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Magazine of the

Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume IX
December, 1943

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Magazine of the

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927

Headquarters—County Offices Building
Charles Town, West Virginia

OFFICERS

President—A. D. Kenamond, Shepherdstown, W. Va.

Vice-President—Wright Denny, Charles Town, W. Va.

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Directors—Sallie Lee Powell, Shepherdstown; Susan Gregg Gibson, Charles Town; J. Burns Huyett, Charles Town; James Ranson, Harpers Ferry; Millard K. Bushong, Charles Town; and Mrs. Stephen S. Dalgarn, Charles Town (Died October 9, 1943).

ADDRESSES

(Delivered before the Society during 1943)

April 16 — The Battle of Antietam, by Dr Edward Steere, at Shepherdstown.

FALLING SPRING

By Nannie Moss Steptoe

(Within the past year Miss Nannie Moss Steptoe, of Falling Spring, near Shepherdstown, prepared three historical booklets on Bedford, Fountain Rock, and Falling Spring, all rather extensively illustrated with photographs and drawings. On request of the Society she has permitted the publication of the text of the Falling Spring booklet and has generously granted the use of several of her cuts made from the photographs used in the booklets.)

Falling Spring was not burned; some say because it was Yankee Headquarters, but this is not so. When the Morgans (June 7, 1904) sold the house and estate, Dr. M. H. Crawford, a retired Naval officer, and his wife bought it from them. They made a few wise changes; they added two more columns on the front porch, making four there. The old house with only two had been too tall and straight. Four columns widened its appearance and make it look prettier. They also put steel supporters inside the columns which were beginning to crumble, the house being pretty old. Mrs. Crawford had traveled a good deal, and she made some interesting additions to the gardens. She built the Japanese garden with a toti for an entrance and stone lanterns inside. However, Mrs. Crawford died and the Doctor said he couldn't stand the place without her, so he sold (Nov. 21, 1927) to Dr. G. P.Morison.

Dr. Morison and his wife, too, made some changes. They built a spacious sun parlor over the portico; most of their building consisted of much needed repairs. Dr. Morison, because of his practice, moved to Charles Town and sold (July 1, 1930) to my father, Mr. P. P. Steptoe. We put a new roof on the house, built a screen porch on one end of the back porch, and built a kitchen wing.

During these changes in ownership the old place had assumed some different names. In the very beginning it had been called "Falling Spring;" then came "Morgan's Grove," "Crawford Hall," and "Morison's Manor." With my father the original name has come to stay. It is now "Falling Spring."

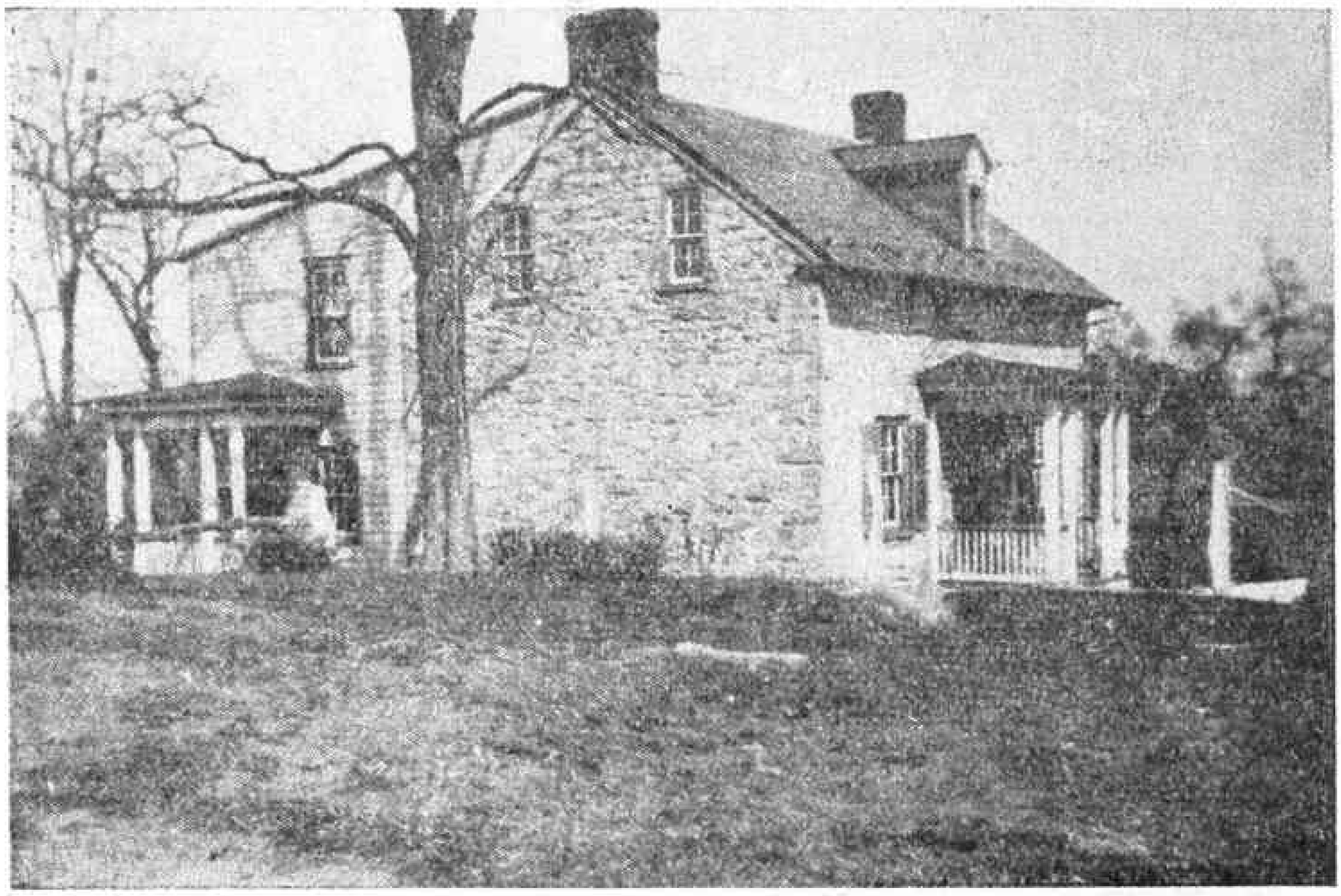
The first Morgan in whom we are interested is said to have grown up and married in the Colony of New Jersey. He



Front View of House at "Falling Spring"

was Richard Morgan and he seems to have had some children there before his wife died as she must have done, there being no mention of her at all in the Mecklenburg records. It is supposed therefore that she died in New Jersey. Richard was granted large tracts of land about 1732 from King George and Lord Fairfax. This land encircled the present site of Shepherdstown and extended to the Blue Ridge. He came to live here sometime after his land was granted him with his children and built on his land outside of town. Probably a simple log cabin, this first dwelling of the Morgan family had its site near an oldspring , called after them "Morgan's Spring," which was the later scene and gathering place of the Berkeley Riflemen and their "beeline march" to Boston on July 17, 1775.

Richard's daughter-in-law, Abel Morgan's wife, may have built the present stone house on the same site as the first. This later one is south of the town on the hill above the spring and still standing, is one of the oldest houses in the state and in good condition. Because it was bulit on a slope the cellar in the back is on the ground floor while in front it is the first floor which is on ground level. The cellar is guarded by a huge wooden door with its sturdy hinges marked here and



Old Stone House

there by Indian arrows. Inside the damp cellar there is a creaking wooden floor and a tiny staircase winding painfully up to the first floor . An immense stone fireplace takes up a whole side of the cellar and the few windows are very tiny. Beyond this first room there is a small storeroom for vegetables with a dirt floor, wooden shelves on the uncovered walls and a somewhat delightful musty smell.

In the upstairs house there are two rooms on the second floor and two downstairs with the staircase coming between them, and a small porch in front of the house and one on the side. One dormer window above the front porch adds to the picturesque appearance of the house. In recent years a wooden addition has been built making two more rooms on each floor. When this was completed the old staircase was blocked off and a new one is now used which was built with the newer addition.

This property and the spring were known to the Indians long before Richard Morgan came, as arrowheads and other Indian relics show. They made it their temporary living and meeting place. Another spring on the place is called the "bubbling spring" because it bubbles up clean black pebbles with its water. This spring was the site of the original springhouse.

This first spring house was later torn down and a new one built at "Morgan's Spring" which is beautifully described as "gushing limestone water from old rocks on the side of the hill." The old rocks are hidden now by the spring house, but the water is none the less icy cold and of a distinct limestone taste.

Richard Morgan, said to have been quite wealthy when he came to Mecklenburg, became even more prosperous as a land dealer and owner. He was constantly acquiring more land and at his death he had a "goodly heritage" to will to his sons and daughters.

It is interesting to note that in his will, which is enlightening as to the times, there is no mention of slaves whatever. The first settlers then owned few slaves and it was only in later times that they became so widespread.

One of the reasons that Richard's name occurs so fre-

quently on the records of pre-Revolutionary days is that he served in the French and Indian Wars from 1754 to 1758. From all descriptions he was a doughty and courageous Indian fighter. In this emergency he raised a company to protect the inhabitants of the growing settlement and a part of his Muster Roll is still readable . Richard was definitely a man interested in community welfare—hard-working and honest as well as courageous, he was surely a man early Mecklenburg was proud of. He also did much for the town by helping trade along in one of the first mills there.

Soon after the town of Mecklenburg was established by an Act of Assembly, Richard Morgan died quietly at his home outside of town. His will, dated November 11, 1763, disposes of 2,500 acres of land.

To Abel Morgan, his youngest son, he left "all my Home Plantation, and Nineteen Acres being the Remainder of the Tract I have left to my three Daughters." The will was proved by the oaths of the Bedingers and gave Abel about 500 acres including the later site of the Old Stone House.

When the Revolution broke out in 1775, Abel may have joined up, but there are many conflicting stories about his fate. One states that he was a surgeon in the 8th Pennsylvania Regiment, which seems unlikely, for a surgeon's training would be hard to get in those days. Another says he joined up in Darke's company, but which "Darke" this was or any information about his company is unknown. The surgeon of the Pennsylvania regiment is said to have been imprisoned on the Jersey prison-ship and if that was Abel perhaps that explains his early death. Still another story claims that he was killed before the Revolution by a falling stone while watching the construction of a new flour mill. Some time before he died he married Dan Bedinger's sister Elizabeth and they had two sons and two daughters. Mrs. Morgan was evidently a remarkably capable woman, for after her husband's early death she carried on and raised her own children as well as some orphan children with equal care.

