

Jackson Brigade Reunion 2024 Tour
Clarksburg, Harrison County, WV
August 17, 2024



Historic Jackson Cemetery
Gravesites of Jackson Family including Immigrant
Ancestors John Jackson Sr. and Elizabeth Cummins

Contributions: Jane Carlile Hilder, Nancy Jackson
Maps and Back Cover: Dan Hyde

Compiled by Linda Brake Meyers
Edited by Dan Hyde

Jackson Brigade 2024 Reunion Tour Guide – Saturday August 17, 2024

The Clarksburg History Museum: This museum contains one of Harrison County's most significant collections of historical objects. It was founded in 2017 and has constantly expanded its space and holdings. The museum is in the Harrison County Board of Education building at 445 West Main Street, #251.

Lowndes Park: "During the Civil War, Union troops fortified Lowndes Hill with trenches and other barriers to protect the Clarksburg railroad lines. The railways in Clarksburg connected to a nearby depot. The trains were critical for moving supplies and troops to different parts of the country. Lowndes Hill is located just 0.6 miles from the Harrison County Courthouse. A "Civil War Trails" marker memorializes the site where the first Union soldiers arrived in Clarksburg. Today, ten acres of Lowndes Hill are home to the Lowndes Hill Park and Clarksburg YMCA."¹

Oak Mounds: The two prehistoric mounds located west of Clarksburg and the West Fork River are believed to be built between 1-1000 A.D., by indigenous people of eastern North America from the Hopewell Culture. The mounds have never been evacuated. Historians believe they are the burial place of important people of the culture.²



Pinnickinnick Hill:³ It has long been a Jackson family tradition that Pinnickinnick Hill was a favorite spot of George Jackson and his son, John George Jackson. It's been reported they often rode by horseback up this mountain to view their vast estate on the east side of Clarksburg.⁴

According to historian David Houchin the hill's name likely came from an early settler of Harrison County. He noted that "*Pinnickinnick, upon a search, proves to have been a popular place name in New Jersey, where so many of our settlers lived before coming west. Pinnickinnick is on the homestead land of Andrew Davisson, one of those settlers.*" On 10 September 1800 George Jackson purchased 274 acres of the

Davisson homestead from William Robinson, plus lots #26-31 shown on the John George Jackson survey.⁵ See survey page 5.

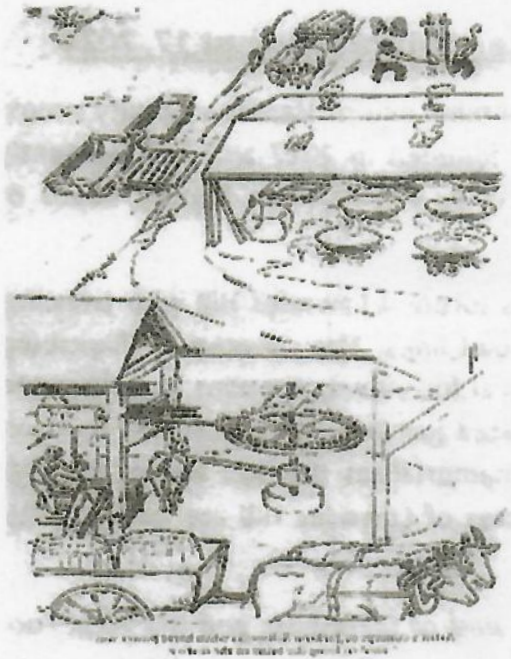
¹ [Lowndes Hill - Clio \(theclio.com\)](https://www.theclio.com)

² https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Oak_Mounds and <https://www.explore.com/attractions/prehistoric/oak-mounds/>

³ [View of Pinnick Kinnick Hill, Clarksburg, W. Va. - West Virginia History On View | WVU Libraries \(wvhistoryonview.org\)](https://www.wvhistoryonview.org)

⁴ See 1879 Grays New map for Jackson Estates on Clarksburg's East side.

⁵ *Harrison County Deed Book 4*, p. 305.

