). Wiley and Spruce Sts., Morgantown, Monongalia County.

Formally opened Jan. 18, 1896, Episcopal Hall, a dormitory for boys at West Virginia University, was a work conceived and executed by Rt. Rev. George W. Peterkin, Bishop of the Diocese of West Virginia. Bishop Peterkin had long felt that support of the churches should be given to the State University rather than to the building of denominational schools, and with the consent of the University authorities, sought to provide a home for the children of Church families. As the University had not at that time become co-educational, the Bishop planned a boys' dormitory under the supervision of a clergyman. This dormitory, with a later addition, was of brick construction, consisting of about 40 rooms, including a dining room and kitchen. Trinity Church and Parish house are on adjoining lots. The building was used until about 1910 when financial reasons caused the Church to close the hall. Later it was rented to the University, used as a woman's dormitory. When the new

441. Peterkin, pp. 671, 672

442. Council Journal, 1923, p. 34; Council Journal, 1916, p. 22

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Woman's Hall was opened in 1920 this dormitory became known as the Woman's Hall Annex and was used until about 1937 when new additions to the Woman's Hall provided adequate housing for the women students. Old Episcopal Hall is now rented to the Monongalia County Department of Public Assistance and houses the offices of this department.

120. THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY IN VIRGINIA, 1823--. Near Alexandria, Va.

The need for native clergymen trained in the Colony was felt from the very beginning of the Virginia settlement. This need was voiced in connection with the efforts made in 1619 to establish the University of Henricopolis. This endeavor was brought to naught by the Indian Massacre of March 22, 1622. When the efforts to establish a college were renewed by the Grand Assembly held in James City on March 23, 1660, the act passed, entitled, "a Provision for a College," opens with the words: "Where as the want of able and faithful ministers in this county deprives us of those great blessings and mercies that always attend upon the service of God; which want, by reason of our great distance from our native country, can not in probability be always supplied from thence; Be it enacted, that for the advance of learning, education of Yough, supply of the ministry, and promotion of piety, there be land taken upon purchases for a College and free schoole, and that there be, with as much speede as may be convenient, houseing erected thereon for entertainment of students and scholars." When in 1693, the College of William and Mary was established in Williamsburg, provision was made for supplying this need through the establishment of a course in Divinity in the College. The extent to which a need for a godly and well trained clergy existed in Virginia; the deplorable conditions into which the church had fallen in the Colony, subsequent to the Revolution, due to this and other causes; the social, moral, political and ecclesiastical conditions of the colonial and post-Revolutionary period, and the efforts made by the Church to live through them and to better them are the conditions from which the Theological Seminary in Virginia grew.

The Seminary was established through the efforts of Bishop William Meade and property was first donated by Jonah Thompson and wife by deed dated Sept. 28, 1827, conveyed to Richard Channing Moore and others as Trustees, the property upon which the Seminary buildings stand.⁴⁴³ It is located two hundred and fifty feet above the Potomac, three miles west of Alexandria, and seven miles south of Washington.

The first session on "The Hill" opened in the fall of 1827. A Seminary Chapel was begun in 1839 and was ready for use during

443. Goodwin, W. A. R., History of the Theological Seminary in Virginia.

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the session of 1840-41. The services were conducted by the Seminary professors and by the Rev. Dr. Pendleton, principal of the High School.

The Episcopal High School, established in 1839 in connection with and adjacent to the Seminary, was an event of vital and far-reaching importance in the history of this Institution. The close relationship which has ever existed between these two schools for many years under one Board of Trustees, the fact that the High School for a time served as the recognized Preparatory Department of the Seminary, and has ever since its establishment served as an introduction to so many of its students into the Seminary and ministry of the Church, warrants its mention.

