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Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume LXXII
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Magazine of the

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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"No man is fit to be entrusted with the control of the present who is ignorant of the past, and no people who are indifferent to their past need hope to make their future great."

"History by apprizing them of their past will enable them to judge of the future; it will avail them of the experience of other times and other nations; it will qualify them as judges of the actions and designs of man; it will enable them to know ambition under every disguise it may assume, and, knowing it, to defeat its views."

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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927
Post Office Box 485
Charles Town, West Virginia 25414
or
www.jeffersonhistoricalwv.org

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PUBLICATIONS

One copy of the Magazine is mailed to each person holding a paid membership. Until the publication of next year's Magazine, members may purchase additional copies for $6.00 each; order these from The Society, Box 485, Charles Town. Original volumes or facsimile reproductions are available to all persons at $7.00 per Magazine.

The Society also has copies of various books and a video available:

The Washington Homes of Jefferson County. $10.00 mailed.

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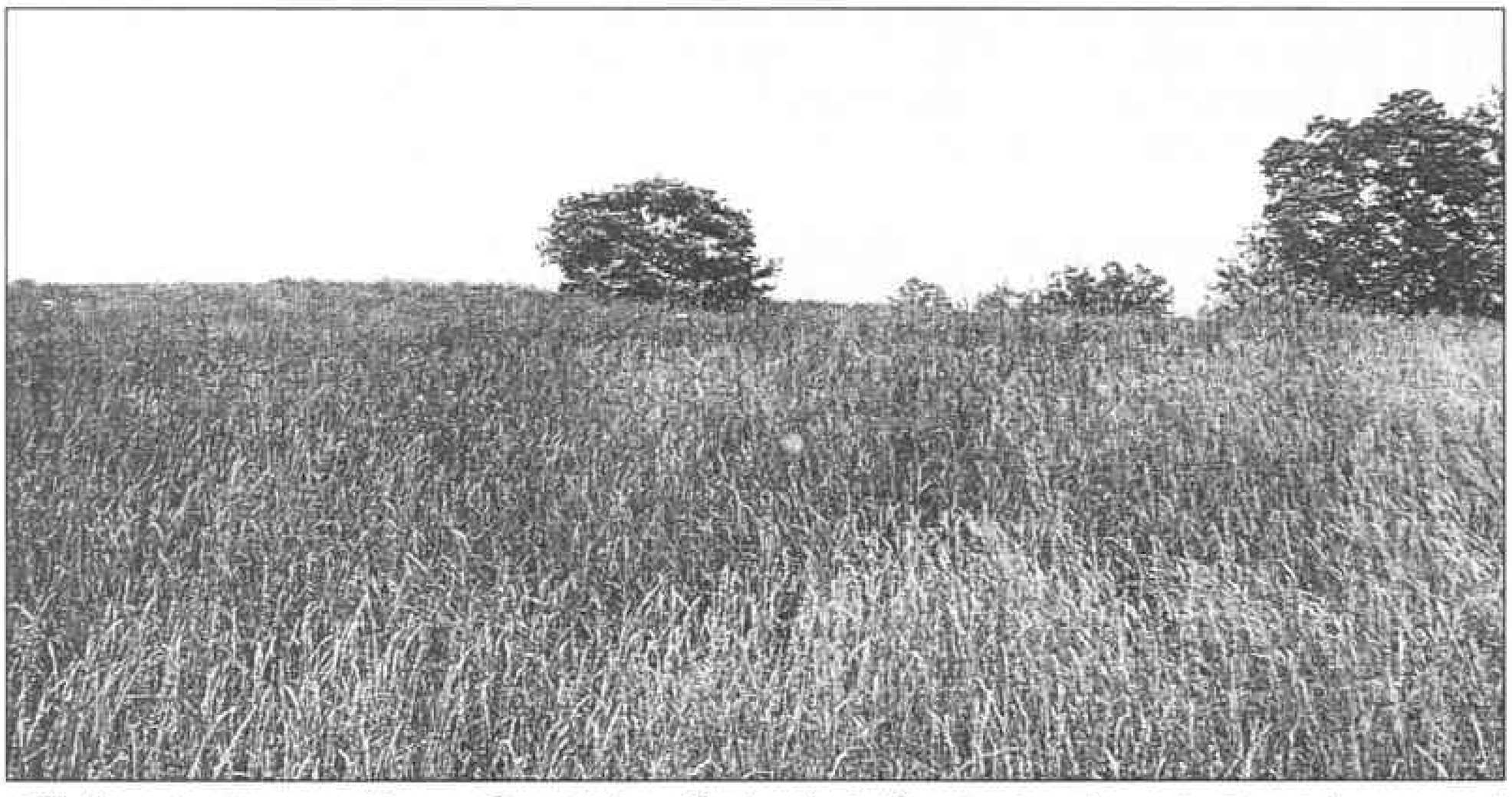
A History of the National Conservation Training Center Property

and surrounding area

Part Three/The Nineteenth Century

Revision April 2004

by Dan Everson



[Editor's Note: Part One/The Colonial Period related the history of Native Americans and early Colonial settlers on the National Conservation Training Center property. It appeared in Volume LXX of the Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, *December 2004. Part Two/The Federal Period appeared in Volume LXXI of the* Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, *December 2005. All appendices mentioned appear in this issue.]*

Chapter 6 RiverView Farm and the New Neighbors

1809 - A map of Jefferson County, Virginia was produced by Charles Varle, published in Philadelphia. The only landowner shown on the map in the Terrapin Neck area is Abraham Shepherd, though land records

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show that the Browning heirs owned some Terrapin Neck property until at least the 1840s.

On the 6th of April, young Samuel Swearingen, described in the deed as a resident of Ohio, sold his 137 acres of Springwood behind the house next to the river to uncle Abraham Shepherd for $3654 (JCDB 10, p. 109). Shepherd's neighbor to the west, Van Swearingen (grandson of Col. Van), still owned a narrow corridor pointing eastward from RiverView farm out to Terrapin Neck, effectively splitting Shepherd's property in two and possibly not allowing direct access from the direction of Shepherdstown (this corridor can be seen in the 1797 map)

Thomas Swearingen, mill operator at Hardscrabble, apparently concerned over his brother Andrew's handling of financial matters related to the family's Kentucky lands, decided to take action. In October 1809 he required his brother Andrew to sign a mortgage for his share of the Kentucky lands, giving Andrew six months to pay off his debt of $2853. The entry in the deed book states that *"management of which lands has been committed entirely to the said Andrew Swearingen by the said Thomas Swearingen his brother"*. Of perhaps greater interest is the description and location of the various parcels, which totaled more than 33,000 acres!, only 2600 of which were described as unpatented (Bourbon County DB G, p.247). This total does not include the acreage also patented in Kentucky by various other Swearingen family members from the Shepherdstown area, including Joseph Swearingen and Benoni Swearingen's heirs.

1810 - Census records showed Hezekiah Swearingen living in a household with one free person, and 11 slaves. His son Van listed a white female (wife Elizabeth Morgan) and 4 slaves.

Neighbor Abraham Shepherd and his family were attended to by 18 slaves, and further to the south Marcus Alder and his wife Priscilla had 7 slaves.

1811 - Thomas Swearingen died, grandson of Thomas of the Ferry and founder of "Hardscrabble". In his will he divided the old "Jones Mill", his house and lands between his wife, his sisters' families, and his brother's children. His brother Andrew's children in Kentucky were given all the land that Thomas held or claimed in Kentucky (BCWB 4, p434). Sometime later the mill burned, and a free black woman was blamed and arrested. The Executor of Thomas's will is "(his) friend"

Abraham Shepherd. The witness was Martha (Keating) Vansant, one of the Browning heirs and a relative newcomer to the neighborhood; she may have moved here to escape a bad marriage in Maryland - she apparently renounced any claim to property left her in her first husband's will (Hulse and Schneider, 1997 unpublished).

1812 - In October, Van Swearingen and Abraham Shepherd began a deal that would simplify the boundary between their respective properties and allow a more direct route from Shepherdstown to Shepherd's recently acquired dwelling at Springwood. A little over ten acres comprising the narrow corridor pointing east to Terrapin Neck was sold by Van Swearingen to Abraham Shepherd for $450 (JCDB 7, p.364). About the same time, Abraham Shepherd sold an adjacent 15 acre narrow triangle to Van Swearingen, which is now located on the west side of Shepherd Grade across from the entrance to NCTC; the price was also $450 (JCDB 7, p.360). A road was likely built shortly after this time, extending from the Terrapin Neck road to the Shepherd estate house along the new property boundary, which eventually became known as Shepherd Grade.

1813 - Abraham Shepherd sold an old family property again - he subdivided Pell Mell on the Maryland side of the river into three parcels. The Blackford family, now operating the Ferry, would now incorporate part of Pell Mell into their Ferry Hill Plantation (WCDB Z, p.282 - 286).

1815 - The War of 1812 culminated this year in a British defeat at the hands of Andrew Jackson's rag-tag army in New Orleans. In a letter written after the great Battle of New Orleans, Commander Daniel Patterson wrote to the Secretary of the Navy commending R.D. Shepherd (son of Abraham Shepherd) for having "rendered me very essential assistance" as an aid-de-camp (Brannon, n.d.). R.D. Shepherd had first arrived in New Orleans in September of 1802 at the behest of the shipping business he was working for in Baltimore. Shortly after his arrival in New Orleans, which had recently become an American territory, he cornered the market on sugar which made him and his employer a bundle of money. This allowed him shortly thereafter to go into business for himself. He married Lucy Taylor Gorham of Barnstable, Massachusetts in 1808, a niece of his former Baltimore employer William Taylor; they were blessed with five children in six years. This success was later tempered by the loss of his 25-year-old wife Lucy, who died at

Sweet Springs, Monroe County VA, (now WV) on August 23, 1814 (Martinsburg Gazette Sept 8, 1814, p3. c.3). She died about 3 weeks after the death of one of her children at the same location (Smyth 1909), and it seems that all but one of the other children had also died by this time. A single daughter Ellen would survive, and R.D never remarried. R.D Shepherd was later described as *"one of the most successful, prudent and sagacious merchants ever engaged in commerce"* in New Orleans, and *"never embarked in any enterprise which did not have a profitable and generally brilliant result"*, and was *"by far the largest property holder in the city"*. Within a few years R.D.'s brothers, especially James, would be attending to the business in New Orleans while R.D. traveled in Europe and attended to his young daughter's education in Boston (Kenamond 1963, and obituary in New Orleans Daily Picayune, 18 Nov. 1865). The table below is compiled from an exhaustive search of records by Dr. Gwendolyn Hall of Rutgers University and details at least some of the slave transactions by R.D. Shepherd's family and businesses in New Orleans through 1820. The records show that his large shipping business included the transport and sale of slaves, in addition to using slave labor, and that R.D. and his wife had domestic slaves. One of the transactions listed R.D.'s wife Lucy as being from Plaquemine (probably the parish rather than the town) suggesting a location for their plantation.

Slave Records of R.D. Shepherd's family and businesses in New Orleans 1805-1820

Date	*Transaction*
1805-12-23	R.D Shepherd and John Palphrey bought Nancy for $450 from Elizabeth Fontage
1807-09-29	R.D. Shepherd sold Harry, 28, for $700 to Arthur Morgan
1809-10-31	Lucy, R.D.s wife, bought Rachel, 17, for $350 from Andre Robin
1809-12-17	Lucy bought George, 12, for $700 from John McDonogh, a former business partner
1809-12-18	Lucy bought Phyllis, 18, for $500 from Hart, Barlett, & Cox of Virginia
1809-12-19	R.D. sold Trim, 15, and Jack, 15, for $600 and $550 respectively, to William Brand
1810-05-17	R.D. sold Harry, 15, for $600 to William Brand
1813-04-21	R.D. sold Charles, 25, for $800 to Paul Lanusse
1814-04-27	R.D. sold Fanny, 19, for $550 to Jane Butler
1818-05-26	R.D. Shepherd & CO sold a shipment of 27 slaves, mostly aged 15 to 25, to Germaine Musser for $21,000
1818-08-10	R.D. sold Jacob, 15, for $915 to Francois L. Guerin (R.D. acquired Jacob in Kentucky)
1819-06-04	Elizabeth M. Shepherd (a minor) bought Betsey, 12, for $500 from Louis Lee
1820-03-16	James H. Shepherd, R.D.'s brother and employee, sold Lucy, 21, and daughter Mary, 4, for $700 to Francois Trepagnier
1820- 05-10	James H. Shepherd, , sold Lewis, 22, for $650 to Sosthene and Zenon Roman of St. James

From: Hall, 2000. Afro-Louisiana History and Genealogy

1816 - Uriah Brown, a surveyor from Maryland, in his journal described the landscape between Martinsburg and Shepherdstown:

The First 6 Miles from Martinsburg Mountainous & Piny poor Ground bad farmers, plaster would help; now in Jefferson County Virginia, the next Six Miles to Sheppards Town, a Delighful Valley of Land (farmers good for nothing except 4 or 5) the Lime Stone too Troublesome in the roads and farms, Very Little wood not Enough to Spare to burn the Lime Stone, as the Land is worn out & would be a good thing to have those troublesome Stones Burned up & Strewed over the ground; at any rate a few years a very few years will force some of you to take some of those Lime Stones to make fences with your Land will afford it, but your Wood will not Afford you wood to make fences with use Plaster freely & you have as good Land in 4 or 5 years as heart Could wish...(in Doherty 1972)

So it would appear that, by Brown's standards at least, the farms in the area by this time were poor and worn out, with few trees and a lot of rock. Diversified farming methods would be required to maintain a livelihood under these conditions, and many in the lower Shenandoah Valley, including the Swearingens, continued to develop extensive orchards along with their livestock and grain crops. It was still difficult to ship raw fruit to market, so it was commonly distilled into brandy and other spirits that could be stored and transported easily.

James Bell, having apparently branched out from his tailoring trade, advertised in a local paper this year that he had four boats available for floating barrels of flour down the Potomac to Alexandria, at a cost of a dollar per barrel (Dandridge 1910).