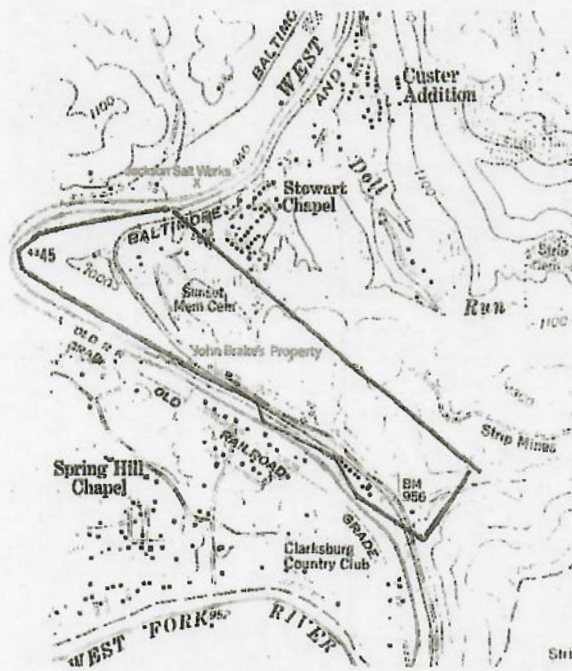


Jackson Salt Works and Grist Mill: John George Jackson established Jackson Salt Works in 1814, located three miles west of Clarksburg on the west side of the West Fork River.⁶ In April 1815 he petitioned the court to build a five-foot-high milldam near the saltworks, for the purpose of operating a water grist mill. The dam would abut John Brake's property. In May the court approved the request and ordered Jackson to pay Brake twenty-five dollars for one acre of land for this abutment. When completed the mill powered a sawmill, a gristmill and machinery at the salt works. John George kept these mills running until his death on 29 March 1825⁷.

Photo: Artist concept of Jackson Saltworks when horses were used to bring brine to the surface.⁸ See:

[https://www.jacksonbrigade.com/wp-](https://www.jacksonbrigade.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/John-George-Jacksons-Salt-Works-revised.pdf)

[content/uploads/2024/02/John-George-Jacksons-Salt-Works-revised.pdf](https://www.jacksonbrigade.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/John-George-Jacksons-Salt-Works-revised.pdf)



The John Brake homestead was located on the east side of the West Fork River, across the river from the Jackson Salt Works, today it's the location of the Sunset Memorial Gardens Cemetery at 1031 Mt. Clare Road, south of the Custer Addition. The John George Jackson dam on the West Fork River was built at the corner of Brake's property.

There were lots of marriages between the Brakes and Jacksons. John Brake was brother-in-law to George Jackson and father-in-law to Col. Edward Jackson. John's sons Jacob and Isaac married Col. Edward's daughters, Rachel and Mary, with his first wife Mary Hadden. Col. Edward's second marriage was to John's daughter, Elizabeth, from his first marriage to Elizabeth Weatherholt. John's son, Jacob Brake managed the Salt Works for several years until John George's death in 1825.

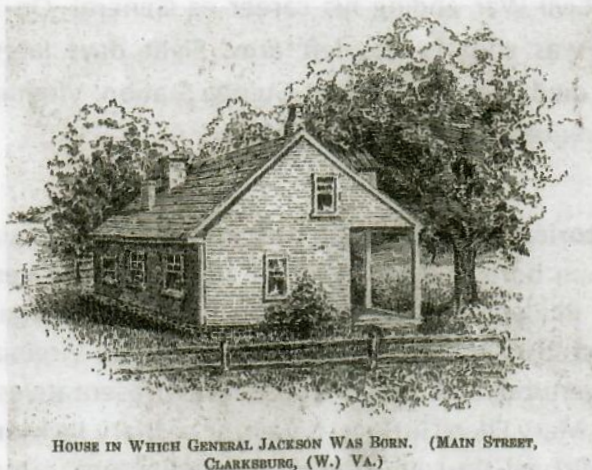
⁶Houchin, David, "The 1821 John Wood Map of Harrison County, Virginia shows this as approximate location of the Salt Works."

⁷ Harmer, Harvey W. *Old Grist Mills of Harrison County, The John G. Jackson Mills*, Chapter XVI, pgs. 94-96, Charleston Printing, 1940.

