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BANK OF GLEN JEAN

NEW RIVER GORGE



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by
Norma Camarena
Sharon A. Brown

BANK OF GLEN JEAN
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER • WEST VIRGINIA

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR / NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Approved October 5, 1988

PREFACE

The Bank of Glen Jean, built in 1909 and 1917, served the community of Glen Jean, West Virginia, from 1909 until 1939. Established by William McKell, by all rights the sole owner of Glen Jean, the bank stood as a symbol of solid financial footing for both the community and the coal companies which it served. It is one of the most outstanding architectural landmarks in Glen Jean.

The Bank of Glen Jean was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on December 21, 1982, and was identified as possessing state significance.

INTRODUCTION

The New River Gorge National River was established on November 10, 1978, "for the purpose of conserving and interpreting outstanding natural, scenic, and historic values and objects in and around the New River Gorge. . . ." The unincorporated town of Glen Jean is located outside the park boundary, eight miles from Thurmond, West Virginia, on Dunloup Creek. The town has been chosen as headquarters for the park, and the Bank of Glen Jean will serve as a visitor contact station.

Data from this historic structure report will be used to plan the preservation and adaptive reuse of the Bank of Glen Jean. Most of the historical data was gathered through research in Fayette County, West Virginia, and in Charleston, West Virginia, during travel in spring 1986 and spring 1988. Additional resource data on the town of Glen Jean and the McKell was researched and written in response to the memorandum of agreement between the National Park Service, the West Virginia State Preservation Officer and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (see appendix Q).

The authors would like to thank Superintendent Joe Kennedy and his staff, especially Chief of Visitor Services Andy Kardos, former District Ranger Neil DeJong, former Chief of Maintenance Bob Schenck, the administrative staff and the lands office for their help. George and Melody Bragg, and Postmaster Jack Harvey of Glen Jean provided research material as well as enthusiasm about their town's history. Associate Director Fredrick H. Armstrong and the staff at the Archives and History Division, Department of Culture and History in Charleston were exceedingly helpful and took extra effort to provide copies of primary materials on very short notice. Robert Spence of Logan, West Virginia, indexed the Fayette County newspapers; this work helped the search for Glen Jean's history. Former and present Glen Jean residents enthusiastically provided many memories and information about the bank, data not previously available on any printed page.

During the process of architectural investigations, writing, and drawing, expert guidance and help was extended by Denver Service Center Architect Elayne Anderson, and Architectural Technician Kenneth W. Bennett. Structural Engineer Larry L. Reynolds of the Denver Service Center assisted during the investigation of the existing conditions and provided professional assistance in formulation of the proposals presented in the architectural data section of this report. Supervisory Historic Architect Harold LaFleur provided assistance and guidance. The Denver Service Center drafting division completed the Glen Jean bank drawings.

The report has been prepared with drawings and photographs which should be referred to while reading the document.

Norma Camarena
Sharon A. Brown
August 1988

CHRONOLOGY

1786 –	First claim to the Loop Creek area by Henry Banks
1845 –	John McCoy settled the area and built a grist mill
1868 –	Thomas Gaylord McKell married Jean Dun and later obtained thousands of West Virginia acres in the Loop Creek area
1887 –	McKell bought the McCoy property, including community of Leb Long
1893-94 –	Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad branch line built along Dunloup Creek
1893 –	Collins Colliery opened in Glen Jean
1897 –	Town of Glen Jean incorporated
1904 –	Thomas McKell died
1909 –	William McKell built the Bank of Glen Jean
1917 –	Addition built on the Bank of Glen Jean
1921 –	Town of Glen Jean's incorporation allowed to lapse
1939 –	Bank of Glen Jean is voluntarily closed
1939 –	William McKell died
1940 –	McKell property, including bank, is sold to New River Company
1942 –	Former bank is converted into New River Company Store #13; freight elevator and wooden warehouse added on east side of building
1970 –	New River Company sold the former bank/store; series of owners followed
1975 –	Owner Bill Owens tore down wooden addition and built block warehouse on building's east side
1983 –	Interior of bank building renovated by owner William Simms
1987 –	National Park Service obtained the former Bank of Glen Jean

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HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
PART I: ADMINISTRATIVE DATA
BANK OF GLEN JEAN

NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared by

Chief of Visitor Services
Andy Kardos
New River Gorge National River

I. ADMINISTRATIVE DATA SECTION

A. Project Identification

Name: Bank of Glen Jean

Number: The park has no LCS or number assignments to date. A cultural resources inventory will be developed with a LCS to be produced.

Location: Corner of McKell Avenue and Wagon Road, Glen Jean, Fayette County, West Virginia

Period: 1909-1939 – as the town bank – addition 1917

Significance: See National Register Nomination (Statement of Significance), Appendix P.

B. The Structure's Order of Significance and Proposed Level of Treatment

Order of Significance – Commerce – The seat of the McKell Financial Empire

Local History – The center of financial activity for the development of the town of Glen Jean and other nearby towns associated with the McKell holdings and the significance of the bank in the social history of Glen Jean and neighboring communities.

The proposed treatment is to preserve the ca. 1917 exterior appearance and rehabilitate the bank in accordance with "Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings" (Standards).

Architecture – One of the most significant structures in Glen Jean and an excellent example of a small town bank for the period.

Nominated for the National Register of Historic Places, December 15, 1982 as part of Glen Jean National Historic District by SHPO.

C. Proposed Anticipated Development Work

The park has no LCS at this time. Section 106 Compliance documentation is being prepared by the Denver Service Center in concert with a contract to construct a park headquarters complex. The plan calls for full restoration circa 1917 to exterior, adaptive use for interior with minimum disturbance to historic fabric of the period. The bank building will be used as a contact station, library, archives, museum storage, and office for interpretive and visitor services operations.

D. Proposed Use of the Structure and Operations and Management Requirements

To be used as a contact station, library, archives, museum storage complex and office for interpretive and visitor services operations.

E. Outline of Cooperative Agreements or Other Documents

General Management Plan makes no mention of Glen Jean as the 1982 date precedes headquarters site selection and Glen Jean is outside the legislative boundary. Selection was done 1984-85 and planning proceeded with DSC for site development. At that time, proposals under D were made.

There are no cooperative agreements.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
PART II: HISTORICAL DATA
BANK OF GLEN JEAN

NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared by
Sharon A. Brown

I. THE GLEN ALONG LOOP CREEK

The community of Glen Jean, in Fayette County, West Virginia, is situated along a tributary of the New River. The river's source is in the Blue Ridge summits in North Carolina, and it flows through Fayette County, for approximately 50 miles, entering the county from the south through a narrow channel. From this point until it joins the Gauley River the New River contains falls and rapids, descending from 1200 feet to 650 feet elevation. The New River Gorge's beauty was widely known.[1]

In the years before Fayette County was organized in 1831 in the state of Virginia, a large area of its present boundary lay in a bend on the west side of the New River. The area was bounded by the river and by two creeks. This area was known as the Loop to Virginians on the frontier. The names of the two creeks were originally designated as Upper Loop Creek and Lower Loop Creek, and are now known as Loup and Dunloup. These names were derived from the Loop, but the spellings with "ou" are only 100 years old and do not appear in the earliest records. The creeks were originally spelled Loop and Dunloop; thus, the spellings are interchangeable. The name "dun" was added through the later association of the McKell family.[2]

Prehistoric Inhabitants

The first human occupants in the New River area were Paleo-Indian hunters who arrived about 15,000 years ago. Recent archeological investigations in Glen Jean established human presence there as recently as 8,000 to 11,000 years ago, and the site was used as a temporary camp site throughout the Archaic (7,000 B.C.–1,000 A.D.) and Woodland periods, up to first contact with Europeans. Diseases soon decimated the native American populations, and, as a result, no direct relationship has been defined between the prehistoric peoples and groups using the site in the late 1600s and early 1700s.[3]

The New River was and is a corridor linking the Ohio Valley to Virginia and destinations south, and portions of Indian trails passed through the area. Primary trails crossed the gorge area but did not follow the New River itself due to the natural obstacles. Secondary trails also crossed, fording the river at different places. One path followed Dunloup Creek from present-day Thurmond, passing through Glen Jean before reaching Oak Hill. This route connected main trails existing north and south on each side of the New River. These trails served as trade and warfare avenues during the late 1600s and early 1700s for the Iroquois, Cherokee, Shawnee, Miami, Delaware, and others. As time passed, early European explorers followed these routes, followed by settlement and roads.[4]

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1. J.T. Peters and H.B. Carden, *History of Fayette County West Virginia* (Charleston, West Virginia: Jarrett Printing Company 1926), pp. 8-9.

2. L. Neil Darlington, *Cabins of the Loop and Environs of the Southern Half of Fayette County Virginia (Now West Virginia)* (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Company, 1988), pp. 2, 7, 122-124.

3. Letter, Dana Linck, Archeologist, National Park Service, Rockville, Maryland, June 9, 1988.

4. David N. Fuerst, *A Cultural Research Project The New River Gorge National River West Virginia* vol. 1 (Charleston, West Virginia: Paul D. Marshall & Associates, Inc., 1981), pp. 44-46.

Settlement

Fayette County was formed in 1831 from Kanawha, Nicholas, Greenbrier, and Logan counties. It was named to honor the Revolutionary War hero Major General Marquis de Lafayette. In 1850 a part of Fayette County was taken to form Raleigh County and in 1871 a part was taken to form part of Summers County. The earliest white settlements in the county were made in the late 1700s by Virginia emigrants crossing the mountains.[5]

In 1785 Henry Banks was the first white man to lay claim to property along the Loop Creek. He was a representative of a Richmond, Virginia, firm, Hunter and Banks Mercantile, which had ships commandeered for the Commonwealth of Virginia's use against the British during the Revolutionary War. Banks was compensated for the loss of the ships, not with cash, but with land grants in western Virginia, all the way to the Ohio. The Banks Survey of 1786, signed on August 3 by Virginia Governor Edmund Randolph, contained 40,680 acres. This is the first known reference to the Loop area, the first survey made within Fayette County, the first land grant and the largest grant made in the county. It identified two tracts of land along Loop Creek. The two coterminous tracts were located "on the Loop waters, waters of New River a few miles above the Great Falls," and were surveyed in September 1786. The land extended from present-day Oak Hill, West Virginia, to Raleigh County, taking in Loop Creek and its tributaries.[6]

A Scot named John Graham bought part of the Banks Survey in 1796 at an auction at the Eagle Tavern in Richmond, buying 24,600 acres for $.10 an acre. The property then became known as the Graham Lands.[7] At Graham's death in 1820 the property was left to his four sisters in Scotland, two of whom lived in Kilsyth. A nephew, Walter Dun of Ohio, son of James Dun and Elizabeth Graham of Kilsyth, was named the estate's executor. The property was now called the Dun Survey, and as yet, none of the land had been sold to local settlers.[8]

Claims had been made, however, along Loop Creek in the early 1810s. A William Blake made a land claim near present-day Mount Hope which John Graham challenged, believing it trespassed on the Graham Lands. The Giles County Court decided in favor of Blake and issued him a patent in 1814. In 1824 William Blake claimed another 279 acres, next to his first property. In 1832 he and John Harvey purchased from a John Bowyer several hundred acres from on Loop (Dunloop) Creek near the future Glen Jean. Peter and Isaac Blake of Greenbrier County, West Virginia, made claims along the south side of the creek near the future site of Glen Jean in 1810. Once again Graham challenged these claims in court and this time he won. Peter and Isaac Blake's entries were on the border between the two coterminous Graham tracts. The Blakes moved from the property, but their cabins were "probably the very first in the Glen Jean area.[9]

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5. Ray V. Hennen, *West Virginia Geological Survey* Fayette County (Wheeling: Wheeling News Litho. Co., 1919), p. 18; Peters and Carden, *Fayette County,* p. 1.

6. Peters and Carden, *History of Fayette,* p. 85; Melody E. Bragg, "Glen Jean and the McKells," typed manuscript, p. 1; Shirley Donnelly, "Highway Replacing McKell Mansion," undated newspaper clipping; Darlington, *Cabins of the Loop,* p. 20. Henry Banks (1761-1838) was a wealthy Richmond businessman and lawyer. After the Revolutionary War he was involved in extensive land speculation and acquired land in Kentucky as well as 77,000 acres in Virginia. The Virginia state legislature established the town of Bankford in 1803 near the Richmond Canal in Henrico County, Virginia. Benjamin Henry Latrobe, *The Virginia Journals of Benjamin Henry Latrobe,* 3 vols. (New Haven: Maryland Historical Society, 1977), II: 534-535.

7. Darlington, *Cabins of the Loop,* p. 124; Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 1.

8. Darlington, *Cabins of the Loop,* pp. 316-317; Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 1.

9. Darlington, *Cabins of the Loop,* pp. 149-150, 153-154. Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 1.

In the 1820s a legal fight occurred for the land when John Bowyer and his wife Permelia sued Walter Dun and the Graham estate claiming they had a contract to purchase part of the lands. Bowyer eventually received 12,300 acres, which spread from Oak Hill to the old Blake homesteads near present-day Glen Jean. These acres were divided into lots available to local farmers.[10]

As stated, John Harvy and William Blake bought some land along a part of Loop Creek from John Bowyer in 1832. They sold 200 acres to Charles and Albert Windsor that same year, and Albert and Eleanor Windsor built a cabin at the property's southern end. The Windsors lived on the land for several years.[11]

John McCoy bought the Windsor property in 1845 and built a log cabin near the junction of White Oak and Loop creeks, in a glen, or narrow depression in the mountains. This was on the Bluestone Road, the predecessor to the Giles, Fayette, and Kanawha Turnpike (now State Route 21). He built a grist mill, operated by water wheel and later by steam. Area settlers brought their corn to be ground into meal. McCoy did so well that soon settlers joined him in the area, where they cleared land and built houses. One of John McCoy's sons, Frazier McCoy, erected a store, where a post office was soon established for the small community, known as White Oak, and later as Leblong or Leb Long (LeBlong, supposedly a corruption of the French LeBlanc, meaning The White, or White Oak).[12] (See appendix A for listing of post office names and postmasters and post mistresses.)

The Giles, Fayette, and Kanawha Turnpike, a 138-mile dirt road constructed by a stock company, passed through McCoy's settlement. The turnpike ran from Giles Court House, now Pearlsburg, Virginia, in Giles County, through Mercer and Raleigh counties to join the James River and Kanawha Turnpike at Kanawha Falls. The road entered Fayette County near Price Hill and left the county at Montgomery, passing through Mount Hope, Oak Hill, and Fayetteville. The General Assembly of Virginia authorized the road's construction in 1837, in 1840 a company was organized to build it, and the road was completed in 1848.[13] (See illustration 1 for map detail of McCoy's mill.)

During the Civil War a skirmish occurred in the area between Union and Confederate troops on November 14, 1861. Brigadier General Henry W. Benham, U.S. Army, reported meeting advanced posts of the enemy and fighting them for a half hour. "These outposts being driven in, we advanced carefully about one mile farther, where they enemy were found posted in considerable force behind a ridge covering McCoy's Mill." After further movement in the afternoon "we accordingly commenced our return soon after 1 o'clock, and reaching McCoy's about 4, we rested till after 6 a.m. of the 15th. . . ." Brigadier General John B. Floyd, Commanding Army of Kanawha, reported the same incident by saying, "Near this point [McCoy's Mill, November 14] a

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10. Darlington, *Cabins of the Loop*, pp. 316-317; Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 1.

11. Darlington, *Cabins of the Loop*, p. 309; Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 1. The Darlington text has no footnotes, no bibliography, and no accompanying maps. Thus the exact location of these early homesteads and land tracts is not known.

12. Peters and Carden, *Fayette County*, p. 569; Shirley Donnelly, "Fayette History Provided 'As Requested,'" Beckley *Post Herald*, October 29, 1965; Shirley Donnelly, "Dunloup Creek Towns Are Described," Ibid., September 26, 1970; Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 1; Shirley Donnelly, "Highway Replacing McKell Mansion," undated newspaper clipping; Darlington, *Cabins of the Loop*, pp. 357-358.

13. Shirley Donnelly, "Glen Jean Was Long A Grist Mill Town," Beckley *Post Herald*, December 21, 1967; "Early Roads of Fayette County," typed manuscript, p. 5, file: Fayette Co. History, New River Gorge National River (NERI); Hennen, *Geological Survey*, p. 18.

skirmish occurred between scouting parties, in which I am grieved to inform the Department Lieut. Col. St. George Croghan was killed."[14]

Thomas G. McKell and Jean Dun

On April 15, 1868, Thomas Gaylord McKell of Chillicothe, Ohio, married Jean Dun. This marriage affected the future of the small community in West Virginia at the junction of the two creeks, for after the wedding Jean Dun and Thomas McKell were given nearby property as a wedding present. Jean Dun was the daughter of John Dun of Philadelphia, who had inherited the West Virginia land from the Graham estate, the Dun Survey. Thomas' father, a Scot named William McKell, was the founder of the McKell Glass and China Company in Ohio.[15]

The Dun Survey which was given to Thomas McKell in 1870, extended from present-day Thurmond, West Virginia, to Terry, along the New River. The land was known as the Garden Ground because laborers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad (C&O), then working its way through the New River Gorge, used sections of the land for their gardens. After the railroad was completed McKell arranged for geological surveys to be completed on the property, and its potential wealth became immediately apparent, for the property was covered with timber and underlain by the Fire Creek and Sewell coal seams.[16]

After visiting the West Virginia land McKell decided to purchase the adjacent McCoy property. He bought not only the McCoy property, including Leb Long, but 12,500 more acres along Loop Creek from settlers Morris Harvey, Samuel Coit, and others in 1887. The McKell land totalled over 25,000 acres.[17] (See illustration 2 for map of McKell property in 1900.)

The land's extractive potential remained that until transportation out of the gorge was tapped. Thomas McKell built a railroad bridge across the New River to connect his property on the south side of the river to the C&O Railroad's main line on the north side of the river at the community of Thurmond. After the bridge's completion in 1889 McKell "persuaded" C&O Railroad President M.E. Ingalls to construct a C&O branch line along Loop Creek through McKell property, connecting with the bridge and the main railroad line. On April 26, 1892, Ingalls agreed to build eight and one half miles of track for $200,000 along the creek and McKell agreed to grant a free

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14. *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Series I, Vol. 5 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1881), pp. 279-280, 287.

15. Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 2; Peters and Carden, *Fayette County*, pp. 261-262, 569-570. Walter Dun and John Dun were brothers. Telephone interview, Mrs. William Scott (Estelle) McKell, Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1988.

16. Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 2; See also, Shirley Donnelly, "William McKell's Resources Affect Many," Beckley *Post Herald*, May 9, 1964; Shirley Donnelly, "Garden Grounds Vast, Desolate: Part I," Ibid., July 8, 1957; Peters and Carden, *Fayette County*, p. 262. This history stated the McKell inheritance totalled 12,500 acres. A newspaper article published at Thomas McKell's death reported that he purchased the West Virginia property from the other Dun heirs, paying them $2.50 an acre. "T.G. McKell Dead," Fayette *Journal*, September 22, 1904. The C&O (presently CSX Corporation) crossed Fayette County in a northeast-southwest direction in the valleys of the Kanawha and New rivers. The railroad's east-bound track is on the New River's west side, and the west-bound track is on the east side. The C&O's construction through the New River Gorge was completed in 1873, with the last spike driven on the bridge at Hawk's Nest, West Virginia. The railroad linked Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River. Hennen, *Geological Survey*, p. 10.

17. Peters and Carden, *Fayette County*, p. 262; Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 2; W.P. Tams Jr., *The Smokeless Coal Fields of West Virginia* (Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, 1983), p. 92; Charles Kenneth Sullivan, "Coal Men and Coal Towns: Development of the Smokeless Coalfields of Southern West Virginia 1873-1923" (Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1979), p. 93.

right-of-way, turn over all maps and surveys for C&O engineering use, and to build a coke plant large enough to process 1,000 tons of coal daily. Construction began immediately.[18]

The Loup Creek Branch of the C&O was started in 1892 and completed to Macdonald in January 1894. It extended from Thurmond along what is now called Dunloup Creek to Price Hill. In 1919 the branch was described as crossing not only coal lands underlain by the Sewell Seam, but good agricultural land as well.[19] (See illustration 3 for view of the C&O bridge at Thurmond.)

Mining the Seam

At this time Thomas McKell changed the name of the Leblong settlement to Glen Jean, to honor his bride, and Loop Creek gradually became known as Dunloop (Dunloup) Creek. (See appendix B for a description of the Glen Jean post office and map identifying nearby towns, roads and rail lines in 1892). He leased part of his land to the Collins Colliery Company which proceeded to open coal mines and produce coke. Justus Collins, a former mine superintendent from Mercer County, had financial backing from James and R.T. Watts of Lynchburg to operate the company. Two drift mines were opened on the south side of the town and a battery of coke ovens were built. The first car loads of coal from the Loop Creek field were shipped from the Loup Creek Branch of the C&O in November 1893.[20]

A year later 100 beehive coke ovens, made from Lower Guyandot sandstone quarried from an exposure directly above the Sewell seam near the mine, were belching smoke and the Collins Colliery Company site at Glen Jean was the second largest operation in the New River area. The West Virginia geological survey in 1919 only identified one Collins mine at Glen Jean, located on an east hillside of Dunloup Creek. It tapped Sewell coal which was used for domestic and steam purposes. The coal was shipped both east and west, and daily capacity was at 500 tons while daily output was 450 to 500 tons. In 1919 there were 75 miners and 30 laborers employed. Also on site was a company store, which served the community from 1898 to 1935. Collins ran the operation at Glen Jean until 1908, when it was sold to the New River Company, which continued to lease the coal from McKell. The Collins Mine stopped production in 1939, but coal was removed

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18. Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 2; Tams, *Smokeless*, p. 92.

19. Hennen, *Geological Survey*, p. 12. Peters and Carden state the railroad was finished in 1893. Peters and Carden, *Fayette County*, p. 262.

20. Bragg, "Glen Jean," pp. 2-3; Peters and Carden, *Fayette County*, p. 570.

intermittently until 1953.[21] (See illustration 4 of Collins Colliery and company store, and illustration 5 for map of the Collins mine and Collins Hill.)

Collins' operation was the first to open in Glen Jean, but the railroad spurred the opening of other mines. In 1893 mines at Macdonald, Dun Loup, and Turkey Knob were all opened on land leased from Thomas McKell.[22]

The Town of Glen Jean

The coal mines and coke operations needed workers, and a mining settlement soon rose on Collins Hill, to the southeast of present-day Glen Jean. The area encompassed not only housing, but a school, a church serving four denominations, and a company store. McKell knew he needed to provide services for the local workers but he seemed to have a broader vision of the potential of his location, and he wanted to tap the wealth and influence of the vast numbers of people traveling the main C&O route along the New River. Glen Jean was not to be the typical, isolated coal town, limited in services and opportunities. Thomas McKell built a residence at Glen Jean where he spent time with his two sons William and John D., looking over his business interests, but it was William who actually made Glen Jean his home.[23] (See illustration 6 of the McKell family.)

No McKell family papers have been found to document the building of Glen Jean, but it is believed many of the homes there were constructed ca. 1890s-1900s. Thomas McKell built homes not only for the workers, but for the mining companies' managers and other professionals offering services to the community.[24] (See illustration 7 for view of McKell Avenue and company housing.)

As early as 1895, Glenjean, as it was then named, boasted a population of 700 and its entrepreneurs shipped lumber, coal and coke. Available services and professions included a hotel,

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21. Hennen, *Geological Survey,* pp. 309-310, 738; "Collins Colliery Store Glen Jean, is Destroyed," Fayette *Tribune,* January 10, 1935; Sullivan, "Coal Men," p. 278; Robert W. Craigo, ed., *The New River Company Seventy Years of West Virginia Coal History* (n.p.: privately published, 1976), p. 58. The Collins coal's commercial name was New River Smokeless, and it was sold as run-of-mine coal. Semibituminous coal was delivered to the Northwestern Branch of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, at National Home, Wisconsin, during 1910 and 1911. Contract guaranties were six per cent ash "dry coal", 14.300 B.T.U., "as received." The coal's price was $2.50 per ton. Hennen, *Geological Survey,* p. 899. Justus Collins was born in 1857 in Clayton, Alabama, and was from a prosperous mining and family which suffered economically during the Civil War. Going to work at age 14, Collins gained experience at the Tennessee Coal & Iron Company and at the Woodward Iron Company, in the Birmingham district. In 1887 he came to West Virginia, where he organized Louisville Coal & Coke at Goodwill, Mercer County. In 1893 he opened the Collins Colliery in addition to the Greenbrier Coal & Coke, and the Whipple mine in 1902. The Collins and Whipple mines were sold to the New River Company in 1908, and Collins organized Superior Pocahontas Coal. He helped open the Winding Gulf Field in 1910 and consolidated his mining interests in 1929 into the Winding Gulf Collieries Company. Politically, Collins supported candidates from both parties, and he was a "pronounced racist." He died in October 1934. Sullivan, "Coal Men," pp. 278-279; "Justus Collins, Pioneer Coal Developer, Passes," Fayette *Tribune,* October 24, 1934. Further data on the Collins mine production can be found in West Virginia Department of Mines annual reports and Melody Bragg, "Glen Jean Led Area's Coal Production," Fayette *Tribune,* August 17, 1987.

22. Peters and Carden, *Fayette County,* p. 263.

23. Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 3; "T.G. McKell Dead," Fayette *Journal,* September 22, 1904.

24. Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 3.

saw mills, blacksmith, barber, carpenter, meat market, railroad and express agent, bakery, physician and dressmaker. Cultural offerings included a dancing academy and the Glenjean Cornet Band.[25]

Not only did Thomas McKell provide housing, but he brought culture into Glen Jean as well. He hired Architect Frank L. Packard, of Columbus, Ohio, to design an opera house. Built in 1896, the facility contained a state and orchestra pit, and could accommodate over 300 people. Entertainment included minstrel shows, theatrical performances, dances, and later, movies. The building was also used for conventions and other meetings.[26] (See illustration 8 for a photograph of the opera house.)

McKell's next undertaking was to build a luxury hotel on the south side of the New River, across from Thurmond and the C&O main line. The fame of this hotel spread across the country, as the three-story, 100-room building featured easy access to the railroad and depot at Thurmond, live music provided by "topflight orchestras," endless gambling opportunities and liquor. People arrived by special trains from around the southern end of the state to attend special affairs, dancing from sundown to sunup. The hotel had a "spacious lobby" and traveling salesmen displayed their wares in the sample rooms. Thurmond's founder, Captain W.D. Thurmond, disapproved of alcohol, and none was allowed within the incorporated Thurmond limits on the north side of the river. There were no such restrictions on the south side, and gambling, prostitution and drinking flourished. Indeed, Thurmond's national reputation in the 1920s as a violent town was gained primarily because of the on-going activities occurring on the river's south side, on McKell property.[27]

Glen Jean flourished and moved toward incorporation in 1897. In December a survey was done and a map made of the proposed town, in addition to a census taken of the resident population. All of the qualified voters living within the proposed town met at civil engineer Thomas Nichol's office to vote on the question of incorporation. Copies of the incorporation proposal were placed at the C&O Depot, at the Glen Jean Inn, and at A.T. Massey's store. Further boundary changes were made in 1899, 1901 and 1903.[28] (See appendix C for the town incorporation survey.)

A Glen Jean resident named George Wolfe offered a description of Glen Jean from 1901 to 1906:

> To my way of thinking Glen Jean was . . . the center of all activities on Loop Creek. The lay of the land; the fact that the Collins Colliery Company as then the largest producing mine on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. . .; and the fact that the town of Glen Jean was an independent town with no mine connections – all made for a general getting together at that point. . . .
>
> Some highlights about Glen Jean that come to mind: . . .

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25. 1895-1896 West Virginia Directory, p. 211. Short citations for the directories are used here for simplicity; for complete entries see the bibliography.

26. Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 3; Melody Bragg, "Opera House Brought Culture to Glen Jean," Fayette *Tribune*, n.d.

27. Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 4; Shirley Donnelly, "15-Mile Railroad Hauled Fayette Coal," undated newspaper clipping; Ken Sullivan, "Thurmond A New River Community," typed manuscript, n.y., pp. 19-22.

28. "Notice of Application for Incorporation of the Town of Glen Jean in Fayetteville District, in Fayette County, West Virginia," file #5093, Law and Chancery Records, Circuit Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia; "Survey of the Territory of the Proposed Town of Glen Jean," Ibid. The mentioned map of the proposed incorporation was not found in file #5093, but the census of the town's population was in the file.

The old days when Jim Station, then Justice of the Peace, ran his court night and day, including Sundays. Attorneys Bob Essix, James H. Long, and Jim Ellis pleaded in his court, and the oratorical effects by these lawyers, wither in prosecution or defending, were something to stop, look and listen to.

The afternoon baseball game when two deputy sheriffs commenced to shoot at one another and a bookkeeper from McKells' office, unarmed, ran between the two and put a stop to it.

The wildcat and bulldog fights that I witnessed.

The many shooting scrapes.

Our political conventions and primary elections when we voted graveyards, foreigners, and everything else that came along.

The Collins Colliery Company conducted a very fine store in Glen Jean in those days and I have known folks to come all the way from Charleston to purchase things that they could not find in the Capitol City. Charles Hardy was our store manager.

We had a dentist at Glen Jean, Dr. Calloway, one of the finest dentists in the world. His fame was such that people would come all the way from Charleston to have their work done. Dr. C.B. Lee, a fine gentleman and one of the best physicians in the world, lived there.

> So you see, after all is said and done, Glen Jean, with its Coney Island Saloon, its baseball park, its fine company store, its opera house, its skilled physician and dentist, was a pretty good place to live in those days.[29]

Receipts for expenses for Glen Jean in June 1906 reveal that saloon permits cost $100, and twelve were provided that year; dog tax was $1; and income was earned from Harry Peck's merry-go-round and shooting gallery. City disbursements were paid for police expenses, hired labor and other services.[30] (See appendix D for copy of receipts. See appendix E for West Virginia gazetteer descriptions of Glen Jean which offer details of the town's development.)

McKell Operations

In 1893 Thomas McKell ventured into the coal mining business himself. He and other members of his family, including wife Jean, sons William and John D., and M.W. McKell, incorporated the McKell Coal and Coke Company, with offices in Glen Jean. Thomas McKell owned six shares of $100 each of a $1,000 capital, while the other family members owned one share each. The company was formed

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29. Eugene L. Scott, "Glen Jean in the Rip-Roaring Days," Beckley *Post Herald,* undated clipping.

30. "Receipts," file #10731, Law and Chancery Records, Circuit Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

> . . . for the purpose of mining shipping and vending coal, manufacturing coke and shipping and selling the same; owning and leasing coal lands and mining coal therefrom, laying out a town in connection therewith, manufacturing lumber and selling same, carying [sic] on in connection with the business above provided for a general merchandising business and doing all things else incident to the business above contemplated. . . . Which corporation shall keep its principal office or place of business at Glen Jean. . . .[31]

The coal operations were conducted on 22,000 acres of McKell land outside of Glen Jean in Fayette and Raleigh counties. By 1904 the output of mines leased from McKell on Loop Creek totalled 10,000 tons a day. Mines which paid royalty to McKell included Collins, Dun Loop, Turkey Knob, Macdonald, Kilsythe, Derry Hale, Dun Glen, Laura, Newlyn and Oswald. Two years later, after McKell's death, the company was run by his two sons, and coal was mined at Graham, Derryhale, Sidney, Oswald and Kilsyth; towns and mines all located along Loop Creek. Approximately 300 houses had been built for the miners in these towns, and the mines produced a total of 4,300 tons of coal per day.[32]

The year 1902 was a difficult one in the West Virginia coal fields. After an unsuccessful organizing attempt in 1901, the United Mine Workers of America (UMWA) decided to go against the wishes of their president, John Mitchell, and enter the strike then occurring in the Pennsylvania anthracite fields. Despite some achievements in Pennsylvania, the allied coal strike in the unorganized bituminous West Virginia fields was a total failure even though 10 percent of all miners involved with the strike were West Virginia miners (20,000 of estimated 200,000). The strike began in June and lasted until late November or December. Even though the West Virginia miners held on as long as the Pennsylvania miners did, no outside help came their way from the union, and the organizing efforts were crushed. The UMWA in the state was ill-prepared and the strike was soon considered to be a mistake.[33]

Organizer Mary Harris "Mother" Jones arrived in Glen Jean prior to the strike to recruit miners for the union. In a letter dated February 27, 1902, she wrote UMWA President John Mitchell, "Spoke at Glen Jean Sat night the result of which brought 64 members to the U – that practically takes in every miner in Squire [Justus] Collins mines[.]"[34]

The strike affected both the McKell and Collins operations. The New River coal field operators were united in their stand against recognizing the union, and it was estimated that by mid-June over 80 percent of the miners in Fayette County were out on strike. On Loop Creek the Prudence, Collins, Macdonald and Dun Loop mines were all out, but Justus Collins met the threat with force. He hired 40 armed Baldwin-Felts Detective Agency "guards," to protect his mining property. The guards stood by the mine operation to prevent any union interference with the

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31. "McKell Coal and Coke Co. To Certificate of Incorporation," September 28, 1893, Articles of Incorporation, Book 1, pp. 131-133, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

32. 'T.G. McKell Dead," Fayette *Journal*, September 22, 1904; Peters and Carden, *Fayette County*, p. 263; Tamms, *Smokeless*, p. 92; Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. *Official Industrial Guide and Shippers' Directory* (n.p.: General Freight Department, 1906), p. 39.

33. David Alan Corbin, *Life, Work, and Rebellion in the Coal Fields The Southern West Virginia Miners 1880-1922* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1981), pp. 46-48.

34. Edward M. Steel, ed., *The Correspondence of Mother Jones* (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1985), p. 23; Eugene L. Scott, "Glen Jean in the Rip-Roaring Days," Beckley *Post Herald*, undated. Scott's article cited a George Wolfe who reportedly "turned the fire hose" on Mother Jones in Glen Jean.

on-going operation. Iron gates were put up at the mine entrance and a deputy U.S. marshal appeared on site with four deputies. Deputy U.S. Marshal Cunningham, of Charleston, served notice to the strikers that an injunction issued back in 1897 perpetually restrained any trespassing on company property or intimidation of employees. Notices were posted on Collins property and several people were arrested. Ejectment suits were brought against strikers who refused to leave their homes. According to a local newspaper, "Glen Jean is the storm center on Loop." As a result, the Collins mine was the only one along the C&O to produce during the strike. One Collins Colliery Company employee, George Wolfe, remembered the company did not lose a day through the strike and for four months the Collins mine was the only producer, shipping 1,000 tons a day. These actions were successful in keeping the miners' union out of the Loop Creek mines.[35]

Independent railroading was important to the McKells, father and son. This need was identified in 1892 when Thomas McKell entered into a contract with the C&O to build the line along Dunloup Creek. McKell soon became disenchanted with the C&O, and responded by incorporating the independent Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern to haul McKell coal out of the Dunloup Creek mines. The line was eventually completed by his son William.[36]

The problems with the C&O may have been exacerbated in 1901 when McKell decided to build the Dunglen Hotel. He was attacked in the Fayette *Journal* because the construction would supposedly interfere with C&O operations. The paper believed McKell constantly opposed progress, baffled development and oppressed those he should have been thanking. It stated McKell had persistently "set the tide of public sentiment so strongly against himself that none, save an occasional hireling, will yield him respect or reverence. Yet, that is the common estimate of Mr. McKell in Fayette county. Mr. McKell has here a few thousand acres of land and the unbounded disdain of the multitude of citizens." The C&O was planning on double tracking the Loup Creek Branch, building many side tracks on the south side of the river at Thurmond, and extending the south side branch from Thurmond to the mouth of Piney Creek at Prince. This development would eliminate inconvenience and delay in making up trains in the north yards at Thurmond where the facilities were limited. McKell, however, was preventing these improvements because he was building his hotel and "a number of small tenements" on the only land available for the C&O yards. Additionally, McKell contested the right of way, and forced the railroad to go to court to obtain it by condemnation.[37]

In March 1902 McKell brought suit in the Common Pleas Court in Portsmouth, Ohio, to recover $3,575,000 from the C&O for alleged failure to comply with the terms of a contract. This suit resulted from "trouble of some years' standing between McKell and the C. and O." On April 26, 1892, McKell had entered into a contract with the railroad, and he alleged the latter had not

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35. "Situation is Serious," Fayette *Journal*, June 12, 1901; "An Old Injunction," Ibid.; Eugene L. Scott, "Glen Jean in the Rip-Roaring Days," Beckley *Post Herald*, undated clipping; Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 4. In October 1921 the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor asked Thomas McKell's son William if he had employed Baldwin-Felts operators in Fayette County at any time, and he replied "Not since 1902." It is not known where or under what circumstances he hired them, unless it was in conjunction with Collins' actions. United States Senate. 76th Congress, First Session. *Hearings before the Committee on Education and Labor*. "Testimony of Mr. William McKell," (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1921), p. 943. A brief history of the Baldwin-Felts agency can be found in Richard M. Hadwell and William E. Coffey, "From Law and Order to Class Warfare: Baldwin-Felts Detectives in the Southern West Virginia Coal Fields," *West Virginia History* XL, no. 3, (Spring 1979): 268-286. The Baldwin-Felts Detectives played an important, publicized role in the history of the southern West Virginia coal industry. The agency's employees served as a stabilizing influence in the absence of adequate public law enforcement, but they also were responsible for brutal repression which incited violent conflicts in the coal fields.

36. Sullivan, "Coal Men," p. 94; Peters and Carden, *Fayette County*, pp. 248-49.

37. "Mr. McKell and the C.&O.," Fayette *Journal*, July 4, 1901.

complied with the contract's terms. McKell made surveys of the line at a cost of $8,000, he deeded nine and one half miles of right of way worth $57,000, and he spent $10,000 to make the leases to fulfill his part of the contract. The railroad was not to spend more than $200,000 in building the line, and McKell was to furnish at least 100,000 tons of coal to the railway, "or, if he saw fit to market his own coal, he was to be given a fair rate of freight."[38]

According to the contract, McKell was also to develop his property and produce at least 1,000 tons of coal a day. He was to build coke ovens to consume a third of the coal. McKell asserted he did all the contract called for, and that the railroad did build the branch line and had operated it since November 1893. The problem stemmed from the fact that McKell chose to sell his coal to the railroad instead of finding his own market, "and, in violation of the contract the railway company refused to accept the coal and coke." McKell sought not only his financial outlay, but wanted $3,500,000 in damages, money he should have earned if the railroad had complied with the contract.[39]

The case dragged in and out of court for years. In March 1909 a district court in Cincinnati directed the jury to return a verdict in favor of the C&O. In January 1910 the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the southern district of Ohio reversed the decision of the lower court, and declared the McKell heirs the victors. The case was given a new hearing by the United States Court of Appeals upon appeal by C&O attorneys in May 1910. The case was heard in March 1912 in Cincinnati, and on March 22 the United States Circuit Court for the district of Ohio directed the jury to find for the McKell heirs. In December 1913 the United States District Court of Appeals for Ohio again reversed the verdict on the grounds that the "finding of the lower court had not been based on the proper grounds." The McKell heirs continued the contest, and a third trial was held in United States District Court in Cincinnati in May 1914. In June, Jean Dun McKell won the contest and was awarded $125,000. The United States Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed the decision in April 1915, but C&O attorneys appealed to the United States Supreme Court, which refused to hear the case in June. Finally, on June 12, 1915, the C&O paid Jean McKell the sum of $133,916, representing the judgement for $125,000 and interest in suit against the railway.[40]

On September 22, 1904, Thomas G. McKell died in Atlantic City after an attack of pleurisy. He had been seriously ill and had several operations, but the news of his death still "came as a great surprise." He and his family had gone to Atlantic City in an effort to improve his health. Born in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1845, McKell's business interests were not just in West Virginia, but in Ohio as well. He was president of the Central National Bank of Chillicothe and a large stockholder in several other banks. A local Fayette County newspaper remarked at McKell's death: "The opening up of the new territory was attended with many difficulties but Mr. McKells' wonderful tenacity of purpose and high administrative ability overcame all obstacles."[41] It was now William McKell's turn to manage the family concerns in West Virginia.

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38. "McKell's Big Suit," Fayette *Journal,* March 13, 1902.

39. Ibid.

40. "M'Kell Loses Suit Against C.& O. Road," Fayette *Tribune,* March 25, 1909; "McKell Wins Victory," Ibid., January 13, 1910; "Famous Case," Ibid., May 12, 1910; "McKell Case in Progress, Ibid., March 7, 1912; "Mr. M'Kell Wins Suit Against C.&O.," Ibid., March 28, 1912; "Verdict Set Aside," Ibid., December 4, 1913; "McKell vs. C. & O., Case," Ibid., May 28, 1914; "Verdict for $125,000," Ibid., June 4, 1914; "Another Victory in M'Kell vs. C. & O. Suit," Ibid., April 8, 1915; "C. & O. Must Pay M'Kell Estate $125,000 Damage," Ibid., June 10, 1915; "C. & O. Pays McKell Judgement," Ibid., June 17, 1915.

41. "T.G. McKell Dead," Fayette *Journal,* September 22, 1904.

II. WILLIAM MCKELL

Any discussion of William McKell has to take into account the many stories which abound about him in the Glen Jean Area. According to a local newspaper at the time of McKell's death:

> During his 45 years of activity as a Fayette countian, there was built up around Mr. McKell a host of legends. His name was a household one where wealth, coal and politics were talked. He was sincerely beloved by those who actually knew him and his works; he was a mystery to many, largely because they knew him only through the legends, many of which were created in the heat of political or labor controversy.
>
> To those who were privileged to know him he was a humble man of sterling character. But to the many, Mr. McKell was forever a mystery.[1]

McKell was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, on March 1, 1871. He went to primary school in Chillicothe, and to preparatory school at Lawrenceville, New Jersey. He graduated from Yale in 1893. At the age of 22, immediately following his college graduation, he came to Fayette County and worked with his father to develop the family's coal properties. He made his home in Glen Jean, and became treasurer of the McKell Coal and Coke Company, organized by his father. When Thomas G. McKell died in 1904, William and his brother John D. inherited the business. At his brother's death years later, William McKell became sole owner of the family holdings.[2]

As a result of the dispute Thomas McKell had with the C&O Railroad, Thomas and later, William, built their own line to connect their coal mines to the Virginian Railway, thereby not relying on the C&O for transport. The railroad was named the Kanawha, Glen Jean & Eastern (KGJ&E), and was incorporated November 1, 1895. The line ran from the C&O in Glen Jean southward to Macdonald and westward to Pax where it joined the Virginian Railway. A branch line ran south from Macdonald to Tamroy at the head of Dunloup Creek in Raleigh County. The line was finished in 1913, and was 15 miles long. An extension to the line was proposed in the summer of 1915 to reach the Star and Laura mines, providing them access with the Virginian Railroad. According to a local newspaper, "The route [through Glen Jean] is an almost direct line on the north side of Loop creek leaving the main line near the ball park and crossing the creek near the bank." Passengers traveling to coal towns along Loop Creek rode in a gas powered trolley car. All of these lines were taken over by the C&O on October 1, 1940, after McKell's death. Most of the KGJ&E employees were kept on and stationed at Kilsyth. The passenger car was discontinued at that time.[3] (See illustration 9 of KGJ&E Railroad.)

Before William McKell built the Bank of Glen Jean and moved his office into it, he conducted his work in an office located at or near the site of the original McCoy store and post

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1. "McKell Funeral Will Be Conducted Sunday," Fayette *Tribune,* August 25, 1939.

2. Shirley Donnelly, "William McKell's Resources Affect Many," Beckley *Post-Herald,* May 9, 1964; McKell Funeral Will Be Conducted Sunday," Fayette *Tribune,* August 25, 1939; Shirley Donnelly, "Glen Jean Was Long A Grist Mill Town," Beckley *Post Herald* December 21, 1967.

3. Peters and Carden, *Fayette County,* pp. 248-249; Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 5; Shirley Donnelly, "Short Spurs Helped Mines," undated newspaper clipping; Shirley Donnelly, "Vanished Towns Gain Interest," Beckley *Post-Herald,* May 27, 1977; "K.G.J.&E. Ry. Will Build Line to Star on Loop," Fayette *Tribune,* April 22, 1915; Hennen, *Geological Survey,* p. 15; "K.G.J.&E. Railroad Sold," *The New River Company Employees' Magazine,* Fall Number, 1940, p. 16. A 1906 newspaper article reported that an electric traction line was to be built between Glen Jean to Kilsyth to accommodate passenger travel. Its construction had been under contemplation for years, a survey was finished, and a contract had been let by August. It is not known if this is the original line for the gas powered trolley in use at the time of McKell's death. "Loop Trolley Line," Fayette *Journal,* August 9, 1906.

office. The original McCoy home is believed to be the core of a home formerly owned by Clara Craig, still standing on the hill overlooking the town. McKell then lived in the large frame house built by his father on the bench of the same hill overlooking Glen Jean from the northwest. In his house he had a bank-type vault, where his business records were kept.[4]

Coal Operations

Glen Jean served as headquarters for several different coal companies during its heyday. The McKell and Collins operations were the largest, but others came and went over the years. Thomas Nichol served as the McKell Coal and Coke Company's engineer, superintendent, general manager, and treasurer through the years, but he leased a mine from McKell and began operating it for himself by 1908.[5]

Nichol left an imprint on the town, for he built his home next to both McKell and the reputedly original McCoy home, on the hill overlooking Glen Jean. The Nichol Colliery company store stood south of the ball park. The Nichol Mine was on a west hillside of Dunloup creek, 0.4 mile southwest of Glen Jean. In 1908 it was a slope mine, 30 feet deep, had a capacity of 250 tons and employed 40 men. All of the Nichol coal was shipped to the tidewater for steam use because it was harder and made more lump coal than most of the other Sewell Seam coal. By 1926 the Nichol Colliery Company employed 73 men who worked 132 days. One mining machine and six locomotives were used in the mine, and 32 pick and seven machine miners produced 56,366 tons of coal. The Sewell Seam at the Nichol Mine was five feet, six inches thick.[6]

The McKell Coal and Coke Company operations continued to do well under William McKell's hand. A coal trade journal reported the McKell product "earned a well deserved reputation for quality and preparation of product amongst shippers of the highest grade smokeless coals known to the American trade." The Sewell Seam averaged five feet with a slate roof and hard fire clay bottom. The majority of the coal was dug with such ease that a miner with a good pick could produce 9 to 10 tons per day. According to the journal, "These are the chief factors of the large production of the New River field – an exceptionally pure high grade fuel insuring a ready and constant market and a coal which is easily mined and can be produced in large quantities."[7] (See illustrations 10 and 11 for maps of the C&O Loup Creek Branch and New River coal operations.)

In 1915 McKell had five operating drift mines located at Kilsyth, Derryhale, Oswald, Graham and Tamroy. All located in the Loup Creek district and on the KJG&E line, the mines could ship over both the C&O and the Virginian railroads. The Oswald, Graham and Tamroy mines were electrified and the Oswald and Tamroy mines had steel tipples where the coal was separated and graded over shaker screens and where loading conveyors loaded coal into railroad cars. The

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4. "Town of Glen Jean," The Fayette *Journal,* November 2, 1911; Melody Bragg, undated, untitled newspaper clipping; Shirley Donnelly, "Highway Replacing McKell Mansion," undated newspaper clipping; "T. G. McKell Dead," Fayette *Journal,* September 22, 1904.

5. Peters and Carden, *Fayette County,* pp. 264-265, 570; Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 6; 1914 West Virginia Directory, p. 325; Hennen, *Geological Survey,* p. 740. A 1915 newspaper article on the McKell operations stated Nichol was that company's general manager, although the cited sources are evidence that the Nichol mine was open by 1908. Nichol must have worked for McKell but operated his own business on the side. "The McKell Operations," Fayette *Tribune,* January 14, 1915.

6. Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 6; Hennen, *Geological Survey,* p. 740; Peters and Carden, *Fayette County,* p. 283. Further data on this mine's production can be found in the West Virginia Department of Mines annual reports.

7. "The McKell Operations," Fayette *Tribune,* January 14, 1915.

McKell mines produced 5,000 tons of coal per day; coal sold by the C.G. Blake Company, whose principal office was in Cincinnati.[8]

The McKell Coal and Coke Company continued to operate several mines in 1919, while other companies leased from McKell. The McKell Derryhale Mine was on Dunloup Creek, 23 feet above Derryhale Station. On the south bank of Dunloup Creek, three-fourths of a mile southwest of Macdonald was McKell's Kilsyth Mine. Two other coal openings were located on a west hillside of New River, 0.8 mile north 60 degrees west of McKendree, and on the east side of ridge road, 1.6 miles south 70 degrees west of McKendree.[9]

Companies which leased from McKell in 1919 included the Meadow Fork Coal Co. which operated the Meadow Fork Mine on a west hillside of Dunloup Creek, 1.4 miles due east of Prudence. The DeWitt Fuel Co. Mine was on a north hillside of Dunloup Creek, 0.4 mile southeast of Prudence. The Laura Mining Co.'s Laura Mine was on a west hillside of Dunloup Creek, one eighth mile south of the Star Mine at Red Star. The Turkey Knob Mine was on a branch of Dunloup Creek at Turkey Knob, operated by the Turkey Knob Coal & Coke Co., and leased from McKell. Also leased was the New River Coal & Coke Co.'s Macdonald Mine on an east hillside of Dunloup Creek at Macdonald. The Dunglen Coal Co. operated the Fire Creek Mine on the McKell Estate on a southeast hillside of Dunloup Creek, 0.4 mile southeast of the mouth of Camp Creek.[10]

By 1926 McKell Coal and Coke Company had offices at Dunloup and Kilsyth and operated three drift openings at Derryhale, Kilsyth and North Kilsyth. Two hundred ninety men were employed for 155 days, working the Sewell Seam with a thickness of four feet to five feet six inches. Fifty-two pick and 69 machine miners produced 190,306 tons of coal. Six machines were used and fourteen mules and seven electric locomotives moved the coal out of the mine. Leased mines in 1926 included the Fay-Ral, Balwood, Hitop, Cepece, Sunset, Cadle Ridge, Lee and Calloway.[11]

William McKell by this time conducted his business affairs out of a bank building, which he built in 1909 in downtown Glen Jean. The Bank of Glen Jean not only handled the financial transactions of the coal companies in town, but private depositors as well. McKell built an addition to the bank in 1917. (See chapter III for further data on the Bank of Glen Jean.)

Labor Relations

According to a local newspaper, William McKell's employees, especially those who had worked years for him, considered him to be a benefactor who tried to provide full employment. It was generally known that McKell paid higher wages than many competitors. During a strike and negotiation of wage agreements between the New River coal operators and the UMWA in fall 1919, McKell, Nichol, and other independent owners formulated their own scale and offered it to their employees. McKell offered an increase in wages, did not penalize workers for any suspension of

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8. Ibid.

9. Hennen, *Geological Survey*, pp. 764, 778, 781.

10. Ibid., pp. 730, 731, 737, 770, 771, 813.

11. Peters and Carden, *Fayette County*, pp. 265, 275. Further information on the mines leased in the 1920s may be found on pp. 272-294.

work, and ran an open shop with no discrimination among union and nonunion workers. The McKell mines went back into production with no violence.[12]

McKell never signed a closed-shop contract with the UMWA, but he reportedly was always available to talk to individual workers or groups. He reputedly believed in settling all conflicts with his workers through direct discussions, and, according to a local newspaper, this "compromising spirit . . . endeared him to his veteran employees."[13] McKell's record of compromise is mixed, however, for even though no record of violence has been found for McKell Coal and Coke operations, the same was not true for other McKell interests.

In 1920 and 1921 disorders occurred at the Willis Branch Coal Company operation on Paint Creek, one mile above Pax, West Virginia. Principal stockholders in the company were Thomas Nichol, William McKell, and Dr. Charles B. Lee, all of Glen Jean. Testifying about the problems in October 1921 before the U.S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor, McKell described his relationship with the UMWA:

> The Willis Branch mines and the mines that I am connected with and some four or five other mines were unionized and made contracts with the United Mine Workers from the year 1913 until the year 1919. These contracts, however, were open-shop contracts and did not carry with them the collection of the check-off; and when the United States Mine Workers insisted upon making a closed-shop contract with the mines of the New River district the mines that I was interested in refused that and the strike was called September 1, 1919, and is still continuing.[14]

The strike began in September but violence did not occur until January 1920 when some machinery was damaged. Eighteen months of disorder followed, ranging from dynamite explosions, gun battles, shooting of Baldwin-Felts detectives who were brought in to protect the property, to manhandling of employees. Over 500 shots were fired in a half hour on Christmas Eve, 1920, and two explosions occurred in January 1921, damaging two inclines. In February a substation was dynamited, and electrical machinery damaged, leaving the mine inoperable. A miner was killed and the camp was soon abandoned.[15]

Trials followed for the alleged killers of the miner and of the alleged dynamiters. In May 1921 the Willis Branch Coal Company suffered a $25,000 property loss when the coal tipple was burned by "unknown parties." Testimony in trials revealed that leaders of District 29 of the UMWA

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12. "Many Mines Idle," Fayette *Tribune,* September 4, 1919; "Reaffirm Open Shop," Ibid., October 2, 1919; "First Open Shop Mine," Ibid., October 16, 1919; "McKell Funeral Will Be Conducted Sunday," Ibid., August 25, 1939.

13. "McKell Funeral Will Be Conducted Sunday," Fayette *Tribune,* August 24, 1939.

14. U.S. Senate, "Testimony," Hearings, p. 942.

15. To follow the series of events which occurred at Willis Branch see: "Willis Branch Affair," Fayette *Tribune,* January 29, 1920; "All Quiet at Willis Branch," Ibid., March 4, 1920; "Mystery Unsolved," Ibid., April 22, 1920; "Willis Branch Trouble," Ibid., July 1, 1920; "Terror Reigns at Willis Branch;" Ibid., August 26, 1920; "Martial Law for Willis Branch if There is Any More Disorder," Ibid., September 2, 1920; "Willis Branch Battle," Ibid., October 10, 1920; "Outlaws Blow Up Willis Branch Incline," Ibid., January 6, 1921; "The Log of Willis Branch Mine," Ibid., March 3, 1921.

were involved. William McKell finally took action. He brought a million dollar damage suit against the UMWA in May 1922.[16]

The case was settled out of court in February 1923. Just as the Willis Branch mine was repaired and placed back in operation, the UMWA settled with the company reputedly for between $400,000 and $500,000. The damage suit was dismissed in federal court in April, and a judge remarked that the UMWA had paid an "enormous sum to keep their activities from reaching the light of day through a hearing of the damage suit." This was the first time the UMWA had ever paid a coal company for damage admittedly done by the union.[17]

As recently as a few months before McKell's death, in a strike against McKell mines, it was revealed that his employees made higher wages than those contracted for by the UMWA. Most of Fayette County's miners left their jobs on March 31, 1939, over demands for a union shop, and returned to work in mid-May, victorious. McKell Coal and Coke Company employees, however, "remained idle and unsigned," because McKell did not belong to the New River Operators' Association, composed of his colleagues in the field, and because McKell had never recognized the UMWA. Subsequent meetings took place between McKell Coal and Coke officials and the UMWA concerning the 250 strikers at Tamroy, Oswald and Siltex, but by late May a decision was made to definitely abandon the Siltex mine.[18]

By the end of June 1939 the Tamroy and Oswald miners had petitioned the McKell company for permission to return to their jobs. Dissension had occurred among them because many wanted to return to work even without a contract because "the working conditions are the same, and the rate of pay has been higher." Apparently, many of them, especially older employees, "have consistently expressed the opinion that the company would never sign a contract with the UMWA, and that if the strike continued all mines would be abandoned." They returned to work by mid-July, peaceably and without a contract. UMWA picketing continued until October.[19]

McKell's Politics

Politically, McKell was a Republican, although in later years his political activities "appeared to become personal rather than partisan." In the early 1930s, McKell's ignoring of the National Labor Relations Board and the union movement led many to believe he did not agree with specific New Deal "trends."[20] It was believed for years that McKell had the power to "make or break" those

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16. "Willis Branch Trial Set for March 15," Fayette *Tribune,* March 10, 1921; "Seven Year Sentence for Willis Branch Dynamiters," Ibid., May 5, 1921; "Willis Branch Tipple Burned," Ibid., May 26, 1921; "Grand Jury Gets Confessions of Willis Branch Rioters," Ibid., September 22, 1921; "Miners Union Settles Willis Branch Damage," Ibid., February 7, 1923; "Enormous Sum Paid By Union to Willis Branch Co.," Ibid., April 18, 1923. McKell's version of the chain of events at the mine can be found in his Senate testimony.

17. "Miners Union Settles Willis Branch Damage," Fayette *Tribune,* February 7, 1923; "Enormous Sum Paid by Union to Willis Branch Co.," Ibid., April 18, 1923.

18. "Jubilant Miners Return to Work; McKell Remains Among Idle and Unsigned," Fayette *Democrat,* May 16, 1939; "McKell Officials-UMWA to Meet Again; Siltix Definitely Abandoned," Fayette *Tribune,* May 26, 1939; "McKell Funeral Will be Conducted Sunday," Ibid., August 24, 1939.

19. "McKell Company Ponders Employes' Vote, Asking for Work Resumption," Fayette *Tribune,* June 30, 1939; "Kingston Continues Holdout in Face of McKell Resumption," Ibid., July 14, 1939; "McKell Pickets Removed?" Ibid., October 6, 1939.

20. "McKell Funeral Will be Conducted Sunday," Fayette *Tribune,* August 25, 1939.

who sought public office; the truth of this was open to conjecture. McKell was politically attacked in 1912 in a pamphlet entitled "The Whiskey Ring," which revealed him as the owner of many saloons and "bawdy houses." The author believed that McKell's known efforts for prohibition and reform of the "devil whiskey ring" were only covering up his desire for income from the vices occurring on his property. McKell was accused of having "bought" all the Democratic Party candidates and "filling" the Independent Party ticket. Whatever the truth of the charges, the pamphlet was useful in that it identified the locations of the various saloons scattered among the McKell mining towns, including the Coney Island Saloon in Glen Jean.[21]

From 1900 until 1912 coal operator Samuel Dixon, who with associates organized the New River Company, was accused of underhanded methods of bringing forth the Republican vote. He and the Fayette Liquor Company were considered "instrumental" in deciding who would hold office in Fayette County. By 1912 conditions were so bad that William McKell headed a group of independent Republicans to join the Democrats in forming a ticket. Conventions were then held to chose candidates. The slate was called the Fusion Party and it succeeded in electing candidates other than the Republican regulars. This movement continued into 1914. By 1920 McKell was the acknowledged leading Republican in the county.[22]

McKell was involved in several organizations and was appointed to various posts during his career. In 1918 he was appointed by West Virginia Governor Cornwell to be a member of the Virginia Debt Commission. In 1921 he was a director in the American Constitutional Association. In that same year West Virginia Governor Emphraim Morgan appointed McKell to serve on the new state capitol building commission, which was responsible for planning and building the present Capitol Building. McKell pushed for a small building to house the Senate and House of Delegates, governor's office and Supreme Court's rooms. When his ideas were not accepted, he served only a short time and resigned.[23]

In 1928 McKell was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention in Kansas City, Missouri. He had attended national conventions for years, and, according to a local newspaper, "next to big ball, it is one of his favorite sports." McKell was opposed to Herbert Hoover, "whose beaurocratic [sic] ideas of government do not meet with his approval," as the party's nominee, and was expected to support Nicholas Longworth. McKell reportedly was able to influence the selection of Republican candidates throughout the 1920s in West Virginia. He served as a member of the county court in Fayette. According to local historian Shirley Donnelly, "This man was sort of independent in politics as he was in business. He was largely a 'loner' in his whole life."[24]

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21. Ibid.; Jim Matics, "McKell was Attacked as Political Figure," Ibid., January 9, 1975. McKell answered these attacks and explained his program for "Honest Government" in a newspaper article, "Mr. M'Kell Outlines His Position in Present Fight for Honest Government, Ibid., September 19, 1912.

22. Robert Kevin Holiday, *Politics in Fayette County* (Montgomery, West Virginia: The Montgomery Herald, Inc., 1956), pp. 4-5. In 1925 McKell was the third largest income taxpayer in the state. Less than 40 people in West Virginia paid over $10,000 tax; McKell paid $43,722. "Wm. McKell Third Largest Income Taxpayer in W. Va.," Fayette *Tribune,* September 9, 1925."