Mrs. Henrietta Bedinger Lee of Bedford described her aunt as follows: "I remember her well. She lived at a lovely

home just across the fields from my father's. The place is called "Falling Spring" (named by old Richard Morgan) from a magnificent spring, clear as a crystal, which gushed and rippled through the entire farm and through my father's premises. The appearance of my aunt is before me now. She was a grand looking old lady, tall and well-formed, and a person of whom we, her nieces, stood greatly in awe. Her high white cap, snowy kerchief of whitest muslin, laid in folds across her bosom, her black dress looking always fresh and unsullied, these with her refined and sately bearing impressed us children with the fact that she would brook no liberty or undue familiarity from children to their superiors in age. Her teeth were very beautiful and perfect, her skin was spotless and her features strongly marked and handsome. She spoke German in its purity and perfection, and though left a widow when young, with four children, she managed her household and farm with admirable prudence and success. At the time of which I am writing my aunt's four children were all grown, and three of them were married."

The youngest son of Elizabeth and Abel Morgan, Jacob, born in 1781, married a Miss Thompson, about whom very little is known except that she came from around Alexandria. Jacob was a very tall handsome man, with dark violet eyes and black hair. He, like his grandfather, seems to have been a big-hearted, public-spirited man, and to have done much for the community of Shepherdstown. He was an importing merchant and owned several trading vessels. Because of his work he spent a great deal of time in England and Europe. Their daughter, Nancy, married Henry Boteler, one time of Fountain Rock.

Mrs. Morgan died and in 1826 Jacob married again. His wife's name was Mary Jaquelin Smith, daughter of Augustine Jaquelin Smith and Susannah Taylor, and she was born in 1800, on October 9th. This second was born in Alexandria and died in January, 1865. Her death is mentioned later by her grandson.

A few years later a daughter, Mary Augusta, was born. Then another daughter, Elizabeth, named after her grand-

mother, was born. Around 1829, William Augustine was born, in whom we are interested. In 1831, Jacob started to build the lovely old main house on Falling Spring .It was completed before 1837, as a letter written by Henry Bedinger shows.

It is dated June 21, 1837, and reads: "I remained at Jacob Morgan's, who resides in his elegant new house built about fifty yards west where the log barns of our sister's stood." He is speaking of his sister Elizabeth BedingerMorgan and the Old Stone House barns.

The big house itself was built in the Colonial style. It was a dignified brick home covered with white plaster and ivy. There were two end chimneys on both sides of the house, and a portico at the back. The driveway came to the back through this portico which was supported by two large white Ionic columns which stood on the far side of the ground. There were also two which supported the porch roof. The spacious



Road Coming Up

back porch was open at both ends and had wide steps leading down to the portico floor on ground level.

The front of the house also had a large porch supported by two columns with wide steps leading down into a broad and beautiful lawn. The view from this porch was wide-spread as the house was set on a rise so that the surrounding country was outspread from this spot. It also made it possible to see the house many miles away. In those days it commanded the Turnpike from Shepherdstown to Smithfield. On the second floor level of the front porch was a small balcony with a wood-floor and a black iron-wrought railing around it. It hung above the front door.

The road leading off from the Turnpike was a county dirt road which passed the entrance to Fountain Rock and forded the Fountain Rock stream which flowed across the road. Then it turned sharp left and entered the private road leading into the estate. The lane led up a small hill past a grove of beautiful old trees, mostly centennial oaks of great size.At the summit of this hill the side of the house could be seen; the portico was ahead and to the right. Nearer the house the road branched, and it was here that the Morgans had a gate separating the immediate grounds from the lane up. The left hand lane went to one side of a small oblong grass plot, and the right went to the other side. They met at the head of the plot, quite near the house, and one of them ran around a second and much larger plot in the form of a circle. This circle was right in front of the back porch and the road around it ran through the portico, and down past the rose garden to the Old Stone House and the springs. Another continuation of the road led up to the tool shops, past the old blacksmith shop and to the great barn and fields beyond.

The big circle opened into the portico where two benches of stone stood on either side shaded by locust trees and a few short firs. In the middle of the circle was a birdbath of stone which the many birds on the place knew well. The circle was formed by a low but continuous hedge of privet.

To the right of the back porch were a number of short pillars which were made of plaster-covered brick. They sup-



Rear View of House at "Falling Spring"

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ported iron rods which were on top and across, forming an archway. Wisteria vines ran over these rods making a dark side-open tunnel through which it was impossible to see the sky. In summer it affordeed a delightfully cool walk, though short, for the path over small stones led directly to a square, yet fairly tall building. Stone steps led up to a vast wooden door, always kept shut with a padlock. When opened, which was a great delight and treat for the young children to whom mystery appeals, there was only darkness, dampness, and a strong smell of salt coming from the hams and bacon. This was the meathouse. As one's eyes became accustomed to the dark, huge planks could be seen. Set at the height of a man's head, they were used to hook hams and other meats over. On each wall of the square meathouse there were tiny chinks cut into the wall for air. The roof was shaped like a cone and on the top there was a large bell used to call the men, at work in far-off fields, into dinner. Flowers and trees flourished around the building, offsetting the solid white color.

From the meathouse a hill sloped down in the direction



The Meat House

of the Old Stone House. Built into this hill, a small black house could barely be seen, it was so far beneath the brow of the hill. It was used to store potatoes and other vegetables in, half underground and kept cold. Because it was half built into the ground, even in summer it is a cool retreat.

Other minor attractions of the old place were a mounting block and a hitching post. It is no wonder that Henry Bedinger called his nephew's new home "elegant."

There in that home two more sons were born, Dan and Jack. There, in April in 1855, Jacob died, being 74 years old. His wife lived on just through the War. William Morgan, the eldest son, inherited Falling Spring from his father and lived there with his wife and mother. He had been born there on March 20, 1829, and had married the year before his father died, on November 20th. His wife was also his cousin, and her name was Anna Jaquelin Smith, daughter of Col. Augustine Charles Smith and Elizabeth Dangerfield Magill. William had been named for his uncle and his father-in-law, since his middle name was Augustine. At the time when the War broke out they had one son, Augustine, whom they called Gussie, and two little daughters. The boy was only six while the War was going on, but he remembered a great deal and related his memories to his sister, who has written them up and printed them. Because they tell us so much about life in those days, as did Netta Lee's diary, I will quote the parts which are best. He first describes Falling Spring. "Our home, accessibly located in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, was well wooded with fine old trees of oaks, elms, walnuts, willows, and many other varieties; also well watered with fine and flowing streams. Our dwelling was a large stone mansion with columned porches, both back and front, and was located in a beautiful grove, where grand old oak trees flung their giant arms and gave protective shade.

"For some time the ominous cloud of war hung over us, only to burst at last with all its stern reality. Though but six years of age I can recall clearly the great anxiety and gloom that predominated. Owing to my extreme youth I could not comprehend the fact that we were on the verge of a great

conflict; my parents solemnly conversed in low tones and all about the house seemed confusion for what my father informed me was the getting ready for his departure from home and with his company, of which he was captain, to enter the Confederate Army. He said that there would be a great war and that his services were needed and that he must not shirk his duty. He also told me that I would be the only man left to protect my mother and little sisters. I inquired the meaning of war and Father made me understand that war was fighting, killing, one army against another, cruel and barbarous but often a necessary evil and unavoidable. In good faith I was ready to accede to my father's demands, and my bosom swelled proudly at the confidence imposed in me.

"The eventful day arrived when my father, mounted upon George, a beautiful grey horse, and at the head of his company, left for the War." Around this same time the brothers of William, Jack and Daniel, left to fight for the same cause. They, however, did not live with William and his family. "We stood at the gate, my mother, little sisters and I; also Mammy Liza and Uncle Ned, servants of our home. We waved farewell and Mother wept, though she little realized that the War would endure for months and years; the parting from Father was painful and the responsibility of protection of the home and family seemed to my childish idea a heavy one. Father was a splendid horseman and sat his horse with ease. Tall and slender, blue of eye, his hair and beard dark as a raven's wing, my father seemed to me the perfect type of what a soldier should be.

"Our home was easily reached by highways; consequently many troops, from both armies, often passed through and sometimes camped in our woods. Bands of soldiers visited us often, some seeking food and provisions while others plundered and carried off anything they fancied. On one occasion Old Sal, my mother's driving horse, was taken from her stall; but my mother, calling me to follow, led me at once to the soldier's camp, where she explained to the chief officer that her horse had been stolen by one of his men. The officer at once lined up his troops and asked Mother to show him that man who had been the culprit. She promptly pointed to the

thief and at an order from the officer to produce the horse Old Sal was led forth and Mother with my help joyfully led the good old horse back to home quarters, where my sisters were delighted to receive her. This good horse was twice stolen by foraging soldiers, but both times she broke halter, leaped fences, and returned to her stable where her little colt hungrily awaited her.

"After that camp departed one sick soldier, unable to be removed at that time, was left behind. It was a great pleasure and privilege for me to help care for him, carrying the food, prepared by Mother, in a little basket, until the soldiers returned and carried away the man, much improved and almost able to march with them.

"Soon after this the peace and quiet that had fallen over our community was given place to the booming of cannon and screeching of bullets; thinking the little birds singing I wondered through the fields, intently listening; I saw many soldiers, especially one big bearded man. He noticed me and asked why I was there; his rough voice scared me a little. He was seated on a rock and sewing his jacket; when I told him I was listening to the songs of the birds, he said, 'Sonny, get home as fast as you can. These noises you hear are bullets from the fight now in action.' Then I spied Old Ned who quickly took me home to my mother. She joyfully received me, for without my knowledge I had really passed through a battle, and though in danger, I had passed without a scratch." This was the fight at Fountain rock, described in that account. It was in this fight that Col. Drake was killed and Wm. Morgan, this boy's father, was promoted to Colonel in his place. Capt. Morgan was the head of the Shepherdstown Cavalry Company, was the first to reach Harpers Ferry at the time of John Brown's raid. This company was afterward incorporated with the 1st Virginia Cavalry, then commanded by Colonel (later General) J. E. B. Stuart, followed by Colonels Fitzhugh Lee and Drake and having on his staff Colonel Boteler of Fountain Rock, whose diary of the war is quoted in that account. Colonel Morgan (which was his later title) won the confidence and admiration of the whole regiment and was entrusted with



Colonel

William A.