⁸ Davis, Dorothy, *John George Jackson*, McClain Printing Co., Parsons, WV, 1976, p. 234.



IOOF Cemetery, Clarksburg: This cemetery is located at 414 S. Chestnut Street, Clarksburg. It was the first cemetery in the area to be laid out by a fraternal organization. Many prominent citizens of Clarksburg and several generations of descendants of George Jackson and John George Jackson are buried here. Today the cemetery is privately owned and cared for by volunteers.

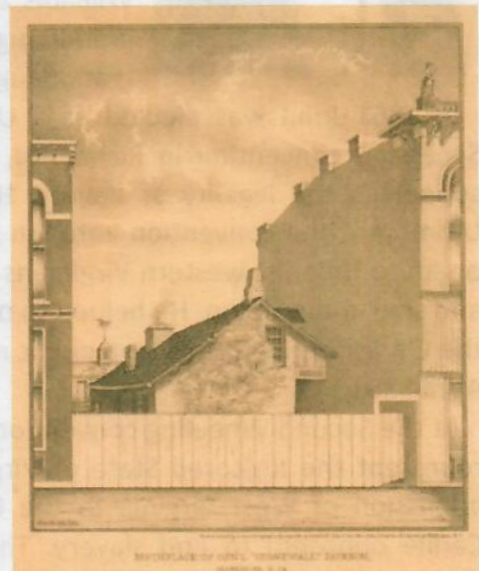


HOUSE IN WHICH GENERAL JACKSON WAS BORN. (MAIN STREET, CLARKSBURG, (W.) VA.)

Stonewall Jackson Birthplace: Thomas Jackson was born on 21 January 1824, in a small house located on Main Street in downtown Clarksburg. He was the third child of Jonathan Jackson and Julia Beckwith Neale, joining Elizabeth born in 1819 and Warren born in 1821. Elizabeth died of typhoid fever on 5 March 1826 and Jonathan, who had been caring for her became ill and died 5 days later. Julia gave

birth to a daughter, Laura, the following day. Jonathan and Elizabeth are buried in the Historic Jackson Cemetery on Pike Street. Julia remarried Blake Woodson and moved to Fayette County where she died in 1831. The children were raised by relatives.

The Jackson home stood for many years sandwiched between two large buildings in Clarksburg and was razed in the fall of 1883 to make room for another building.⁹ Today a bronze sign marks the location and a diorama representing the interior of the home was completed in May 2023. The Stonewall Jackson Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy has placed a bronze plaque at 326-328 West Main Street to mark Jackson's birthplace.



⁹ West Virginia Items, *Washington Post*, Oct 10, 1883.



Stonewall Jackson Historical Marker and Statue: On the plaza of the Harrison County Courthouse is a historical marker honoring Stonewall Jackson and a bronze statue of Jackson on his horse, named Little Sorrel. This statue was gifted to the city by Daughters of the Confederacy and erected on 10 May 1953, 90 years after his death.

After his mother's death in 1831 Thomas lived most of the time at Jackson's Mill, WV with his Uncle Cummins Jackson, son of Col. Edward. After he graduated from West Point in 1846, he served the United States during the Mexican American War 1846-48 and taught at the Virginia Military Institute 1851-1861. He received military fame during the Civil War ending his career as General. On 2 May 1863 while patrolling his troops, he was shot in the left arm. Eight days later, weakened by the amputation of his arm, he died of pneumonia at Guinea Station, Virginia on March 10. He was buried in Oak Grove Cemetery, Lexington, Virginia.



John S. Carlile Historical Marker: John S. Carlile was a Virginia lawyer and politician, born in Winchester in 1817. He practiced law in Beverly and Philippi and later Clarksburg. Over a 25-year career, he was elected to the Virginia Senate, the 1850 Virginia Constitutional Convention, and the US House of Representatives. In 1846 he married Mary Ellen Gittings, daughter of Mary Jackson Williams and Dr. Michael Dorsey Gittings. Mary Ellen was a g g granddaughter of John Jackson and Elizabeth Cummins, and a g granddaughter of George Jackson.