1817 - Hezekiah Swearingen died, and passed his remaining property to his son Van. (Hezekiah's daughter Mary was married to a neighbor James Foreman). Van was married to Elizabeth Morgan and by this time they had 3 sons, William, Hezekiah and James, and 2 daughters, Rebecca and Almira. It's been assumed that Van and his family lived in the house on RiverView Farm (now the western part of NCTC). The size and quality of the house on RiverView Farm, the list of property divided some years later, and archeological work done on the site in the 1990s all indicate that this was still a relatively wealthy family for the time (see Hulse and Desaules 1997). But in fact there are no records indicating which of the houses they may have lived in before or after Hezekiah's death, so Van and his wife may have moved into Hezekiah's nicer stone and brick home

at this time to get more room for their large family, now the site of the Lone Drake farm, though this is conjecture. It's also possible that Van and Elizabeth had always lived with Hezekiah, who had never remarried after his wife's death more than 35 years before, and the RiverView Farm portion of the property that is now NCTC was utilized by employees or slaves during the first few decades of the 19th century.

The Potomac Company's annual report indicated that even despite the past season's unusual low water, boats loaded with 50 to 60 barrels of flour had continuously passed down from Harpers Ferry (Corra Bacon-Foster 1912).

1820 - The federal census showed the Van and Elizabeth Swearingen household with 5 white males, 4 white females, 10 male slaves and 12 female slaves; he listed his occupation as Farmer.

1821 - A daughter of Van and Elizabeth was born this year and died a year later - she may have been the first to be buried in the new Swearingen graveyard on RiverView Farm (it's unknown where Hezekiah was buried in 1817- his wife was buried at Springwood back in 1781, but the site was owned by the Shepherds by the time of his death and therefore probably unavailable for his interment). This new Swearingen graveyard is located just south of NCTC's wastewater treatment plant.

At the port in New Orleans, the brig Mexican, under Master John Wales, delivered its cargo which included a 14 year old female slave named Lucy, listed as 5 feet in height. She was shipped by Goodhuct & Co, of New York, and was delivered to R.D. Shepherd & Company in New Orleans. R.D. Shepherd's brother James was running the business in New Orleans and he received about the same time, aboard the Baltimore brig *Intelligence* under Master Benedict Jenkins, a shipment that included a 35 year old female mulatto slave named Phoebe Black, along with her two very young daughters. Their heights were not listed (Woodtor, n.d.).

1822 - Shepherds Town lawyer Thomas V. Swearingen, 38, living at the Bellevue tract originally owned by Thomas of the Ferry, died during his second term in Congress of an epidemic of "bilious fever" perhaps malaria (Aler 1888). Swearingen heirs would hold the property for only a few more years.

Abraham Shepherd also died this same year. He gave *"To son Henry, the farm on which I now live, 321 acres formerly owned by Col. Van Swearingen"*, while son Abram received the *"Neck Place and the 100 acres where he now lives, known as Boidstone's place"*. Henry was then 29 years old, recently married to Frances "Fanny" Briscoe, while Abram Jr was 35. Their brother R.D. had already struck it rich in New Orleans by this time. The probate inventory (shown in full in the appendix) suggests some of Abraham's activities on the property that has become NCTC, and included: 7 "barshear" plows, 5 shovel plows, 64 hogs of various ages, 5 horses, 26 beef cattle, 5 milch cows, 190 head of sheep, 2 stills, 20 still tubs, 110 gallons of apple brandy, wheat, rye, oats, corn, and flax seed. At least 22 slaves were listed in the inventory, amounting to nearly 70% of the value of his personal property (JCWB 4, p.85.) When the estate was finally settled several years later, the accounts indicate that the slaves Emily and Amy, with their young children, were sold after his death for a total of $600 (Amy's two older children, Bev and Harry, stayed behind), and that he owed $49.91 to John Blackford, probably for ferry services (JCWB 6, p.222).



Abraham Shepherd's initials on spring-house wall, Springwood.

Henry and his wife Fanny now settled in the old stone home built by Van Swearingen during the French and Indian War, with Henry's mother Eleanor and her servants probably living in the new wing that was added in the 1820s. Their first child Mary, born in 1824, lived only a year. Their second child was born in 1826 and was named Rezin Davis. Later siblings included Ann Elizabeth, Henry Jr., John, Abraham, and the youngest, James Touro, born in 1838.

1827 - The Potomac Company annual report indicated that toll collectors had been appointed at Williamsport, Shepherdstown and Harpers Ferry to gather tolls from freight boats passing these locations, in hopes of "a handsome increase of revenue" (Corra Bacon-Foster 1912). The company had struggled financially from the very beginning, and this may have been a last ditch effort to clear a profit. Forward-thinking

businessmen were now planning a canal along the Potomac that could provide a more reliable method of transporting goods.

1828 - In January, Van Swearingen's wife Elizabeth died, 43 years old. She left behind 5 teenagers, William, James, Hezekiah, Rebecca and Almira, and 1 newborn daughter Elizabeth - suggesting the mother died from complications related to childbirth. In June, Van added 187 acres on the south side of the farm, purchasing it from the Webb family. This area is now the site of the Wild Goose mansion and surrounding property.

1830s - A cholera epidemic devastated several towns near the Potomac River, and had a particularly harsh effect on the Irish immigrants working in gangs constructing the new C & O Canal along the Maryland side of the river. Cholera can kill within a matter of hours, and accounts of September 1832 and 1833 describe horrific scenes of many unburied bodies of canal laborers lying about in fields adjacent to the Potomac River (Hahn 1993). Many fled the region, including John H. Bennett, great-grandson of Col. Van Swearingen. An obituary in the Chillicothe *News Advertiser* (March 23, 1903) described how he and his family initially fled to Missouri in 1831, where cholera soon caught up with them anyway. The surviving family members traveled back east to Chillicothe, Ohio by 1836.

The 1830 census shows the Van Swearingen household with 4 white males, 3 white females, 11 male slaves and 7 female slaves. He was one of the top 10 slaveholders in a county that averaged 2 or 3 slaves per middle class farm (Hulse and Dessaules 1997).

1831 - A wedding in the Swearingen family! Van's oldest daughter Rebecca, 20 years old, married George S. Kennedy on September 21, the ceremony conducted by Rev. William Monroe.

Henry Shepherd, living next door at Springwood, noted in his account ledger in October and November the payment of $1.50 for "hauling flour to the boat". The following February he paid for hauling another 150 barrels of flour "to the river" (Shepherd Family Papers 1790-1862). His accounts for the 1830s and 40s mention a Merino ram, a Berkshire boar, and an Ayrshire bull put out to stud, as well as beef, pork, mutton, apples, cider, brandy, clover seed, oats, wheat, corn and potatoes. By the 1840s Henry and his brother R.D. owned equal shares in "blooded stock" that were kept on their lands near Terrapin Neck, the details carefully spelled

out in R.D's precise handwriting. Politically speaking, Henry was a stalwart Democrat, and like his parents was active in the Episcopal Church in Shepherdstown. Two long-time workmen for Henry during the 1830s and 1840s are a George Price and a Robert Evans (Shepherd Family Papers, sect. 4). A typical notation in the account book:

Robert Evans has agreed to work and manage for Henry Shepherd for one year for the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars in cash and 12 bu of wheat, 16 bu corn, 300 lot[?] of pork.

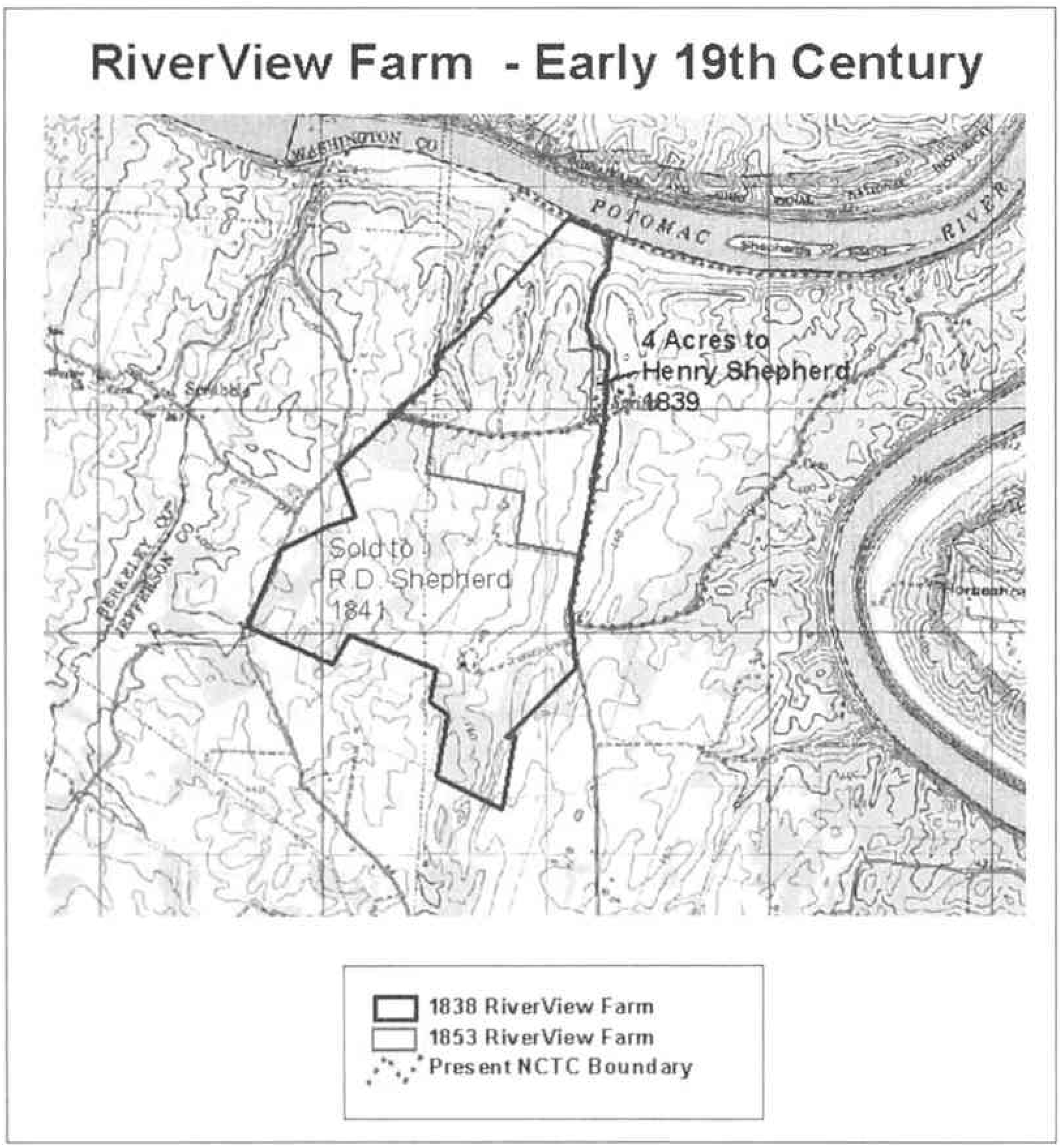
1834 - Construction of the C & O Canal on the Maryland side of the Potomac River had now reached the Shepherdstown area. A dam (Dam Four) across the Potomac designed to feed water into the new canal, first started in 1832, was finished just upstream of RiverView Farm near the mouth of Jones Mill Run (now Rocky Marsh) and the old site of Thomas Swearingen's mill.

1836 - Another Swearingen sibling from RiverView farm married - Hezekiah H. Swearingen, 23 years old, married Isabella Lyle Henshaw on February 18. The ceremony was officiated by Rev. Woodbridge.

1837 - In March young newlywed Hezekiah Swearingen, apparently feeling a financial pinch at the time, somehow arranged for the town constable Milton J. Brown to pay off his debt of $119.50 to Robert Magruder. In return Hezekiah deeded to Brown a sorrel saddle horse and a workhorse named Sam, though Hezekiah was to retain possession of the animals until he could pay off the loan (JCDB 21, p. 391). Brown was apparently wary enough about being repaid that he had the transaction recorded at the courthouse.

In May of that year, Hezekiah's brother William Swearingen, 22 years old, bought a neighboring tract of 60 acres at auction "near Jones Spring Run" (JCDB 22, p. 92). He apparently left for Chillicothe, Ohio soon afterward without paying for the property, because in November his father Van agreed to pay $1966.43 for the property in his stead (JCDB 22, p.338). So it would appear that William was also a little short of cash and perhaps felt he could find better opportunities elsewhere. (Chillicothe, Ohio, seems to be a frequent destination when the going got rough for the Swearingens along the Potomac - Eleanor Swearingen Worthington at Adena died in 1848). Estate records several years later reveal that Hezekiah and William also owed their father $207.50 and

$150, respectively, for debts incurred during this time period. The Swearingen brothers weren't the only ones experiencing a shortage of money just then. Nationally this phenomenon became known as the Panic of 1837, possibly one of the worst financial depressions experienced in the United States. President Andrew Jackson's federal banking policies exacerbated a severe shortage of gold needed to back the



currency being issued across the country. Tens of thousands of people across the country went suddenly bankrupt, many more experienced imminent starvation, over 600 banks failed between May and December, and many more suspended payments in gold (note that William

purchased a property in May about the time of the banking crash, then by November we see he can't pay for it). Workers, if paid at all, were paid in an endless variety of locally issued scrip. The Swearingens on RiverView Farm were better off than most in that they still had land, crops, livestock and labor, but ready cash seems to have been in short supply. The depression would last until after 1843. Particularly hard hit were many banking institutions and large businesses in New Orleans, then the fourth largest city in the country. It's unknown how badly R.D. Shepherd and his brother James fared financially in New Orleans, but for James it was all over anyhow - he died in New Orleans on July 27th (a large monument now marks his grave in the Shepherd graveyard in Shepherdstown). R.D had to travel to New Orleans to get things in order, and seems to have taken a stronger interest in his old Virginia home after this time. His business acumen may have seen possibilities on the Potomac now that the C & O Canal was in operation across the river, and the B & O Railroad was beginning to haul freight and passengers along roughly the same route.