Morgan

commands of the highest importance. At the close of the War he had, in different emergencies, led almost every brigade of cavalry in the Army of Northern Virginia. Generals Early and Rosser complimented his decision, coolness and gallantry in highest terms and he was recommended more than once for promotion. Secretary of War, General Breckenridge, ordered his commission made out, but owing to the hasty retreat from Richmond it did not reach him until too late. In the retreat from Petersburg he was in command of the rear guard. His bravery during those trying hours was superb, and was ever remembered by the soldiers under his command. During the War he was under fire in over three hundred skirmishes and battles, and fourteen horses were killed under him, the last

falling at Appomatox a few moments before the order to cease firing was given. At the time he was in command of Payne's Brigade and succeeded in cutting his way through the enemy's lines with his whole brigade and made his escape to Lynchburg, where he disbanded by order of Gen. Lee. Enroute home, with only his horse, sabre, and pistols (all else, including his diary, being lost), in crossing New Cauton's Ferry, of James River, his sabre was stolen. Nearing home he met a party of Federal soldiers who took his pistols and that night his horse was stolen. This last was a new acquaintance made on the battle-field of Appomattox, so it did not matter much, but the sabre and pistols had been his constant and tried friends in every emergency, in all his campaigns. Colonel Morgan did gallant service with Ashby also. This was Colonel Morgan's war record, which his son does not include. Now back to the home front.

"The days wore on, summer was waning and the beauty of crimson and gold of the foliage and the falling of nuts and acorns betokened early autumn. There was much talk of Beauregarde being in the Valley, who, with his army, was engaged in battle; the booming of heavy firing could be heard afar off. I had now learned the difference between the screaming of bullets and the warbling of little birds. . . . Old Mammy Liza called me from the door to come see what she had done for me; it being my birthday I looked for a present, but leading me by the hand, Mammy took me into Mother's room and pointed to a little red object that lay upon my cot, a birthday gift of a baby sister." This was Anna Jaquelin Morgan, born on November 3, 1861. "The tiny bundle was crying lustily, and upon investigation it was discovered that the baby was stuck with many Spanish needle burrs; it developed that our good neighbor had come through the fields to be present at our baby's advent; clothing being scarce or unsuitable, the kind lady, in the emergency, removed her flannel petticoat, well filled with burrs, and with the best intention but painful consequences, enveloped the baby within its spacious folds.

"Shortly after this, Jubal Early, with his army, was marching down the valley; they halted at a railway station a

few miles from our home." This was in Kearneysville on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. "General Early was politely invited by a citizen to visit him, rest, and partake of a jug of apple jack, where the warmth of the comfortable room, together with the fine flavor of the apple jack kept General Early so long that my father decided to fill up the time by getting in touch with his home. While wandering around I was greatly surprised to see my father rapidly approaching; I ran to call Mother but Father, warning me to watch, had scarcely gone into the house when I heard the clanking of sabre and spurs, together with the rapid beating of horses' feet upon the hard ground and I saw three Yankees approaching and almost reaching the gate leading into our yard. I called to Father who quickly sprang upon his horse, and riding rapidly, easily cleared the gate. But the Yankees had seen him and were in hot pursuit, calling to Father to halt and firing their pistols. I ran after them screaming, 'You shall not shoot my father!' To my utter amazement I saw the Yankees returning at a furious gallop; passing by me they soon went the same way they had come. Bewildered, I ran on and on through the woods thinking to find my brave father, dead or badly wounded, but as I could not find him I returned to Mother who was on her knees in prayer to the God of battles for my father's protection. It was many years before I learned just what had taken place on that eventful day when I witnessed the terrifying pursuit of the Yankees after my father.

"When I became a man I visited in a town in Maryland. As I leisurely walked about, admiring the clean streets and handsome building, I saw a man renewing a pavement. As I stood watching his work, he asked me where I resided and receiving my reply that my home was in the Shenandoah Valley of Virginia, the man was interested and said, 'I have been all through that valley during the War, and hard fighting was there.' He then related to me the exact occurrence of the chase after Father when he was so close to being captured or killed. In describing the event the man said my Father suddenly turned and charged them and so unlooked for was this that the pursuers, thinking a large body of Rebels was close at hand fled for their lives. When I told the man that

I had witnessed that chase and that the officer was my father, the man was amazed and said that he had never seen anyone more courageous and that he was glad such a brave soldier had escaped.

"Again the booming of cannon thrilled and terrified us, announcing the great battle of Antietam. This was one of the bloodiest fights of the awful War and took place not far from our home, and just across the Potomac river. So near was the engagement that shells were falling in the fields while bullets rained a tattoo upon our house roof. A large shell struck a corner on the brick meathouse without exploding, glanced and imbedded itself in our house." This unexploded shell is still in a corner of the house, up near the roof. "My grandmother" (Jacob Morgan's second wife) "was continually upon her knees praying for the safety of her three sons, then participating in the fight at Antietam. They were my father, Uncle Daniel and Uncle Jack.

"For days the soldiers were passing over the roads; ambulances were filled with wounded soldiers being taken to hospitals or any place where they could be cared for. In the town, churches, warehouses, and private homes were crowded with wounded, and many good women, residents of the town, nursed them until they improved or were ready to be removed to hospitals. A soldier was brought into our house whom I took to be an officer; there were stars upon his collar and gold braid upon his sleeves. I had seen the same insignia on my father's coat; the soldier was General John B. Gordon and he was wounded in the head, but refused the room prepared for him, preferring to stretch out upon the rug that was before the fire-place, as his wound was not a serious one. After a good rest, together with the ministrations of Mother, General Gordon was able to return to his command.

"Up to this time all of us were so thankful to feel that Father had passed unscathed through so many terrible conflicts. We had letters from him which reached us through friends. It seemed that the long cruel war, with its awful toll of lives and desolation must surely reach its termination, but the great battle of Gettysburg was yet to take place and, in all

its fury, steep in blood a country when only a short time had elapsed since thousands of brave men had yielded up their lives at Antietam.

"The muffled booming of cannon gave evidence of a fight, not very far away; a terrible battle taking place at Gettysburg. We prayed that Father, who at that time was in the engagement with Jeb Stuart's cavalry, would pass in safety through the battle. Mother grouped us in her room where we invoked divine protection for our dear ones. All that night ambulances, containing wounded soldiers, were moving over the Turnpike; the town residents cared for as many as they were able to look out for and who could not be taken farther.

After several days we learned that Father had passed safely through the battle, but sustained an injury to his knee during a cavalry charge, and we all rejoiced that things were not worse.

"One day" (July 19, 1864) "while roaming through the woods, I heard men's voices, excitedly giving orders, and then a sound as of flames roaring. Soon I perceived the house of our good neighbor to be burning." This was the burning of Fountain Rock, across the road from Falling Spring. "The barn also was afire and as the roof fell there was a terrible crash which frightened me not a little. This fire was destroying a beautiful Southern home, the residence of an officer on Jeb Stuart's staff. I ran to tell Mother, but she had already seen the destruction. My mother donned her war pockets and taking me by the hand, led me to Bedford, where the Yankees in their blue coats were going, by the Turnpike. There was little one could do to save anything valuable from the fire. My mother and a daughter of the house in attempting to save a feather bed found their efforts useless as the rear end of the bed was burning." This incident was described in the account of Bedford by Netta Lee, the daughter of the house. "So here was another fine old Southern home laid in ashes. I remember it as a long, low house with dormer windows and a spacious portico, its roof supported by columns, one of which was taken from the old ship 'Constitution.' The home was set high upon a grassy slope and the grounds were terraced to the Charles Town pike. Sadly we returned to our own home.

"The next day two Yankees rode up to our door ,one being wounded, for his blue coat, open at the throat, showed the front of his shirt marked with splotches of blood; he moaned with pain while the other soldier supported him. He asked Mother if she would not care for the wounded man who had been shot in the arm, but the maimed soldier loudly protested and insisted that no Rebel woman should dress his wound. However my gentle mother quite won him over and I was sent for Mammy Liza, who brought clean linen and fresh water. The arm was finally dressed, bandaged, and the soldier made comfortable.

"And so the days wore on. Soldiers, at different times, camped either in our woods or in the nearby neighborhood. General Custer with his troops was camped in our grove, not far from the house. I vividly recall his fine soldierly bearing, his blue eyes, fair skin and yellow hair, inclined to curl, and reaching to his shoulders. He spoke gently to me and patting my head asked if I were not a Rebel; he laughed when I told him, I am a Rebel to the backbone.' Later this brave man, with all his troops, were killed in an engagment in the West with the Indians . The soldiers at the camp completely fascinated me and were very kind to me, giving me sugar and coffee and little souvenirs, which I carried to my mother, who greatly appreciated the luxury of sugar and coffee.

"About this time my Uncle Daniel came to visit my grandmother. We rejoiced to see him so well after all the hardships he endured. As I was a pet and pal of his, we had some fine jaunts together. One bright morning, while walking over the Turnpike, we saw some troops riding towards us. They were well mounted and wore Confederate uniforms, but we soon discovered the ruse. The soldiers drew rein and asked, 'Have you seen any Yanks about?' When my uncle replied in the negative they at once ordered him to go along with them and carried him away to prison, where he languished many months at Point Lookout before being exchanged; there he suffered many privations and once, when attempting to escape, he was shot in the head and narrowly escaped with his life.

"The band of troops that arrested my uncle were the famous Jesse Scouts that caused so much uneasiness throughout the South. After this my good grandmother fell ill, her sickness being augumented by privation and anxiety for her loved ones. She passed away, and a short while afterwards my Uncle Daniel was, after a long imprisonment, exchanged and recovered sufficiently to rejoin his regiment. During a sharp engagement near Richmond, my dear uncle was badly wounded and lived but a short while after. He died the day of Lee's surrender, just as the setting sun sank behind the Western hills.

"There was still much fighting throughout the South. A letter from Father informed us that he was just recovering from a wound in his arm, inflicted during his recent engagement. My Uncle Jack had also been wounded but he too was well, so we were very thankful things were no worse. I asked Mother if all the soldiers were to be shot or killed before this cruel war was over. Surely Father, with his fine physique and mounted conspicously up a grey horse, must have been a perfect target for Yankee bullets.

"We were cheered by the letter from Father, for my mother and I had walked to town in hope of receiving one. Luckily a friend had one for her. On our way home we passed by a barn where some rowdy looking men were resting. They called to us to 'Halt! halt!' and Mother said, 'Gussie, fly for your life!' I stood still and said, 'I cannot Mother, I'm halted!' However we reached home, none the worse.

"The condition of the army was now in the extreme, commissaries were exhausted and privations had weakened the troops until surrender or extermination seemed inevitable; the news of Lee's surrender finally reached us with a violent demonstration by what was then called 'Scalawags,' a rowdy organization, and the night was made hideous with horns tooting, beating of tin pans and shrieking. Mother had been ill and was startled by the noise the rioters were making, but soon the sad truth that Lee had surrendered was made known to her. Of course that meant Father would be home as soon as he could reach us; as I was too young to realize that our cause was lost, my heart was overflowing with joy in the anticipation of his arrival.