In 1861 John was elected as a Unionist to represent Harrison County at the Virginia Secession convention in Richmond, where he argued passionately against secession but supported the legality of slavery. His safety was at times threatened by mob violence. Ultimately, the convention voted in favor of secession, after which Carlile acted quickly to organize Unionist western Virginians to meet in Wheeling to separate from eastern Virginia and stay in the Union. He helped to organize and then spoke eloquently against secession at the Clarksburg Convention, a public meeting of more than 1000 citizens in Clarksburg on 22 April 1861.

At the Second Wheeling convention in 1861, Carlile was chosen as one of two Senators to represent the Restored State of Virginia in the US Senate. Ultimately the Senate passed admission of West Virginia to the Union with specific constitutional stipulations (which Carlile opposed) to end slavery. The bill passed by the Senate was approved by West Virginia voters, who never forgave Carlile for opposing it. He was unable to reestablish either his political career or his lucrative law practice after his Senate service. Carlile died on his farm in Clarksburg in 1878 and is buried in Odd Fellows Cemetery. *Submitted by his great-great granddaughter, Jane Carlile Hilder.*



Stealey-Goff-Vance House: Jacob Stealey had this house built in 1807 on land he purchased from George Jackson for his Tanyard and home.¹⁰ It was located on the south side of Main Street and a short distance west of Jackson's grist mill, today 123 West Main Street. It's one of the oldest houses in Clarksburg. In 1979 the house was placed on the National Register of Historic Places and is now the home of the Harrison County Historical Society.

George Jackson's Mill and Dam: In May 1784, at the first court of Harrison County held at George Jackson's home in the Buckhannon Settlement, the court gave George permission to build a mill adjoining his premises in Clarksburg on Elk Creek.¹¹ He built his mill on the west side of the creek about 100 feet south of the East Main Street bridge. The mill changed hands 6 times before it was demolished in 1929. See for more details about mill:

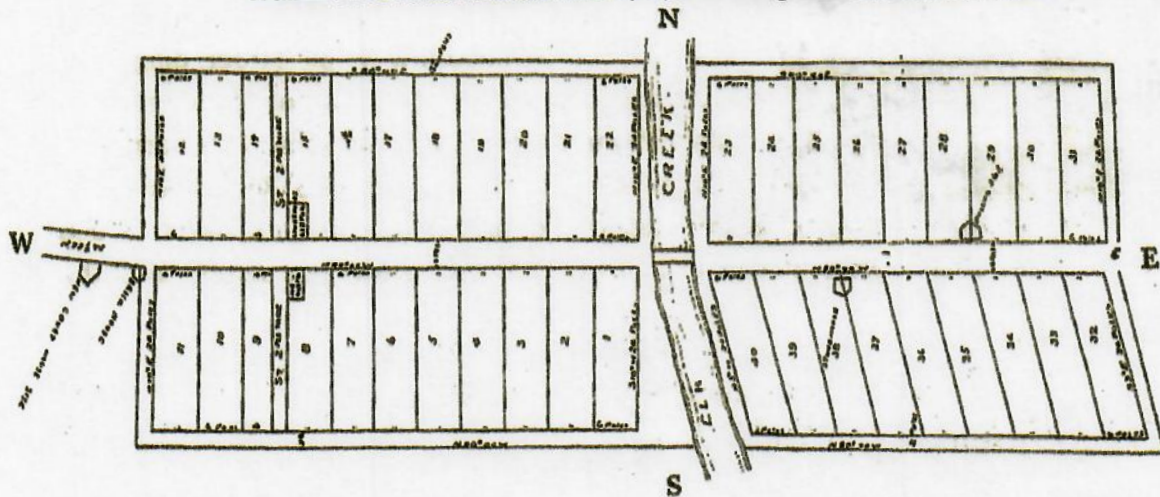


<https://www.jacksonbrigade.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/George-Jacksons-Mill-and-Dam-revised.pdf>

Survey of Clarksburg by John George Jackson in 1793

40 plots, each six poles by 24 poles where a pole is 16.5 feet¹²

Jackson Stone House straddled Lots 37/38, John George Jackson Home Lots 28/29



¹⁰ Harrison County Deed Books: 2/83, 4/592, 7/95.

¹¹ Harrison County Minute Book 1784-1792, p. 5.

