

(Second Edition)

Dedicated to the  
West Virginia Semi-Centennial



HARRY ELMER STUPP

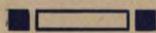
# West Virginia

MARCH  
SONG  
AND  
TWO-STEP



WORDS BY  
James Arthur Mills

MUSIC BY  
Harry Elmer Stupp



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JAMES ARTHUR MILLS







# Semi-Centennial Souvenir



FRANCIS HARRISON PIERPONT  
The "War Governor"

Francis Harrison Pierpont was born January 25, 1814, in Monongalia county, Virginia. (Now Marion county, West Virginia). He graduated at Allegheny college, Meadville, Pa., in 1839. He then taught school for a few years and afterward became a successful lawyer and business man; later, he engaged in coal mining and the manufacture of fire brick.

In politics, he was an Anti-slavery Whig and was a presidential elector from Virginia in 1848.

He was a member of the Methodist Protestant church.

On June 20, 1861, he was elected Provisional Governor of Virginia by the Wheeling convention.

On the fourth Thursday of May, 1862, he was elected Governor of Virginia, to fill out the unexpired term of John Letcher, who was declared to have vacated his office by having joined the Confederacy.

On the fourth Thursday of May, 1863, he was elected for the full term of four years, beginning January 1, 1864, and removed the seat of government from Wheeling to Alexandria before the state of West Virginia began its legal existence, on June 20, 1863.

On May 25, 1865, he removed the seat of government to Richmond, and served until the end of his term, January 1, 1868. He then held over till April 16, 1868, when Major-General Schofield, in command of the First Military District, appointed Henry H. Wells provisional governor. He then returned to his home in Fairmont.

He was elected to the House of Delegates in 1869 and was later appointed collector of internal revenue for West Virginia by President Garfield.

He died in Pittsburg, at the home of his daughter, on March 24, 1899, and was buried at Fairmont.

## The Birth of West Virginia

Following the receipt of the news of the seizure of Fort Sumter, President Lincoln issued on April 15th, 1861, a proclamation calling for 75,000 men for the suppression of the rebellion. The citizens of Ohio county responded promptly. A camp was established on the Island and became the headquarters of the First West Virginia regiment. Virginia withdrew from the Union April 19th.

On Monday, May 13, 1861, delegates from forty counties of western Virginia assembled at Washington hall in the city of Wheeling to take such action in regard to existing conditions as might be deemed advisable. William B. Zinn of Preston county was named temporary chairman. Prayer was offered by Rev. R. Laishley of Monongalia county. A committee on credentials, consisting of one delegate from each county represented was appointed. Dr. S. T. Moss of Wood county was named permanent president and M. M. Dent, of Monongalia,

Colonel Waggener of Mason and G. L. Cranmer of Ohio were selected as permanent secretaries.

A committee on federal relations was then appointed, consisting of one member from each county represented. The first address was made by General Jackson of Wood county, who declared that the time for taking action on the division of the state had not arrived and favored delaying action until after the fourth Thursday in May, when the result of an election would show how many counties would consent to dissolve their connection with Virginia and form a new state. John S. Carlile replied to General Jackson, favoring immediate action that should be final and decisive. He declared that the time was not one for hesitation or paper resolutions, but for action.

Mr. Carlile was followed by W. T. Willey, who agreed with General Jackson and favored the submission of the question to the vote of the people. The convention then adjourned to meet the following day.

Tuesday's session was opened with prayer by the Rev. W. Smith. Mr.

Lazier then addressed the assemblage, stating that the proceedings should be marked with calmness and deliberation. Mr. Willey rose to a question of personal privilege and explained that his remarks of the day before had been misrepresented; that he was in favor of a division of the state, but by peaceful means, if possible.

James S. Wheat of Wheeling, then presented a series of resolutions from the committee on federal relations, setting forth the abuses of the Richmond convention, and claiming the right to annul and disregard the secession proceedings; also the right to hold an election for congressman at the usual time; also to maintain the laws of the state.

Mr. Carlile then offered a resolution providing for an immediate division of the state, with the consent of congress and the legislature, the new state to be called "New Virginia." Upon the propriety of presenting this resolution a hot discussion ensued. It was finally agreed to let the resolution go to the committee without further discussion and a recess was taken until 7 o'clock P. M. When the convention reassembled, the report of the committee on state and federal relations was presented.