"Ten days dragged by, slowly it seemed to me, but at last my Father reached home, ragged, weary, spent and discouraged. All that was left him was his old grey uniform, as his horse, knapsack, and pistols were stolen from him during his journey home. We were all so glad to have him with us once more and in prayer offered up hearty thanks for his safe deliverance and marvelous escapes from death while being engaged in so many terrible battles.

"In a few days my Uncle Jack also returned driving in a spring wagon, containing the remains of my beloved Uncle Daniel. The following day there was a quiet funeral when my Uncle Daniel was laid to rest in the cemetery at Shepherdstown, where sleep the ashes of so many more Southern soldiers until the last trumpet shall sound reveille."

After the War Colonel Morgan lived on at Falling Spring with his family. It is said that some years later when the Colonel met with his former comrades-in-arms to form the Ashby Memorial Association, all the members of the former Ashby Brigade of which he had been a member rose in respect when he entered the room.

When West Virginia, of which Shepherdstown became a part, was cut off from Virginia, the Colonel was sent as a delegate to the convention which framed the constitution of the new state. Soon after that he was elected deputy sheriff of Jefferson County. This job entailed a great deal more work than its name implies in modern times; the sheriff rode all over the county and watched things first hand. He held this office for twenty years.

The Colonel was greatly loved and respected by everyone and his death was a real bereavement to the community. Some time after his death the family sold Falling Spring, but his descendants live in Shepherdstown today.

JOHN BROWN'S PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION

Oswald Garrison Villard's "John Brown, a Biography" (pages 336-337), T. C. Miller and Hu Maxwell's History of West Virginia (pages 311-312), and many other histories and records tell of a Provisional Constiution adopted by the John Brown Convention in May, 1858. Several copies of this printed constitution were found among John Brown's papers after the "Raid" at Harpers Ferry in 1859. The following Constitution was copied from a pamphlet now in possession of Miss Susan Gregg Gibson, of Charles Town, a pamphlet taken by Colonel John Thomas Gibson of the 55th Regiment, Virginia Militia, in Command at the Brown Raid, until Colonel Lee arrived.

John Brown had a regular Cabinet, patterned after that of the United States. His army commissions were to be signed by the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of War, as provided in Article XXIII of the Constitution. Jno. H. Schoppert, of Shepherdstown, took one of these commissions from one Leeman, and gave it to Colonel Gibson, from whom it has been handed down to Miss Susan Gregg Gibson. It may be noted from the commission that John Brown was Commander-in-Chief and H. Kagi was Secretary of War in his "organization."

No 9

HEAD-QUARTERS WAR DEPARTMENT

near Harpers Ferry, Md.

WHEREAS, Wm. H. Leeman has been nominated a Captain in the Army established under the PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION,

NOW, THEREFORE, In pursuance of the authority vested in Us by said CONSTITUTION, We do hereby Appoint and Commission the said Wm. H. Leeman a Captain.

Given at the Office of the Secretary of War, this day, Oct. 15, 1859.

John Brown, COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

H. Kagi, SECRETARY OF WAR.

PROVISIONAL CONSTITUTION AND ORDINANCES FOR THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES

Preamble

Whereas, Slavery, throughout its entire existence in the United States, is none other than a most barbarous, unprovoked, and unjustifiable war of one portion of its citizens upon another portion; the only conditions of which are perpetual imprisonment, and hopeless servitude

or absolute extermination; in utter disregard and violation of those eternal and self-evident truths set fourth in our Declaration of Independence:

Therefore, We, Citizens of the United States, and the Oppressed people, who, by a recent decision of the Supreme Court are declared to have no rights which the white man is bound to respect; together with all our people degraded by the laws thereof: We, for the time being ordain and establish for ourselves, the following Provisional Constitution and **Ordinances**, the better to protect our Persons, Property, Lives, and and Liberties; and to govern our actions.

Article I
QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP

All persons of mature age, whether Proscribed, oppressed and enslaved Citizens, or of the Proscribed and oppressed races of the United States, who shall agree to sustain and enforce the Provisional Constitution and Ordinances of this organization, together with all minor children of such persons, shall be held fully entitled to protection under the same.

Article II
BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

The provisional government of this organization shall consist of three branches, viz: Legislative, Executive, and Judicial.

Article III
LEGISLATIVE

The legislative branch shall be a Congress or House of Representatives, composed of not less than five, nor more than ten members, who shall be elected by all citizens of mature and of sound mind, connected with this organization; and who shall remain in office for three years, unless sooner removed for misconduct, inability, or by death. A majority of such members shall constitute a quorum.

Article IV
EXECUTIVE

The executive branch of this organization shall consist of a President and Vice President, who shall be chosen by the citizens or members of this organization, and each of whom shall hold his office for three years, unless sooner removed by death, or for inability or misconduct.

Article V
JUDICIAL

The judicial branch of this organization shall consist of one Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and of four Associate Judges of the said court; each constituting a Circuit Court. They shall each be chosen in the same manner as the President, and shall continue in office until their places have been filled in the same manner by election of the citizens. Said court shall have jurisdiction in all civil or criminal causes, arising under this constitution, except breaches of the Rules of War.

Article VI
VALIDITY OF ENACTMENTS

All enactments of the legislative branch shall, to become valid, during the first three years, have the approbation of the President, and of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Article VII
COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF

A Commander-in-Chief of the Army shall be chosen by the President, Vice President, a majority of the provisional congress, and of the

supreme court, and he shall receive his commission from the President, signed by the Vice President, the Chief Justice of the supreme court, and the Secretary of War: and he shall hold his office for three years, unless removed by death, or on proof of incapacity or misbehavior. He shall unless under arrest, (and until his place is actually filled as provided for by this constitution) direct all movements of the army, and advise with any allies. He shall, however, be tried, removed or punished, on complaint to the President, by, at least, three general officers, or a majority of the House of Representatives, or of the supreme court; which House of Representatives, (the President presiding,) the Vice President, and the members of the supreme court, shall constitute a court-martial, for his trial with power to remove or punish, as the case may require; and to fill his place as above provided

Article VIII
OFFICERS

A Treasurer, Secretary of State, Secretary of War and Secretary of the Treasury, shall be chosen for the first three years, in the same way and manner as the Commander-in-Chief; subject to trial or removal on complaint of the President, Vice President, or Commander-in-Chief, to the Chief Justice of the supreme court; or on complaint of the majority of the members of said Court, or the provisional congress. The supreme court shall have power to try or punish either of those officers; and their places shall be filled as before.

Article IX
SECRETARY OF WAR

The Secretary of War shall be under the immediate direction of the Commander-in-Chief who may temporarily fill his place, in case of arrest, or of any inability to serve.

Article X
CONGRESS OR HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The House of Representatives shall make ordinances provided for the appointment (by the President or otherwise) of all civil officers, excepting those already named; and shall have power to make all laws and ordinances for the general good, not inconsistent with this constitution and these ordinances.

Article XI
APPROPRIATION OF MONEY, &c.

The provisional Congress shall have power to appropriate money or other propetry actually in the hands of the Treasurer, to any object calculated to promote the general good, as far as may be consistent with the provisions of this constitution; and may in certain cases, appropriate, for a moderate compensation of agents, or persons not members of this organization, for important service they are known to have renderd.

Article XII
SPECIAL DUTIES

It shall be the duty of Congress to provide for the instant removal of any civil officer or policeman, who becomes habitually intoxicated, or who is addicted to other immoral conduct, or to any neglect or unfaithfulness in the discharge of his official duties. Congress shall also be a standing Committee of Safety, for the purpose of obtaining important information; and shall each, as also the President, Vice President, members of the supreme court, and Secretary of State, have full power to issue warrants returnable as Congress shall ordain, (naming witnesses, &c.,) upon their own information, without the formality of a complaint.

Complaint shall be immediately made after arrest, and before trial; the party arrested to be served with a copy at once.

Article XIII
TRIAL OF PRESIDENT AND OTHER OFFICERS

The President and Vice President may either of them be tried, removed or punished, on complaint made to the Chief Justice of the supreme court, by a majority of the House of Representaitves; which house, together with the Associate Judges of the Supreme Court, the whole to be presided over by the Chief Justice in cases of trial of the Vice President, shall have full power to try such officers, to remove, or punish, as the case may require; and to fill any vacancy occurring, the same as in case of the Commander-in-Chief.

Article XIV
TRIAL OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

The members of the House of Representatives may any and all of them by tried, and on conviction, removed or punished on complaint before the Chief Justice of the supreme court, made by any number of the members of said house, exceeding one-third; which house, with the Vice President and Associate Judges of the supreme court, shall constitute the proper tribunal, with power to fill such vacancies.

Article XV
IMPEACHMENT OF JUDGES

Any member of the supreme court may also be impeached, tried, convicted or punished by removal or otherwise, on complaint to the President, who shall in such case preside; the Vice President, House of Representativves, and other members of the supreme court, constituting the proper tribunal (with power to fill vacancies;) on complaint of a majority of said house of representatives, or of the supreme court; a majority of the whole having power to decide.

Article XVI
DUTIES OF PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY OF STATE

The President, with the Secretary of State, shall immediately upon entering on the duties of their office, give special attention to secure, from amongst their own people, men of integrity, intelligence and good business habits, and capacity; and above all, of first-rate moral and religious character and influence, to act as civil offcers of every description and grade, as well as teachers, chaplains, physicians, surgeons, mechanics, agents of every description, clerks and messengers. They shall make special efforts to induce at the earliest possible period, persons and families of that description, to locate themselves within the limits secured by this organization; and shall, moreover, from time to time, supply the names and residence of such persons to the Congress, for their special notice and information, as among the most important of their duties, and the President is hereby authorized and empowered to afford special aid to such individuals, from such moderate appropriations as the Congress shall be able and may deem it advisable to make for that object. The President and Secretary of State, and in cases of disagreement, the Vice President, shall appoint all civil officers, but shall not have power to remove any officer. All removals shall be the result of a fair trial, whether civil or military.

Article XVII
FURTHER DUTIES

It shall be the duty of the President and Secretary of State, to find out (as soon as possible) the real friends, as well as enemies of this organization in every part of the country; to secure among them, inn-

keepers, private postmasters, private mail-contractors, messengers and agents; through whom may be obtained correct and regular information, constantly; recruits for the service; places of deposit and sale; together with all needed supplies; and it shall be matter of special regard to secure such facilities through the Northern States.

Article XVIII
DUTY OF THE PRESIDENT

It shall be the duty of the President, as well as the House of Representatives, at all times to inform the Commander-in-Chief of any matter that may require his attention, or that may affect the public safety.