23. "Mr. McKell Chosen," Fayette *Tribune,* June 6, 1918; "Mr. McKell Resigns," Ibid., November 17, 1921; "Mr. McKell Named on Capitol Building Commission," Ibid., May 19, 1921; Shirley Donnelly, "William McKell's Resources Affect Many," Beckley *Post Herald,* May 9, 1964; Danny Wright, "Bank of Glen Jean: Reminder of Fayette's Coal History," Fayette *Tribune,* August 12, 1985.

24. "Mr. McKell For Delegate," Fayette *Tribune,* March 18, 1920; "McKell Prefers Longworth Expects Hoover to Lose," Ibid., June 6, 1928; Shirley Donnelly, "William McKell's Resources Affect Many," Beckley *Post Herald,* May 9, 1964; Danny Wright, "Bank of Glen Jean: Reminder of Fayette's Coal History," Fayette *Tribune,* August 12, 1985.

In 1932 he was able to influence a large block of 600 employee votes on a county level. He also converted to the Democratic Party because of his support for Franklin D. Roosevelt. As a result, he was appointed to the State Road Commission as one of four advisory members, serving under Governor H.G. Kump. He was subsequently responsible for getting Route 21 relocated through Glen Jean; original plans had called for the road to pass through Wingrove and Scarbro, properties of the New River Company. McKell then resigned after only attending a few commission meetings, even though his appointment was to serve until June 1937.[25]

If McKell had favored prohibition earlier in his career, he changed his mind later in life. In June 1933 he encouraged his fellow citizens to vote for repeal. "Every man and woman who has at heart the best interests of our state and country would vote on June 27th and vote for Repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment. If you want to help President F.D. Roosevelt bring back happy days, Vote for Repeal. I shall vote so."[26]

In his later years McKell's politics were a little less clear, and he was challenged not only by the UMWA, but by the New River Company, which was growing through consolidation. The New River Company wanted the McKell mines, but for as long as he lived William McKell never sold any of his holdings.[27]

Personal Life

McKell was a very wealthy man, but he lived "humbly" in Glen Jean in a large frame house which overlooked the town. The 1910 census revealed that McKell lived with his "partner," Oliver F. McCoy. His house was kept by housekeeper Alice Hogg, and McKell had a servant, George Scarbrough, and a cook, Nora Kennedy. During his later years McKell did not own an automobile, and used taxicabs for transportation. Local people would often offer him rides as they saw him walking to his mining operations.[28]

This did not mean McKell possessed a "closeness with his money," for he was known to spend "lavishly" on items of personal or business interest. There was never any "public demonstration" of his immense wealth, and even his bank was "not an ostentatious institution; rather, it reflected a humbleness which characterized his own life. Little was known of his personal life or charities, other than public contributions. According to a local newspaper, "And it [the public] never learned directly how he lived; it was kept in ignorance most of the time of what he thought. He was never given to public demonstration, either by word or action, of his likes or his

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25. "McKell is Appointed to Highway Advisory Post," Fayette *Tribune,* June 7, 1933; Danny Wright, "Bank of Glen Jean: Reminder of Fayette's Coal History," Ibid., August 12, 1985; "McKell Funeral Will Be Conducted Sunday," Ibid., August 25, 1939.

26. "Prominent Men Urge Repeal," Fayette *Tribune,* June 21, 1933.

27. Bragg, "Glen Jean," pp. 7-8.

28. "McKell Funeral Will Be Conducted Sunday," Fayette *Tribune,* August 25, 1939; Thirteenth Census, 1910 Census, Fayette County, Glen Jean Town, p. 195; Microcopy T624, Roll #1679, Archives and History Division, Department of Culture and History, The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex, Charleston, West Virginia. Oliver F. McCoy was identified in the 1923 Coal Commission investigation records as an auditor for the McKell heirs. McKell was in an automobile accident in August 1929, and he suffered damage to his knee. He and Edwin Graff of Mount Hope, a general manager for the New River Company, were injured when a truck cut in front of them after passing and forced the Graff coupe off the road. Their car turned over three times and both Graff and McKell were thrown out. The truck's driver did not stop after the accident. "Wm. McKell and Edw. Graff Hurt in Auto Turnover," Fayette *Tribune,* August 21, 1929; "Mr. McKell Confined by Injuries in Auto Wreck," Ibid., September 11, 1929.

dislikes regarding any subject. He merely ignored that which he did not support, and he backed quietly and unostentatiously in that which he believed."[29] (See illustration 12 for portrait of William McKell.)

William McKell did believe in athletics. Glen Jean was considered a headquarters for indoor and outdoor sports because of an athletic club, tennis courts and ball park which McKell financially supported. He was a frequent spectator for ball games. He introduced "Let 'Em Hit It," which was his personal variation of softball, and personally and financially supported the teams. The Glen Jean Athletic Club offered bowling and pool. A snack bar was also located inside.[30] (See illustration 13 of the Glen Jean Athletic Club.)

Baseball in the coal fields was a major part of town social life. Competition was fierce and mine workers were sometimes hired or paid more because of their athletic ability. Glen Jean teams played against other McKell coal town teams, as well as against other company teams. A high point was a game between the Glen Jean team and the Cincinnati Reds in October 1913. (See illustration 14 for advertisement of this game, and illustration 30 for photograph of William McKell and big ball team.) McKell's promotion of "Let 'Em Hit It," included buying team outfits, consisting of white shirts, pants, hats and shoes. He attended every game and was also known to pay traveling expenses for opposing teams to play in Glen Jean.[31] (The ball field can be seen in illustrations 23, 28, 29.)

The Town of Glen Jean

Glen Jean continued to grow. In 1911 it consisted of two coal operations, the bank, a general store, drug store, jewelry store, millinery store, photograph gallery, bottling works, insurance office and other businesses. The population was served by passenger trains arriving and departing daily. A local newspaper proclaimed: "Few towns in the State can boast of a better service than this."[32] (See appendix E for gazetteer descriptions of Glen Jean which offer details of its development. See illustration 15 for map of Glen Jean in 1914.)

In 1922-1923 the United States Coal Commission surveyed conditions in the nation's coal fields as a result of the unrest and violence which was occurring, much of it in West Virginia. Established by act of Congress, the U.S. Coal Commission sought information concerning all

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29. "McKell Funeral Will Be Conducted Sunday," Fayette *Tribune*, August 25, 1939. Another newspaper writer attested to the same McKell attribute: "While Bill McKell was not openly known to be charitable – no contribution of this fabulously rich man was ever made public – or to be interested even in the welfare of any group, he did agree one day in his modest office of the bank he owned to this writer's proposal to buy Boy Scout uniforms for the troop." "Interesting History About Wm. McKell," undated newspaper clipping.

30. "McKell Funeral Will Be Conducted Sunday," Fayette *Tribune*, August 25, 1939; Melody Bragg, "Glen Jean Restaurant Once Housed Athletic Club," Fayette *Tribune*, May 14, 1987. See also, Tim R. Massey, "Let 'Em Hit It! Former Athletes Recall A Forgotten Sport," *Goldenseal* 8, no. 3 (Fall 1982): 15-22, which is an excellent article on baseball and softball in Glen Jean, and contains an inset article on William McKell. McKell built a ballfield not only in Glen Jean, but in Kilsyth, Oswald and Tamroy. The park at Glen Jean was the showplace, and considered the best park in Fayette County.

31. Bragg, "Glen Jean," p. 6; "Cincinnati Reds, Fayette *Tribune*, October 2, 1913; Massey, "Let 'Em Hit It!," pp. 15-22.

32. "Town of Glen Jean," Fayette *Journal*, November 2, 1911. This article gave Glen Jean's population as 1,000; yet another local newspaper cited a census statement declaring the population to be 722. "Population of Fayette Towns, Fayette *Sun*, February 16, 1911.

problems in connection with the coal industry. Its work provided a detailed look at conditions in coal fields across the nation, analyzing economic questions of coal production as well as scrutinizing living conditions.[33]

A description of living conditions in Glen Jean in 1923 thus exists in the commission's records. The population was 722, with part of the town in a hollow between hills, and part on the hills drained by a creek. A "Main Highway" went through the town. Glen Jean was served by three railroads, the C&O, the Virginian, and the KGJ&E. Taxis were available to Thurmond, Beckley, and Mount Hope. People could call for taxi service, but one ran through town "about every 15 minutes." A paved road led to town from Thurmond to Beckey.[34]

There was very little employment opportunity in town outside of mining. The only other work available was some road repairing for a few men and berry picking.[35] The town was governed by county officials. Glen Jean had been an incorporated town, but two years previous, in 1921, "the voters decided to let the charter go as it was too much trouble for a small place."[36]

There was no municipal water supply, rather, wells served as the source for Glen Jean's water, which was piped in from private supply, put in by the McKell Estate. The Nichols Colliery Company pumped the water to tanks and the water flowed through pipes to the houses. Any house could be attached to the pipes. There was no fee for the water. Some of the townspeople provided their own water supply, either from wells or a spring. The spring flowed out of a well inside of an abandoned mine tunnel. People placed their buckets under the stream of water to catch it before it hit the ground. Dr. Charles B. Lee told the investigator of the "Hard pure water," and stated there had not been a case of typhoid fever in Glen Jean in the past 25 years.[37]

There was electric public lighting in the town in 1923; the majority of homes were supplied at a cost of $.75 per lamp day use and $.40 per lamp night use. The average monthly cost was $2.50 per house. There were 15 street lights along the main highway; additionally, the Nichol Colliery Company provided lights for some houses and a street.[38]

Most people used outside privies; half were dug and half were on the surface over the creek. There were no pail privies. There was no public arrangement for cleaning out the privies, but they were inspected by the local doctor. The town did arrange for the collection of garbage; no set time were arranged, but the garbage was burned. Waste water from homes was usually drained into dry wells, but some people just threw it out the door. A few townspeople had pipes from their sinks which led to the ground where it seeped away.[39]

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33. M.B. Hammond, "The Coal Commission Reports and the Coal Situation," *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 38 (August 1924): 548-549.

34. Record Group 68, United States Coal Commission, Records of the Division of Investigation of Labor Facts, Living Conditions Section, Completed Mining Town "B" Schedules (Form LC-17), 1923, Entry 63, Box 34, folder: W. Va., National Archives, Suitland, Maryland.

35. Ibid.

36. Ibid.

37. Ibid.

38. Ibid.

39. Ibid.

The main highway through town was recently paved, and was in good condition. The side streets through town were unimproved, but there were no ruts or mud, and the streets were well-drained. There were no gutters or sidewalks, even though the bank and McKell offices had concrete walks, and a few homeowners put in their own sidewalks.[40]

Five stores stood in town; three offered general merchandise, all five sold groceries and meat, three sold house furnishings, three sold clothing and shoes, one sold drugs, all five sold candy and bottled soda, and three sold fresh vegetables in season. No stores sold milk; it was supplied by a milk route and neighborhood cows.[41]

Community resources were varied. There was one bank, one church, two doctors, one dentist, one druggist, one justice of the peace, one jail, two hotels, one lawyer, two police officers, two state police, Bell telephone lines, and one postal savings. There was, however, no public or private nurse, no telegraph company or telephone company, no miners union hall, and no public library, reading room, rest room or public hall. The movie theatre doubled as a dance hall and was used for town functions. Recreational facilities included the company owned ball field and a poolroom. There was no scouting for boys or girls.[42]

The Loup Creek YMCA performed "Americanization" work in town, consisting of teaching elementary English. This was offered in night school, taught by Nichol Colliery Company bookkeeper Clara Craig. There was a $1 fee for the 20 students in the class, which lasted for a term of six months. Three schools stood in town, one junior high which handled three grades, one public grade school for "white" students and one public grade school for "colored" students. The grade school for "white" students offered seven grades, and had 10 teachers and 315 students in 10 rooms. Tuition was free but students paid for books. Drinking water was available inside the school in fountains, and a steam furnace provided heat. Flush toilets were inside the school, but there were no medical services. The "colored" school offered eight grades, taught by two teachers. Fifty-six students attended for eight-month terms, and tuition was free. Students in both schools paid for their books. The "colored" school's drinking water was provided by a dug well while stoves offered heat. The toilet was a surface privy. The grade school and junior high for "white" students were located in the same building, which was a two-story brick structure with stone foundations. This new building was in good repair and had an excellent appearance, "as good as any city school," the investigator noted. The "colored" school was one-story, wood clapboard with wood posts, wood sheathing and shingles. The school had two rooms and no entrance hall or cloak room. There was no parochial school in Glen Jean.[43]

The investigator noted there were no privately owned miners' homes in Glen Jean. The available data on the company-owned houses is confusing; five houses were rented to miners by the McKell Heirs, not the coal company, and were "practically the same as the houses rented by the coal co." The four-room houses rented for $6 and the five-room house rented for $9. They were

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40. Ibid.

41. Ibid.

42. Ibid.

43. Ibid.

clapboard, wood-sheathed structures with composition paper roofs, and sat on wood posts. No information was provided on the company-owned houses.[44]

By 1926 the county history proclaimed that Glen Jean had "two splendid churches," one each for the populations of both races; "exceptionally good" schools for the children of both races; and that the townspeople were "very proud that they have within their limits almost everything for their convenience and pleasure that larger cities have."[45] (See illustration 16 for map of Glen Jean, Collins and Nichol in 1927.)

Glen Jean's fall from prosperity began in the 1930s. The Dunglen Hotel burned to the ground in 1930, the Collins Colliery company store burned in 1935, the Nichol Colliery company store burned in 1942, and other structures in town burned as well. McKell had lost much of his political clout by this time, illness forced him to spend time away from Glen Jean, and he faced constant pressure from the UMWA and the New River Company. McKell's death signaled the end of Glen Jean's influence, which was so largely based on McKell's prestige.[46] (Appendix F contains descriptions of significant sites and structures in Glen Jean. Illustration 17 is a map of Glen Jean with these sites and structures identified.)

Sale of McKell Properties

McKell died at cousin Mary A. Kilvert's home in Chillicothe, Ohio, on Thursday, August 24, 1939. He had left Glen Jean two years previously and was thought to be recovering from a long illness before suffering a relapse. Funeral services for the 67-year-old man were held on Sunday, August 27, 1939, in Chillicothe. At his death, he was believed to be the wealthiest man in West Virginia.[47]

Rumors of the impending sale of the McKell properties raged for months even before William McKell died. On January 27, 1939, a local newspaper reported unverified rumors indicating that McKell's holdings were being offered for sale, and that two buyers, the Rock Lick Coal Company and Koppers Coal Company, were considering their purchase. Speculation existed because McKell had been in Chillicothe, Ohio, for months in poor health, and was not expected to return to Fayette County. The closing of McKell's bank in Glen Jean also fueled the rumors.[48]

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44. Ibid.

45. Peters and Carden, *Fayette County,* p. 571. The town had the Bank of Glen Jean, which was backed by McKell and "many of the substantial citizens of this community and is one of the strong financial enterprises of the county." The town also had a "modern, well stocked department store, two coal company stores, drug store, two garages, post office, photograph gallery, dentist's office, barber shop, and filling station. . . ." Ibid.

46. Bragg, "Glen Jean," pp. 7-8; Shirley, Donnelly, "Dunloup Creek Towns are Described," Beckley *Post Herald* September 26, 1970.

47. "McKell Funeral Will Be Conducted Sunday," Fayette *Tribune,* August 25, 1939; Shirley Donnelly, "William McKell's Resources Affect Many," Beckley *Post Herald,* May 9, 1964.

48. "McKell Properties will be Sold?" Fayette *Tribune,* January 27, 1939.

McKell never married and left no children. The states of West Virginia and Ohio soon fought over his estate. In his will McKell left his wealth to be divided among five relatives.[49] Lengthy court proceedings ensued as the state of Ohio challenged West Virginia and laid claim to taxes from the McKell estate. Throughout the estate battle, however, negotiations were underway to sell the McKell property to the New River Company of Mount Hope, Fayette County. In January 1940 it was announced that the White Oak Coal Company, a sales agency and subsidiary of the New River Company, would be responsible for selling McKell produced coal. In the past few years the Hanna Sales Agency of Cleveland, Ohio, had handled the McKell sales, but the announcement of the change made a local newspaper comment, "Whether the change has anything to do with the proposed purchase of the McKell properties by the New River company could not be ascertained."[50]

A little more than a year after his death, McKell's heirs sold the West Virginia property to the New River Company. The company's interest was in the mines and land, particularly in the undeveloped Garden Ground acres totaling 1,200, and not in the town of Glen Jean, for the New River Company headquarters was already established in Mount Hope. The railroad property was sold to the C&O after permission was obtained from the Interstate Commerce Commission. No purchase price was immediately revealed.[51] In the years that followed the New River takeover on October 1, 1940, many of the McKell-built homes and local businesses were sold. Local people had the opportunity to own their homes. (A map entitled "House Location at Glen Jean" was found at the Fayette County Courthouse, but could not be photocopied. It showed houses in the 1940s and can be found in the County Clerk's Office, Map book 8, p. 47.)

The New River Company, organized in 1906 by Samuel Dixon, became the owner of all the McKell property through purchase. The acquisition included over 23,000 acres of land, 16,900 acres in Fayette County and 5,400 acres in Raleigh County. Only about 4,000 acres were believed to be on top of the Sewell Seam. The towns of Glen Jean, Dunloop, Turkey Knob, Macdonald, Kilsyth, Calloway, Oswald, and Tamroy were included in the purchase, as well as working mines at Tamroy, Kilsyth, and Oswald. Most of the McKell employees, both miners and management, were hired by the New River Company. A bill of sale and two deeds transferring the McKell property to the New River Company were filed in December 1940, even though New River operations had started October 1. The sale price was thought to be $1 million.[52]

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49. "Text of McKell's Will," Fayette *Tribune,* September 1, 1939. The five relatives were Mary Albertson Kilvert of Chillicothe; Charles Alexander Kilvert of Providence, Rhode Island; William Scot McKell of Chillicothe; David McCandless McKell of San Francisco; and Phoebe Smith Pierpont of Omaha.

50. "States Fight Over Estate of M'Kell," Fayette *Tribune,* October 6, 1939; "McKell Heirs Move to Set Aside Decision Naming Administrator," Ibid., November 17, 1939; "McKell Property Goes to New River Soon After First of Year," Ibid., December 1, 1939; "White Oak is Now Sales Agency for McKell," Ibid., March 29, 1940.

51. "New River to Take Over M'Kell Property October 1," Fayette *Tribune,* September 27, 1940; "New River-M'Kell Transaction Near Consummation," Ibid., September 29, 1940.

52. "Hearty Welcome to Former McKell Employes," *The New River Company Employes Magazine,* Fall Number, 1940, p. 3; "Official Families of Our Newly Acquired Mines," Ibid.; "M'Kell Deeds Filed, Fayette *Tribune,* December 13, 1940. The New River Company's history began with Samuel L. Dixon (1856-1934), who emigrated to Fayette County in 1877 from England. In 1893 he and Symington Macdonald of Great Kanawha Colliery Company, opened the independent Macdonald mine on Loop Creek. Dixon opened mines at Sugar Creek, Scarbro, Carlistle, Oakwood, Stuart, Parrall, and Wingrove in the following years. In 1905-1906 Dixon founded the New River Company with the financial backing of Boston coal dealer Phineas W. Sprague and others. The company contained the original Dixon properties as well as operations at Price Hill, Sherwood, Sprague, Skelton, Cranberry, and Prosperity. In 1906 mines at Harvey, Dunloop, and Prudence were acquired. The company was overextended and suffered financially in 1907-1908, resulting in Dixon's forced resignation in 1912. He failed to regain his control through court proceedings. Dixon was similarly involved in independent railroading, as was William McKell, and he owned newspapers in Charleston, Fayetteville, and Beckley, West Virginia. He was the Fayette County Republican boss for years. Sullivan, "Coal Men," pp. 280-281. By

The McKell Coal and Coke Company was dissolved after a meeting of stockholders in Fayetteville on October 9, 1942. The board of directors converted the property and all assets of the corporation into cash to pay all debts, liabilities and obligations. The remainder of the assets was to be divided among the stockholders.[53]

West Virginia Coal Operators

The remaining McKell family in Chillicothe, Ohio, possess no Thomas or William McKell papers, and have little to no personal knowledge of the McKell operation in Glen Jean.[54] The driving force behind Thomas McKell's desire to make Glen Jean attractive to professionals, and offer culture in the form of a luxury hotel and an opera house, remains unknown. Historian Ronald D. Eller's analysis of coal barons of the Appalachian South during the time the McKells were in Glen Jean sheds some light on possible McKell motives. The coal baron who carried industrialization into remote West Virginia transformed relatively untouched wilderness into rich coal districts within a short period of time. There were few established towns, so the coal barons in many instances became lords over company towns wherein native mountaineers lost their independence and autonomy. According to Eller, "Depending upon one's perspective, the coal barons of Appalachia reflected the best or the worst of the American 'Age of Enterprise.'"[55]

The men who ran the coal operations often obtained great power and influenced the region's society, politics and economics. They built the towns and control led the growth of support services, such as hospitals, schools and roads. In Eller's analysis, "Businessmen first and foremost, they were a powerful social group whose influence extended far beyond the production of coal itself."[56]

Not much is known about the coal operators as a group because few left any records. Yet they shared a value system which defined their attitudes towards labor and the mountain community. Most of them were not native mountaineers, but were independent, educated and upper middle class. They reflected the current social philosophy espoused in the "Age of Enterprise," and were conservative in their business and civic relationships.[57]

1929 the New River Company operated 15 mines in Fayette and Raleigh counties. Coal was mined from the Sewell Seam, with an average annual production of 3 million tons. Employees numbered 2,800, and the coal was marketed in the East, New England and the Midwest. Phil Coney, ed., *The West Virginia Encyclopedia* (Charleston: West Virginia Publishing Company, 1929), p. 631. See also Robert W. Craigo, ed., *The New River Company Seventy Years of West Virginia Coal History* (n.p.: Privately published, 1976).

53. "State of West Virginia, McKell Coal and Coke Company, Dissolution," Articles of Incorporation, Book 4, pp. 328-329, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

54. Telephone interview with Mrs. William Scott (Estelle) McKell, Chillicothe, Ohio, April 22, 1988.

55. Ronald D. Eller, "The Coal Barons of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930," *Appalachian Journal* 4, nos. 3-4 (Spring-Summer 1977): 195.

56. Ibid., pp. 195-196.

57. Ibid., pp. 196, 198. Charles Darwin's theories of evolution, known as Social Darwinism, were used to justify laissez-faire and the free reign of business in this era. The Protestant ethic preached that godliness went hand-in-hand with wealth, and businessmen were held in esteem. Donald B. Cole, *Handbook of American History* (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, Inc., 1968), p. 151. For more information on industry and business in this time period, see Ray Ginger, *Age of Excess The United States from 1877 to 1914* (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1975).

The coal operators were very concerned with the problems of unstable labor and the "uncivilized" way of mountain life. Control over labor was obtained in some degree by controlling the company town. In Ronald D. Eller's view, "The company town, with its parallel streets and uniform housing design, became not simply a 'coal camp' but an ordered social system which flattered the operator's sense of propriety and offered the promise of labor control." The miners' union was bitterly opposed, as it was viewed as interfering with both business and authority. The "unnatural combination of labor against capital" threatened not only stability but the accumulation of wealth as well.[58]

During the Progressive era many coal companies tried to strengthen their ties with their employees and improve their public image while at the same time fighting the union. Companies, both large and small, hired doctors and nurses, organized youth activities, sponsored bands and baseball teams and built athletic facilities and movie theatres. These moves were seen as techniques for labor management, but they still reflected the need for order and control.[59]

By the 1930s the rise of large scale mining operations owned by absentee interests and managed by professionals marked the end of the personal interaction between the pioneer coal operators and their employees. Labor was no longer seen as a threat but as a partner within the system. Operators seldom ever lived in the mining towns, and intimate owner interaction became a thing of the past. Nevertheless, the effect of the coal barons' actions had long term impact on the region. The exploitive nature of establishing company towns, making a fortune and then leaving the area, deterred the growth of alternative local industries or support services. Ronald D. Eller concluded, "They [the coal barons] carried industrialization to the mountains, but they left the region ill-equipped to confront the social and economic problems of the new industrial age."[60]

These generalizations about the type of men who opened up the Appalachian coal fields hold true to a degree concerning Thomas and William McKell. They came into the coal country with the necessary money to build from the ground up, to develop a small but thriving community into the headquarters for an extractive empire, and to practice welfare capitalism by providing culture, amusement, housing, public utilities and other professional services for their working force. The McKells kept the UMWA out of Glen Jean through "taking care" of their workers and undermining union efforts by paying higher wages and operating only open-shop mines. Justus Collins, and possibly William McKell, used the threat of force in Glen Jean itself, while McKell used hired guards in at least one community outside of his hometown. Glen Jean, however, was not a "company town" in the true sense because the McKells did not totally control access to and communication with other communities and resources. Glen Jean residents had immediate access to Thurmond, Oak Hill, Beckley, Charleston and the outside world via the railroads, and closer to home, they had access to professional and retail services outside of the company stores. Other McKell towns did not enjoy such amenities. It is not known how often Glen Jean residents took advantage of services not owned by the company, but many remember William McKell as a paternalistic figure who took care of his people and who provided them a higher quality life in his town.

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58. Eller, "Coal Barons," p. 201.

59. Ibid., p. 203.

60. Ibid., pp. 204-205.

Almost 50 years after his death, McKell's legacy lives on in Glen Jean, both in the memories of the people who knew him, but also in the economic decline which befell Glen Jean. A physical remnant of the McKell empire still stands at the main intersection in town, the Bank of Glen Jean, which evokes images of the past strength of "King Coal."

III. THE BANK OF GLEN JEAN

The Bank of Glen Jean stands at the corner of McKell Avenue and Wagon Road in Glen Jean, on the site of a former livery stable. Situated next to Dunloup Creek which furnished the power for the first grist mill and settlement in the area, the bank furnished the financial power for the towns and extractive industries located along Loup Creek. It was owned and operated by the controlling interests in town, and was closed after its principal founder had left Glen Jean forever.

Bank History

The West Virginia secretary of state chartered the Bank of Glen Jean in July 1909 with a capital stock of $50,000. The incorporators were all professionals and residents of Glen Jean: William McKell, Dr. Charles B. Lee, Thomas Nichol, William E. Deegans and Dr. C. P. Calloway.[1] (See appendix G for the text of the incorporation.) A Fayette *Tribune* story on August 12, 1909, reported: "Glen Jean Bank Ready For Business." It was "recently" organized by electing William McKell as president, Dr. Charles B. Lee, vice president, and J.E. Drumheller, cashier, and opened for business in a "handsome new building at Glen Jean."[2]

The bank's exact construction dates are not known, nor has the name of an architect or a construction firm surfaced. William McKell may have designed the two-story bank building himself, or hired a local firm. It is known that the stone used for the bank building was Lower Guyandot sandstone, quarried from local sources. The foundation stone was hand cut and also quarried locally.[3] (Views of the 1909 bank can be seen in illustrations 21-26.)

Jean D. McKell, William McKell, and John D. McKell provided .8 of an acre out of the Glen Jean property commonly held between them as heirs of Thomas McKell, for the bank. This formal land transaction occurred on January 10, 1910, after the bank had been established.[4] (See illustration 18 for a map of this transaction and appendix H for a copy of this transaction.) By 1911 the bank was considered to be "prosperous" with the resources of $268,744.24. The stockholders were reportedly "all pleased with the growth of business in late months and expect a

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1. Fayette *Tribune,* July 15, 1909; Articles of Incorporation, vol. 1, 1889-1909, pp. 472-472, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia. A native of Kentucky and Ohio, William Deegans graduated from Valparaiso University, at Valparaiso, Indiana. He came to West Virginia and worked for the C&O at Thurmond, as well as dug coal at Beechwood and Harvey. In 1897 with a partner he ran a general store at Thurmond named "McClain & Deegans," and soon opened another at Thurmond, the W.E. Deegans & Co. By 1903 he and Jno. B. Hofmeier headed the firm of Hofmeier & Deegans. He later organized many businesses in Fayette County, including the Glen Jean Insurance Agency and the Glen Jean Building & Loan Association, both in Glen Jean. Deegans was also president of Thurmond National Bank, Thurmond, owned a controlling interest in the Prudence Coal Company and owned a stock in the Dun Loop and Harvey Coal Companies. Dr. C. P. Calloway was a dentist in Glen Jean. He graduated from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, and by 1911 had 14 years experience. An advertisement for his business mentioned the fact he was the "Pioneer dentist of Fayette County." Calloway was a director of the Glen Jean Building & Loan Association, and also the manager of the Glen Jean Pharmacal Company, in the business with Dr. Charles B. Lee. "Town of Glen Jean," Fayette *Journal,* November 2, 1911. Little biographical data was found on Thomas Nichol; it is known he was from England, was a McKell employee, ran a mining operation in Glen Jean, and lived his later years in Charleston. No data was found on Dr. Charles B. Lee.

2. Fayette *Tribune,* August 12, 1909.

3. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form, "Bank of Glen Jean," by James C. Blankenship III and Michael J. Pauley, December 15, 1982.

4. Deed Book 35, pp. 3-4, January 10, 1910, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

much greater increase. . . ."[5] (See appendix I for bank financial statements and illustration 19 for bank advertisement.) McKell established an office for his bank presidency on the upper floor; an office which also served as headquarters for McKell's coal business. This office was described as "modest."[6] (See appendix J for data on taxes paid on the bank building.)

During World War I the Fayette County bankers assisted in the sale of war bonds. On June 15, 1917, the first Liberty Loan was oversubscribed more than 50 percent, an amount of two billion dollars. The Fayette County banks subscribed $500,000, which included $92,350 subscribed by the Bank of Glen Jean. Four more Liberty Loan campaigns were held during and immediately after the war.[7] (See illustration 20 for Bank of Glen Jean advertisement.)

A meeting of the bank's stockholders in Glen Jean on September 29, 1922, resulted in an increase in the bank's capital. It was raised from $50,000 to $100,000 and was paid for out of an undivided profits account. The increase was made effective on January 1, 1923.[8]

On June 30, 1931, the Fayette *Tribune* reported that Bank of Glen Jean officials were notified by county court that the bank would not qualify as a county depository when the present bond expired on June 30, 1931.[9]

In 1917 McKell made an addition to the bank. Also constructed of native sandstone, the one-story addition housed McKell's engineering offices. No data on who designed the addition or built it has been found.[10] (Views of this 1917 addition and the bank in later years can be seen in illustrations 27-29, 31.)

The only photograph found of the 1909 bank's south side revealed there were no windows or doors on the south wall. (See illustration 23.) It is assumed that the present-day stairs, leading from the 1909 bank section into the 1917 addition, were built in 1917. No historical documentation of these stairs' construction was found.

A cubbyhole built in the upper story of the bank building overlooking the front door reportedly served for protection. McKell reputedly hired an armed guard to lay in the cubbyhole to watch the street in front of the bank, as his own form of assurance against violence. He is supposed to have purchased Browning Automatic machine guns, which he kept in his upstairs office. One

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5. "Bank of Glen Jean Prosperous," Fayette *Tribune,* October 5, 1911.

6. Melody Bragg, "Glen Jean Bank is True Landmark," Fayette *Tribune,* June 8, 1987; "Interesting History About Wm. McKell," undated newspaper clipping."

7. Peters and Carden, *Fayette County,* pp. 716-718.

8. Articles of Incorporation, Book 3, pp. 159-160, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

9. Fayette *Tribune,* June 10, 1931. No other information on this situation was found.

10. The Janutolo family of Fayetteville was widely known for its stone work; David Janutolo built the coke ovens at nearby Kaymoor, and it was suggested that perhaps this family built the original Bank of Glen Jean, and/or its addition. A telephone call to Tisbe and Edna Janutolo revealed that no male members of the Janutolo family connected to the stone mason business survive, and the two women had no knowledge of any surviving company or family papers or drawings. Telephone interview, Edna and Tisbe Janutolo, Fayetteville, West Virginia, May 26, 1988.

local resident remembered that McKell had an armed guard stationed inside the bank lobby to oversee the safety of all transactions.[11]

Several people who lived in Glen Jean before 1939 have different remembrances of the bank's interior appearance before McKell's death. The bank's interior floors in the lobby and front office still retain the original ceramic mosaic tile which outlined the location of the original central bank counter. There is general agreement that the wooden bank counter, standing 10 to 12 feet high, had wrought iron grill work on top of it. Three teller windows were in the counter, one facing north, the two others facing east. Three interviewees, two of them Glen Jean residents, remembered customer counters being located against the north and east walls, attached to oak wainscoting on the walls. Another interviewee did not remember counters, but thought that two long tables were provided on the north and east side of the lobby for customer use.[12]

Few other interior details were remembered by former and present residents. One resident remembered the bank interior being painted "beige or cream color," but none had firm recollections of steps, door or window treatments, other than the windows were covered with "grills" or "bars." The building was heated by a coal furnace which was located in the basement. Radiators placed beneath the windows provided warmth.[13]

The vaults are largely intact. Four still exist in the bank, while a fifth vault was removed after the bank closed. Frank Melesky, former New River Company paymaster who worked inside the building from 1942 until 1959, remembered that a very large vault door was removed, possibly by the Mosler safe company in Cincinnati, from the front office after the New River Company moved in. This door to the main vault, located on the west side of the 1909 building, was surrounded by reinforced steel rails in the wall, and had three time locks on it.[14]

No data was found concerning the configuration of the second floor. Before 1909 the second floor was probably used for McKell offices. After 1917 this function occurred in the addition. One former Glen Jean resident remembered McKell watchmen living in an apartment on the second floor during the later McKell years. The apartment had several rooms and a bathroom.[15]

The 1917 addition was used for offices. Sally Ballard Arritt, whose father, William Ballard, was a McKell employee, remembered the offices being partitioned, with no doors on the rooms. The plaster partitions went all the way to the ceiling, and her father's office was inside the southernmost

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11. Melody Bragg, "Glen Jean Bank is True Landmark," Fayette *Tribune*, June 8, 1987; Melody Bragg, "Machine Guns and High Wages Tried to Block the Unions," Ibid., June 25, 1987; Interview with Frank Melesky, Scarbro, West Virginia, April 14, 1988.

12. "Bank of Glen Jean," National Register Form; Interview, Sally Ballard Arritt, Fayetteville, West Virginia, April 14, 1988; Interview, Lotis Smith, Glen Jean, West Virginia, November 6, 1986; Interview, Theresa Jobe and Frances Jobe, Glen Jean, West Virginia, November 6, 1986; Interview, William Hickman, Mount Hope, West Virginia, November 6, 1986; Interview, Leon Vento, Oak Hill, April 13, 1988.

13. Telephone interview, Sally Ballard Arritt, Fayetteville, West Virginia, May 18, 1988; Telephone interview, Leon Vento, Oak Hill, West Virginia, May 18, 1988.

14. Interview, Frank Melesky, Scarbro, West Virginia, April 14, 1988.

15. Telephone interview, Leon Vento, Oak Hill, May 18, 1988.

door on the west side.[16] (Illustration 32 is of William Ballard in his office. See illustration 34 for sketches of the bank building by former and present Glen Jean residents.)

A few details of the landscaping around the bank can be discerned from historic photographs. No photographs have been found of the bank's east, or creek side. It is known that access to the coal furnace located in the basement was made through a basement door on the east side. Five or six concrete steps led down to this door. Stoker "pea" coal for the furnace was delivered down a wooden chute through the door. This door is not visible from the outside because of fill beneath a present-day block addition, thus it is believed the grading level on the east side of the building was raised.[17]

Grading on the west side has also been raised. The tops of two windows are visible in photographs of the bank prior to 1917; these can no longer be seen. Maps of the bank in 1910 and 1949 indicate that a concrete sidewalk ran the length of the west side of the building and across the front door. (See illustrations 18, 35.)

The bank survived the worst of the Great Depression, but closed its doors in January 1939. The stockholders met January 10 and apparently decided to voluntarily liquidate the bank, "feeling that the day of need for this bank had passed. . . . Each depositor was to be paid in full.[18] A local newspaper reported:

> The Bank of Glen Jean, of which William McKell is president, and which has been in existence for some 25 or 30 years, will voluntarily liquidate as quickly as the necessary time elapses to make such action legal, it became known here today.
>
> This decision was reached at a meeting of the stockholders on Tuesday evening, at which time a resolution directing such action was adopted. A 30 days' notice to the state banking commissioner is necessary before the move can be officially made.
>
> There is no question of the bank's solvency, it was said officially, and every depositor will be paid in full, while a satisfactory return will be made to the stockholders. The stockholders merely felt, it was said, that the need for the institution was not evident, and that it, the community and the owners would be best served by its liquidation at this time. Officers other than Mr. McKell are C. P. Callaway, vice president, and Charles Wilburn, cashier.[19]

On March 3, 1939, the deed to the bank was reverted back to William McKell.[20] The building did not remain empty for long after its closing and McKell's death.

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16. Interview, Sally Ballard Arritt, Fayetteville, West Virginia, April 14, 1988; Telephone interview, Ibid., May 18, 1988.

17. Telephone interview, Frank Melesky, Scarbro, West Virginia, May 17, 1988.

18. Shirley Donnelly, "Banking in Fayette County, West Virginia," *West Virginia History* XV, no. 4, (July 1954): 378.

19. Fayette *Tribune*, January 13, 1939.

20. Deed Book 91, p. 11, March 3, 1939, Bank of Glen Jean to: Deed William McKell, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

New River Company Store #13

The New River Company offices and company store had moved into the former Nichol Colliery company store on May 1, 1941, and remained there until that building burned in 1942. The offices and store were then moved in June 1942 into the former McKell bank, which New River had purchased from the McKell heirs on October 1, 1940. The company remodeled the bank and established offices and a furniture showroom in the 1909 original end of the bank, while the 1917 addition held the company store and town post office. It is assumed that New River Company removed all of the original bank furniture which may have been left. A New River Company physician, Emory E. Jones Jr., held limited office hours each day on the first floor of the 1909 section to treat company employees. Immediately south of Dr. Jones' office, still in the 1909 section of the bank, was the New River Company business office, where all pay records and company accounting was completed. The company paymaster was Frank Melesky, and Clara Craig served as bookkeeper.[21]

Dr. Jones' office in the former bank contained an examining table and seven or eight theatre seats where patients waited. A glass case held medical instruments. Dr. Jones' main office was in Mount Hope, but he came to Glen Jean every day at 1 p.m. to handle the patients there. A partition with a door in it separated his office from the New River Company officer where Frank Melesky handled the payroll records. Doors also led into Jones' office, and into the hall on the west side.[22] (See illustration 33 of Frank Melesky in the payroll office.)

The 1917 bank addition was converted into a company store. The New River Company Store #13 featured "anything you wanted," according to former Glen Jean resident Leon Vento, who grew up on Collins Hill. This included appliances, clothing, and food. The McKell-era partitioned offices were torn out and a self-service grocery store was installed. The dry goods department was located along the west wall, while the self-service food, meat department, cigarettes and candy were along the south end and east wall. Patrons entered the store through turnstiles, and they used baskets for shopping. The wood floor was maintained with floor oil, applied with mops. Also inside the store was Glen Jean's post office, with its post office boxes located against the east wall.[23]

In fall 1942 the New River Company added an electric freight elevator to the building on the east side. This allowed access to the furniture showroom which was located on the upper story of the original 1909 bank. It is assumed that the New River Company tore out any apartment or offices which may have originally been located on the second floor, in order to establish an open space for the furniture showroom. The showroom featured "big display rooms" with bedroom suites and breakfast sets. The elevator was built by Nicholas Jobe, a local contractor, and his firm, the Jobe Construction Company.[24]

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21. Melody Bragg, "Glen Jean Bank is True Landmark," Fayette *Tribune,* June 8, 1987; Deed Book 96, p. 239, October 1, 1940, David McCandless McKell, et al to New River Company, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia; Deed Book 96, p. 223, October 1, 1940, William L. Lee, guardian, to New River Company, Ibid.; Interview, Frank Melesky, Scarbro, West Virginia, April 14, 1988; Interview, Leon Vento, Oak Hill, West Virginia, April 13, 1988.

22. Interview, Frank Melesky, Scarbro, West Virginia, April 14, 1988; Telephone interview, Hayward Washburn, Bradley, West Virginia, May 17, 1988.

23. Interview, Leon Vento, Oak Hill, West Virginia, April 13, 1988; Interview, Frank Melesky, Scarbro, West Virginia, April 14, 1988.

24. Interview, Leon Vento, Oak Hill, West Virginia, April 13, 1988; Interview, Frank Melesky, Scarbro, West Virginia, April 14, 1988; Melody Bragg, "Glen Jean Bank is True Landmark," Fayette *Tribune,* June 8, 1987.

The New River Company also built a frame warehouse addition to the east, or creek side of the bank to service its company store. The addition had a sloping roof, and had rafters and sheathing exposed on the inside. Horizontal drop siding was on the structure's sides, and windows faced the creek every 15 feet. The roof was covered with rolled black tar paper, and the structure was painted "battleship gray" with white trim. The former McKell carpentry department, headed by Kyle Allen, now employed by New River Company, built the frame addition in fall 1942. They knocked holes in the original 1917 stone wall on the east side for access to the frame warehouse. A double door led into the warehouse on the north end, and delivery trucks drove up to the door or an 8 foot by 10 foot delivery platform. The warehouse had rough oak flooring and two restrooms on the south end.[25] (See illustration 34 for a floor plan of the bank as a New River Company store, and illustration 35 for a map of the store.)

Few details are known of the bank's east wall before the frame warehouse was added. No photographs of the frame addition or the bank's east wall have been found. Apparently, New River Company employees knocked out a large section of the 1917 bank east wall in order to gain access to the frame warehouse. It is not known how many windows or doors were in the east wall before the section was taken out.

In 1959 the New River Company moved their offices to Scarbro, and vacated the building. The town post office remained in the back of the bank building until the present-day post office was built.[26] Except for the post office, the building stood empty until it was sold in late 1970.

Subsequent Owners

The New River Company sold the empty former bank building to Hayward Charles Washburn on December 15, 1970.[27] (See illustration 36 for a map detailing this transaction.) Mr. Washburn remembered the building being in "good condition" when he purchased it. The partitions in the 1909 end of the building were still in place, but nothing remained in the 1917, or company store, section. He performed minor repairs, replaced and repaired parts of the roof because of leakage, and cleared plant growth between the building and the creek. He and his wife Gloria were self-employed in the salvage business, and stored antiques and collectibles in the former bank building. They furnished a one-room bedroom/living room on the bank's first floor on the east side, in the former New River payroll office, where they lived part of the time.[28]

Cecil M. Toney and Macie M. Toney became the former bank's owners on December 31, 1971.[29] The Toneys owned the building for only a few months, conducted no business there, and

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25. Interview, Hayward Charles Washburn and Gloria Washburn, Bradley, West Virginia, April 14, 1988; Interview, Frank Melesky, Scarbro, West Virginia, April 14, 1988.

26. Interview, Frank Melesky, Scarbro, West Virginia, April 14, 1988; Melody Bragg, "Glen Jean Bank is True Landmark," Fayette *Tribune,* June 8, 1987.

27. Deed Book 293, p. 351, December 15, 1970, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

28. Telephone interview, Hayward Charles Washburn, Bradley, West Virginia, November 7, 1986; Interview, Hayward Charles Washburn and Gloria Washburn, April 14, 1988; Telephone interview, Hayward Charles Washburn, May 17, 1988.

29. Deed Book 300, p. 359, December 31, 1971, County Clerk's Office, Fayette Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

performed no repairs or structural or cosmetic changes. The building was in "good" condition, and the Toneys just used storage space.[30]

On July 19, 1972, the Toneys sold the former bank to James R. Daniel and Jeanette E. Daniel.[31] The Daniels used the building only for storage and conducted no business there. The building's north end doctor and payroll office partitions were still in place while the 1917 addition was empty. The frame warehouse addition needed repairs by this time.[32]

On September 17, 1974, the Daniels sold the building to Bill Owens.[33] He operated the Bill Owens Industries, and built mining machinery. This owner made many changes to the former bank to accommodate his business.

One of the first tasks Bill Owens undertook in early 1975 was to tear down the New River company frame warehouse built onto the east side of the bank. He then built a 51 feet by 166 feet block addition with a concrete floor into the east side of the bank. He first raised the grading approximately two feet next to the creek by hauling in dump fill, "red dog" slate. When he poured the concrete floor he installed steel rail, or track, to accommodate a gantry crane to move machinery. Owens designed the addition himself, and hired help to build it. He made no architectural or construction drawings of the addition which might have recorded some details of the bank's east wall.[34]

Owens made very few changes to the interior of the bank on the first floor. In the 1909 section he put in several doors to secure and lock areas to store supplies, one area being the old doctor's office. He also ran some wiring, and installed a telephone junction box in the doctor's office. In the 1917 addition he placed celotex in the large opening in the east wall of the bank, in order to keep heat in the new addition, and installed a ramp to move a forklift between the 1917 section of the bank and his new block addition. He also built an enclosed cubicle for doing sensitive electrical work. Owens remembered all of the remaining windows in the east wall being "boarded up."[35]

On the second floor of the bank Owens built offices in the former furniture showroom, which was a large open space. He put in partitions built of two-by-fours and paneling, some of it made of weathered barn plank board, random size, to construct four offices, two bathrooms, a drafting room, and blueprint room. All of the windows were boarded up when Owens bought the building. He framed in the windows on the second floor, putting in whole windows. He may have just reglazed the original windows on the creek side. The 1942 freight elevator was quickly put into

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30. Telephone interview, Cecil Toney, Los Angeles, California, May 18, 1988.

31. Deed Book 309, p. 92, July 19, 1972, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

32. Telephone interview, Jeanette E. Daniel, Piney View, West Virginia, November 7, 1986; Telephone interview, James R. Daniel, Ibid., May 17, 1988.

33. Deed Book 327, p. 677, September 17, 1974, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

34. Telephone interview, Bill Owens, Lewisburg, West Virginia, June 9, 1988.

35. Ibid.

working order. Owens hooked up the electric hoist elevator, which moved on wire rope, and used it to move furniture and supplies to the second floor.[36]

Bill Owens operated his business until 1981, when he sold the former bank to James C. Blankenship III, Randall L. Ballard, and William R. Simms on August 21. Two years later, Randall L. Ballard conveyed to Blankenship and Simms all of his right, title, and interest in the building. James C. Blankenship III did the same on April 1984, leaving William R. Simms the sole owner.[37]

Bill Owens left machinery in the block addition, as well as in the 1917 section of the bank when William Simms took over the former bank building. The roof leaked everywhere, and all of the windows were boarded up with plywood. Partitions of celotex were in the 1909 end of the bank. In the 1917 addition the large doorway in the east wall was still filled in with celotex and the wooden ramp, running from the 1917 addition into the 1942 wooden frame addition, was still in place. In 1981 Simms tore this wall out and built a concrete masonry wall to replace it, in the east wall of the 1917 addition.[38]

William Simms used a National Park Service grant awarded in July 1983 for renovating the Bank of Glen Jean, after it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. The grant money was used for renovating the building's exterior. Simms replaced the soffits, repaired the roof, washed the stone walls, and replaced all of the windows. Evidently the windows upstairs were completely gone, while the windows on the first floor needed only the glass replaced. Simms also replaced the exterior steps leading into the southwest door of the 1917 addition with stone steps.[39]

Simms used his own money to renovate the 1909 bank interior. He patched the plaster walls where he could, and replaced the most damaged with new plaster. He also tore out the celotex partitions, and moved some wainscoting from an interior partition to an existing stone wall. A door in the east wall in the 1909 section of the bank located north of the vault was closed and plastered shut. The ceiling was in serous disrepair and Simms replaced the damaged and ripped out lattice work and plaster.[40]

William Simms leased the Owens block addition to Hard Rock Distributing, which used the space as a warehouse for beer from 1981 until 1984. Simms himself operated the Whitewater Information Ltd. company out of the bank building, using the offices on the second floor until the interior work in the 1909 bank was completed downstairs in 1985. The company had office space, as well as a shop which sold white water rafting supplies.[41]

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36. Ibid.

37. Deed Book 402, p. 85, August 21, 1981, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia; Deed Book 416, p. 659, May 16, 1983, Ibid.; Deed Book 425, p. 256, April 9, 1984, Ibid.

38. Telephone interview, William R. Simms, Glen Jean, West Virginia, May 19, 1988.

39. Ibid.

40. Ibid.

41. Ibid.

On December 19, 1986, William R. Simms sold the former bank to The Nature Conservancy.[42] Less than a year later, on October 15, 1987, The Nature Conservancy turned over the bank's title to the U.S. Government.[43] (See appendix K for a list of all the bank's owners.)

The National Park Service plans to use the Bank of Glen Jean as a visitor contact and information center. The New River Gorge National River headquarters are located across Wagon Road. Administrative offices for park staff are also to be placed inside the building.

42. Deed Book 448, p. 31, December 19, 1986, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

43. Nature Conservancy to U.S. of A., October 15, 1987, National Park Service Lands Office Files, Oak Hill, West Virginia.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

Further research should be done regarding the history and production of the Nichol and Collins mines, as well as the McKell Coal and Coke Company operations. Data can be possibly found in the West Virginia Department of Mines annual reports.

The various Thomas and William McKell business ventures should be further documented, to place their activities in perspective with other West Virginia developers, landowners and businessmen.

Mountain Laurel Resources, located in Mount Hope in the former New River Company offices, possess the former New River Company records and maps. This land company is in charge of what is probably the most complete coal company collection in the state of West Virginia. Maps of the Thomas McKell lands and the McKell Coal and Coke Company property are to be seen, as well as plans for the McKell towns and mines.

Many of the men who labored in Glen Jean mines were African Americans. They and their families made their home in Glen Jean, but their history has not been investigated and told. Research could reveal just how different or similar life in Glen Jean was for them, what race relations were in the mines and town, and how these workers were treated by William McKell and the other local operators.

PERSONS CONSULTED DURING RESEARCH

Bob Beckelheimer, Oak Hill, West Virginia
George and Melody Bragg, Glen Jean, West Virginia
Bill Hickman, Mount Hope, West Virginia
John Jenkins, Mount Hope, West Virginia
Tim Massey, Huntington, West Virginia
Michael Pauley, Charleston, West Virginia

REPOSITORIES VISITED DURING RESEARCH

Washington, District of Columbia
National Archives

Suitland, Maryland
National Archives

Charleston, West Virginia
Archives and History Division, Department of Culture and History, The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex

Fayetteville, West Virginia
Fayetteville County Courthouse
Circuit Clerk's Office
County Clerk's Office
Fayetteville Public Library

Mount Hope, West Virginia
Mountain Laurel Resources

Oak Hill, West Virginia
New River Gorge National River
Oak Hill Public Library

ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

PRIMARY SOURCES

Manuscript Collections

Department of Culture and History, The Cultural Center, Capitol Complex, Charleston, West Virginia
- Archives and History Division
  - Blue Books and Legislative Handbooks
  - Census Records
  - Gazetteers
  - Newspaper Files

Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia
- Circuit Clerk's Office
  - Law and Chancery Records
- County Clerk's Office
  - Deed Records
  - Incorporation Records
  - Map Books
  - Tax Records

Mountain Laurel Resources, Mount Hope, West Virginia
- New River Company Maps

National Archives, Washington, D.C.
- Records of the U.S. Postal Service. Record Group 28. Reports of Site Locations 1837-1950

National Archives, Suitland, Maryland
- United States Coal Commission. Record Group 68. Records of the Division of Investigation of Labor Facts. Living Conditions Section, Completed Mining Town "B" Schedules.

New River Gorge National River, Oak Hill, West Virginia
- History Files
- Map Files
- Photograph Files

The various manuscript collections consulted revealed much of the history of Glen Jean and the Bank of Glen Jean. The deeds, law and chancery records, tax records, map books and incorporation records at the Fayette County Courthouse provided the names of the bank owners, taxes paid on the bank, and data on McKell activities in the county. The National Archives documents provided data on the Glen Jean post offices and offered a thorough description of Glen Jean in the early 1920s in the U.S. Coal Commission records. Mountain Laurel Resources holds many of the New River Company records, including hundreds of maps. The West Virginia state archives contained census data, newspaper clippings, legislative bluebooks, and city directories, all of which contributed to knowledge of the history of Glen Jean and McKell activities. The New River Gorge National River headquarters held photographs obtained from local residents, C&O track maps, and newspaper clippings.

Articles

"Hearty Welcome to Former McKell Employes." *The New River Company Employes' Magazine,* Fall Number, 1940, p. 3.

"K.G.J.&E. Railroad Sold," *The New River Company Employes' Magazine,* Fall Number, 1940, p. 16.

These articles, appearing in a New River Company publication, provided data on the sale of the McKell property to the New River Company and the C&O.

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Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Co. *Official Industrial Guide and Shippers' Directory.* n.p.: General Freight Department, 1906.

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Latrobe, Benjamin Henry. *The Virginia Journals of Benjamin Henry Latrobe.* 3 vols. New Haven: Maryland Historical Society, 1977.

Steel, Edward M., ed. *The Correspondence of Mother Jones.* Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1985.

Tams Jr., W.P. *The Smokeless Coal Fields of West Virginia.* Morgantown: West Virginia University Press, 1983.

The Latrobe Journal contained data on Henry Banks. The Steel text contained Mother Jones' writings from Glen Jean. W.P. Tams Jr. was a coal operator in West Virginia who presented his view of the industry. The Hennen text was the most useful in supplying data on the coal operations in the Glen Jean area and on McKell lands. The C&O text contained data on the mines in the New River area.

Directories

Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1884 vol. I (Baltimore: R. L. Polk & Co.), 1884.

West Virginia State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1882-83 vol. II (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co.), 1882.

West Virginia State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1891-92 vol. IV (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co.), 1891.

West Virginia State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1895-96 vol. V (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co.), 1895.

West Virginia State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1898-99 vol. VI (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co.), 1898.

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West Virginia State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1916-1917 vol. XV (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co.), 1916.

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West Virginia State Gazetteer and Business Directory 1923-1924 vol. XVII (Detroit: R. L. Polk & Co.), 1923.

The business directories were used primarily to provide descriptions of Glen Jean's growth and businesses through the years.

Maps

"Collins No. 1. Mine Workings Under Houses." August 22, 1912. Copy available at Mountain Laurel Resources, Mount Hope, West Virginia.

"Glen Jean." Copy available in Map Book 1, p. 154, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

"House Location at Glen Jean." Copy available in Map Book 8, p. 47, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

"Loup Creek Br. & Connections Ches & Ohio Ry. C." June 8, 1921. Copy available at NERI map files.

"New River Coal Territory" The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company Correct to June 15, 1921. Copy available at NERI map files.

"Map of Glen Jean, Collins and Nichol. January 1927. Copy available at Mountain Laurel Resources, Mount Hope, West Virginia.

"Map Showing Surface Lots at Glen Jean, W. Va. to be Deeded by The New River Company to Coal Field Land Company." November 1, 1949. Copy available at NERI map files.

"Map Showing Two Surface Parcels at Glen Jean, W. Va. to be Deeded by The New River Company to Coal Field Land Company." November 1, 1949. Copy available at NERI map files.

"Map Showing Two Surfaces Parcels at Glen Jean, W. Va. to be Conveyed by The New River Company to H.C. Washburn." December 15, 1970. Copy available in Map Book 17, p. 61, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

"McKell Property in Fayette & Raleigh Cos. W. Va. 1900. Copy available at NERI map files.

"Military Reconnaissance, Vicinity of Gauley Bridge." Plate IX, no. 3. Brig. Gen. W.S. Rosecrans, Commanding, by W.F. Raynolds Capt. Top. Engrs., W. Margedant, Capt. O.V., and W. Angelo Powell, C. Engr. Copy available in Major George B. Davis, Leslie J. Perry, and Joseph W. Kirkley, *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1891-1895.)

"Sketch of Glen Jean W. Va. Showing Houses." May 1914. Copy available at Mountain Laurel Resources, Mount Hope, West Virginia.

The maps were used to trace the growth of Glen Jean, to locate significant sites and structures, and to trace the expansion of the Bank of Glen Jean. C&O and KGJ&E routes were found, as well as early roads, and the location of the various creeks in the area.

Interviews

Arritt, Sally Ballard. Fayetteville, West Virginia. Interview, April 14, 1988; Telephone interview, May 18, 1988.

Daniel, Jeanette E. Piney View, West Virginia. Telephone interview, November 7, 1986.

Daniel, James R. Piney View, West Virginia, Telephone interview, May 17, 1988.

Hickman, William. Mount Hope, West Virginia. Interview, November 6, 1986.

Janutolo, Edna and Tisbe. Fayetteville, West Virginia. Telephone Interview, May 26, 1988.

Jobe, Theresa and Frances. Glen Jean, West Virginia. Interview, November 6, 1986.

McKell, Mrs. William Scott (Estelle). Chillicothe, Ohio. Telephone Interview, April 22, 1988.

Melesky, LaBelle. Scarbro. West Virginia. Interview, April 14, 1988.

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Owens, Bill. Lewisburg, West Virginia. Telephone interview, June 9, 1988.

Simms, William R. Glen Jean, West Virginia. Telephone interview, May 19, 1988.

Smith, Lotis. Glen Jean, West Virginia. Interview, November 6, 1986.

Toney, Cecil. Los Angeles, California. Telephone interview, May 18, 1988.

Vento, Leon. Oak Hill, West Virginia. Interview, April 13, 1988; Telephone interview, May 18, 1988.

Washburn, Gloria. Bradley, West Virginia. Interview, April 14, 1988.

Washburn, Hayward Charles. Bradley, West Virginia. Interview, April 14, 1988; Telephone interview, November 7, 1986; Telephone interview, May 17, 1988.

Many details of life in Glen Jean during the McKell years and New River Company years were obtained in the interviews with former and present Glen Jean residents. Several of the residents were asked to remember details of the bank before 1939. All of the owners of the Bank of Glen Jean, after the New River Company, were contacted for their remembrances of the building.

Newspapers

Beckley *Post Herald* 1957, 1964, 1965, 1970, 1977
Fayette *Democrat* 1939
Fayette *Journal* 1900-1906
Fayette *Sun* 1911
Fayette *Tribune,* 1908-1940, 1975, 1985, 1987

Various undated clippings by Shirley Donnelly, Eugene L. Scott, and Melody Bragg.

The newspaper clippings were indispensable in piecing together a portrait of Glen Jean's history and the activities of the McKells. Robert Spence's index to Fayette County newspapers was used to locate articles on Glen Jean. The Shirley Donnelly and Melody Bragg articles on Glen Jean were very useful.

Government Publications

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The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies Series I, Vol. 5 Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1881.

The Senate hearings contained William McKell testimony concerning the Willis Branch incidents. The Civil War records contained descriptions of the Glen Jean area and skirmishes which occurred there in 1861.

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_____. *West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual and Official Register* vol. 12 (Charleston, West Virginia: The Tribune Printing Co.), 1927.

_____. *West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual and Official Register* vol. 13 (Charleston, West Virginia: Published by Mrs. John T. Harris, executrix, Jarrett Printing Company), 1928.

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_____. *West Virginia Legislative Hand Book and Manual* vol. 15 (Charleston, West Virginia: Mathews Ptg & Litho, Co.), 1930.

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_____. *West Virginia Blue Book* vol. 20 (Charleston, West Virginia: Jarrett Printing Company), 1936.

_____. *West Virginia Blue Book* vol. 21 (Charleston, West Virginia: Jarrett Printing Company), 1937.

_____. *West Virginia Blue Book* vol. 22 (Charleston, West Virginia: Jarrett Printing Company), 1938.

The West Virginia blue books provided data on the Bank of Glen Jean's finances through the years.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Articles

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Eller, Ronald D. "The Coal Barons of the Appalachian South, 1880-1930." *Appalachian Journal* 4, nos. 3-4 (Spring-Summer 1977): 195-207.

Hadwell, Richard M. and Coffey, William E. "From Law and Order to Class Warfare: Baldwin-Felts Detectives in the Southern West Virginia Coal Fields." *West Virginia History* XL, no. 3 (Spring 1979): 268-286.

Hammond, M.B. "The Coal Commission Reports and the Coal Situation." *The Quarterly Journal of Economics* 38 (August 1924): 541-581.

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Ginger, Ray. *Age of Excess The United States from 1877 to 1914*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1975.