George McC. Porter offered resolutions looking to a division of the state and Mr. Carlile followed with resolutions favoring immediate action and a speedy dissolution of the ties that bound the western to the eastern portion of the state. He followed his resolution with an able argument and insisted that delay in action would result in President Davis having West Virginians mustered into the Southern army and declared that the failure to take a decisive position would mean the ratification of the secession ordinance.

Mr. Willey declared himself opposed to the views expressed by Mr. Carlile and said that the latter wanted to place the delegates in direct conflict with the state of Virginia, the government of the United States and the Southern Confederacy.

He asserted that the policy which Mr. Carlile advocated would precipitate a condition of affairs that would cause them to be slaughtered in their tracks, if they did not make tracks with all possible speed. He admitted that the interests of the Panhandle might be promoted by the construction of a new state, but argued that the adoption of the Carlile resolutions would constitute treason and wanted to know where the men and money could be obtained to carry on the fearful war sure to result from such proceedings. The convention then adjourned to meet the following morning.

The deliberations of the third day were opened with prayer by the Rev. R. V. Dodge of the Second Presbyterian church of Wheeling. Mr. Carlile then proposed an amendment to his resolution of Tuesday, as follows: "That the committee provide for submitting the said ordinance to the people to be voted upon on the 23rd of the present month." Messrs. Willey, Jackson and Pierpont then addressed the convention after which a recess was taken until 2 P. M.

Following the recess, Mr. Polsley of Mason county, moved that the committee be instructed to report upon the propriety of declaring the state authority canceled by the action of Governor Letcher and others. Mr.

Carlile accepted this amendment to his resolution and added the following: "That the committee report a time for the reassembling of this convention." He said that he had not changed his opinion but he was anxious to see a spirit of harmony. He doubted whether the convention would be allowed to meet at the time appointed, but said that if God spared him he would be there. On motion of Daniel Lamb, the report and substitute were reported back to the committee without instructions. A recess was then taken until 5 o'clock.

When the delegates convened at the appointed hour, Mr. Carlile obtained permission to read the following dispatch from Clarksburg: "Letcher's war hounds are about; look out for troops." (Letcher was governor of Virginia). The convention then adjourned until Thursday morning.

On Thursday morning, the committee on state and federal relations reported providing for a general election on May 23rd to select delegates to a convention to be held June 11. The delegates and spectators then joined in singing "The Star Spangled Banner," beng led by Rev. Dodge and Mr. Stevens. The closing prayer was made by the Rev. Gordon Battelle and closing address by Hon. William G. Brown. Adjournment was then taken.

Enraged by the action of the delegates, Governor Letcher ordered the seizure of the postoffice and custom house at Wheeling and issued a call for the troops of the western part of Virginia to assemble at Moundsville. Public sentiment was such that this order was disregarded.

The delegates having been chosen on May 23rd, a convention was held in Wheeling June 11, and a provisional government established styled "The Restored Government of Virginia." C. D. Hubbard, Thomas Logan, A. W. Campbell, G. L. Cranmer, John List Daniel Lamb and Thomas and Jacob Hornbrook were conspicuous among those who inaugurated this movement. Francis H. Pierpont of Marion county was chosen provisional governor and the jurisdiction of the provisional government was recognized throughout the forty-eight counties.

On July 2, 1861, the new legislature convened at Wheeling and elected W. T. Willey and John S. Carlile as United States Senators from the provisional government. This body also passed a stay law and directed the expenditure of \$200,000 for the administration of the new government and the same sum for carrying on the war for the preservation of the union. At an election held on October 24, these acts of the legislature were endorsed by the people by a vote of 18,408 to 781.

A constitutional convention was held in Wheeling on November 26, 1861, and a constitution was framed, and ratified by the voters of forty-eight counties, May 3, 1862. Ten days later, the legislature of the Restored Government of Virginia gave its consent for the formation of a new state out of the territory of the old commonwealth, to be called "West Virginia." The population of the new state was 237,737 white, 1,100 free colored and 6,810 slaves.

The new state was promptly recognized by congress and on December 31, 1862, the act of admission was signed by President Lincoln.



# WEST VIRGINIA

Words by  
JAMES ARTHUR MILLS

Music by  
HARRY E. STUPP

Tempo di Marcia

The piano introduction is in 2/4 time, marked *f* (forte). It features a melody in the right hand with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, and a bass line in the left hand with a similar triplet. The key signature has one flat (B-flat).