Article XIX
DUTY OF PRESIDENT—CONTINUED

It shall be the duty of the President to see that the provisional ordinances of this organization, and those made by the Congress, are promptly and faithfully executed; and he may in cases of great urgency call on the Commander-in-Chief of the Army, or other officers for aid; it being however intended that a sufficient civil police shall always be in readiness to secure implicit obedience to law.

Article XX
THE VICE-PRESIDENT

The Vice President shall be the presiding officer of the provisional congress; and in cases of tie shall give the casting vote.

Article XXI
VACANCIES

In case of the death, removal, or inability of the President, the Vice President, and next to him the Chief Justice of the supreme court shall be the President during the remainder of the term; and the place of the Chief Justice thus made vacant shall be filled by Congress from some of the members of said court; and the places of the Vice President and Associate Justice thus made vacant, filled by an election by the united action of the Provisional Congress and members of the supreme court. All other vacancies, not heretofore specially provided for, shall during the first three years, be filled by the united action of the President, Vice President, Supreme Court and Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

Article XXII
PUNISHMENT OF CRIMES

The punishment of crimes not capital, except in case of insubordinate convicts or other prisoners, shall be, (so far as may be,) by hard labor on the public works, roads, &c.

Article XXIII
ARMY APPOINTMENTS

It shall be the duty of all commissioned officers of the army, to name candidates of merit for office or elevation to the Commander-in-Chief, who with the Secretary of War, and, in cases of disagreement, the President shall be the appointment power of the army; and all commissions of military officers shall bear the signatures of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretary of War. And it shall be the special duty of the Secretary of War to keep for constant reference of the Commander-in-Chief a full list of names of persons nominated for office, or for elevation, by the officers of the army, with the name and rank of the officer nominating, stating distinctly but briefly the grounds for such notice or nomination. The Commander-in-Chief shall not have power

to remove or punish any officer or soldier; but he may order their arrest and trial at any time, by court-martial.

Article XXIV
COURTS MARTIAL

Courts-martial for Companies, Regiments, Brigades, &c., shall be called by the chief officer of each command, on complaint, to him by any officer, or any five privates, in such command, and shall consist of not less than five nor more than nine officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, one-half of whom shall not be lower in rank than the person on trial, to be chosen by the three highest officers in command, which officers shall not be a part of such court. The chief officer of any command shall of course be tried by a court marital of the command above his own. All decisions affecting the lives of persons, or office of persons holding commission must, before taking full effect, have the signature of the Commander-in-Chief, who may also, on the recommendation of at least one-third of the members of the court-martial finding any sentence, grant a reprieve or commutation of the same.

Article XXV
SALARIES

No person connected with this organization shall be entitled to any salary, pay or emolument, other than a competent support of himself and family, unless it be from an equal dividend, made of public property, on the establishment of peace, or of special provision by treaty; which provision shall be made for all persons who may have been in an active civil or military service at any time previous to any hostile action for Liberty and Equality.

Article XXVI
TREATIES OF PEACE

Before any treaty of peace shall take full effect, it shall be signed by the President and Vice-President, the Commander-in-chief, a majority of the House of Representatives, a majority of the supreme court, and a majority of all the general officers of the army.

Article XXVII
DUTY OF THE MILITARY

It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief, and all officers and soldiers of the army, to afford special protection when needed to Congress, or any member thereof, to the supreme court, or any member thereof; to the President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary of State, Secretary of War; and to afford general protection to all civil officers, or other persons having right to the same.

Article XXVIII
PROPERTY

All captured or confiscated property, and all property the product of the labor of those belonging to this organization and of their families, shall be held as the property of the whole, equally, without distinction; and may be used for the common benefit, or disposed of for the same object; and any person, officer or otherwise, who shall improperly retain, secrete, use, or needlessly destroy such property, or property found, captured, or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, or shall wilfully neglect to render a full and fair statement of such property by him so taken or held, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished accordingly.

Article XXIX
SAFETY OR INTELLIGENCE FUND

All money, plate, watches or jewelry, captured by honorable warfare, found, taken, or confiscated, belonging to the enemy, shall be held sacred, to constitute a liberal safety or intelligence fund; and any person who shall improperly retain, dispose of, hide, use or destroy such money or other article above named, contrary to the provisions and spirit of this article, shall be deemed guilty of theft; and on conviction thereof shall be punished accordingly. The Treasurer shall furnish the Commander-in-Chief at all times with a full statement of the condition of such fund, and its nature.

Article XXX
THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF AND THE TREASURER

The Commander-in-Chief shall have power to draw from the treasury, the money and other property of the fund provided for in Article twenty-ninth, but his orders shall be signed by the Secretary of War, who shall keep strict account of the same; subject to examination by any member of Congress, or general officer.

Article XXXI
SURPLUS OF THE SAFETY OR INTELLIGENCE FUND

It shall be the duty of the Commander-in-Chief to advise the President of any Surplus of the Safety and Intelligence Fund; who shall have power to draw such Surplus (his order being also signed by the Secretary of State,) to enable him to carry out the provisions of Article Seventeenth.

Article XXXII
PRISONERS

No person, after having surrendered himself or herself as a prisoner, and who shall properly demean himself or herself as such, to any officer or private connected with this organization, shall afterward be put to death, or be subjected to any corporal punishment, without first having had the benefit of a fair and impartial trial: nor shall any prisoner be treated with any kind of cruelty, disrespect, insult or needless severity; but it shall be the duty of all persons, male and female, connected herewith, at all times and under all circumstances, to treat all such prisoners with every degree of respect and kindness the nature of the circumstances will admit of; and to insist on a like course of conduct from all others, as in the fear of Almighty God, to whose care and keeping we commit our cause.

Article XXXIII
VOLUNTARIES

All persons who may come forward and shall voluntarily deliver up their slaves, and have their names registered on the Books of the organization, shall, so long as they continue at peace, be entitled to the fullest protection of person and property, though not connected with this organization, and shall be treated as friends, and not merely as persons neutral.

Article XXXIV
NEUTRALS

The persons and property of all non-slaveholders who shall remain absolutely neutral shall be respected so far as the circumstances can allow of it; but they shall not be entitled to any active protection.

Article XXXV
NO NEEDLESS WASTE

The needless waste or destruction of any useful property or article, by fire, throwing open of fences, fields, buildings, or needless killing of

animals, or injry of either, shall not be tolerated at any time or place, but shall be promptly and properly punished.

Article XXXVI
PROPERTY CONFISCATED

The entire personal and real property of all persons known to be acting either directly or indirectly with or for the enemy, or found in arms with them, or found wilfully holding slaves, shall be confiscated, and taken, whenever and wherever it may be found, in either Free or Slave States.

Article XXXVII
DESERTION

Persons convicted, on impartial trial, of desertion to the enemy after becoming members, acting as spies, or of treacherous surrender of property, arms, ammunition, provisions, or supplies of any kind, roads, bridges, persons, or fortifications, shall be put to death and their entire property confiscated .

Article XXXVIII
VIOLATION OF PAROLE OF HONOR

Persons proven to be guilty of taking up arms after having been set at liberty on parole of honor, or after the same, to have taken any active part with or for the enemy, direct or indirect, shall be put to death and their entire property confiscated.

Article XXXIX
ALL MUST LABOR

All persons connected in any way with this organization, and who may be entitled to full protection under it: shall be held as under obligation to labor in some way for the general good; and persons refusing, or neglecting, so to do, shall on conviction receive a suitable and appropriate punishment.

Article XL
CRIMES

Persons convicted of the forcible violation of any female prisoner, shall be put to death.

Article XLII
THE MARRIAGE RELATION—SCHOOLS—THE SABBATH

The marriage relation shall be at all times respected; and families kept together as far as possible; and broken families encouraged to re-unite, and intelligence offices established for that purpose, schools and churches established as soon as may be; for the purpose of religious and other instructions; and the first day of the week regarded as a day of rest, and appropriated to moral and religious instruction and improvement; relief of the suffering, instruction of the young and ignorant, and the encouragement of personal cleanliness; nor shall any persons be required on that day to perform ordinary manual labor, unless in extremely urgent cases.

Article XLIII
CARRY ARMS OPENLY

All persons known to be of good character, and of sound mind, and suitable age, who are connected with this organization, whether male or female, shall be encouraged to carry arms openly.

Article XLIV
NO PERSON TO CARRY CONCEALED WEAPONS

No person within the limits of the conquered territory, except regularly appointed policemen, express-officers of the army, mail carriers, or other fully accredited messengers of the Congress, President,

Vice-President, members of the supreme court, or commissioned officer of the army—and those only under peculiar circumstances—shall be allowed, at any time, to carry concealed weapons; and any person not specially authorized so to do, who shall be found so doing, shall be deemed a suspicious person, and may at once be arrested by any officer, soldier, or citizen, without the formality of a Complaint, or Warrant, and may, at once be subjected to thorough search, and shall have his or her case thoroughly investigated; and be dealt with as circumstances, on proof, shall require.

Article XLV

PERSONS TO BE SEIZED

Persons within the limits of the territory holden by this organization, not connected with this organization, having arms at all, concealed or otherwise, shall be seized at once; or be taken in charge of some vigilant officer; and their case thoroughly investigated: and it shall be the duty of all citizens and soldiers, as well as officers, to arrest such parties as are named in this and the preceding Section of Articles, without the formality of Complaint or Warrant; and they shall be placed in charge of some proper officer for examination, or for safe keeping.

Article XLVI

THESE ARTICLES NOT FOR THE OVERTHROW OF GOV'M'T

The foregoing Articles shall not be construed so as in any way to encourage the overthrow of any State Government, or of the General Government of the United States: and look to no dissolution of the Union, but simply to Amendment and Repeal. And our Flag shall be the same that our Fathers fought under in the Revolution.

Article XLVII

NO PLURALITY OF OFFICES

No two of the offices specially provided for, by this instrument, shall be filled by the same person, at the same time.

Article XLVIII

OATH

Every officer, civil or military, connected with this organization, shall, before entering upon the duties of his office, make solemn oath or affirmation, to abide by and support the Provisional Constitution and these Ordinances. Also, every Citizen and Soldier, before being fully recognized as such, shall do the same.

SCHEDULE

The President of this Convention shall convene, immediately, on the adoption of this instrument, a convention of all such persons as shall have given this adherence, by signature, to the constitution; who shall proceed to fill by election all offices specially named in said constitution, the President of this convention presiding, and issuing commissions to such officers elect: all such officers being thereafter elected in the manner provided in the body of this instrument.