¹² Davis, Dorothy, John George Jackson, p. 26.

Jackson Stone House: It's a longstanding tradition that John Jackson Sr. or his son George built the Jackson Stone House in Clarksburg, which became the Clarksburg home of John and Elizabeth Cummins Jackson's Clarksburg. The recorded facts tell a different story. In March 1791 Sylvester Lyon purchased unimproved Lot 38, parts of Lots 36 and 37 from Andrew Davisson.¹³ Maybe it was Lyon who built the two-story stone structure, straddling lots 37 and 38 measuring 27 x 38 feet?¹⁴ Seven years later, on 19 March 1798, Lyon sold the property to John Jackson Jr.¹⁵ About this time John Sr., age 82 and Elizabeth, age 69 were contemplating a move to Clarksburg, and the Stone House became their home. In 1809 John Jr. sold the house to John George. In 1824 John George gave the house to his newlywed daughter Mary Elizabeth and husband John James Allen. After Allen died in 1871, his sons sold Lots 37 and 38 to Edwin Maxwell who built the brick residence pictured here. In 1904 the stone house property returned to the Jackson family when John G. Jackson's great-grandson, George Lee Duncan purchased the residence that became known as the Maxwell-Duncan House.¹⁶ ¹⁷ George Lee Duncan was a cashier of Lowdnes Bank and President of the West Virginia Bank. For more information see *John George Jackson's 1793 Clarksburg, WV Survey and Jackson Lots*.



Jackson Mansion: John George Jackson built one of the first homes in early Clarksburg on East Main Street. Construction began in 1801 shortly after his marriage to Mary Payne, daughter of Col. John Payne and Mary Winston Coles, a sister to Dolly Madison. The house was located on the North side of East Main and Tom Streets/now Maple Street, diagonally across the road from his grandparents' Stone House.

Mary Payne died in 1808 and John G. remarried in 1810 to Mary Sophia Meigs, d/o Return Jonathan Meigs. John died in 1825 and Mary became executrix of his estate. She continued to live in her home for many years before her death in 1863. His estate was not settled until the

¹³ *Harrison County Deed Books 1/321 and 3/336.*

¹⁴ Haymond, Henry, *History of Harrison County*, Acme Publishing Co., Morgantown, W.VA, 1910, p. 238.

¹⁵ *Harrison County Deed Book 3/147.*

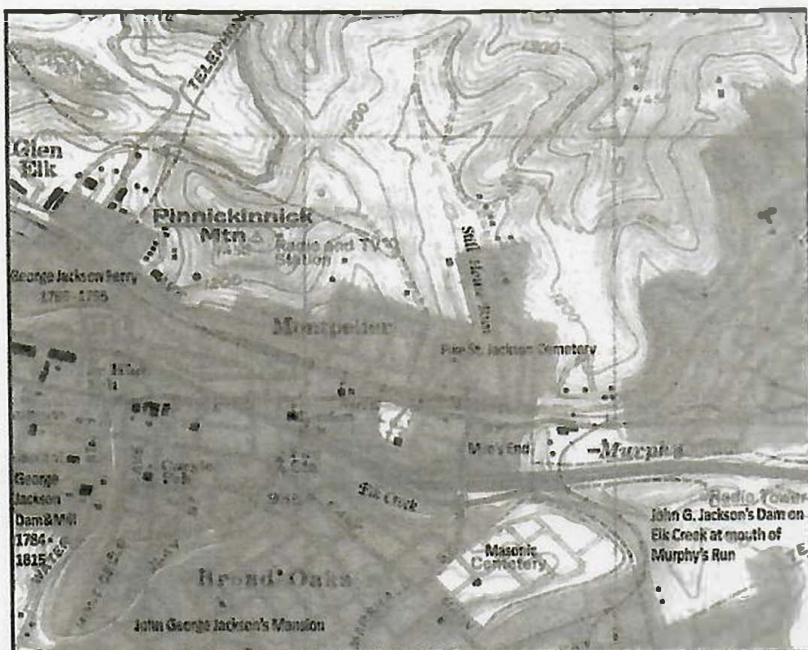
¹⁶ *Harrison County Deed Book 140/472.*

¹⁷ Meyers, Linda B. *Jackson Brigade Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No 3, May 2019, *From Buckhannon to Clarksburg, The Legend of the Stone House and Home of John and Elizabeth Jackson.*