1838 - On Sunday, Feb. 18 Van Swearingen died at his residence "at an advanced age" (Henley, n.d.), though his tombstone claims an age of 59 years, 2 months and 20-odd days. His will, written in January, specified that some land be sold, with the rest divided between two of his older children. He left 200 acres of his father's old "mantion track", a 22-year-old negro named Henry, all the farming tools, kitchen furniture, and the choice of **four houses** to his oldest son James. Daughter Rebecca Kennedy was to get the balance of this property, including a part of 14 acres purchased from a Dr. Henry Botelar. He specified that the 187-acre tract of land on the southern end of the farm, purchased from the Webbs in 1828 (JCDB 15, p.188) was to be sold, with son Hezekiah receiving $1500 from the proceeds. Almira was to receive $1000 from the land sale proceeds, a six year old slave girl named Ann, and a feather bed. (It seems to have been common practice for the Swearingens and perhaps others in the region to ensure that when young slaves were given away that they were outfitted with a feather bed and oftentimes a horse as part of the package.) The remainder of the selling price was to go to son William and daughter Elizabeth; one Edward Southward became the guardian of Elizabeth, and he acted as the agent for both William and Elizabeth (JCWB 9, p.265). William was also to receive 2 slaves, named Lewis (21 years old) and Hardridge (22 years old), while Elizabeth was to

receive the slave Susan (6 years old), a feather bed, and a riding horse. The other 12 slaves were to be divided between James and Rebecca, except for the slave named Andrew Jackson who was given "liberty to choose which of my children he shall belong to." What was so special about Andrew Jackson that he alone was given this seemingly benevolent choice of masters? Andrew Jackson was 16 months old when the estate was appraised. To meet these obligations the executors in October sold 192 acres of the southern portion of RiverView Farm, acquired ten years before in the vicinity of "Rattlesnake Spring" (near the present-day Wild Goose mansion), to Charles M. Shepherd, 38- year old son of Capt. Abraham Shepherd for $10,072 (JCDB 24, p.260); Charles was likely acting as the agent for his brother R.D. Shepherd. This sale was apparently interesting enough to make it into John Blackford's Ferry Hill Plantation Journal on Oct 19, where he recorded that *"Kenady and Swearingen sold the farm at $51.75 per acre to Moses Shepherd"*. (John Blackford had acquired rights to the Shepherdstown ferry after marrying Sara Swearingen, daughter of Benoni, and by later buying out her brother's share). Van was buried in the Swearingen plot on RiverView Farm next to his wife, where his headstone can still be seen on the hill above the water treatment plant. Son William Morgan Swearingen was by some accounts now headed for Texas, where he would spend the rest of his life. Daughter Rebecca and her husband George Kennedy at some point moved to Jericho Farm near Boonsboro, Maryland.

Van's estate included 20 slaves, numerous farming tools and implements, 38.5 acres of wheat, 58 sheep, 53 gallons of apple brandy, 426 bushels of corn, 12 horses, about 23 cattle and several dozen hogs. An estate sale was held after Van's death, at which James and Hezekiah Swearingen bought back much of the livestock. For example, James bought a brindle bull, several brindle cows and calves, 15 sheep and 45 hogs, 7 1/2 bushels of oats, 250 bushels of corn, 10 bushels of potatoes and 266 pounds of bacon, while Hezekiah purchased a horse, 5 sheep, 50 bushels of corn and 38 acres of wheat still in the ground (JCWB 9, p. 265). This suggests that James and Hezekiah had plans to continue farming the land first occupied by their great-grandfather. Neighbor Henry Shepherd was not listed as a buyer in the sale. Henry and Fanny's last child, James Touro, was also born this year (*Touro* is from Judah Touro, Jewish business partner and friend of R.D. Shepherd in New Orleans. R.D. saved his life during the Battle of New Orleans when they were both young men).

1839 - On February 9, the executors of Van's estate sold the 60 acres that Van had been forced to buy because of William's lack of cash two years before, to neighbors George and John Hollida for $1832 (JCDB 23, p. 265). In March, neighbor Henry Shepherd purchased for $100 about 4 acres of land next to the spring on the Swearingen property line west of his house, now the location of the cottage and pond near the sharp turn in the road next to the Springwood estate house (JCDB 23, p. 270). This would now give Henry Shepherd complete access to both heads of the spring there; this was once the "wet meadow" set aside for old Hezekiah Swearingen back in 1788 in his father's will.

Van's daughter Almira Swearingen, 24 years old, married James Markell on November 7, the ceremony officiated by Rev. Morrison (VA. Free Press, Nov. 14, 1839, p3,c2.); they had a daughter Elizabeth (Betty?) one year later. In the 1840 census James Markell is shown living in Virginia with 2 white females, presumably his wife and daughter, and two female slaves. Markell had worked in Lancaster Pennsylvania in the late 1820s to early 1830s for the merchant John Newton Lane before moving to Shepherdstown with Lane's new mercantile business about 1835. Markell then took over the business in 1840, a business called Webb & Markell, with partner Willoughby L Webb, Lane's nephew also from Lancaster. Their business was located on German Street in Shepherdstown from 1840 to 1848, and occupied the western portion of Lot 1 (JCDB 27, p. 137).

The American West still held its attractions for those in Shepherdstown, and the local papers often reported on the circumstances of family members who had recently tried to make a go of it in the territories. For example, a Markell family member, possibly Daniel Markell, James's brother, from Shepherdstown lost all 3 of his children including 6-year-old John Baker Markell in St. Charles, Missouri within a 9 month period in 1838-1839 (in Henley, n.d., Virginia Free Press, Charles Town, VA, March 29, 1838, p. 3, c.4.

Isabella Henshaw didn't stay long in the Swearingen family - on June 18, Hezekiah Swearingen, her husband of three years, died an untimely death "at the home of Mrs Henshaw" (Henley, n.d.). James Swearingen would now have to continue farming without the help of his brother.

In 1839, J.F. Cannell, 18 Castle Street, Liverpool England printed a little pamphlet entitled **"A CATALOGUE OF Pure Durham SHORT-HORNED CATTLE, Leicestershire Sheep, BERKSHIRE AND SUFFOLK HOGS, Selected by J.C. Etches, of Barton Park, Near**

Derby, for R.D. SHEPHERD, ESQ., of Shepherdstown, Virginia and New Orleans, United States IN MAY, 1839." The pamphlet then itemized various animals including their previous owners, extensive genealogies, and various prizes won at area livestock shows. One example is for:

MINNA, light roaned heifer, calved February 14, 1838, bred by R. Pilkington, Esq., of Windle Hall, got by Windle, (bred by the Rev. H. Berry, by Henwood, 2114), dam Annetta, by Hopewell (2135), g d Bellona, by Belvedere (1706), gr g d by Blucher (1725), gr gr g d Mr. Stephenson's favourite Red Cow. This heifer, as a calf, won the sweepstakes at Liverpool, in October, 1838; her dam won the premium at Liverpool for the best one-year-old heifer, in 1836, the two-year-old premium and sweepstakes in 1837, and in 1838 she was shown for the best dairy cow and sweepstakes, also for the best cow of any breed, all of which prizes she took; and in the same year was shown as a three-year-old at Manchester, and obtained the premium. Neither cow nor calf has ever been beat!!!

1841 - Rezin Davis (R.D) Shepherd, son of Capt. Abraham Shepherd, after making several million dollars in business and real estate and somehow surviving the financial disasters of the past several years in New Orleans, bought 468 acres of land west and south of his brother Henry, which included 196 acres of RiverView Farm that had been purchased 3 years before by his brother Charles, as well as the portion of RiverView Farm that Rebecca Swearingen Kennedy had inherited about the same time. Shepherd began building his Wild Goose mansion shortly thereafter (Kenamond 1963). He filled his new stables, barns and pastures at least partly with imported horses, cattle, sheep and hogs from Europe, each animal of known and impeccable pedigree; some of these animals he and his brother Henry owned jointly. R.D and his brother Henry Shepherd, along with their relatives and heirs would own the majority of the Terrapin Neck area for about the next 60 years. R.D. Shepherd signed a petition to Congress along with numerous



R.D. Shepherd

other *"planters and sugar manufactures in the state of Louisiana"* in June of 1842 that asked for an increase in the duties on imported sugar. This suggests that he still had a strong financial interest in the sugar industry in New Orleans, which, according to the petition, was in danger of outright destruction and could result in *"a national loss to an extent beyond calculation, would lead to expropriation of almost every planter connected with it."* (Louisiana State Courier October 1984).

On July 12, James Swearingen, new owner of what remained of RiverView Farm, married his sweetheart Margaret Darby. He had about 200 acres, several houses, livestock, slaves, and now a 16- year-old wife to begin a new life on RiverView Farm. The Swearingen farm was now considerably smaller than when his father was alive, a large portion, including his father's stone and brick home, having recently been incorporated into the Shepherd's new Wild Goose farm.

1842 - The little rock-walled cemetery on RiverView Farm hosted another funeral—James Swearingen's wife Margaret died, 17 years old (he was 32). Her headstone can still be seen. An infant son of Margaret and James is also listed as buried there, suggesting a contributing factor in her death.

Next door at the Shepherd's, the October 1842 entries in Henry Shepherd's account book include:

To cash paid for Negro Lam	*$445.00*
To cash paid for hats for Negro Men	*2.25*

1843 - James Swearingen had enough. After losing a father, wife, infant son, and brother within a 4- year period, and seeing much of his boyhood home sold to the Shepherds by his sister, his remaining small farm on the Potomac and the Shepherdstown area in general had undoubtedly lost some of its charm. In a deed dated 1st April, 1843, he sold the remaining 197 acres of RiverView Farm to his 15-year-old sister Elizabeth Swearingen, and an Elizabeth Morgan Markell for $10,000 (JCDB 26, p. 519; Elizabeth Morgan Markell seems to be his niece - the 3-year-old daughter of James and Almira Markell). One account shows James Swearingen re-marrying to Mary Gleeves, moving to Missouri, and then on to Texas, perhaps to be with his brother William (H.H Swearingen 1884). His choice of Missouri as a new home was no doubt influenced by the Missouri Compromise of 1821 that allowed slavery within its boundaries. This is supported by an account from April 29,1843 that lists

the expenses for transporting the African slaves belonging to James from Shepherdstown to Fort Osage, Missouri (Markell Papers, U-VA.) RiverView Farm was now owned by two young female family members.

Why didn't James Swearingen sell the farm to sister Almira? Almira, wife of James Markell, died a few months later on Sept. 10, suggesting she may have been dangerously ill back in April when James Swearingen sold the farm. A letter from June of 1841 had mentioned that Almira had been sick even then, suggesting a lingering illness. She left behind her husband James, a young daughter Elizabeth, and three remaining siblings. RiverView Farm and the Swearingens had surely seen too many deaths during the past several years.

1846-47 - Widower James Markell, still a prominent merchant in town with Webb & Markell, served two terms as mayor of Shepherdstown. Business receipts in the 1840s include references to a great variety of goods including beef, lindsey, wheat, flour, cotton, buttons, scarves, boots, nails, saltpetre, ribbons and pharmaceuticals. Webb and Markell also developed a water powered "woolen factory" in the 1840s over the creek on the corner of Princess and High Streets (now a café) in Shepherdstown, roughly 80 feet by 40 feet, with a stone first floor and log second and third floors, and a wood shingle roof; a Civil War-era description noted that it was coated with a blue stucco. They purchased bulk quantities of wool, both washed and unwashed, from local farmers and used the factory for carding, spinning and dyeing. The description in the insurance application also noted that there were *"no slaves engaged about the premises"* (Markell Papers, UVA, 1840-1849 folder).

1848 - James Markell's now 8 year old daughter Elizabeth Morgan Markell died on Feb 23. A letter in the Markell Papers dated Feb. 17th, 1848 mentioned the hope for a reversal of *"the sickness of your little girl"*, so it seems she been sick for several weeks before her death. For now the RiverView Farm property was still owned by 20-year-old Elizabeth Swearingen, and if young Elizabeth Markell was the co-owner mentioned in the deed of April 1843, her portion was now inherited by her father James Markell. After losing his wife and only daughter, the grieving Markell dissolved his partnership with Willoughby Webb late in 1848 and left town for a time, going to Baltimore and starting a new

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* David Shepherd Papers, vol. 1

business called Kennedy & Markell, selling goods such as cement, clover seed, and flour. Unfortunately, the woolen factory operation in Shepherdstown ended badly within the next several years, with lingering recriminations and lawsuits over money with a supervisor named Price.

In April of 1849 Markell signed a one-year agreement with George S. Horne to manage the RiverView Farm property, for $125 dollars, three barrels of flour, ten bushels of corn, five hundred pounds of pork and ten bushels of "keeping apples". The agreement also mentioned horses, cattle and other livestock, suggesting that numerous farming operations were ongoing and profitable at the time. A section in the agreement that required George to "cook and wash for the hands should Betty be unable to do it" was crossed out, George apparently balking at the addition of any domestic duties that his wife couldn't handle.

1850 - Elizabeth Swearingen and James Markell apparently found they had a lot in common in addition to joint ownership of RiverView Farm, and the shared experience of having attended many of the same funerals over the last 11 years. Elizabeth Swearingen married her deceased sister's husband James Markell, recently returned from Baltimore, in Frederick County, Maryland on the 18th of June (Frederick Cty, Md Marriage Records via Karel Whyte). They eventually had 4 daughters (Elinora, Almira, Sallie, Mary), the first in 1852 when Elizabeth was 24 years old; three of the daughters survived. They took up residence by at least 1853 at RiverView Farm, as indicated by a letter from a Shepherdstown resident asking to use his house in town since he was no longer using it. He also was back in the dry goods business in Shepherdstown by 1851, and was given permission to construct a coal and lumberyard near the C & O Canal's Shepherdstown Lift Lock across the river from Shepherdstown. (Markell Papers, U-VA). A note in the Markell Papers written in 1851 shows one of many business transactions with town residents at this time:

Mr. James Markell - please send me one pound best tea & send bill - pray do not send the kind that stains the paper wrapper - as the sign of Pruzic acid - what I have been told it is color'd with, is rather too aparent [sic] - respectfully, M.S. Suffield.

James's wife Elizabeth Swearingen Markell seems to have had a rather tragic young life - her mother died within days of her birth, she lost her father and became an orphan at 10, lost a brother before she was 11, lost a sister-in-law at 14, lost her sister at 15, lost her niece at 20, then at 24

married a man she had attended many of these funerals with—her sister's widower—before starting a family. One of her four daughters died as a child in 1855, and she buried her husband when she was 43. Elizabeth died in 1901, 73 years old.