MORE OLD BIBLES

In Volume VIII of this Magazine there appeared a number of family records from old Bibles now owned by persons living in the county or by persons whose ancestors within the county are mentioned in the personal record. The following records were received too late for that publication.

John Moler Bible

This Bible is owned by Mr. Harry A. Moler, Reedson.

Printed for Mathew Carey, No. 118, Market-Street, Philadelphia, October 27th, 1802.

A subscription Bible with names of subscribers, 3815 in all, listed alphabetically but without addresses. Altogether 4136 Bbles were subscribed for, since a number of the subscribers got 2, 3, 4, 10, and up to 24 copies, the higher number of copies entered in the name of some dealer doubtless, such as Isaac Beers & Co.

Some earlier owner of the Bible had checked the following subscribers' names: William Anderson, Wm. Anderson, Jr., James Brown, Philip Engle, William Engle, Ezekiel Moore, probably indicating these men were known to the owner.

Other names indicating Jefferson County connection are: John Bennett, William Briscoe, Richard Briscoe, William Brown, James Brown, H. A. Boteler, Daniel Buckles, Morgan H. Bryan, William Clark, Jeremiah Cherry, William L. Chew, Asher Coe, Samuel Coyle, Charles Davenport, William Davenport, John Duke, Peter Fisher, James Glenn, William Gormley, Thomas Hammond, Solomon Heinkel, John Heinkel, James Hite, William Howell, Thomas Jordan, John Kerney, Joseph Manning, John Mark, D. Morrison, Sarah Morgan, Joseph McMurran, John McIntire, William Nourse, John O'Bannon, Charles Orrick, John Perry, Robert Stubbs, T. G. Tanner, Magness Tate.

One page for Family Record between Malachi and Apocrypha. Several pages for Family Record between Old and New Testaments. One page for Family Record between Revelation and Index.

At the end of New Testament appears "This Book was purchased Anno Domini 1804 by John Moler.

Marriages

John Moler and Sarah Griffeth was married the 8th day of March 1791.

John Moler, son of John & Sarah Moler was married April 10th, 1817, to Rachel Brown, daughter of James & Rachel Brown

George A. Moler, son of John & Sarah Moler, was married April 15, 1823, to Thirzy Moore, daughter of Jesse Moore.

Sylvanus G. Moler, son of John & Sarah Moler, was married May 17, 1831, to Hannah T. Burnett, daughter of William & Mary Burnett.

Danl Moler, son of John & Sarah Moler, was married March 9th, 1837, to Cornelia Moore, daughter of Francis & Sally C. Moore.

Danl Moler, son of John & Sarah Moler, was married March 26th, 1850 to Elizabeth Anderson, daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Anderson.

Danl Moler, son of John & Sarah Moler, was married June 23d, 1857, to Mary J. Anderson, daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Anderson.

Sallie Frances Moler, daughter of Danl Moler & Cornelia Moler, was married October 24th, 1865, to Emanuel Shafer, son of Wm. & Elizabeth Shafer.

George G. Moler, son of Daniel & Cornelia Moler, was married January 9th, 1866, to Mary Stewart, daughter of Alfred & Sarah Stewart.

Chas. B. Moler, son of Daniel & Mary J. Moler, was married Jan. 12th, 1886, to Ella B. Anderson, daughter of Samuel & Margaret A. Anderson.

Births

John Moler, son of George Adam Moler and Eve Moler, was born the 8th day of Nov. 1764.

Sarah Griffeth, daughter of John Griffeth and Ann Griffeth (Als Sarah Moler) was born the 14th day of February 1773.

John Moler Junior, son of John Moler & Sarah Moler, was born the 5th day of December, 1791.

Rollen Moler, son of John Moler and Sarah Moler, was born the 23d day of October, 1793.

Ann Moler, daughter of John Moler and Sarah Moler, was born the 7th day of October, 1795.

Lemuel Moler, son of John Moler & Sarah Moler was born the 22d November 1797.

George Adam Moler, son of John Moler & Sarah Moler, was born the 31st day of December 1799.

Danl. Moler, son of John Moler & Sarah Moler, was born the 8th day of December 1801.

Elias Moler, son of John Moler and Sarah Moler, was born the 8th day of February 1804.

Silvanus Griffith Moler, son of John & Sarah Moler, was born the 3d day of October 1805.

Harriet Moler, daughter of John & Sarah Moler, was born April the 18th, 1808.

Ann Newton Moler, daughter of Danl Moler & Mary J. Moler, was born March 5, 1858.

Harriot Pile, daughter of Robert and Drusilla Pile, was born November the 11th day 1803.

Sarah Pile, daughter of Robert & Drusilla Pile, was born November the 6th, 1805.

Emily Griffith Moler, daughter of John & Rachel Moler, was born January 29th, 1818.

Ann Douglass Moler, daughter of John & Rachel Moler, was born May 25th, 1818.

John Francis Moler, son of Daniel & Cornelia Moler, was born December 29th, 1837.

George Griffith Moler, son of Daniel & Cornelia Moler, was born June 26th, 1839.

Daniel Moler, son of Daniel and Cornelia Moler, was born April the 29th, 1841.

Sarah Frances Moler, daughter of Daniel & Cornelia Moler, was born March 25th, 1843.

Emily Newton Moler, daughter of Daniel & Cornelia Moler, was born September the 7th, 1845.

Cornelia Moler, daughter of Daniel & Cornelia Moler, was born March 26th, 1848.

Samuel Thomas Moler, son of Danl & Elizabeth Moler, was born December 13th, 1850.

Mary Elizabeth Moler ———— of Daniel and ———— oler was ———— th 1853.

———— cis Moler ———— and ———— er was ——— 54 ————. (Part of page worn off.)

Wm. Rollin Moler, son of Danl Moler & Mary J. Moler, was born May 15th, 1859.

Charlie Brook Moler, son of Daniel & Mary J. Moler, was born December 4th, 1860.

Robert Duke Moler, son of Daniel & Mary J. Moler, was born July 8th, 1862.

Richard Lee Moler, son of Daniel & Mary J. Moler, was born March 17th, 1865.

Daniel M. Schaeffer, son of Emanuel & Sallie F. Schaeffer, was born July 16th, 1866.

Harry Anderson Moler, son of Daniel & Mary J. Moler, was born July 23d, 1871.

Ethel Brook Moler, daughter of Chas. B. & Ella B. Moler, was born August 25th, 1888.

Charlie Clyde Moler, son of Chas. B. & Ella Moler, was born October 6th, 1890.

Hilda Rutlend Moler, daughter of Chas. B. & Ella B. Moler, was born July 8th, 1892.

Margaret Anderson Moler, daughter of Chas. B. and Ella B. Moler, was born December 13th, 1893.

Robert Curtis Moler, son of Chas. B. & Ella B. Moler, was born March 10th, 1895.

Kenneth Beard Moler, son of Chas. B. & Ella B. Moler, was born April 13th, 1898.

Mary Virginia Dare, daughter of Chas. B. & Ella B. Moler, was born September 24th, 1899.

Nina Elizabeth, daughter of Chas. B. & Ella B. Moler, was born March 18th, 1901.

Deaths

Lemuel Moler, son of John Moler & Sarah Moler, departed this life on the 1st day of October 1804, aged six years, eleven months & 22 days.

Elias Moler, son of John & Sarah Moler, departed this life on the 15th day of October 1804, aged eight months & seven days.

John Moler, son of Adam & Eve Moler, departed this life on the 20th day of September 1807, aged forty-two years, ten months & 12 days.

John Frances Moler, son of Danl & Cornelia Moler, departed this life on the 5th day of May 1840, aged two y ——— four months & ——.

Moly K ———, daughter ——— Cornelia ——— life on ——— 1849 ag ———. (Corner of page worn off.)

Cornelia Moler, wife of Daniel Moler & daughter of Francis & Sally C. Moore, departed this life, March 26th, 1848, aged 28 years, 4 months & 10 days.

Sarah Moler, wife of John Moler, Senior, departed this life June 27th, 1830, aged 57 years, 4 months & 13 days.

Elizabeth Moler, wife of Daniel Moler & daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Anderson, departed this life, June 3d, 1856, aged 36 years, 9 months & 2 days.

S. G. Moler, son of John & Sarah Moler, departed this life on the 16th day, March 1858, aged 52 years, 5 months & 13 days.

Daniel Moler, son of John & Sarah Moler, departed this life on the 16th day of April, 1884, aged 82 years, 4 months and 8 days.

Richard Lee Moler, son of Daniel & Mary J. Moler, departed this life on the ninth of October, 1865, aged 6 months & 22 days.

John Moler, son of John & Sarah Moler, departed this life on the 3d of February 1871, aged 79 years, one month & 29 days.

Cornelia Moore Moler, daughter of Daniel & Cornelia Moler, departed this life on the 14th of August 1871, aged 23 years, 4 months and 19 days.

Harriet Moler, daughter of John & Sarah Moler (wife of Henry Moler), departed this life on the 30th of July 1880, aged 72 years, 3 months & 12 days.

Daniel E. Moler, son of Daniel & Cornelia Moler, departed this life September 4th, 1895, aged 54 years, five months & five days.

Mary J. Moler, wife of Daniel Moler, and daughter of Samuel & Elizabeth Anderson, departed this life April 24th, 1900, aged 75 years & 8 months.

Daniel M. Schaeffer, son of Emanuel & Sarah Francis Schaeffer, departed this life on October the 21st, 1903, aged 36 years.

Sarah Francis Schaeffer, wife of Emanuel Schaeffer & daughter of Daniel & Cornelia Moler, departed this life April 3d, 1904, aged 61 years.

Charles Brook Moler, son of Daniel & Mary Moler, departed this life on April 13th, 1911, aged 50 years, 4 months & 9 days.

Ella B. Moler, wife of Charles Brook Moler & daughter of Samuel & Margaret Anderson, departed this life July 9th, 1940, aged 77 years, 3 months & 22 days.

Nannie Newton Moler, departed this life November 4th, 1942, aged 84 years, she being the daughter of Daniel and Mary Jane Moler.

John Hall Allstadt Bible

This Bible is now owned by Mrs. T. G. Henkle, Halltown. Printed and published by Mathew Carey, Philadelphia, 1808.

Marriages

John Hall Allstadt married to Mary Ann Gardner the 16th of February 1837.

Harriet Elizabeth Allstadt, married November 20th, 1832.

Mary A. Potts married September 4th, 1834.