Holliday, Robert Kevin. *Politics in Fayette County* Montgomery, West Virginia: The Montgomery Herald, Inc., 1956.

Peters, J.T. and Carden, H.B. *History of Fayette County West Virginia*. Charleston, West Virginia: Jarrett Printing Company, 1926.

The Peters and Carden text is the only county history of Fayette County currently available. Darlington's recently published text contained much data concerning the early settlements and land grants in Fayette County, but had no footnotes, no map, and no references as to sources. The Craigo history of the New River is for general reference, a more thorough history needs to be written. The Holliday text provided a few details of McKell's political activity in Fayette County. Corbin's text is a classic study of life and conditions in the West Virginia coal fields. The Cole and Ginger texts provided context for the industrialization and exploitation of West Virginia's resources. The Coney text provided details on the coal industry in West Virginia. Fuerst's text contained data on prehistoric inhabitants of Glen Jean.

Dissertation

Sullivan, Charles Kenneth. "Coal Men and Coal Towns: Development of the Smokeless Coalfields of Southern West Virginia 1873-1923." Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1979.

The Sullivan dissertation contained data on the McKells and other coal barons operating in West Virginia.

National Register Form

U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form. "Bank of Glen Jean," by James C. Blankenship III and Michael J. Pauley, December 15, 1982.

Unpublished Sources

Bragg, Melody. "Glen Jean and the McKells." Typed manuscript. 1988.

Sullivan, Ken. "Thurmond A New River Community." Typed manuscript. n.y.

The Bragg manuscript provided much history of Glen Jean, gleaned from primary sources, and from Glen Jean resident's oral histories. The Sullivan manuscript provided details of Thurmond's history, as related to Thomas McKell's activities at Southside.

Correspondence

Letter, Dana Linck, Archeologist, National Park Service, Rockville, Maryland, June 9, 1988.

This correspondence provided data on the prehistoric use of the Glen Jean area.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT
PART III: ARCHITECTURAL DATA
BANK OF GLEN JEAN

NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
WEST VIRGINIA

Prepared by
Norma T. Camarena

III. ARCHITECTURAL DATA

A. Summary of Documentary Information

1. Historic Photographs. Almost all historic photographs are from the New River Gorge National River Park collection and the Eastern Applied Archeology Center, Rockville, Maryland. Key photographs are included in the "Illustrations" section of this report.

2. Current Photographs. Existing condition photographs were taken by Denver Service Center's Eastern Team staff. Many are included in this report.

3. Historic Drawings. There are no drawings available.

4. Existing Condition Drawings. Drawing number 627/24,005, sheets 1 through 9, were drawn by the Denver Service Center staff and are found in this report.

5. Map. The December 15, 1970, map (see illustration 36) shows surface parcels at Glen Jean, West Virginia.

B. General Discussion and Findings

The Bank of Glen Jean's findings of architectural and historical investigation indicate that the 1909 stone structure had three additions erected in 1917, in 1942, and in 1975. These are discussed below.

The proposed preservation and adaptive restoration work is in accordance with the NPS "Management Policies" and the current *General Management Plan* for the area. It is recommended that every effort be made to restore the exterior of the structure to ca. 1917 condition. It is ordinarily considered inappropriate to remove historic period material; however, some discriminating measures to alter the building might be justified when necessary to accommodate provisions for public safety and handicap accessibility. Adaptive design and use should be compatible with the historic structure and appearance of building.

C. Historic Description of Structure

The Bank of Glen Jean is located on what was once the booming main street of the coal mining town of Glen Jean, West Virginia. With the decline of the coal market, the town and its main street have changed dramatically. Some of the historic main street buildings that were near the bank are now gone. Historically, the surrounding buildings were timber framing with wood siding. As stated on the National Register nomination form, the bank is Glen Jean's "most outstanding architectural landmark." And, it is one of the few remaining public structures of the coal mining period.

The original Guyandot sandstone two-story building, measuring 24 feet by 52 feet, was built in 1909 as is indicated on the etched stone above the front door (see National Register nomination form in appendix P). Currently, it is the largest remaining structure in the center of the town's most prominent triangular intersection formed by West Virginia Route 25, McKell Avenue, and Wagon Road.

There have been four major construction phases. The first phase was the construction of the original 24-foot by 52-foot bank in 1909. The second construction phase involved the rectangular 104-foot by 26-foot stone addition in 1917. The stonework closely matches that of the 1909 stonework. The third phase was the construction in 1942 of the 10-foot by 7-foot brick veneer and concrete block elevator shaft by the Jobe Construction Company headed by Nicholas Jobe, a local contractor. The last construction phase was the addition of 166-foot by 51-foot concrete masonry unit (CMU) warehouse to the entire complex on the east side in 1975. Since 1917, Glen Jean Bank has been significantly altered, as indicated in views of the structure from photographs

dating 1909 through 1970 (see illustrations 7, 21-31, and 37-41). However, the original basic structure retains its integrity.

The earliest available photographs, (illustrations 7 and 21-31) date from the early 1910s. These pictures display a massive rusticated masonry facade and reflect an image of strength, formality, and stability; they express entrepreneur McKell's entity. The structure's solidness signified a focus of power in the town of Glen Jean, and even today continues to foreshadow an era of bygone opulence. Both the 1909 and 1917 photographs show precisely how the elements of symmetrical composition and geometrical discipline can become the harmonious architectural synthesis manifested in this single structure.

The building's Quasi-Federal and Quasi-Richardsonian motif, suggests that McKell, who was a trained engineer, may have been influenced by these distinctive period styles. Reflecting the eclectic marriage of these styles, this Glen Jean edifice dramatizes a trend toward a nationalistic architectural statement.

D. Construction Chronology and Description of Existing Conditions

1. 1909 Bank

The sandstone, which was quarried locally, is laid in a random broken ashlar pattern with raised grapevine beaded joints. The north and west walls have a raised grapevine beaded joint, and the east and south walls have a raised bevel-squared face joint, trapezoidal in section (for configuration reference, see drawing 637/25,0005, sheet number 6). There is evidence of approximately 1 percent false jointing found at isolated areas on some walls. The overall condition of the existing joints can be classified as good. Some minor cracks occur in the mortar in places, but these are normal and not indicative of any real problems.

a. Exterior Features

(1) Roof

The 1909 roof has a approximately ten degree pitch to the east. Because of the positioning of the three-sided parapet, this is only evident when the building is viewed from the east. A three-course corbeled chimney rests on top of the west wall with the flue jogging diagonally down along the interior face of the wall. This is not a free-standing chimney. The chimney's east side shows no evidence of flashing; however, reglets are exposed indicating that there once was probably historic flashing. The existing mortar condition is good, but there are some minor areas of loose mortar.

The existing roof components are corrugated galvanized metal panels that are laid on top of 3/4-inch by 7-inch sheathing boards; a 28-inch-wide flat galvanized metal strips covers the roof's edges. These strips lap approximately 2 to 3 inches to protect the existing boards and are tacked either to the sheathing boards or rake boards.

Aluminum cant flashing was installed on top of a mopped tar roof which is visible around the 1909 parapet and roof perimeter. The existing flashing was poorly done, and the roof leaks in certain areas. The roof is in fair to poor condition.

Rafters are set in masonry pockets at the east stone wall. There is rubble stone in-fill between the rafter pockets atop the east wall of the 1909 portion. The fascia board is missing, so the rafter ends are exposed to the weather. Fascia board ghost lines measure approximately 1 inch by 10 inches. Five rafters has been replaced and are in good condition.

(2) Cornices

The original 1909 wooden cornice, which crowns the parapet, runs along the north and west elevations with an intermediate 45° corner segment spanning the main entry below. The style is block, uncut, modillion projecting approximately 1 foot 6 inches over the street. There are dentils, freeze, soffit boards along with a crown moulding. The dark brown painted cornice are in good condition.

(3) Gutters

There are no gutters and leaders. The water drains directly onto the warehouse roof below. There is no evidence of original gutters.

(4) Walls

(a) North Elevation and 45°Corner Segment Wall

The north stone wall is rust stained caused by water running off a wire grille vent located above the second floor. The stain is seen below the vent and extends down to first floor window sill, and drips off the wall to the ground (see illustration 42).

The 45° corner segment wall is truncated at the northwest corner of the bank where the front door with steps and two stone cheek walls are located. The north wall with its 45° component is in good condition, but rust stains has accumulated on the face of the masonry wall. Rust water drains off from metal grille which is located above second floor window.

Ca. 1909-1917 illustration 25 and ca. 1920 illustration 31 (also illustration 28) shows a flagstaff on top of the northwest roof corner; it no longer exist.

(b) West Elevation

Visible in this elevation is a dark stain running directly below where the nonhistoric chimney is located. The stain starts from the bottom of a wooden modillion, continues all the way down on the face of the wall to include the water table, and terminates at the sidewalk. A metal flue liner was probably constructed within the wall and causing rust stains to penetrate thru the exterior surface of wall. There is a mortar joint crack, approximate 1/8" wide on the wall, between windows numbers 24 and 25. Illustrations no. 21-26 show no chimney on the West elevation.

(c) South Elevation

The design and construction of the 1917 addition required removal of two sections of the 1909 historic south stone wall. At the southwest corner of the 1909 portion an opening was made to provide access from the first floor of the bank to the 1917 wing. The second opening located in the center of the wall was done to install the stairway to the second floor from the 1917 addition. The eastern portion of the historic wall is parged and painted white and brown, and an 8-foot-high unfinished frame wall butts against the historic parged stone wall (see illustration 46). The condition of this wall is good.

A two-stepped parapet is on the south elevation only (see illustration 44). The wall's upper portion is in good condition, except for tar residue dropped off from roof.

(d) East Elevation

Facing the 1909 structure's east elevation, as observed from the warehouse's interior, several intrusive modifications impact the historic stone building. Both the 1942 brick elevator shaft and the 1975 CMU warehouse's southern end were constructed flush against this stone wall. These two later structures are neither tied mechanically nor keyed by masonry bonding into the historic walls. The exterior face of the east historic stone wall has been painted white with a Portland cement parging covering approximately 176 square feet of the wall's surface, except for the 260 square feet of unpainted area inside the elevator shaft. The wall is in fair condition. Caution should be used when removing Portland cement parging from the stone because the stone's soft fragile surface can be destroyed and the mortar joints weakened. The CMU addition's roof leaks and coal tar residue is staining the 1909 historic wall. Water runs to the east off the 1917 addition's roof, drips down to the stone window sill (window number 14A) which in turn harbors moisture and resulting in spalling. Other than the presence of moss on this wall, this section of exterior wall is in good condition.

On the north end of the east wall, portions of the historic stone wall were removed in 1942 to make way for a set of double doors (number 30) that access the elevator.

(5) Windows

William R. Simms, who owned the building after 1981, replaced 90 percent of the second floor windows in the north and west elevations. The first floor windows were only reglazed. Some of the windows are double hung with wood frames and a transom above each window. Window numbers 31, 32, 33, 34, and 38 are double hung; window numbers 35, 36, and 37 are fixed, one lite, aluminum windows. The first floor wooden, double hung, windows are approximately 3-feet 10-inches by 6-feet. The exterior lintels and sills are sandstone to match the walls. The cut stone sills are lug with throated wash. Most of the wood frames are in good condition and can be reused. Window number 24 is blocked with CMU, and window numbers 4 and 5 are blocked with gypsum board. The jamb of interior window number 2 is badly gashed, and all other remaining wood sills are cracked due to the extended practice of watering potted plants, which were placed on top of interior window sills. The transoms above the second floor windows are boarded up, as are all the windows on the east wall. Window number 31 is missing its transom, which is paneled with plywood. Windows number 32 and 33 have frames and sills that are in poor condition. The exterior woodwork of window number 33 has been painted white, and there is evidence of other colors layered underneath, including blue gray, brown, and white.

The two first floor window numbers 4 and 5 on the east wall still have the original decorative wrought steel grilles that protected against vandalism at the bank. Originally these grilles would have been located on all of the first floor windows and for obvious reasons omitted from the second floor windows. Illustration 31 shows existing grilles installed on the west elevation, north end. (Note the difference in window jamb widths; compare widths seen on the first floor and the second floor jambs.) Thus, this evidence indicates that grilles were installed on all first floor windows.

(6) Doors

There is one main entry to the 1909 bank portion, and this is at the northwest corner. The entrance door is a right-hand, one panel glass and with half-round glass transom, 3- feet 3-inches by 6-feet 11-inches. The panel glass is broken. The hinges are not visible, and the door swings away from the person as he/she enters. There are three sets of trefoil hinge-type shadows on the outside face of the masonry opening, which may have carried double doors, opening left-hand and right-hand. Illustration 27 exhibits three shadows on the stone face on either side of the door opening. This probably indicates a double door opened from the center.

The opening located at the east exterior elevation, basement floor area, has the characteristic features of a basement window opening; however, this is a historic door opening. The CMU addition's 4-inch to 5-inch thick concrete slab on grade floor and its supporting imported fill partially conceal the historic opening number 7. The wood T&G plank door, which measures 2-feet 8-inches wide by 5-feet 10-inches high by 2 1/8 inches thick, is in poor condition. The door is composed of 3 1/2-inch by 5/8-inch tongue and groove boards and 2-inch by 12-inch jamb and head members. The door opening is also partially blocked with CMU and other fill remnants.

In the 1940s, exterior door number 6 was at the southeast end of the east 1909 wall, which is now enclosed and parged with Portland cement. Mr. Melesky, who was then the bank's payroll clerk, verified that this door number 6 existed.

The historic exterior sidewalk grade has been altered to accommodate a new concrete sidewalk.

Illustrations 21-25, 27, and 31 exhibit the historic grade.

b. Interior Features

(1) Main Floor

The first floor interior contains the original black-and-white ceramic mosaic tile floor; the pattern indicates where the original bank teller cabinets were. Several tiles are missing but they can be replaced (see illustration 45). Next to the tile is the tongue and groove 2 1/4-inch oak floor which extends to the back of the building. This was the teller's area as it leads to the original east vault which is extant. On the southeast corner of the south center bank wall, near the teller's window area, there is a 12-inch by 36-inch triangular concrete section with abutting tongue and groove boards aligned on a 45 degree angle. This section of flooring is directly above the structurally incorporated steel rail which also aligns on a 45 degree goes diagonal across the basement ceilings (see drawings 637/25,005, sheet number 2).

The interior bank lobby has 12-foot-high new plaster walls installed by owner Simms after 1981. The existing historic 42-inch oak wainscotting is in excellent condition. Also in portions of the lobby are 10-inch white marble bases at the floor. The marble base at the west wall has four cracks. The north wall has a 12-foot 2- inch wooden base. The modified east wall conceals window numbers 4 and 5. This interior wall has a 13-inch-deep by 24 3/4-inch-wide by 12-foot-high chase. The southeast end is missing 17 lineal feet of marble base. The northeast end marble base does not match the northwest wall marble base. The west and southwest walls have few nail holes for surface mountings, are painted white, and are in excellent condition.

There are two important features located at the 1909 bank's south wall. The first feature at the southeast corner is a 10-foot-wide by 9-foot-high by 11-foot 6-inch-deep concrete safe deposit vault number 1. The decorative historic lettering and designs are still visible on the outside steel door to the vault. The vault is a Moseler, model number 207887, made in Hamilton, Ohio. The decorative metal keystone plate centered on the door opening is missing. Inside are three other small vaults where money, etc., was placed. (See illustration 51 for views of vaults.) The vault's interior walls are composed of light parging over the east and south historic stone walls; the other walls, ceiling, and floor are of poured concrete.

The second feature is at the southwest corner where there is evidence of a partially disassembled fifth historic vault. The walls, floor, and ceiling are constructed of poured concrete. The dimensions are 17-feet wide by 11-feet deep by 10-feet high. Below this

vault in the basement are supporting brick piers, a continuous brick wall butting against the west historic stone wall, and a concrete ceiling, which provide additional evidence of a ca. 1917 concrete vault. A continuous cast concrete wall spanning half the length of south and west historic walls supports the vault's ceiling. (Note that window number 24 was infilled probably at the time this wall was constructed.) Historian Melody Bragg from Fayette County stipulated in her *Glen Jean Short History Book* that "The vaults in the bank are largely intact. Access to fifth vault is gained through an ornate double door opening to a walk through vault." DSC Historian Sharon Brown interviewed Mr. Melesky and confirmed that vault number 5 existed in the 1940s but was partially disassembled and changed to become a hallway. The walk-through vault walls were partially removed, and an arch tunnel was constructed that leads into the 1917 wing.

The existing partition frame walls, which divide the bank area and the walk-through vault hallway and are located north of the walk-through vault hallway, have been analyzed and determined to date ca. 1917. The 1909 interior walls were altered several times by previous owners. In the 1940s the first floor interior walls were painted a light color, which may have been beige, according to Historian Sharon Brown's conversation with Ms. Sally Ballard Arritt. Paint investigation and paint analysis were completed in April 19, 1989, see appendix V.

Additional items were uncovered after interior demolition. A rough door opening was located to the exterior of the East wall, adjacent to the vault number I, see illustration 52.

Above vaults number I, II, III and IV, a remaining section of a stairway was uncovered. This stair apparently ran East to West inside and along the South wall of the 1909 section (south wall), connecting the first and second floors, see illustration 53.

(2) Basement

Caution should be used before going down to the basement because a portion of stairway has been destroyed and asbestos has been identified. (See appendix L.) Appendix U dated August 22, 1988 identifies the presence of asbestos and addresses the question of whether there was a bank vault located within the confines of the basement, directly beneath vault number 1. Findings were indeterminate relative to the presence of a vault and could be explained in a different light. That light being that the buried concrete found could have been vault's foundation spread footings. Other concrete findings may be left-over concrete poured in various inconspicuous areas. This room may have been used for storing coal and later date used for storing supplies. There are three rotted treads with adjoining 8 1/2-inch wooden risers in evidence on the basement floor. The remaining stair components are three, form-poured concrete winders which abruptly terminate to form a continuous wall to the basement floor. The underside of a 4-foot-wide stairway to the second floor can be observed from the hallway/basement entry. The south historic stone wall is parged with Portland cement and is in good condition.

Other basement historic stone walls are in excellent condition. Both crawlspace and basement areas are dry. There is debris in the basement area. In the southeast basement area, where the east vault is located above, are found the vault's parged, white-washed, rubble stone foundations. These are in good condition. This foundation wall also supports the 11-inch to 12-inch thick concrete vault floor.

The east wall window openings and door number 7 are blocked with CMU, brick, "red dog" slate, and a 4-inch to 5-inch thick concrete floor slab that was poured on top of the altered grade.

Illustration 21 is the only historic photograph that may give a vague clue as to where the east exterior historic grade may have existed. However, November 18, 1988 field profile shows where the existing historic sidewalks and fills, see appendix W. Other records, photographs, or documents of the east elevation are not available. However, according to Mr. Melesky's testimony, a few 5-inch to 6-inch step risers existed, but he did not remember the original historic grade. Previous owner, Owens, raised the grade approximately 2-feet. Since this area has a potential of flooding, several investigations were initiated to formally document the various stratified layers. (For further information on flooding reports, see appendices M through O).

In the center of the 1909 basement area is a masonry wall that extends from east to west and divides the basement and crawlspace areas. Five brick piers are scattered in this space which appear to support the floor structure above. A steel rail running on top and diagonally across the center basement's ceiling is supported by opposing brick piers.

A 5-inch diameter steel pipe column supports this rail at midspan. Two additional brick piers (stub pilasters) adjacent to the north wall do not reach the ceiling. (See drawing number 637/25,005, sheet 2.)

A brick wall butts against the basement's west historic stone wall. This was installed about 1917 to support the concrete slab floor of vault number 5 above along with three of the brick piers mentioned above (see 2.)

The existing west basement windows are infilled with brick.

The basement ceiling, which is finished with wood lath and skim coat plaster, is in good condition.

The crawlspace floor area is relatively higher than the basement; the height from the basement dirt floor to the crawlspace dirt floor is 37-inches. The height from the existing basement compacted dirt floor to the underside of the first floor subfloor is 6-foot 10 inches. The height from the basement dirt floor to the finished first floor is 7-feet 4-inches. Overall, the basement and crawlspace are in excellent condition.

(3) Second Floor

Access to the second floor is provided by a single set of stairs, twenty-one 7 1/2-inch risers and twenty 10 1/2-inch treads; a section of historic stone wall was removed probably in 1917 to accommodate the straight run of the stair. This stair was installed at the same time the latter 1917 addition was built, since this newer area served as a point of origin for the stair run. This stair is in excellent condition.

The second floor space, which housed the offices of the previous owner, is currently divided by non-historic two-by-four wood stud walls with plywood paneling and weathered barn boards. This plywood paneling, which resembles dark wood grain veneer, has also been installed over the inside of the historic perimeter walls. The north room walls and doors have weathered barn random plank boards, 6- inches to 9-inches wide. Gypsum board has been installed on the east wall.

All rooms are carpeted except for the hallway and open area. The existing original 2 1/4-inch tongue and groove stained wood flooring is in fairly good condition. There are some areas where the floor has been slightly damaged due to water leaking through the roof. The existing floor did not show partition traces.

The historic ceiling consists of 1 1/2-inch thick plaster painted a moss green and spans the space at a height of 9-feet 1 1/2-inches above the wood floor. A modern suspended pressed board acoustical tile ceiling drops 2-feet from the historic ceiling. There is no evidence found of partition removal in the historic ceiling. There are no records, photographs, or documents of the 1909 interior configuration, design, or plans.

(4) Utilities

Even though the radiators are missing, there are water pipes and holes along the east side of the first floor center area, at the northeast and northwest corner floor areas, and below window number 25 located within the west floor area. The first floor bank spaces were heated with steam heat, and the second floor had a mechanical forced-air heating system. The ducts were installed above the dropped ceiling system. The building has modern plumbing and sewage systems. A water meter box is found outside the northeast corner of the 1909 building component. Current overhead electrical service feeds from a power pole situated near the southwest corner of the 1917 addition. Electrical and telephone panels are located on the second floor outside the southwest offices. General current lighting consists of a downlight fixture in the first floor and recessed fluorescent luminaire interspersed into the existing standard grid-suspended ceiling. Switches and convenience outlets are found in this historic building. A telephone wire comes in from a telephone pole located to the north across the street. Some knob and tube wiring is found in the basement. A historic fixture on the splayed northwest corner's exterior wall, above the main 1909 door entry, is in good condition.

2. 1917 Addition

The 1909 and 1917 stone structures were joined as a single structure. In 1917, the 26-foot by 104-foot, one-story sandstone structure was added onto the south end of the bank. The sandstone walls are of the same material and pattern as those of the 1909 bank, and they are in good condition with some minor cracking. The masons of the time did an acceptable job of matching the 1917 stonework to the original 1909 stone and joinery work. However, the colors of the stone are slightly different. The 1909 stone color has a light sandy hue and the 1917 addition casts off a light gray color. Since paint samples where not acquired, munsel numbers cannot be specified. The masonry is not bonded between the two structures, and there is a vertical joint where the stones abut.

a. Exterior Features

(1) Roof

The 1917 addition consists of a flat roof system laid over shed roof rafters resting on top of the historic stonewall. This roof has approximately a 5-percent pitch, shedding water to the east directly onto the adjacent CMU warehouse roof. The roof is composed of roll roofing made from very heavy felt paper impregnated with asphalt. Metal cant flashing and asphalt were used for flashing along the parapet's edges. There is an existing cast-iron pipe projecting horizontally toward the street from the middle of the west edge of the roof that supports a suspended sign. The roof is in very poor condition.

(2) Cornices

The 1917 tin decorative cornice, matching the historic 1909 wooden modillion cornice, runs along the west elevation and butts against the 1909 edifice at a lower level (see illustrations 38 and 43). Two feet of cornice is missing from the west corner of the south elevation. The cornice's condition is good, except for 9 lineal feet of missing crown mould at the south corner of the 1917 west elevation.

The existing 24-inch-wide painted white celotex boards are concealing the historic roof rafters and the CMU warehouse's 10-inch-wide flange joists that rest

on top of the 1917 historic stone wall. It was not possible to verify if fascia board exists underneath the celotex boards (see illustration 49).

(3) Gutters/Downspouts

There are no gutters or downspout present, so the shedding water simply runs off the historic portion's roof edges to the warehouse roof to the east and purges through scupper ports located along the perimeter parapet.

(4) Walls

(a) West Elevation

There are a few cracks on west wall due to foundation movement, settlement, and freeze/thaw problems. A 1 1/2-inch to 2-inch wide crack begins at the bottom where the 1909 and 1917 walls join, continues up 12-feet, and crosses over to the door number 5 lintel. A total of 14 other cracks, measuring approximately 85 lineal feet, and covering 45 percent of the west wall are in evidence. A total of 26 square feet of dark-cast stains are located between window numbers 19 and 20, and at the bottom of the southeast corner, underneath an existing metal, electrical panel box. Below window 19, underneath the water table, there is evidence of parged and spalled wall surfaces.

(b) South Elevation

Problems resulting from dampness, spalling, mosses forming reservoirs, and aerial roots of ivy are slowly dislodging mortar from joints. This wall is stained with rust residue being borne by water running off the parapet's metal cap flashing. This two-stepped parapet wall is in poor condition.

A rose bush, a 5-inch diameter tree trunk, lengths of PVC pipe and miscellaneous debris are found along this wall perimeter and within the adjacent area.

(c) East Elevation

Previous owner, Simms, confirmed several changes: (1) that on the north end of the 1917 east wall, in this one-story addition, 31 feet of the historic stone wall was removed, most likely by the New River Company; (2) that it was replaced with a covered frame wall celotex by Mr. Owens, who owned the building from 1974 to 1981; and (3) that an entry with a wooden ramp was constructed. Mr. Simms, (who had ownership of the property after 1981) replaced the celotex wall with a CMU wall. A brick and rubble stone column was built at the end of the CMU wall for support.

The existing east CMU wall, which jogs out 10 1/2 inches away from the 1909 structure, is braced full height by an I-beam column. This column, which is located at south end of 1909 parged stone wall, is not tied into the historic 1909 wall. See drawing number 637/25,005, sheets 2 and 4, and illustration 47 for descriptive view of the brick and stone column. The south end of the CMU wall and 1917 historic stone wall are supported by a brick and rubble stone column. This column jogs out from the CMU wall 15 1/4-inches.

The 1917 stone wall and brick column do not abut. There is an existing 6 1/2-inch to 7-inch gap that is infilled with broken brick and stone. The brick column's dimensions are 4 inches deep at the south side of the brick column and 15 1/4 inches deep at the north side of this same column. The width is 16 inches, and the height is 14 feet.

Continuing on to the south end of the historic wall and above window numbers 9 through 14, there is 58 lineal feet of continuous 9 3/4-inch-wide concrete ledger. Nailed at 16 inches on center, on top of the concrete ledger, is a 7 1/2-inch by 2

7/8-inch wooden supplemental ledger with several 7 1/2-inch by 2 3/4-inch stub rafters projecting from its face. Where some of these rafters are missing, nail holes are seen along this wood supplemental member. The bottom wall area displays 17 feet of horizontal concrete ledger, which indicates the 1942 addition's main floor level. The existing vertical remnants include shadows and nail markings provide evidence of previous stud members (see illustrations 48 and 49). (Note: Stone wall is spalling and there is evidence of efflorescence.)

Several testimonies were given to Historian Sharon Brown that a 1942 wooden warehouse addition extended continuously along the east side of the 1917 wall. Illustration 36 shows a map with an addition abutting the east wall.

The south end of the 1917 east wall is badly spalling, efflorescence is seen, and green moss is setting in the trapezoidal joints and on the stone. Leaks between the CMU warehouse and 1917 addition roofs are causing staining and spalling of the historic painted wall. This condition is similar to the south elevation stone wall which is in poor condition.

(5) Windows

The 1917 windows are 3 feet 10 inches wide by 6 feet high with stone lintels and sills. The window openings on the west wall have a half-depth ceramic brick infill painted brown in the bottom half of the original masonry opening. The top half is taken up with a six-light, industrial style metal frame that fits snugly against the window's historic masonry jambs. This is a modern adaptation of the original window system. However, window numbers 18 and 19, top half, are boarded up with plywood. All exterior window sills have a dark-cast stain and are spalling on top. Window number 20 has a broken light.

All windows on the east wall have been infilled with concrete masonry painted white, and a continuous- cast concrete lintel spans above the length of all these windows. This feature indicates framing evidence of the ca. 1942 wood frame warehouse.

Below window 14A the opening is not blocked. Other masonry openings located between windows 9 and 10 are blocked with either brick or CMU.

(6) Doors

The masonry opening (M.O.) of door number 4 measures 3-feet 8-inches but was modified to fit an 3-foot-wide by 6-feet 7-1/2-inch door. The left-hand, two-panel wooden door has a temporary plywood covering over the transom. Refer to illustration 30, which shows a probable opening of 3 feet 8 inches. This photograph shows rails, jambs, stiles, glass, escutcheon, lock, door knob, and head and jambs, which are similar to the existing components of historic door number 5. Door number 5, measuring 6-feet 11 1/2-inches by 35 1/4-inches, is constructed of 5-inch stiles, 20-inch bottom rail and 7-inch top rail; and a 4-foot 8 1/2-inches by 2-foot 1 1/4-inch glass pane. This historic door is in good condition. Refer to paint analysis, appendix V.

The existing non-historic, good condition, stone steps were installed by Mr. Simms.

Opening number 12 does not have a door or a window present. This opening is partially infilled with painted masonry. There is no paint evidence on the original masonry jambs nor are there historic photographs to verify what historic closure filled this specific opening. All evidence was lost at the time the 1917 east elevation was modified to accommodate the construction of the 1942 wooden warehouse.

Illustration 30 shows what is probably either a reflection of a building across the street or presumably the interior room with a window on east wall.

The east wall presumably had the same fenestration as the west wall.

b. Interior Features

(1) Main Floor

The entire floor area has been altered to accommodate several offices introduced in 1942, 1970, and 1980. The entire 1917 south interior section is in extremely poor condition. The ceiling is missing, walls are cracked and spalled, and the floor is extremely damaged. The pressed metal ceiling is 98 percent gone. The remaining painted green pressed metal ceiling located at the southeast and the southwest areas are extremely deteriorated. Around the southwest ceiling's perimeter is a painted brown metal cornice. The pressed metal northwest section ceiling and cornice are painted white and it is found in excellent condition. The ceiling has several patterns; a square pattern is in the center, and a diamond pattern is on the ceiling's perimeter serving as a border. (See drawing 637/25,005, sheet number 9.) The brown metal cornice overlaps the edge of the ceiling's diamond pattern metal panel. It is nailed to the 1 1/2-inch by 3/4-inch furring strips top and bottom with nails about every 12-inches.

The northeast section has been replaced with plaster, and it is in good condition.

The south interior wall is parged with Portland cement, coated with plaster, and finished with 2 x 4s and gypsum board wall. The walls are painted brown, and the underneath layers are green and white.

The west wall is parged with Portland cement and painted brown, and it is in good condition.

The flooring is composed of 2 1/4- inch tongue and groove boards installed transversely (east-west) and has been damaged due to a leaking roof. Layers of pressed wood and plywood were laid on top at certain floor areas obscuring the historic flooring below. The red-painted floor is in poor condition.

The 1909 historic wall serves as an intermediate wall that divides the 1909 and 1917 areas. This wall is the south wall of the 1909 and the north wall of the 1917 addition. Observing from the 1917 area, east end, the historic stone wall has been parged, and the unfinished wood framing butts against it. The west end was modified by removing sections of stone wall to accommodate a hallway and to its right (as viewed) a staircase. The painted white over brown wall is in good condition.

The 1917 east wall north section, is where approximately 31-feet wide by 15-feet high of CMU was installed; the middle section has a oil-painted mural of a Hawaiian scene; and the south section is parged and painted brown. The only section that is in very poor condition is the south end since this end where cracking, spalling, and the harboring of moisture is evident.

The entire open floor space has been altered by adding partitions. Unfinished and poor carpentry work exists in the men's and women's dressing rooms, bathrooms, and offices. The condition of the wooden floor is good except for the center area that is deteriorating due to water damage. Some areas are carpeted.

(2) Basement

Investigations accomplished by Archeologist Dana Linck revealed another basement located beneath the North end of 1917 addition. Thus, Historic Structure Report existing condition drawings 637/25,005, sheets 1, 2, 3, and 6, were corrected accordingly to Archeologist Linck's findings, appendix X. See illustration number 54 which views existing metal door frame located at interior East 1917 basement wall.

(3) Utilities

The historic light fixture brackets above the exterior - west elevation, doors are missing. An electrical service pole is located approximately 4-feet away from the exterior of the southwest corner of the 1917 building. The pole has transformers that supply overhead service to the entire structure. Wires entering a weatherhead are found on top of the 1917 roof; and a 2-foot square electrical service box has been installed on the exterior south end of the 1917 west wall. Fluorescent fixtures are currently in use in the 1917 building.

3. 1942 Elevator Shaft

The overhead lift-type elevator was added at approximately the same time as the wooden warehouse. The shaft butts against the east side of the historic 1909 exterior stone wall at its northern extreme, a 70-inch wide by 80-inch high stone wall segment was removed at the second floor level to make way for a set of double doors, number 10. Another set of double doors (opening number 8) was installed at the base of the shaft, east elevation. This opening access to and from the CMU warehouse. The concrete foundation measures 26-inches by 120-inches and supports the brick veneer over the CMU elevator shaft. The top section extends approximately 15-feet above the warehouse roof. Material application along with height and mass relationships makes this structure appear out of context and character with the original 1909 structure.

a. Exterior Features

(1) Roof

Roof components are 3-foot strips of asphaltic roofing material laid on top of 3/4-inch by 7-inch boards, and 1 1/2-inch by 3 3/4-inch rafters. The existing rafters extend out 12 to 13-inches from wall; the spacing varies from 14-inches to 19-inches on center. Approximate roof pitch is 3:1 to the east. The roof is in good condition.

(2) Fascia

The 9 1/2-inch by 3/4-inch and 1-inch by 4-inch fascia boards are in good condition, but peeling white paint is in evidence.

(3) Gutters

There are no gutters, but 5-inch counter flashing and 9-inch base flashing exist on the 1909 roof and butt against the west elevation of the shaft. Bent sheet metal, which gives the configuration of cant stripping, is installed along at the shaft's perimeter roof line of the CMU warehouse.

Metal strips lap over the edge of the shaft's roof. The roof is in good condition.

(4) Walls

The shaft's interior is composed of CMU. The exterior reddish brick veneer is coursed in running bond with every seventh course headers being laid in a flemish single stretcher. The tooled joints are approximately 3/8-inch thick. As viewed from the warehouse roof, there are approximately 58 courses, counting from the top of cant flashing strip to the bottom of the barge board. (See illustration number 50.) Rust stains are seen on the south

elevation which are caused by two metal hooks surface mounted on the wall. The wall thickness is 12 inches, and its condition is excellent.

(5) Doors

Double doors measure 2-feet 8-inches by 6-feet 5-inches by 1 3/8-inches each and are located on the shaft's exterior east wall, 2-feet 6-inches above the concrete warehouse floor. There are no steps. These doors have five cross panels and are opened from left-hand reverse and from right-hand reverse (doors open out). They are painted white and yellow and are in good condition.

The elevator's cabin and electric motor are missing.

4. Circa 1942 Wooden Warehouse

This structure no longer exists, but evidence of it is found along the east 1917 exterior wall. This subject was discussed in detail earlier (2. *1917 Addition,* (c) *East Elevation.* (See illustration numbers 34, 35, 36, 48 and 49.)

According to Historian Sharon Brown's report, several local people from Fayette County were interviewed and Mr. Frank Melesky verified that the wooden frame addition did exist. There are no photographs, documents, or plans of this addition except for a crude map. Illustration 34 was drawn by Frank Melesky, former New River Company employee.

5. 1975 CMU Warehouse

a. Exterior Features

The last construction period took place in 1975 when the 51-foot by 166-foot concrete block warehouse addition was built. The use of this warehouse changed often. Its original use was to manufacture small pieces of mining equipment, later it became storage for a beer distribution outfit, followed by a drug manufacturing company, and finally, storage for white-water rafting equipment.

(1) Roof

The 1975 CMU building is a simple flat-roofed concrete masonry box with a steel roof frame. At the north end of the roof, extending approximately to the roof's third point, are a series of 10-inch-wide flange beams, and from the center to the south end, there are a series of open-web, 18-inch deep steel joists. The roll roofing is painted with several coats of aluminum reflective paint, lies on top of deteriorated galvanized corrugated metal sheaths and slopes slightly toward the east. Cast-iron pipe air vents extend out from all four corners of the roof. Nine typical 10-foot by 6-foot skylights are covered with plastic and galvanized corrugated metal panels. On the southwest end of the roof, a 4-foot by 4-foot air vent is housed. In summation, the roof is in extremely poor condition, which is caused by materials oxidizing, standing water, and water condensation and the general long term effects of weathering.

The parapet is capped with continuous 2-foot units of natural red clay ceramic tile, designed to shed water on both sides.

The tile joints interlock. The bottom of the continuous parapet wall is tarred.

(2) Fascia

There is no fascia on the warehouse.

(3) Gutters

There are nine roof canales, typical 4-inch by 3-inch at approximately 12-feet on center, located on the east elevation.

(4) Walls

The south and east exterior unpainted CMU walls are stained with rust and tar residue which runs off through canales openings. These walls reveal several cracks caused by settlement, water penetration, and freezing and thawing problems. The east interior unpainted wall has nine typical 16-inch by 16-inch CMU pilasters. A single pilaster is located both on the north south walls. The south CMU wall butts against the 1917 stone wall. The short-spanning west CMU wall passes flush against the east exterior 1909 stone wall and butts against the 1942 elevator shaft wall. The CMU walls do not key into the 1909 or 1942 walls.

(5) Windows

There are no windows in the warehouse.

(6) Doors

The north wall has a 21-foot 4-inch wide manual, commercial vehicular sliding door that slides to the east. The east wall has a 3-foot 2-inch wooden exterior door. Interior spaces are served by a 2-foot wooden door for the bathroom, and a 5-foot door for the shop area. There is another 2-foot 8-inch by 6-foot 8-inch wooden door located at the west elevation on the 1917 addition. The doors are in good condition.

b. Miscellaneous Features

Along the outside of the 1917 east wall a concrete ramp was built to service the storage needs of the latter 1975 warehouse addition.

Exposed on the concrete floor is one rusted 2-inch rail, which is located 39 1/4-inches from the exterior 1909 wall and 14-inches from the exterior 1917 wall. This rail was used to accommodate a gantry crane.

The grade was modified below the warehouse by raising the grade approximately 2-feet. The poured concrete flooring is 4 to 5-inches thick and is stained with rust, water, and oil. There are several cracks throughout its surface area. The building has modern electrical lighting as evident by fluorescent lighting fixtures and fuse boxes being installed at various locations. Portable heaters were used for heating certain spaces. The fixtures are in fair condition.

E. RECOMMENDATIONS

Every effort should be made to preserve and restore the bank's exterior to its ca. 1917 appearance. However, there should be no attempt to reconstruct any major historic features that have been lost and cannot be accurately duplicated historically. All nonhistoric additions should be documented and removed and the 1909 and 1917 historic structures preserved. Little or no conjecture is anticipated. The recommended steps toward treatment outlined below will involve in varying degrees the actions of demolition, preservation, restoration, and adaptive use. The extent of the proposed recommendations will be determined by administrative requirements and available funds.

The following proposed architectural treatments for the Glen Jean Bank are based on on-site architectural and structural investigations that were conducted in the spring of 1986 and 1988, on historical research (Historical Data Section), on the National Register form, on Mid-

Atlantic Region comments, on park staff research, and on oral commentary from local citizens in Glen Jean.

1. 1909 and 1917 Historic Structures

a. Exterior Features

(1) Roofs

The entire roof and flashing should be replaced and the flashing areas cautiously inspected where the vent pipes, edge of parapet, and chimney penetrate through the roof. There should be no signs of cracking and curling. Nails used should be the broad-headed galvanized roofing nails. Roof areas should be weather tight.

The existing non-historic roof, such as the galvanized metal panels and 1980s roofing materials, should be removed. If the historic roof is established, new material should be used that matches the historic roof in composition, size, shape, color, and texture as closely as possible.

The existing intrusive nonhistoric brick chimney and appurtenances should be removed where required to achieve and restore to its original appearance.

(2) Cornices and Fascias

The cornices and fascia should be replaced and repaired where necessary and the historic cornices preserved on the entire west elevation and repainted to match the existing 1917 dark brown color. The 1909 and 1917 east walls should be investigated for verification of former cornice or fascia. If further evidence is found on the 1917 addition to support its prior existence, the fascia should be installed accordingly to match the historic board in size, shape, and color.

(3) Gutters

New gutters, leaders, and splash blocks, that are compatible with the historic scene should be installed.

(4) Walls Including Elevator Shaft

Nonhistoric walls should be removed. Original 1917 and earlier material should be retained and cleaned and repaired as required. Tuckpoint all joints that show signs of major settling erosion. Likewise any structural cracks should be tuckpointed. Historic mortar should be duplicated in texture, color, composition, method of application, joint size, and joint profiles. Exterior walls should be cleaned and the paint removed. However, before these steps are taken, further studies should be made for appropriate cleaning methods. A range of techniques for eliminating moss, spalling, and efflorescence should also be considered prior to the selection of a cleaning method. Caution should be used because masonry joints may weaken and erode during cleaning and vegetation removal processes.

Approximately two hundred and sixteen square feet of Portland cement parging on the east 1909 stone wall along with any damaged original historic wall repaired earlier by insensitive repointing of joints should be removed. If stone is either severely damaged, cracked, spalled, or efflorescensed, it should be replaced with new compatible material. Approximately 496 square feet of concrete block should be removed in east wall and replaced with new compatible material. The sensitive implementation of a contrasting construction joint and sizing and coloration of material will define this new portion of the work from the adjacent original fabric.

(a) East Entrance Alternative One

The elevator shaft and the CMU wall, located at the 1917 east wall, should be removed, and a contemporary entrance addition constructed with ramp

for handicap access to the historic building. The elevator shaft does not relate architecturally, aesthetically, historically, or functionally to the 1917 period. The second floor opening to the elevator should be reconstructed and repaired by infilling it with stonework to match the existing stone. The 1942 construction of the elevator obliterated all original historic fenestration at that location. (Note: There would be no handicap entry to the second floor if this alternative was considered.) As a provision for handicap accessibility to the first floor only, a modern feature could be constructed that is functional yet aesthetically compatible with the 1909 building's fenestration. The new entry would serve both the handicapped and non-handicapped user. Its contemporary design should be in character with the historic building, immediate landscape setting, and surrounding neighborhood.

(b) East Entrance Alternative Two

The elevator shaft would remain in place to be used for handicap access to the first and second floors. The exterior door opening, located at east elevation, would be infilled with brick. The second floor elevator opening would be rehabilitated. However, at the 1909 historic east stone wall, approximately 32 square feet need to be removed for first floor entry. This option would be applicable if it is determined advantageous to permit visitors on the second floor. This alternative is not recommended unless it is required that this small (836 square feet) space be used and be accessible.

(c) Alternative Three

The selective alternative is to retain the elevator shaft without use. The elevator car and hoist will not be installed.

(5) Windows

The existing poor condition and missing windows number 31, 32, and 33 should be replaced in kind. The remaining 1909 second floor windows should be retained and existing nonhistoric windows replaced to reflect 1909 appearance, double hung with transom above. Original first floor windows should be refurbished. All infills should be removed to expose original masonry window openings, except for window number 24. Refer to drawing number 637/5,005, sheet 2 and note that the ca. 1917 interior (coincidental CMU) wall that parallels the 1909 west stone wall, conceals window number 24. This ca. 1917 (coincidental CMU) wall supports the fifth vault's ceiling. Wood windows should be installed to match the historic existing first floor windows. Wrought steel grilles on the first floor, west elevation, 1909 edifice, should be replaced, using the original grille in National Park Service's possession as a model. Salvage windows number 4 and 5. All CMU and brick infills on the east and west sides of the 1917 wing should be removed and windows installed to 1917 appearance. Since there is no evidence that either a window or door existed, the new contemporary design will determine to either install either a door or window. The concrete ledger should be removed above windows on the east side of the 1917 addition, and impacted stone surfaces repaired/replaced to match historic surface appearance. Deteriorated boards should be replaced or loose board renailed in the window frames. All window frames and sills having holes and cracks should be brushed with linseed oil and filled with putty. Caulking should be placed between rough window openings and frames of windows as needed in an effort to make the building weathertight for energy conservation.

Due to insufficient information both the 1909 and the 1917 component's basement and crawlspace window recommendations are based on some conjecture.

(a) Alternative One

Recessed CMU infill should be installed and painted black.

(b) Alternative Two

Masonry window infills should be removed and a historically accurate double-hung window with transom should be installed. M.O. measurements may differ, but type should be similar to the existing 1909 first floor windows.

(c) Alternative Three

False windows should be installed over a recessed infill of CMU. These fabricated windows should emulate in character only that of the historic window. In other words, precise historic replication is not necessary.

A sub-alternative that could go with all three above alternatives is to provide a metal grille over the opening matching the design of those at the first floor.

Windows, grilles, or false windows should be installed inside M.O. to match historic 1917 appearance.

(d) Alternative Four

Since Glen Jean is subject to periodic flooding, the existing basement window infills will remain in place. The other existing partially infilled openings will be completely infilled with the same material.

Alternative four is recommended because it provides security, energy conservation prevents water from flowing into the basement. It is a reversible action with little or no impact on the historic fabric and is not a costly procedure.

(6) Doors

This addresses the existing historic front door, transom, frame, and broken light. Existing deteriorated historic door number 6 members should be restored, retaining and preserving original fabric wherever possible. Plywood should be removed and light in transom installed. Historic door number 5 should be refurbished. The existing modified opening number 4 should be converted from 3-feet 3 1/2-inches to the original historic 3-feet 8-inches M.O. The door should be replaced with a new door that duplicates number 5 as closely as possible. The opening of door number 12 should be converted to a window opening and a new window installed to match 1917 appearance. The infill should be removed at number 11 and a door installed to match door number 5 as closely as possible. The existing deteriorated historic 1909 basement door number 7 should also be restored; retain and preserve original fabric wherever possible. There will be no accessibility to and from basement.

(7) Miscellaneous

Due to time constraint and unavailable funds, a full investigation could not be conducted during April 1988 architectural survey. However, a study and analysis of paint was completed on April 19, 1989, by Mid-Atlantic Region, Historic Architect Reed L. Engle. This analysis resolved the issues that were not fully explored during the architectural investigation, see appendix V.

Awnings should be installed above the first floor 1909 and 1917 first floor windows, as show on illustrations 29 and 31.

If feasible, a flagstaff should be installed on the northwest corner of the roof as shown in illustrations 25, 28 and 31.

Glen Jean is subject to periodic flooding and the existing grade will not be regraded to the historic grade. On December 12, 1988, Timothy Sara from Louis Berger & Associates, Inc., located the historic grade and revealed type of material of the existing historic sidewalk; see appendix W. Refer to appendices M, N, and O, which discusses Flood Plain of Dunloup Creek.

West elevation (exterior south end) non-historic flagstone steps should be replaced with new material that duplicates as closely as possible the appearance of 1917 steps.

The historic exterior light above door number 1 should be refurbished and historic exterior light fixture brackets remounted above the west elevation doors. Light shades should be replaced using existing historic light shade as a model currently in NPS possession. Early lighting fixtures should be rewired. Conduit should be removed below exterior second story windows at the west elevation.

All exterior telephone cable, electrical, and mechanical appurtenances attached to the building elevations should be removed with new replacement installations placed underground.

A historic structure preservation guide (HSPG) should be programmed for the maintenance and conservation of the Glen Jean Bank. It is recommended that it be integral with the Maintenance Management System (MMS).

b. Interior Features

All existing nonhistoric interior partitions, should be removed except for the partition that divides the bank area and the concrete hallway leading into the 1917 wing. This partition may be either removed or remain in place depending on program and circulation requirements. The historic ceramic tile and wood floors of the first floor of the original bank should be preserved and restored. Pending new display system if undertaken, should follow historic floor pattern. Non-historic flooring should be removed at the second floor of 1909 edifice and replaced with new flooring to match existing historic wood floor. Existing tongue and groove floors should be refinished.

The interior bank vault should be cleaned and refurbished. Install decorative key head above vault door. Key head should closely match Moseler model number 207887.

All walls should also be cleaned and rehabilitated.

Existing metal ceiling and cornice should be cleaned and rehabilitated, and deteriorated pressed metal ceiling and cornice replaced with matching fiber glass ceiling and cornice. If reinstalling with new fiber glass material, patterns should closely match or be reproduced to 1917 details. See drawing number 637/25,005, sheet number 9.

The interior architectural detailing should be preserved and retained as much as possible. The wainscotting should be rehabilitated and repaired where needed. The deteriorated panels on the wainscot should be replaced in kind. Existing wainscot trim and base should be repaired, with missing pieces replaced to match. Marble bases should be cleaned and repaired and new marble bases installed at areas where missing.

Retain as much as possible the 1909 second floor framing and roof framing. Augment members where required. The strengthening of the structurally inadequate first floor system in 1917 addition should meet current building code loading requirements. This subject is discussed later in the "Structural Report" section. Any top sandstone course that may be damaged in the process of removing and repairing roof framing should be repaired and replaced.

Interior stairs should be refurbished and treads replaced where needed.

All debris should be removed and the 1909 and the 1917 basements and crawlspace areas cleaned. All existing historic artifacts found, such as door hinges, doors etc., should be recorded and turned over to the Park.

Remove deteriorated shelving in the south-east corner room. Contract licensed firm to remove the existing hazard of disintegrating asbestos pipe insulation present in ceiling and wall pipes and particles contained in thick floor dust.

Electrical and mechanical systems should be selected that best suit specific needs yet minimizes impact on the historic structure.

Cables and pipes should be installed in closets, wall cavities, or in service rooms.

2. 1975 CMU Warehouse

The warehouse addition should be removed including the concrete floor. Debris should be removed and top soil placed and regraded to historic grade.

F. Code Analysis

The bank of Glen Jean is not occupied but based on its general use as a bank, warehouse, storage, and incidental offices, the structure is classified as an "Assembly Occupancy" (A-3) and "Storage" (S-2) under the auspices of the BOCA Basic National Building Code, Sections 302.4 and 310.2. Under the BOCA Code, Section 404.1, also classifies this structure as TYPE 3 Construction (Exterior Masonry Walls. – Ordinary protected). This edifice, with its load-bearing stone masonry walls and wood framing, is presumed to have a 2-hour exterior wall fire rating; interior walls have 1 hour rating; and all doors and windows have less than 1-hour fire-rated construction.

Based on the LIFE SAFETY CODE (LSC), proposed use for the bank places its visitor services interpretive areas under the building code, Chapter 9, classifications of "Existing Assembly Occupancy."

The life safety of park visitors and park staff and the protection of the building are of prime importance. Therefore, further investigation during design of possible variances for historic properties afforded under some local and national codes should be made. To include "Specifications for making Buildings accessible to and usable by Physically Handicapped People" (ANSI A117.1) and the National Plumbing Code. NPS-28 and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitating Historic Buildings will also be consulted for compliance when designing for the structure. These actions should be done in a manner that has minimal impact on the historic appearance and fabric without damaging the essential character of the historic building.

G. Structural Report

1. Building Description

As previously stated, the Glen Jean Bank building consists of two components. The north portion of the building, constructed in 1909, is two stories high. A one-story addition was constructed in 1917 on the south end of the original 1909 building. A concrete masonry warehouse-type addition has been constructed on the east side that extends the full length of the bank building. The structural system of the warehouse addition consists of open-web steel joists, steel beams and columns, and concrete masonry bearing walls. The structural system of the bank consists of light wood framing for roofs and floors, with stone exterior and foundation walls.

The 1909 and 1917 foundation walls are of soft mortared sandstone approximately 24 inches thick. This stone carries up as load-bearing exterior walls approximately 20 inches thick. The mortar appears to have a high lime or masonry cement content. Cracking is found along joints rather than through the stone in both the 1909 and 1917 masonry.

First floor framing varies with location and is shown on the drawings. The 1909 second floor framing consists of full-sized 2 x 11 joists 16 inches on center. These joists appear to span the full 24-foot width of the building.

Roof framing for the 1909 portion consists of 2 x 12 shed rafters 16 inches on center. As with the second floor joists, these rafters appear to span the full width of the building.

Roof framing for the north portion of the 1917 addition consists of 2 x 6 shed rafters 24 to 26 inches on center. These rafters are supported by the exterior walls and an interior stub wall that bears on an interior longitudinal beam. This beam consists of four 2 x 10s spiked together and spans approximately 10 feet. The beam is supported by 3-1/2-inch diameter steel posts.

Stairway framing consists of four stringers spaced approximately 12 inches on center. The stringers appear to have been cut from 2 x 10s and their minimum depth is 4 inches. The outside stringers are doubled and the stairway spans approximately 10 feet.

2. Existing Structural Condition

Some minor joint cracking has occurred, however, the foundation walls are in good condition.

The first floor framing in the 1909 portion is in good condition. At the time of inspection, access to the 1917 addition floor framing was limited, and only a small portion of the framing was inspected. The framing that was inspected is in good condition.

At the time of inspection, the second floor framing was visible only in the space directly above the vault and appears to be in good condition.

The 1909 roof framing is in poor condition. The east ends of the rafters are exposed to the weather and have been damaged.

The 1917 roof framing is in poor condition. There has been water leakage along the east wall of the bank at the intersection of the bank and warehouse roofs, which has damaged the framing.

Also, there is evidence of water damage to the framing before the existing roof was installed. The existing roof appears to have only minor leaks.

The stairway framing is in good condition.

Exterior stone walls are in good condition. Differential elevation of the water table stones at the junction of the 1909 building and the 1917 addition indicate that the 1917 addition has settled approximately 1 inch. This can also be verified by the minor cracks that exist in the west side of the 1917 stone wall in this area. There are some other minor cracks in the exterior walls, but they do not indicate significant movement of the structure.

Vegetation is growing on the south wall of the 1917 addition. This has caused some minor spalling and deterioration of the stone in this area.

Approximately 31 linear feet of exterior stone wall has been removed and replaced by a concrete masonry wall on the east side of the bank.

Overall, the 1909 bank and its 1917 addition are in fair structural condition.

3. Load-Bearing Analysis

Minimum floor and roof live loads from the 1984 BOCA Basic National Building Code will be used for comparison.

Location	Proposed Use	Minimum Live Load (PSF)
1909 First Floor	Public	100
1909 Second Floor	Library	150
1917 First Floor	Office	50
1917 First Floor	Storage	250
1909 Roof		40
1917 Roof		40
1917 Stairway	Public	100

The floor and roof load analysis is summarized below.

Floor and Roof Load Analysis
Glen Jean Bank

Location	Allowable Total Load (PSF)	Existing Dead Load (PSF)	Allowable Live Load (PSF)
1909 First Floor	222	16	206
1909 Second Floor	62	13	49
1917 First Floor	111	9	102
1909 Roof	71	17	54
1917 Roof	25	17	8
1917 Stairway	150	5	145

The following conclusions can be made by comparing the allowable live loads with the minimum live load requirements.

a. The 1909 first floor framing meets the minimum live load requirement for public occupancy.

b. The 1909 second floor framing does not meet the minimum live load requirements for library usage.

c. The 1917 first floor framing meets the minimum live load requirement for office use; however, the framing does not meet the minimum live load requirement for storage.

d. The 1909 roof framing meets the minimum live load requirement.

e. The 1917 roof framing does not meet the minimum live load requirement. Allowable roof live loads are limited to 30 psf, 40 psf, 48 psf, and 8 psf as controlled by the north rafters, north roof beam, south rafters, and south roof beam, respectively.

f. The stairway framing meets the minimum live load requirement.

4. Recommendations

Based on the existing structural condition of the bank, the following recommendations are made:

a. The existing 1909 roof framing should be removed and new framing installed.

b. The existing 1917 roof framing should be removed and new framing installed.

c. The cracked portions of the exterior walls should be repointed.

d. The existing concrete masonry wall on the east side of the bank should be removed and a new wall installed in the void which is compatible with the existing stone walls.

Based on the load-bearing analysis, the following recommendations are made:

a. First floor framing in the 1909 portion is adequate, and no strengthening is required.

b. The allowable live load of 49 psf for the second floor framing is considered adequate for office use; however, strengthening of the framing is required to accommodate library usage. The entire second floor framing must be strengthened if the park staff decides on this location for the library.

storage usage.

c. The 1917 floor framing should be strengthened to accommodate

d. Stairway framing is adequate and no strengthening is required.

ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustration 1

Detail, "Military Reconnaissance, Vicinity of Gauley Bridge" Plate IX, no. 3. Department of Western Virginia Brig. Gen. 05. Rosecrans Commanding, by W.F. Raynolds Capt. Top. Engrs. W. Margedant, Capt. O.V. and W. Angelo Powell, C. Engr. 1861.