Next door at the Shepherd's, the 1850 census shows that R.D. Shepherd, described as a 65-year-old white farmer, had an overseer named Eli Sloan, a 26-year-old stonemason named Conrad Smith, and a gardener named George Beck. The Beck family included his wife Louisa and five children ranging in age from 14 years to 1 month; some of these employees and their family members were likely living in the house built by Hezekiah Swearingen at the present-day Lone Drake Farm. Interestingly, Conrad Smith and George Beck were both born in Germany, and seem to have come to Virginia in the early 1840s at the time that the Wild Goose Farm was first developed, based on the birthplaces of the various Beck children. This also corresponds well with the Conrad Crowe family, shown living on Terrapin Neck Road in 1852 in an area now known as the old Foutz farm on the eastern side of NCTC. The Crowe family was also from Germany, with the first children born in Germany and the later children in Virginia after about 1842; the Crowes seem to have owned their own small patch of land and don't appear in the Shepherd accounts. Napolean Hiteman, also born in Germany, was listed along with his wife and 5 children living with the Henry Shepherd family (he appears in Henry's account book for the first time in 1847). This suggests that many of the employees, as well as the livestock, of the extended Shepherd farming operations were "imported" from Europe; the number of slaves at this time is unknown, but the presence of an "Overseer" at Wild Goose Farm is suggestive. R.D Shepherd had property valued at $240,000 dollars, while Henry's was valued at $25,000. Henry and R.D's mother Eleanor, now 91 years old and still living with Henry in the home acquired by her husband Abraham back in 1809 (Springwood), had property worth an additional $10,000; she died about two years later.

1852 - S. Howell Brown produced a map of Jefferson County Virginia, made from actual surveys of farm limits. The map shows numerous land divisions adjacent to and east of Springwood once owned by the Browning heirs, including small farmsteads owned by, in addition to the Crowes listed above, G.W. Sappington and Joseph Entler, respectively, who were both hotel keepers in Shepherdstown (now the eastern portion of the NCTC campus).

Henry Shepherd's account book for 1852 includes a conversation he must have had with his neighbor:

James Markell recipe for coff drops
take 2 oz of liquirish ball one oz of salts of Tarter
add three pints of water and let it boil about half a way,
take a table spoon full at a time for a grown person

Henry's children and slaves may have given him more than a passing interest in cough remedies over the years. Henry **Jr** was now managing his uncle's business in New Orleans after having graduated from St. James College near Hagerstown, Maryland. Henry Jr's younger siblings were still teenagers, but it is unknown why his elder brother R.D. had not been designated to manage the New Orleans business. Henry Sr.'s account book for the 1850s includes frequent mention of "hog killings", the ledger indicating several dozen hogs at a time killed at various times of the year. This shows that hogs were one of the primary animals raised for food or possibly income at this time (Shepherd Family papers 1790-1862). In 1853, the Jefferson County Death Record indicates that Sally, one of Henry's slaves, died of unknown causes; Sally's mother's name was Effie (Death Register Bk 1, p6, L. 3). Eleanor Shepherd, long-time widow of Abraham Shepherd, also died in September of 1853, at 93 years of age.

1854-55 - A letter in November 1854 mentioned that the entire Markell family at RiverView Farm was *"sick with chills and fever"*, and another letter in July of 1855 addressed to James was *"very sorry to hear of your misfortune you have had a really hard time of it in Terrapin Neck"*, and hoped *"you are mending rapidly and that your daughter is well again"*. Apparently the house needed some mending as well: a bill from a Wm Brashears in May of 1855 charged Markell for re-shingling his roof, putting in a new door and frame, and extending the back porch. The tragedy finally plays out in another letter in September trying to comfort Markell in his "bereavement", and a January 1856 letter from Markell explained that his wife and remaining daughter Almira were living in Maryland for a time to avoid the memory of their "darling child".

1857 - This year the internationally acclaimed Shakespearean actress Charlotte Cushman was pleased to have received a visit from her bent old white-haired - but rich - benefactor from Boston, R.D. Shepherd (Leach

1970). The Wild Goose Farm in Virginia was still his part-time country residence at this time, while business interests and his daughter kept him in Boston and other cities much of the year. His nephew Henry Shepherd II had been entrusted with the family business in New Orleans eight years earlier in 1849. Aler in 1888 described R.D Shepherd as *"...strong in intellect, rigid in system, firm and inflexible in conviction, of uncompromising integrity and extraordinary executive ability. Still he was generous and kind-hearted, distributing large sums of money among those of his kin whom he deemed worthy..."*.

1858 - This year featured back-to-back weddings in the Shepherd family, though the distance between them was considerable: R.D. Shepherd II, son of Henry and Fanny Shepherd and namesake of his wealthy uncle, married a local Shepherdstown belle named Elizabeth Stockton Boteler on June 9, 1858 (JC Marriage Records, p. 514); her father was a prominent local politician. A day later in New Orleans, his brother Henry Shepherd Jr married Azemia McLean, daughter of a Scottish merchant. Four sons would be born to Henry and Azemia in New Orleans in the coming years, the first in 1859, the last in 1871. The drumbeats of war were sounding, and New Orleans would prove to be an interesting, if not frightening, place for a prominent merchant in the shipping and real estate business, while his brother's home in Virginia would also prove to be located near much of the coming conflict. Little did the newly-weds realize how the conflict would engulf them; some of the Shepherds would not survive the war.

1860-64 - Civil War - Local men entered both armies in large numbers. The Shepherdstown area was repeatedly traversed by small and large military forces throughout the war, with neighboring families often on opposite sides of the conflict. Proximity to railroads made the area of strategic value, which played a large part in Jefferson and Berkeley counties becoming part of the new state of West Virginia.

In 1860, the census shows James Markell (age 48) and his wife Elizabeth (31) with 2 daughters (Almira age 8, and Mary age 2) living at least part time at RiverView Farm. They were also living with a white laborer named William White (25), a black laborer named Wilson Ross (25), and a mulatto laborer named Frederick Butler (30). Markell at the time listed his occupation as tanner, though this was likely just a small part of his business activities. In the 1850s the Jefferson County Births

and Deaths records indicate the death of 1 child, three slave births and 4 slave deaths, the cause of deaths included dysentery and pneumonia (Hulse and Dessaules 1997). The Markell's real estate was appraised at $11,080, and the personal estate at $6980; in comparison neighbor Henry Shepherd Sr. at Springwood had $30,000 in real estate and $30,000 in personal estate; this accounting does not include the value of slaves. Markell, though a slave owner, apparently felt little sympathy for the Southern cause being trumpeted by many of his neighbors, his reluctance based in part on financial considerations. His correspondence in January of 1861 includes a reference to a recent Post Office application that stressed his disavowal of the doctrine of secession. In November 1860 he received a letter from a friend in Alexandria in whose sentiments he may have concurred:

"Whether they will carry out their hastily made up resolutions, and secede or not, one thing the fuss they have made and are making is playing the mischief with money matters and of consequence a stagnation in trade. And if continued will break up a number of merchants who would get along if it were not for this excitement. I do not pretend to know much about what effect, a dissolution of the Union would have on us here on the line, as it were between the two belligerents, one thing I think, however, that neither the North *or the* South *will be benefitted."*

In February of 1861 as the battle lines began to be drawn tighter another letter states:

"I know very well, however, that for Maryland and Virginia to be connected with South Carolina and other cotton states in a Southern Confederacy would result very disastrous to the agricultural portion of the commissions, or in other words interest." (Markell Papers, U-VA)

The C & O Canal and Dam 4, just upstream of the Markell and Shepherd properties, was of strategic value for both sides of the coming conflict (the canal provided much of the coal for Washington DC) and by mid-1861, following the battle at Bull Run, contingents of the Union army were constantly on patrol guarding the dam and Canal on the Maryland side of the river. Small groups of soldiers and skulking individuals made the occasional scouting foray across the river into "Dixie". Men on both sides of the river participated in sniping, glowering, spying, and lobbing shells and insults at each other. A journal kept by William Hemphill of Company E of the 12th Regiment of the Kosciusko Guards of Indiana stationed in late 1861on the Maryland side of the river gives us a picture of what the early part of the war was like in

this neighborhood, and inadvertently provides details of Henry Shepherd's livestock and food stores "requisitioned" by the Union men:

Oct. 13th - marched to Williamsport on the upper Potomac passing some very beautiful country. Here we find the 1st Maryland and 1st Virginia regiments in camp and we rested ourselves on the 14th preparatory to a march on the 15th to our destination, which it now appears is to be on picket duty at Dam No. 4. However unsatisfactory to us this arrangement may be we will have to submit as some regiment must fill the place in the line.

Oct. 15th - marched in company with Co. A and Co. H through Downs-ville, A going to Shepherd's Island - E and H to Dam No. 4 while the balance of the Regiment is stationed at Sharpsburg and Antietam Bridge with Headquarters at Sharpsburg. After a march of about ten miles we went into camp in an old field on a hill overlooking the river, about one mile from the dam relieving a company of the 1st Virginia Regiment.

Oct 16th - Heavy firing down the river which we subsequently learned was a brisk fight between Col. Geary's forces and the Rebels at Harpers Ferry.

Oct. 17th - Some of the men came in reporting a strong rebel force on the Virginia side, preparing for an attack on our position. They were planting a battery etc. Upon examination it proved to be two negroes with a wagon gathering corn.

Oct. 18th - Received a dispatch from Col. Link that an attack was threatened by a strong force on Dam No. 4 with instructions to defend it at all hazards. The men are all anxious to burn powder.

Oct. 19th - A force of about 75 men from Companies D, E and K crossed the river, which returned about 10 o'clock a.m. with 3 prisoners, 2 horses, 6 mules, 21 fat hogs, turkeys, chickens, hams, butter, etc. in abundance. So for a time we will fare sumptuously. The circumstances under which the above property was captured was a little peculiar. On the 16th the writer was instructed by Maj. Hubler, commanding the post, to examine the roads, ravines, houses, etc. on the Virginia shore in the neighborhood of Hardscrabble and Shepherdstown and make a plat of the scene for the guidance of the force sent over on the 19th, whose main object was to be the capture of ***Henry Shepherd*** *and a rebel picket force stationed on his premises. The plat was made and every important point noted, so that there could be no mistake made.*

The expedition consisted of details from Co. K commanded by Capt.

Draper and Co. E commanded by Lieut. Milice of 12th Indiana and a portion of Co. D NY Vols commanded by Capt. Robinson. Capt. Draper being ranking officer was placed in command and fully instructed as to the plan. A portion of Co. A under Capt. Morrison was ordered to cross the river at ***Shepherd's Island*** [down the hill from NCTC's campus] *and move to a position which would effectually cut off the retreat of any one from Shepherd's. Owing to a dense fog which prevailed and the failure of Capt. Morrison to occupy the position assigned him, Shepherd and his son with the picket made their escape, excepting the men who were captured and who upon being brought into camp, took the oath of allegiance and were allowed to return home. Capt. Draper from some cause returned to camp very soon, leaving his force to take care of themselves. Capt. Robinson as soon as he found himself in command ordered his men back to camp, advising Lieut. Milice to return also. Lieut. Milice determined to carry out the orders as far as possible and proceeded to search the premises* [Springwood], *making all the captures that were made and returned to camp at 10 o'clock.*

The journal goes on to describe a miserable winter spent on the Maryland hilltop overlooking the Potomac, including several small-scale battles, constant sniping from the Virginia shoreline, and other soldier stories. (See website: freepages.history.rootsweb.com/~kosco/kosguardintro.html)

Henry Shepherd's account book shows a pronounced drop in activity starting about midway through 1860; only a handful of transactions were recorded through 1862, when the account book finally ends. No doubt hungry Yankee army contingents posted across the river interrupted his commercial activities a great deal. Two of Henry and Fanny's sons died during the war, though the circumstances of their deaths are unreported: R.D. died in November of 1862, about a month before his son (also named R.D) was born; he had been married to Elizabeth Boteler, daughter of Alexander Boteler of Shepherdstown who served on Stonewall Jackson's staff and in the Confederate Congress. James Touro Shepherd, youngest son of Henry and Fanny, also died during the war.

Henry, now over 70 years old, was eventually "interviewed" by the Union Army at least once:

Nov. 24, 1864 - A party of two hundred and fifty or three hundred Yankees passed through town on their way from Martinsburg to Harpers Ferry. Some of them went to Tom Butler's and there arrested John Keplinger and then to Henry Shepherd's and arrested and took him away.

Dec. 1, 1864 - Henry Shepherd released and returned home...
(Extract from a diary kept by a Shepherdstown resident, submitted by D.C Gallaher to December 1996 *Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society*, vol. LXII).

At the time the Union forces were scouring the area looking for anyone associated with Mosby's raiders, who were a notorious irregular military group fighting on behalf of the confederacy that banded together to inflict surprise raids on Union forces, then disbanded, disappeared and resumed their roles as innocent farmers and shopkeepers. According to several genealogical sources with no supporting documentation, Henry Shepherd Sr.'s son Abraham was captured by Union soldiers at one point and condemned to hang—a penalty usually reserved for spies and raiders such as Mosby's - but was exchanged for captured Union soldiers instead. Another source says he was in the regular Confederate army, was on detached duty as a courier during the battle at Gettysburg, and was later captured and eventually imprisoned at Ft. McHenry in Baltimore for nearly a year (Am. Hist. Soc., 1923). The war was an emotional and financial disaster for many including the Shepherds, but the shipping and real estate business still run by Henry Jr. in New Orleans allowed at least some of the Shepherd family to recover. Aler, in 1888, wrote that *"Like hosts of Southerners (Henry Jr.) was crushed financially by the war, but with a business capacity that rebounds from reverses and overcomes them unaided, and by the force alone of his own energies, he has recuperated his fortunes and risen again to the comforts of plenty"*.