Births

Jacob Allstadt was born June, 1763.
Elizabeth Allstadt was born Nov. 19th, 1776.
Mary Potts born Dec. 26th, 1802.
Thomas Adam Allstadt born July 31st, 1807.
John Hall Allstadt born June 16th, 1809.
Harriet Elizabeth Allstadt born May 27th, 1811.
Thomas Jacob Russell, son of Joseph and Harriet E. Russell, born Nov. 5th, 1833.
Ann Elizabeth Russell, daughter of Jos. and Harriet E. Russell, born April 24th, 1836.
Jos. Russell was born January 7, 1809.
Sarah Eliz. Allstadt, daughter of John H. and Mary A. Allstadt, born Jan. 22, 1838.
Jacob Francis Allstadt, son of John H. and Mary A. Allstadt, born June 1, 1840.
John Thomas, son of John H. and Mary A. Allstadt, born Aug. 24, 1841.
Harriet Russell Allstadt, daughter of John H. and Mary A. Allstadt, born July 29, 1843.
Isaac Gardner Allstadt, son of John H. and Mary Allstadt, born June 6, 1847.
Hannah Frances Allstadt, daughter of John H. and Mary A. Allstadt, born July 29, 1851.
Mary Rabbins Allstadt, daughter of John H. and Mary A. Allstadt, born July 19, 1853.
Susan Virginia Allstadt, daughter of John H and Mary A. Allstadt, born Sept. 9, 1855.
Mary Ann Gardner, wife of John Hall Allstadt, born June 10, 1815.

Deaths

John Potts in the—year of his age.
Jacob Allstadt died July 1, 1821—aged 58 yrs.
Thomas A. Allstadt, departed this life after illness of eight days on the 7th Sept. 1822, in the 15th year of his age.
Ann Eliz. Russell, infant daughter of Jos. and Harriet E. Russell, died April 1836.
Harriet E. Russell, daughter of Jacob and Eliz. Allstadt, died Oct. 21, 1851—aged 40 yrs., 4 mos. and 25 days.
Eliz. Allstadt, wife of Jacob Allstadt, died Oct. 30th, 1851, aged 74 yrs., 11 months and 21 days.
Mary B. Potts, died Oct. 12th, 1876, aged 73 yrs. 7 months and 29 days.
John Hall Allstadt departed this life on November 23d 1888, aged 82 yrs. 6 months and 24 days.
Jacob Francis Allstadt departed this life after an illness of 3 days on the 5th of Oct. 1847, son of John H. and Mary A. Allstadt, aged 7 years, 4 months.
Isaac Gardner Allstadt, son of John H. and Mary A. Allstadt, died January 14th, 1850, aged 2 years, 7 months and 8 days.
Hannah Frances Allstadt, daughter of John H. and Mary A. Allstadt, died Feb. 19, 1854, aged 2 years, 6 months and 20 days.
Jacob Francis Russell, son of Joseph L. and Harriet E. Russell, died May 27, 1856, aged 22 years, x months and 22 days.
Harriet Russell Allstadt, daughter of John H. and Mary A. Allstadt, died Feb. 7, 1866.

Mary Ann Allstadt, wife of John H. Allstadt, departed this life May 12, 1891, aged 76 years and 18 days.

Daniel Allstadt Bible

Published by Benj Warner, 147 High St., Philadelphia & Richmond, Va. Collins & Co., Printers, New York.

This Bible is now owned by Mrs. T. G. Henkle, Halltown.

Daniel Allstadt, born 1768. Died Feb. 5th, 1825, aged 56 years. Married Susan Garnhart, April 27, 1808.

Susan Garnhart, wife of Daniel Allstadt, born Nov. 1, 1788, died Jan. 3, 1815.

Children of Daniel and Susan Allstadt—

Mary Ann Eve Allstadt, born Feb. 9th, 1809, died Aug. 23, 1832.

Jacob Allstadt, born Mar. 31, 1810, died xxxx.

Elizabeth Allstadt, born June 6th, 1811, died Jan. 17, 1900. Married William Rider, Nov. 24, 1836.

Daniel Allstadt, born Oct. 31, 1812, died Oct. 1, 1832.

Daniel Allstadt Sr., married Barbara Lomsucker (second wife) June 27, 1816.

Children of Daniel Allstadt Sr., and Barbara, his second wife—

John Henry Allstadt, born June 1st, 1817, died Feb. xx, 1826.

Adam Lewis Allstadt, born Jan. 20th, 1823, died April 6, 1824.

John Henkle Bible

Published and printed by M. Carey, Philadelphia, 1816.

Now owned by Mrs. T. G. Henkle, Halltown.

Marriages

John Henkle and Barbara Truxel, daughter of John Truxel, were married January 29th A. D., 1804.

Joshua Motter and Harriet Henkle, daughter of John Henkle, were married March 7th, in the year of our Lord 1826.

Isaac Henkle and Sarah A. Moler, daughter of Lemuel Moler, were married March the 5th, 1844.

John T. Henkle married Mary Swagler, daughter of Jacob and Ann Swagler.

Daniel Grove Henkle married Miss Kerney and had two daughters, Bettie and Jessie.

Lucinda Henkle married Milton Moore.

Births

John Henkle was born April the 3d, 1765.

Barbara, his wife was born March 20th, 1779.

Catharine Henkle, their daughter was born January 29, 1805.

Harriet Henkle was born Feb. 22d, 1808.

John Troxel Henkle was born June the 29, 1810.

Isaac Henkle was born the 3d day of May, 1812.

Daniel Grove Henkle was born January 29, 1815.

Lucinda Henkle, born December 8th, 1817.

John Moler Henkle, son of Isaac Henkle and Sarah, his wife, was born 12th of December, in the year of our Lord, 1844.

Ann Frances Henkle, daughter of Isaac and Sarah, was born 20th October, in the year of our Lord, 1846.

Deaths

Mary Swagler Henkle, wife of Jno. T. Henkle, born Feb. 3, 1819, died Dec. 9, 1890.

Jacob Swagler, father of Mary, born Dec. 28, 1785, died April 8, 1863.

Ann Swagler, his wife, born March 3, 1792, died Aug. 1, 1822.

Mathias Swagler, born 1755, died Jan. 27, 1840.

Barbara Henkle, died 15th of January, 1857.

John T. Henkle, son of Barbara and John Henkle, died Jan. 8, 1882.

Daniel Grove Henkle, died Jan. 21st, 1884.

Lucinda Henkle Moore, wife of Milton Moore, died Oct. 20th, 1869.

Isaac Henkle died Feb. 26th, 1888.

Harriet Henkle Motter died March 16th, 1891.

Catharine Henkle died June 23d, 1894.

John Henkle, husband of Barbara Troxel, died in 1832—Sept. 3d, age 67 years, 5 months.

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INDIAN SPORT

One of the interesting old age reminiscences of Jacob Welshans (1805-1897), grandfather of J. Lewis Welshans, of Shepherdstown, had to do with exhibitions of skill on the part of Indians in the early nineteenth century.

The south side of German, or Main, street in Shepherdstown was then as now the business center, through which all travelers passed, those on foot taking a short diagonal cut following the town run to the Potomac.

At certain seasons the Indians, much afflicted with rheumatism, were wont to "take the waters" at Berkeley Springs. After spending some time soaking there, wallowing much like animals in the beneficial waters, they went through Shepherdstown on their way toward Washington.

A common sport among the men and boys of the town was to place big old copper pennies in the cracks at the tops of the hitching posts which had been erected in front of the present Register building.

If an Indian had passed when the penny was put up, he did not look back. However, as they came on, single file, the next might reach for bow and arrow, taking careful aim at the penny. If he missed, he passed on without a word or change of facial expression. If, as usually happened, he hit the mark, he stopped to pick up the copper. As the line came on, each in turn let fly his arrow and, picking up his prize, kept on his silent way.

THE BEDINGER FAMILY

(By Helen B. Pendleton)

The silent dust of hundreds of the early dwellers in Mecklenburg rests in the German Reformed and Lutheran churchyards under stones now sunken, broken, defaced and well-nigh undecipherable.

If the hearts of these forefathers were once pregnant with celestial fire they did not mention it and though many of them must have had exciting and adventurous lives they went quietly to their graves leaving no record behind them. Some of them, of course, are now lost or dispersed among descendants scattered all over our vast country.

One of the first to buy lots from Thomas Shepherd after he laid out the village was the German-Swiss, Heinrich Buedinger (Henry Bedinger) who is said to have come to Mecklenburg in the Spring of 1762 although his purchases did not take place until 1764. Little is known of this early settler. Three of his five sons, however, were not only intelligent, thrifty, adventurous and prosperous, but they were above all extraordinarily articulate so that their annals could and already have been noted more completely than any other of the Shepherdstown families of German stock.

These three sons were all officers in the Revolutionary War, viz: (1) Major Henry Bedinger who lived first in the village and then to a prosperous old age in his country home "Protumna," near Martinsburg; (2) George Michael Bedinger, the adventurous, Kentucky pioneer from whom the numerous Bedingers in that State are descended; and (3) Daniel Bedinger, the ardent boy who ran away from home to join the Revolutionary Army and nearly lost his life as a prisoner, living subsequently many years in Norfolk and finally becoming the well-to-do country gentleman at Bedford, the home he built near town which was burned by order of General Hunter in 1864. These three Revolutionary worthies wrote voluminous letters and kept journals. Mrs. Danske Bedinger Dandridge has published much about them and many of their letters and journals in part appear in her two important books

—"Historic Shepherdstown" and "George Michael Bedinger, a Kentucky Pioneer." (See the Michie Company, Publishers, Charlottesville, Va., 1909 and 1910.)

The letters and journals are all eminently readable and show force of character and a good English education—the latter remarkable in young men who must have had meagre advantages in a frontier village where they spent their early youth. Sturdy qualities of mind, capacity for literary expression, a love of letters and poetic ability have appeared in many of their descendants, even to the fourth generation. Since Mrs. Dandridge has written so fully about the family this present paper will be concerned with its background and early ancestry and data which has not already been made available in order to preserve such facts as can now be obtained about the German and other founders of "Our Village."

The Pennsylvania Record

On the 30th of August 1737, the vessel "Samuel' commanded by Captain Hugh Percy, arrived at Philadelphia from Rotterdam, last from Cowes, with 318 "Palatines" on board. This name was indiscriminately applied to all passengers because of the numbers from South Germany, although there were Swiss, French, and Hollanders among the thousands who emigrated to Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century. Among the passengers on board the "Samuel" was Hans Adam Buedinger, his wife, Anna Margarethe, and four children. There was also a Peter Buedinger on board who may have been a relative, but nothing is known about him.

