Form 10-300 (July 1969) UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

	•
STATE:	
West Virginia	
COUNTY:	
Wirt	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

INVENTOR	RT - NUMINATION FURM	FOR NPS USE	ONLY
(Tuna all antria	a complete continuts continus)	ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
	s – complete applicable sections)	17/15/54/000	3 576/7/
NAME	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		
COMMON:			
AND/OR HISTORIC:	ng SpringsComplex	REPENT !	\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
	e de la companya de l	EFR 23 197	1. (0)
LOCATION RATIO	one and Karns Wells	FEB 23 (3)	- 01
STREET AND NUMBER:		NATIONAL	- 100
		REGISTER	<i>1.2</i> /2 / 1
CITY: OR TOWN:		(Q)	A
Rurni	ng Springs	Verried	
STATE	CODE COUNTY		CODE
West	Virginia 54	Wirt	105
CLASSIFICATION	- I State to the state of the s		
CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	ACCESSIBLE
(Check One)	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	TO THE PUBLIC
☐ District ☐ Building	Public Public Acquisition:	○ Occupied	Yes:
	🗓 Private 🔲 In Process	Unoccupied	X Restricted
☐ Object	☐ Both	I I reservation work	Unrestricted
	+ · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	in progress	□ No
PRESENT USE (Check One or I	More as Appropriate)		
	overnment Park	Transportation [Comments
	dustrial Private Residence	Other (Specify)	Comments
	ilitary Religious	Officer (Specify)	
	useum Scientific		
4. OWNER OF PROPERTY			
OWNER'S NAME:			
See Con	tinuation Sheet.		-
STREET AND NUMBER:			
	•		
CITY OR TOWN:	STA	TE:	CODE
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESC	RIPTION		
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF	DEEDS, ETC:		
Wirt County Courth	ıo u se		
STREET AND NUMBER:			
CITY OR TOWN:			
	STA		CODE
Elizabeth	, T	West Virginia	54
5. REPRESENTATION IN EXIST	ING SURVETS		
TITLE OF SURVEY.			5
DATE OF SURVEY:	☐ Federal ☐ S	tate County	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RE		idic Coomy	8 8
			8
STREET AND NUMBER:			(x)
CITY OR TOWN:	STA	TE:	CODE
			Z/ 0

DESCRIPTION			(Chec	k One)			
CONDITION	☐ Excellent ☐ Good	☐ Fair		eriorated	Ruins	☐ Unexposed	
CONDITION	Flin , (Check C	•			(Che	ck One)	
	Altered	X Unaltered			☐ Moved	□ Original Site □ Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (*if known*) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The stretch of river between Burning Springs Run and Nettle Run today is heavily wooded, but here and there among the trees glimpses are afforded of summer cottages, each with about an acre of property.

Drilling and pumping equipment still marks the spot of the 1917 Mellon Well, fairly close to the mouth of Burning Spring Run. About one third the distance toward Nettle Run a plugged pipe nearly ten feet in height marks activity at that spot. At the bend in the stream marked "Oil Lott" on the 1963 map, a small wooden crib marks the site of a well.

The Little Kanawha River, according to "old-timers," has eaten into the northern bank several feet since 1860, so that some of the early wells may be now under water or sand.

In 1860 the area was farm land and relatively clear, except for oil derricks, as indicated in one of the accompanying photographs.

The Rader Hotel is the only building in the reserved area more than 75 years old. To the casual tourist, except for this bullding and an occasional cottage, this area would appear almost primeval.



SIGNIFICANCE		
PERIOD (Check One or More as A	Appropriate)	
Pre-Columbian	☐ 16th Century	☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
15th Century	☐ 17th Century	№ 19th Century
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable	e and Known) 1860	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	ck One or More as Appropriate	
Abor iginal	☐ Education	Political Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-Other (Specify)
☐ Historic	Industry	losophy
☐ Agriculture	☐ Invention	Science RELL 19
☐ Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture STATE
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-
☐ Commerce	Literature	itarian NACISTE
☐ Communications	Military	☐ Theater REC
☐ Conservation	Music	☐ Transportation ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐ ☐

The land along the Little Kanawha River between Burning Spring≤Run and Nettle Run is at the focal point of the origin of the world's second great oil field, springing up only months after the Drake Well in Pennsylvania, which was brought in on August 26, 1859.