The first President of the Virginia Theological Seminary was Bishop Richard Channing Moore, second Bishop of Virginia. The second president was Bishop William Meade, third Bishop of Virginia. The first dean of the Seminary was the Rev. Ruel Keith who was succeeded by Dr. William Holland Wilmer. Between the years 1830 and 1905 there were fifty Bishops who had been Virginia students.⁴⁴⁴ When the Diocese of West Virginia was formed in 1877 full rights of the new diocese in the Virginia Theological Seminary were recognized and two members of the Board are appointed from West Virginia. Thus the Seminary and High School are maintained by the two dioceses and most of the clergy serving in the two states are trained in the Virginia School.

For records, see the forthcoming Inventory of the Church Archives of Virginia.

121. THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL HIGH SCHOOL IN VIRGINIA, 1839--. Near Alexandria, Va.

Established in 1839 by the trustees of the Virginia Theological Seminary, in obedience to a resolution of the Diocesan Convention, and placed under the care of the Rev. William N. Pendleton, who opened it in October of that year.⁴⁴⁵ Because of financial difficulty it became necessary to close the High School for one year, 1843-44. It was reopened in the fall of 1845 by the Rev. E. A. Dalrymple, who had been appointed its rector at the Convention in May preceding. Scholastically the school ranks very highly and through the Seminary continues to be of illimitable value to the Church.

For records, see the forthcoming Inventory of the Church Archives of Virginia, Protestant Episcopal Church.

444. Andrews, Marietta M., George Washington's County; Peterkin, p. 271

445. Meade, Bishop William. Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia. Vol. 2, p. 489

APPENDIX

Parish Formations, Virginia and West Virginia, in What is Now
the Diocese of West Virginia*

- All Saints' Parish. Monroe County. Organized May 3, 1869.
Admitted to Council, 1871. (Peterkin, pp. 226, 235.)
- Augusta Parish. Formed from St. Mark's, Nov. 1738, with county
of same name (5 Hening, pp. 78-80).
- Bangor Parish. St. Albans, Kanawha County. Organized from
Kanawha Parish in 1825 and named for church. Also known
as St. Mark's Parish and is so mentioned in Council Jour-
nal, 1836. (Peterkin, p. 631.)
- Bethel Parish. Harrison County. 1853 (ibid., p. 143).
See also Christ Church Parish.
- Botetourt Parish. Formed from Albemarle with county of same
name, Nov. 1769.
- Cabell Parish. Cabell County. Mentioned in Council Journal,
1836 (ibid., p. 57). Organized Aug. 1869 (ibid., p.
232).
- Calvary Parish. Montgomery, Fayette County. n. d.
- Christ Church Parish. Bluefield. n. d.
- Christ Church Parish. Brooke County. Organized 1830 (ibid.,
p. 65).
- Christ Church Parish. Clarksburg. See Bethel Parish.
- Christ Church Parish. Marion County. 1854 (ibid., p. 664).
- Christ Church Parish. Mason County. Organized July 20, 1867
(ibid., p. 224).
- Emmanuel Parish. Hardy County. Admitted to Council, 1876
(ibid., p. 255).
- Emmanuel Parish. Walker Township, Wood County and all of Rit-
chie County. Admitted to Council, 1872. (Ibid., p. 238.)
- Frederick Parish. Formed from St. Mark's, Nov. 1738, with
county of same name (5 Hening, pp. 78-80).
- Greenbrier Parish. Formed from Botetourt, Oct. 1777, with
county of same name (9 Hening, pp. 420-424). No organi-
zation effected. Formally organized 1883 including all
of county except White Sulphur Springs. (Peterkin, p.
278.)
- Guy Allen Parish. Morgantown. Organized Oct. 16, 1860
(Wiley, History of Monongalia County, pp. 447, 593). See
also Trinity Parish.
- Hampshire Parish. Formed from Augusta and Frederick, Nov.
1753 with county of same name (6 Hening, pp. 376-379).

Note: *Organization dates of some parishes have been omitted
due to the fact that no records showing admission as
such have been found.