The name Buedinger, which is the first form in which it appears in America, has now, after being spelled in various ways crystallized into two forms, one borne by the Bittinger family of Pennsylvania and the other by the Bedingers of Virginia and Kentucky. Hans Adam Buedinger emigrant, known thereafter as Adam Buedinger, was born about 1689 and died about 1768. A pamphlet written by Miss Lucy Forney Bittinger (See "The Bittinger and Bedinger Families, Descendants of Adam Buedinger," privately printed in 1904.) states that he was a native of village of "Dorschel" in Alsace, and that his father's name was said to have been Peter. She thinks

the name is derived from a province in Hesse; perhaps Buedingen. The following data is largely taken from Miss Bittinger's pamphlet:

Adam Bedinger is said to have first lived in Lancaster county, Pa., and then to have migrated to the "Conewago Settlements" (afterwards Hanover), York county. His name appears in the church records of the latter place about 1744. The land embracing the present "Homestead Farm" in Berwick Township, Adams Co., was patented to "Adam Beetinger" by Thomas and Richard Penn, May 7th, 1753, under the name of the "Shauman Tract," a family of this name having occupied it for three years previously, probably as squatters. Apparently, Anna Margarethe, his wife died about 1750. (Mrs. Dandridge gives her maiden name as Anna Margarethe Hansknecht), and Adam Buedinger married Sabina ———— at an unknown date. She survived him with ten children. These children were as follows:

(1) Nicholas Buedinger, b, June 11, 1725. He became a very wealthy man as noted later, the Bittinger family of prosperous Pennsylvanians are descended from him; (2) Henry Buedinger, b, about 1730. It is he who emigrated to Mecklenburg some time prior to 1764. (3) Michael or George Michael, seems to have remained in Berwick Township up to the Revolution. One of that name held property in Franklin and Minallen townships, Adams county, and is said to have died there. (4) Peter Buedinger, moved to Mecklenburg after 1762. He did not attain the wealth of his two older brothers. A certain Samuel Lane who married one of Nicholas Bittinger's daughters and wrote of his father-in-law's family is quoted by Miss Bittinger as recording that "he died a poor man." (5) Marillis Buedinger—no record as to whether a boy or girl. (6) George Buedinger had a daughter, Christina, b. 1759; he probably died in Adams county. (7) Adam Buedinger had children baptizied in 1754 at St. Michaels of Conewago. His wife, Anna Maria Magdalena (this seems to have been a favorite Christian name for German girls), died 1760, aged 34, and he erected a stone to her, now almost illegible, in the old graveyard (Winebrenner's) near the Carlisle turnpike, Hanover. (8) Christian Buedinger, enlisted in Capt. Dowdel's company

of riflemen from York county in 1775. He survived the war, as his name appears on the list of Revolutionary pensioners. (9) Frederick Buedinger, (no record). (10) Eva Buedinger is said by Samuel Lane to have married a man named Macelbine or Maselheim of Hanover.

Since the record of the first of the name in Shepherdstown, then Mecklenburg, is so meagre, the following account of his older brother, Nicholas, is given because of its interesting portrayal of an early pioneer and also because the characteristics recorded by Miss Bittinger appear in his Shepherdstown relatives.

Nicholas Buedinger, or Bittinger, as he was probably called, was born June 11, 1725, and died May 2, 1804. He was therefore 12 years old when he arrived with his father and mother in Philadelphia. When grown to manhood he cleared the tract upon which Bender's Mill (between Hanover and Abbottstown) now stands and built a mill (not the present one) on which was a stone, now lost, bearing his name and the date of the erection.

It is reported that "he made the acquaintance of his wife picking brush while he cleared the tract. This was the subject of remark because he afterward attained great wealth." He married Maria Christina Reinboldt about 1747. Her son-in-law, Samuel Lane, describes her as a "very smart woman." In 1753, Nicholas Bietinger was elected deacon of St. Michael's Church. Ten years later we find him sent to the conference of Lutheran ministers in Philadelphia to plead that a minister be sent to the church. It was impossible to do so and the conference appointed him to "read sermons and keep the congregation together until better times." (It will be noted later that his brother, Henry, was instrumental in keeping a group of Lutherans together in Shepherdstown.)

He was, as his son-in-law says, "a terrible Lutheran." He was a generous subscriber to St. Michael's and subsequently to St. John's at Abbottstown. He was naturalized in Philadelphia in 1760 and in York in 1768. (Why twice is unknown.) In 1771, after his father's death, he purchased the Homestead Farm from the other heirs, but he probably never lived there;

he resided and died upon the "Geiselman (now Negel) farm near Abbottstown."

At the outbreak of the Revolution he raised a company of Minute Men at his own expense and was commissioned Captain, August, 1776, in the Third Battallion of York Co. He was taken prisoner at Fort Washington and nearly died from the hardships he suffered. After six months he was exchanged through the influence of his son-in-law, Major John Clark. He never fully recovered from his prison experience, and retired to his home where his wife had "suffered great anxiety during his absence, having a large family of children and unruly negro slaves, and was in constant terror of Indians and British soldiery."

Captain Bedinger resided for the rest of his life on his farm near Abbottstown, where he educated his children, lived in considerable style and was a man of great wealth and influence. It is said that his daughters were the only persons who at the time wore silk garments and that he had the first and only gig in the neighborhood. The family were nicknamed "der Adel" (the nobility) in the countryside. "He was a prodigious Whig," says his son-in-law, Samuel Lane. "In person he was tall and spare and a very unfashionable man!" He had a large amount of property, owning a thousand acres in Franklin county, two mills in Adams county, with 300 acres to each mill, besides a great deal of other property. Maria Christina (Reinboldt) his wife survived him. She was born June 10, 1728, and died May 23, 1812. They had ten children.

The Virginia Bedingers

Henry Bedinger (Heinrich Buedinger), son of the German-Swiss immigrant, Hans Adam Buedinger, was born in 1730 and died 22d of January, 1772. He was brought to this country at the age of seven and lived with his parents at Homestead Farm until he married in 1752, Mary Magdalena Schlegel. His four eldest children were born in Pennsylvania "on his own land near his father's residence, several dying in infancy. In the Spring of 1762 he removed to Shepherdstown (now Jefferson county, West Virginia) a town then recently founded under the name of Mecklenburg by Thomas Shepherd. Henry

Bedinger was naturalized at York, Pa., May 20, 1769. He became quite wealthy, and built himself a stone house on the south side of Shepherdstown, near two springs." This from Miss Bittinger's record does not tally with his will in which he bequeaths to his daughter, Sarah, "the house and lot I now live in, containing half an acre, etc."

Heinrich Buedinger belongs in the list of silent forefathers of the village. That he helped to organize the first group of Lutherans for organized worship appears in the record of the Lutheran Church, translated from the German in which it was written:

"In the year 1765 the first members of the Protestant church here in Shepherdstown, of whom there was at that time no more than nine in the town, united with one another and held divine service, which consisted of the singing of a few hymns and the delivery of a sermon by one of their number, in a house. Among these were the following: Heinrich Buedinger, Sr., Heinrich Kuckos, Martin Endler, Philip Kleber (or Keller), Nicholas Hahn and Martin Wohlfarth." (See Historic Shepherdstown, P. 49 and History of Shepherdstown by C. S. Musser, P. 13.) No other record remains of him except the list of his properties and his will. Church dissensions have been common in this little village where there are so many different sects, but the controversy over holding services in English instead of German arose later than the time of Henry Bedinger's residence here, so that the legend that he left the Lutheran congregation for the "English Church," as the Episcopal Church was called, is an unsupported statement. While his descendants were apparently all connected with the Episcopal Church, it is hardly like that a man who had helped to organize the Lutheran group, and who was a brother of the "terrible Lutheran" who already read sermons and held a congregation together, would give up his early church affiliation. Moreover, the Episcopal Church was probably not organized until after his death, and he only lived a few years in the town, dying January 22, 1772. The tombstone to his memory in the old Episcopal churchyard is a modern marble one placed

there by several of his descendants within the memory of persons now living.

His wife survived him many years. One of her descendants records her name as von Schlegel. Miss Bittinger gives her name as Mary Magdalene Schlegel.

In a letter to his daughters in Philadelphia, dated June 25, 1829, Major Henry Bedinger mentions the visit to Shepherdstown of "Miss Maria Winteroth, granddaughter of my uncle, Col. Henry Slagle, of Adams county, Pa., a most interesting girl, Uncle Slagle left his widow $2,000.00 placed at interest, but not to be paid to her until the death of her mother, my aunt who is now 86." This seems to indicate the way in which many German names were corrupted, Slagle of course, being originally Schlegel as Miss Bittinger states.

That she was a woman of intelligence and good education for those times is clear. The writer has seen a letter she wrote to her son George Michael Bedinger in Kentucky, dated "Shepherds Town, August 4, 1796." It is in excellent English, the handwriting exquisitely fine, almost as if it were engraved.

The lots bought by Henry Bedinger from Thomas Shepherd were Nos. 66, 67, 31 and 32. These are the sites of residences of Dean Kenamond and Miss Price and the little log house which has been termed the oldest house in West Virginia, a statement with no evidence so far to support it. Lots 31 and 32 are where the Jefferson Security Bank now is and the lot next below it on German street . These town lots he left to his daughters, bequeathing farm land to his sons, in all at least 700 acres.

His brother Peter bought lots from Thomas Shepherd on the same date, July 1764. (See History of Shepherdstown by C. S. Musser, p. 10.)

One of these was on High street where the service station on the corner of Princess now is, another where Mr. Thornton Wilt has his charming cottage, another on the corner of Mill and High street, and a lot on German street, either on or next to the spot where Mrs. George Billmyer now lives.

Up to date nothing further is known of Peter Bedinger. Even tradition does not say whether he married and left children—only the note by his cousin's chronicler, that he died a poor man.

As stated before, the children of Henry Bedinger were in the opposite category and left numerous chronicles, some of which will be given in future papers concerning Our Village.

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COUNTY BOOKSHELF

"The Soul of a Nation—The Founding of Virginia and the Projection of New England" is a history of the Jamestown adventure, in which the author, Matthew Page Andrews, includes hitherto unused materials from archives in the United States, Great Britain and Spain. Dr. Andrews holds to the thesis that the Jamestown founders were "primarily idealistic" rather than "materialistic."

"The Business of Getting Well" by Marshall Sprague makes a long hospital experience a glorious adventure, after the first few weeks during which he was so sorry for himself that he nearly died. It is fascinating for its humor and gaiety and gives a prescription for happiness while lying flat on one's back.

Mrs. Lucy Morgan Johnson has recently published a Collection of Short Poems, many of which have been enjoyed by followers of the programs over KDKA.

Colonel Florence A. Blanchfield, recently made superintendent of the United States Army Nurse Corps, whose life story appeared in the September issue of "Current Biography," is a native of Shepherdstown.