Note: A Civil War era Union army belt buckle was discovered on the Entler Farm (just east of the Commons building near where the Indiana soldiers crossed in the fog in 1861) during an archeological survey prior to the construction of NCTC. At least several of the Entlers were ardent Confederates: Mary Louise Entler Herrington, then a young daughter of local hotel keeper Joseph Entler who owned the farm where the NCTC Commons building is today, recorded that early in the war she and several other young girls made a Confederate flag for the local military unit Company B, modified from a Union flag provided by R.D. Shepherd from one of his ships (Herrington, n.d.); she was later arrested for sneaking letters and messages for the Southern Cause. Her brother Cato Moore Entler was a member of Confederate Company B. Joseph Entler's son Philip A. Entler and his wife Sarah lived at the Entler Farm (now part of NCTC), at least after the war, but there are no records indicating their activities during the conflict. It seems likely that the Entler Farm was

used to support the operations of the Entler's Great Western Hotel and stable operations in Shepherdstown, a business that catered to teamsters and traders.

James Markell's old wool factory on the corner of Princess and High Streets in Shepeherdstown, after years of litigation, recriminations and neglect, still held together well enough to serve as a temporary hospital for wounded soldiers during the battle of Antietam in September of 1862. Mary Bedinger Mitchell, writing for The Century Magazine in July 1886, described the "old blue factory" which was hit twice by cannon fire during the battle, thus:

> *...an antiquated, crazy, dismal building of blue stucco that peeled off in great blotches. It had been shut up for years and was in the last stages of dilapidation. The doorways were boarded up; its windows looked through eyeless sockets; boards were missing from the floor, leaving only rafters to bridge alarming gaps; while in one place at least, it was possible to look down through successive openings, from the upper story to the basement, whence came back the sound of rushing water, for the stream, that had once turned the machinery (long since departed), still ran under archways in the foundations of the building."*

1865 - an advertisement appeared in the Shepherdstown Register on September 9:

> *JEFFERSON LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber wishes to sell at Private Sale about 223 ACRES of the BEST LIMESTONE LAND, susceptable of a division in two Tracts, lying between R.D. and Henry Shepherd, one mile from the Chesapeake & Ohio Canal, and 7 miles from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Improvements good. Has upon it two fine Large Orchards and about 50 OR 60 ACRES of the very best TIMBER. Well watered, there being six or eight springs. Terms made to accommodate the purchaser. J.S. Markell. September 9, 1865.*

The Civil War, of course, put an end to the slave-based agricultural economy of the area, and it was slow to recover. The Markells, owners of RiverView Farm, had fallen on hard times. The Markell Papers include a copy of an appeal to the confederate forces at "Camp Opequon" to pay for corn taken from his property. James Markell in a letter dated October 1866 explained why he couldn't pay a debt:

"I have not had the control of my place since the war commenced and even now I am kept out of it, and do not expect to have possession of it until the 1st of April next. I am now in Martinsburg working for 25$ a month, my family are living in a house on the Hensell farm near Shepherdstown....My tenants unfortunately for me are radicals they have been doing as they please and this year I did not get wheat enough to seed the land and furnish bread for my family... R.D. Shepherd's heirs (the Brooks of Boston) are anxious to buy a part of my farm. I willingly agree to sell but they are like most rich men, unwilling to give a fair price."

Business receipts after the war suggest the Markells continued some limited mercantile work, but Elizabeth was also working as a "doctor" and dressmaker, and in 1867 James was paid $5 for fixing a fence. Their daughter Almira, attending the Linden Hall girl's school in Lititz, Pennsylvania in 1868, wrote her father asking to be allowed to give up her geography class because she was being harassed for being a Southerner (Markell Papers, U-VA). On the other side of the fence, the Shepherd family at Springwood managed to maintain their property ownership and continue their life near Terrapin Neck, albeit without their former "servants" — and two sons.

In November, R.D Shepherd died of typhoid fever, after having retired and become a recluse on his Wild Goose Farm some years before. The war must have been a tremendous burden on R.D. during the last years of his life: much of his business was still in New Orleans, a southern port city fought over and occupied by northern military forces for much of the war, while his daughter, grandsons, and other business interests were located in the decidedly Yankee bastion of Boston. His Wild Goose Farm had heard the footsteps, rifles and cannon of armies on both sides of the conflict, so it can perhaps be understood why R.D. would look for peace in a world gone mad by quietly living at his immaculate estate, eschewing visits by even his relatives (although rooting for and assisting the Confederacy where possible). His will specified that various family members could keep everything that he had given them over the years, and all his property, including the "Medford" estate in Middlesex County, Massachusetts, and his real estate holdings in New Orleans, were to be divided between his daughter Ellen Brooks and her two sons, Peter Brooks and Shepherd Brooks (JC Recorders WB, p.21). It is assumed that nephew Henry II, already in New Orleans, continued to manage the operations there for the Brooks family members. Henry would later retire

from the New Orleans business and come back to live in West Virginia full-time with his wife, Azemia (McLean) Shepherd, daughter of a prominent New Orleans merchant, and four sons in 1878. Henry Jr. took over ownership of the Wild Goose Farm in 1878, as well as the farm of his father, thus creating the necessity of distinguishing between his Upper (Wild Goose) and Lower (Springwood) farms.

1869- RiverView Farm, now down to 152 acres, was sold. Thornton W Mason and wife Ellen paid $660 to James Markell, and also had to pay off two other bonds of $1231 and $1891 held by a trustee E. J. Lee, suggesting a foreclosure was at least imminent (JCDB 4 - 1869-70, p. 231). The Brooks brothers from Boston purchased the part of the farm on the south side of the road adjacent to their Wild Goose Farm. The 1870 census shows the Mason household at RiverView Farm with 9 children, and a 10-year- old mulatto day laborer named James Brown. Continuing the tradition of many previous owners of RiverView farm in the 19th century, Thornton died within a couple of years of acquiring the property.

1870 - Henry Shepherd Sr., born in 1793 and the owner of Springwood, died in October 1870 of "general debility". He was survived by his wife Fanny (Briscoe) Shepherd, and four of their remaining children, among them Henry Jr who had spent his adult life in New Orleans, but would soon be managing the upper and lower farms near Terrapin Neck. Henry Sr.'s will mentions the four remaining children: Henry Jr, Anne Elizabeth, John and Abram, and mentions that his son R.D. is deceased, with the heirs already amply provided for by both Henry Sr and R.D. Sr. The will specified that his entire estate in Jefferson County was to go to his wife Fanny, and upon her death the property was to go to both Anne Elizabeth and Henry Jr. Henry Jr could in turn buy out his sister's half when the time came for $8000 (JC Recorders WB p. 153). A description in the local paper some years later describes Henry Sr. as *"not inclined to public life"*, and *"devoted almost exclusively to agricultural pursuits"* (Shep. Register 4 Sept 1891).

1872 - James Markell died. He was living in Shepherdstown with his wife Elizabeth, youngest daughter Sallie and two African-American servants, one of them a child of 7; he died of erysipelas, a bacterial disease of the skin. His wife Elizabeth began taking in boarders sometime after his death.



Shepherd's Lower Farm, ca. 1970s

1876 - RiverView Farm was purchased by Henry St. John Shepherd, grandson of Abraham Shepherd and cousin of Henry, after the death of Thornton Mason. Edgar Mason, the 25-year-old eldest son of Thornton (clerk in a dry goods store in 1870), contested the sale in court, with his mother as the defendant. The dispute wasn't resolved until 10 years later.

1878 - Henry and Azemia Shepherd moved from New Orleans back to Jefferson County with their boys after Henry's retirement. Henry had spent most of his adult life handling his uncle's business in the southern port city and had amassed quite a fortune of his own. He arranged with his Brooks cousins to take over the Wild Goose Farm and moved there with his wife and sons. His eldest son R.D., in the family tradition, started his professional career by handling some of the New Orleans real estate business soon after this time. He had spent 3 semesters at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville but left without finishing his degree. At some point drama and theatre captured R.D.'s imagination and he joined a club in New Orleans that promoted the works of

Shakespeare. His stage presence soon garnered attention and within a few years would lead to a new career as a thespian.

1881 - Fanny Shepherd, widow of Henry Shepherd Sr., died of "old age" at the age of 81. Her son John had already died of a "spinal affliction" two years prior, and her unmarried daughter Anne Elizabeth died two years later of cancer at the age of 52. Presumably Henry Jr., who had moved into the Wild Goose Farm with his family three years before, paid his sister Anne $8000 for her half of their father's estate before her death, as specified in their father's will.

1886 -RiverView farm was finally assimilated into the adjacent Shepherd family domain when the court ruled that it had been purchased by Henry St. John Shepherd. A life-long bachelor (?), Henry St. John may have rented the place to tenants or to Henry Shepherd next door at least part of the time (the Shepherdstown *Register* in Feb. 1892 mentioned that he had relocated to Roanoke Virginia.) RiverView Farm seemed to continue its long period of decline after this time. Henry St. John apparently was the first to refer to it as RiverView Farm in a deed.

1888 - The Shepherd family's upper and lower farms were given a glowing report in Aler's (1888) book of the history of Berkeley County (though the property had become part of Jefferson County in 1801). A photo of Springwood - the Lower Farm - ca. 1870's is shown above, and Aler's full description is included in the appendix of this document. Henry Shepherd Jr's eldest son Rezin Davis (R.D.), after attending Washington and Lee College and the University of Virginia at Charlottesburg, and pursuing a short career managing the family real estate in New Orleans, had by this time become a renowned Shakespearean actor, "tragedian and artist" using the stage name R.D. McLean, from his mother Azemia's maiden name. Apparently Azemia and Henry were estranged at this period of time: she lived in a house in Shepherdstown part of the year and spent winters with her mother in New Orleans. She and Henry had reached a financial settlement that included the house in Shepherdstown, but in return she could make no claim on the estate when he died (Shep. Register, Oct 23, 1891).

Aler also described R.D.'s brother, a young industrious Henry Shepherd (III) with *"already marked business capacity"* who has been given *"the general supervision of his extensive farming operations"*, with

his *"thorough knowledge of the best methods of raising and developing thorough-breds of all kinds"*. Aler confidently predicted *"an honorable and prosperous future - and that he will prove a worthy successor to his illustrious father"*. Another family genealogist described young Henry III as "a fancy stock breeder and farmer" (Smyth, 1909).

The Shepherdstown *Register*, in numerous issues throughout the early 1890s, kept very good track of the Shepherd family's various comings and goings. For example, Jan 16 1891 notes that the McLean Prescott Troupe, composed of R.D. Shepherd, his girlfriend (later wife) Miss Marie Prescott, and R.D's brother Augustus, had been forced to spend a few days in Shepherdstown because the theatre in New York where they intended to put on their play had burned. Later the June 5th edition noted that the McLean Prescott Company had finished their engagements for the season and had returned to Shepherdstown.

In 1890, Henry Shepherd Sr finished a project for which many in town were quite enthusiastic. The local paper, in a later eulogy, described in gushing language the *"magnificent macadam roadway"* Henry built *"solely at his own expense"* between his Wild Goose Farm and Shepherdstown. The roadway to town had already been maintained in an excellent manner by Henry's numerous workmen for a number of years (it was often used as a horse racetrack), but the new pavement was a cause for real excitement and at least one writer described it as *"the finest in the state"*. The road seems to have attracted many people out for a Sunday buggy ride in the countryside.

In 1888, Philip Entler died. The farm he owned just east of the Shepherds, where the NCTC Commons building is today, had undergone several boundary changes over the years, but would soon be incorporated into an 86-acre farm being pieced together by George F. Turner

1891 - The July 3rd edition of the Shepherdstown *Register* noted that Henry Shepherd, *"whose health has not been good for several months past, has gone to Virginia Beach with the hope of being physically benefited"*. He was accompanied by the local Dr. Tanner. He must have come back feeling better, because on July 17 the paper included this item:

> Owing to the large number of visitors recently, especially on Sunday evenings attracted partly by the fine drive to the Wild Goose Farm, Mr. Shepherd has decided to show such persons some evidence of friendly recognition and hospitality. In keeping with this spirit, he has arranged to tender each visitor to the farm on

Sunday evenings, between six and eight o'clock, some lemonade, ice cream or fruit. The refreshments will be served upon the shaded lawn of the mansion near the inner avenue gate.

On August 7 the paper noted that Henry had sent out more than 500 invitations for a series of dances to be held at the Wild Goose, and special trains had been hired to collect the invitees from many area towns. The young people in the area were excitedly preparing for the dances for some weeks; those in town not invited no doubt did their best to pretend that they didn't really care about any fancy dances out at the Shepherd's...

Alas, it was to be Henry's last hurrah. Henry Shepherd II died on September 30 of "paralysis" at 62 years of age (JC Death Register, B5, p. 45), though according to the paper on Oct. 2 he had died of a *"fatal stroke of apoplexy"* while riding in his carriage back from town. His coachman Graham didn't notice his demise until after they had arrived back at the Wild Goose Farm. Two of his sons, R.D. and Augustus, were in Topeka, Kansas on tour with their acting company at the time. R.D., the eldest son, came back to Shepherdstown, while Augustus and Miss Prescott continued their engagements. Jefferson County took over the maintenance of "Shepherd Grade" at this time (Smyth, 1909). In his will Henry divided all his property between his four sons, R.D., Henry, William and Augustus, each getting a certain percentage based on their ages (JCWB B, p.24). Other newspapers in the region apparently made some wild and unfounded statements about the will, causing the Shepherdstown *Register* to print the will in its entirety on Oct. 23. The ages of the four sons added up to 79, and each of their ages was divided by 79 to determine their portion of the inheritance, described as over a million dollars, which included the Wild Goose Farm and the Lower Farm (now NCTC). The Aler account quoted above suggests that second son Henry, then in his early 20s, after having been schooled at the Virginia Military Academy and St. James College near Hagerstown, Maryland, had been supervising the farming operations of the combined properties for several years.