"At the outbreak of the Civil War there were but two producing oil fields in the world, Titusville and Burning Springs."1

"Burning Springs is the first military oil objective in the history of warfare."² having been destroyed by General William E. Jones on May 9, 1863 with a loss estimated by operators of that day at 300,000 barrels. In fact, despite the silence of history on this point, 'Burning Springs was the most important industrial complex in enemy hands destroyed by the Confederates in the course of the War."3

The site being nominated witnessed the drilling of several wells, two of particular importance that precipitated a rush to West Virginia that created a town (Burning Spring) of 5,000 overnight.

From the standpoint of its effect, the single most important well next to Drake's was the second drilled by the Rathbone Brothers, J. V. and J. D., and J. N. Camden, in the summer of 1860, which produced 40 or 50 barrels an hour and stirred the imagination and dreams of hungry eastern investors. The Rathbones gave substance to their dreams in 1860 and the following year, when they "surveyed their entire 600 acres at Burning Springs into one-acre parcels, and offered to lease one acre to all comers for a royalty of the production."4

Another important well in oil history is that worked by an Allegheny County, Pa. man, Sherman D. Karns, at the mouth of Burning Spring Run. which he got into production late in February of 1860. His lease from the Rathbones, contracted on February 20, can be regarded as the first south of the Mason and Dixon line. The well had been drilled in 1832 for salt. It was salt that had brought the Rathbones from New York City in 1840, but it was Karns' well that shifted their attention to the possibilities of oil, just then coming into its own as an illuminant and lubricant, due in part to the scarcity of whale oil. The Rathbones were already selling medicinal "Rock Oil."

The Rathbones then drilled the first two of many wells a few rods north of Burning Springs Run and forged a family tradition in oil that led to

Louis Reed, "Conflict and Error in the History of Oil," West Virginia History, Vol. 25, No. 1 (October 1963), p. 21.

Ibid., p. 26. 2.

Ibid. 3.

Ibid., p. 22.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

West Virginia

DECENTOR MPS USE ONLY

COUNTY

(Number all entries) 8. Significance - Burning Springs cond. NATIONER Page 2 A association with Rockefeller in Standard Oil of New Jessey and continued to J. V. Rathbone's great-grandson, Monroe Jackson Rathbone, take Chairman of the Esso Corporation.

Karn's well is referred to on a map in Deed Book 4, p. 147, accompanying a deed of partition by and between the heirs of William P. Rathbone, October 7, 1863. See Fig. 1. That there was a salt well at the mouth of Burning Spring Run we know from a January 2, 1854, deed in which J. C. Rathbone and wife reserved "two acres of land at the mouth of the Burning Spring Run, on which there has been a Salt Well sunk."

To locate the Rathbone well there is an early map. Fig. 1 shows an "OIL LOTT" of 3 acres on this map, drawn in Deed Book 4, Wirt County, p. 157, on October 7, 1863. When the two Rathbones and Camden sold their oil properties in September 29, 1864, (Deed Book 4, Wirt County, p. 3) they reserved the interest of W. V. A. Rathbone "in the old Rathbone well and lot."

Fig. 1 also shows Karns' lot at the mouth of Burning Spring Run, where he pumped oil from an old salt well. On the lot above this still stands the old Rader H_0 tel, nearly a century old, now used as a store and post office.

Two photographs still assist in the proximate location of the wells in question. One is reproduced in Howard B. Lee's 1968 book, The Burning Springs and Other Tales of the Little Kanawha. Fig.2 pictures what he identifies as the first well as seen from across the Little Kanawha River. The other picture, of the same well and similarly identified, is taken from the rear of the well and shows an unmistakable stretch of river in the background, Fig. 3, taken from the West Virginia Geological Survey, Vol. 10, 1938, p. 363. Mr. Lee, now 90, is in the third generation of Lees to grow up in Burning Springs. He recorded the memories of his grandfather, who was 55 years old when oil was discovered there. The picture he reproduces on page 27 (a copy of the original enclosed) shows most of the strip of territory being nominated on the bend of the Little Kanawha River. The derricks of several wells may be noted in the background.

Disruption of the war and consequent deficiencies of reporting for tax purposes make precise estimates of production impossible, but Mr. Reed regards the 300,000 barrels of oil destroyed by the Confederates as a normal inventory for the Burning Spring field - one of several closely related fields - and estimates the value of this inventory at \$1,500,000 worth of oil and \$40,000,000 worth of equipment destroyed in a town larger than Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, whose burning aroused so much attention in American history. The General Assembly at Wheeling had incorporated the Rathbone Petroleum Company on Feb. 3, 1863.