Come let us tell you of the spot, To start this life be-  
When school days come as school days do, For our dear boys and  
Of maid - ens fair, with beau - ty rare, We have the fin - est  
Health, wealth and hap - pi ness are here, Be - neath our skies so  
And when on life the sun - set falls, And c̄los - es mor - tal

The vocal melody is in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The piano part features chords and a steady bass line.

low, For we know where the big - gest lot, Of  
girls, They all do as we wish them to, And  
too, And if you've looked most ev - 'ry - where, We'll  
blue, Of all the earth we hold most dear, Our  
eyes, We mere - ly leave these earth - ly halls, For

The vocal melody continues in the treble clef, and the piano accompaniment continues in the bass clef. The lyrics are written below the vocal line. The piano part features chords and a steady bass line.

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fin - est young - sters grow. From 'way up yon - der  
 gath - er Wis - dom's pearls. No mat - ter what your  
 find one here for you. They shine in kitch - en  
 land of bless - ings true. If you would pros - per  
 more of Par - a - dise, So when you give dust

in the skies, It's hard to show what's in you, But  
 lot has been, Am - bi - tion boils with - in you, When  
 or at ball, Brown eyed or blue they'll win you, And  
 ev - 'ry way, Just do the best that's in you, And  
 un - to dust, And an - gels Heav'n - ward spin you, You'll

all the ba - bies that are wise, Get born in West Vir - gin - ia.  
 you have had your train - ing in, The schools of West Vir - gin - ia.  
 short or tall, we love them all, The girls of West Vir - gin - ia.  
 you'll find chan - ces ev - 'ry - day, To win in West Vir - gin - ia.  
 hate to go be - cause you must, Leave good old West Vir - gin - ia.

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CHORUS

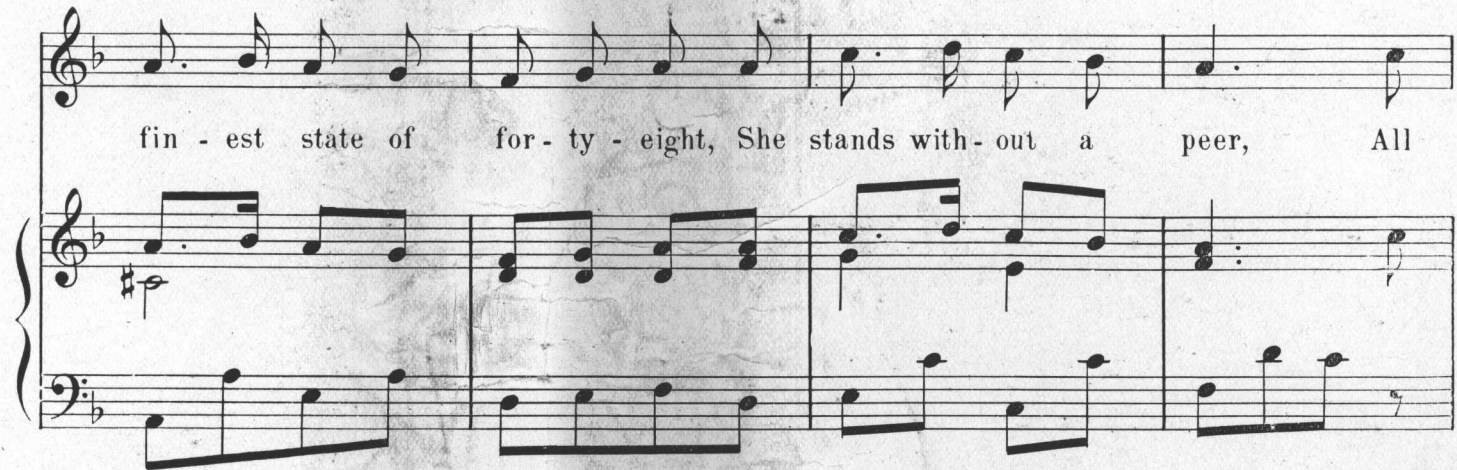
For West Vir-gin - ia has the best of all good things on earth, Weve