The four sons would now have to come to terms over who would own and live in the various houses and properties. Perhaps to facilitate these decisions, in the spring of 1892 they took to the trains and met in Chicago, traveling to several cities including New Orleans (Henry brought an alligator back to entertain his friends). R.D., the eldest son and executor, took over the Wild Goose Farm. Henry (III) moved out of the Lower Farm and took possession of a house in Shepherdstown in May

of 1892, while Augustus and William took the Lower Farm (Springwood) as their portion of the inheritance. The July 1, 1892 paper noted that the two brothers, referred to as Mssrs. A.M. and W.J. Shepherd, were making a trip to Baltimore and Washington to acquire furnishings for the old Swearingen farmhouse that would make it equal in grandeur and *"surpass in comfort"* the Wild Goose Farm, no small task. They also began buying racehorses (trotters) at several locations around the country, particularly in New York, and various editions of the local paper described their latest purchases and the speeds they had attained between their farm and Shepherdstown. Thus began a project known as the Shepherd Stock Farm, which included the planting of 4000 peach trees *"in the nature of an experiment"*. Augustus (A.M.) gave up his career on the stage at this time, but his brother R.D. and Marie Prescott, now married, began the theatre season in Richmond in August.

On July 8, 1892 the Shepherdstown Register noted that:

> "Mr. Henry St. John Shepherd [the owner of RiverView Farm] and Mr. John Rice are prospecting for oil in the neighborhood of Shepherdstown. They have a machine that smells the oil, no matter how deep underground it may be."

1893 - Henry Shepherd III married Minnie Reinhart, daughter of the local postmaster in January. They honeymooned in New Orleans and Florida. A son, Henry IV, was born December 30, 1893. They purchased a property just north of town overlooking the river called "Cliff Cottage" from the Lemon family for $20,000 where they intended to make their family home; the family by now also included two St. Bernard dogs.

R.D. and his wife Marie returned to the Wild Goose Farm in March of 1893, intending to retire from the stage and devote their time to managing the estate. The Wild Goose Farm later that summer included such additions as a creamery and 40-cow dairy herd, and some Kentucky Thoroughbred racehorses for which the paper included this notice on June 30th:

> Mr. R.D. Shepherd has had a half-mile racetrack laid out upon his Wild Goose Farm near Shepherdstown upon which he will speed the Kentucky Thoroughbreds recently purchased by him.

(This is likely the oval track that can still be seen just to the north of the NCTC entrance).

The reason for R.D. and his wife's retirement from the stage becomes apparent in September, when the paper notes that Marie died on an operating table in New York, in a last-hope attempt to remove an abdominal tumor from which she had been suffering for some time. R.D. was at her side as she died.

1894 - Brothers Augustus (A.M.) and William (W.J.) Shepherd, according to the Nov. 29, 1894 Shepherdstown Register had recently purchased (for over $3530) several noted racehorses at Madison Square Garden in New York City for their new stock farm operation at their Lower Farm:

> There are now 33 head of horses on the Shepherd Stock Farm, fifteen of which are trotted daily, and it is the earnest desire of the owners to be able to start out with a string of horses that will enable them to do credit to the community in which they live.
>
> An earlier article in the August 23 edition of the paper mentioned that the Shepherd brothers were exhibiting *"eleven fine trotters"* at the local Morgan's Grove Fair. Augustus Shepherd, after an education at St. James College in Maryland and a short stint at the University of Virginia, for a time had aspired to the stage like his older brother R.D. but moved back to Shepherdstown in 1893. His brother William graduated from the University of Virginia in 1893. One report describes them as owning "such noted horses as *Queen Gothard*, 2.14-1/4, *Nellie D*, 2.18-1/4; *Jennie C*, 2.23-1/2; *Royal Penn*, 2.10-1/4; and *Director Joe*, 2.09-1/2". (see Shepherd postings by Nel Hatcher at Rootsweb link at http://homepages.rootsweb.com/~nhatcher/miller/index.htm. The world record mile for trotters in 1885 was 2:08, the first sub-2 minute mile was achieved in 1903.)

1895 - a plat recorded in the Jefferson County courthouse on 3 March describes a *"plat of W.J. and A.M Shepherd Stock Farm containing 312 acres formerly "the lower" farm of Henry Shepherd and adjoining George F. Turner, the Potomac River, J.R. Johnson, R.D. Shepherd, Henry St. John Shepherd, the Terrapin Neck Road, Shepherd's Pike and Shepherd Island"* (Thompson 1984). The new property boundary included the racetrack built by R.D. in 1893. A copy of this plat was found in the attic of the estate house at Springwood some years ago, and now hangs on a wall there. The Shepherdstown *Register* for April 4

includes the following two items and, together with the plat described above, suggests there were some rather sudden and major changes in the management of the Shepherd farm operations, perhaps related to the lingering effects of the severe economic downturn referred to as the Panic of 1893:

> Mrs. Azemia Shepherd has bought the half interest of her son Wm. J. Shepherd in the Lower Farm owned by Wm. J. and A.M. Shepherd, four miles north of Shepherdstown. The price paid, we understand, is $8,000.
>
> W.J. and A.M. Shepherd, of the Shepherd Stock Farm, and R.D. Shepherd, of Wild Goose Farm, near Shepherdstown, have concluded to dispose of their racehorses and will sell all except a few to be kept for their personal use. Henry Shepherd [their brother] has bought from them a fine stallion....If the rest are not bought by the people of this vicinity, they will ship them to Lexington, Kentucky.

So it seems that William either desperately needed cash, or had decided to part ways with his brother Augustus, and horse racing, at least as a business, would not be their primary interest for a time.

Henry Shepherd the 3rd apparently found interesting things to do around town despite no longer being involved in direct management of the farms. Another item in the *Register* that spring concerned his purchase of a small steam yacht, the *Minnehaha*, that he had recently bought in Georgetown and had moved to Shepherdstown:

> "It is a graceful vessel and will carry eight or ten persons very comfortably. It is propelled by a coal oil engine and flies along at eight to ten miles per hour. It runs smoothly over the placid Potomac which is here so beautiful, and we have no doubt it will prove a source of much pleasure to its owner and his friends. Allan Lucas and John Jones compose the crew of the boat."

The June 27 edition of the paper then includes this item:

> Mr. Henry Shepherd's steam yacht Minnehaha met with bad luck Tuesday night. Mr. Shepherd with several friends went up the canal as far as Kearfoots Lock on the boat and returned late in the evening. When a short distance above the Shepherdstown Lock someone in the boat attempted to change position, and somehow or

other the little vessel upset and went to the bottom of the canal upside down. All the occupants escaped with no other damage than a very complete sousing in the water.

1896 - Being young and wealthy didn't shield against calamity or tragedy. Young Henry Shepherd III died on March 4 a few weeks after his 28th birthday, his honorable and prosperous future somewhat short-lived. While at the train station in nearby Shenandoah Junction, he took a step onto the tracks and was hit by a passing freight train. The obituary in the Shepherdstown *Register* noted that he was living on Main Street in Shepherdstown with his wife, the former Minnie Reinhart, and a two-year old son (Henry IV). Minutes before his death he had been at a Dr. Marshall's office, and had written a *"long and affectionate"* letter to his mother; he apparently had not purchased a ticket to board a train. According to the article *"He was a young man who had many winning traits of character, and he had a large circle of friends here and elsewhere". . .."Mr. Shepherd was one of the wealthiest young men of this community, having inherited considerable property from his father".* About this time, Mrs. Henry Shepherd began a business on the north side of town on their newly-purchased property overlooking the Potomac known as the "Bellevue Boarding House", catering to Washingtonians and dignitaries looking for a comfortable lodging or vacation spot.

Within a few years, the Shepherd family's ownership of their old farms came to an end. The Shepherd's Lower Farm, after being in the family nearly a hundred years, was sold to a Col. Johnson in 1907. Brothers A.M. and W.J. Shepherd apparently were still buying and racing trotting horses after this time, though not on the old family farm. The local paper mentioned on Feb. 10, 1910 that they had again bought several famous trotters at a sale in Madison Square Garden; the horses were initially going to Exmore, Virginia on the southern tip of the Eastern Shore of Chesapeake Bay, but would eventually be brought to Shepherdstown. Henry St. John Shepherd, erstwhile oil prospector and the owner of RiverView Farm, died of dropsy in 1901 at the age of 76; he had been living in a room in a building owned by Thomas Files, and gave the farm to his sister Mary in return for the $3500 he had borrowed from her (JCWB C, p.5). His will was not witnessed by anyone, but specified that his funeral should not cost more than $100. RiverView Farm was sold out of the family by his sister in 1902.

William and Augustus's famous brother R.D. sold the Wild Goose

Farm in 1911 and moved to Hollywood to try a career in the movies with his second wife, actress Odette Tyler (her real name was Elizabeth Lee "Bessie" Kirkland); by then the two had been traveling the country together for more than a decade putting on productions of Shakespeare's plays. Silent film credits for R.D. include *The Bishop of the Ozarks* (1923), *Bag and Baggage* (1923), *Don't Neglect Your Wife* (1921), *Number 99* (1920), *The Silver Horde* (1920), *The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come* (1920), *Full of Pep* (1919), *The Best Man* (1919)). Azemia McLean Shepherd died on October 2, 1915 and was buried in Shepherdstown. Her grandson Henry Shepherd the 4th died August 2, 1942 and was also buried in Shepherdstown, while Henry Shepherd the 5th still lives at the Bellevue estate north of town. R.D. died in California in June of 1948, leaving his house and belongings to his housekeeper.



Left: Cover Photo, The Dramatic Mirror, early 1890's from Odell's Annals of the New York Stage. Middle: R.D. MacLean from The Player's Blue Book, A. D. Storms, 1901. Right: R.D. McLean as King Richard III, appearing the week of December 2, 1925 at the Westwood Theatre in Los Angeles. Three images courtesy of Curt Mason, White House Farm, Summit Point, WV.

Epilogue

The Shepherd family and later history is not as detailed in this account as it could be, and only some general themes have been followed during their period of ownership in the 19th century. The Shepherds in the second half of the nineteenth century did not require their Upper and Lower farms to be self-supporting. They made money through businesses in New Orleans and elsewhere, and applied their wealth to their estates in West Virginia. Through their workmen and farm managers, they continued to raise a variety of livestock and grow a number of crops on these farms. Some members of the Shepherd family continued to receive ground rents from lot holders in Shepherdstown throughout most of the 19th century. R.D. Shepherd built and donated the central portion of the prominent Shepherdstown building now known as McMurran Hall as a Town Hall in 1859; additions to the building in 1866 allowed its temporary use as the Jefferson County Court House. Shepherd family members were also instrumental in forming a state teachers college in town, which has evolved into Shepherd College, part of the West Virginia University system.

By the beginning of the 20th century, the Springwood estate, or Lower Shepherd Farm, was up for sale. In 1907 it was purchased by a Colonel IV Johnson, former state auditor of West Virginia who had been living in Roanoke, Virginia (JCDB 99, p212). An April 1907 edition of the Shepherdstown *Register* recorded that he was in town looking for property to buy, and on May 30, 1907 the paper noted that he and his family were moving into the Lower Farm. He was there only a short time, as 3 years later he sold it to a William H. Martin of Waynesville, Illinois (JCDB 103, p500), who moved in with his wife and two daughters in April of 1910. Martin had been born in the Shepherdstown area way back in 1831 (!), had moved west to Ohio as a young man working as a blacksmith and farmer, joined the Union army during the Civil War, outlived his first wife, married again in 1898 and started a second family (two daughters), and finally decided to retire in Shepherdstown at the age of 79. When he died in November of 1928 at 97 years of age he was described as the oldest man in Jefferson County (Shep. *Register*, Nov.22, 1928). Martin added several of the farm buildings seen on the property today, including the barn that had been lost in a fire. Martin moved into town a few years before his death and rented the house to tenants, a practice continued by his wife Estelle after his



death. The farm was sold to Dr. N.B. Hendrix in 1941 (JCDB 174, p323), who was the first surgeon at the Kings Daughters Hospital in Martinsburg; he bought Springwood as an investment property but continued to live in Martinsburg. One of his sons, N.B. Hendrix Jr., lived at Springwood until about 1961. Hendrix Sr. also bought RiverView Farm and an adjacent parcel to the east of Springwood, once again consolidating much of the original colonial Van Swearingen estate. The entire property was willed to Charles and Jessie Hendrix in 1969. Charles was a Navy submarine captain, Naval Academy Class of 1939, who first moved with Jessie to Springwood in 1960. Jessie was originally from California and was working for an admiral there when she met Charles. Prior to WWII she had been a congressional administrative assistant working for Congressman Frank Buck. They married at the Naval Academy Chapel in 1946 and had various duty stations including Hawaii and Washington prior to moving to West Virginia. Charles and Jessie spent about two years doing minor refurbishing and modernizing of the old Swearingen mansion, including sealing up several of the fireplaces and adding a modern kitchen, discovering a huge old kitchen fireplace complete with blackened iron cookpot behind a wall in the process. Floors, walls, moldings, fireplace mantles and other architectural details are reportedly original from 1759, though undoubtedly the Shepherds made a considerable number of changes. The farming operation on the Hendrix Springwood estate, in part run by local farmer Bill Knighten for many years, eventually included over 300 Hereford beef cattle, 70 hogs, and 200 Suffolk sheep. Farming

operations were taken over by the local Griffith family in about 1977. The sheep herd started as daughter Mary's 4-H project, and eventually grew large enough to pay for her undergraduate degree at Shepherd College (Jessie Hendrix, pers. comm). Charles Hendrix spent many years commuting daily between his farm and the Naval Academy in Annapolis, where he had started the Oceanography program; he died in 1976. Jessie Hendrix sold the property to the US Fish and Wildlife Service in March of 1992, retaining the Springwood mansion and several surrounding acres. Daughter Mary holds a PhD from Harvard University and is now Dr. Mary Hendrix, professor and head of the Department of Anatomy and Cell Biology at the University of Iowa College of Medicine.

The RiverView Farm house, shown during demolition in 1984 (lower photo) and in a Fraley family photo from the 1940s, and other buildings



that comprised RiverView Farm were dismantled, hauled away or buried in 1984, though the foundations of several buildings can still be seen; the last tenants lived there in the 1950s. It had been sold by a member of the Shepherd family in 1902 to Jacob Rush, who seems to have been in

default when he sold it in turn to David Jones in 1935. Jones sold it in 1941 to NB Hendrix.