1870's after her death. By the 1890's the house had deteriorated beyond repair and was demolished. Between 1903-07 Paul W. Robinson built a beautiful mansion on the site. For more details about the house see *John George Jackson's 1793 Clarksburg, WV Survey and Jackson Lots*, Compiled by Linda B. Meyers. See www.jacksonbrigade.com/jackson-brigade-reunion-2024/

Leibs Infamous Corral: George Jackson's Orchard, east of John George's mansion was bounded by South Oak and Pike Streets. During the Civil War this orchard became the corral for the Union forces and Clarksburg became the headquarters for the U.S. Army's Department of West Virginia. "By 1863 more than 7,000 federal troops were stationed in and around the town, which, according to the 1860 census, had a population of only 895." Captain Charles Leib, assistant quartermaster hated Clarksburg and the feeling was mutual. He quartered two to three thousand horses and mules who trampled throughout the orchard and Jackson Cemetery, which became a bone of contention with the residents of Clarksburg. His occupation of the orchard was reported in a Cincinnati newspaper in 1861: "Colonel Despard's residence-a beautiful palatial homestead-- is situated directly opposite this 'hostile' place. Even Charles Leib, who had selected the site, admitted that the "hideous braying" of the mules disturbed Despard's "morning slumbers." He attempted a different spin by chastising "nabob" Despard for building his "palatial residence" ... too near the mule-yard."¹⁸

The Burton Despard mansion, the oldest home in Quality Hill District dates to 1850. Today it is home for the Davis-Weaver Funeral home at 329 East Main Street.



Miles End and The Factory: Miles End is the name John George Jackson chose for the industrial town he established near his home about a mile east of Clarksburg. He owned two grist mills and dams which ran his industries, one he built the other he bought. The first one was built in 1808 by Stephen Dicks, a millwright from Pennsylvania. On 20 May 1811 Jackson purchased from Dicks a 43-acre parcel of land, dam, and mill for \$1000.¹⁹ This became the location of John G.

¹⁸ <https://sah-archipedia.org/essays/WV-01-0007-0005-0001>. The author references Henry Haymond's *History of Harrison County, West Virginia*.

¹⁹ *Harrison County Deed Book 11/41*.

Jackson's forge and retained the name "Dicks Mill". On 18 September 1837, at a sale, Michael D. Gittings purchased the Dicks Mill, the deed delivered by Gideon Camden on 18 May 1838.²⁰

The second mill was built two miles north near the mouth of Murphy's Run and Stillhouse Run at the location of what became known as "the Factory". Here on 18 September 1809 Jackson petitioned the court to erect, on his land, a water gristmill and dam on Elk Creek, extending across the creek to George Jackson's land.²¹ On 16 October 1809 the court ordered that Jackson "be allowed to erect a milldam across Elk Creek at the mouth of Murphy's Run, to work a water grist mill and that he had title according to law, to the one acre of land on the opposite side, upon paying Geo Jackson the sum of five dollars."²² Jackson built a dam five-feet high, dug a race and constructed a large three-story house 58 x 32 feet square that operated two water wheels.²³

Miles End was officially established as an incorporated town by an Act of the Legislature on 12 February 1814.²⁴ Jackson was given permission "to build and operate woolen, cotton, carding and spinning machines and fulling and oil mills at his dam which was heretofore established by the County of Harrison for a water gristmill."²⁵ This act also provided for fifty acres of land on John George's property to be "laid off in lots with convenient streets and be established by the name of "Miles End". The industries prospered. Jackson "shipped products north to Pittsburgh, running a small fleet of flatboats loaded with flax, tobacco, ginseng, woolen cloth, slate, maple syrup, leather, iron, nails, horseshoes, pots and skillets."²⁶ Progress halted when French engineer Claudius Crozet began construction on the Northwestern Turnpike running from Winchester through Clarksburg to Parkersburg.²⁷ "While various small industries were started in Clarksburg and Harrison County in the town's early years, the completion of the Turnpike, which ran along North Back Street, now Pike Street, opened the town to commerce with both east and west, with freight wagons making the trip twice monthly from Clarksburg to the port of Baltimore and stages running west to Parkersburg to connect with steamboats plying the Ohio River."²⁸

John George Jackson died in March 1825. His legacy and impact lasted almost a century. The last remaining house was torn down in July 1907. Even though almost a century had passed, the locals were still referring to Miles End area as "the Factory".²⁹

²⁰ Harmer, Harvey W., *Old Grist Mills of Harrison County*, Charleston Printing, 1940, p. 86, hereafter Harmer.