Source: Major George B. Davis, Leslie J. Perry, Joseph W. Kirkley *The Official Military Atlas of the Civil War* (Washington D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1891-1895)

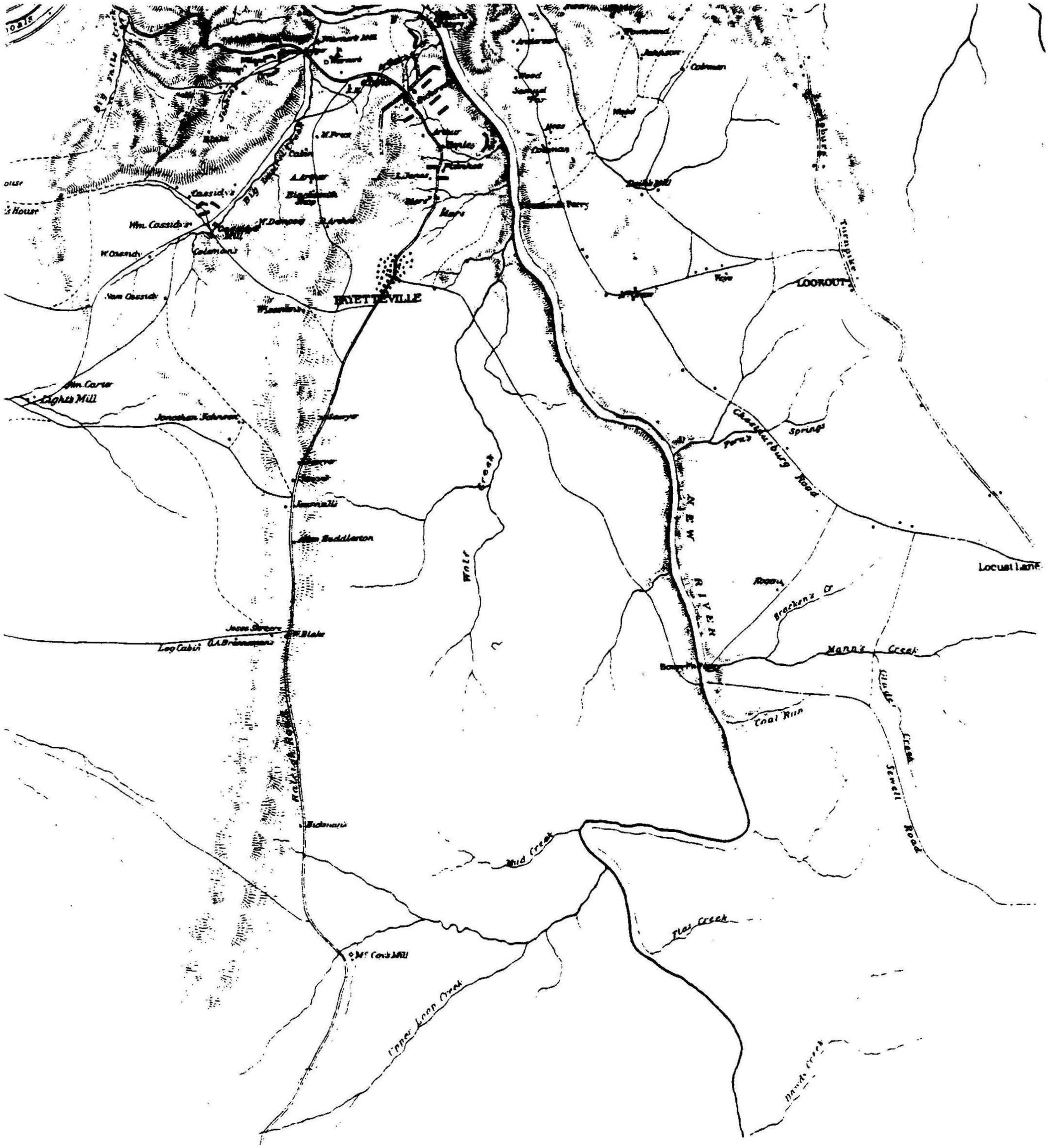
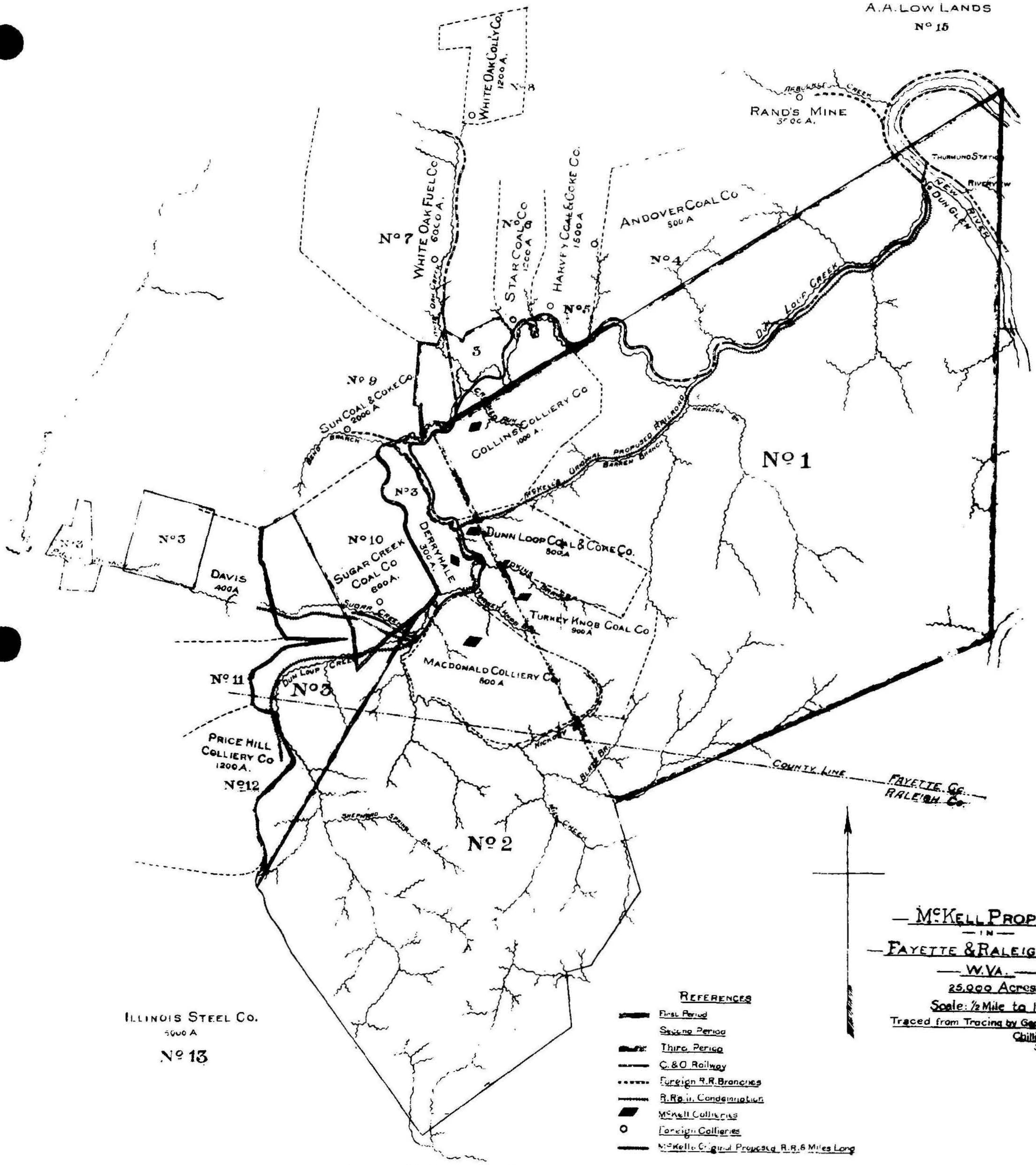

FAYETTEVILLE
LOOKOUT
Wm. Cassidy's
Coleman's
Wm. Carter
Eights Mill
Jonathan Johnson
Log Cabin
Locust Lane
Springs
Bracken's
Mann's Creek
Coal Run
Sewell Road
Mud Creek
Flat Creek
Upper Loop Creek
Raleigh Road
Cheraw
Road
NEW
RIVER
Great
Wolf

Illustration 2

McKell Property in Fayette & Raleigh Cos. W. Va. 1900

Source: NERI map file

A.A. LOW LANDS
No 15



REFERENCES

- First Period
- Second Period
- Third Period
- C. & O. Railway
- Foreign R.R. Branches
- R.Rs. in Condemnation
- McKell Collieries
- Foreign Collieries
- McKell's Original Proposed R.R. 6 Miles Long

McKELL PROPERTY
IN
FAYETTE & RALEIGH Co's.
W. VA.
25,000 Acres
Scale: ½ Mile to Inch
Traced from Tracing by Geo. E. Sweeney.
Chillicothe, Ohio
3-19-1904.

File No 15

Illustration 3

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Bridge at Thurmond, with Dunglen Hotel

Source: NERI photograph file

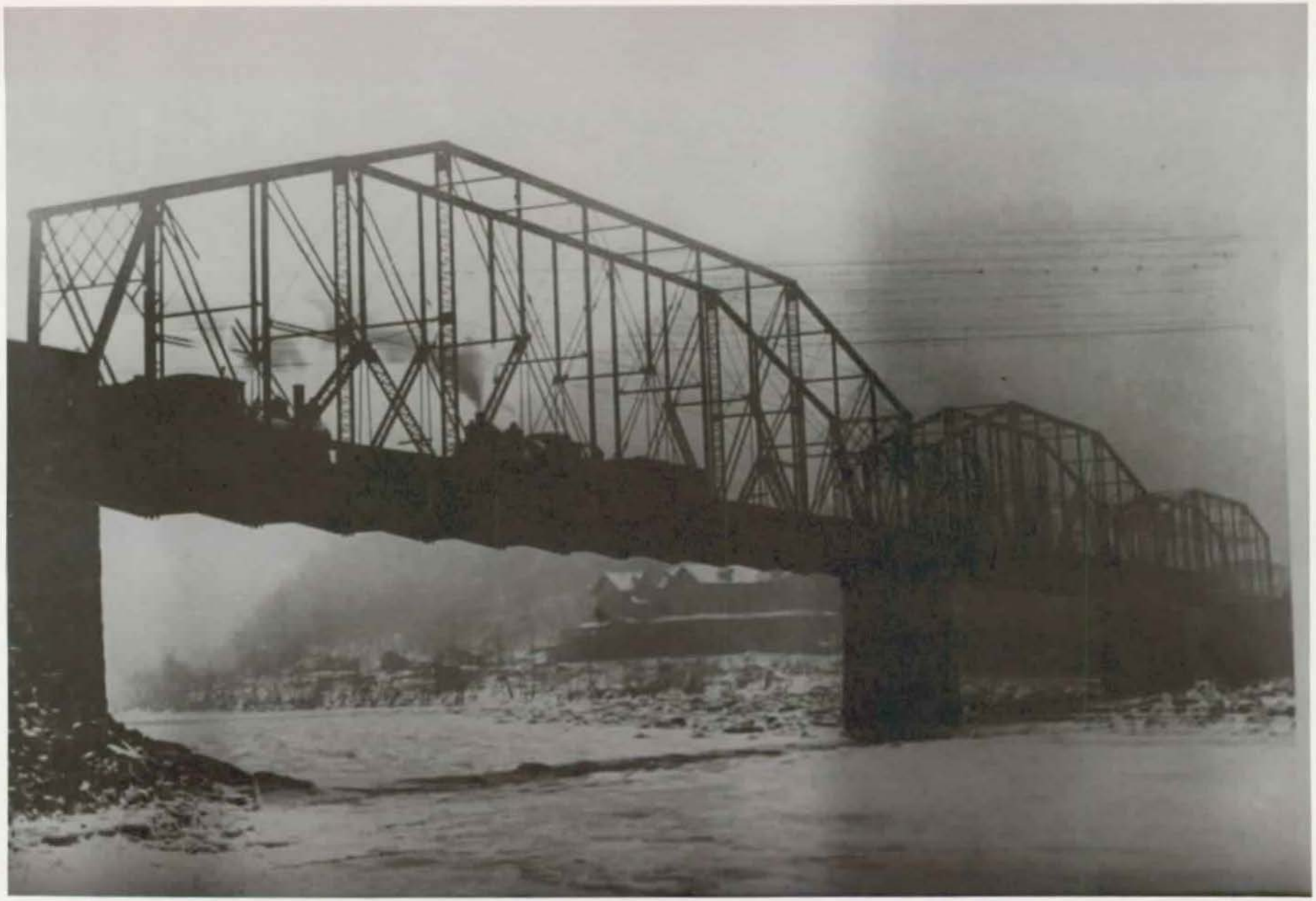


Illustration 4

Collins Colliery Co. at Glen Jean, W. Va. Visible foreground is Nichol Colliery company store, midground is Collins Colliery company store and coke ovens and mine operations. n.d.

Source: Bill Hickman Collection, Mount Hope, West Virginia

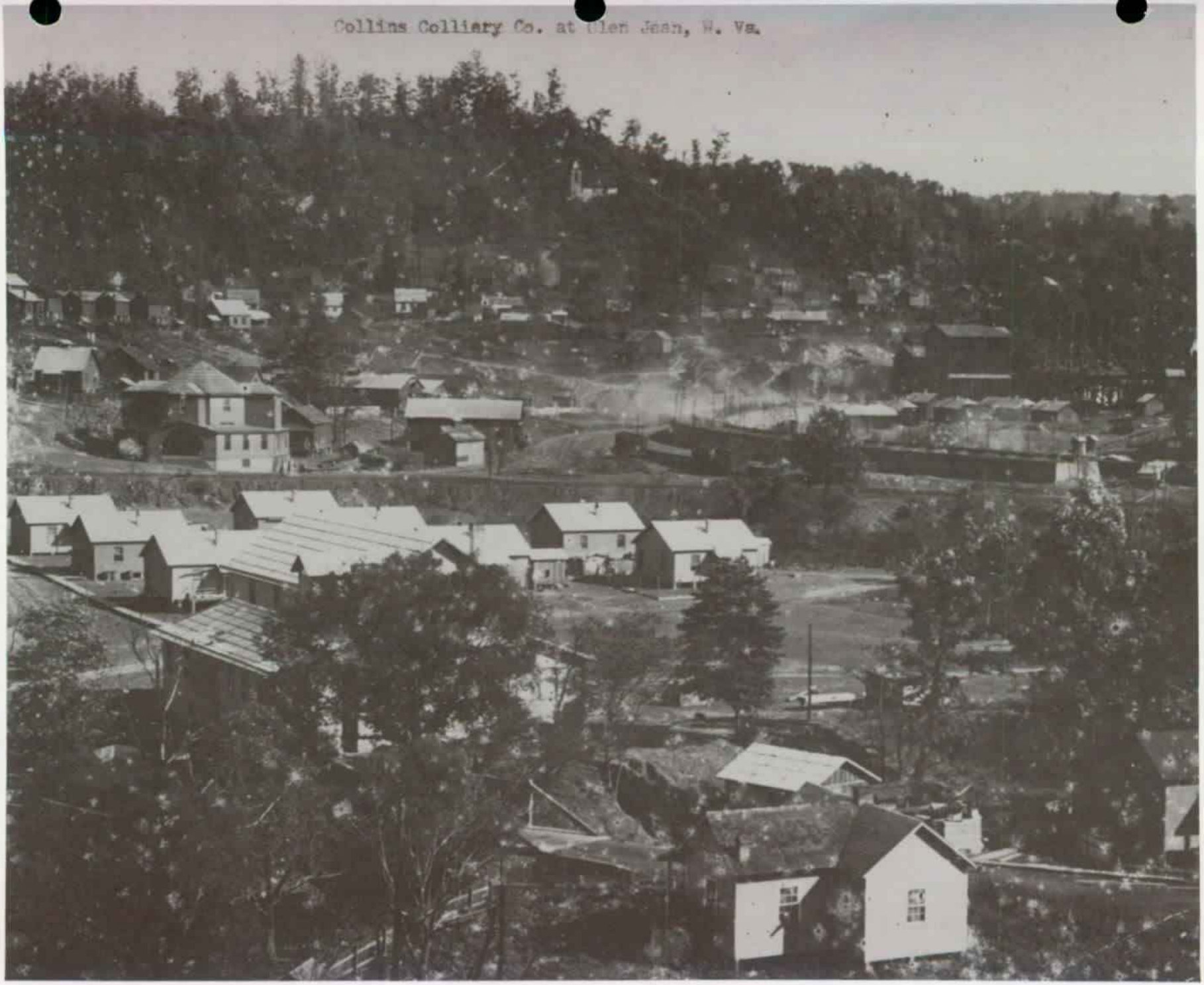
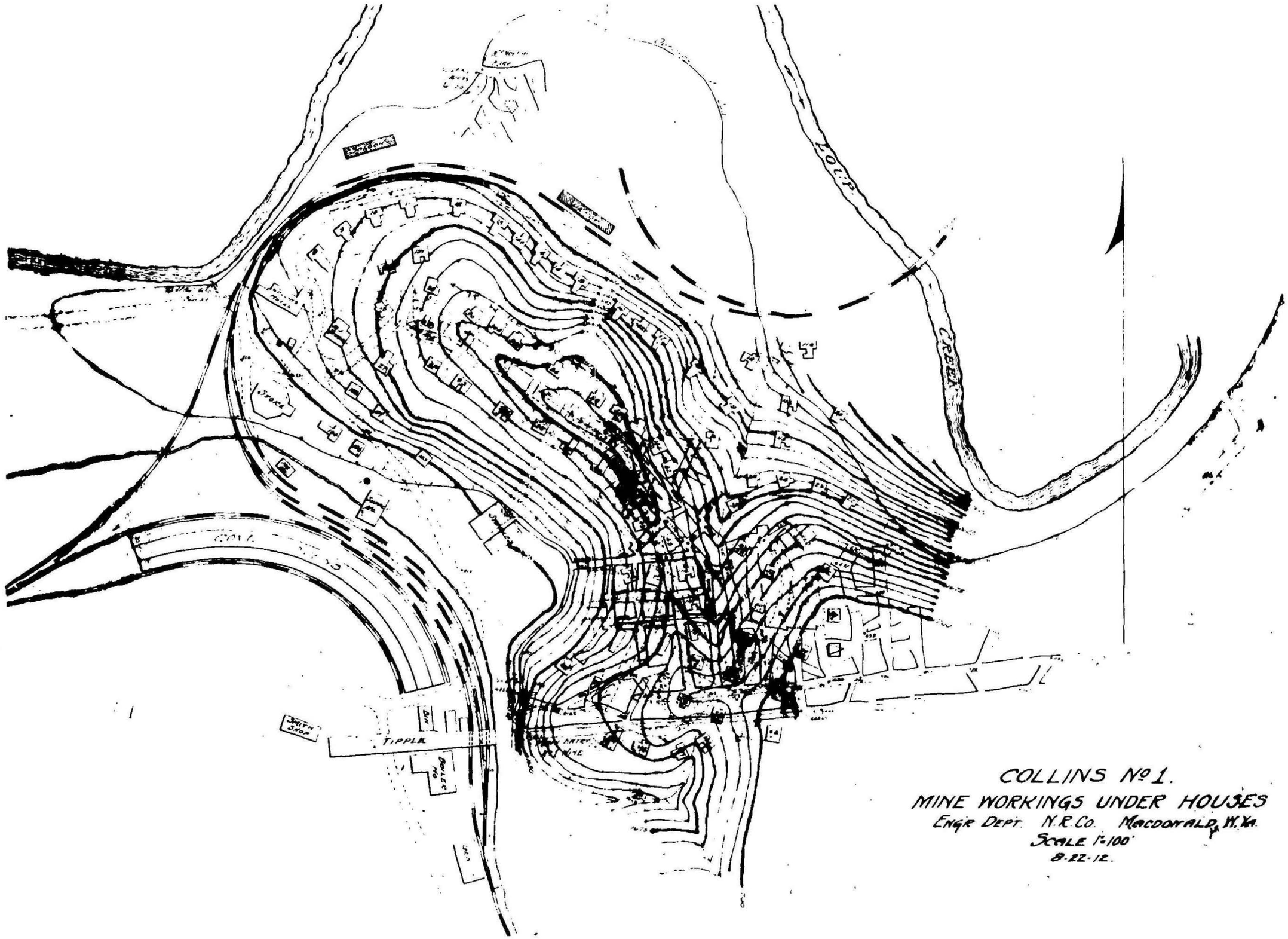

Collins Colliary Co. at Glen Jean, W. Va.

Illustration 5

Map of Collins No. 1, Mine Workings Under Houses, 1912

Source: Mountain Laurel Resources, Mount Hope, West Virginia.



COLLINS No 1.

MINE WORKINGS UNDER HOUSES

ENGR DEPT. N.R.CO. MACDONALD, W. VA.

SCALE 1"=100'

8-22-12.

Illustration 6

The McKell Family: top left – William McKell; top right – Thomas G. McKell; bottom left – Jean Dun McKell; bottom right – John D. McKell

Source: NERI photograph file



Illustration 7

Partial view of Glen Jean, W. Va. Looking west down McKell Avenue. Visible are company houses, Glen Jean Union Church, Glen Jean Opera House, Glen Jean Athletic Club and Bank of Glen Jean. ca. post-1924.

Source: George and Melody Bragg Collection

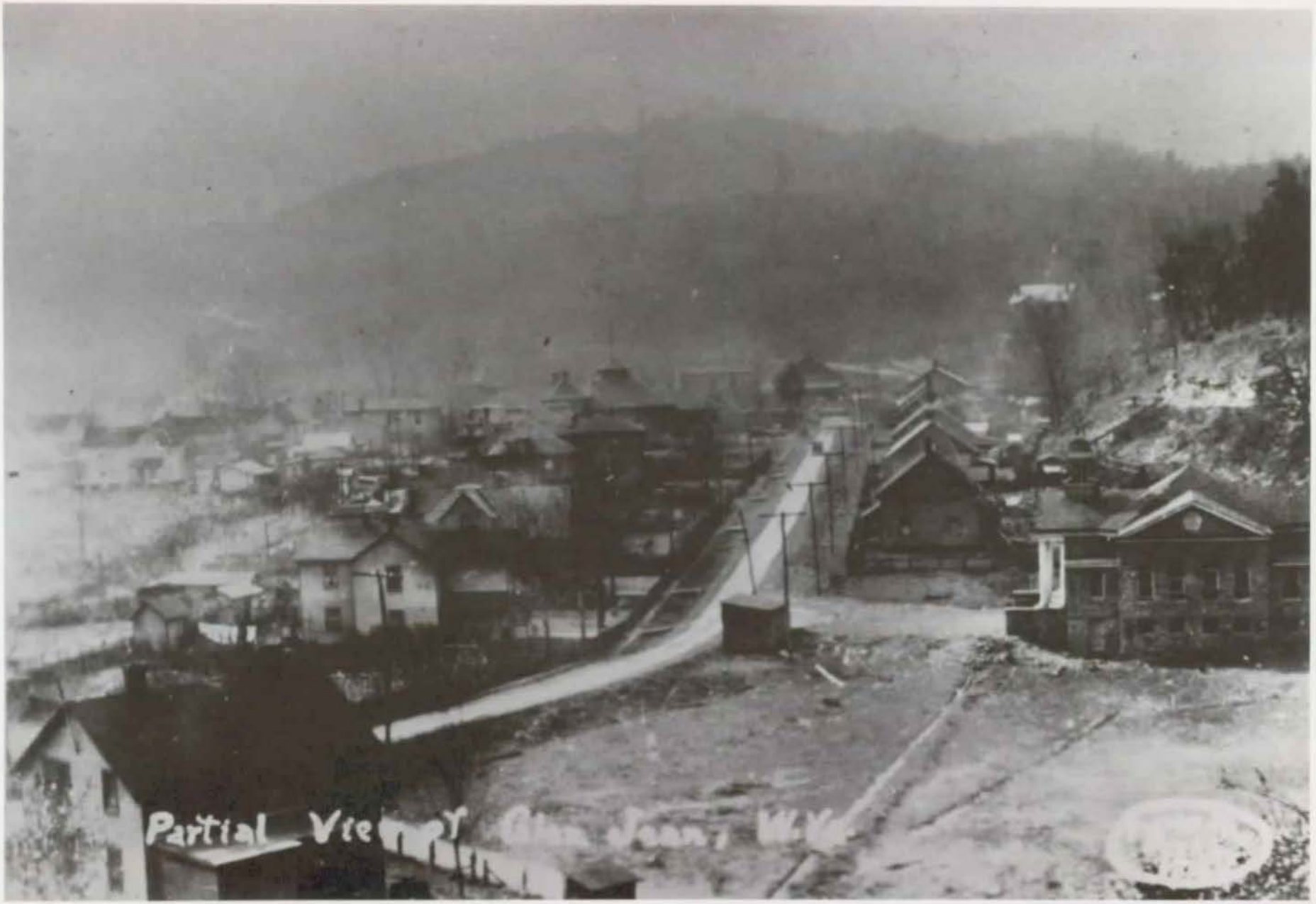

Partial Vie

Illustration 8

Glen Jean Opera House

Source: NERI photograph file

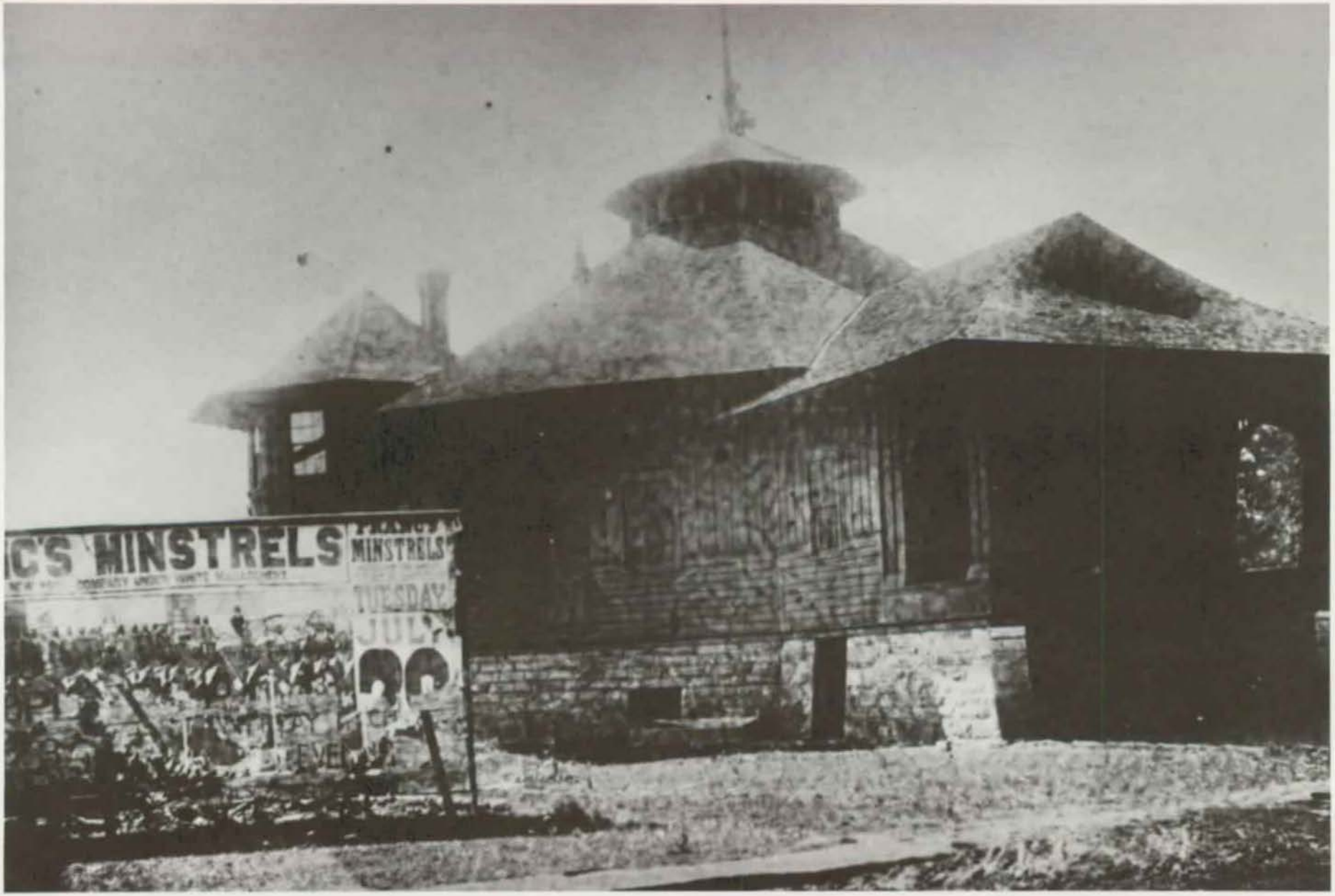

C'S MINSTRELS
MINSTRELS
TUESDAY
JULY

Illustration 9

Kanawha, Glen Jean and Eastern Railroad

Source: NERI photograph file

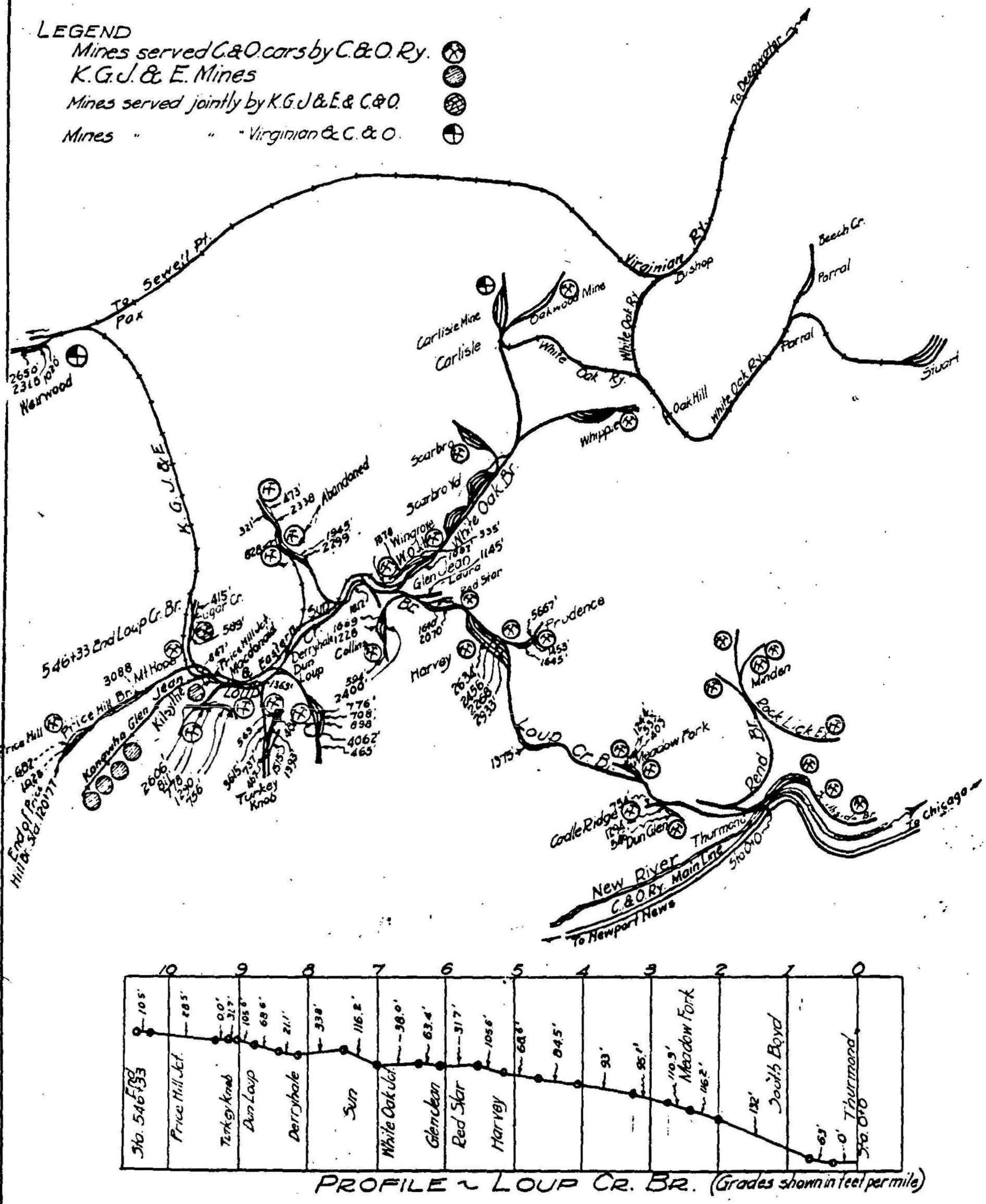


Illustration 10

Loup Creek Br. & Connections Ches & Ohio Ry. Co., June 8, 1921

Source: "Maps and Profiles of Certain Lines on the New River District" NERI map file

LEGEND
Mines served C&O cars by C.&O. Ry.
K.G.J. & E. Mines
Mines served jointly by K.G.J.&E.& C.&O.
Mines " " " Virginian & C. & O.



PROFILE ~ LOUP CR. BR. (Grades shown in feet per mile)

Maximum Grade:
With the load ~ 132 ft. per mi. = 2.5 %
Against " " ~ 38 " " 0.78 %

Loup Creek Br. & Connections
CHES. & OHIO RY. CO.
Office of Valuation Engineer.
June 8. 1921 Richmond, Va.
M356

Illustration 11

New River Coal Territory, The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company correct to June 15, 1921

Source: NERI map file

Traced 4/17/24 By R.W.T. From Blp Dwg. Tracing Lost.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY TRACKS
WHITE OAK RY TRACKS (OWNED BY VIRGINIAN RY.
JOINT TRACKS, C.&O. AND VIRGINIAN RYS.
VIRGINIAN RAILWAY TRACKS
K.G.J.&E. RAILWAY TRACKS

MINES SERVED C.&O. CARS BY C.&O. RY.
MINES SERVED VIRGINIAN CARS BY VIRGINIAN RY.
MINES SERVED BY C.&O. & VIRGINIAN
MINES SERVED C.&O. AND VIRGINIAN CARS BY VIRGINIAN RY.
MINES SERVED C.&O. AND VIRGINIAN CARS BY C.&O. RY.
K.G.J.&E. MINES
MINES THAT TAKE KANAWHA RATES
MINE AND STATION OF SAME LOCATION

LOOKOUT, ROSEDALE, DUBREE, SMOKELESS, BALLENGER NO.1, BLUME, KEENEYS, KEENEYS CREEK BR., KEENEYS CREEK, NUTTAL, BROWN SO. NUTTAL, KAYMOOR NO.1, ELMO, MICHIGAN, NEWLYN, FAYETTE, SOUTH FAYETTE, KAYMOOR #2, CAPERTON, SEWELL, BABCOCK, SEWELL, ELVERTON, SOUTH SIDE, COAL RUN, BROOKLYN, FIRE CREEK, RED ASH, RUSH RUN, ROCK LICK, ERSKINE, ROCK LICK EXT., ROCK LICK NO.1, MINDEN, DEAD BR. 0.5%, BELVA, ECHO, BIG BEND, THURMOND, STONE CLIFF, BEACHWOOD, CLAREMONT, EPHRIAM CREEK, RIDGEVIEW, THAYER, NEW RIVER, CABLE RIDGE, DUNGLEN, LOUP CR. BR., DUNLOUP, BOYD, NEWLYN, MEADOW FORK, PRUDENCE, DEWITT, HARVEY, RED STAR, GLEN JEAN, COLLINS, SUN, DUNLOUP, TURKEY KNOB, MCDONALD NO.1, MCDONALD NO.2, KILSYTH, G.J.&E. RY., OSWALD, GRAHAM, HAMRICK, TAMROY, PRICE HILL BRANCH, PRICE HILL, WEIRWOOD, PAX, HEMLOCK, LAYLAND, GREENWOOD, BROWNWOOD STA., GLENDALE, BIG Q STA., QUINNIMONT, LAUREL CR., LAUREL, EXPORT, QUINNIMONT, PRINCE, ROYAL, MAIN LINE C.&O. RY., East to Ft. Monroe, GLADE CREEK, TERRY NO.1, TERRY NO.2, WRIGHT NO.2, WRIGHT, STONEWALL, LANARK, STANAFORD, PINEY, RAGLAND, CRANBERRY, PROSPERITY, PINEY RIVER, PAINT CR. BR., CRANBERRY NO.3, CRANBERRY NO.4, PINEY CREEK, PINE POCO., Abandoned LILLY MINING CO., VERY TOP SEAM, G.C.&P. BRANCH, LITTLE BEAVER CR., BLUE JAY NO.6, BLUE JAY NO.5, BLUE JAY LUMB. CORP., PINEY CR. BR., Abandoned WHORLEY, RALEIGH STATION, RALEIGH NO.6, RALEIGH 5, RALEIGH 4, RALEIGH 3, RALEIGH 2, RALEIGH 1, BECKLEY, W.V.A.C.M.CO. BECKLEY JCT., CHAUNCEY, MABSCOTT, WHITESTICK, CITY COAL, BECKLEY, RALEIGH 5, ECCLES 3, ECCLES 5&6, PINEY CR. BR., ADMIRALTY, FITZPATRICK, VIACOVA, R.+S.W. BR., FOREST, BEARD SMOKELESS, SULLIVAN, WOODPECK, BECKLEY VEIN, Abandoned, PEMBERTON, DIEHL, PEMBERTON, AFFINITY, GLEN WHITE, LESTER, JENNEYS GAP, HOO HOO, Abandoned, SURVEYOR, MARSH FORK, SLAB FORK, PRINCE WICK, LAUREL FORKS BR., COLLINS, WINDING GULF, LILLY HORNBROOK NO.3, PICKSHIN #1 #2, HORNBROOK #1, LILLY HORNBROOK-1, LAUREL SMOKELESS, FIRE CREEK SMOKELESS, MEAD TOLLIVER, HOE BLOCK, PINES CREEK, BECKLEY SMOKELESS, WOOD SULLIVAN, RIFFES BR., BEE TREE, RIFFES, TOMMY CREEK, DEVILS FORK, GULF COAL CO., PEMBERTON NO.2, MCALPINE, STOTESBURY, TAMS, WORDBAY, EAST GULF, EXT., R.+S.W., VIRGINIAN RAILWAY, RHODELL, STONE COAL JCT., SIGNAL KNOB, ANSTED, HAWKS NEST BR., MILL CREEK, HAWKS NEST, GAYMONT, CATARACT, BACHMAN, GAULEY RIVER, NEW RIVER, MAIN LINE C.&O. RY., BUCK RUN #1-2, DIETZ, MIDVALE, LYNCHBURG, WEST TO CHICO, GAULEY, FT. DEFIANCE, GREENDALE, EAGLE GAS, GLEN COAL, LAURIE, BEATTREE, GAULEY BR., BELVA, GREENVIEW, RICH CR. JCT., LYNN, LOCHGELLY, SUMMERLEE, Abandoned, CRAB ORCHARD & TENNESSEE RY., LOOP TO NEW RIVER, CREEK, BISHOP, CARLISLE, OAKWOOD, SCARBRO, WINGRAVE, NICHOL, WHIPPLE, OAK HILL, W.O. BR., SCARBRO, CARLISLE, OAKWOOD, DERRYHALL, SUGAR CREEK, BABY, VIRGINIAN RAILWAY

Correct to .....

Note:
Percentage indicates maximum Grades against Traffic

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY
Chief Engineers Office Richmond, Va.

NEW RIVER COAL TERRITORY

HINTON DIVISION

Scale: 1" = 2 Miles
Date: Apr 26, 1918
Drawn: W.T.D.
Traced: W.T.D.
Checked:

REVISED
MAY 29, 18 BY W.T.D.
JUNE 14, 18 BY W.T.D.
MAR. 10, 19 BY G.G.L.
JUNE 25, 20 BY G.G.L.
AUG. 1, 21 BY W.T.D.

DRAWING NO. 2529-A

Illustration 12

William McKell, ca. 1930s

Source: NER1 photograph file


FF-NORTON
ACKS

Illustration 13

Glen Jean Athletic Club, KGJ&E tracks and depot

Source: NERI photograph file


GLEN JEAN ATHLETIC CLUB
DENTIST
DENTIST

Illustration 14

"Cincinnati Reds at Glen Jean, W. Va." October 16, 1913

Source: Fayette *Journal,* October 2, 1913

CINCINNATI REDS

AT

GLEN JEAN, W. VA.

Thursday,

OCTOBER 16TH, 1913.

Game Called at 3:30 p. m.

The management of the Glen Jean Base Ball Club has secured a date with the Cincinnati Reds for the above day, and will match against them the Glen Jean team, which is the pride of the Fayette County League. The Glen Jean team has lost but two games this season. Interest in the game will be heightened by the novel arrangement had with the Reds for this game. The Glen Jean battery, Malone and Klase Williams will occupy the points for the Cincinnati Reds, while the Reds will furnish one of its best batteries for the Glen Jean team. This will add spice to the game and uncertainty as to the outcome.

THE LINE UP.

FOR CINCINNATI,			FOR GLEN JEAN.		
Packard,	Rowan,	(Indian)-Johnson	Malone,	Williams,	C. Hogg,
Blackburn,	Hoblitzell,	Groh,	W. Ferrell,	E. Spradlin,	J. Williams,
Berghammer,	Dodge, Bescher,	Bates.	Jno. Penman,	G. Spradlin,	G. Kennedy

Let everybody attend and witness this exhibition which will close the season

Admission 50c. **Grand Stand 25c.**

Ladie's Free to the Grand Stand

DON'T MISS THIS BIG GAME

Illustration 15

Sketch of Glen Jean, W. Va. Showing Houses, 1914

Source: Mountain Laurel Resources, Mount Hope, West Virginia

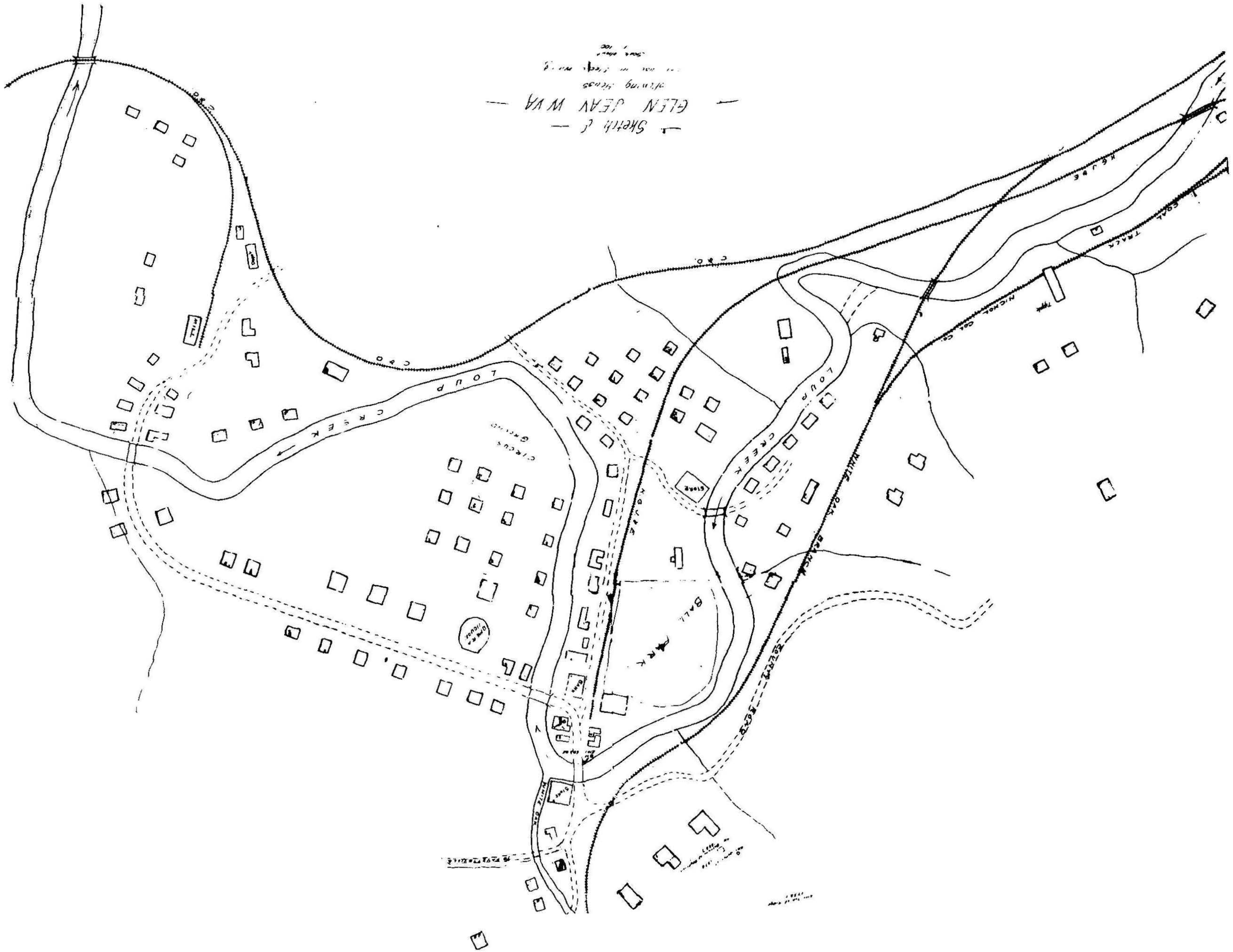
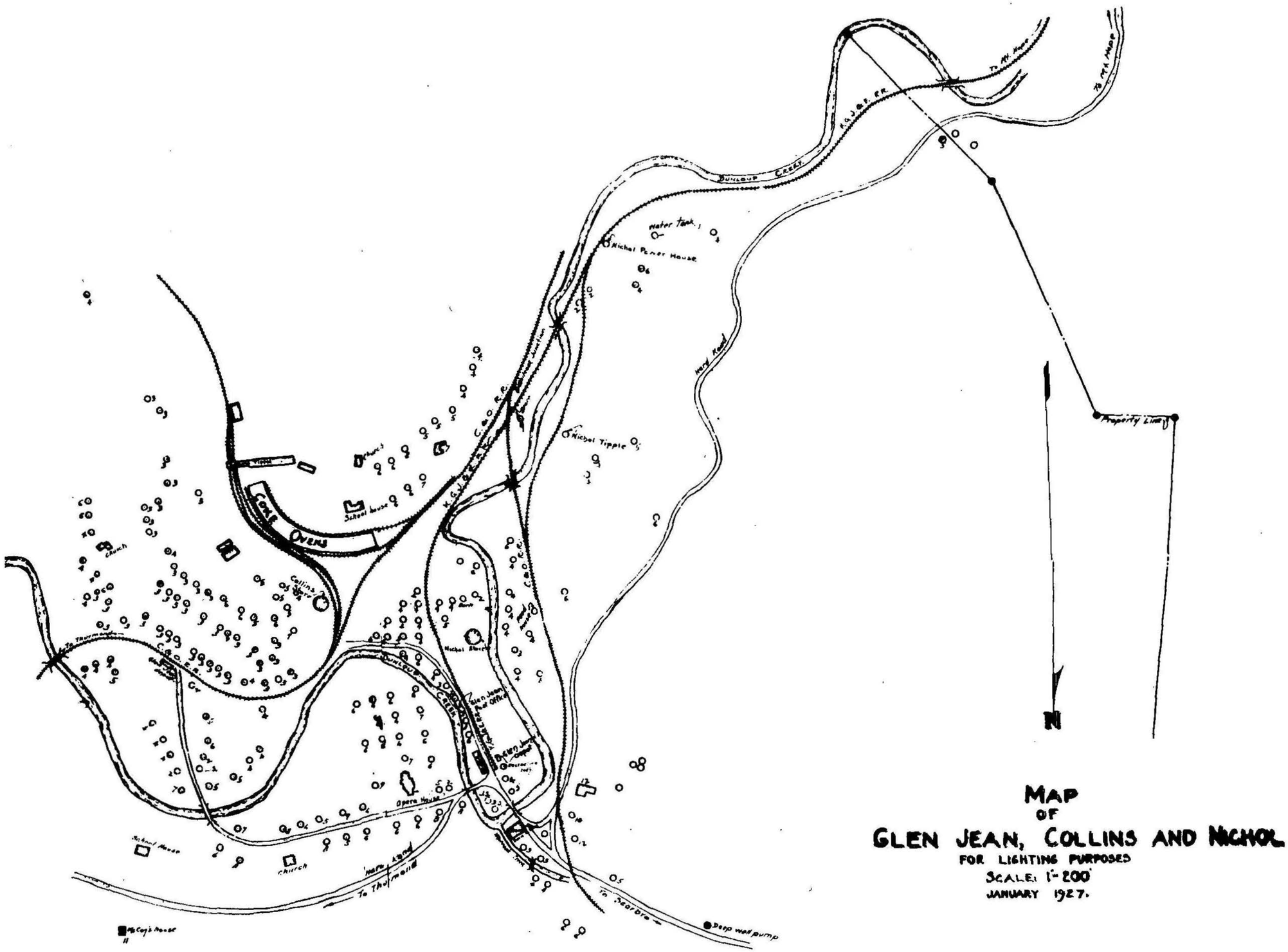

LOUP CREEK
LOUP CREEK
WHITE OAK
BALL PARK
STORE
SCHOOL

Illustration 16

Map of Glen Jean, Collins and Nichol, 1927

Source: Mountain Laurel Resources, Mount Hope, West Virginia

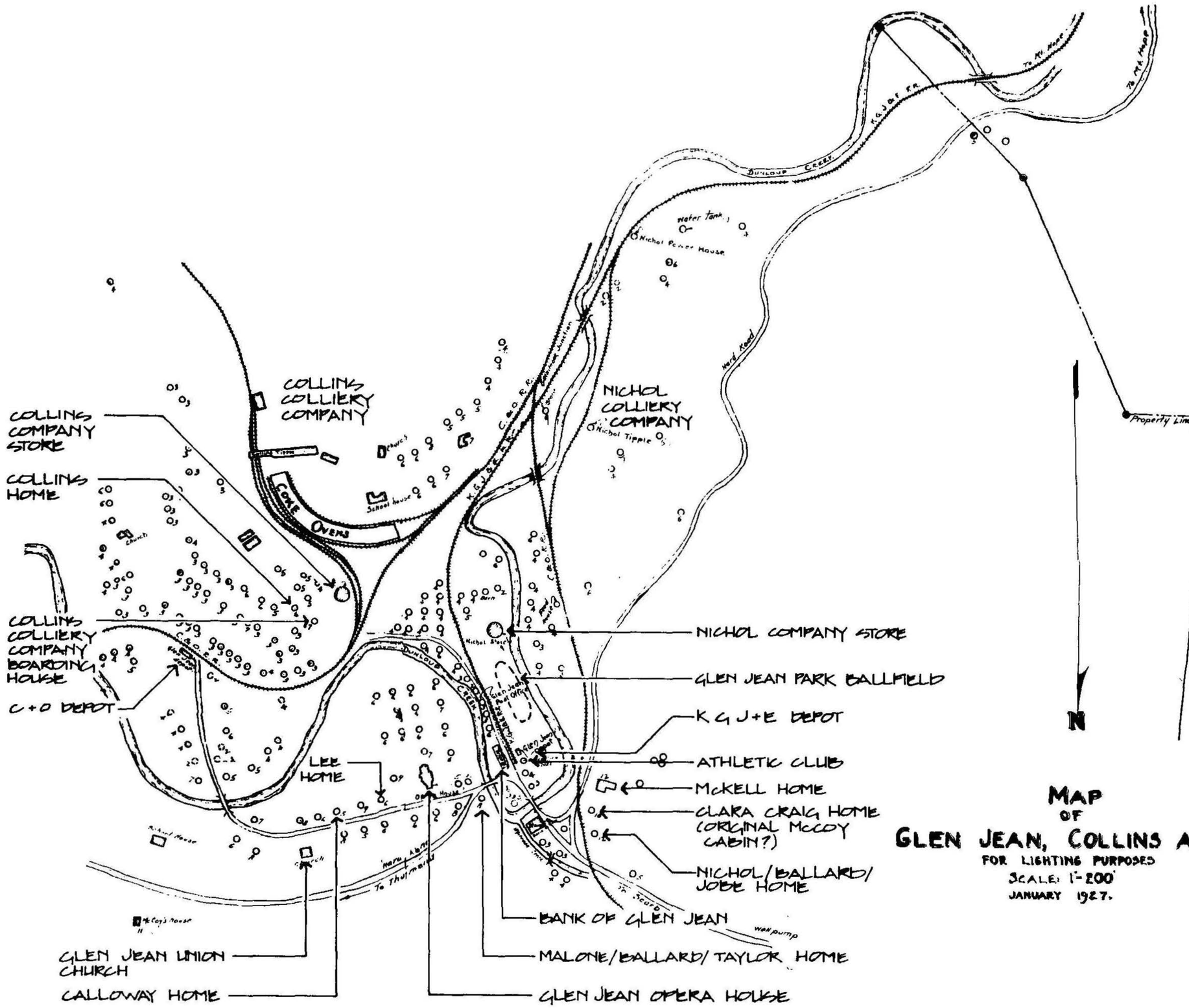


MAP
OF
GLEN JEAN, COLLINS AND NICHOL
FOR LIGHTING PURPOSES
SCALE: 1" = 200'
JANUARY 1927.

Illustration 17

Map of Glen Jean, Collins and Nichol, 1927, with significant sites and structures

Source: Base map – Mountain Laurel Resources, Mount Hope, West Virginia



MAP
OF
GLEN JEAN, COLLINS AND NICHOL

FOR LIGHTING PURPOSES

SCALE: 1" = 200'

JANUARY 1927.

Illustration 18

Detail, Glen Jean, 1910

Source: Map Book I, p. 154. County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia

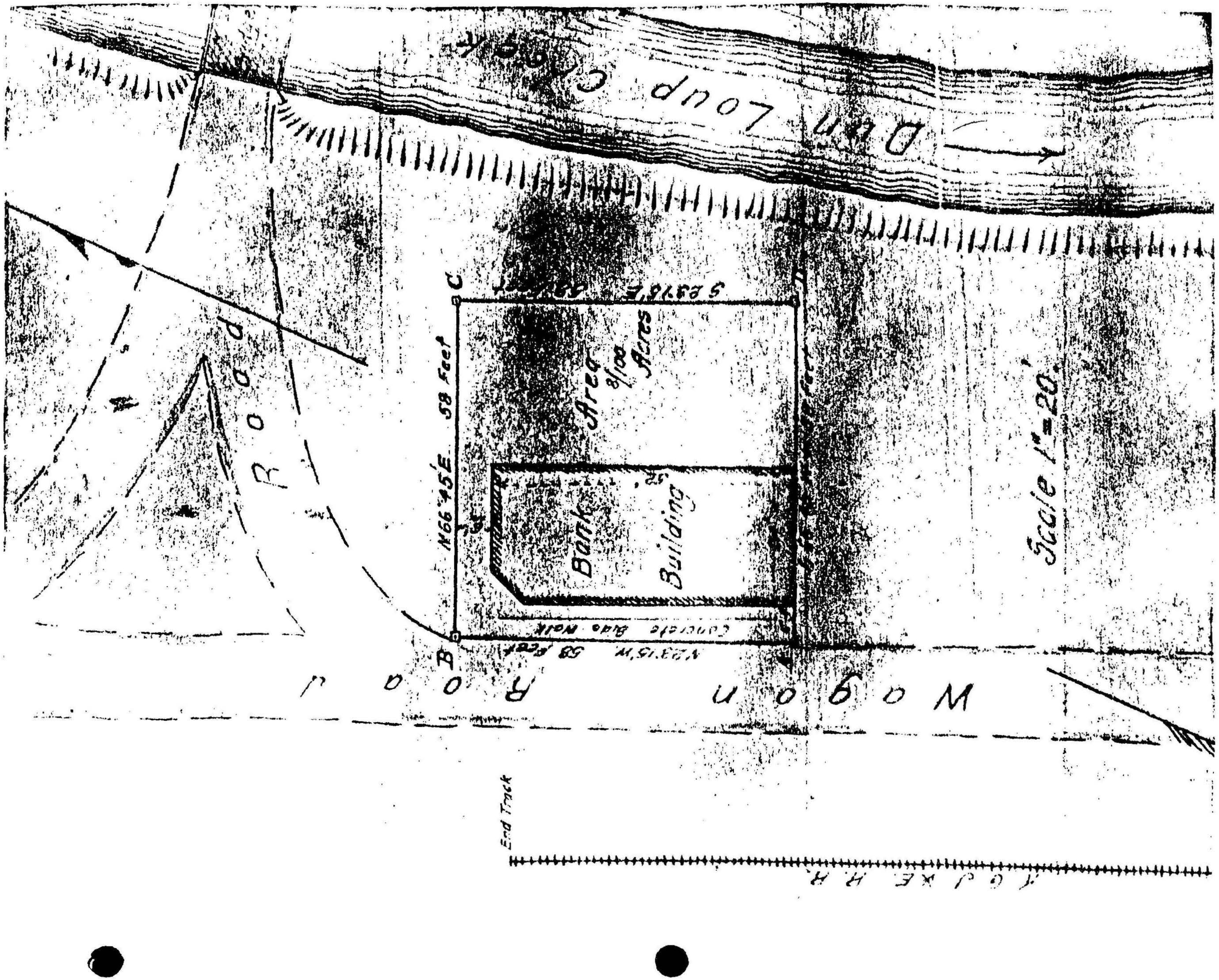

Bank Building
Area 8100 Square Feet
Scale 1" = 20'
Concrete Curb Face
Concrete Curb Face
Concrete Curb Face

Illustration 19

Advertisement for Bank of Glen Jean

Source: Fayette *Tribune*, October 5, 1911

A Loan of the People, by the People, and for the People

Placed in your hands is an opportunity to give life to your belief in the right of men and of nations to lead free and peaceful lives.

Your country offers you a part in aiding in the greatest struggle for liberty that the world has ever known. If you buy a Liberty Loan Bond you will be aiding just as surely as if you carried the colors of the United States.

If you are not able to subscribe for a large amount, you can buy a $50 bond.

Bank of Glen Jean

GLEN JEAN, W. V.

Illustration 20

Advertisement for Bank of Glen Jean

Source: Fayette *Tribune*, June 7, 1917

-:- SAVING MONEY -:-

Saving money is a simple process. The greatest difficulty is in making the start. It is, therefore, to some extent, a condition of the mind. Once make up your mind to save a part of your earnings and the rest is easy. Many of the best customers of our savings department made small beginnings. By persistent accumulation their accounts have grown to considerable proportions. The best and safest way to save is to start a bank account. Once started, the habit will grow. Let us serve you.

Bank of Glen Jean

Wm. McKell, President — Dr. C. B. Lee, Vice President
J. E. Drumheller, Cashier

GLEN JEAN, W. VA.

Illustration 21

Bank of Glen Jean, ca. 1909-1917

Source: Bill Hickman Collection. Mount Hope, West Virignia


BANK

Illustration 22

Bank of Glen Jean, ca. 1909-1917

Source: NERI photograph file

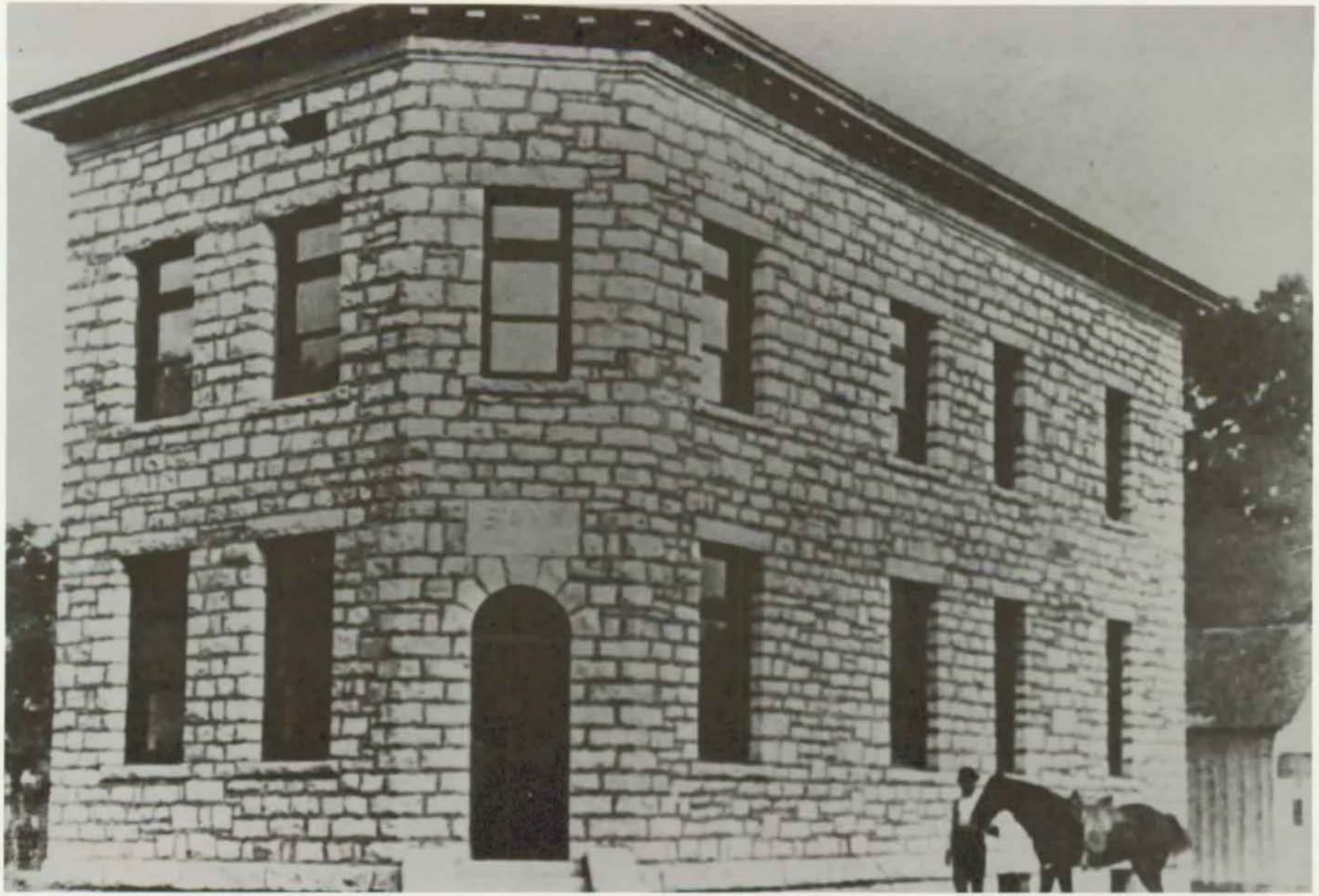


Illustration 23

Base Ball Park, Glen Jean, 1912. View showing south end of original 1909 bank and west wall

Source: NERI photograph file

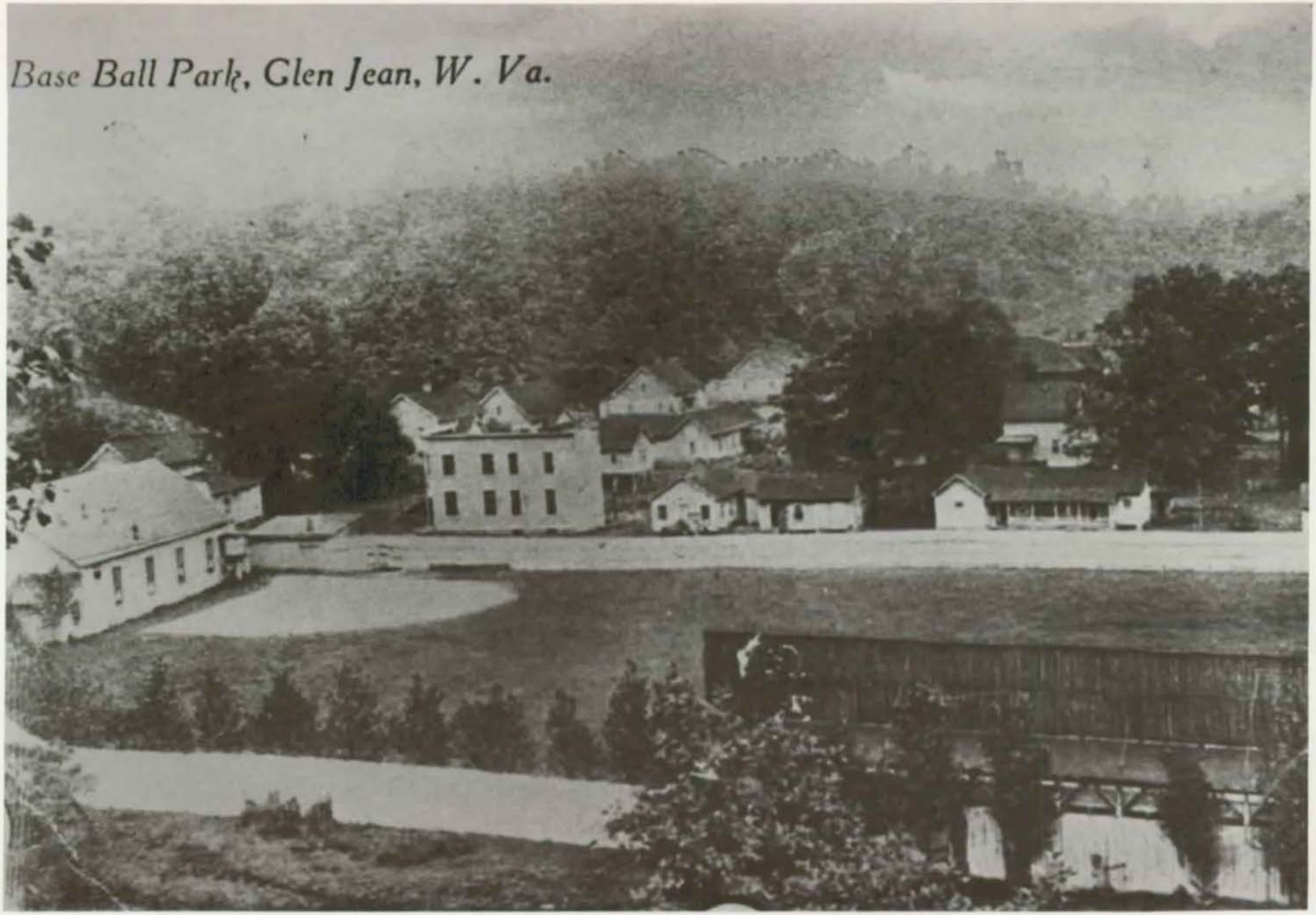

Base Ball Park, Glen Jean, W. Va.