The eastern portion of NCTC, acquired by the Browning heirs in their lawsuit in the 1790s, contains the remains of at least two farmsteads. One of the houses was occupied by the Entler family from 1851 to about 1888 near the river; only a foundation and basement depression is still visible just north of the pond. The other house and outbuildings near Terrapin Neck Road were part of a working farmstead as late as 1938 (it is visible on an aerial photograph taken as part of the National Aerial Photography Program in Feb. 1938). This 86 1/2 acre farmstead, pieced together after 1888 from 3 separate smaller parcels including the former Entler farm, was owned by George F. Turner from 1887 to 1909, William J Foutz from 1909 to 1936, briefly by Jefferson Security Bank in 1936, Ernest Stutzman from 1936 to 1941, and Gilbert Wright from 1941 to 1943, when it was purchased by the Hendrix family. A road now overgrown in the woods was first shown on a county map published in the 1920s and is still visible in a 1938 aerial photo. According to Charles Hanshew of Martinsburg, WV, the steep terminus of the road down to the river bottom was built by his family in the mid-1930s. His family pitched two large tents complete with carpeting on "Foutz's Bottom" during the summer months for recreation and to escape the heat in Martinsburg. The road may also have been used for access to a commercial fishing operation (called "fishpots") on Shepherd Island and around Terrapin Neck, run by the Lemen family from the 1890s to the 1930s, and gave access to a recreational cabin built by Ernest and Leone Stutzman (ca 1937) during their ownership - the cabin's old chimney can still be seen down the hill north of the commons building. Ernest was a longtime professor at Shepherd College in Shepherdstown, and finished his career as a researcher at a Veterans Administration Hospital. The house on this farmstead near Terrapin Neck Road, occupied by German native Conrad Crowe and his family in the 1850s, was torn down in the late 1960s after it became an attractive nuisance to local youths. A single small barn is still standing among the old foundations and debris in the woods.

Archaeological work has documented the remains of human cultures that utilized this property on the Potomac River going back more than 8000 years - the river terrace in particular has numerous artifacts including potsherds, hearth stones, projectile points and lithic scatters. The mere 270 years of occupation by a European culture pales in comparison. From a visual standpoint, the look of the overall landscape

today probably has not changed dramatically from the time of the first European settlement. The scattered trees, patches of forest, and open meadows seen today would not seem unfamiliar to Poulson, Mounts and Jones. Nearly all of the trees around the campus and lodges have grown since the 1940s. The Swearingens would also not feel out of place with the farming operations here during the 20th century. Cattle, horses, sheep, hogs, corn, wheat, and hay were laboriously brought here in the 1730s and 1740s and have persisted to nearly the present day. The activities on a 1760s-era plantation that featured a relatively wealthy, public-spirited landowner supervising the farming operation in the European feudal tradition, with the labor supplied by others - slaves in this case - eking out a largely subsistence lifestyle on the land, can still be seen in some lesser degree with the small tenant farming operations of the 1930s on RiverView Farm, with a tenant supplying labor in return for a house, garden patch, facilities for a few cattle and chickens, and a profit-sharing agreement with the owner. The main difference being, of course, the ability of the laborer to choose his habitation, landlord, and subsistence lifestyle.

Floristically speaking, the biggest changes on the landscape can be seen in the composition of the herbaceous plants in the meadows, fence rows and forest floor. Non-native European annuals are now a prominent part of the NCTC plant list; the native plants are still on the property, but many have been crowded to the edges, hollows and slopes that could not be reached by plow and hungry grazing animals. The first efforts at conservation in the 1930s, some of which are now seen as undesirable and wrong-headed, have also left their effects on the landscape. Consider Japanese honeysuckle, once used to control erosion but now draping and choking forest edges, and the impenetrable thickets of multiflora rose, once touted as a way to provide wildlife habitat along fencerows, now making a walk through the woods a more sensory experience than one might have bargained for.

I would like to end this history with the thought that even hundreds of years after spending time on a landscape, your story can still be told-because the evidence persists (though motivations are harder to fathom after a number of years). We have within each of us the ability to leave a legacy of thoughtful decisions, care and appreciation of the land that surrounds and sustains us. May we strive to ensure that our conservation efforts are rewarded with future writers who can find positive things to say about us.

Uncover Skull, Bones of Revolutionary War Hero

Wellsburg, WV - Feb 17, Workman working under Contractor B.O. Cresap, engaged in [???elling] of property near the James Paull estate on Pleasant Ave this morning uncovered a skeleton and bones believed to be that of Captain Van Swearingen, who served under Washington in the Revolutionary War and was later sheriff of Washington County, PA. Local historians claim that Van Swearingen had acquired the property from the Indians in trade for a rifle. It is known that the Van Swearingen family had used the property as a burial plot. The bones will be turned over to some local historical society, the contractor said.

Steubenville Herald Star, 17 Feb. 1942.

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APPENDICES

The Appendices for Parts One through Three are included here as the end of the series.

TEXT OF JOHN VAN METER'S 1730 VIRGINIA LAND GRANT

At a Council held at the Capital the 17th day of June, 1730. Present: The Governor.

Robert Carter
James Blair
Wm. Byrd
John Robinson
John Curtis, Esqrs.

John Carter
Rd. Fitzwilliam
John Grymes
Wm. Dandridge

Several petitions being this day offered to the Board for leave to take up land on the River Sherando on the North-west side of the Great Mountains, Robert Carter, Esqr., Agent for the Proprietors of the Northern Neck moved that it might be entered that he on behalf of the said Proprietors claimed the land on the said River Sherando as belonging to the sd. Proprietors & with the limits of the Grants it belonged sole to the Proprietors to grant the sd. lands wch moven at his request is entered and then the Board proceeded to the hearing of the sd. Petitions.

On reading at this Board the Petition of John Van Metre setting forth that he is desirous to take up a Tract of land in the Colony on the West side of the Great Mountains for the settlement of himself & Eleven children & also that divers of his Relations & friends living in the Government of New York are also desirous to move with their families & Effects to Settle in the same place if a Sufficient Quantity of Land may be assigned them for that purpose & praying that ten thousand acres of land lying in the forks of Sherando River including the places called by the names of Cedar Lick and Stony Lick and running up between the branches of the sd. River to complete that quantity & twenty thousand acres not already taken up by Robert Carter & Mann Page, Esqr., or any other, - lying in the fork between the sd. River Sherando and the River Cohongaroola & extending thence to Opeckon & up the South Branch thereof may be assigned for the Habitation of himself his family & friends. The Governor with the advise of the Council is pleased to give leave to the sd. John Vanmeter to take up the sd. first mentioned tract of ten thousand acres for the Settlement of himself and his family. And that as soon as the Petitioner shall bring on the last mentioned tract 20 families to inhabit on that this Board is satisfied so many are to remove thither

Leave be & it is hereby granted him for surveying the last mentioned Tract of twenty thousand acres within the limits above described in so many Several Dividens as the petr. & his sd. partners shall think fit. And it is further ordered that no person be permitted to enter for or take up any part of the afsd. Lands in the meantime provided that the sd. Vanmeter & his family & the twenty other families of his Relations and friends do settle thereon within the space of two years according to his proposal.

Isaac Vanmeter of the Province of West Jersey having by his petition to this Board set forth that he & Divers other Germans Families are desirous to settle themselves on the West side of the Great Mountains in this Colony he the Petitioner has been to view the lands in those parts & has discovered a place where further such Settlement may Conveniently be made & not yet taken up or possessed by any of the english Inhabitants & praying that ten thousand acres of Land lying between the Land surveyed for Robert Carter, Esqr. the fork of Sherundo River & the River Opeckon in as many several Tracts or Dividends as shall be necessary for the Accomodation and settlement of ten families (including his own), which he proposes to bring to the sd. Land. The Governor with the advise of the Council is pleas'd to order as it is hereby Ordered that the sd. Isaac Vanmeter for himself and his Partners have leave to take up the sd. Quantity of ten thousand acres of Land within the limits above described & that if he bring the above Number of Families to dwell there within two yeares Patents be granted him & them for the same in such several Tracts & Dividends as they shall think fit & in the Mean time that the same shall be reserv'd free from the entry of any other p'son.

Journal of the Governor and Council (1721-1734), p. 364. Richmond VA.

Note - spelling has been standardized.

WE CAN GET A GLIMPSE OF REVOLUTIONARY WAR ERA FARMING PRACTICES IN BERKELEY COUNTY, VIRGINIA FROM THE DIARY OF A THOMAS CRESWELL:

April 13th, 1777.....I have been brought up to no trade, therefore have no prospect of recruiting my fortune by merchandizing.....

I am well convinced that I could have lived much better and made more money, as a Farmer in this country, with five hundred pound, than I can in England, with two thousand. Agriculture is in such an infant state and the value of land so low that anyone with the least spark of industry might make what money they please. As a proof of it I will here subjoin a plan I formed to myself in the Spring of 1775, as times were then.

An estimate of the cost and profit of an Estate containing 500 acres supposing it is in Frederick or Berkly County in Virginia

	Vir. Currency £	s.	d.
Cost			
To the purchase of 500 acres of land @ 40s per	1000		
To 30 Breeding Mares £30	900		
To one Stallion imported	100		
To 20 Cows and 10 Oxen @ £4	120		
To 20 two-year-old Cattle @ 30/-	30		
To 30 Ewes and 20 Wethers @ 12/6	30		
To 5 Men Servants and 2 Women @ £20/-	140		
To 20 Hogs at 10s/-	10		
To Poultry	2		
To Clothing 5 Men and 2 Women @ 50/- ea.	17:	10:	0
To 1 Waggon	20		
To 2 Carts	20		
To 4 Ploughs @ 30/-	6		
To 2 Harrows @ 40/-	4		
To Gear for Waggons, Carts, Ploughs and other necessary implements of husbandry	30		
Annual quit rent of 500 acres @ 2/6 per 100 acres	12:	6	
To 8 tithables @ 10s/- per tithable	4		
	£2434:	2:	6

Profits of an Estate of 500 acres in Frederick or Berkly County, Virginia.

	Vir. Currency £	s.	d
Profits			
By 20 year-old Colts at £10	200		
By the season of 50 Mares exclusive of my own @ £4	200		
By 10 Fat Oxen out of my own stock at £10	100		
By 20 Sheep fed on turnips and sold in spring	20		
By 10 Oxen purchased in the fall, fed on Turnips and sold in the spring supposing each of them to clear £3	30		
By produce of 30 acres of wheat at 12 bushels to the acre sold @ 2/6	45		
By 150 lbs. of wool at 1/6	11:	5:	0
	606:	5:	0
Exchange at 25 percent, the sterling cost is £	1947	6:	22
Sterling profit £	485:		

The calculation is made with ample allowance on the Costs, and a very moderate one on the Profits. On the Costs in particular from Mares of £30 value

and the Horse imported, they very often sell at 2 year old for £30, and sometimes more if they are likely for the Course. The Cost of the land is not very high. The best land, in such large tracts, seldom averages more than 35 s/- per acre, tho' perhaps one third of it is cleared from woods. All taxes are included under the article Tithable, Church, Poor and Road, &c. Except the Quit Rents, which are paid to Lord Fairfax as the Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia. The value of manure is not known here. If it is, they are too lazy to make use of it. Their method is to clear a piece of land from the woods, generally put it in wheat the first year, Indian corn the next, and so alternately for six or seven years together. By that time the strength of the land is gone and they say it is worn out, throw it out to the Woods again, and set about clearing another piece. In a few years it will recover its fertility sufficient to bring Indian corn, which is of great use amongst them, both for their negros, horses and all sorts of cattle. It makes very indifferent bread and I look upon it as a troublesome and expensive thing to cultivate. It is planted in hills, about 1600 of them in an acre, in the month of April, ploughed or rather hoed every fortnight till the month of August. By that time it is fixed in the ear, they take no further pains with it till November, when they pluck the blades of the stalk for fodder for the cattle in Winter. The ear remains on the stalk till near Christmas to harden and dry. Indeed, it would keep there all winter without taking the least damage. The plant grows from 4 feet to 12 feet high and produces from 12 to 30 Bushels to the acre, according to the richness of the land and the attendance. They seldom plant more than two grains in one hill, if any extra ones shoot from the roots of these they are broken off before the ear is formed. Sometimes they sow wheat amongst the corn and get a crop extraordinary. Wheat is sown in the month of September, they are obliged to sow it early or the severe frosts in winter would kill it. Generally a bushel to the acre. Rye, Barley, Oats, Peas, Beans, Hemp and Flax grows very well here, and would produce excellent crops if they would take considerable pains in tilling the land and making it fit to receive the seed. It is really astonishing that it produces any thing but weeds, as they seldom plough more than two inches deep and leave one third of the land undisturbed. I have seen Hemp 14 feet high. I am not a judge of this article, but I have been told by the people that are, it is equal in goodness to the Riga Hemp. It is a pity the cultivation of this useful plant is not more encouraged in this part of the world. It would be the means of saving large sums we pay to Russians annually for this article, among ourselves.

In short, the land will produce anything if only they will be at pains to cultivate. I do not know any reason why crops of wheat might not be produced here, equal in quantity and quality to the general crops in England if the people would take the same method. I have seen Wheat weighed 60 and 63 pounds per bushel very frequently. The cultivation of this article is not altogether profitable, because the market is precarious. When Russia, Poland and Germany are at Peace, Grain can be purchased cheaper there than in America. Consequently they must undersell

the Americans at the Spanish, Portugal and Mediterranean markets. The West Indies are the only certain markets they have and in a Country where almost all are Farmers, the price must be low and very little demand, if there was no exportation. But Beef, Pork, and Horses will always bear a good price while we have a trade with West India Islands and the raising of these things are not attended with any great expense. In the back parts of the country there is no bounds to their outlet. When there is a plentiful Mast (what they call Mast are acorns, Walnuts, Chestnuts, and all wild fruits) the Hogs will get fat in the woods with little, or no corn. Great quantities are killed as soon as they are taken out of the woods, salted, barrelled and sent to the West Indies. Sells from 12 to 27 shillings Currency per hundred.

The bacon cured here is not to be equalled in any part of the world, their hams in particular. They first rub them over with brown sugar and let them lie all night. This extracts the watery particles. They let them lie in salt for 10 days or a fortnight. Some rub them with hickory ashes instead of saltpetre, it makes them red as the saltpetre and gives them a pleasant taste. Then they are hung up in the smoke house and a slow smoky fire kept under them for three or four weeks, nothing but hickory wood is burnt in these smoke-houses. This gives them an agreeable flavour, far preferable to Westphalia Hams, not only that, but it prevents them from going rancid and will preserve them for several years by giving them a fresh smoking now and then. Beef cured in this manner is but very indifferent eating. Indeed the Beef in this country is not equal to the goodness to the English, it may be as fat, but not so juicy. I think it is time to go to bed.