Appendix

- Kanawha Parish. Kanawha County. Mentioned for first time in Council Journal, 1823 (Peterkin, p. 55). Also known as St. John's Parish.
- Madison Parish, Pocahontas County. Mentioned in Council Journal, 1875 (ibid., p. 250).
- McDowell Parish. Welch and Gary. app. 1926.
- Nelson Parish. Part of Jefferson County. Organized June 6, 1888 (ibid., p. 544).
- Norborne Parish. Berkeley County. Formed from Augusta, 1769 (8 Hening, p. 425).
- Ravenswood Parish. Jackson County. Admitted to Council, 1852 (Peterkin, p. 135).
- Rockbridge Parish. Formed from Botetourt and Augusta, Oct. 1777 with county of same name (9 Hening, pp. 420-424).
- Rockingham Parish. Formed from Botetourt and Augusta, Oct. 1777 with county of same name (ibid.).
- St. Andrew's Parish. Jefferson County. Mentioned 1823 in Council Journal (Peterkin, pp. 47, 538).
- St. Ann's Parish. New Martinsville. See Tyler Parish.
- St. James' Parish. Jackson County. Mentioned in Council Journal, 1845 (ibid., p. 110).
- St. John's Parish. Brooke County. Formed in 1793 under ministry of Rev. Joseph Doddridge (ibid., p. 67).
- St. John's Parish. Harpers Ferry. Organized Mar. 1849 and admitted to Council, 1850. (Ibid., pp. 615, 772.)
- St. John's Parish. Kanawha County. See Kanawha Parish.
- St. John's Parish. Pleasants County. Admitted to Council, 1852 (ibid., pp. 135, 334).
- St. John's Parish. Wheeling. Received into Council, 1850 (ibid., p. 121); revived, 1866 (ibid., p. 224); ceased to exist in 1877 (ibid., p. 341).
- St. Luke's Parish. Charleston. Organized from Kanawha Parish, 1936.
- St. Luke's Parish. Malden. Organized from Kanawha Parish, Apr. 1867 (ibid., p. 223).
- St. Luke's Parish. Wheeling Island. Admitted to Council, 1881 (ibid., p. 275).
- St. Mark's Parish. St. Albans. See Bangor Parish.
- St. Matthew's Parish. Wheeling. Organized May 11, 1819. Mentioned as Wheeling Parish in Council Journal, 1823. (Ibid., pp. 47, 334, 558.)
- St. Matthias' Parish. Grafton. Organized as mission Sept. 25, 1879.
- St. Paul's Parish. Ohio County. Organized 1793 (ibid., p. 67).
- St. Paul's Parish. Putnam County. Received into Council, 1850 (ibid., p. 121).
- St. Paul's Parish. Weston. Organized 1857 (ibid., p. 167).
- St. Stephen's Parish. Beckley. Organized 1938.
- St. Stephen's Parish. Romney. Organized 1872. Admitted to council as independent parish, 1911 (Council Journal, 1911, p. 17).

Appendix

- Trinity Parish. Martinsburg. See Norborne Parish. Organized 1848 (Peterkin, p. 539).
- Trinity Parish. Marshall County. Received into Council, 1850 (*ibid.*, pp. 121, 122).
- Trinity Parish. Morgantown. Admitted to Council, 1876 (*ibid.*, p. 255). See also Guy Allen Parish.
- Trinity Parish. Wellsburg. Organized 1792-1800. (Doddridge, Notes, Etc., pp. 15, 16). See also Christ Church Parish.
- Trinity Parish. Wood County. Organized 1846 (Peterkin, p. 334).
- Tyler Parish. Tyler County. Organized Jan. 25, 1882. Joined with St. Anns, 1895-1900, 1910--.
- West Liberty Parish. Ohio County. Organized about 1793 (*ibid.*, p. 67).
- Wetzel Parish. Wetzel County. Admitted to Council, 1851 (*ibid.*, pp. 129, 334).
- Wickliffe Parish. Consisted largely of what is now Virginia territory but included one or two chapels in Jefferson County. First mentioned in Council Journal, 1836 (*ibid.*, p. 73).

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