Illustration 24

Bank of Glen Jean, ca. 1910-1912. View looking at north and west elevations of bank

Source: NERI photograph file



Illustration 25

Bank of Glen Jean, ca. 1909-1917. View looking at north and west elevations of bank

Source: Bill Hickman Collection. Mount Hope, West Virginia

Illustration 26

A Busy Day, Glen Jean, W. Va. Bank of Glen Jean, ca. 1909-1917. View looking at north and west elevations of bank

Source: NERI photograph file


Day, Glen Jean, W. Va.

Illustration 27

Partial view of Glen Jean, W. Va., ca. early 1920s. View looking at north and west elevations of bank


a Partial View of Gl

Illustration 28

Base Ball Park, Glen Jean, post-1917. View shows ball field, Athletic Club and west wall of Bank of Glen Jean. The bank is in the background. Note the flagpole on the roof.

Source: George and Melody Bragg Collection



Illustration 29

Base Ball Park, Glen Jean, ca. 1920-1935. View shows Athletic Club and west wall of Bank of Glen Jean

Source: NERI photograph file



Illustration 30

William McKell and big ball team in front of southwest door #5, 1917 addition to Bank of Glen Jean, 1923

Source: George and Melody Bragg Collection



Illustration 31

Street in Glen Jean, W. Va., ca. early 1920s. View looking north with KGJ&E tracks and west elevation of bank visible.

Source: Frances and Theresa Jobe Collection


STREET IN
GLEN JEAN, W. Va.

Illustration 32

William Ballard in McKell Coal and Coke Company office, located in 1917 addition to Bank of Glen Jean

Source: George and Melody Bragg Collection

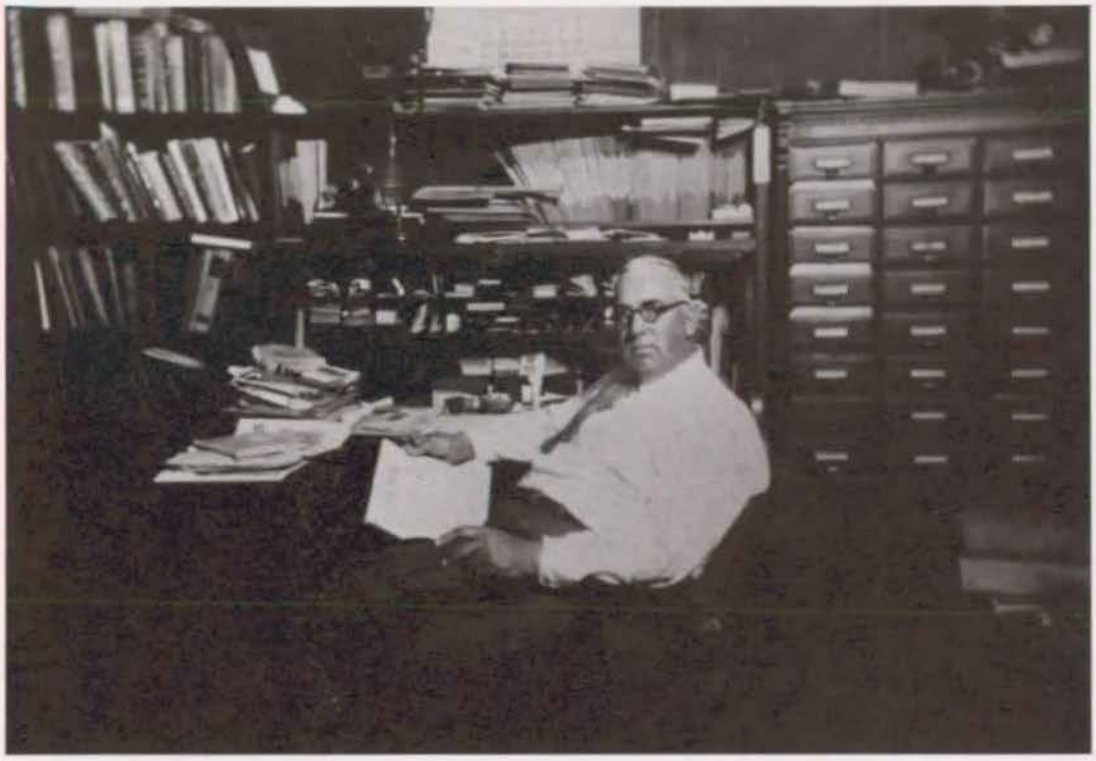


Illustration 33

Frank Melesky in payroll office, New River Company Store #13 (former Bank of Glen Jean), March 1949

Source: NERI photograph file


THE J. G. BERTHOLD CO.

Illustration 34

Sketch, Bank of Glen Jean, by Sara Blanche Ballard Arritt, July 21, 1988

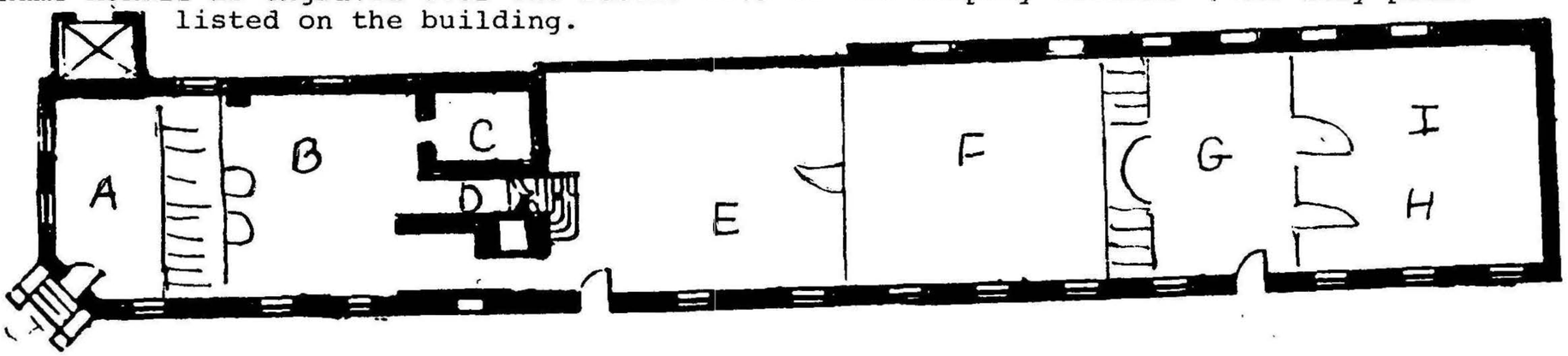
Sketch, New River Company Store #13, by Frank Melesky, May 5, 1988

Sara Blanche Ballard Arritt
July 21, 1988

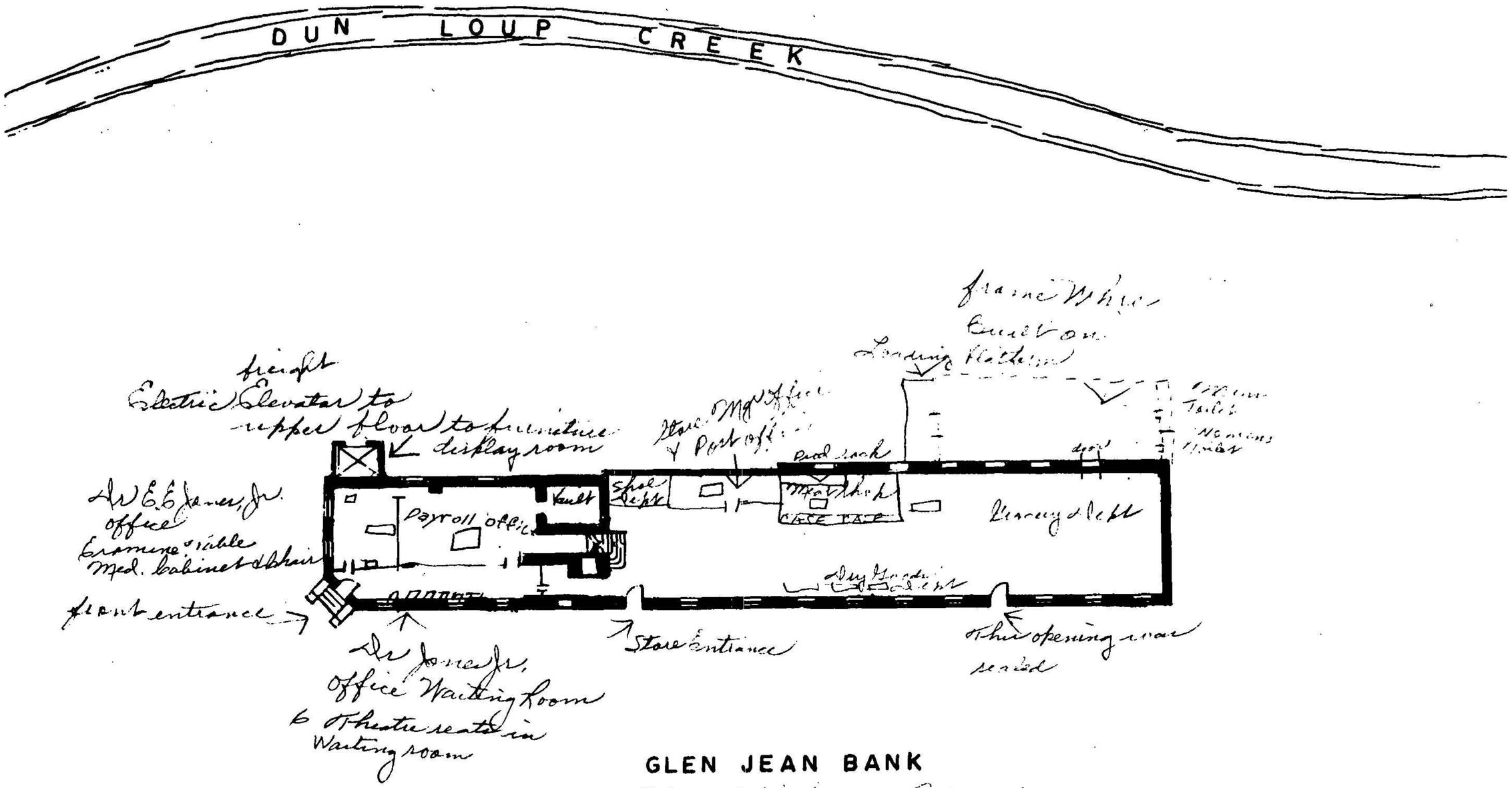
"Sally"

DUN LOUP CREEK

1. Loup Creek is much closer to the bank building.
2. The area between the bank and the creek was planted in grass and trees grew along the edge of the bank.
3. Walls inside the bank were painted a light tan.
4. The lobby was small with 2 teller windows.
5. I was never upstairs or in sections E, F and cannot describe it.
6. Between F and G there was another counter and teller window. I believe that rent on the company houses was paid there, visitors came there for appointments with members of the McKell Coal and Coke Company.
7. Those who worked in the bank (not all at the same period of time) were Miss Clara Craig, Mr. Charles Wilburn, Mr. William Lubol and Mr. Eugene Berg.
8. C section was probably the vaults. (I'm not certain about that, however.)
   D - Stairway (I was never there.)
   E,F - Offices of employees (not employees of the bank, but of McKell Coal and Coke Company)
   (Some of them were: Mr. Richard Hughes, Mr. George Lively, Mr. George Lafferty.)
   G - Open space where visitors waited.
   H - I believe that this was a room for storage or records of the coal company.
   I - Office of Mr. William R. Ballard, Sr., General Manager and Treasurer of McKell Coal and Coke Company. (my father)
   J - There were 2 cement steps at the entrance of the bank - the sides of the steps were of the same stone as the bank building.
   K - The name McKell is engraved over the second door of the company offices - the only place it is listed on the building.



GLEN JEAN BANK



GLEN JEAN BANK

Frank L. [illegible]
5, May 1988

Illustration 35

Detail, "Map Showing Surface Lots at Glen Jean, W. Va. to be Deeded by the New River Company to Coal Field Land Company", November 1, 1949.

Source: NERI map file

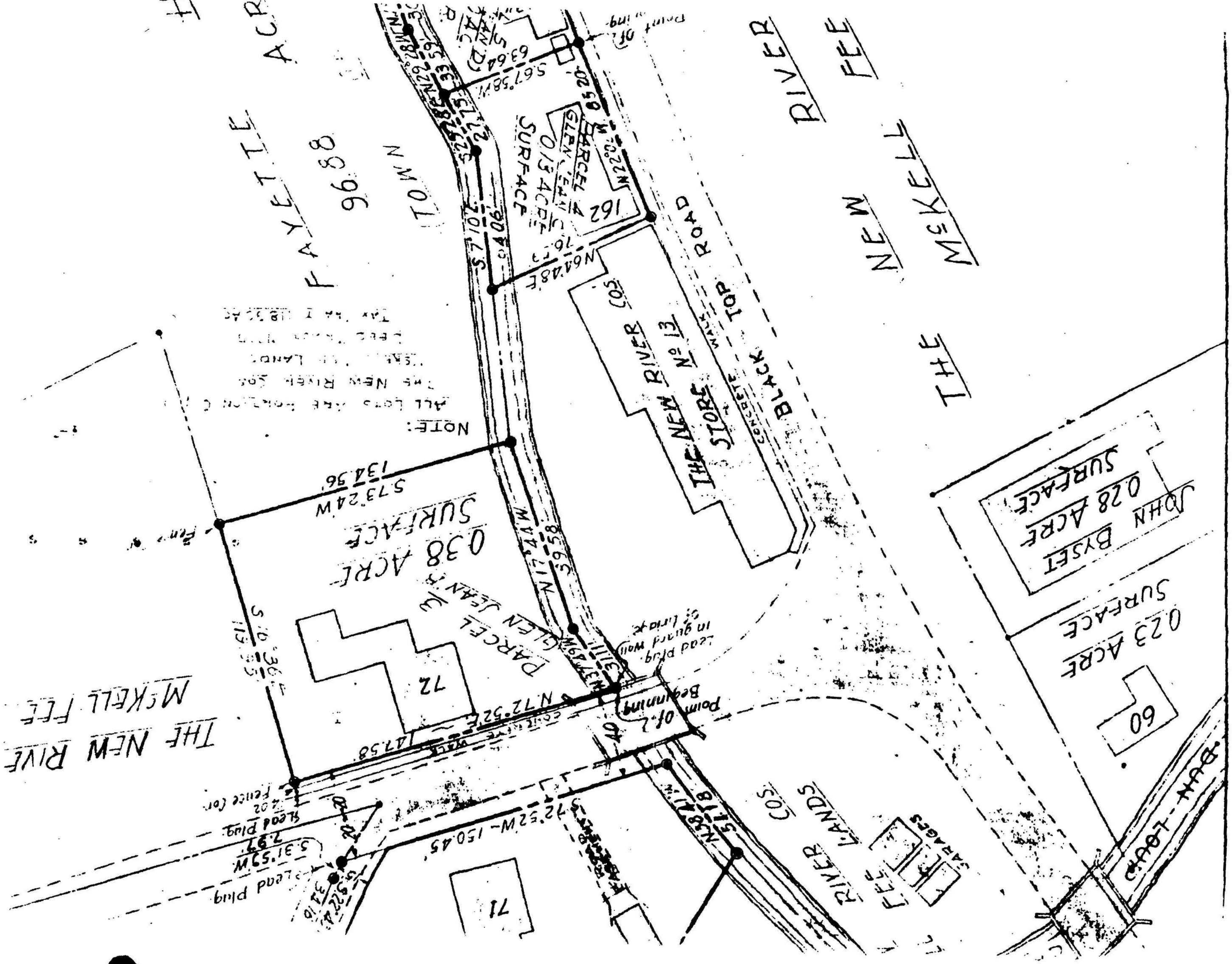
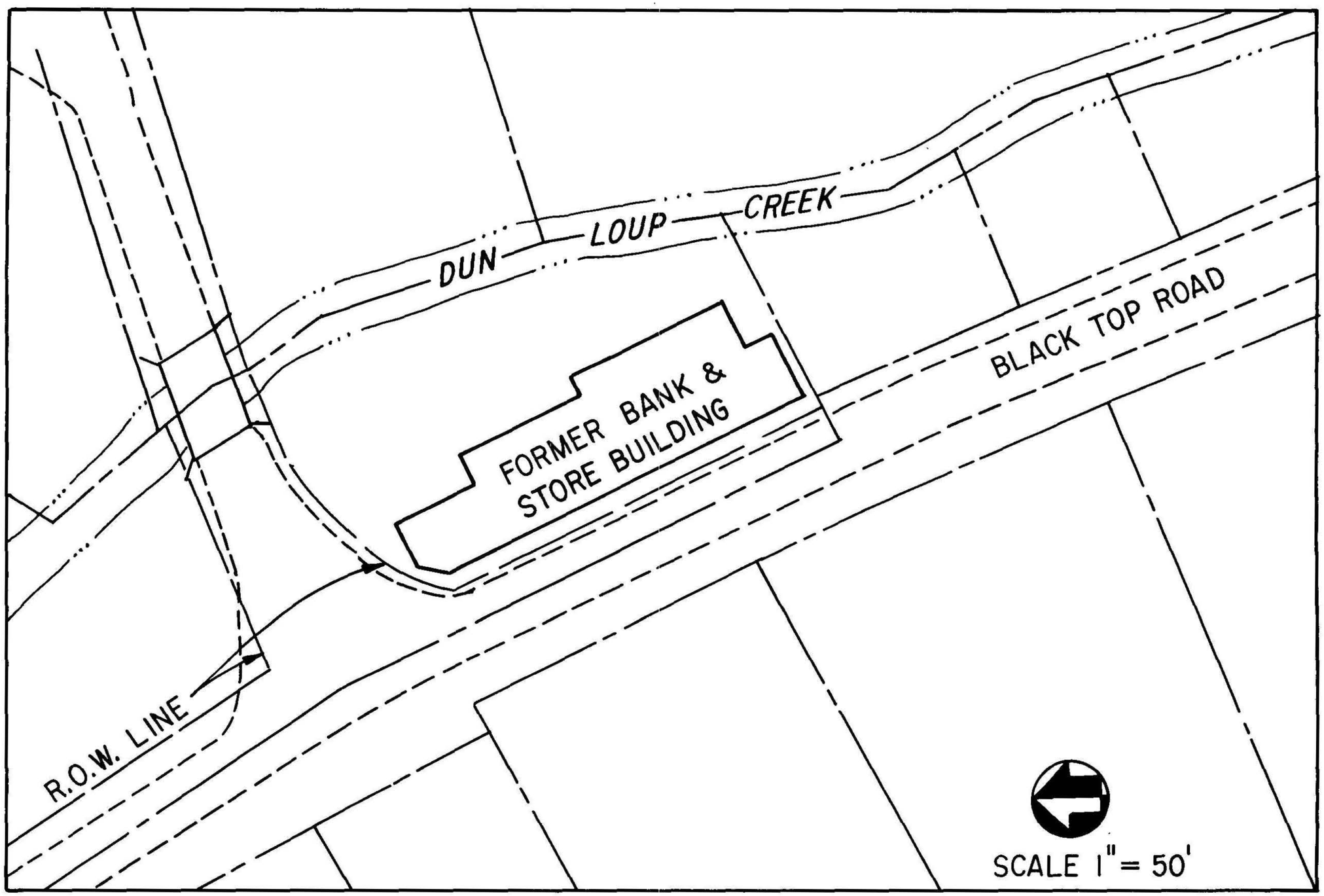

FAYETTE
ACRES
96.88
TOWN
RIVER
NEW
FEE
MCKELL
THE
THE NEW RIVER
STORE
No 13
CONCRETE
BLACK TOP
ROAD
COS
LANDS
RIVER
JOHN BYSETT
0.28 ACRE
SURFACE
0.23 ACRE
SURFACE
60
71
72
PARCEL
GLEN JEAN
0.38 ACRE
SURFACE
162
PARCEL
0.5 ACRE
SURFACE
NOTE:
ALL LOTS ARE SUBJECT TO
THE NEW RIVER COS
FREE TOWN RIGHT
TAX MAP I 18.32 AC
S 67°58' W
63.64'
S 22°27'E
N 22°28' W
S 7°10' E
404.6'
N 61°48' E
76.73'
N 22°28' W
85.0'
POINT OF BEGINNING
S 73°24' W
96.58'
S 73°24' W
134.96'
S 12°52' W - 150.45'
N 72°52' E
47.58'
POINT OF BEGINNING
LEAD PLUG IN QUARTZ OUTCROP
N 37°29' W
31.11'
N 38°41' W
51.78'
S 31°53' W
2.97'
LEAD PLUG
S 22°43'
33.18'
LEAD PLUG
FENCE CORNER
0.02
FENCE
CHART-MAP

Illustration 36

Detail, "Map Showing Two Surface Parcels at Glen Jean, W. Va. to be Conveyed by the New River Company to H.C. Washburn", December 15, 1970.

Source: Map Book 17, p. 61. County Clerk's Office, Fayetteville County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia



MAP SHOWING TWO SURFACE PARCELS AT GLEN JEAN, W. VA. TO BE CONVEYED BY THE NEW RIVER COMPANY TO H.C. WASHBURN.

SCALE: 1" = 50'

DEC. 15, 1970

Illustration 37

1917 Addition, Door #4, southwest entry. Same stone louvers as 1923 illustration 30.

Source: NPS photo early 1980's

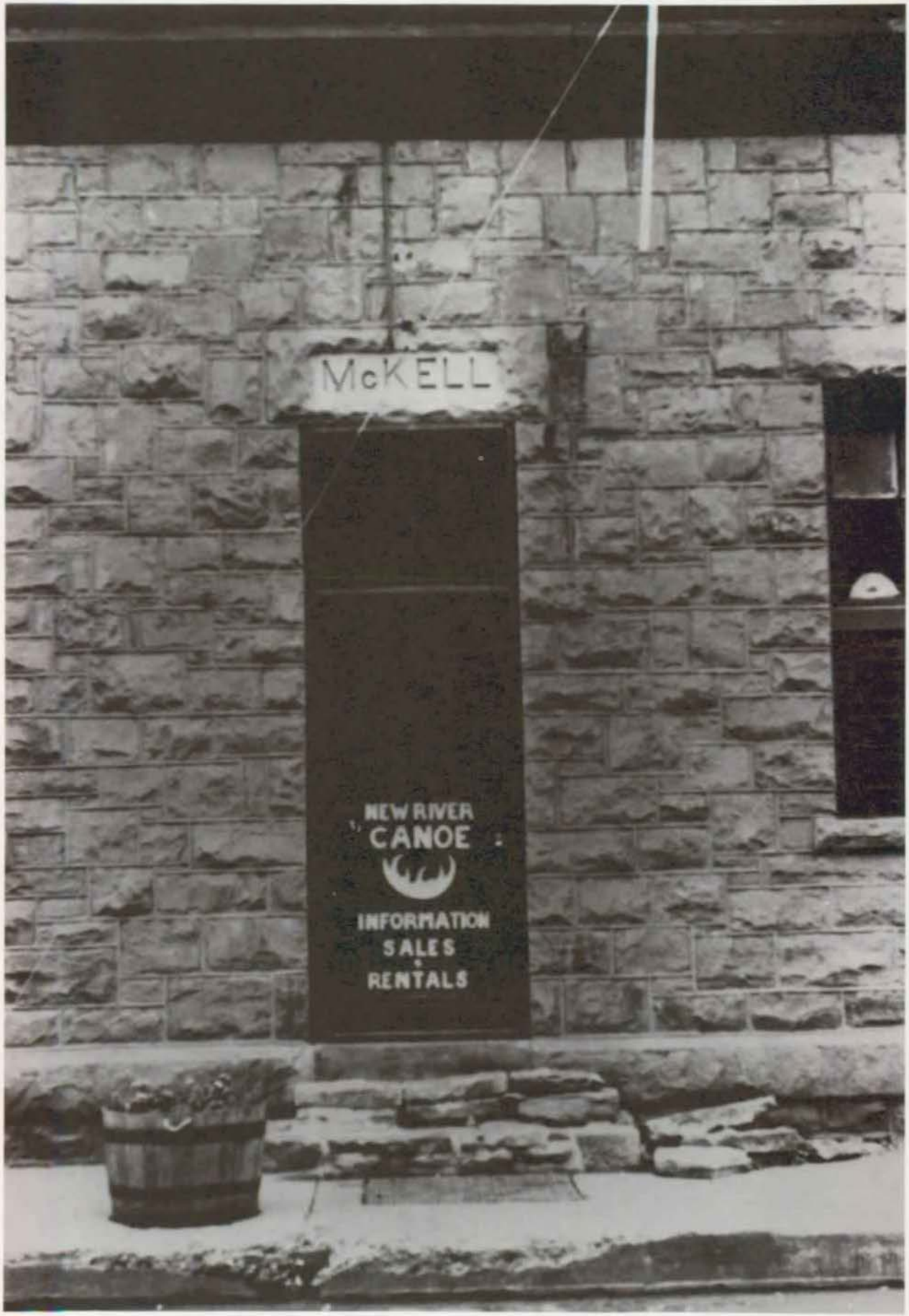

McKELL
NEW RIVER
CANOE
INFORMATION
SALES
&
RENTALS

Illustration 38

Bank of Glen Jean with 1917 addition, west elevation. 1975 CMU warehouse, north elevation. 1942 brick elevator shaft behind 1909 east wall.

Source: NPS photo spring 1986

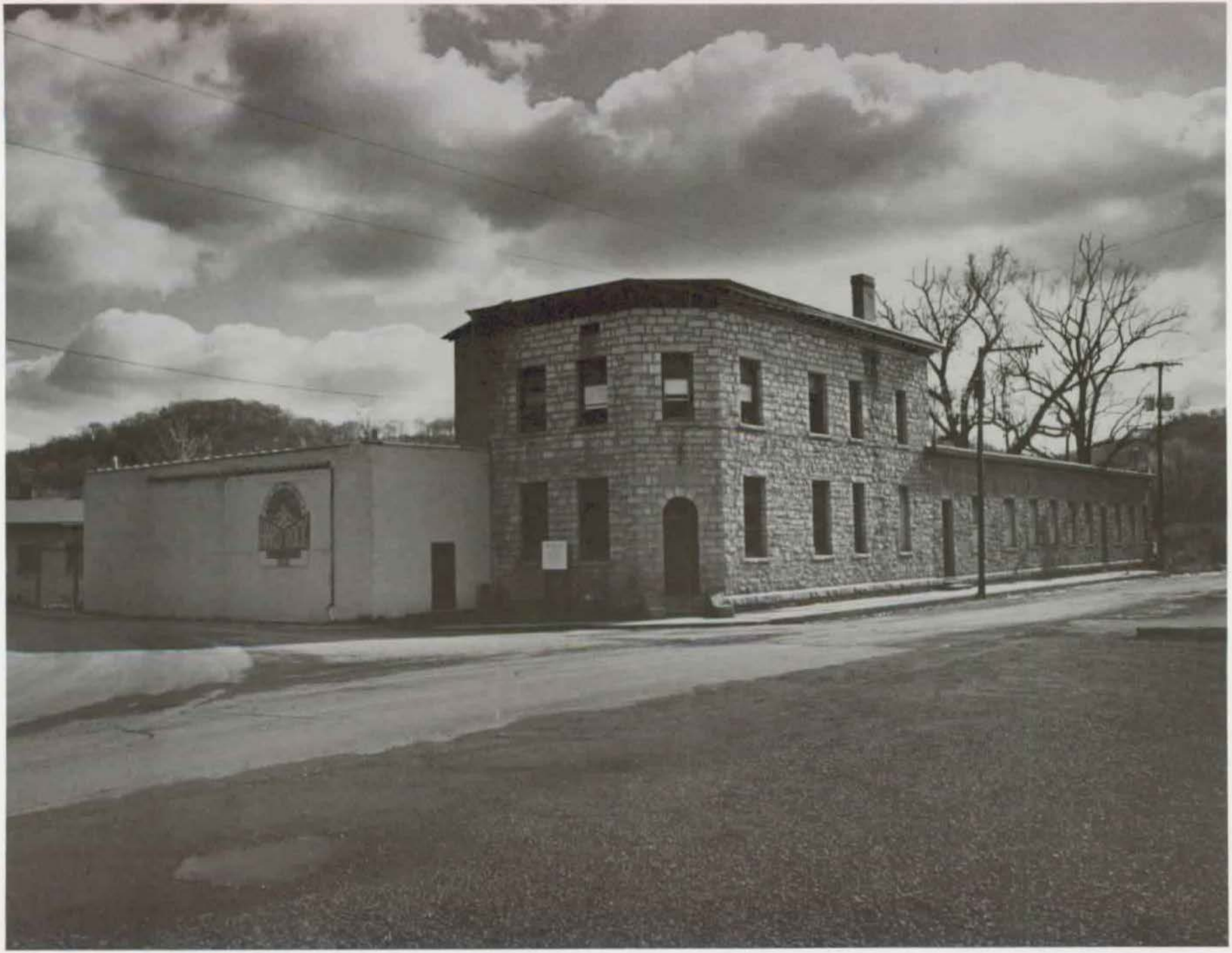


Illustration 39

East elevation, 1975 CMU warehouse, 1909 east wall, and 1942 brick elevator shaft.

Source: NPS photo, early 1980's



Illustration 40

South elevation viewing 1917 and 1909 west elevation, NPS photo early 1980's



Illustration 41

Overview of Bank of Glen Jean and surrounding community

Source: NPS photo, ca. 1987

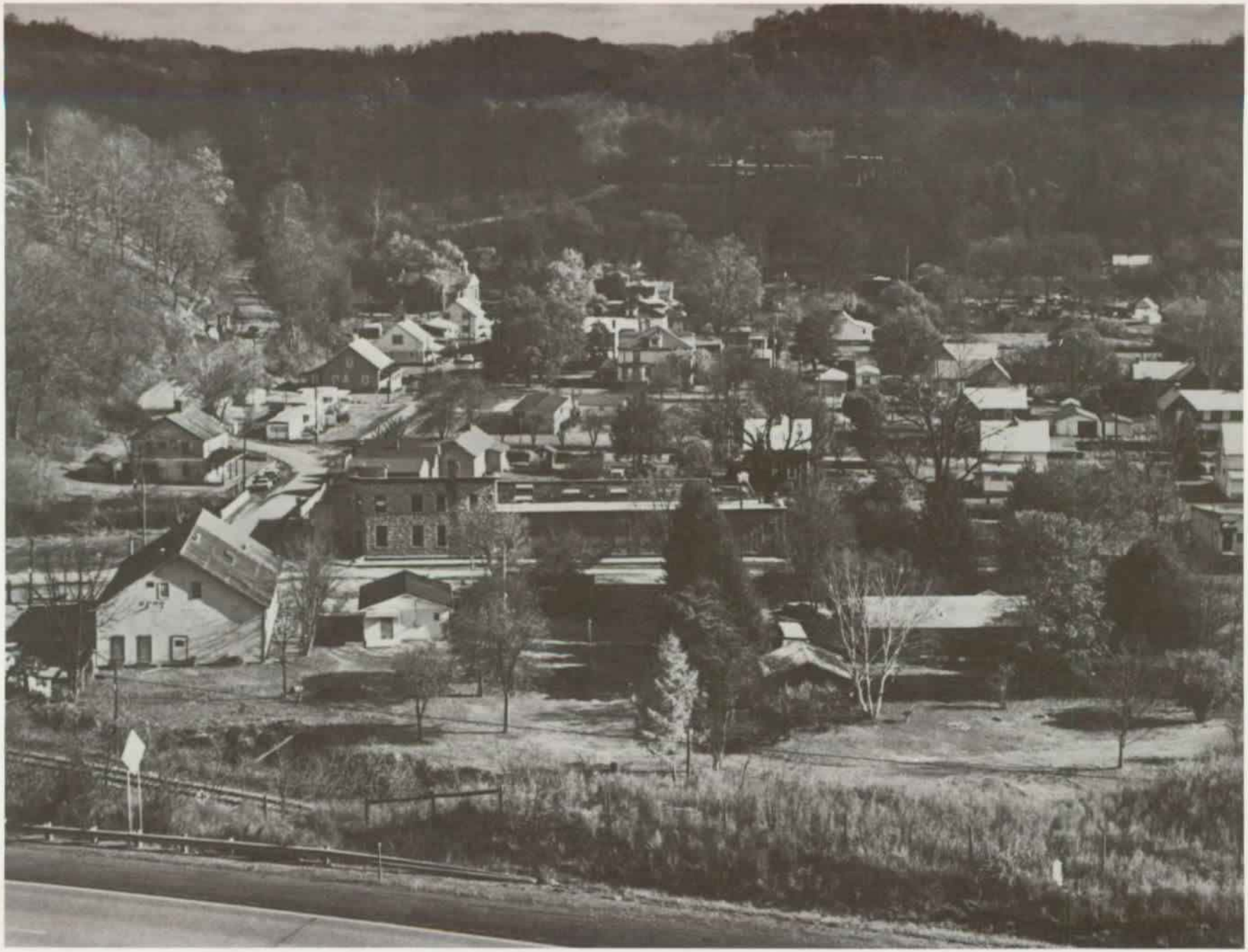


Illustration 42

North elevation of 1909 bank

Source: NPS photo, early 1980's



Illustration 43

West elevation view of 1917 tin eave butting against 1909 bank at a lower level. View of door #5.

Source: NPS photo, early 1980's



Illustration 44

1909 south elevation viewing the stepped parapet. There is no stepped parapet on the 1909 north wall

Source: NPS photo, 1988



Illustration 45

View of 1909 bank interior; ceramic tile, wainscoting and marble bases

Source: NPS photo, 1988



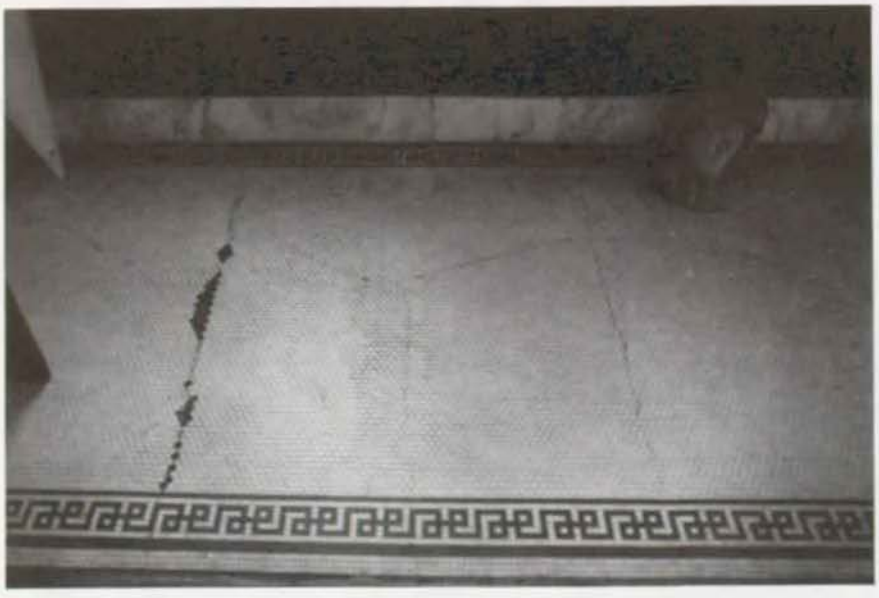


Illustration 46

View of 1917 bank interior, looking at southeast corner of 1909 bank wall. The east CMU wall butts against the parged 1909 stone wall

Source: NPS photo, 1988



Illustration 47

1917 addition viewing brick and rubble stone column

Source: NPS photo, 1988

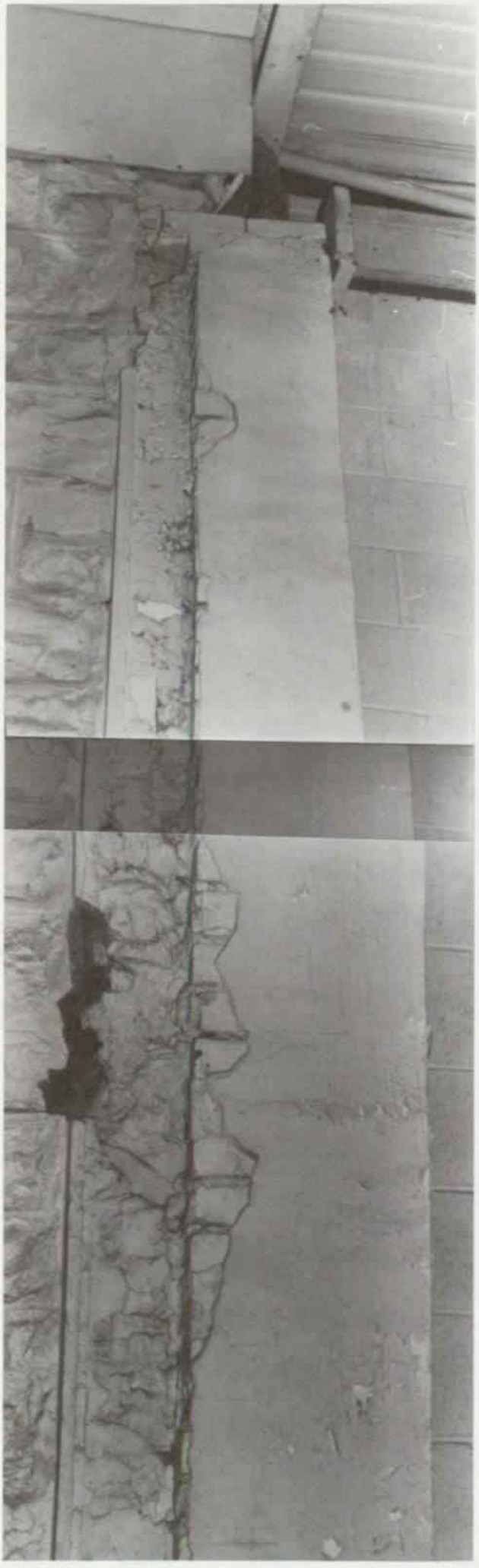






Illustration 48

1917 addition viewing existing evidence of horizontal and vertical remnants arid markings. These evidences are from previous 1942 stud members and nails.

Source: NPS photo, 1988



Illustration 49

1917 addition viewing remnants and markings above window #9

Source: NPS photo, 1988

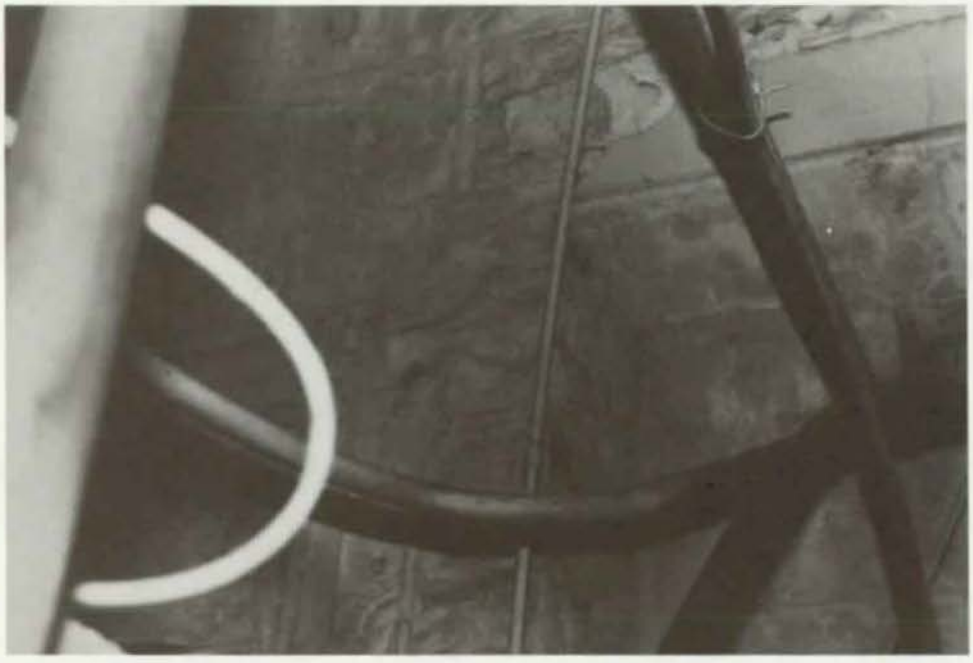




Illustration 50

Northeast view of brick veneer over CMU. The shaft butts against the east side of the historic 1909 exterior stone wall.

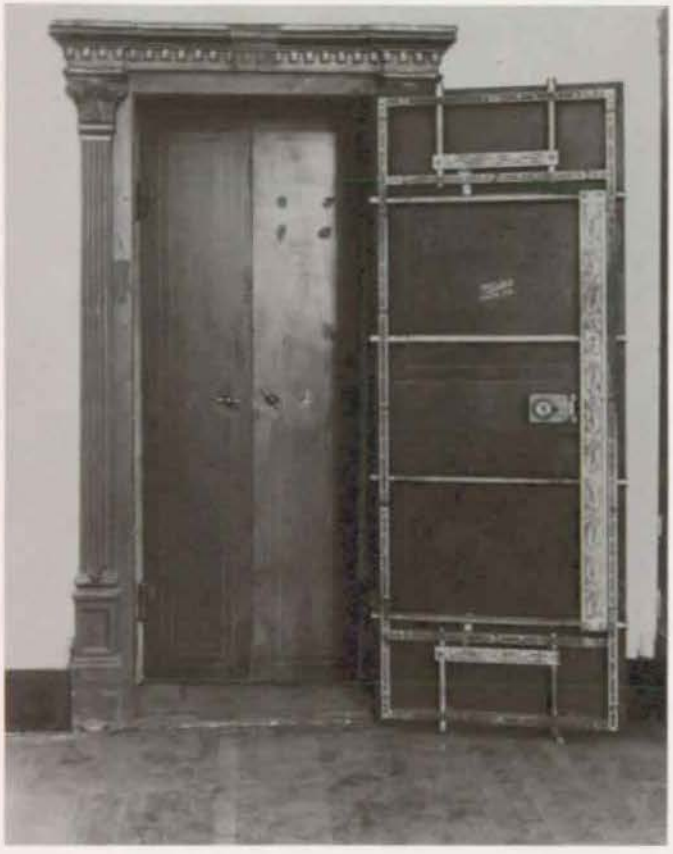
Source: NPS photo, 1988



Illustration 51

Southeast vault number 1 interior, viewing vaults numbers 2, 3, and 4.

Source: NPS photos, August 1988





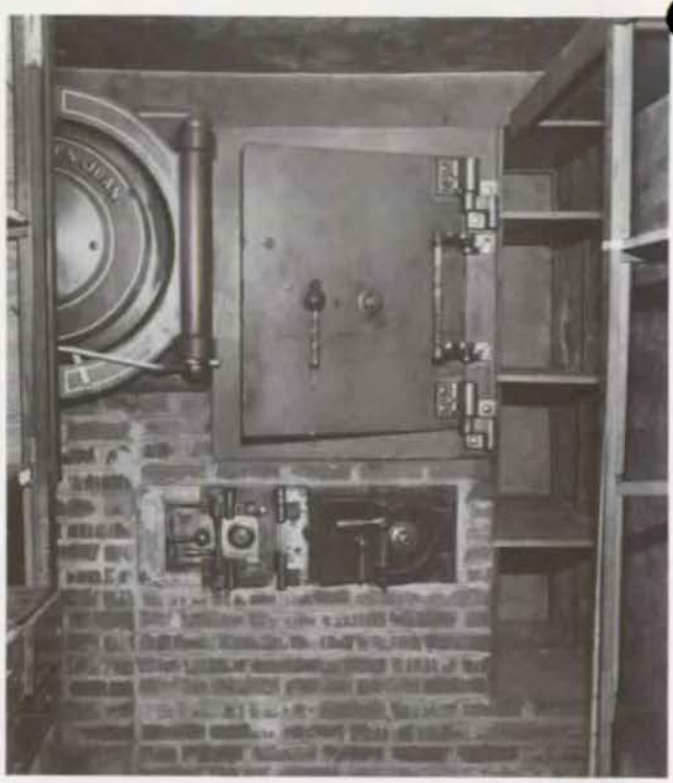




Illustration 52

East bank interior wall after demolition, viewing rough door opening adjacent to the vault number I.

Source: NPS photo, 1990



Illustration 53

South bank interior wall, behind vaults no. I, II, III & IV, viewing uncovered stairway area.

Source: NPS 1990

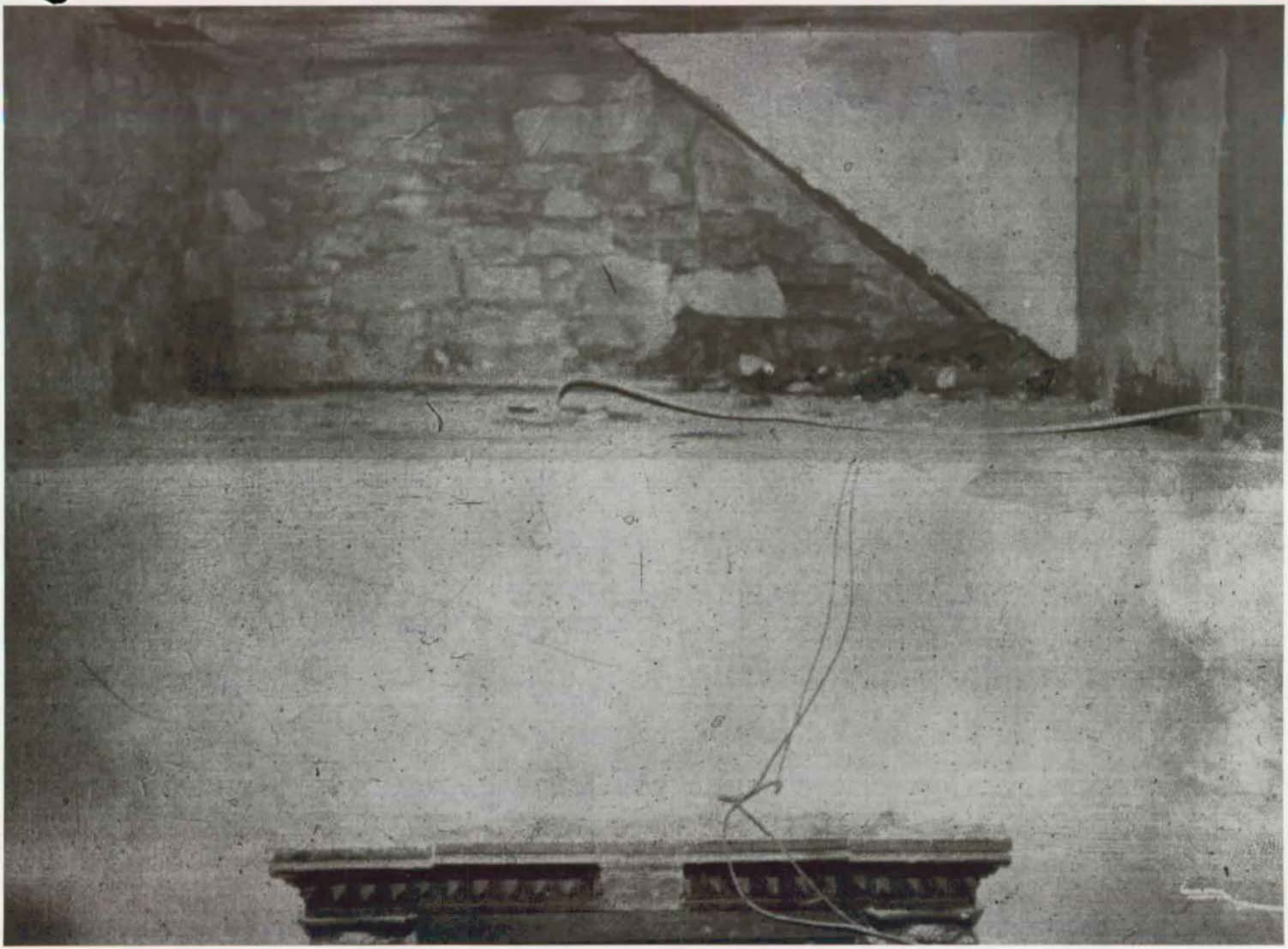
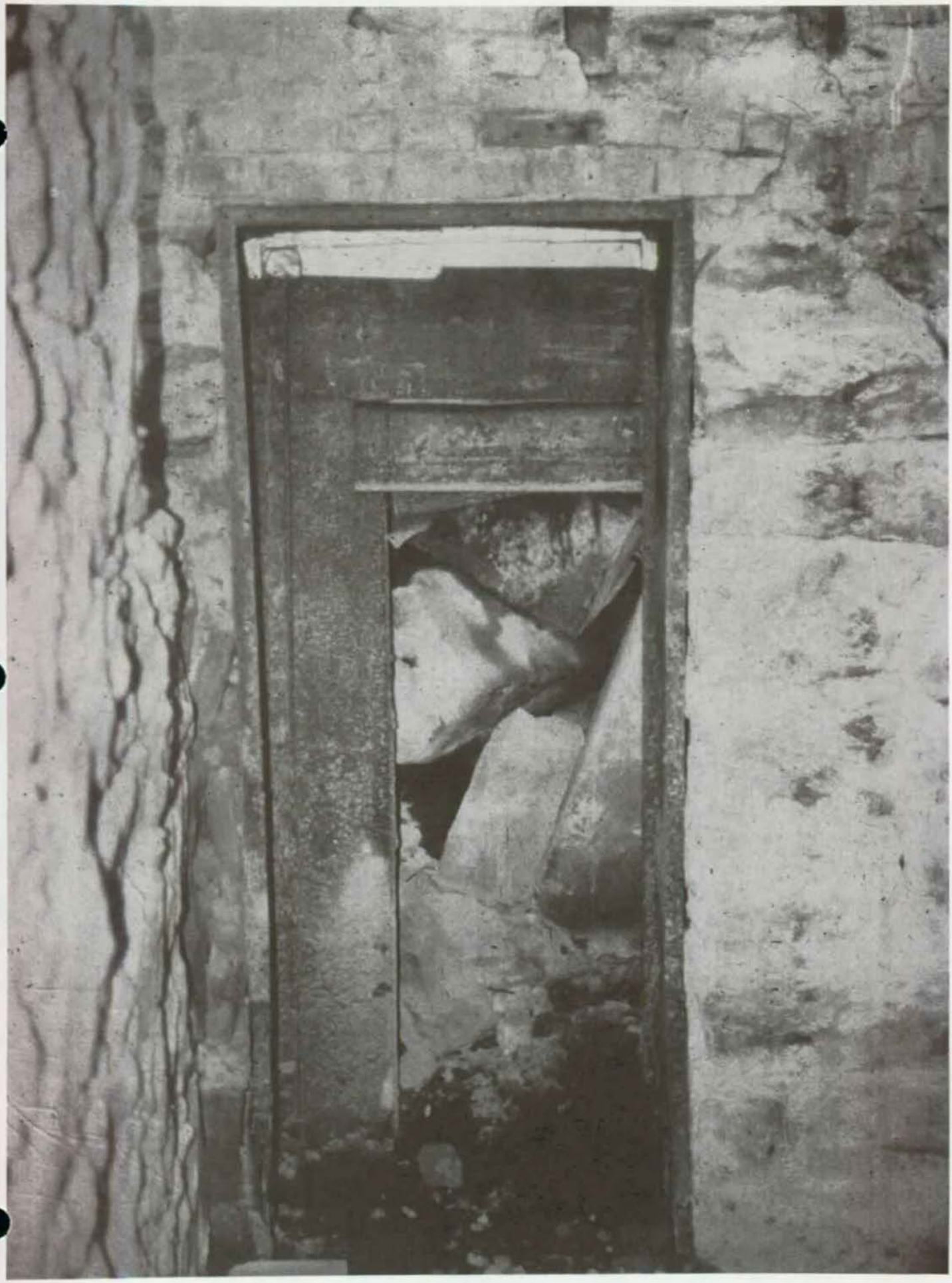
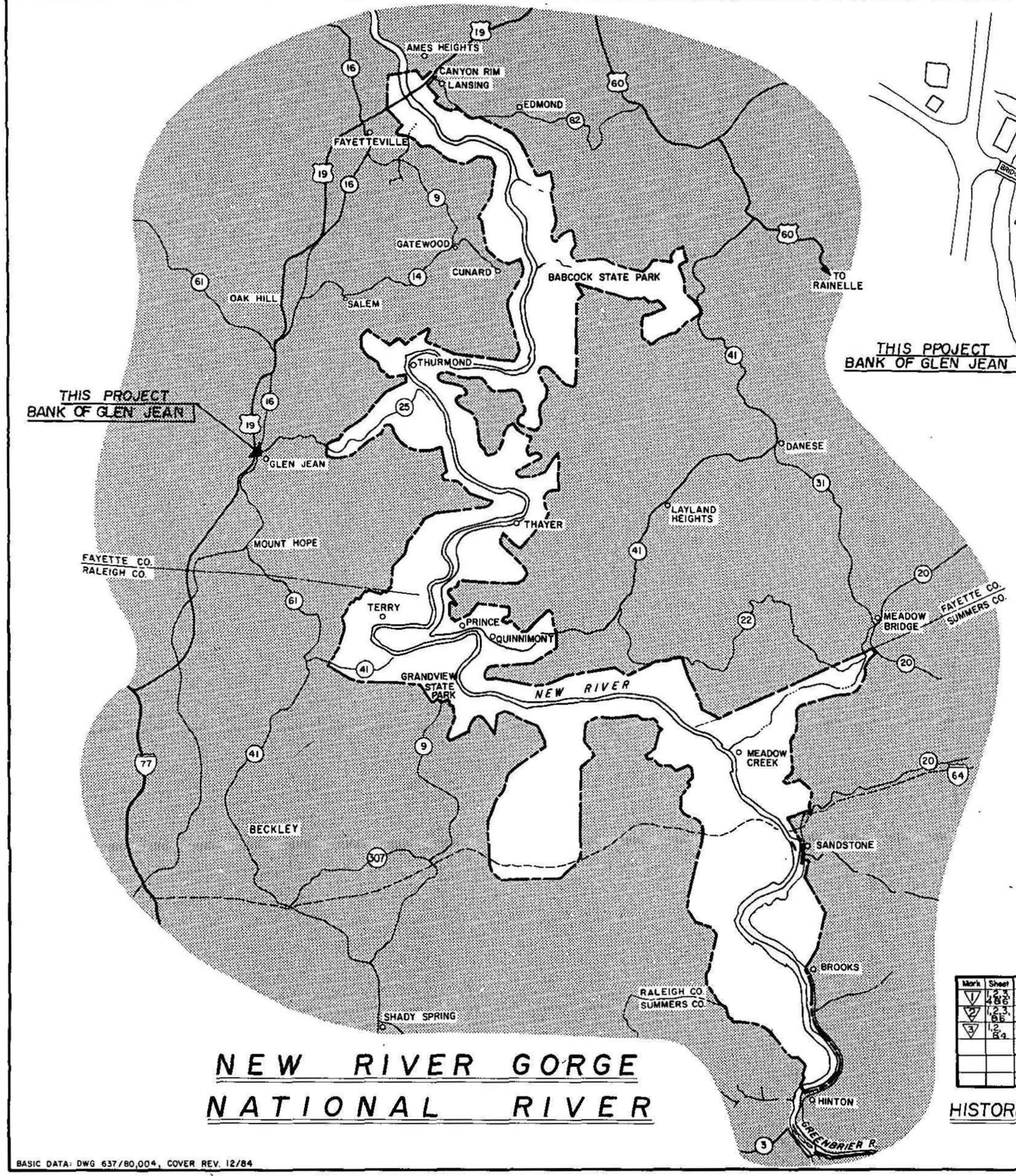


Illustration 54

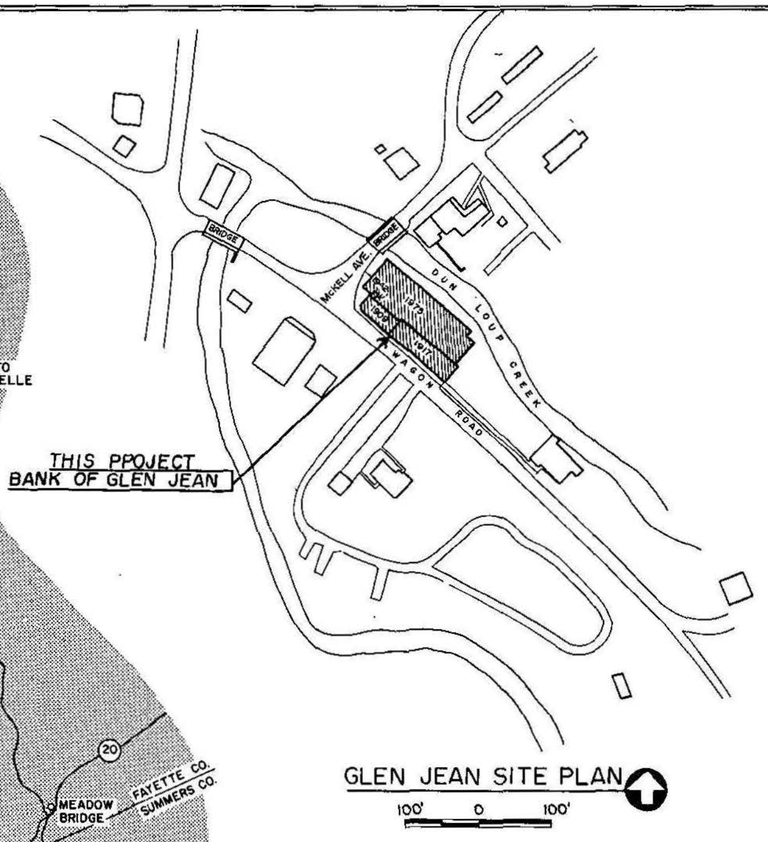
1917 basement interior east wall viewing metal door frame & opening.