According to Mr. Glen Roberts, of Elizabeth, whose family has been in the oil production industry since 1860, the stretch of shoreline nominated contained many historic wells. A stone's throw north of the Karns well, Gilfillan and Rathbone brought in wells about ten feet apart during the early boom. A Mellon Oil Company drilled the same spot successfully around 1917, while T. Elmer Cain, the Mellon superintendent, returned around 1960, drilled in the same spot, and got about 50 barrels of oil per day. Cain is now dead.

J. K. Rolston's M.A. Thesis at Marietta College reports that W. L. Jackson, John Gilfillan, T. J. Smith, and J. B. Neal (cf. October 7, 1863 map)

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for \$12,000.

back to Burning Springs in 1869.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
West Virgini	.a
COUNTY	
Wirt	
FOR NPS USE ONL	Υ
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
71,5,54,0003	516M

(Number all entries) 8.	Significance -	- Burning Sp	rings con'	d.	Page	3
obtained a produ	icing well and	immediately	disposed	of a	three_eighths	interest

Note: The original name of the run and district was in the singular, Burning Spring. The post office was changed to Rathbone in 1861, and changed



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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE West V	rginia/
COUNTY	
Wirt	·
FOR NP	S USE ONLY
ENTRY NUM	BER DATE
U1.5.511.1	112 5/6/1

(Number all	entries) 4.	Owner	of	Property
22.01	Ronald Burning			Walters W. Va.
22.03	Lulu G. 534 Gof Nitro,	f Mount	tair	

- 22.04 Gladys S. George Reedy, West Virginia
- 22.05 Margaret Florence 1805 Staunton Avenue Parkersburg, West Virginia
- 22.06 Theda Cooper Burgess
 Address unknown
- 22.07 Dr. F. L. Blair
 Parkersburg, West Virginia
 - 29 O. F. and Mable Sites
 Burning Springs, West Virginia
 - 30 R. and D. Waters
 Burning Springs, West Virginia
 - 31) W. H. H. Wheaton Estate
 32) Harry F. Strong
 19371 N.E. 1st Place
 Miami, Florida
 - 33 Glen W. Roberts Elizabeth, West Virginia



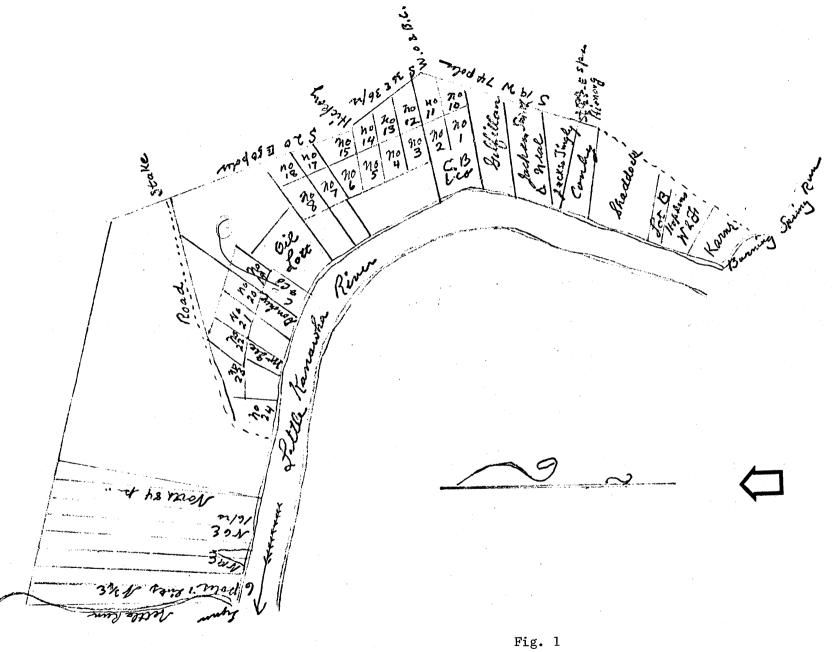


Fig. 1

Map accompanying

record of Oct. 7th, 1863

Wirt County Deed Book No. 4

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