got so much of ev - 'ry - thing, we don't know what we're worth, The



fin - est state of for - ty - eight, She stands with - out a peer, All



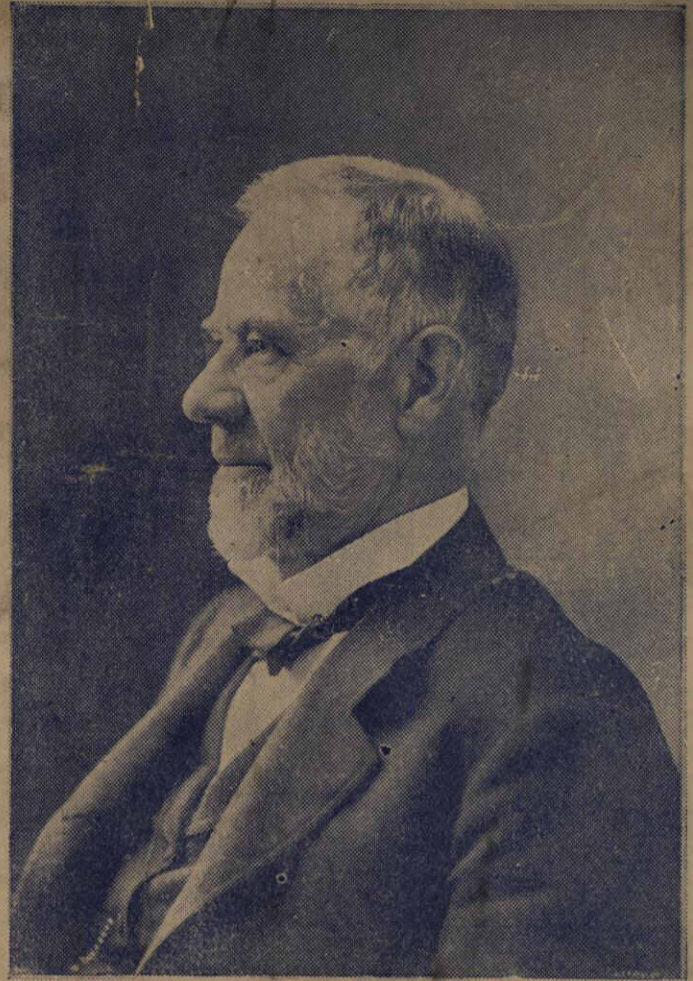
hail to West Vir - gin - ia, Our land so dear.