Source: NPS 1990



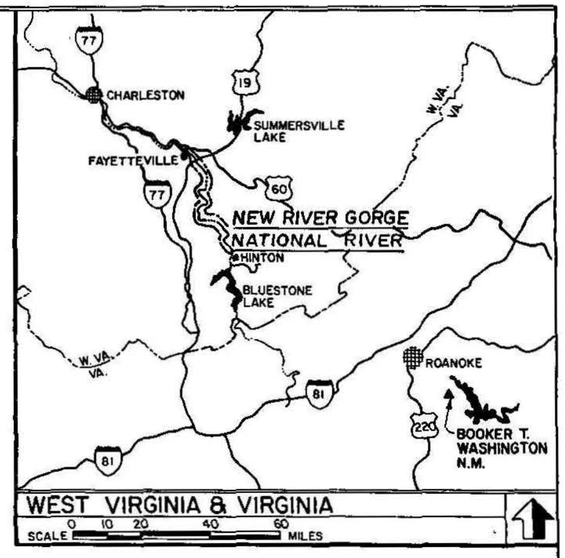


NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER



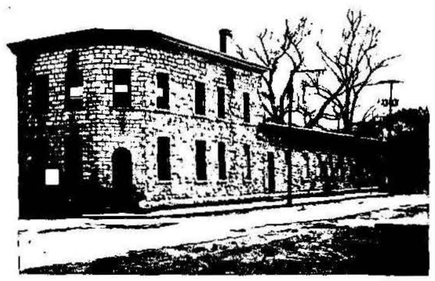
GLEN JEAN SITE PLAN

100' 0 100'



INDEX TO DRAWINGS

SHEET NO.	TITLE OF DRAWING
1. B	COVER SHEET
2. B	EVOLUTION / EXISTING CONDITIONS FLOOR PLANS,
3. B	EXISTING CONDITIONS PLANS & SECTIONS
4. A	EXISTING CONDITIONS EAST AND WEST ELEVATIONS
5.	EXISTING CONDITIONS NORTH & SOUTH ELEVATIONS
6. B	EXISTING CONDITIONS SECTIONS & DETAILS
7.	EXISTING CONDITIONS WINDOW DETAILS, WAINSCOTTING & CORNICE DETAIL
8.	EXISTING CONDITIONS DOOR DETAILS & STAIR DETAIL
9.	1917 PRESSED METAL CEILING DETAILS



BANK OF GLEN JEAN

Mark	Sheet	REVISION	Date	Initial
1	1,2,3, 4,5,6	MISC. CHANGES DUE TO REVIEWS	8/88	mtc
2	1,2,3, 6E	D. LINCK PROVIDED INFO. ON 1917 BASEMENT (NORTH END AREA)	7/89	mtc
3	1,2, 5A	8/13/90 TRIP REPORT INFO. UNCOVERED ITEMS AFTER DEMOLITION	9/90	mtc

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

SCALE OF MILES
1.5 0 1.5 3.0
2 0 2 4
SCALE OF KILOMETERS

EXISTING CONDITIONS DRAWINGS

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER

DESIGNED: EXISTING
DRAWN: N.T.C
TECH. REVIEW: H.A. LoFLEUR
DATE: 9/90

TITLE OF DRAWING
BANK OF GLEN JEAN
H.S.R. DRAWINGS
LOCATION WITHIN PARK
GLEN JEAN
NAME OF PARK
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
REGION MID-ATLANTIC
COUNTY FAYETTE/RALEIGH/SUMMERS
STATE WEST VIRGINIA

DRAWING NO. 637 25,005
PKG. NO 108
SHEET 1C OF 9

BASIC DATA: DWG 637/80,004, COVER REV. 12/84

ON MICROFILM

ON MICROFILM

TITLE OF SHEET	EVOLUTION/EXISTING CONDITIONS FLOOR PLANS
PREPARED	EXISTING
DESIGNED	NIC.B.D.L.
DRAWN	H. LAFLEUR
CHECKED	7/88
DATE	
DRAWING NO.	637
	25.005
SHEET	2C
PKG.	
JOB	
OF	9

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

NOTE:
1. AFTER INTERIOR DEMOLITION, ADDITIONAL ITEMS WERE UNCOVERED:
   A. A REMAINING SECTION OF A STAIRWAY WAS FOUND THIS STAIR ATTACHED TO WEST HINGE & ALONG THE SOUTH WALL OF THE 1909 SECTION, CONNECTING THE 1ST & 2ND LEVELS.
   B. ROUGH DOOR OPENING WAS FOUND ADJACENT TO THE VAULT, EXTERIOR EAST WALL, (1909 WALL).
   C. METAL DOOR FRAME & OPENING LOCATED AT EAST EXTERIOR WALL. (1917 WALL).

NOTE:
ALL EXTERIOR & INTERIOR WALLS THICKNESS-APPROX AN AVERAGE OF 1'-6"-0

SCALE 1/8" = 1'-0"

BASEMENT
1/8" = 1'-0"

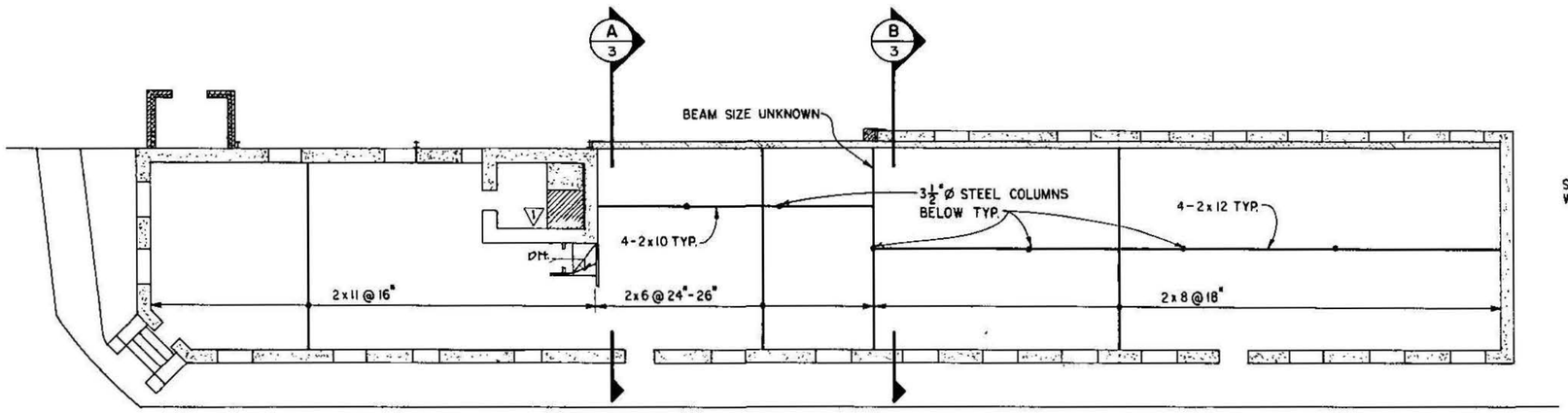
SECOND FLOOR
1/8" = 1'-0"

FIRST FLOOR
1/8" = 1'-0"

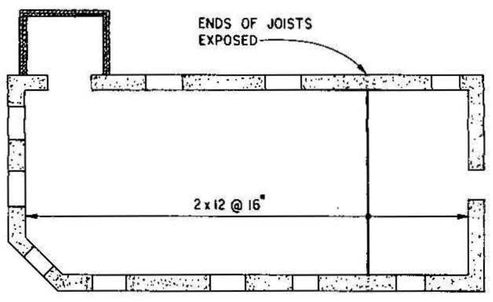
WAGON ROAD

MCKELL AVENUE

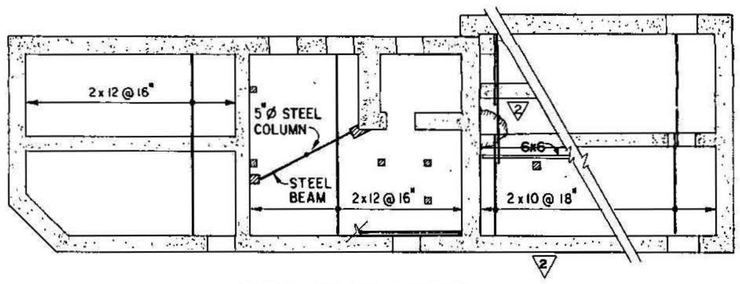
LEGEND
- NATIONAL RIVER BOUNDARY
- RIVER
- CREEK
- COUNTY LINE
- ACCESS ROADS/HIGHWAY
- (64) INTERSTATE (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
- BRICK
- CMU
- CONCRETE
- STONE
- (A/26) SECTION IDENTIFICATION LETTER / SECTION SHOWN ON SHEET 6
- SECTION TAKEN FROM SHEET 2
- JOIST (1 3/4"X 9 5/8", 1 3/8"X 7 3/8" - 9", 15", 16" TO 17 1/2" ON CENTER)



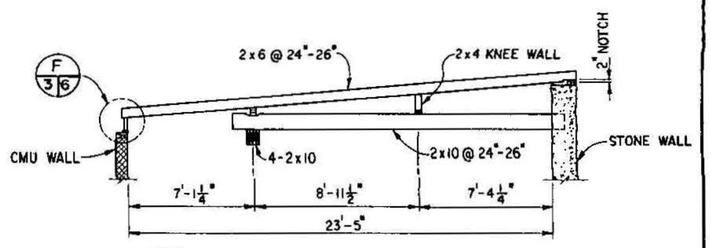
FRAMING AT SECOND FLOOR LEVEL
SCALE Ⓐ



ROOF FRAMING
SCALE Ⓐ

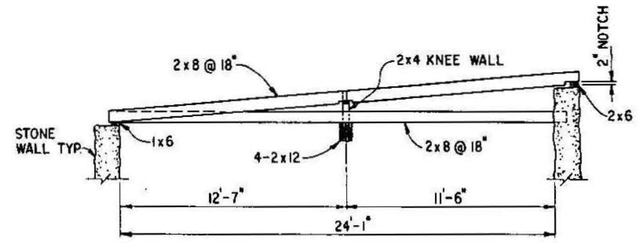


FIRST FLOOR FRAMING
SCALE Ⓐ



NOTE
FINISH MATERIALS NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.

ROOF FRAMING SECTION (A/3)
SCALE Ⓑ



NOTE
FINISH MATERIALS NOT SHOWN FOR CLARITY.

ROOF FRAMING SECTION (B/3)
SCALE Ⓑ

WOOD MEMBER SCHEDULE		
LOCATION	NOMINAL SIZE	ACTUAL SIZE
FIRST FLOOR	2 x 12	1 7/8" x 11 7/8"
FIRST FLOOR	2 x 10	1 7/8" x 9 5/8"
SECOND FLOOR	2 x 11	2" x 11"
1909 ROOF	2 x 12	1 7/8" x 11 3/4"
1917 ROOF	1 x 6	1" x 6"
1917 ROOF	2 x 4	1 7/8" x 3 3/4"
1917 ROOF	2 x 6	1 7/8" x 5 7/8"
1917 ROOF	2 x 8	1 7/8" x 7 3/4"
1917 ROOF	2 x 10	1 3/4" x 9 1/2"
1917 ROOF	2 x 12	1 3/4" x 11 3/4"

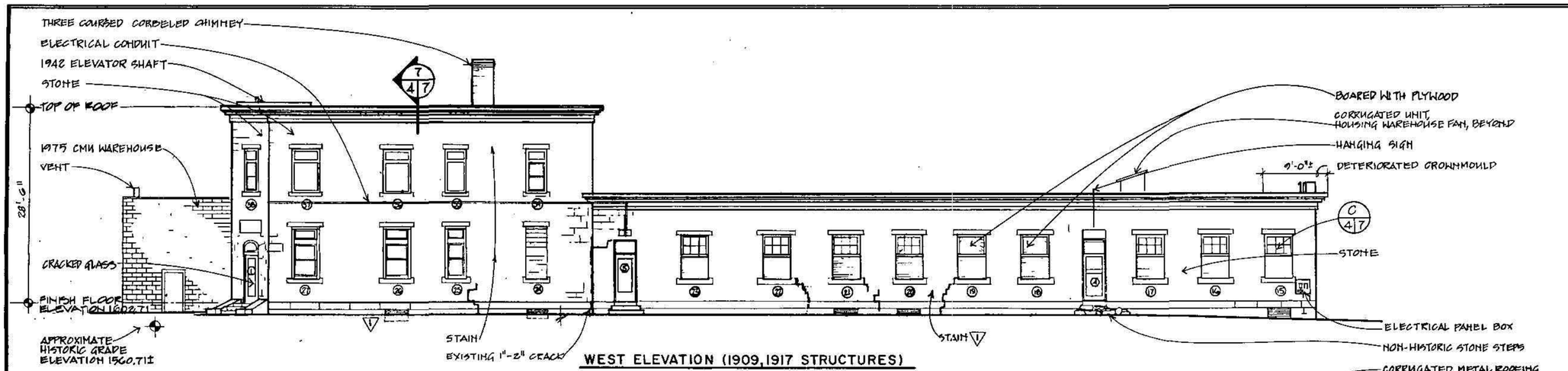
SCALE Ⓑ 4 0 4 8
SCALE OF FEET

SCALE Ⓐ 8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

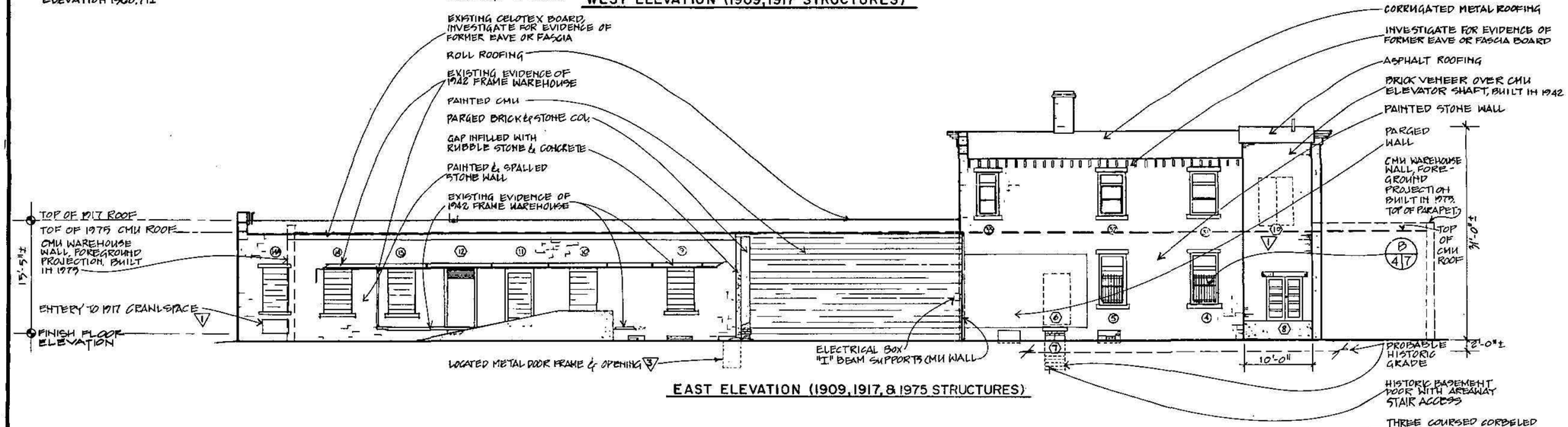
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED: EXISTING	TITLE OF SHEET: EXIST. CONDITIONS-FRAMING PLANS AND SECTIONS	DRAWING NO. 637 25,005
DRAWN: N.T.C		PKG. NO. 108
TECH. REVIEW: H. LAFLEUR		SHEET 3B OF 9
DATE: 7/88		

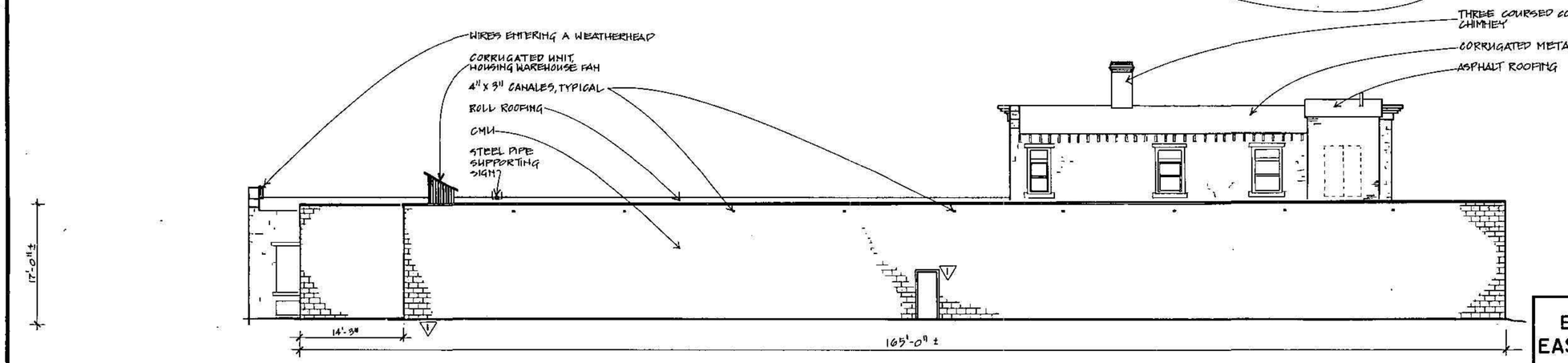
ON MICROFILM



WEST ELEVATION (1909, 1917 STRUCTURES)



EAST ELEVATION (1909, 1917, & 1975 STRUCTURES)



EAST ELEVATION (1975 STRUCTURE)

NOTES

1. NORTH AND WEST WALLS HAVE A RAISED GRAPEVINE BEADED JOINTS. SOUTH AND EAST ELEVATIONS HAVE A RAISED BEVEL SQUARED FACE, TRAPEZOIDAL IN SECTION JOINT. SEE (G/6)
2. IN 1942, 31'-0"± OF 1917 EAST, ORIGIAL STONE WALL WAS REMOVED. IN 1975, CELOTEX WAS INSTALLED AND ENCLOSED THE 31'-0"(±) WALL. IN 1981, THE CELOTEX WALL WAS REPLACED WITH CMU.

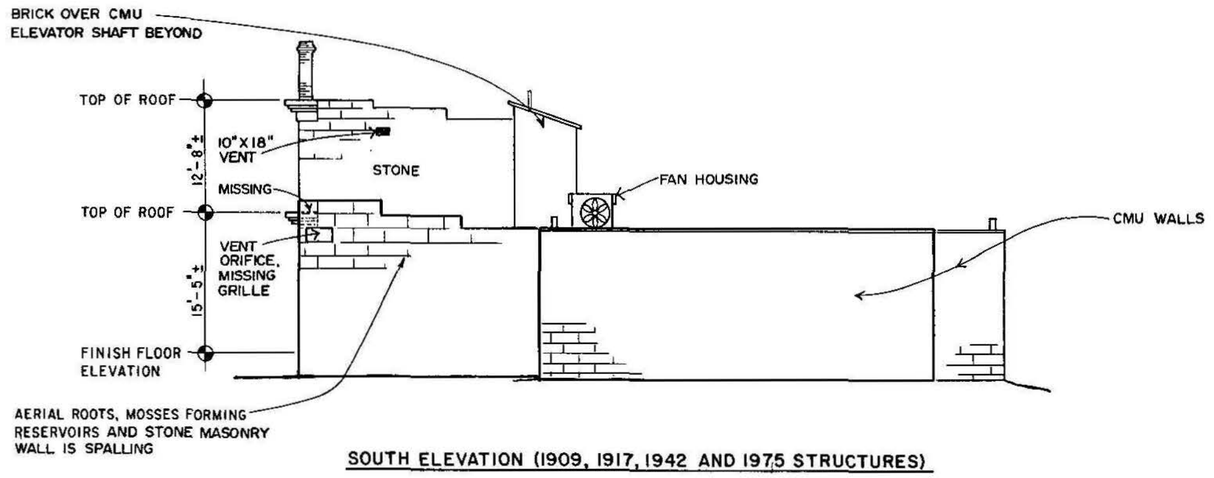
1'0 4' 12' 24'
SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

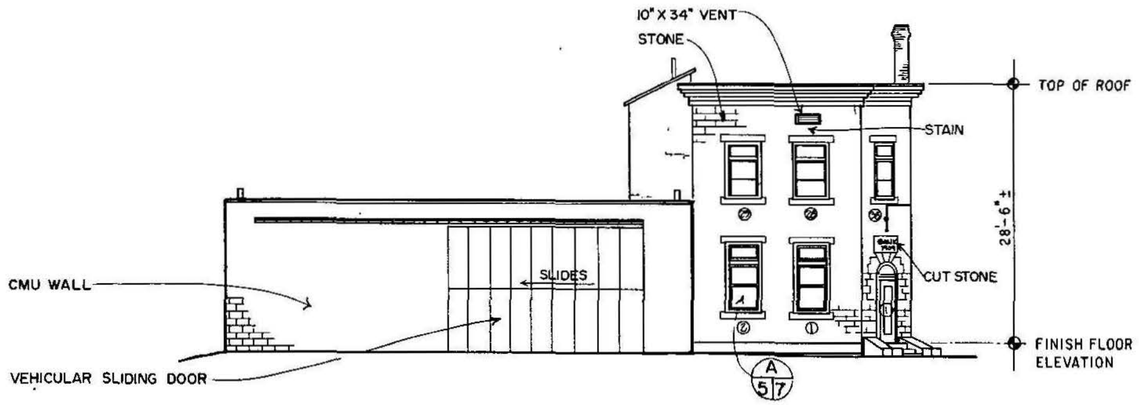
EXISTING CONDITIONS EAST & WEST ELEVATIONS

PREPARED	DRAWING NO.
EXISTING DESIGNED N.T.C. DRAWN H. LAFLEUR CHECKED 7/88 DATE	637 25,005
	PKG. 108 — SHEET 4C OF 9

ON MICROFILM



SOUTH ELEVATION (1909, 1917, 1942 AND 1975 STRUCTURES)



NORTH ELEVATION (1909, 1942, AND 1975 STRUCTURES)

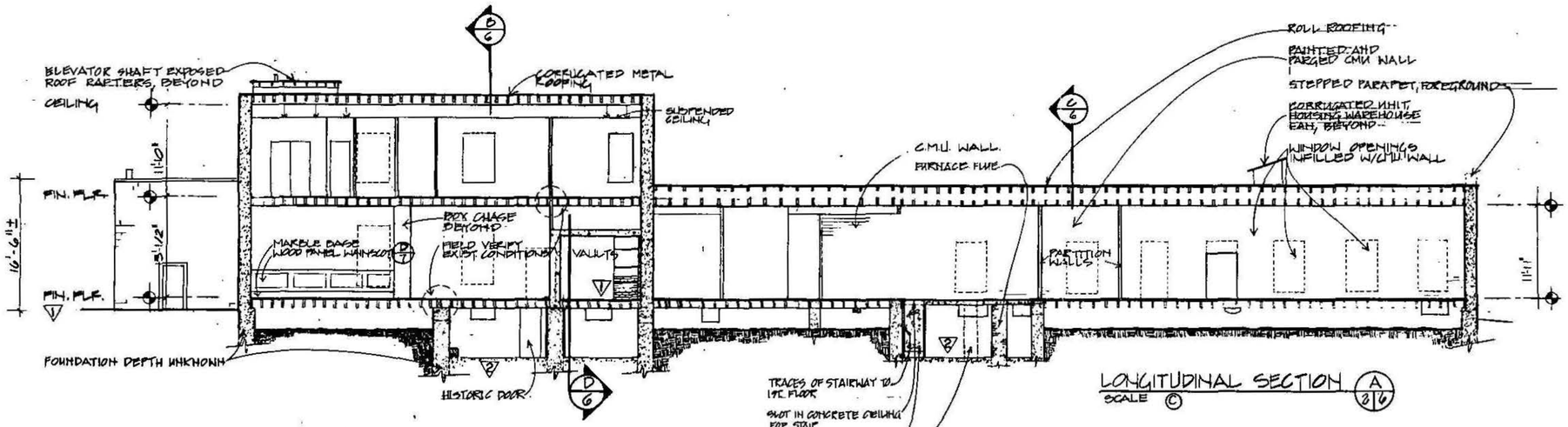
8 0 8 16
SCALE OF FEET

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

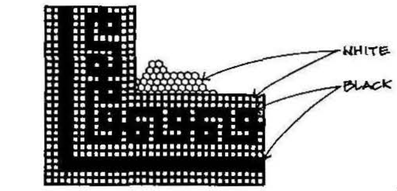
DESIGNED: EXISTING DRAWN: GRANVILLE TECH. REVIEW: H. LAFLEUR DATE: 7/88	TITLE OF SHEET EXISTING CONDITIONS NORTH AND SOUTH ELEVATIONS	DRAWING NO. 637 25,005 PKG. NO. 108 — — — SHEET 5 OF 9

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1986 - 877-446

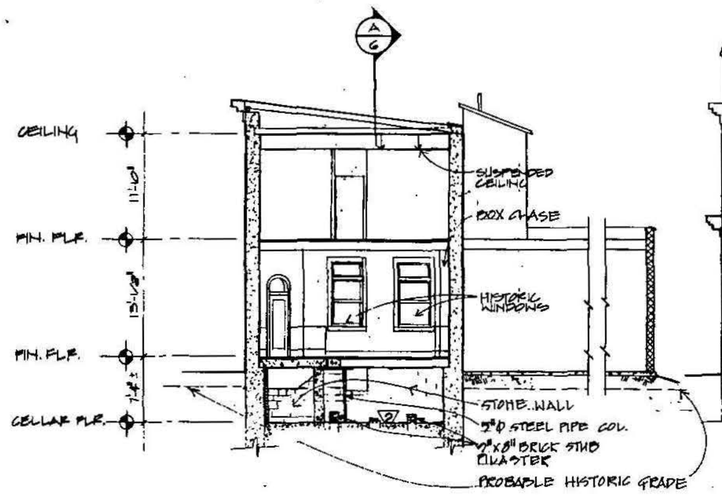
ON MICROFILM



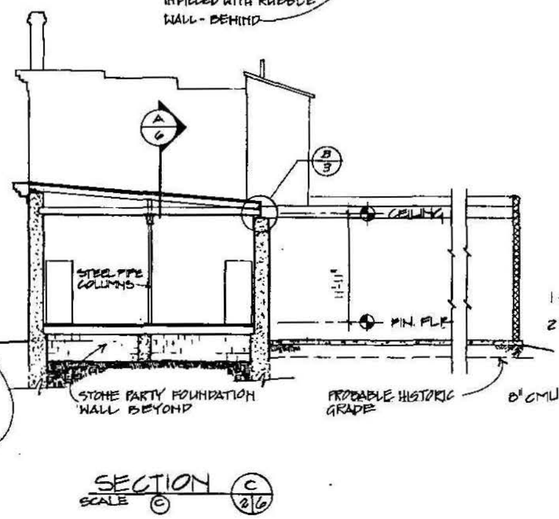
LONGITUDINAL SECTION (A 2/6)
SCALE (C)



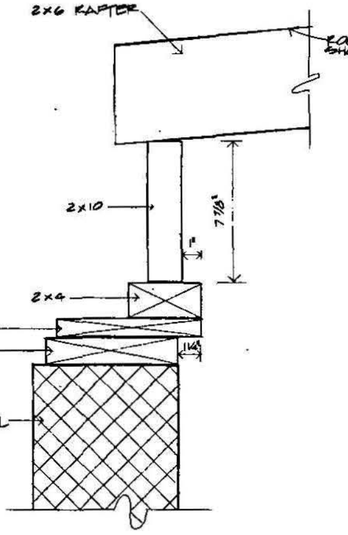
TILE FLOOR DETAIL (E 2/6)
SCALE (A)



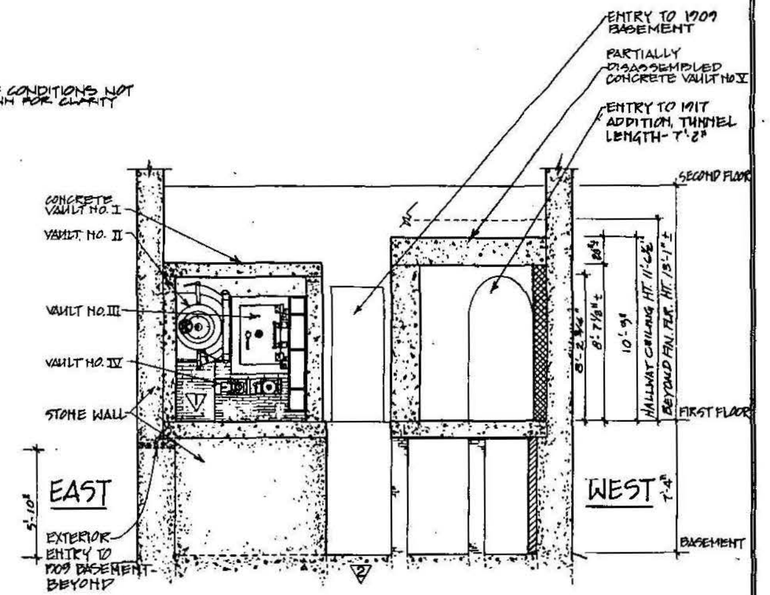
SECTION (B 2/6)
SCALE (C)



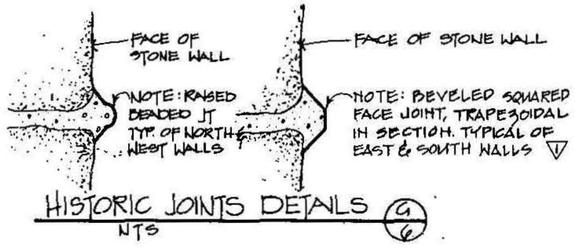
SECTION (C 2/6)
SCALE (C)



RAFTER BEARING DETAIL (F 2/6)
SCALE (A)



VAULTS DETAIL (D 2/6)
SCALE (B)



HISTORIC JOINTS DETAILS (G 6)
NTS

SCALE (C) 8 0 8 16 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (B) 4 0 4 8 SCALE OF FEET
SCALE (A) 6 3 0 6 SCALE OF INCHES

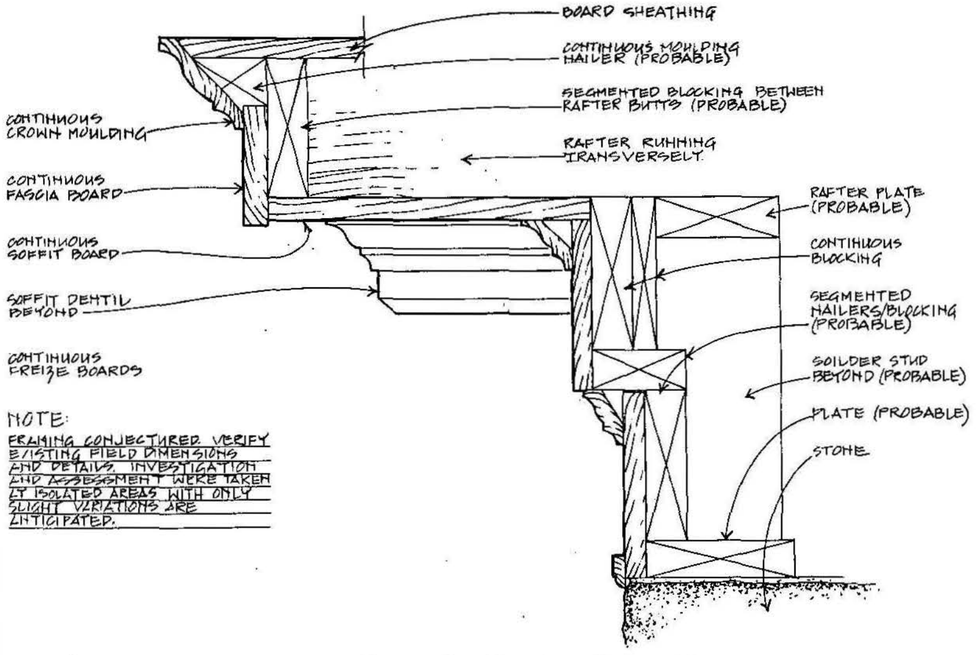
HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

TITLE OF SHEET
EXISTING CONDITIONS SECTIONS AND DETAILS

PREPARED
EXISTING
DESIGNED
N.T.C.
DRAWN
H. LAFLEUR
CHECKED
7/68
DATE

DRAWING NO.
637
25.005
PKG. 108
SHEET 6B
OF 9

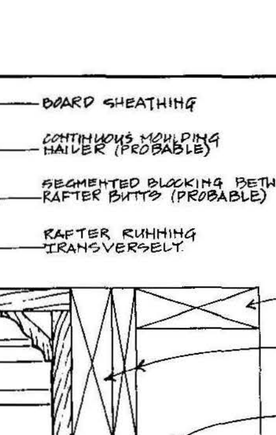
ON MICROFILM



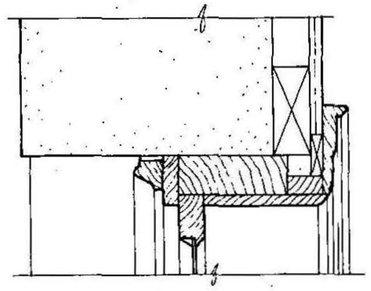
NOTE:
FRAMING CONJECTURED VERIFY E/ISTING FIELD DIMENSIONS AND DETAILS. INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT WERE TAKEN AT ISOLATED AREAS WITH ONLY SLIGHT VARIATIONS ARE ANTICIPATED.

CORNICE SECTION DETAIL (7/7)
SCALE: 3/8" = 1"

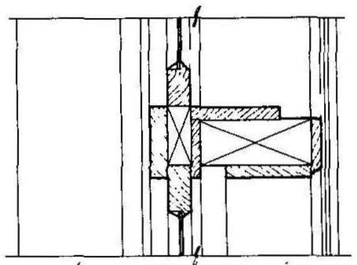
STILE AND RAIL PROFILE (6/7)
FSD



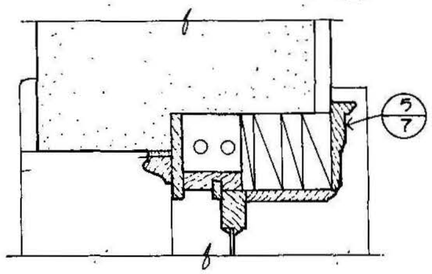
CASEMENT TRIM BOARD PROFILE (5/7)
FSD



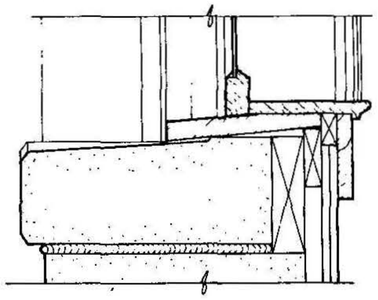
HEAD (1/7)



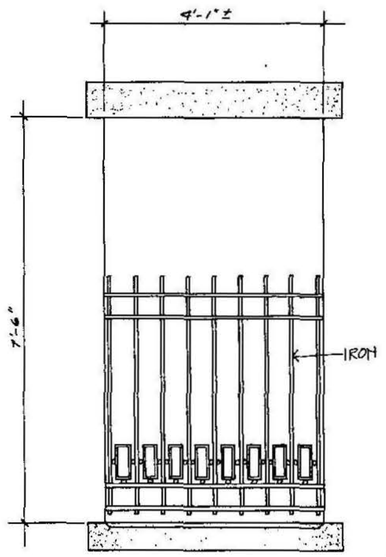
TRANSOM (2/7)



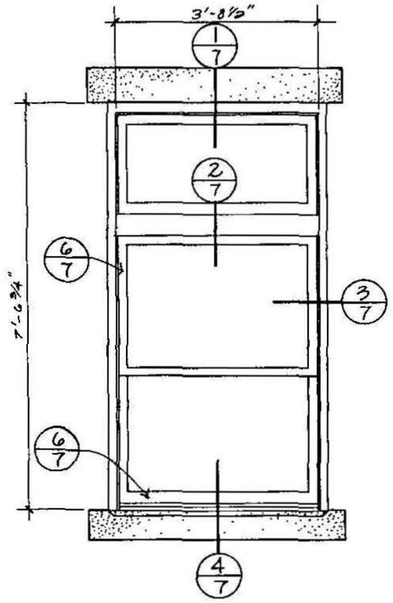
JAMB (3/7)



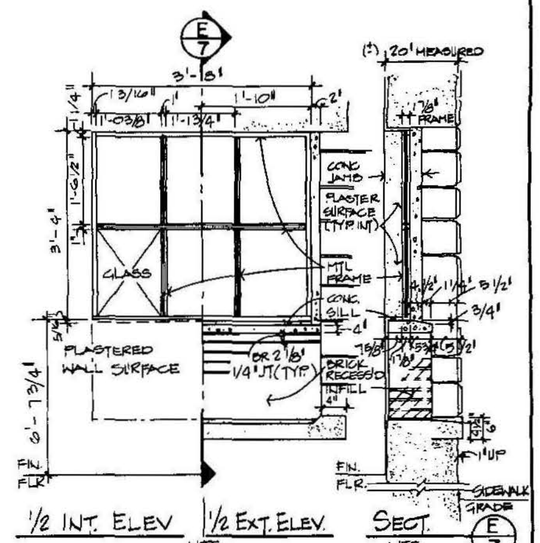
SILL (4/7)
SCALE 3" = 1'-0"



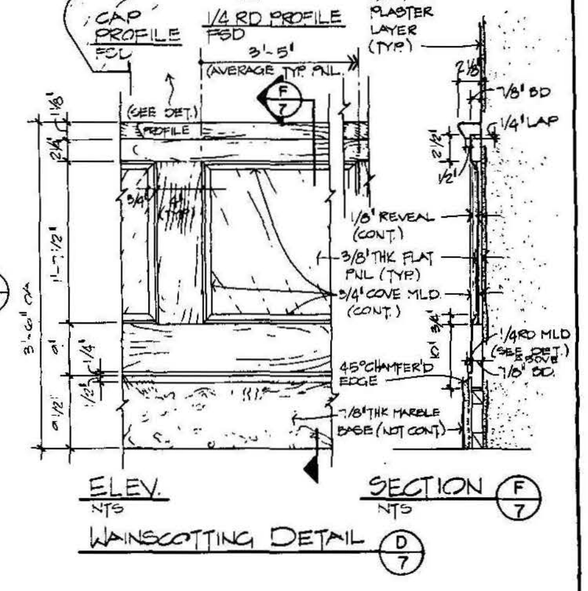
GRILLE ELEVATION (B/7)
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



WINDOW ELEVATION (TYP) (A/7)
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



INDUSTRIAL STYLE MTL WINDOW (C/7)
P.I.T. ADDITION



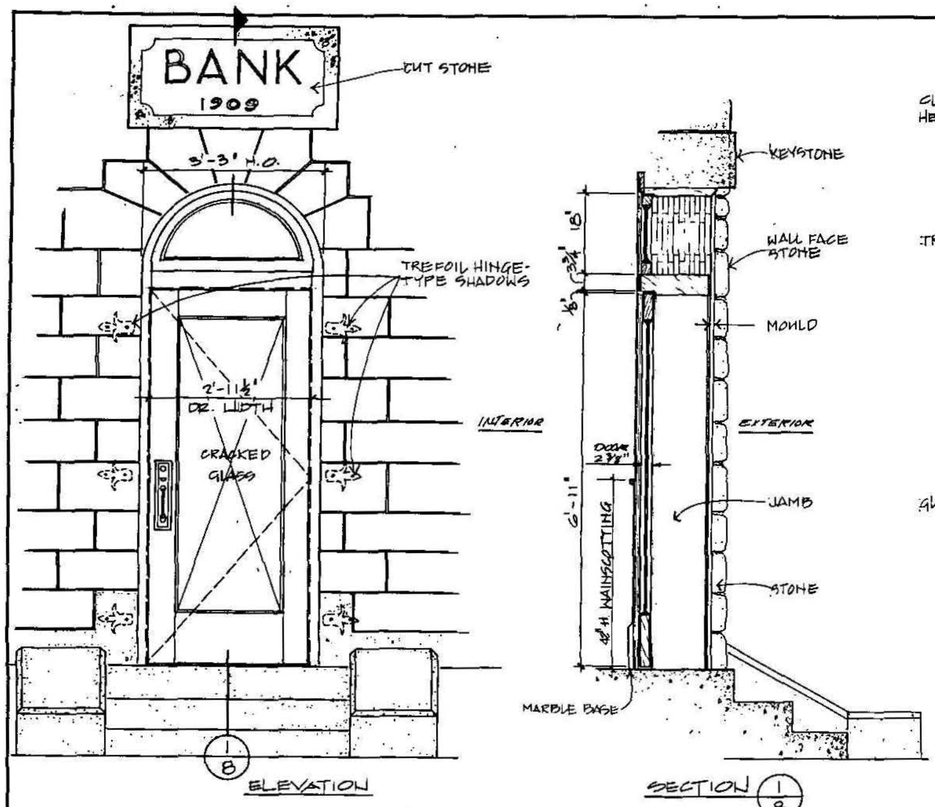
WAINSCOTTING DETAIL (D/7)

SCALE 3" = 1'-0" — 1 0 1 2 3 FEET
SCALE 1 1/2" = 1" — 1 0 1 2 3 4 INCHES
SCALE 3" = 1'-0" — 1 0 1 FT

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED: EXISTING	TITLE OF SHEET: EXISTING CONDITIONS WINDOW DETAILS WAINSCOTTING DETAIL & CORNICE DETAIL	DRAWING NO. 637 25,005
DRAWN: N.T.C.		PKG. NO. 108
TECH. REVIEW: H. LoFLEUR		SHEET 7 OF 9
DATE: 7/88		

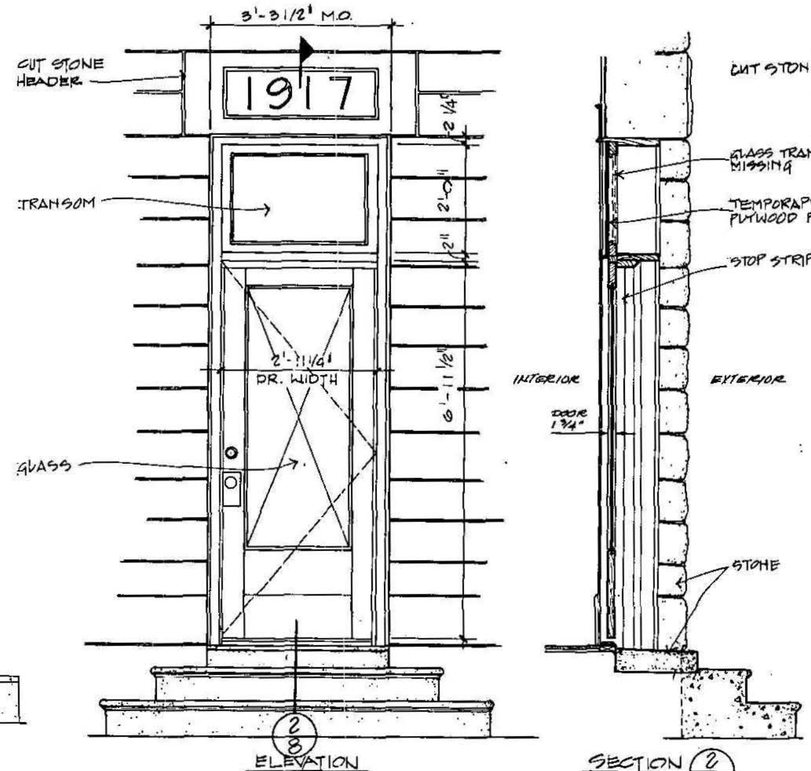
ON MICROFILM



1/8 ELEVATION — 1/8 SECTION

EXTERIOR DOOR ELEVATION (1909 STRUCTURE) A/8

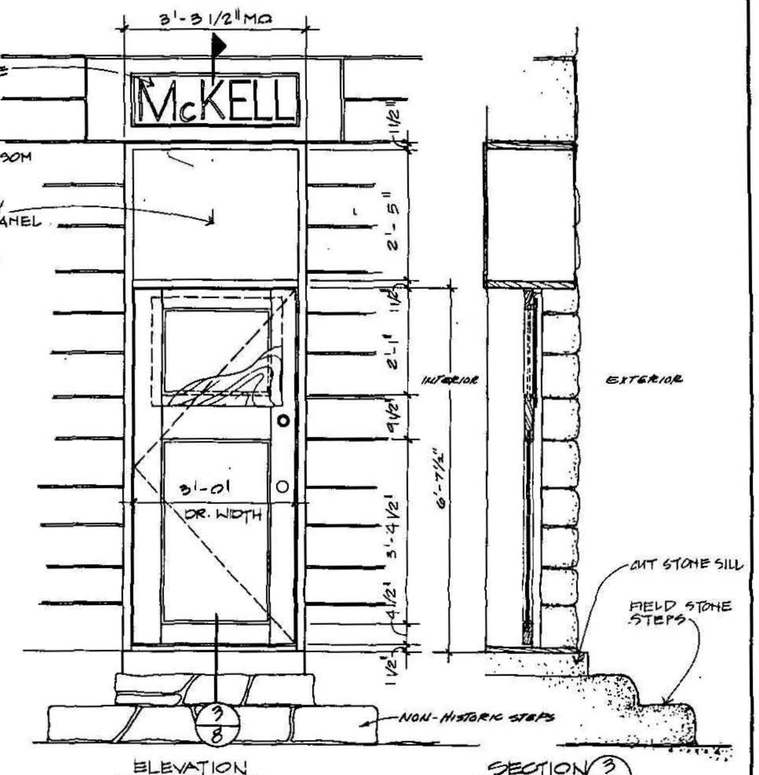
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



2/8 ELEVATION — 2/8 SECTION

EXTERIOR DOOR ELEVATION (1917 STRUCTURE) B/8

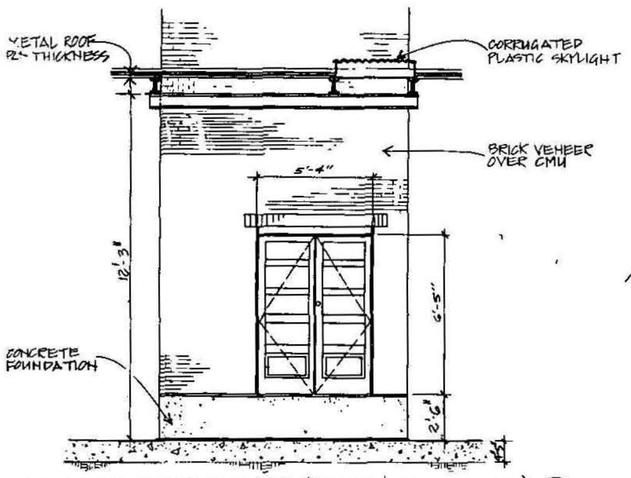
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"



3/8 ELEVATION — 3/8 SECTION

EXTERIOR DOOR ELEVATION (1917 STRUCTURE) C/8

SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0"

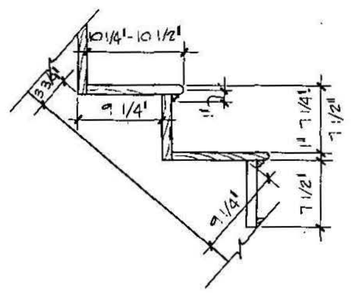


EAST ELEVATOR DOOR (BRICK/CMU SHAFT) D/8

HTS

TWENTY-ONE — 7⅛" RISERS

TWENTY — 10⅛" TREADS



STAIR SECTION

SCALE 1 1/2" = 1'-0"

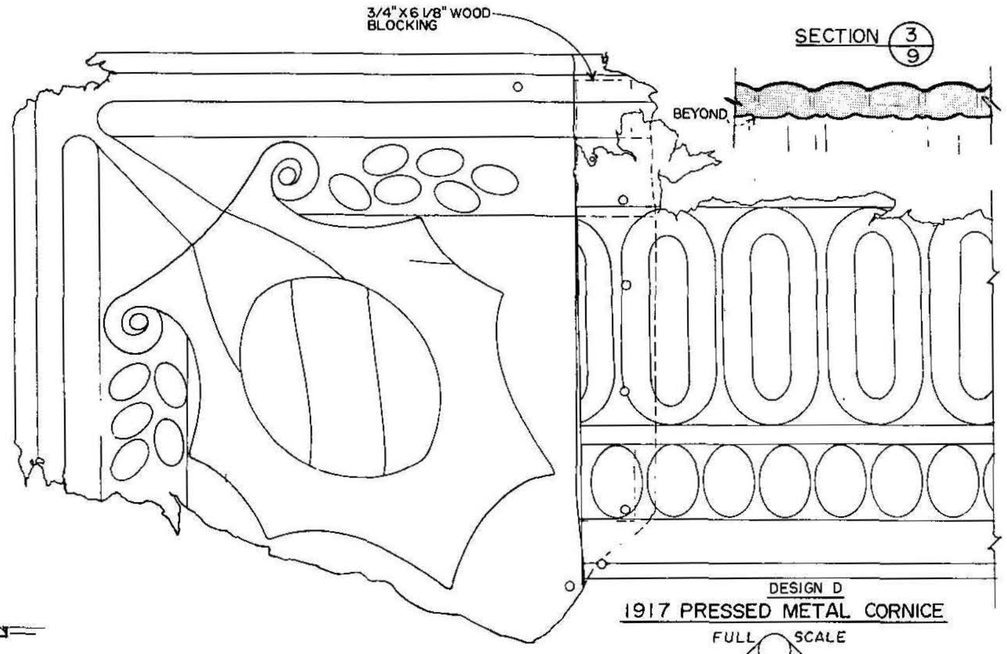
SCALE 3/4" = 1'-0" 0 1 2 3 FT

SCALE 1⅛" = 1'-0" 6 3 0 6 FT.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED: EXISTING	TITLE OF SHEET: EXISTING CONDITIONS DOOR DETAILS AND STAIR	DRAWING NO. 637 25,005	
DRAWN: N.T.C.		PKG. NO. 108	SHEET 8 OF 9
TECH. REVIEW: H. LaFLEUR			
DATE: 7/88			

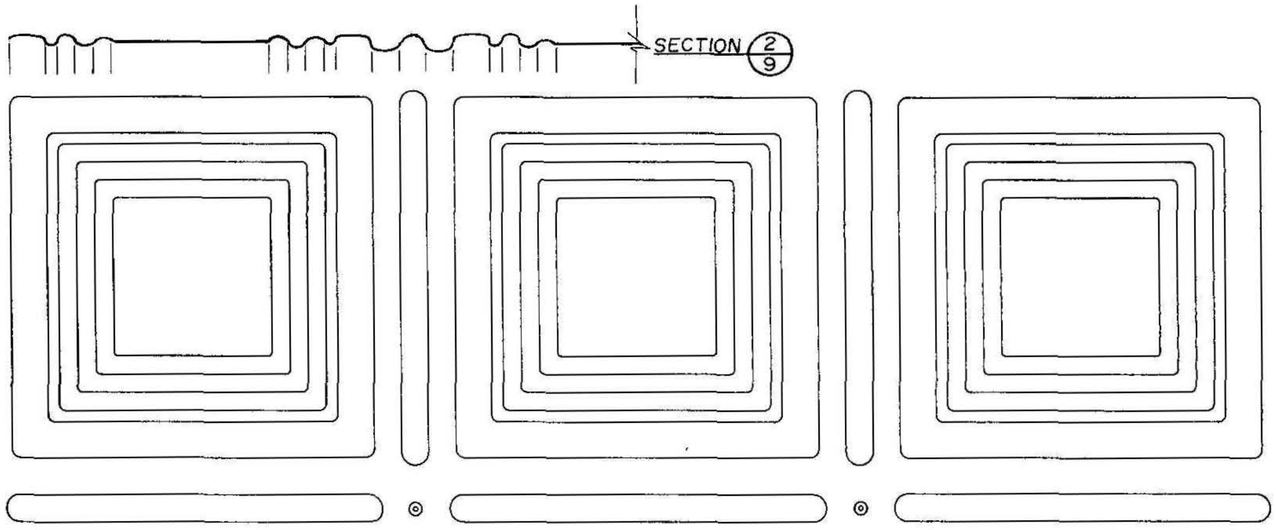
ON MICROFILM



DESIGN D

1917 PRESSED METAL CORNICE

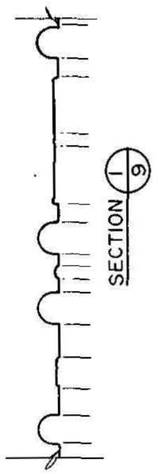
FULL SCALE



DESIGN E

1917 PRESSED METAL CEILING DETAIL

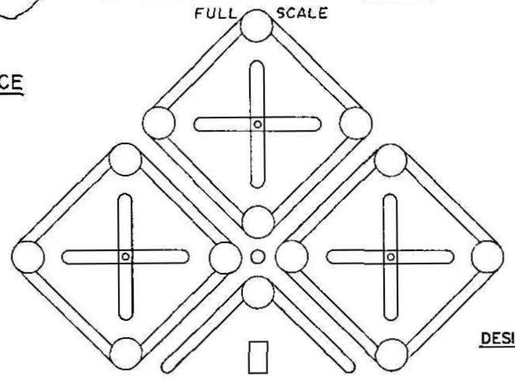
FULL SCALE



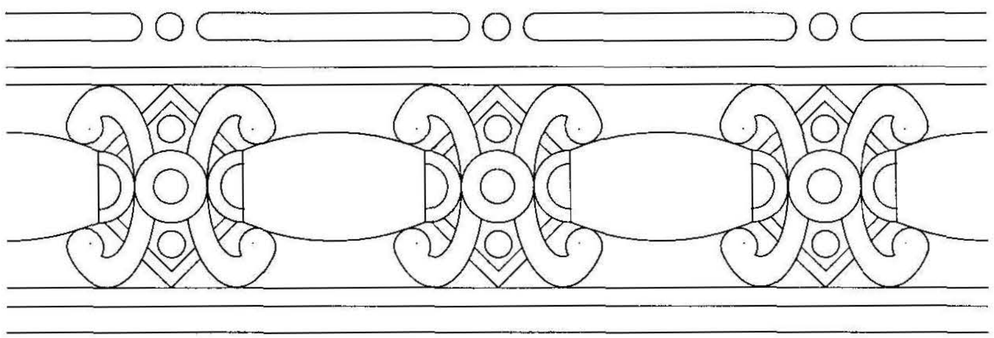
DESIGN C

1917 PRESSED METAL CORNER CORNICE

FULL SCALE



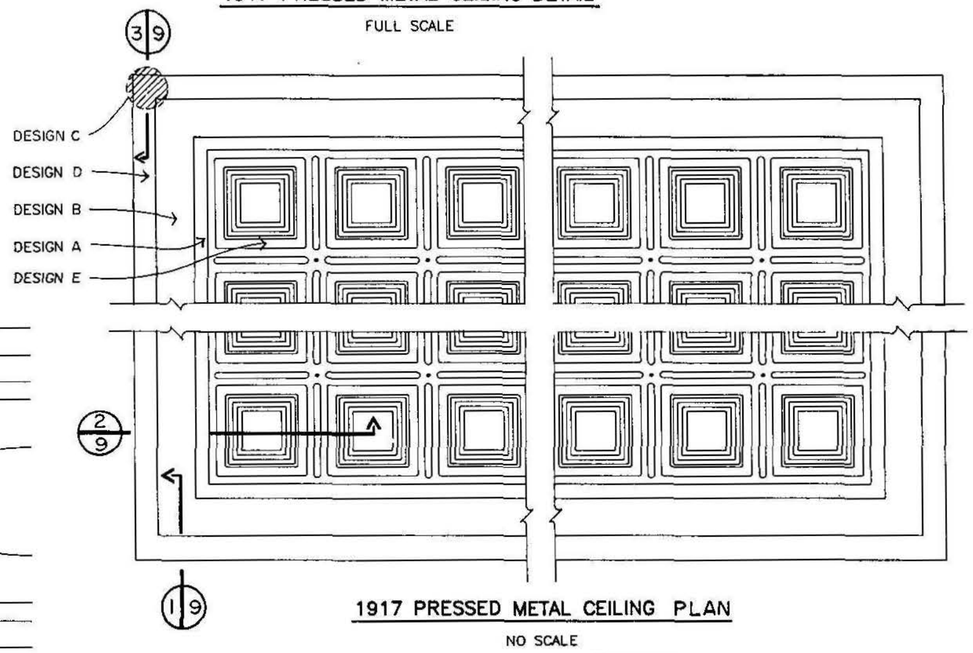
DESIGN B



DESIGN A

1917 PRESSED METAL CEILING DETAIL

FULL SCALE



1917 PRESSED METAL CEILING PLAN

NO SCALE

NOTE:

VERIFY EXISTING FIELD DIMENSIONS AND DETAILS. INVESTIGATION AND ASSESSMENT WERE TAKEN AT TYPICAL LOCATIONS AND VARIATIONS ARE ANTICIPATED.

HISTORIC STRUCTURE REPORT

DESIGNED: EXISTING CADD D.J. SIKES TECH. REVIEW: H LoFLEUR DATE: 7/88	TITLE OF SHEET: 1917 PRESSED METAL CEILING DETAILS	DRAWING NO. 637 25.005	PKG. NO. 108 SHEET 9 OF 9

ON MICROFILM

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

Post Office Names at Glen Jean

Established as Leb Long on January 26, 1880
Name changed to Glen Jean on March 8, 1892
Name changed to Glenjean on June 2, 1894
Name changed to Collinsville on April 18, 1896
Name changed to Glen Jean on October 2, 1897
Discontinued on September 29, 1900. Mail sent to Thurmond.
Reestablished on December 6, 1901

Postmasters and Postmistresses

William F. McCoy
Rice F. McCoy
James L. McCoy
John C. Field
Jairus Collins
James J. Robinson
George P. Daniels
Edgar C. James
Frederick F. Jaspar
Charles Ash
John Brash
Charles Ash
Robert Earl Craver
Charles B. Smith
Gordon W.A. Spessard
Nettie B. Spessard
Mary Ellen Kennedy
Howard J. Harvey

APPENDIX B
Post Office at Glen Jean

Source: Record Group 28 Records of the U.S. Postal Service
Reports of Site Locations 1837-1950
West Virginia Clay (L-2) – Fayette (A-K)
Box No. 740, Folder: Fayette County West Virginia (E-K)
National Archives

B

G.J.

(101.)

TOPOGRAPHER APR 1

Post Office Department,

TOPOGRAPHER'S OFFICE.

Washington, D. C., March 26, 1892.

Sir:

To enable the Topographer of this Department to determine, with as much accuracy as possible, the relative positions of Post Offices, so that they may be correctly delineated on its maps, the Postmaster General requests you to fill up the spaces below, and the diagram on fourth page, returning the same, verified by your signature and dated, under cover to this Office.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. Roser

Topographer P. O. Dept.

To Postmaster at Glen Jean (late Leb Long)

Fayette Co.,

West Virginia.

The (P. O. Dept.) name of my Office is Glen Jean

*Its *local name* is _____

It is situated in the Northeast Quarter of ~~Section No.~~ _____, ~~in Township~~ _____ (north or south), *Range* _____ (east or west), *County* of Fayette, *State* of West Virginia.

The name of the most prominent *river* near it is New River

The name of the nearest *creek* is Sun Loop Creek

This Office is 7 miles from said *river*, on the South side of it, and is 50 Yards ~~miles~~ from said nearest *creek*, on the West side of it.

The name of the nearest Office on route No. 12442 is Oak Hill, and its distance is 3 miles, by the traveled road, in a Eastern direction from this, my Office.

The name of the nearest Office, *on the same route*, on the other side, is Mount Hope and its distance is 3½ miles in a South West direction from this, my Office.