²¹ Harmer, p. 94.

²² Harmer, p. 94.

²³ Harmer, p. 95.

²⁴ Haymond, Henry, *History of Harrison County, WV, From the Early Days of Northwestern Virginia to the Present*, Ace Publishing Co., Morgantown, WV, 1910, p. 346. Hereafter Haymond.

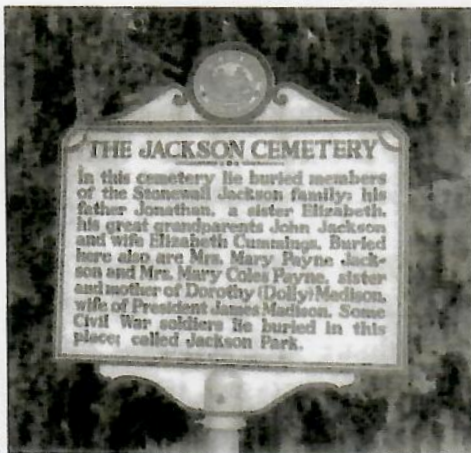
²⁵ Brown, Stephen W., *Voice of a New West, John G. Jackson His Life and Times*, Chapter 7, p. 119.

²⁶ Quality Hill District, National Register of Historic Places Inventory-Nomination Form, p. 19; <https://www.culture.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/Quality-hill-historic-district.pdf>

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ Haymond, p. 346.

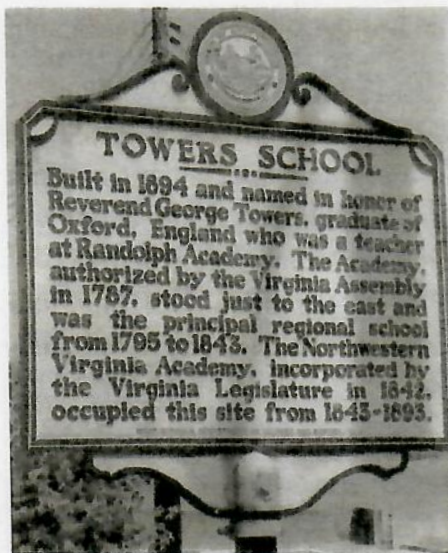


Historic Jackson Cemetery: This cemetery is the final resting place of our Jackson Family immigrant ancestors, John Sr., and Elizabeth Cummins Jackson. It is located between Pike, Philippi and Cherry streets and Charleston Avenue. In 1806 George Jackson moved to Zanesville, Ohio. Two years later he deeded the family grave sites, on the land he called Orchard Place, to his son, John George Jackson, with the stipulation the land was to be used for a community burial ground. The first burial on the Jackson plot is believed to have been his 8-month-old son, Thomas

Jefferson Jackson who died on 11 January 1801. His grandfather, John Jackson Sr. followed nine months later, on 25 September 1801 and is buried nearby.

"In June 2005, the City of Clarksburg's Board of Parks Commission, in conjunction with Jackson Brigade, Inc., funded the installation of fencing around two historically significant plots in the Jackson Cemetery on Pike Street."³⁰ Jackson Brigade, Inc., through generous donations of its members contributed \$3,250, slightly more than half the cost of the installed wrought-aluminum fencing.³¹ This provided fencing for the main Jackson family plot and the Jonathan Jackson plot, which contained the graves of Jonathan and his daughter, Elizabeth. For more about the cemetery see:

<https://www.jacksonbrigade.com/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Historic-Jackson-Cemetery-revised.pdf>



Towers School Site: The Randolph Academy was the first school west of the Allegheny Mountains and the first of several to occupy this site at the intersection of 2nd and Hewes Avenue. The academy was chartered by the Virginia legislature in 1787, "which it hoped would be a worthy western counterpart to William and Mary College."³² George Jackson was one of the first trustees.