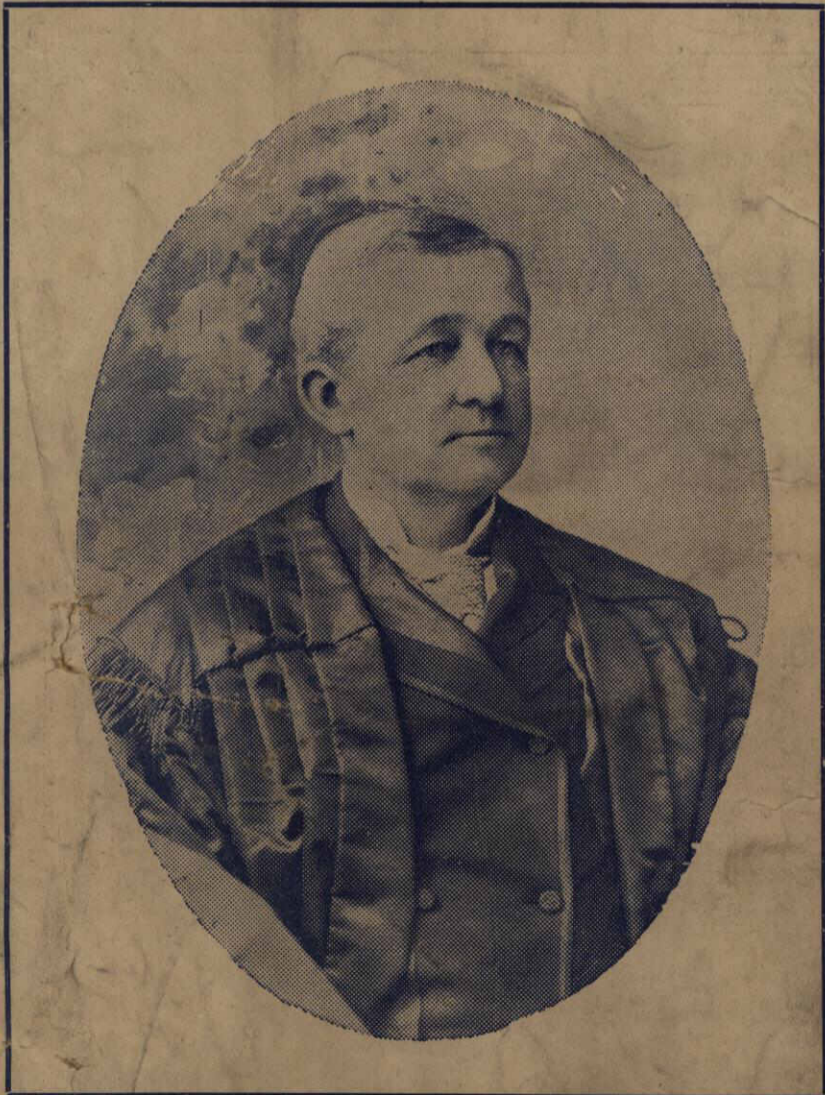




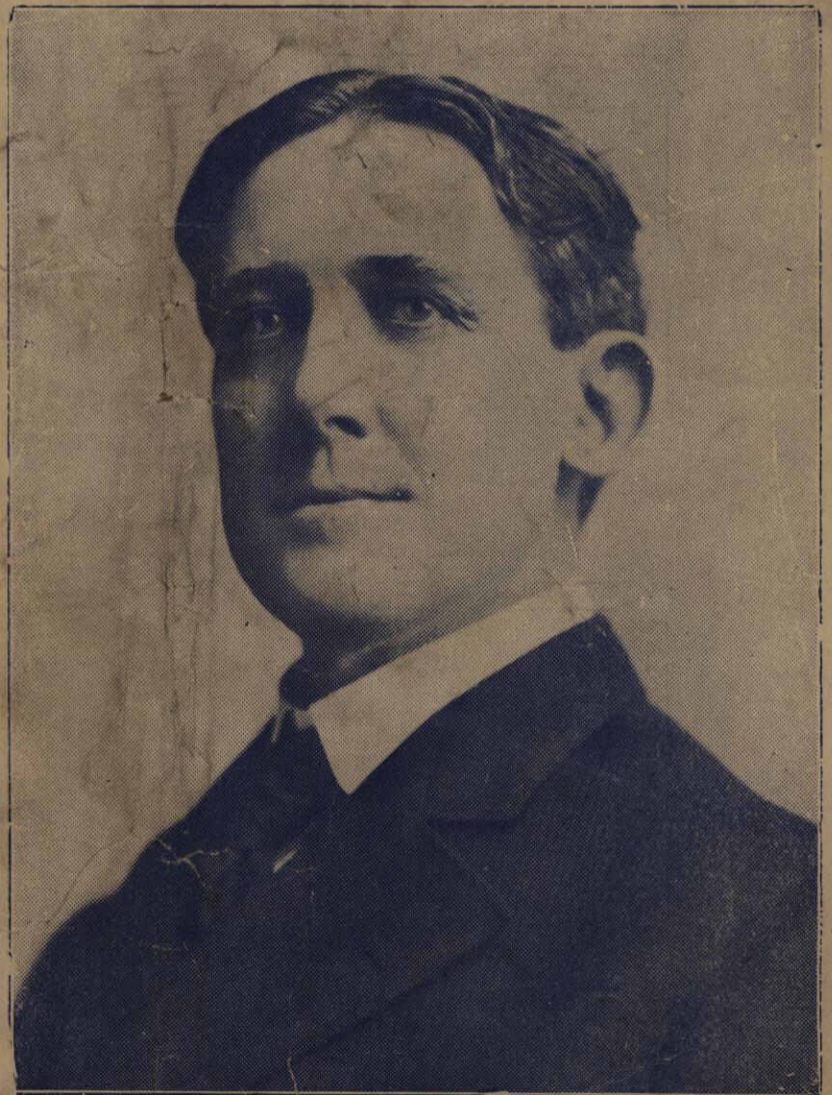
GOVERNOR HENRY D. HATFIELD



HON. HENRY G. DAVIS  
West Virginia's "Grand Old Man" and President of the Semi-Centennial Commission



HON. NATHAN GOFF  
Junior U. S. Senator and one of West Virginia's most prominent men



HON. W. E. CHILTON  
Senior U. S. Senator from West Virginia