The name of the nearest Office *off the route* is Stones, and its distance by the most direct road is 6 miles in a Westerly direction from this, my Office.

This Office is at a distance of 7 Miles from the Pinnacle Station of the C & O Railroad, on the South side of the railroad.

State, under this, the names of other Offices near your Office, in different directions from it, and their distances from it by the most direct roads.

Thurmond 5 Ca. East. Ansted South west

*If the town, village, or site of the Post Office be known by *another name than that of the Post Office*, state that other name here, that it may be identified on the map of the State (or Territory).

☞ A *diagram* of the township and sections (or, where the land is not so divided, a sketch map), showing the precise location of your Office, together with the adjoining Post Offices, towns, or villages, the roads, *railroads*, and larger streams or creeks, in addition to the above, will be useful, and is desired.—(*See diagram blank* accompanying this, to be filled up.)

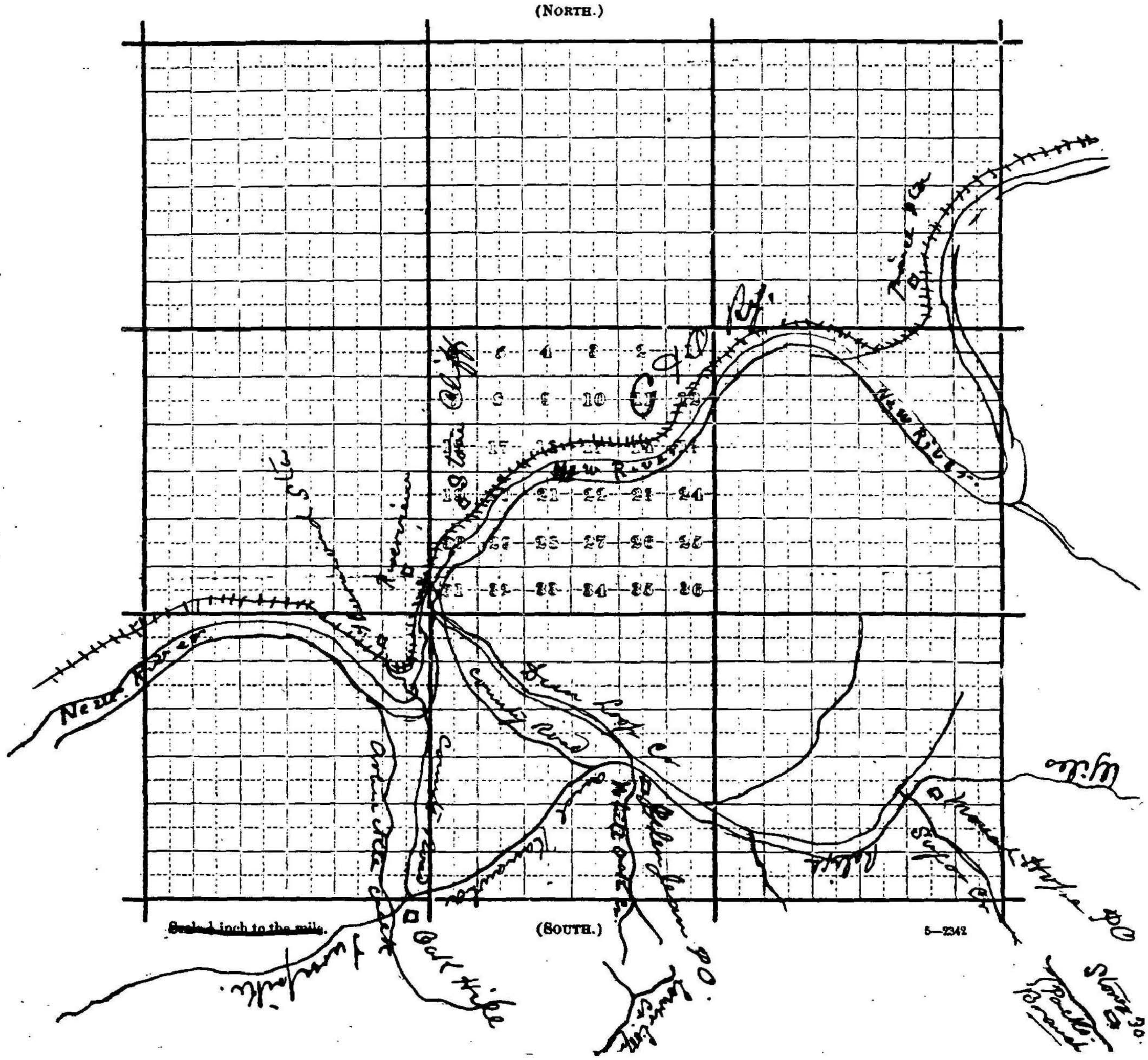
(*Signature of Postmaster.*) James L. McCoy

(*Date.*) March 31st 1892

5—242

Diagram showing the site of the Glen Jean Post Office in ~~Township~~ ~~District, Range~~ of Fayette Principal Meridian, County of Fayette, State of West Virginia, with the adjacent Townships and Post Offices.

It is requested that the exact site of the proposed, or existing Post Office, as also the roads to the adjoining Offices, and the larger streams or rivers, be marked on this diagram, to be returned as soon as possible to the Post Office Department. If on, or near a railroad, mark the railroad and adjacent Station accurately.



APPENDIX C
Notice of Application for Incorporation of the Town of Glen Jean

Source: File #5093, Circuit Clerk's Office, Fayetteville County Courthouse
Fayetteville, West Virginia

F NOTICE OF APPLICATION

FOR INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN OF GLEN JEAN

in Fayetteville District, in Fayette County,

West Virginia.

The undersigned, J.J.Robinson, Rufus Sutphin, J.R. Earwood, A.E.Reitz, J.W.Thomas, W.R.Wauhop, T.S.Richardson, W.H.Hyson and R.L.Calfee, hereby give notice that they will apply on Wednesday, the 5th day of January 1898, to the Circuit Court of Fayette County, West Virginia, for a certificate of the incorporation of the town of Glen Jean of the following described territory, lying wholly within said County of Fayette and District of Fayetteville, and State of West Virginia which territory is bounded and described as follows; to wit;

Beginning at a stone on the slope of the Chesapeake and Ohio Loup Creek Branch Railway, corner to the Thomas G. McKell 12,300 acre, 1,999 acre and 200 acre tracts, thence N. 16°02 E. 86.4 feet to the center of the said Chesapeake and Ohio Loup Creek Branch Railway, thence with same N. 24°19 E. 100 feet, N. 36°27 E. 100 feet, N. 49°58 E. 100 feet, N. 64°23 E. 100 feet, N. 77°57 E. 100 feet, S. 87°08 E. 100 feet, S. 80°56 E. 100 feet, S. 82°16 E. 100 feet, N. 85°18 E 100 feet, N. 71°05 E. 100 feet, N. 57°07 E. 100 feet N. 45°23 E. 100 feet, N. 38°51 E. 100 feet, N. 33°53 E. 100 feet, N. 28°53 E. 100 feet, N. 23°58 E. 100 feet, N. 22°53 E. 100 feet, N. 22°38 E. 200 feet, N. 22°56 E. 100 feet, N. 25°03 E. 100 feet, N. 28°01 E. 100 feet, N. 31°25 E. 100 feet, N. 33°12 E. 100 feet, N. 33°44 E. 400 feet, N. 37°21 E. 100 feet, N. 45°23 E. 100 feet, N. 49°11 E. 200 feet, N. 47°12 E. 100 feet, N. 37°36 E. 100 feet N. 27°29 E. 100 feet N. 21°56 E. 200 feet, N. 24°20 E. 100 feet, N. 37°52 E. 100 feet N. 51°33 E. 100 feet, N. 66°00 E. 100 feet, N. 79°42 E. 100 feet, S. 86°03 E. 100 feet, S. 72°34 E. 100 feet, S. 58°26 E. 100 feet S. 52°36 E. 200 feet, S. 58°46 E. 100 feet, S. 72°30 E. 100 feet, S. 86°13 E. 100 feet, N. 79°45 E. 100 feet, N. 68°17 E. 123.5 feet, to a hole drilled in the top step, on the South side, of the East abutment of the Railroad bridge at Glen Jean, thence leaving the Railroad and with a line of Collins Colliery Co's Lease, S. 12°19 E. 400 feet to a stake on said lease line, by a ford, thence leaving said lease N. 88°59 E. 173.2 feet crossing Dun Loup Creek to a stake thence N. 17°26 E. 325.5 feet to a stake, thence N. 5°50 E. 2290 feet crossing Dun Loup Creek twice to a vine stump, corner Thomas G. McKell's 176 acre tract and Star Coal and Coke Co's lands thence with

same N. 35°37 W. 975 feet to a hickory, corner to the M.R. Jenkin 1½ acre tract and said Thomas G. McKell's 176 acre tract; thence with lines of same S. 75°55 W. 1640 feet to a beech S. 11°41 W. ~~xxxxxxxx~~ 770 feet to a hickory, fallen, N. 60°48 W. 1952feet, crossing White Oak Creek to a white oak on a hill side on the Patent Line, and corner to McKell, Jenkin, Wingrove and Price heir's land, thence with said ~~Patent~~ Line S. 3° 05 W. 5470 feet, crossing Dun Loup Creek to the beginning, containing 328.44 acres, more or less.

survey and map
And a ~~xxxxxxxxx.xxx~~ of said territory, and a census of the resident population of such territory on the 6th day of December, 1897 have been left for examination at the store of A.T. Massey in the territory so proposed to be incorporated. And on Tuesday, the 4th day of January, 1898, all the qualified voters residing within such territory will meet at the Office occupied by Thomas Nichol, Civil Engineer, situate within said territory, to vote upon the question of such incorporation.

J. J. Robinson
R. Sibbett
J. B. Eastwood
A. E. Reid
J. W. Thomas
H. R. Hanhof
J. Richardson
W. [illegible] Hyer
R. [illegible] Calfee

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

COUNTY OF FAYETTE, To-wit:

Thomas Nichol, being duly sworn, on his oath says that he posted a true copy of the foregoing and annexed notice at the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Depot, and the Glen Jean Inn, and the store of A. T. Massey on the 6th day of December 1897; the said depot, inn and store being each situate within the territory proposed to be incorporated as set out in said notice, and the said depot, inn and store being three of the most public places in said territory.

Thomas Nichol

Taken, subscribed and sworn to before me this 7 day of Dec. 1897.

J. E. Gossett J.P.

APPENDIX D
Receipts for Town of Glen Jean

Source: File #10731, Circuit Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse
Fayetteville, West Virginia

Receipts

		Balance Settlement Jun 1st, 1905	64.45
July	3rd	From Peck License Merry-go Round	10.00
	5	W. E. Deegans Saloon Permit	100.00
1	18th	Harry Peck Merry go Round	7.00
	26	Clifford Family Show License	4.00
	31	Harry Peck Merry-go-Round	7.00
Aug.	8	" " " " "	7.00
	8	" " Shooting Gallery	3.50
	31	" " Merry - go - Round	18.00
Sept.	26th	Payne Remedy Company	13.00
	29	S.S.Boyd Permit Saloon	100.00
Dec.	15th	Dog Tax	1.00
	20th	Fine Collected	8.50
Mar.	1,1906	Harrison Ash Permit Saloon	100.00
	1	Egan & Ash " "	100.00
	1	R. Carwile " "	100.00
Apr.	6	Tom Lemon " "	100.00
	6	H. Personett " "	100.00
	16	W. E. Deegans " "	100.00
	28	J. R. Carwile " "	100.00
May	30	Harry Peck Merry-go-round	10.00
		Fines Collected from May 1, 1905 to May 1, 1906	205.00
June	28th	B. Huddleston by H. Ash Saloon Permit	100.00
	28	H. Ash " "	100.00
	28	J. Johnson " "	100.00
	28	E. B. Bradley Permit Drugs	10.00
		Total	1568.45

Disbursements

July	21/ 1905	Tom Williams Labor	1.00
Dec.	15	" " "	1.00
	16	" " "	1.00
	30	" " "	.50
Jan.	4, 1906	" " "	1.50
Feb.	27	" " "	1.00
Mar.	20	" " "	2.50
	31	Harrison Ash Services	200.00
	31	J. R. Carwile "	100.00
Apr.	4	H. Ash "	225.00
	28	J. R. Carwile "	25.00
June	28	H. Ash "	458.00
May	1	Police and other incidentalexpense	122.75
June	30	Balance cash on hand	429.20
		Total	1568.45

We, the Mayor, Recorder and two Councilmen of the Town of Glen Jean do solemnly swear that the foregoing statement is correct.

Leo Schaffer, Mayor

N. N. Hogg, Recorder

Wm. McClung

Thomas Nuckols

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 30th day of June, 1906.

Oliver F. McCoy
Notary Public

APPENDIX E
Gazetteer Descriptions of Glen Jean

1882-83 p. 221

Leb Long. A village in Fayette county, 10 miles south of Fayetteville (c h) from whence it has a daily mail. Fayette Station, on the C&O Ry, is its nearest railroad point.

1884 p. 687

Leblong. Village in Fayette county, 10 miles south of Fayetteville c h. Ship to Fayette Station, on C&O Ry.

1891-92 p. 231

Leb Long Village in Fayette county, 10 miles south of Fayetteville, the judicial seat, and 7 from Thurmond, its nearest shipping point. Mail, daily. James L. McCoy, postmaster and corn mill.

1895-96 p. 211

Glenjean. Formerly known as Leb Long, is a village of 700 population on the C.&O. Ry, in Fayette county, 110 miles south of Fayetteville, the county seat, and 65 from Charleston. Ships lumber, coal and coke. Stage every Friday to Oak Hill. Exp., Adams. Telephone connection. Jairus Collins, postmaster.

Barton Mrs. R., hotel.
Brumbach Mrs. H.H., dressmaker.
Carney R L., dancing academy.
COLLINS COLLIERY CO, Jairus Collins Propr, Coal and Coke.
Glenjean Cornet Band, N C Duncan ldr.
Glenjean Lumber Co, saw mill.
Ingram E, blacksmith.
Jenkin N M, real estate.
Jones D R, barber.
Kerr S B, carpenter.
Langhorne & Lewis, saw mill.
Llewellyn D E, saloon.
Moore J E Lumber Co, saw mill.
Moore & Vest, meat market.
Quadri Charles & Bro, coke oven contractors.
Robinson J J, railroad and exp agt.
Sleet P B, grain and live stock.
Steele W S, physician.
Wilson Mrs. J W, bakery.

1898-99 p. 219

Collinsville. Population, 1,000. On the C.&O. Ry., in Fayette county, 10 miles southwest of Fayetteville, the county seat, 30 northeast of Hinton, the banking point, and 65 from Charleston. Ships lumber, coal and coke. Exp., Adams Telephone connection. Jairus Collins, postmaster.

Barton Mrs. J., hotel.
COLLINS COLLIERY COMPANY, Coal and Coke, also General Store.
Downer F J, railroad, exp and tel agent.
Hardy C W, general store.
Jenkins N M, real estate.
Kerr S F, carpenter.
Lee C B, physician.
Lewellyn D E, Mining engineer.
Mankin R, saloon.
Sleet P B, wholesale beef and hides.

1900-01 p. 219

Glen Jean. A station on the C&0 Ry., in Fayette county, 15 miles south of Fayetteville, the county seat. Mail, daily.

1902-03 pp. 314-315

Glen Jean. Population 300. An incorporated town on the C.&O. Ry. in Fayette county, 10 miles south of Fayetteville, the county seat and banking point. Telephone connection. George P. Daniels, postmaster.

Bradley E B, druggist.
Calloway C P, dentist.
Carter W T, insurance.
Case Manufacturing Co, lumber mnfrs.
Chipps Mrs Bessie, music teacher.
Coffelt William, restaurant.
Collins Colliery Co.
Essex Robert, lawyer.
Glen Jean Livery Stable.
Glen Jean Lumber Co, lumber mnfrs.
Glen Jean Pharmacal Co, drugs.
Hogg, McMillan & Co, general store.
Hooper T H, general store.
Houston L A & Son, general store.
Hyson William, carpenter.
Lee E B, physician.
Lewis T T, livery.
LONG JAMES L, LAWYER, FIRE, LIFE AND ACCIDENT INSURANCE.
McKell Coal & Coke Co.
McNorton Stanley, saloon.
McVay E, lawyer.
Miller M F, sewing machine agt.
Minor J M, barber.

Neighborgall J M, livery.
Pyles William, jeweler.
Robinson J J, pres Glen Jean Lumber Co, r r and exp agt.
Staten J P, justice.
Trevey E B, photographer.
Wingfield T B, justice.

1904-05 p. 326

Glen Jean. Population 800. An incorporated town on the C&O Ry, in Fayette county, 10 miles south of Fayetteville, the county seat, and 7 to Mt Hope, the nearest banking point. Telephone connection. Stage daily to Oak Hill, fare 50¢. Exp, Adams. George P. Daniels postmaster.

Bradley E B, druggist.
Calloway C P, dentist.
Carter W T, insurance.
Case Manufacturing Co, lumber mnfrs.
Chipps Mrs Bessie, music teacher.
Coffelt William, restaurant.
Collins Colliery Co.
Deegans W E, saloon.
Essex Robert, lawyer.
Glen Jean, livery stable.
Glen Jean Pharmacal Co.
Hogg Lumber Co.
HOOPER T H, GENERAL STORE.
Houston L A & Son, general store.
Huffmeyer & Deegans, restaurant.
Hyson William, carpenter.
Lee E B, physician.
Lewis T T, liver.
LONG JAMES L, LAWYER, AND INSURANCE.
McKell Coal & Coke Co.
McNorton Stanley, saloon.
Mankin George, exp and rr agt.
Miners Accident Insurance Co.
Minor J M, barber.
Pyles William, jeweler.
Rayburn W N, restaurant.
Staten J P, justice.
Trevey E B, photographer.

1906-07 p. 393

Glen Jean. Population 800. An incorporated town on the C&O Ry, in Fayette county, 10 miles south of Fayetteville, the county seat, and 7 to Mt. Hope, the nearest banking point. Telephone connection. Stage daily to Oak Hill, fare 50¢ Exp. Adams. George P. Daniels, postmaster.

Ash Harrison, saloon.
Bradley E B, druggist.
Calloway C P, dentist.

Collins Coliery Co.
Crouch & Meadows, livery.
Deegans W E, saloon.
Essex Robert, lawyer.
Glen Jean Livery.
Glen Jean Pharmacal Co.
Gray Bros, general store.
Hofmeier & Deegans restaurant.
Hogg Lumber Co.
Houston L A & Son, general store.
Kendrick, C T, barber.
Lee O B, physician.
Long James L, lawyer and Insurance.
McKell Coal & coke Co.
Man kin George, rr and exp. agt.
Miners Accident Insurance Co.
Pyles Wm, jeweler.
Rayburn W N, restaurant.
Staten J P, justice.
Trevey E B, photographer.

1908-09 p. 331

Glen Jean. Population 1,000. An incorporated town on the Loop Creek, C&O Ry, in Fayette County, 10 miles south of Fayetteville, the county seat, and 7 to Mt. Hope, the nearest banking point. Telephone connection. Tel, W U. Exp, Adams, E C James, postmaster.

Ash Harrison, saloon.
Bradley E B, druggist.
Calloway C P, dentist.
Collins Colliery Co.
Crouch & Meadows, livery.
Deegans W E, saloon.
Essex Robert, lawyer.
Glen Jean, livery.
Glen Jean Pharmacal Co.
Gray Bros, general store
Hofmeier & Deegans, restaurant.
Hogg Lumber Co.
Houston L A & Son, general store.
JAMES E C, Postmaster.
Jasper F F, tel agt.
Kendrick, C T, barber.
Lee C B, physician.
Long James L. ins and lawyer.
McKell Coal & Coke Co.
Mankin George, R R agent.
Miners Accident Ins Co.
Pyles Wm, jeweler.
Rayburn W N, restaurant.
Staten J P, justice.
Trevey E B, photographer.

1910-11 pp. 324-325

Glen Jean. Population 1,000. An incorporated town on the Loop Creek, C&O Ry, in Fayette County, 10 miles south of Fayetteville, the county seat. Telephone connection. Tel, W U. Express, Adams. E C James, postmaster.

Ash & Eagle, restaurant.
Bank of Glen Jean, Wm McKell pres.
Bradley E B, druggist.
Calloway C P, dentist.
Coffelt Jacob, restaurant.
Collins Colliery Co.
Crawford C D & Bro, jewelers.
Deegans W E, saloon.
Essex Robert, lawyer.
Fleischer John, baker.
Glen Jean Bottling Co.
Glen Jean Building & Loan Assn.
Glen Jean Pharmacal Co.
Gray Bros, general store.
Hogg H T, job printer.
Hogg Lumber Co.
Jasper F F, tel agent.
Larimer & Crawford, barbers.
Laura Mining Co.
Lee C B, physician.
Litchner J K, saloon.
McKell Coal & Coke Co.
McNorton Stanley, livery.
Malone P H, justice.
Mankin George, R R agent.
Nichol Colliery Co.
Penman W B, tailor.
Staton J P, justice.
Trevey E B, photographer.

1912-13 p. 316.

Glen Jean. Population 1,000. On the Loop Creek branch of the C&O Ry, in Fayette County, 10 miles south of Fayetteville, the county seat. Telephone connection. Tel, W U. Express, Adams. E C James, postmaster.

Bank of Glen Jean.
Calloway C P, dentist.
Coffelt Jacob, restaurant.
Collins Colliery Co.
Crawford C D & Co, jewelers.
Deegans W E, saloon.
Essep Robert, lawyer.
Glen Jean Bottlings Co.

Glen Jean Building & Loan Assn.
Glen Jean Ins Agency.
Glen Jean Pharmacal Co, drugs.
Gray Bros, general store
Hogg H T, job printer.
Hogg Lumber Co.
Jasper F F, tel agent.
Johnjob Nick, restaurant.
Larimer & Crawford, barbers.
Laur Mining Co.
Lee C B, physician.
Litchner J K, saloon.
McKell Coal & Coke Co.
McKell Wm, pres Bank of Glen Jean.
McNorton Stanley, livery.
Malone P H, justice.
Mankin George A, agent.
Nicol Colliery Co.
Penman W B, tailor.
Staton J P, justice.
Trevey E B, photographer.

1914-15 pp. 300-301

Glen Jean. Population 1,000. On the Loop Creek branch of the C&O Ry, in Fayette County, 8 miles south of Fayetteville, the county seat. Express, Adams. Telephone connection. Tel, W U. F F Jasper, postmaster.

Bank of Glen Jean.
Calloway C P, dentist.
Collins Colliery Co.
Crawford C D & Co, jewelers.
Dandridge E P, cleaner and presser.
Essex Robert, lawyer.
Flood J H, shoemaker.
Glen Jean Bottling Co.
Glen Jean Pharmacal Co, drugs.
Gray Bros, general store
Hogg Lumber Co.
Laur Mining Co.
Lee C B, physician.
McKell Coal & Coke Co.
McKell Wm, pres Bank of Glen Jean.
Mackey Bros, restaurant.
Mankin G W, R R and exp agent.
Nicol Colliery Co.
Trevey E B, photographer.

1918-19 p. 320

Glen Jean. Population 1,000. On the Loop Creek branch of the C&O Ry, in Fayette County, 8 miles south of Fayetteville, the county seat. Express, Adams. Telephone connection. Tel, W U. F F Jasper, postmaster.

Ash George & Son, soft drinks.
Baily Wood Coal Co, mining.
Ballard C L, justice.
BANK OF GLEN JEAN (Capital $50,000), Wm McKell Pres, Charles Wilburn Cashr.
Bonifacio Samuel, shoemaker.
Brown Frank D, furniture.
Calloway Coal Co.
Collins Colliery Co.
Crawford C D & Bro, jewelers.
Crawford H C, restaurant.
Davis & Gray, general store.
Essex Robert, lawyer.
Geglia Antonio, restaurant.
Glen Jean Pharmacal Co.
Lee Charles B, physician.
Lee Coal Co.
Lewis Robert, restaurant.
Lowery C H, barber.
McKell Coal & Coke Co.
Nichol Colliery Co.
Trevey W O, garage and photographper. [sic]
WILBURN CHARLES, Cashr Bank of Glen Jean.
Wilmoth C H, dentist.

1923-24 p. 459

Glen Jean. Population 1,000. On the Loop Creek branch of the C&O Ry, in Fayette County, 11 miles south of Fayetteville, the county seat. Has 2 churches and a bank. Express, American. Telephone connection. Tel, W U. Chas Ash, postmaster.

Balwood Coal Co.
BANK OF GLEN JEAN (Capital ($50,000), Wm McKell Pres, Charles Wilburn Cashr.
Brown Frank D, furniture.
Calloway Coal Co.
Collins Colliery Co.
Crawford C D & Bro. jewelers.
Crawford H C restaurant.
Davis & Grey general store.
Essex Robert, lawyer.
Fairfax Leonard restaurant.
Fay-Ral Coal Co.
Geglia Antonio pool room.
Glen Jean Athletic Club pool room
Glen Jeans Opera House C D Crawford mgr moving pictures
Glen Jean Pharmacal Co, drugs.
Glen Jean Supply Co gasoline station.

Hubbard George W Barber.
Jaspar F F rr and exp agt.
Lee Charles B, physician.
Lee Coal Co.
Lewis Robert restaurant.
McKell Coal & Coke Co.
Nichol Colliery Co.
Trevey W O, garage and photographer.
WILBURN CHARLES, Cashier Bank of Glen Jean.
Willis Branch Coal Co.
Wilmoth C H, dentist.

Source: West Virginia State Gazetteers (Complete citations in bibliography.)

APPENDIX F
Significant Sites and Structures in Glen Jean

Dun Glen Hotel (1901-1930). Thomas G. McKell built this three-story, 125-room hotel on the south side of the New River. It was famous in its day for its luxury and gambling opportunities. W.P. Tams Jr. described it as a "fine (for those days) hotel, with an excellent dining room which the young people of the area used for dances." Many stories abound within the gorge concerning the hotel, including a 14-year long poker game which supposedly occurred. The hotel burned on July 22, 1930, and aided in the economic demise of Glen Jean.

Glen Jean Opera House (1896-early 1940s). A Columbus, Ohio, architect named Frank L. Packard designed the opera house, which contained circular dressing rooms, balcony, a large stage and orchestra pit. The opera house attracted audiences from up and down Loop Creek and many political conventions were held there. Patrons of the Dunglen Hotel often visited the opera house. Opera troupes and minstrel shows were features in the early years; silent and talking movies were the later attraction. The opera house held 300 people. McKell Coal and Coke Company carpenters had a shop in the basement. The building was torn down sometime during World War II. Local residents kept some of the building's stones.

Nichol Company Store (ca. 1916-1942). Located next to the Glen Jean Park, the Nichol Company Store was a two-story frame structure which served both Nichol Colliery Company employees. It is not known when Nichol's business left the building, which was leased from McKell, but it became New River Company property in 1940. A disgruntled New River Company employee set fire to the building in 1942.

Nichol Mine (ca. 1908-unknown date). McKell employee Thomas Nichol operated this mine, located on a west hillside of Dunloup Creek, 0.4 mile southwest of Glen Jean. The mine had associated machinery including a tipple, water tank and power house.

Collins Company Store (1901-1935). Built initially for Collins Mine workers in 1893, the store on Collins Hill burned in December 1900. It was rebuilt by the Phillip Snyder Construction Company in the same design by April 1901. It was a frame, two-story structure which measured 40 x 60 ft. The store burned to the ground in January 1935. Stores of the same design stood in Prudence and Whipple, West Virginia, with only the Whipple store surviving.

Collins Mine and Coke Ovens (1893-1953). There was a battery of 100 beehive coke ovens at Coal Mine No. 155, located on an east hillside of Dunloup Creek at Glen Jean. A ledge of Lower Guyandot Sandstone lying directly over the Sewell Seam in Fayette County provided the stone for the coke ovens.

Collins Home (unknown date-present). This two and one-half story frame home of Justus Collins still stands on Collins Hill, above the site of the former Collins Colliery company store.

Glen Jean Athletic Club (unknown date-present). The Athletic Club was open to all residents of Glen Jean, and had pool tables, a snack bar and a two-lane bowling alley. A large bell located outside called townspeople to ball games. In the late 1950s the building was converted to a grocery store. The structure survives today as the Dinner Bell Restaurant and is being nominated to the National Register of Historic Places.

Glen Jean Park (unknown dates). This park contained a ball field, tennis courts and a covered croquet court with lights and a rolled gravel surface. The croquet court was destroyed around 1935. Considered the best ballfield in the New River coalfields, William McKell's passion was surrounded

by a seven-foot fence and featured an enclosed grandstand. Both baseball and a variation of softball, Let 'Em Hit It, were played on the field. Games were announced by the ringing of a bell.

Glen Jean Union Church (1924-present). The first church in Glen Jean, the Episcopal Church, established in 1898, was located near Collins Hill. A second church was built closer to the center of Glen Jean in 1924. Designed by architect H. L. Crane, and built by carpenter William Garratt and Nicholas Jobe of local quarried stone, the church remains virtually unchanged, an architectural beauty.

Coney Island Saloon (unknown date-present). Legends say that on any given Sunday one could step across the bodies left the night before in front of this saloon. In 1917 the saloon's owner, George Ash, was shot and killed in front of the Bradley Drugstore by Glen Jean's former justice, Pat Malone. The saloon structure survives as the Full Gospel Church of Glen Jean.

The Ape Yard Saloon (unknown dates). This saloon was owned by Stanley McNorton and, according to local historian Shirley Donnelly, "was the scene of many a bloody affray."

Kanawha Glen Jean & Eastern Train Station (unknown dates). This wooden structure stood next to the Athletic Club at the end of KGJ&E line in Glen Jean.

C&O Depot (unknown date-1916). Built at least by 1898, this depot served Glen Jean residents until it burned in 1916. An early map showed the depot located next to the C&O tracks near Collins Hill. The depot building was occupied in part by an Italian restaurant and pool room.

Collins Colliery Company Boarding House (c. 1897-1927). This large two-story frame building was originally built as a company store room, but was used as a boarding house for 25 years. Standing on Collins Hill, it was destroyed by fire in 1927.

Thomas Gaylord McKell/William McKell Home (unknown date-early 1970s). Built on a hill overlooking Glen Jean, Thomas McKell's large two-and-one-half-story frame house was located next to the original McCoy home. McKell's son William lived in the house for most of his adult life in Glen Jean. After William McKell's death in 1939, Thurmond businessman C.B. Collins used the house as a funeral home. After Collins' death in 1961 the house was used as a nursing home, and later operated as a rest home by Rebecca Neeley. The house was demolished when Rt. 19 was built.

Clara Craig Home (unknown date-present). Sitting beside the site of the former McKell house, this home reportedly is built around the original McCoy homestead, and would thus contain the oldest historic fabric remaining in Glen Jean.

Thomas Nichol Home (unknown date-present). Built on a hill overlooking Glen Jean, this frame structure was home to Thomas Nichol of the Nichol Colliery Company. It later housed the Ballard family, and is presently owned by Frances and Theresa Jobe, daughters of Nicholas Jobe.

Housing (unknown dates). No McKell papers have been found to document the construction of the housing in Glen Jean. It is believed that most of the surviving professional/manager and miner housing date from the 1890s-1900s. The residences of Glen Jean professionals and McKell administrative workers were located along McKell Avenue on large lots, and were architecturally individualistic. These houses include the Taylor House, once occupied by Glen Jean's sheriff Pat Malone, and by the families of McKell employee William Ballard and postmaster Fred Jasper; the Lee-Lively House, once the home of Dr. Charles B. Lee; and the Roache House, once the home of Dr. C.P. Calloway. The remainder of the original McKell-built houses in the glen are of four architectural types. No extensive documentation of the housing on Collins Hill has been done,

although initial investigation reveals the housing to be comparable to the simplest of the houses down in the glen. During the McKell years the housing was repaired and maintained by the McKell carpentry department, headed by Kyle Allen.

Sources: Various Melody Bragg and Shirley Donnelly articles on Glen Jean, oral interviews with former Glen Jean residents, and Michael J. Pauley and Michael Gioulis, "Glen Jean Fayette County West Virginia An Historic and Architectural Evaluation," typed manuscript, September 1985.

APPENDIX G
Certificate of Incorporation
Bank of Glen Jean

I, Stuart F. Reed, Secretary of State of the State of West Virginia hereby certify that an agreement duly acknowledged and accompanied by the proper affidavits has been this day delivered to me, which Agreement is in the words and figures following.

I. The undersigned agree to become a corporation by the name of Bank of Glen Jean.

II. The Principal Place of Business of said corporation shall be located in the town of Glen Jean in county of Fayette and state of West Virginia, Said corporation will have no cheif [sic] works.

III. The objects and purposes for which this Corporation is formed are as follows:

For the purpose of carrying on the business of banking, discounting promissory notes, negotiating drafts, bill of exchange and other evidence of indebtedness: receiving deposits, buying and selling exchange, bank notes, bullion or coins, loaning money on personal, real estate or collateral security to buy, sell, exchange, lease, manage and control real estate and improvements thereof: and to do every and all things convenient, proper or necessary as incidental to carrying out the business aforesaid.

IV. The amount of the total authorized capital stock shall be *Fifty Thousand* dollars, which shall be divided into *Five Hundred* shares of the par value of *One Hundred* dollars each of which authorized capital stock the amount of *Fifty* dollars has been paid.

V. The names and post office addresses of incorporators and the number of shares of stock subscribed for by each are as follows:

Names	Post Office Addresses	No. of Shares Common Stock	No Shares Preferred Stock	Total no. of Shares
William McKell	Glen Jean West Virginia	One		
C.B. Lee	Glen Jean West Virginia	One		
Thomas Nichol	Glen Jean West Virginia	One		
W.E. Deegans	Glen Jean West Virginia	One		
C. P. Calloway	Glen Jean West Virginia	One		

VI. This Corporation is to continue perpetually.

Given under our hands, this 28th day of June 1909

Wm. McKell
C.B. Lee
Thomas Nichol
W.E. Deegans
C.P. Calloway

Wherefore, The corporators named in the said Agreement and who have signed the same and their successors and assigns are hereby declared to be from this date – perpetually – a corporation by the name and for the purpose set forth in said Agreement. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said State, at the City of Charleston, this the sixth day of July Nineteen Hundred and Nine

Stuart F. Reed Secretary of State.

Source: Articles of Incorporation, vol. 1 1889-1909, pp. 472-473, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

APPENDIX H
Jean D. McKell et al to: Deed Bank of Glen Jean

Source: Deed Book 35, pp. 3-4, January 10, 1910
County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse
Fayetteville, West Virginia

together with the certificate thereto annexed, is admitted to record.

Teste: S T Ogden Clerk.

JEAN D. MCKELL ET AL
=-TO: DEED
BANK OF GLEN JEAN

THIS DEED made this the 10th day of January, 1910 between Jean D. McKell, William McKell and John D. McKell, unmarried, parties of the first part, and the Bank of Glen Jean, a corporation, party of the second part. WITNESSETH: That the said parties of the first part for and in consideration of One Dollar ($1.00) in hand paid, the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged, and other valuable consideration, Do Grant unto the said party of the second part, with covenants of general warranty, a certain square lot of land, situated in the town of Glen Jean, Fayette County, West Virginia, on the West side of Dun Loup Creek, near the Mouth of White Oak Creek, and is bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at (A on the map) a point on the West edge of concrete walk and on line with rear or South end of present two story stone bank building, and 6-4/10 feet from said building, thence along and with the West edge of said concrete walk N 23° 15' W 58 feet to (B on the map) a stake in the edge of the road, thence at right angles to first named line, N 66° 45' E (passing six feet from front edge of present building) 58 feet to (C on the map), a stake near the bank of Dun Loup Creek, thence parallel with first named line, S 23° 15' E 58 feet to (D on the map) a stake near the bank of said Creek, thence parallel with second

named line S 66° 45' W (being the rear line of present building) 58 feet to the place of beginning, containing 8/100 acres, as shown on blue print map attached hereto, andmade part and parcel of this deed; together with the Bank Building upon said lot. The said John D. McKell and William McKell, both unmarried, are the children and heirs-at-law of T. G. McKell, deceased, and the said Jean D. McKell is the widow of said decedent. Witness the following signatures and seals:

Jean D.McKell (seal)
John D. McKell (seal)
Wm. McKell (seal)

State of West Virginia, County of Fayette, SS:
I, J. R. Gunning a Notary Public in and for said county and state do certify that William McKell, whose name is signed to the writing hereto annexed, bearing date on the10th day of January, 1910, has this day acknowledged the same before me in my said county. Given under my hand this the 17th day of January, 1910.

J.R. Gunning Notary Public.
My commission expires on the 13th day of May 1917.

State of Ohio, County of Ross, to-wit:-
I, Robert W. Manly, a Notary Public in and for said county and state do certify that Jean D.McKell and John D. McKell, whose names are signed to the writing hereto annexed, bearing date on the 10th day of January, 1910, have this day acknowledged the same before me in my said county. Given under my hand and official seal this the 15th day ofJanuary, 1910.

Robert W. Manley Notary Public.
My commission expires on the 22nd day of April 1912

Notarial Seal Ross County Ohio

WEST VA. FAYETTE COUNTY COURT CLERK'S OFFICE Jan 21 1910
This Deed was this day presented to me in my said office, and thereupon, together with the certificate thereto annexed, is admitted to record. [illegible]

Teste: [illegible] Clerk.

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APPENDIX I
Financial Status of Bank of Glen Jean

1916 p. 57

Bank of Glen Jean . . . Began business in 1909. William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus $25,000.

1918 p. 34

Bank of Glen Jean . . . Began business in 1909. William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Eugene Berg, Assistant Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $46,942.42; deposits $585,867.82; statement May 29, 1918.

1919 p. 39

Bank of Glen Jean . . . Began business in 1909. William McKell, President; C.B. Lee, Vice President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Eugene Berg, Assistant Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $61,500; deposits $561,263; statement May 29, 1919. Total of five issues Liberty Bonds subscribed for, $550,550.

1920 p. 675

Bank of Glen Jean . . . Began business in 1909. William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $58,293.39; deposits $602,427.00; statement June 30, 1920.

1921 p. 43

Bank of Glen Jean . . . Began business in 1909. William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and undivided profits $89,302.59; deposits $944,932.89; statement April 28, 1921.

1922 p. 801

Bank of Glen Jean . . . Began business August 11, 1909. William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $50,000; surplus and individed profits $82,290; deposits $787,613.18; statement March 10, 1922.

1923 p. 46

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; C.B. Lee, Vice President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $30,310.95; deposits $1,009,080.45; statement June 30, 1923.

1924 p. 687

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; C.B. Lee, Vice President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $39,789.12; deposits $911,188.15; statement April 3, 1924.

1925 p. 290

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $130,000; deposits $816,000; statement July 31, 1925.

1926 p. 995

Bank of Glen Jean . . . Began business in 1909. William McKell, President; C.B. Lee, Vice President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $48,269; deposits $688.202.

1927 p. 341

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $52,791; deposits $804,776.

1928 p. 917

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $52,791; deposits $804,776.

1929 p. 723

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $59,663; total resources $815,380.

1930 p. 667

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus and undivided profits $64,770; total resources $928,518.

1933 p. 454

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $25,000; total deposits $627,717.51.

1934 p. 410

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $25,000; total deposits $659,086.65.

1935 p. 640

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $25,000; total deposits $426,530.77.

1936 p. 518

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $25,000; total deposits $397,790.97.

1937 p. 606

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $25,000; total deposits $335,749.55.

1938 p. 564

Bank of Glen Jean . . . William McKell, President; Charles Wilburn, Cashier. Capital $100,000; surplus $25,000; total deposits $327,472.99.

Source: *West Virginia Legislative Handbook and Manual and Official Register* and *West Virginia Blue Book* (For complete citations see bibliography.)

APPENDIX J
Taxes Paid on Bank of Glen Jean

1910 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean 8/100a	Fayette County	n.p. Fr Jean D. McKell et als.
1911 Blotter Bank of Glen Jean 8/100a	Fayette County	p. 1 value of lot 300 value of improvements 8000 taxes 87.15
1912 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean 8/100a	Fayette County	p. 172 value of lot 300 value of improvements 8000 taxes 77.61
1913 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	p. 1 value of lot 300 value of improvements 8000 taxes 90.06
1914 Blotter Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	p. 1 value of lot 300 improvements 8000 taxes 95.86
1915 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	p. 1 value of lot 300 improvements 8000 taxes –
1916 Blotter Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	p. 1 value of lot 300 improvements 8000 taxes –
1917 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	n.p. value of lot 300 improvements 8000 taxes 156.04
1918 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	p. 1 value of lot 300 improvements 8000 taxes 156.87
1919 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	p. 1 land 300 building 8000 taxes 187.58
1920 not found		

1921 Blotter
Bank of Glen Jean

Fayette County p. 1
land 300
building 8000
taxes 235.70

1922 Blotter
Bank of Glen Jean

Fayette County Glen Jean District p. 1
value of land 300
value of building 8000
taxes 221.61

1923 Land Book
Bank of Glen Jean

Fayette County p. 11
value of land 300
value of building 8000
taxes 250.66

1924 Land Book
Bank of Glen Jean

Fayette County Fayetteville Dist. p. 9
value of land 300
value of building 8000
taxes

1925 Blotter
Bank of Glen Jean

Fayette County p. 9
land 300
improvements 8000
taxes 256.47

1925 Land Book
Bank of Glen Jean

Fayette County p. 9
land 300
total land and improvements 8300
taxes 266.43

1927 Blotter
Bank of Glen Jean

Fayetteville District
land 300
total land and improvements 8000
taxes 265.60

1928 Land Book
Bank of Glen Jean

Fayetteville District
land 300
total land and improvements 8000
taxes 259.76

1929 Blotter
Bank of Glen Jean

Fayette County Fayetteville Dist. p. 8
value of land 300
value of building 8000
taxes 250.66

1930 Blotter
Bank of Glen Jean .8 acre

Fayette County Fayetteville Dist. p. 5
value of land 300
value of building 7200
total value of land and buildings 7500
taxes 258.96

1931 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	p. 5 value as fixed by assessor values fixed by board of review taxes 200.40	land 300 building 7200 land 240 building 5760
1932 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	p. 5 land 240 building 5760 taxes 205.80	
1933 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	p. 4 land 240 building 5760 taxes 205.80	
1934 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	p. 5 land 240 building 5760 taxes 49.50	
1935 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	Fayetteville District p. 6 value of land 240 value of building 5760 taxes 48.60	
1936 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	Fayetteville District p. 6 value of land 240 value of building 5760 taxes 48.83	
1937 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	Fayetteville District p. 6 value of land 240 value of building 5760 taxes 47.40	
1938 Land Book Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	Fayetteville District p. 6 value of land 240 value of building 5760 taxes 47.10	
1939 Bank of Glen Jean	Fayette County	Fayetteville District p. 6 taxes 50.10 [All entries crossed out]	

Source: Tax Records, County Clerk's Office, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia.

APPENDIX K
Owners of the Bank of Glen Jean

Deed Book 35, p. 3. January 10, 1910
Jean D. McKell, William McKell and John D. McKell to Bank of Glen Jean .8 of an acre. [Map Book 1, p. 154 had blue print map of this transaction.]

Deed Book 91, p. 11. March 3, 1939
Bank of Glen Jean to: Deed William McKell

Deed Book 96, p. 239. October 1, 1940
David McCandless McKell, et al to New River Company

Deed Book 96, p. 223. October 1, 1940
William L. Lee, guardian, to New River Company
parcels 1 & 2 of Tract 15 bank on parcel 1

Deed Book 293, p. 351. December 15, 1970
The New River Company to H.C. Washburn
[Map Book 17, p. 61 had map of this transaction]

Deed Book 300, p. 359. December 31, 1971
H.C. Washburn to Cecil M. Toney and Macie M. Toney

Deed Book 309, p. 92. July 19, 1972
Cecil M. Toney and Macie M. Toney to James R. Daniel and Jeanette E. Daniel

Deed Book 327, p. 677. September 17, 1974
Jeanette E. Daniel and James R. Daniel to Bill Owens

Deed Book 402, p. 85. August 21, 1981
Bill E. Owens to James C. Blankenship III, Randall L. Ballard and William R. Simms

Deed Book 416, p. 650. May 16, 1983
Randall L. Ballard conveyed to James C. Blankenship III and William R. Simms all of his right, title and interest

Deed Book 425, p. 256. April 9, 1984
James C. Blankeship III conveyed his right, title and interest to William R. Simms

Deed Book 448, p. 31. December 19, 1986
William R. Simms to The Nature Conservancy

October 15, 1987. Nature Conservancy to U.S. of A.

Sources: County Clerk Office, Deeds, Fayette County Courthouse, Fayetteville, West Virginia and NPS Lands Office, Oak Hill, West Virginia

APPENDIX L
Asbestos Identification Survey Glen Jean Headquarters Complex
Glen Jean, West Virginia – June 30, 1987

ASBESTOS IDENTIFICATION SURVEY
Glen Jean Bank and Warehouse
New River Gorge National River Headquarters Complex
Glen Jean, West Virginia

PRESENTED TO:

Hughes Group Architects, Inc.
Attn: Mr. Rod Smyth
11484 Washington Plaza, West
Reston, Virginia 22090

PREPARED BY:

John Pabers
Aerosol Monitoring & Analysis, Inc.
4475 Forbes Blvd
Lanham, Maryland 20706

AMA NO: W7-395

DATE: June 30, 1987

CONCLUSIONS

SECTION 3.0 CONCLUSIONS

Only two asbestos applications were identified in the building, and both were in the basement. First, a sample of plaster taken from the ceiling in the main area of the basement contained 1 - 5% chrysotile. Apparently, this material was trowled on the ceiling above the area where a boiler may have been located previously. Plaster debris was present on the dirt floor. Second, samples of corrugated pipe insulation taken from heating pipes in crawlspaces and in the main area of the basement contained asbestos. Much of this material has fallen from the pipes and is partially buried in the floor. These pipes are no longer operational. No insulation was observed at risers to the upper floor.

Other suspect materials were sampled which did not contain asbestos. Ceiling tile, rolled insulation, and plaster sampled on the upper floors were not asbestos-containing.

APPENDIX M
Statement of Findings for Locating the New River Gorge National River Headquarters at Glen Jean which is a Base Floodplain of Dunloup Creek – April 21, 1987

DIS (MAR-PD)

21 APR 1987

Memorandum

To: Director, National Park Service

From: Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region

Subject: Statement of Findings for Locating the New River Gorge National River Headquarters at Glen Jean which is in a Base Floodplain of Dunloup Creek

We have reviewed the Statement of Findings for locating the headquarters of New River Gorge National River at Glen Jean as submitted by the Assistant Manager, Eastern Team, Denver Service Center and recommend its approval. The selection and development of the park headquarters at Glen Jean is in conformance with the General Management Plan (GMP) and the Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) approved October 10, 1982. The FONSI determined that the GMP was consistent with Executive Orders 11988 "Floodplain Management" and 11990 "Protection of Wetlands."

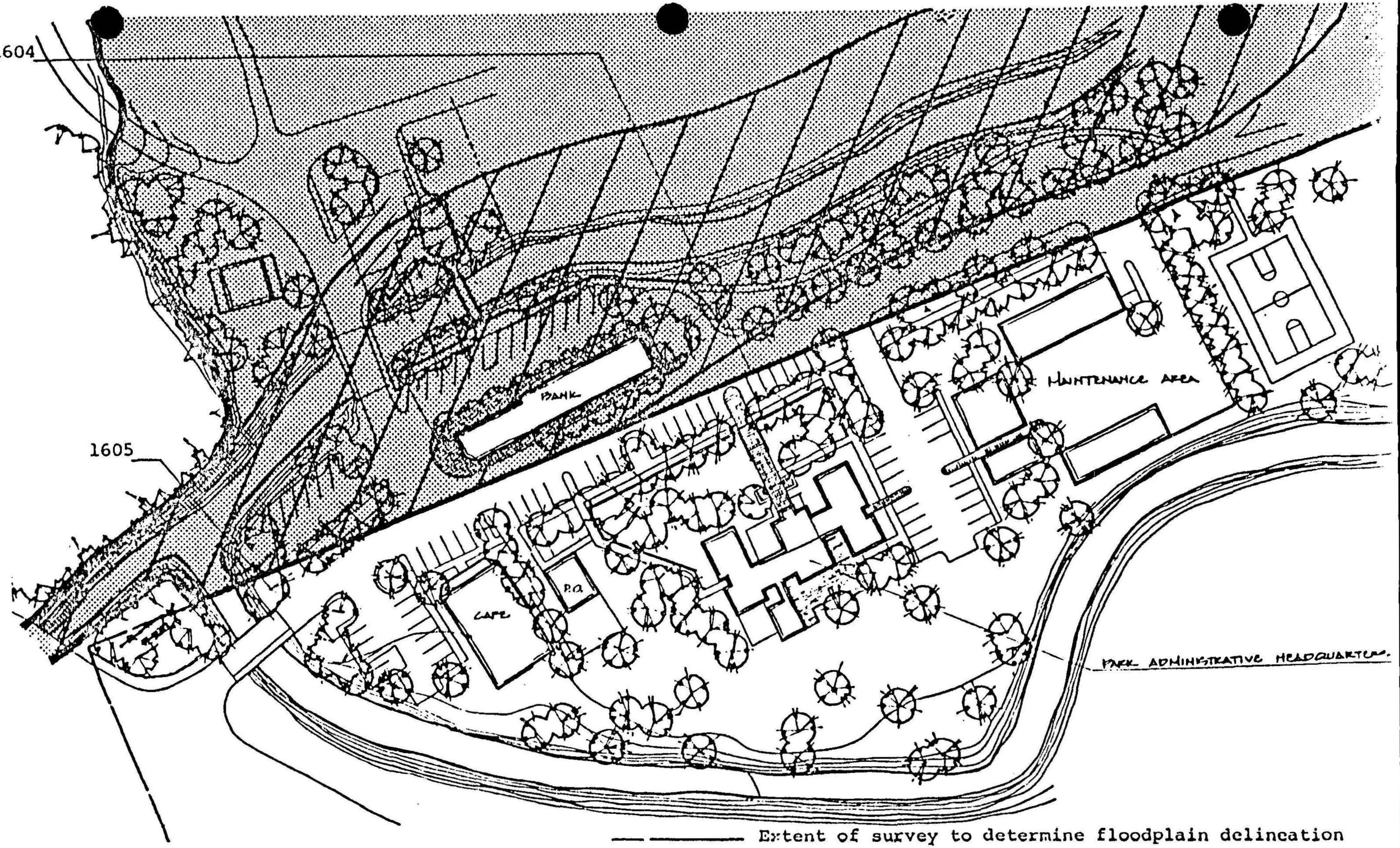
The GMP indicates the need for the location of park headquarters at Glen Jean for the consolidation of management functions at an accessible and central location (page 27, and maps pages 5,7 and 21). Mitigation actions to protect structures and facilities provide for raising the administration building to the 100 year floodplain and flood-proofing the remaining maintenance and visitor and resource protection buildings. Such actions will conform to the Standards and Criteria of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). (44 CFR 60).

James W Coleman Jr.

James L. Coleman, Jr.

Enclosure
Statement of Findings

cc:
Supt. NERI
Asst. Manager, Eastern Team, DSC



Extent of survey to determine floodplain delineation

Base floodplain (100-year flood)

Floodway

1604 Base flood elevation (in feet MSL)

Figure 2. Headquarters Site, including Floodplain Delineation

C. A statement indicating conformity with local and/or state floodplain protection standards.

There are no floodplain protection standards (or ordinances) for the State of West Virginia, Fayette County, or the community of Glen Jean.

D. A description of how the activity will be designed or modified to minimize harm to or within the floodplain.

Effects of developing the headquarters complex at this site:

-The NPS would protect the historic Bank of Glen Jean, and use the building as a visitor contact station.

-The archeological site would be protected, and it could be interpreted as research proceeds at the site.

-Several structures will be removed from the floodplain, including a large concrete block garage and two other structures that lie in the floodway of Dunloup Creek:

Structures to be removed from the site

	ft^2	Elevation (MSL)	Floodplain Elevation (MSL)	Displacement ft^3
shed	544	1600	1604	2,176
house/store outbuilding	3145	1600	1604	12,580
concrete block garage	8336	1599	1604	41,680
concrete block building	2084	1598	1604	12,504
residence/garage	2202	1600	1604	8,808
				77,748 or 2880 cy

-Prior to 1979, Glen Jean was subject to periodic floods of less than a 100-year, or base flood. In that year, the channel of Dunloup Creek was modified to increase the flow capacity. No flooding has occurred in the town since that time.

-Construction and location of utility systems (e.g. gas, water, sewer, electricity, etc.) will conform to the standards specified in 44 CFR 60.3.

-The Superintendent has the authority (36 CFR 2.6) to, ". close to the public use all or any portion of a park area when necessary for the protection of the area or the safety and welfare of persons or property by the posting of appropriate signs indicating the extent and scope of closure." The Superintendent will develop an evacuation plan for the headquarters complex to be used in the event of major flooding.

- The new structures are not in the floodway of Dunloup Creek, and would not impair drainage from or through the site.

-The structures will receive the certification of a registered professional engineer or architect that the flood-proofing methods are adequate.

The mitigation actions will also comply with the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, 16 USC 661 seq. The National Park Service will give wildlife conservation equal consideration with other factors if it is necessary to divert, deepen, or otherwise control or modify Dunloup Creek.

Two proposals have been suggested to mitigate the potential flooding of the community. In 1968, the Soil Conservation Service formulated an improvement project for the Dunloup Creek watershed. It would involve the reduction of erosion of critical areas, such as road banks, strip mine spoils, and streambanks, the improvement of grazing practices on pasturelands, and modification of the creek through channeling, and clearing and snagging to improve stream flows. Since that time, many of the eroded areas have grown over; the State of West Virginia no longer allows coal mine operators to abandon exposed spoil areas; farmers recognize the value of proper livestock grazing practices; and the channel of Dunloup Creek above Glen Jean has been cleaned out, allowing greater water flows. Rechanneling of the creek to eliminate the meander through Glen Jean has been proposed; however, it could involve diking the stream, and create other water problems in the community downstream.

A dike along the stream has been proposed; however, it would introduce major changes in the appearance of the site. A dike constructed to protect only the NPS facilities could increase the effects of flooding in other segments of the community, therefore, any dike would have to extend through the town.

E. A statement indicating how the proposed action would affect natural and beneficial floodplain values.

The development of the headquarters complex at Glen Jean would have adverse affects on the beneficial floodplain values of Dunloup Creek. The fill used to elevate the administrative headquarters building out

of the floodplain reduces the potential flood volume displacement within the floodplain. Construction of the complex directly supports development in floodplain areas.

Siting the national river headquarters at this site would not adversely affect the natural floodplain values. The site has a history of development; small settlements have been located within the wide bend of the creek since the 1830s. It has, progressively, been known as McCoy's Mill, White Oak, Lehlong, and in 1893, it became Glen Jean. The commercial district was located in this northwest entrance to the town, and intensive land use has modified the natural condition along the stream. The removal of the nonhistoric structures, including the concrete block garage/concrete block building, warehouse, and residence/store from the floodway channel, will have beneficial floodplain values. The new construction will not be in the floodway of Dunloup Creek. and will not restrict stream flows.

F. A map showing the location of the floodplain and the site of the proposed action.

The map was taken from: Flood Insurance Rate Map (Preliminary)
Fayette County, West Virginia
Community-Panel Number 540026 0163B
September 19, 1986

The shaded area shows the extent of floodplain delineating surveys, which includes only a segment of the headquarters site. The surveys were done by a private A/E firm under contract to the Federal Emergency Management Agency. The shaded area is also the delineated base floodplain (100-year flood). The crosshatched segment shows the extent of the floodway; "The channel of a river or other watercourse and the adjacent land areas that must be reserved in an open manner, i.e. unconfined or unobstructed either horizontally or vertically, to provide for the discharge of the base flood so the cumulative increase in the water surface elevation is no more than a designated amount (not to exceed one foot as set by the NFIP)." That segment of the headquarters site not surveyed would be in the base floodplain since it is below 1604 feet elevation MSL.

G. The signature of the Regional Director recommending approval of the Statement of Findings and the approval of the Director on the document.

APPENDIX N
New River Gorge National River
Park Headquarters Complex, Flooding Potential,
Dunloup Creek at Glen Jean – November 18, 1986

United States
Department of
Agriculture

Soil
Conservation
Service

State Office
75 High Street, Room 301
Morgantown, West Virginia 26505

November 13, 1986

Received in Assistant Manager's Office

NOV 18 1986

	Asst Mgr.
	DSC-EAF
✓	PIFS
	Planning
✓	Design (or Valley
	Construction

Mr. Kenneth Raithel, Jr.
USDI National Park Service
Denver Service Center
Post Office Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

Dear Mr. Raithel:

Re: New River Gorge National River Park Headquarters Complex, Flooding Potential, Dunloup Creek @ Glen Jean

Upon review of the hydrologic and hydraulic data used in the formulation of the Work Plan for Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention published July 1968 for the subject watershed, the answers to the enumerated questions in your letter of November 6, 1986, are as follows:

1. The proposed headquarters complex is located in all food plains down to approximately the 4 year frequency event.

2. Details are obscure, but apparently, Dunloup Creek was dredged around 1980 using approximately $80,000 obtained from Governor Rockefeller. Apparently, gravel bars and debris were removed within the existing channel. As there is no data available, effects of the dredging on flooding potential can only be estimated. My opinion is that the smaller, more frequent floods that occurred every 2 or 3 years will be reduced. However, the larger, less frequent floods will be affected very little.

3. According to the 1968 Work Plan, serious flooding of first floors of buildings occurred in 1963 and 1967. Flood reports on file in this office, also indicate floods in 1974, 1977, and 1979.

The following flood elevation-frequency data was obtained from backup data for the 1968 Work Plan to assist in your decision:

Flood Elevation	Frequency of Occurrence
1601.0	2 Year
1602.0	4 Year
1605.6	50 Year
1606.5	100 Year
1608.8	500 Year

The Soil Conservation Service
is an agency of the
Department of Agriculture

Be advised that filling in the flood plain to raise the complex has the potential to increase flood levels. A thorough hydraulic study would be necessary to determine this potential.

Please understand that this data was developed around 1967 and evaluation procedures as well as the elapsed time may have altered the results to some degree; however, as far as I can discern, nothing else is available. A copy of the Work Plan is attached for your use.

If I can be of further assistance, please contact me.

Sincerely,

Thomas O. Purkey
Hydraulic Engineer

Enclosure

APPENDIX O
Flood Plain Elevation – November 6, 1986

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DENVER SERVICE CENTER
755 Parfet Street
P.O. Box 25287
Denver, Colorado 80225-0287

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D18 (DSC-TEA-4)
NERI-108-06

NOV - 6 1986

Mr. Tom Purkey
United States Department of Agriculture
Soil Conservation Service
75 High Street, Room 301
Morgantown, West Virginia 26505

Dear Mr. Purkey:

Reference: New River Gorge National River, Package No. 108, Park Headquarters Complex, Project Type 05

Subject: Flood Plain Elevation

Enclosed for your information is one set of topographic drawings (Sheets 1 thru 4), one copy of the preliminary design schematic showing the Park Administrative Headquarters, and a copy of our soils investigation.

Lew Gridley, Civil Engineer, Civil and Structural Engineering Section, Branch of Design, Eastern Team, Denver Service Center, has been in contact with your office regarding the flood plain elevation at Glen Jean. Your assistance in establishing this elevation at the proposed site will enable us to set the finish floor elevation above the flood plain.

Any additional information on the following items that your office can provide us with will be greatly appreciated.

1. Which flood plain is the proposed headquarters complex located in? (50, 100, or 500 year flood plain)

2. When was Dunloup Creek dredged in this area and does this lower the flood plain potential?

3. How often has the Glen Jean area flooded and when was the last flood?

Please forward any published flood plain information that you may have. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact Lew Gridley at FTS-770-8962.

Kenneth Raithel, Jr.