George Towers, a graduate of Oxford, England and dedicated scholar, was called to teach in 1796. He died in 1816. The Northwestern Virginia Academy replaced Randolph Academy in 1842. During the Civil War its buildings were used as barracks, a military prison and hospital for the troops from 1861-65. After the war it was used for public school. Towers School was built in

1895 in honor of George Towers, serving Clarksburg for nearly 100 years.

³⁰ Jackson Brigade Quarterly, Vol. No.1, November 2005, p.3.

³¹ Ibid.

³² www.wvencyclopedia.org/articles/273.

Col. Thomas Moore Jackson Residence: This beautiful home was located at 538 West Pike Street in Clarksburg. It was razed after WWII to make room for an addition to the old Clarksburg post office. Wonderful photos of the exterior and interior of the residence can be viewed at



<http://www.eg.bucknell/~hyde/jackson/HarrisonCo-JacksonPics.html>

Thomas Moore Jackson, born on 22 June 1852, was the son of James Madison Jackson and Caroline Virginia Moore and grandson of John George and Mary Meigs Jackson. He grew up in Clarksburg, graduated from Bethany College and Washington and Lee University, where he obtained a Civil Engineer degree in 1873 at age 21. He married in 1884 Emma Lewis, daughter of Judge Charles Swearingen Lewis, together they had one child, Florence.

Col. Jackson was a railroad surveyor and was chief engineer on four different railroads.³³ He chaired the civil and mining engineering department at WVU in 1888 “bringing the department to a high standard of efficiency.”³⁴ The same year he established on the Jackson estate the Pinnickinnick Coal Company where he served as President, later operated by the Consolidation Coal Company. Col. Jackson was a pioneer in the “oil industry which was one of the greatest productive resources of West Virginia”.³⁵ About 1901 Jackson and others established Jackson Iron and Tin Plate Company, later purchased by the Phillips Sheet and Tin Plate Company. He was president of the Traders Bank of Clarksburg.

Col. Jackson was “kind, had a pleasant outlook, always ready to aid those suffering or in distress.”³⁶ He died in 1912, his wife in 1950. Their daughter, Florence “Florrie”, married Edgar Needham in 1923. They had one daughter, Caroline Virginia Jackson Needham who was born in 1926.



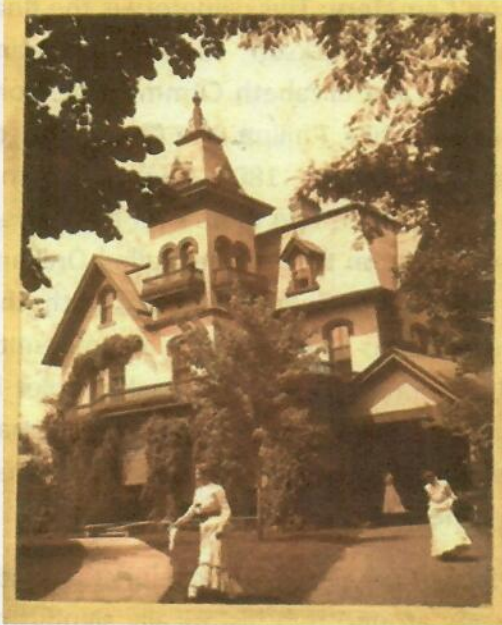
³³ <https://hcwvcpa.org/col-thomas-moore-jackson/>

³⁴ *Jackson Brigade Quarterly*, Vol. No.1, November 2005, p. 3.

³⁵ *History of West Virginia Old and New and West Virginia Biography*, Vol. III, by Special Staff of Writers. Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society, Inc. 1923, pp. 203-204.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

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³³ <https://hcvvcpa.org/col-thomas-moore-jackson/>

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³⁵ *History of West Virginia Old and New and West Virginia Biography*, Vol. III, by Special Staff of Writers. Chicago and New York: The American Historical Society, Inc. 1923, pp. 203-204.

³⁶ *Ibid.*