Enclosures 3

cc:
Reg. Dir., Mid-Atlantic Region, w/o enc.
Asst. Supt., New River Gorge NR, w/o enc.
Ch., Maintenance, New River Gorge NR, w/o enc.

bcc:
DSC-TEA-4, Budz/Paul, w/o enc.
DSC-TEA-4, Gridley, w/o enc.
DSC-TEA-4, Witmer, w/o enc.; TEA, Anderson, w/o enc.
TEA-4:LGridley:ack:11/5/86:6-8962

APPENDIX P
National Register of Historic Places Inventory – Nomination Form

NPS Form 10-900
(7-81)

EXP. 10-1-84

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only
received
date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic Bank of Glen Jean

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Main Street — N/A not for publication

city, town Glen Jean N/A vicinity of [redacted]

state West Virginia code 54 county Fayette code 019

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use	
___ district	___ public	_X_ occupied	___ agriculture	___ museum
_X_ building(s)	_X_ private	___ unoccupied	_X_ commercial	___ park
___ structure	___ both	___ work in progress	___ educational	___ private residence
___ site	**Public Acquisition**	**Accessible**	___ entertainment	___ religious
___ object	___ in process	_X_ yes: restricted	___ government	___ scientific
	_X_ being considered	___ yes: unrestricted	___ industrial	___ transportation
		___ no	___ military	___ other:

4. Owner of Property

name James C. Blankenship, III, William R. Simms, Randall L. Ballard

street & number P.O. Drawer 243

city, town Glen Jean N/A vicinity of state West Virginia

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Fayette County Courthouse

street & number Court Street

city, town Fayetteville state West Virginia

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title N/A has this property been determined eligible? ___ yes _X_ no

date ___ federal ___ state ___ county ___ local

depository for survey records

city, town state

. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
___ excellent	___ deteriorated	___ unaltered	_X_ original site
___ good	___ ruins	_X_ altered	___ moved date _____
_x_ fair	___ unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

Historical photographs of the Bank of Glen Jean from the beginning of the 20th century indicates that the original building appearance has survived since it was constructed in 1909. The inscription of its construction date appears over the main entrance to the bank. An addition was built on to the original structure by William McKell in 1917 on the rear portion of the bank fronting the main street of Glen Jean.

The 1909 bank, and its 1917 addition, were constructed of stone in the style or pattern of random broken ashlar with raised beaded joints. The stone is of lower guyandot sandstone quarried in the immediate Glen Jean area. The guyandot sandstone is the strata of rock exposed above the Sewell seam of coal, which was the richest seam in Fayette County and areas surrounding Glen Jean. The foundation stone was hand cut and also quarried locally. The large hand hewn stone that constitutes the plinth or water table, average four feet in length and were apparently quarried and cut on the site.

The exterior walls of the bank are uniformly 28 inches thick. The thirteen windows on the front of the original bank building and the ones in the 1917 addition are double hung and are two lights with a transom over each. Stone lintels constitute the inside facings of all windows.

The front of the building was cut on 45 degree corners with the unusual angle of the front archway main door being also in 45 degree angles facing main street. Cheek walls surround the archway entrance. A keystone supports the main door archway and the handcut marker-stone that bears the simple description of the structure, "Bank 1909". The intrados in the arch are regular, the extrados being irregular and being tied to the random ashlar pattern. The roof can be characterized as a top over roof. The overhang is galvanized iron with string course cornice.

The interior floors of the bank are ceramic mosaic tile, 1" trimmed hexagon shaped along the outside edges in the lobby and front office. ½" black and white ceramic mosaic tile with a 10" marble base accompanies the tile in the same area. The 12 foot ceilings are plaster on masonry with 42" oak wainscoating bordering the walls in the lobby.

The vaults in the bank are largely intact. Access to five vaults is gained through an ornate double door opening on a walk through vault.

The structural system in the 1909 section is of steel; in the 1917 section, wood.

The construction of the bank and its addition is an example of the type of construction popular at the turn of the century with Italian stone masons who were originally lured to Fayette County for railroad bridge construction and the retaining walls necessitated by the steep slopes of the New River Gorge and the hollows the railroads traversed.

For NPS use only
received
date entered

The interior of the building deteriorated greatly from the bank's closing in the 1930's until acquired by the present owners. Remodeling in the upstairs of the bank for offices has not harmed the integrity or appearance of the building. The structure is sound, there being no evidence of settling or structural deterioration. Sited on approximately one-half acre itself and surrounded by six acres the present owners have acquired, the Bank of Glen Jean is an architectural reminder of the "glory days" of Glen Jean.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
___ prehistoric	___ archeology-prehistoric	___ community planning	___ landscape architecture	___ religion
___ 1400–1499	___ archeology-historic	___ conservation	___ law	___ science
___ 1500–1599	___ agriculture	___ economics	___ literature	___ sculpture
___ 1600–1699	X architecture	___ education	___ military	___ social/ humanitarian
___ 1700–1799	___ art	___ engineering	___ music	___ theater
___ 1800–1899	X commerce	___ exploration/settlement	___ philosophy	___ transportation
X 1900–	___ communications	___ industry	___ politics/government	X other (specify) Local history
		___ invention		

Specific dates 1909 ; 1917 **Builder/Architect** Not Known

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

The Bank of Glen Jean, at Glen Jean, Fayette County, West Virginia is significant as the most prominent work of architecture in its community[1] and for its association with William McKell, one of the most outstanding of that group of now legendary men, the West Virginia "coal barons".[2]

Explanatory Notes

1. The small community of Glen Jean, nestled in the rugged hills of the southern West Virginia coal fields, was founded in the early 1870's. Beginning in the late 1880's and continuing until the advent of the Great Depression, Glen Jean prospered as a "boom town", being the heart and center of the McKell coal "empire". Constructed during the midst of this "boom", the Bank of Glen Jean became the symbol of Glen Jean's prosperity and, with its massive stone facade, was easily the most architecturally imposing building in the town. As the "boom" years faded and Glen Jean settled back into a rather sleepy village in the mountain country of Fayette County, the imposing structure of the Bank of Glen Jean has taken on even greater significance as the one remaining symbol of a past era of prosperity and as the foremost architectural landmark of the community.

2. The Bank of Glen Jean was constructed in 1909 to serve as the center of the financial empire of William McKell, opening its doors on August 11, 1909. As that empire grew, so did the bank; a large addition, architecturally compatible with the main 1909 unit, was erected in 1917 and bears the name "McKell" in a lintel over the door.

At the time of his construction of the Bank of Glen Jean in 1909, William McKell (1871-1939) was one of West Virginia's most prosperous coal magnates. In addition to owning the entirety of Glen Jean, McKell owned vast amounts of land, coal properties, and railroads.

Glen Jean had become the center of the great McKell financial empire in the late 1880's with the arrival of Thomas G. McKell, who had aquired a 12,000-acre tract in 1873 at what was then White Oaks, Fayette County. The elder McKell continued to acquire lands and coal mines for over a decade before finally moving to Fayette County. He changed the name of the little village to Glen Jean (in honor of his wife) and quickly proceeded to build a sizable town that included an opera house, hotels, and department stores and played a major role in the development of the nearby town of Thurmond as well. His only son William took

up residence at Glen Jean in 1893 and upon Thomas McKell's death in 1904 became the owner of the vast McKell enterprizes, including the newly formed (1900) McKell Coal and Coke Company.

William McKell was an individual about whom,due to his unusual, or eccentric, behavior, many stories abound. Controlling much of Fayette County political life, he was strictly paternalistic toward his workers. He won the first successful legal suit ever brought against the United Mine Workers Union for damages due to a strike. He personally organized sporting events among his workers and even invented a new variation of baseball, called "letemhitit", that became wide-spread in the southern coal fields. Upon his death in 1939, McKell left a fortune of 13 million dollars. It would have been more except that when the Bank of Glen Jean closed on January 10, 1939, McKell paid all the depositors from his own assets. At the time the bank closed McKell, near death, was still the bank president. C.P. Calloway was vice president and Charles Wilburn served as the last cashier. A bachelor, McKell's financial concerns were scattered at his death, much of the Glen Jean property passing to the New River Company.

The Bank of Glen Jean is the single remaining structure that is representative of a once flourishing West Virginia financial domain, and this Fayette County community's most outstanding architectural landmark.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Donnelly, C. Shirley, "Banking in Fayette County, West Virginia", West Virginia History Quarterly. Vol. XV, No. 4, July, 1954.
Fayette Journal, "The Town of Glen Jean", Vol. 35, No. 30, Oak Hill, West Virginia, November 2, 1911.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property 0.20 acres
Quadrangle name Oak Hill, West Virginia Quadrangle scale 1:24,000'

UMT References

	Zone	Easting	Northing
A	17	463500	4197660
B			
C			
D			
E			
F			
G			
H			

Verbal boundary description and justification The Bank of Glen Jean sits on one rectangular town lot, measuring 190 feet by 85 feet, consisting of 0.20 of an acre, on the northwest corner of the intersection of Main Street and Beury Mountain Road in the village of Glen Jean, Fayette County, West Virginia.

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	N/A	code	county	code
state		code	county	code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title	James C. Blankenship III and Michael J. Pauley, Historian
organization	Historic Preservation Unit Dept. of Culture and History
date	December 15, 1982
street & number	Cultural Center Capitol Complex
telephone	304/ 348-0240
city or town	Charleston
state	West Virginia

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

___ national X state ___ local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title Commissioner, W.Va. Dept. of Culture and History date December 21, 1982

For NPS use only
I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest: date

Chief of Registration

For NPS use only
received
date entered

Major Bibliographical References

Marshall, Paul D., ed., The New River National River, A Cultural Research Project, Vol. II, Paul D. Marshall & Associates, Inc., Charleston, W.Va., Dece,ber, 1981.

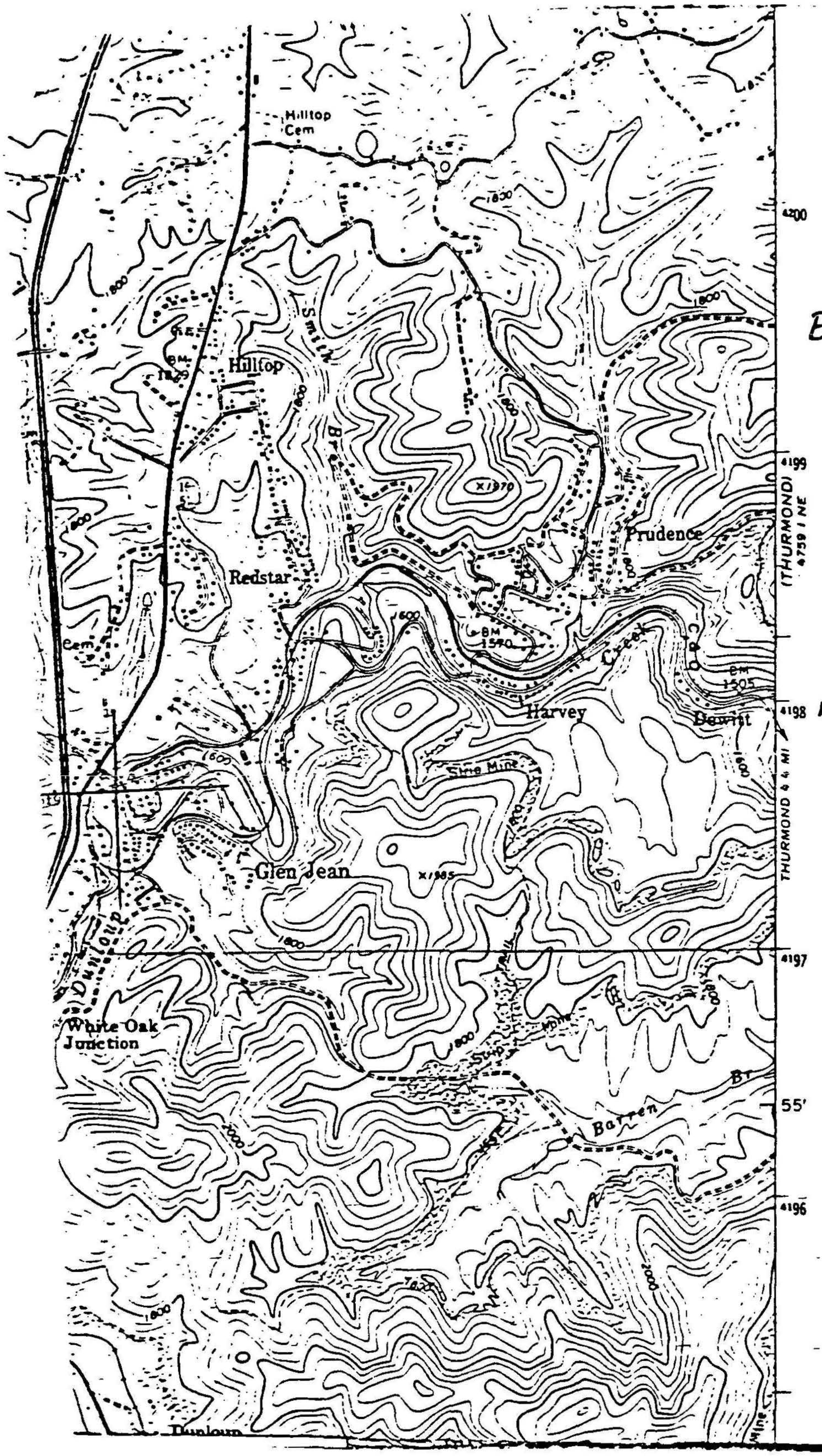
Massey, Tim R., "Letemhitit', Former Athletes Recall Forgotten Sport" and "Remembering Bill McKell", Goldenseal, Vol. 8, No. 3, Fall, 1982, W.Va. Dept. of Culture and History, Charleston, W.Va.

Morris, Robert, "Town Fading Memory to Some", Charleston Gazette, Charleston, W.Va., July 5, 1978.

Peters, J.T. and H.B. Carden, History of Fayette County, West Virginia, Charleston, W.Va., Jarrett Printing Co., 1926.

Sullivan, Charles Kenneth, "Coal Men and Coal Towns: Development of the Smokeless Coal Fields of Southern West Virginia, 1873-1923", unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Pittsburgh, 1979.

Tams, W.P., Jr., The Smokeless Coal Fields of West Virginia, West Virginia University Library, Morgantown, W.Va., 1963.



Bank of Glen Jean
Main Street,
Glen Jean,
Fayette County,
West Virginia

Oak Hill, W.Va.
U.S.G.S.—
Quadrangle
UTM

17/486350/4197660

APPENDIX Q
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

Advisory
Council On
Historic
Preservation

The Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW. #809
Washington, DC 20004

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

WHEREAS, the National Park Service (NPS) has determined that construction of park headquarters and development of visitor facilitáties on newly acquired land in Glen Jean, West Virginia, for the New River Gorge National River will have an effect upon historic properties listed on and considered eligible for inclusion to the National Register of Historic Places, and has consulted with the West Virginia State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) pursuant to the regulations (36 CFR Part 800) implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. § 470f),

NOW, THEREFORE, the NPS, the West Virginia SHPO, and the Council agree that the undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effect of the undertaking on historic properties.

Stipulations

The NPS will ensure that the following measures are carried out.

I. Site Preparation:

All areas within the headquarters project boundary but outside the limits of archaeological site 46 FA 190 as defined on the attached map that will be subject to ground disturbing activities, including but not limited to 1) grading for building preparation, driveways, parking and walks; 2) trenching for utility and service lines where the trenches are more than 2 (two) feet wide and do not directly affect archaeological site 46 FA 190; and 3) landscaping, will be monitored by an archaeologist during such activities to record, photograph, and retrieve any information that would otherwise be lost as a result. These ground disturbing activities will be planned and phased in such a way that if prehistoric or historic archaeological properties are uncovered, the archaeologists have sufficient time to retrieve the information.

II. Archaeological Properties

1. Areas of Archaeological site 46 FA 190 (including the Taylor House locus) that will be disturbed for construction of park buildings and facilities will be subject to archaeological excavation in accordance with the data recovery plan as incorporated into the research design developed by the National Park Service.

2. The size and extent of the archaeological excavations will be of sufficient intensity to address the research questions posed in the data recovery plan.

3. Portions of site 46 FA 190 bordering Dun Loupe Creek will be stabilized and secured to prevent further destruction of the site through erosion into the creek. Plans for the bank stabilization will be submitted to the Council for review and comment prior to implementation.

III. Historic Properties

1. The Glen Jean Bank will be preserved and rehabilitated in accordance with "The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines For Rehabilitating Historic Buildings" (Standards). If the Standards cannot be met, the NPS will consult with the West Virginia SHPO prior to the initiation of any work on the property.

2. As a result of the June 16, 1987 fire damage, the Taylor House, which the NPS considered potentially eligible for listing on the National Register, has lost its integrity and will be demolished. Any useable fabric will be salvaged for possible reuse in other projects within the park headquarters and visitors center. The shed, which is significant only in relation to the Taylor House will also be removed.

3. Known foundations and extant structures (e.g. the Taylor House; immediately south of the Glen Jean Bank; across the road and south of the Taylor house; the company store at the south end of the site; etc.) will be photographed and measured prior to any activity that results in their disturbance or destruction. The West Virginia SHPO will be contacted to determine the level of photographic documentation necessary.

4. Information on the history of Glen Jean, in the context of the West Virginia coal industry and its relationship to information and materials recovered as a result of archaeological and historical investigations at the headquarters, will be compiled by a qualified historian who meets, at minimum, the qualifications set forth in the National Park Service's "Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines." This information will form a basis for interpretive media for visitors at the park headquarters.

IV. Impacts to the Surrounding Community as a result of the New Park Headquarters

Using the information generated as a result of Stipulation III.3. above, the NPS will expand its historical study of the Glen Jean Bank and project area to include other structures in Glen Jean which are integral to the townscape and which may be affected by subsequent private development as a result of the NPS locating its new park headquarters there. The NPS will then work with the West Virginia SHPO and local planning authorities to develop and implement strategies for preserving the townscape.

V. Additional Stipulations:

1. All archaeological work will be conducted under the direct supervision of an archaeologist(s) who meets, at minimum, the appropriate qualifications set forth in qualifications set forth in the National Park Service's Archaeology and Historic Preservation: Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines.

2. All archaeological materials, along with field notes, maps, drawings, and photographic records, and all historical documentation, including notes, texts, maps, and copies of photographs, will be professionally curated at a suitable repository.

3. Copies of the final reports of archaeological investigations will be supplied to the West Virginia SHPO, the Council, and the National Park Service for possible submission to the National Technical Information Service (NTIS).

4. If any of the signatories to this Agreement determines that the terms of the Agreement cannot be met, or believes a change is necessary, that signatory shall immediately request the consulting parties to consider an amendment or addendum to the Agreement. Such an amendment or addendum shall be executed in the same manner as the original Agreement.

Execution of this Memorandum of Agreement and carrying out its terms evidences that the National Park Service has afforded the Council an opportunity to comment on the project and its effects on historic properties, and that the National Park Service has taken into account the effects of the project on historic properties.

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By: _____ Date: 24 DEC-87
Chairman

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

By: _____ Date: 1/6/88
Title: Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region

WEST VIRGINIA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: _____ Date: 1/20/88
State Historic Preservation Officer

APPENDIX R
Package Estimating Detail

DSC-HFC
Form 802

Page 1 of 1
for this package

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

PACKAGE ESTIMATING DETAIL

REGION	PARK
MID ATLANTIC	NEW RIVER GORGE N.R.
PACKAGE NUMBER	**PACKAGE TITLE**
108	HEADQUARTERS DEV. - GLEN JEAN

(If more space is needed, use plain paper and attach)

ITEM	QUANTITY	COST
1. Adaptively Restore the Historic Glen Jean Bank	4,600 SF	$ 759,000
2. New Park Headquarters Building	4,500 SF	720,000
3. Maintenance Storage Facility	3,000 SF	390,000
4. Parking for Park Vehicles, Storage Area & Fencing	LS	24,000
5. Rehabilitate House for Lands Office	2,500 SF	325,000
6. Parking	46 Cars	46,000
7. Roadway Resurfacing	LS	65,000
8. Demolish Old Warehouse	LS	52,000
9. Historic Restoration of Back Wall of Bank	LS	78,000
10. Utilities	LS	26,000
11. Site Development	LS	373,000
CONSTRUCTION COST		$2,858,000

Revise this estimate upon Architectural Studies.

Estimates are vaild for FY 1988.

R. BORRAS, 09/23/85

SUMMARY OF CONSTRUCTION ESTIMATES	CLASS OF ESTIMATE: A ☐ Working Drawings; B ☐ Preliminary Plans; C ☒ Similar Facilities	
Proj. Type		Totals from Above B & U / R & T
52	Museum Exhibits	XXXXX
55	Wayside Exhibits	XXXXX
62	Audio-Visual	XXXXX
89	Ruins Stabilization	XXXXX
91	Construction	$2,858,000
92	Utility Contracts	XXXXX

ESTIMATES APPROVED (Signature) | (title) CH. Br. of Des, TEA | (date) 1/23/86

POST PROFESSIONAL SERVICES ESTIMATES AND SCHEDULING ON BACK OF FORM

APPENDIX S
Development Package Proposal

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

DEVELOPMENT/STUDY PACKAGE PROPOSAL

Copy

PACKAGE NO 108
REVISION NO

ORG. NO	PARK (OR OTHER ORIGINATOR)	DEVELOPMENT AREA NAME	L.A. CODE	REGION
4780	New River Gorge NR	Glen Jean	GJ	MA

STATE	STATE CODE	COUNTY	CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
West Virginia	WV	Fayette	2nd

PACKAGE TITLE: HEADQUARTERS DEV IN GL. RDS, PKING, UTIL, AND GRNDS

STUDY PACKAGE ☐
NEW CONSTRUCTION B ☒
REHABILITATION A ☐

NEW PACKAGE ☒
REVISION ☐

CRITERIA (INSERT X s)	PARK PRIORITY	DATE	REG'N PRIORITY	DATE
PROGRAM THRUST, STATUS AND OTHER INFORMATION				

WILL ADDITIONAL OPERATING FUNDS AND POSITIONS BE NEEDED UPON COMPLETION OF THIS PACKAGE? (IF YES EXPLAIN NEEDS IN SECTION XI OUTLINE OF PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS)
YES ☒
NO ☐

FULL PACKAGE DESCRIPTION

The completion of this package will provide needed facilities for a fully operational headquarters site for this developing park. Present headquarters operations are located in three separate rented areas. The Glen Jean site will consolidate all functions as directed by the General Management Plan.
This project will adaptively restore the historic Glen Jean bank into 4,600 square feet o operational space for visitor reception, curatorial and library, sales and storage, resource management lab/work space, and interpretive work center. A new park headquarter of 4500 sq. ft. will house the Superintendent and his immediate staff, administrative functions and maintenance management. Also a maintenance storage facility yard, fencing and parking for park vehicles will be provided with approximately 3,000 sq. ft.
An existing 2500 sq. ft. house will be rehabilitated for a Lands Office and will be occupied for at least ten years in this functional capacity. Upon (Continued attached)

PACKAGE JUSTIFICATION/CONSEQUENCES

The General Management Plan approved in 1982 called for headquarters to be established in the Glen Jean/Oak Hill area. The specific location was the subject of a 1984 NPS study which examined several alternate sites in the area and, subsequently, recommended the Glen Jean site.
As a newly operational park, temporary second floor headquarters space was rented in 1980 and provided adequate space to initiate and consumate the needed major planning documents the GMP and Land Protection Plan. The park has increased its operational position since 1983 by opening two visitor contact stations, initiating river and road patrol coverage and acquiring, on a rented basis, a vacant gas station with a vehicle accessible basement for maintenance and river ranger operations. A separate building was also rented to house the Lands Office. All three locations are on Main Street in Oak Hill, WV but are separated by serveral blocks. The headquarters site will consolidate these functions for operational effeciency and better serve visitor needs for (Continued Attached)

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT REQUIREMENTS *(Follow instructions and outline provided in Program Formulation Guideline)*

The Glen Jean site will require legislative authorization. This is moving forward at the Congressional and WASO/Regional levels with appraisal/option acquisition through the Nature Conservancy approved by Director Mott.
The fiscal 1985 appropriation included a $250,000 add on by the Congress which will cover both advance planning and most if not all of the project planning. A draft development concept plan is scheduled for early August with completion in early 1986. This is a fast track project with ribbon cutting scheduled for the fall of 1988.

ORIGINATOR (Signature and Title)	DATE	CONCURRENCE (Signature of Superintendent or Equivalent Official)	DATE
Acting T. Supt.	7/23/85		7/23/85
APPROVAL (Signature of Regional Director or Equivalent Official)			DATE

APPENDIX T
Scheduling of Development Related Project Types

SCHEDULING OF DEVELOPMENT RELATED PROJECT TYPES

	DEVELOPMENT RELATED PROJECT TYPES (Add on to line item)	C-3 YEARS	C-2 YEARS	C-1 YEAR	C: YEAR OF CONSTRUCTION	Init.
07	Construction Drawings B&U			156,500	15,000	
07	Construction Drawings R&T					
36	Historic Structures Const. Drawings					
43	Archeological Salvage B&U				10,000	
43	Archeological Salvage R&T					
51	Museum Exhibit Design					
55	Wayside Exhibit Design					
61	Audiovisual Design					
	(Advance Planning)					
05	Surveys	16,200				
06	Comprehensive Design (Prel. Design)		114,300			
14	Utility Negotiations					
15	Special Studies					
34	Historic Furnishings Report					
35	Historic Structures Report (HIST)	93,300	10,000			
35	Historic Structures Report (ARCHIT)					
42	Archeological Research	11,600	6,000			

DISTRIBUTION OF ESTIMATED FUNDING REQUIREMENTS BY YEARS

	ALL OTHER PROJECT TYPES	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year
01	New Area Study				
02	Existing Area Study				
03	Development Concept Plan				
04	Interpretive Prospectus				
15	Special Studies (Non-Develop. Related)				
16	E.I.S.				
17	Service-wide Projects				
18	Wilderness Studies				
31	Archeological Investigations				
32	Park History Study				
33	Special History Report				
53	Museum Exhibit Operations				
54	Curatorial Services				
63	Audiovisual Maintenance				
71	Free Folder				
72	Sales Folders				
73	Books				
74	Archeological Publication				
75	Gen. Information Booklet				
76	Posters				
77	Special Publications				
	Other				
	Other				

APPENDIX U
Glen Jean Bank Building, Basement
Existing Hazard
August 22, 1988

Camarena

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
137½ MAIN STREET
P.O. BOX 1189
OAK HILL, WEST VIRGINIA 25901
(304) 465-0508

IN REPLY REFER TO:

T. Sara Glen Jean
Bank Building Site Visit

Park: NERI
Pkg. # 108 P.T 35
Area Glen Jean
Subject Asbestos in Bank Bldg. Basement

August 22, 1988

(COPY TO PIFS)

Norma Camarena TEA
NPS - DSC
12795 West Alameda Parkway
Lakewood, Colorado

Dear Norma,

As requested by Dana Linck on August 19, 1988 a site visit was made to the basement of the Glen Jean Bank Building to procure additional information pertaining to the question of the bank "vault" in one room of that basement. With respect to the existing hazard of disintegrating asbestos pipe insulation present in ceiling and wall pipes and particles contained in thick floor dust, the visit was made with expediency and caution. Here is additional information acquired from that visit on Friday August 19, 1988.

All data pertains to Bank "vault" room.

Interior Dimensions: North and South Walls - 6.5'
East and West Walls - 9.1'
Ceiling Height - 6.2'
Wall Thickness - 2.0'

Doorway: Height - 6.2'
Width - 3.0'
Sill - 1.0'
Jamb - 1.0' (Both Sill and Door Jambs set within 2.0' wall thickness on interior side)
Ceiling - Flat steel beams laid side by side to form flush surface
Possible iron pivot 1/4" in diameter protrudes 1/2" above floor surface along center of north door jamb

Construction: Mortared, dressed locally procured stone blocks (Fine-grained sandstone)
Finished on some surfaces (ceiling and door jambs)

Deteriorated wooden shelves abut the South, East and West walls rising to 3.5' above floor surface

Utilities: One electric line enters through doorway affixed to ceiling joins overhead light fixture in North half of room

Two brass water or gas pipes enter room from window in East wall and exit through doorway (or vice versa)

Window: Situated along East wall 0.6' from North wall measuring 1.5' vertically from ceiling. Window tapers from interior 3.4' wide , to exterior 2.4;

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
137½ MAIN STREET
P.O. BOX 1189
OAK HILL, WEST VIRGINIA 25901
(304) 465-0508

IN REPLY REFER TO:

construction similar to military bunker window

Shovel Test: STP observed at 4.2' from East wall and 1.5' from North wall to center of test. STP diameter is 1.5', depth is 1.0' and appears to penetrate 1.5" of finished cement floor surface, followed by dirt and rubble fill and bottoms out on top of concrete foundation.

In addition to "vault" room observations outside of room along East wall of Main Room a filled in door passage is present at 1.0 ' from North wall of "vault". Fill material consists of borrowed red brick and cinder block.

If you need any additional data please call me at either Oak Hill Office or at Glen Jean Construction Site Trailer Office 304 - 465 0479.

Regards,

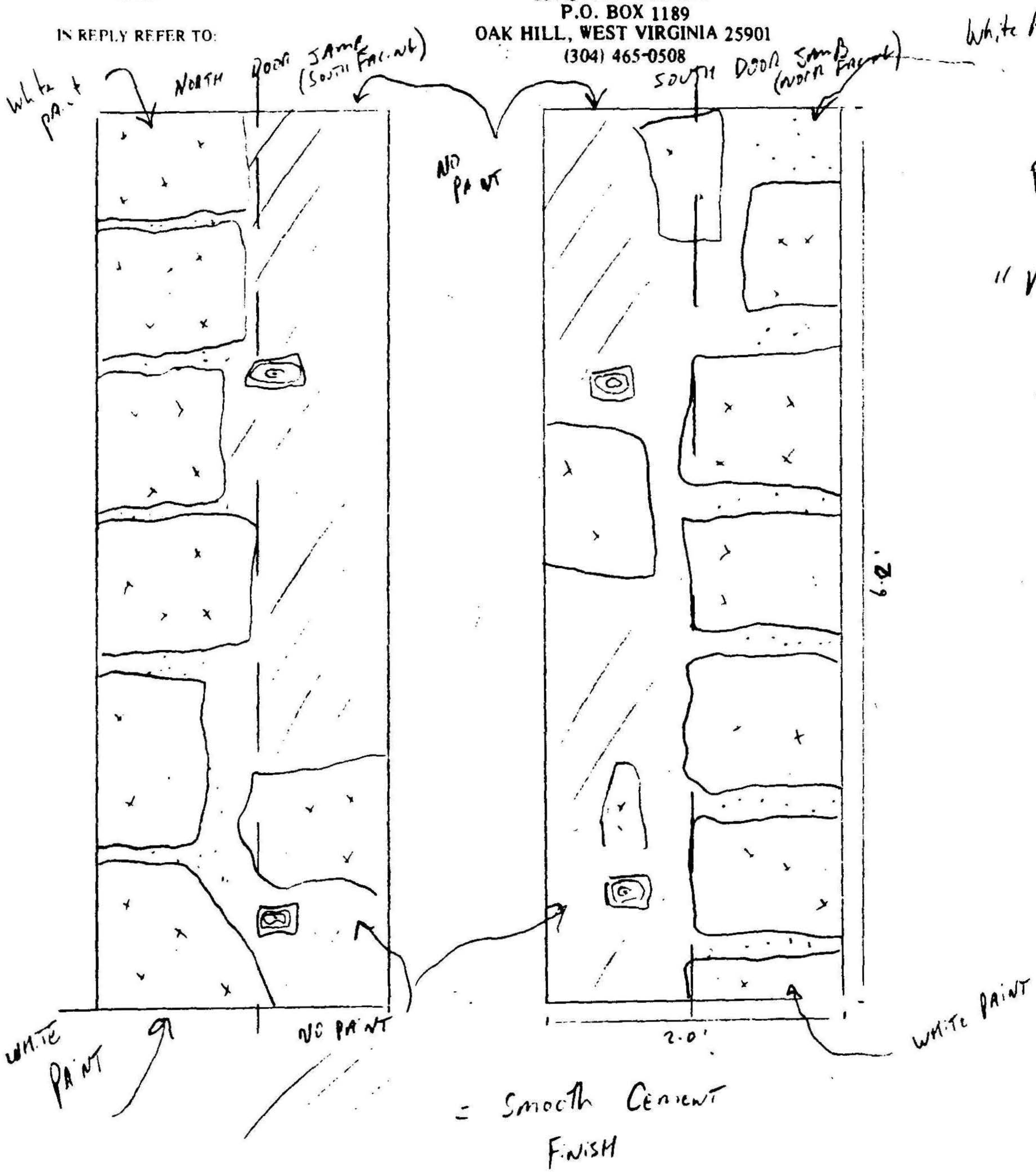
Timothy R. Sara
Louis Berger & Associates, Inc.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

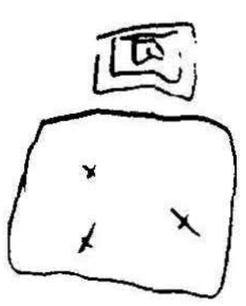
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
137½ MAIN STREET
P.O. BOX 1189
OAK HILL, WEST VIRGINIA 25901
(304) 465-0508

IN REPLY REFER TO:



Bank Run Log "Vault" Doorway

= Smooth Cement Finish



= End of Wooden 2"x4"

= Sandstone Block

= Mortar

APPENDIX V
Paint Analysis for the Glen Jean Bank
April 19, 1989

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

MID-ATLANTIC REGION
143 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106

IN REPLY REFER TO:

April 19, 1989

H30(MAR/CRM)

Memorandum

To: Roger Evans, Project Architect, Denver Service Center, Eastern Team

From: Regional Historical Architect

Subject: Paint Analysis for the Glen Jean Bank

Enclosed please find the paint analysis for the Glen Jean Bank. Sorry for the delay.

The samples were quite difficult to deal with because of small size, erosion of the layers due to exposure and the extensive dirt (coal) adhesion on the earlier layers.

I talked to Norma about sample #24. Something seems wrong as it does not jibe with the other sequences.

I hope this will be of use.

Reed L. Engle

Reed L. Engle

Enclosure

cc: K. Stevenson
J. Bond
T. McGrath

Year of the Visitor

Summary of Paint Analysis - Glen Jean Bank

1909 Bldg.

Interior: All trim and stairs natural wood with orange shellac finish

Interior: Walls (plaster) - first paint color is ochre (Munsell: 10YR 9/4 or F & H 4472)

Ceiling (plaster) originally unpainted

Exterior.

Doors: Natural wood with orange shellac finish

Door Jambs: Natural wood with orange shellac finish

Cornice/Window Casings: Medium Gray/Beige (Munsell: 10YR 6.5/1 or F & H 5403) sanded paint finish

Window Sash: Natural wood with orange shellac finish

1917 Bldg.

Interior: Floor: Natural wood with clear varnish or wax

Tin Ceiling: White (flat) paint (Munsell FY 9/1 or F & H 5830W)

Plaster: Ochre paint (Munsell: 10YR 9/1 or F & H 4471)

Exterior

Cornice: Gray Beige Paint (Munsell: 10YR 6.5/1 or F & H 5403) not sanded

Doors: Natural finish with orange shellac

#1 Metal Cornice above west end, south corner, 1917 addition.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
TIN		
#1		Orange Shellac Sealer
F#1	5Y9/1	White/Flat/Very Dirty (5830)
F#2		Lt. Gray Beige/Flat
F#3		Lt. Gray Beige/Flat
F#4		White/Flat
F#5		Cream/Flat
F#6		Med Blue Green/High Gloss
F#7		Dk Brown/High Gloss

#2 Tin Ceiling above west end, south corner, 1917 addition.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Tin		
#1		Orange Shellac Sealer
F#1	5Y9/1	White/Flat/Dirty (5830)
F#2		Cream/Flat/Very Dirty (5910)
F#3		Cream/Flat
F#4		Lt. Gray Beige/Flat
F#5		Lt. Gray Beige/Flat
F#6		Lime Green

#3 Wall - South wall, west end center, 1917 addition.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Plasterboard		
#1		Cream Prime Coat
F#1	5YR 3/6	Med Red Brown/High Gloss
F#2		Med Blue Green
F#3		Dark Brown/High Gloss

#4 **Stair, Bull nosing of 7th tread.**

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac (High Gloss)
F#2		Orange Shellac/possible black
		pigment or coal dust

#5 Stairs, Third Tread Corner.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac/High Gloss
F#2		Orange Shellac/possible black
		pigment or coal dust
F#3		Med Brown/Gloss

#6 Interior 1909, Door 2.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac/High Gloss
F#2		Orange Shellac or varnish/high
		gloss with possible black
		pigment or coal dust

#7 **Exterior Door #1, 1909 Bank.**

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac
F#2		Orange Shellac or varnish/high
		gloss with black pigment or
		coal dust
F#3		Orange Shellac or varnish/high
		gloss with black pigment or
		coal dust
F#4		Med. Red/Brown
F#5		Black

#8 1909 Bank, Jamb of Door #1.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac/high gloss
F#2		Orange Shellac or varnish with
		black pigment or coal dust

#9 Door #1, 1909 Bank, Interior Casing.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac/High Gloss
F#2		Orange Shellac or varnish with
		black pigment or coal dust

#10 Window #1, 1909 Bank, Exterior Casing.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
#1		Cream Primecoat
F#1	10YR 6.5/1	Medium Gray Beige/Probable sand
		paint as blk and clear grains
		(5403)
F#2	10YR 6.5/1	Possible Med Gray Beige - no sand
F#3		Medium Red/Brown

#11 Window #1, 1909 Bank, Sash, Exterior.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac, high gloss
F#2		Orange Shellac, high gloss with
		possible black pigment or coal
		dust

#12 1909 bank, wainscot below window #1.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac/High Gloss
F#2		Orange Shellac or varnish with
		black pigment or coal dust

#13 1909 Bank, door jamb (int) to wallway.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac
F#2		Orange Shellac or varnish
		with black pigment or coal
		dust

#14 Plaster adjacent to stairs facing 1917 addition.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Plaster		
F#1	7.5YR 4.5/3	Medium Red Brown (5905)

#15 Exterior Door #5, Jamb Sample Data Questionable.

Note: F1, F2 and F3 are "all very weathered and questionable."

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Dark Gray Black
F#2		White
F#3		Med Red Brown

#16 Exterior Top of Door #5, Edge, #1917 wing.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac
F#2		Orange Shellac or varnish with
		black pigment or coal dust
F#3		White (Prime ?)
F#4		Med Red Brown
F#5		White (Prime ?)
F#6		Med Red Brown

#17 Interior of Plaster Archway, 1909 Building.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Plaster		
F#1	10YR 9/4	Ochre (4472)
F#2		Lime Green
F#3		White

#18 Interior Corner of Chase, 1909 Bldg. adj. to wainscot.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Plaster		
F#1		Possible white layer

#19 1909 Bank, wall underneath window #1.

Note: Sample Inadquate

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Plaster		
F#1		Possible white on plaster

#20 West Wall Base Shoemold under windows 1 & 2, 1909 Bank.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac/High Gloss
F#2		Orange Shellac or varnish with
		black pigment or coal dust

#21 1909 Bank, Second floor ceiling.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Plaster		
F#1		No finish/plaster dirty from
		exposure
F#2	5GY 8.5/4	Medium Yellow Green/very dirty
		(4682M)
F#3	10YR 9/4	Ochre (4472M)
F#4		Ochre
F#5		Lime Green

#22 Ceiling Plaster, 2nd Floor, North end, 1909 Bldg.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Plaster		
F#1		No Finish/plaster dirty from
		exposure
F#2	5GY 8.5/4	Med Green/Very dirty (4682M)
F#3	10YR 9/4	Ochre (4472M)
F#4		Ochre
F#5		Lime Green

#23 1909, 2nd Floor, North Room, Door to Elevator.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Lime Green

#24 Behind Casement Mold, Window #33.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
1		White (4480) probable prime coat
F#1	5YR 3/2.5	Med Red Brown (5775)
F#2	N5/	Dark Gray Black (5445D)
F#3	N5/	Dark Gray Black (5445D)
F#4		Med. Gray
F#5		Med. Gray Beige
F#6		Med. Red Brown/Very thick
F#7		White

#25 Interior Plaster near window #22, 1917 wing.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Plaster		
F#1	10YR 9.5/4	Light Ochre (4471)
F#2		Lime Green
F#3		White

#26 Floor, 1917 wing, north end.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Orange Shellac
F#2		Orange Shellac, possibly pigmented

#27 Floor, south end 1917 wing.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Clear varnish or wax/very dirty

#28 Floor, south end 1917 wing.

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
F#1		Clear varnish or wax/very dirty

#29 Plaster at floor level, 1917 wing.

Note: Sample inadequate

LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS

#30 Ext. cornice of 1917 wing, west elevation north end.

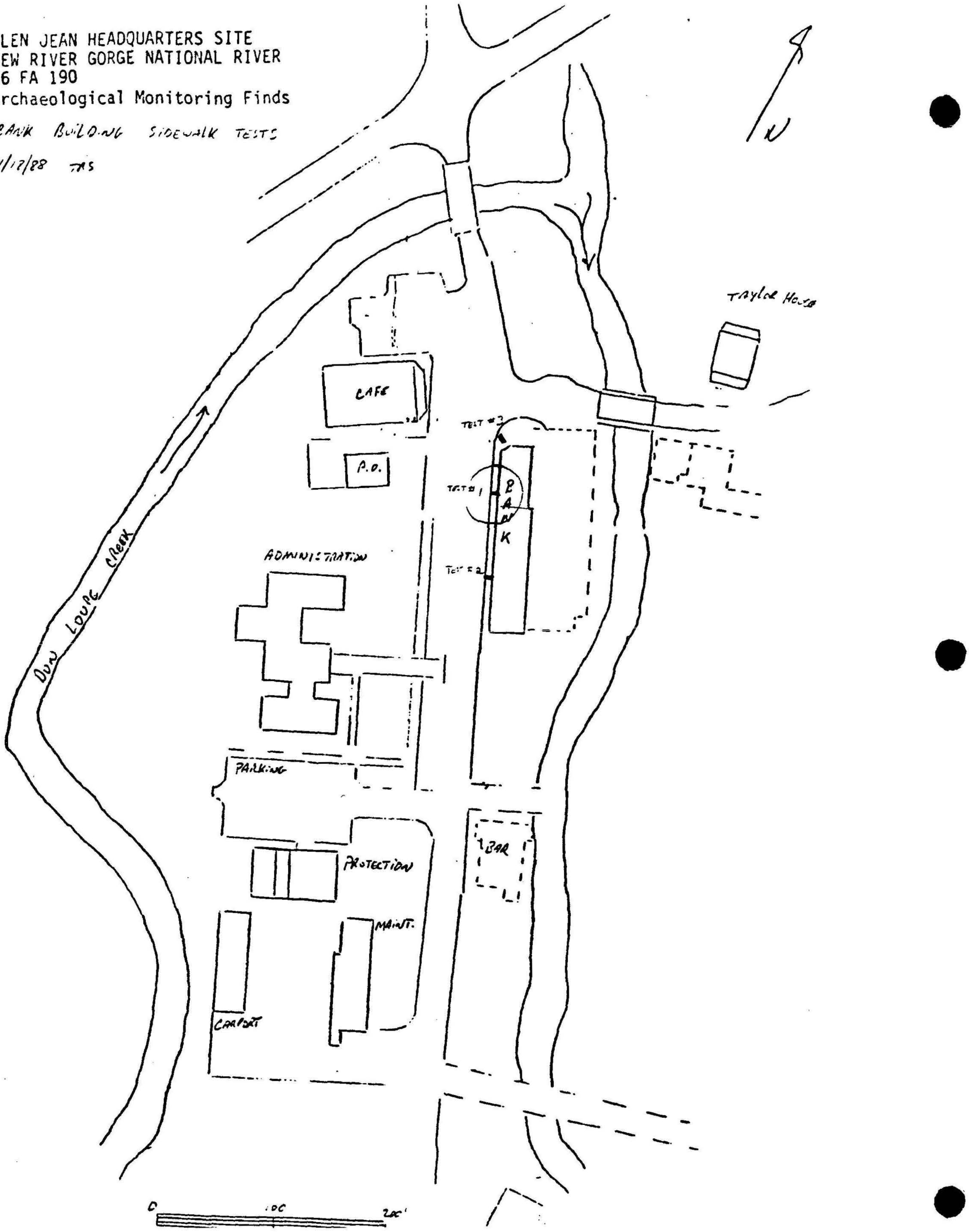
LAYER NUMBER	MUNSELL #	COMMENTS
Wood		
1		Buff Primer
F#1	10YR 6.5/1	Med. Gray Beige (5403)
F#2	10YR 6.5/1	Med. Gray Beige (5403)
F#3		Med. Red Brown/High Gloss
F#4		Dark Gray
F#5		Dark Gray
F#6		Med. Gray Beige
F#7		Med. Red/Brown
F#8		White
F#9		Med. Red/Brown

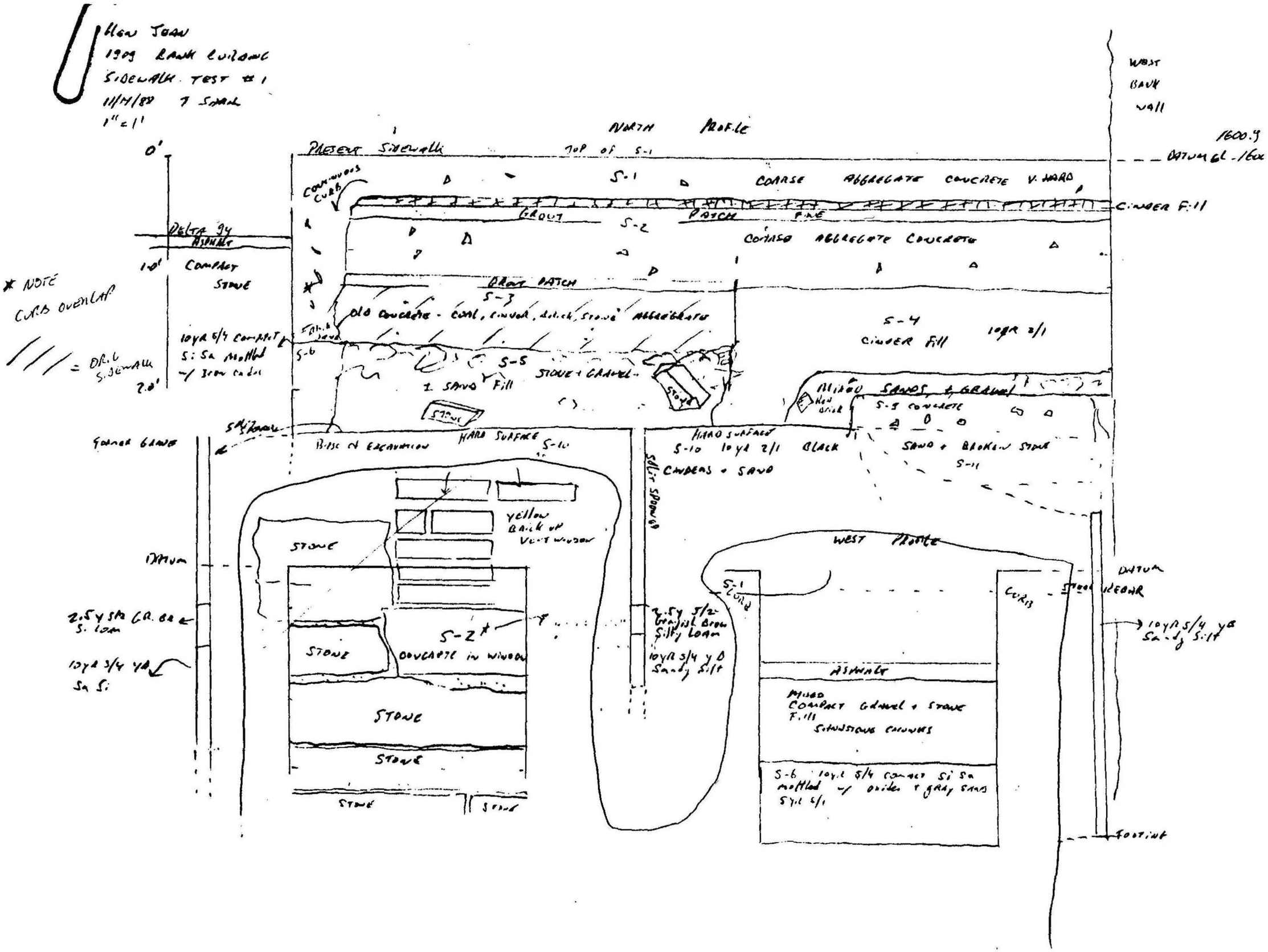
APPENDIX W
Field Profile Indicating Historic Sidewalks
December 2, 1988

GLEN JEAN HEADQUARTERS SITE
NEW RIVER GORGE NATIONAL RIVER
46 FA 190
Archaeological Monitoring Finds

BANK BUILDING SIDEWALK TESTS

11/12/88 TAS




HOW TOWN
1909 BANK BUILDING
SIDEWALK TEST #1
11/4/88 J SMALL
1"=1'
NORTH PROFILE
PRESENT SIDEWALK
TOP OF S-1
WEST BANK WALL
1600.9
DATUM EL. 1600
CONTINUOUS CURB
S-1 COARSE AGGREGATE CONCRETE V. HARD
CINDER FILL
GROUT
PATCH
FINE
S-2 COARSE AGGREGATE CONCRETE
GRAY PATCH
S-3
OLD CONCRETE - COAL, CINDER, BRICK, STONE AGGREGATE
S-4
CINDER FILL
10YR 2/1
S-5
STONE + GRAVEL
1 SAND FILL
MIXED SAND & GRAVEL
S-6
S-7 CONCRETE
SAND & BROKEN STONE
S-11
HARD SURFACE
S-10 10YR 2/1 BLACK
CINDERS + SAND
SILTY SAND
DELTA 94 ASPHALT
1.0'
COMPACT STONE
2.0'
10YR 6/4 COMPACT SI SA MOTTLED W/ IRON OXIDE
* NOTE CURB OVERLAP
/// = DRILLED SIDEWALK
GRAVEL BANK
BASE OF EXCAVATION
YELLOW BRICK UP VENT WINDOW
DATUM
STONE
S-2*
CONCRETE IN WINDOW
2.5Y SA CR. BR S. LOAM
10YR 3/4 YB SA SI
2.5Y 5/2 GRAYISH BROWN SILTY LOAM
10YR 3/4 YB SANDY SILT
WEST PROFILE
S-1 CONCRETE
CURB
STONE SIDEWALK
10YR 5/4 YB SA-L SILT
ASPHALT
MIXED COMPACT GRAVEL + STONE FILL
SANDSTONE CORNERS
S-6 10YR 5/4 COMPACT SI SA MOTTLED W/ BRICK + GRAY SAND SYR 6/1
FOOTING

Norma Cammerota
NPS - DSC
12795 West Alameda Parkway
Lakewood, Colorado 80225

Glen Jean, WV
12/2/88

Norma,

Enclosed Please Find Concrete Sample of Original Sidewalk Along West Side of 1909 Bank Building. This is same sidewalk that appears in Photograph Taken Between 1909 - 1917. Also included is A Copy of Field Profile indicating Stratigraphic Position of Sidewalks and Fills. This Sample is from Sidewalk Test # 1, one of three tests taken along Bank Building sidewalks. A Map is included showing location of Sidewalk Test #1. If you have any questions before final report is delivered, do not hesitate to call: Glen Jean until 12/9/88, or at Louis Berger + Assoc. Inc (201) 678 1960, Thereafter,

Sincerely,

Tim

Timothy Sara
Louis Berger + Assoc. Inc
110 Halsted St.
East Orange NJ 07019

gave samples to Roger Evans for Tom McGrath
12-20-88 1:45 PM.

APPENDIX X
Memorandum Dated May 2, 1989
Concerning 1917 Basement

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DSC-Eastern Team
Applied Archeology Center
11710 Hunters Lane
Rockville, Maryland 20852

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H3015 (DSC-EAA)
NERI 108A-35 & 43

Memorandum

To: Project Manager, Eastern Team, Denver Service Center

From: Chief, Applied Archeology Center, DSC-TEA

Reference: New River Gorge National River, Pkg. 108A, Headquarters Development, PT-35 & 43

Subject: Glen Jean Bank Building - Foundation Investigation and Archeological Requirements

At the request of Team Captain Rodger Evans, Dana Linck investigated the basement area of the Glen Jean Bank Building with specific intent to archeologically test the proposed location for a sump pump. However, rather than confine his work to a limited area, Mr. Linck checked the entire basement and crawl space areas beneath both the 1909 and 1917 wings. The two key results of these investigations are that: 1) The sump pump and other ground disturbance proposed anywhere beneath the Glen Jean Bank may occur without further concern for prior archeological testing. Monitoring, however, may be necessary for specific activities.); and 2) Among other errors in the available HSR drawings (DSC Drawing No. 637/25005), there are two basements - not one - beneath the Glen Jean Bank.

Mr. Linck confirmed the existence of a concrete floor across the entire basement of the 1909 portion of the building, as well as the foot or more of thickness to that floor, as evidenced by an open hole in the southeast corner room - an unsuccessful previous attempt by persons unknown to penetrate to underlying soils. No new attempt to excavate through the concrete floor was made and is not necessary, given that the expected ground disturbance for construction of the bank foundation and floor almost certainly disturbed earlier cultural resources which may have been present.

The rubble stone wall, depicted in the HSR drawings running N-S down the center of the 1917 Bank addition, is not correctly presented. There are also four existing wall segments not depicted in the HSR drawings which run E-W, including two which bound a second basement at the location of the cluster of window and door openings near the center of the addition. This

second basement has a concrete floor and a concrete ceiling and once had, in the northeast corner, both a stair to the first floor level and an exit to the east.

Evidence of various original elements and repair and renovation events exist beneath the 1909 building and the 1917 addition, both as structural and hardware fragments and as "shadows" or other evidence of building use. These should be recorded and, when appropriate, sampled by an historic architect before upcoming structural renovations obliterate the evidence.

One final note to consider is that a second basement may require a second sump pump. More evidence of moisture is present today in the recently rediscovered basement than is evident in the original basement.

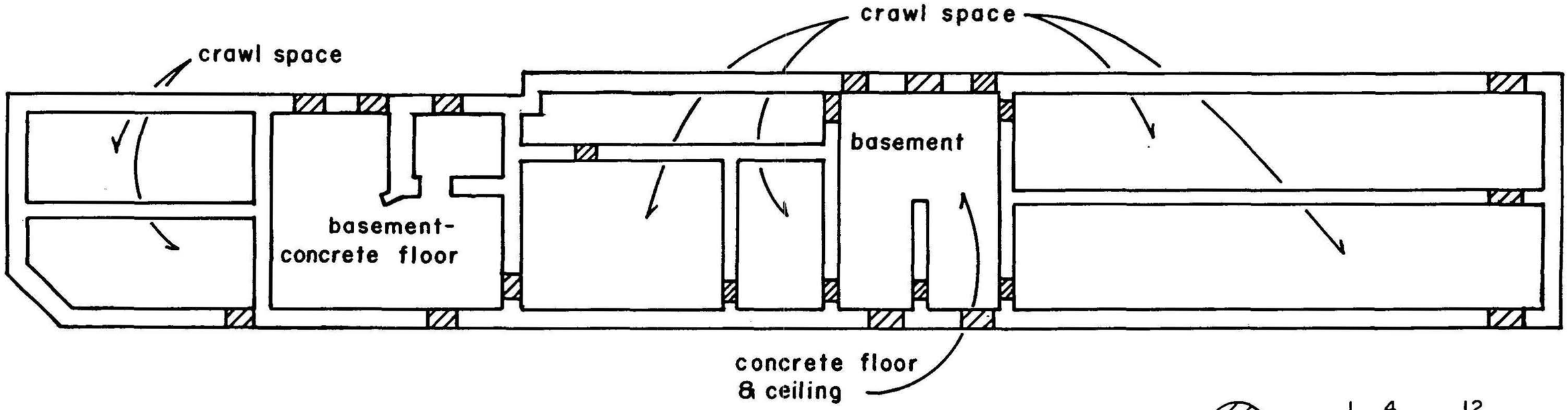
Xeroxes of Mr. Linck's field drawings were FAX'd to Rod Smyth of the Hughes Group in Reston, Virginia and to Team Captain Rodger Evans. All original field drawings and notes generated during Mr. Linck's crawling excursion beneath the Glen Jean Bank will be forwarded to DSC Historic Architect, Norma Camarena.

Douglas C. Comer

cc:
Associate Regional Director-Cultural Resources, Mid-Atlantic Region w/ att.
Regional Archeologist, Mid-Atlantic Region, w/ att.
Superintendent, New River Gorge National River w/ att.

bcc:
DSC-TEA-Budz w/ att.
DSC-TEA-Camarena w/ att.
DSC-TEA-Cellar w/ att.
DSC-TEA-Espinoza w/ att.
DSC-TEA-Evans w/ att.
DSC-TEA-Michel w/ att.
DSC-EAA-Linck w/ att.
DSC-EAA-Files (3) w/ att.
DSC-EAF-Files (4) w/ att.

DCComer:DLinck:dcl:5/2/89:301-443-5972



1 4 12
SCALE IN FEET

GLEN JEAN BANK
BASEMENT

LINCK
5/2/89

MODIFICATION OF DWG.
637/25005, SHEET 2

APPENDIX Y
New River Gorge National River

Superintendent's Comments
September 12, 1988

Associate Director, Cultural Resources Comments
September 22, 1988

Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region Comments
October 5, 1988

D18(4780)

September 12, 1980

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region

From: Superintendent, New River Gorge National River

Subject: Draft Historic Structure Report: Glen Jean Bank

Our staff has reviewed the subject report and has found nothing needing change. We wish, in fact, to compliment the authors for a thorough and complete job. We are fully satisfied with the report as it stands.

(S)

Joe L. Kennedy

cc:
Asst. Manager, Eastern Team, DSC

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30(418)

SEP 2 2 1988

Route to Kate
Bond Jan Bond 10/3/88

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region

From: Associate Director, Cultural Resources

Subject: Review of Draft Historic Structure Report, Bank of Glen Jean, New River Gorge National River, West Virginia

Assistant Manager Donald A. Falvey, of the Denver Service Center's Eastern Team, has forwarded to my office for review and comment a draft copy of the subject report.

Acting Chief Historical Architect Biallas and Chief Historian Bearss of my staff have read the manuscript, and they applaud Historian Brown and Historical Architect Camarena for preparing a report that, besides meeting National Park Service standards for a report of this character, will be of lasting value to interpretation and the community. The decision to incorporate the administrative data, historical data, and architectural data components of the Historic Structure Report into an integrated document, as called for by NPS-28, is noteworthy and deserving of praise.

In the margins of the draft, returned under separate cover to the Manager of the Denver Service Center, we have identified a number of editorial concerns.

Subject to these remarks and those provided by the park and your staff, I recommend that you approve this draft for reproduction and distribution to the field.

Attachments

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30 (MAR-CRM)

5 OCT 1988

Memorandum

To: Assistant Manager, Eastern Team, DSC

From: Regional Director, Mid-Atlantic Region

Subject: New River Gorge NR, Pkg. No 108, Historic Structure Report, Bank of Glen Jean

As requested in your memorandum of August 25, we have reviewed the above-subject Draft HSR, by Sharon Brown and Norma Camarena. As you know, this office has concerns about the Architectural Data Section. We will be prepared to discuss the Draft ADS with your staff in Denver this week. Regarding the Historical Data Section, we are pleased to approve it for printing subject to the minor editorial corrections noted by the Regional Historian in the enclosed copy of his marked-up pages, and similar corrections noted by the Chief Historian in the accompanying WASO review copy. The latter will be hand delivered to you. We commend Historian Brown for her usual outstanding effort. The Regional Historian has also suggested additions to the Administrative Data Section. Also enclosed are copies of the WASO and Park review memoranda.

We look forward to receiving the final printed HSR after corrections are made and architectural issues are resolved.

James W. Coleman, Jr.

Enclosures

cc:
Superintendent, NERI w/copy enclosures
Associate Director, Cul. Res., WASO 400 w/copy enclosures

Year of the Visitor

☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1990—573-040/20,023 REGION NO. 8

As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural and cultural resources. This includes fostering wise use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The department also promotes the goals of the Take Pride in America campaign by encouraging stewardship and citizen responsibility for the public lands and promoting citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

Publication services were provided by the graphics staff of the Denver Service Center.
NPS D-46 October 1990