In Couper 1953 p. 577-579

LETTER FROM THE WAR OFFICE TO COLONEL VAN SWEARINGEN

Richmond, Sep 2nd, 1781

Sir,

The arrival of a French fleet of 28 ships of the line & six frigates, with 3000 troops at this critical period, must give the highest satisfaction to every man interested in the happiness of his country. Vigorous exertions on our part will ensure to us the conquest of the British Army. There is not, I hope, a man in Virginia who will not step forth to improve this favorable opportunity of relieving his country from the distresses of an invading army. On you, sir, I call as the head of the militia of your County to send into the field every man who can be furnished with a gun of any sort. Expedition is the life of all military operations. Let it be remembered that the destruction of Burgoyne's army was in a great

measure affected by the manly behavior of the northern militia, and Virginia has now a most glorious opportunity of signallizing herself. A number of horses, sadles, and bridles will be wanted. Some of the best sort for the General and field officers; others of an inferior sort for the artillery, and to mount 100 dragoons which the Count de Graffe has bro't with him. As the services of these horses will be required only for a short time, I expect that Gentlemen will lend them most cheerfully, after having them appraised in specie for fear of losses.

I would beg your attention to another object of much importance. For so large an army large supplies of provisions and liquors will be necessary. I wish you to press the commissioner of your County to procure flour, spirits, and cattle, to be brought to some particular place in the County, ready to be delivered to the order of the Commissary General; but particularly flour and spirits. I hope every person who has wheat will prepare part of it immediately for the mills. Wagons are also exceptionally wanted, endeavor to procure as many as possible of them on hire at ten shillings a day & depreciation. I could wish them to be loaded with liquors for the use of the army. It is not in my power to ascertain the depreciation that will be allowed for the specie prices at which the different supplies will be valued, but the Assembly will doubtless act with generosity on this occasion.

I am, with much respect, etc.
Thos. Nelson

Since writing the above I have received intelligence from the northward that requires very large supplies of Provisions, Forage, Liquors & Waggons to be placed on the route from Alexandria to Fredricksburg. Not a moment is to be lost in the execution of this business.

T. Nelson

(published in Dandridge 1910)

TERRAPIN NECK FARM IMPROVEMENTS - SURVEYOR JONATHAN CLARK'S NOTEBOOK - 1786

Listed below are farm improvements on Terrapin Neck land involved with the Browning claim. Compare these houses with Van Swearingen's large stone home with fireplaces in each room and various architectural embellishments, built back in 1759. Note that "cat and clay" refers to sticks and mud.

Col. Van Swearingen: 3 cabins, 60 acres first rate high land [he had about 183 acres that overlapped the Browning claim at this time; most of his property, including his home, was outside this survey]

Peter Williamson: 20 acres first rate high land

Vachil Medcalf: half worn log dwelling house 25 by 20 with an outside stone chimney; a log barn worth 0-0-0; old round log kitchen 20 by 16 with inside cat & clay chimney round log corn house 16 by 8 covered by clap boards, 3 years built
60 acres first rate high land
160 apple trees

Amos Medcalf - son: old log cabin 16 by 12

George Alder, tenant: round log cabin 20 by 16 with a floor above and below; very old round log barn 44 by 20 covered with clap boards, no doors and worth very little
45 acres first rate high land

Thomas Boydston: old round log dwelling house 20 by 16 covered with clap boards with outside cat and clay chimney;
old round log kitchen 16 by 12 covered with clapboards with outside cat and clay chimney;
new round log barn 60 by 20 covered with clap boards, no floor or doors
36 acres first rate high land
70 apple trees

Peter Palmer: one indifferent cabin
(tenant of "Indian" 30 acres bottom land
Van Swearingen) 40 acres first rate high land

John Lewis: round log cabin 26 by 20 with inside cat & clay chimney;
2 round log pens 16 foot each with 14 foot floor between them, the rafters raised but no cover;
20 acres first rate high land
100 apple trees planted 5 years

Benjamin Boydston: one scalped log dwelling house 20 by 18, planked with two floors & plank partition
one round log kitchen 20 by 18 with stone chimney between the two houses, one fireplace to the kitchen & two to the dwelling house;

Thomas Boydston: one framed dwelling house 26 by 20 with three rooms, plastered below and unfinished above, with one double

and one single outside chimney;
stone cellar 20 by 14, and a portico the length of the house 5 feet wide, house built 20 years;
old round log kitchen 26 by 18 covered with clap boards, with cat & clay outside chimney;
one very old round log out house 20 by 14 covered with clap boards;
one round log barn 66 by 22, finished, built 16 years;
110 acres first rate high land, 200 apple trees

In P.S Joyner, Northern Neck Warrants and Surveys, Vol IV.
Original in Clark-Hite Papers, Filson Club, Louisville, Ky

WILL OF COL. VAN SWEARINGEN
BERKELEY COUNTY WILL BOOK 1, P. 489

In the Name of God Amen I Van Swearingen of the County of Berkeley in the State of Virginia being of Sound mind and memory do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and for following that is to say I give and bequeath unto my living wife Priscilla Swearingen the three following slaves to wit James, Clem and a woman named Grace to the said Priscilla her heirs and assigns forever. I also give to my said wife my two gray mares which were usually called hers also the Gray work horse being the one which is the Brother to the aforesaid mare to her, her heirs and assigns forever; also give and bequeath to my Said wife Priscilla Swearingen one fifth part in portion of all my lands or Real Estate comprehending the houses and other buildings wherein I now Dwell which she is to have, possess and enjoy during her natural life. I also give and bequeath to my said wife Priscilla one fifth part of the remainder of my slaves also one fifth part of all my stock also one fifth part of all my Personal Estate of what ever nature or kind forever to her heirs and assigns forever. Item I give and bequeath unto Peggy Swearingen being the daughter of the above named Priscilla four hundred Acres of Land Situate on Big Sandy Creek a branch of the River Ohio and is a part of the Land formerly Surveyed for the officers and soldiers of the Virginia Regiment to her, her heirs and assigns forever yet Nevertheless that in Case of the Death of the Said Peggy before She arrives to Lawful age, or having no Issue to inherit in that Case my Will is that the above described four hundred acres of land Shall then Revert to my Sons and Daughters herein after mentioned to be equally Divided between them, their and each of their heirs and assigns forever. Item I also give and bequeath to the before named Peggy Swearingen one Sorrel mare and Colt being the mare Generally Called hers to her heirs and assigns forever. Item I give and bequeath unto my two Sons Josiah Swearingen

and Hezekiah Swearingen also unto my two Daughters Lurannah Bennett the wife of William Bennett and unto Druscilla Rutherford the Wife of Thomas Rutherford all my lands or Real Estate which has not been already Divised in manner of which to be Duly Divided between them and each of them my aforesaid Sons and Daughters which I give to them and each of them Respectively to their and each of their Heirs and assigns forever. Item I also give and bequeath unto my two Sons also unto my aforesaid Two Daughters the Reversion of the one fifth part of my Lands or Real Estate being Divised to Priscilla my Wife in manner aforesaid to be equally divided amongst them my aforesaid Sons and Daughters after the Decease of my Said wife to them Respectively their and each of their Respective heirs and assigns forever. Item I do also give and Devise unto my two Sons Josiah and Hezekiah also unto my aforesaid Two Daughters Lurannah and Druscilla all the Remainder of my Slaves being not already Devised in manner aforesaid and also all my personal Estate or Property not already Devised in manner aforesaid of every Kind or nature whatsoever to be equally Divided between my aforesaid Sons and Daughters which I give to them Respectively their and each of their Respective Heirs and assigns forever. Item my Will is and I do hereby order my Executors hereinafter named that they pay Due regard in Dividing of my aforesaid Lands So as to accommodate each Respective Lot of Division with a part of portion of the Water meadow and Water Conveniences and that the meadow now in possession & occupied by my aforesaid Son Hezekiah Swearingen with a part of the Spring of Water near my new Dwelling House Shall be comprehended in the Said Hezekiah Lot of Division be it in Such manner as to be least detramental to the other lots in making the Said Division and lastly I do hereby nominate Constitute and appoint my aforesaid two Sons Josiah Swearingen Hezekiah Swearingen and Thomas Rutherford Executors of this my Last Will and Testament Ratifying and Confirming this to be my last Will and Testament Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal the fifth Day of April Anno Domo one Thousand Seven hundred and Eighty Eight 1788.

Van Swearingen

Sealed Signed Published and Declared by the said Van Swearingen to be his last will and Testament in presence of

her

T Rutherford Charles Swearingen Driscilla X Harp Thomas Swearingen

Mark

Codicil to the annexed will of Van Swearingen. Item I give and bequeath to Lurannah Bennet my Daughter one hundred and fifty one acres of land Situated

on the Banks of the River Potomack Including that plantation whereon She and her husband William Bennett now Dwells in the County of Berkeley which aforesaid one hundred and fifty one acres I give to her, her Heirs and assigns forever, and my will is that the Said one hundred and fifty one Acres of Land shall not be Considered in making the Division of my other lands as in my annexed will or her part is expressed But that the Said Lurannah Bennett Shall Draw and possess her equal part or portion therein agreeable to my Said Will in the same manner as tho this bequest had not been made. Item I give and bequeath unto my Daughter Druscilla Rutherford the wife of Thomas Rutherford the two Houses and two Lotts which I possess in the town of Mechlenburg or Shepherds Town to her, her heirs and assigns forever, which I give to her over and above what I have already allotted to her in my annexed Will is therefore not to be considered in the Division of my lands or real property but my will is that my Said Daughter shall Draw and possess her equal proportion therein in the Same Manner as tho this bequest had not been made. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto Set my hand and affixed my Seal this Sixth Day of April 1788.

Van Swearingen

Sealed Signed and published and Declared
by the said Van Swearingen as his Codicil
to his will annexed in presence of
Joseph Swearingen Rusen Bashies [Rezin Brashears?] Frederick Davison

At a Court held for Berkeley County the 17th day of June 1788 This last will and Testament of Van Swearingen Deceased was presented in Court by Thomas Rutherford one of the Executors therein named who made oath thereto according to Law and the Same being proved by the oaths of Charles Swearingen, Driscilla Harp and Thomas Swearingen and the Codicil by the oaths of Joseph Swearingen, Rusen Bashies and Frederick Davison Witnesses thereto and ordered to be Recorded and on the motion of the Said Executors who entered into Bond with Abr Shepherd & Joseph Swearingen in the Penalty of Two Thousand pounds Conditioned for his True and faithful administration of the Said Estate Certificate is granted him for obtaining a probate thereof in Due form of Law

Teste

Mo Hunter Cl Court

Note: Do = Ditto

BERKELEY COUNTY WILL BOOK 2, PAGE 10

Inventory of the Estate of Colo Van Swearingen dec'd taken in pursuance of an order of the County Court of Berkeley by the Subscribers they being first duly sworn

June 24th **1788**

Negro Jerry £70 Jim £70 George £60 Jack £40	£ 240- 0 - 0
Harry £35 Clem £50 Ralph £32 Grace £64	
181- 0 - 0	
Daniel (a child) £6 Rachel £50 Tom (a child) £6	62- 0 - 0
Nancy £64 Esther £25	89 - 0 - 0
Horses &c One Sorrell Mare and Colt £12 One Iron Gray horse £16	28- 0 - 0
Do Sorrell Mare with a Star and Snip (and Colt)	16- 0 - 0
Do Gray Mare and Colt £10 Do old Bay Mare and Colt £8	18- 0 - 0
Do Gray horse branded with stirrup £6 Do old sorrell Horse with Blaze £1	7- 0 - 0
Do Roan Colt with a Star in the forehead	8- 0 - 0
Do Large Gray horse with a blaze and 1 white foot	16- 0 - 0
Do Dark Gray horse Colt 2 years old with a blaze	7- 0 - 0
Do Dar Bay Mare branded with 5 dots	6- 0 - 0
Do Large black horse with wall eyes	4- 0 - 0
Do Large Gray Mare	16- 0 - 0
Do Young black Mare with a blaze in the forehead	1- 0 - 0
Do Bay work horse £ 9 Do Gray Do Do £ 8	17- 0 - 0
Do old Sorrell horse with hind feet white	3- 0 - 0
Do old brown Do £3 large Gray Mare flee Bitten £8	11- 0 - 0
The large Gray work horse	10- 0 - 0
The Cattle large stears	8- 0 - 0
7 Young Steers and one Bull at £2-4 each	17-12- 0
4 Yearling Steers at 18/ each	3-12- 0
5 (2 year old Heiffers at £1-16 each	9- 0 - 0
1 Yearling Heiffer 18/ 1 white Yearling Do £1 One Black Cow £ 3	4-18- 0
11 Cows (or a Calves belonging) at £3 - 5 each	35- 0 - 0
65 Sheep young and old at 8/ each	26- 0 - 0
66 Hogs young and old at 18/ each	33- 0 - 0
6 Plow Swingle Trees Clevices &c included at 30/	9- 0 - 0
1 Anvil £4-1 - 1 B— £6 one piece iron £1 One Vice £1-4	12- 4 - 0
The Small Tools Belonging to the Shop	1- 10-0
1 old waggon hand screw 18/ one wind Mill £3-11	4- 8 - 0
The Irons of one old Do 5/ Cutting Box 8/ 1 flax Brake 4/	9-17- 0

8 pair of old Gears £5 5 Hoes 7/ 2 Mattocks 14/	6- 1 - 0
6 Axes £1-4 One Chest of Drawers £4-10 two looking Glass £2	7-14 -0
1 Small Square table 6/ 1 Round Tea Table £1 one Small square Do 6/	1-12 -0
1 Large folding Do with Rollers £2 One Small Do £1-4	3- 4 - 0
1 Small Stand 10/ 1 Corner Cupboard with Glass Doars £2-18	2-18- 0
11 Tea Spoons £1-13 One pair of Sugar Tongs 7/	2- 0 - 0
1 Carved Silver Sugar Dish £1-16 two queen China Dishes 5/10	2- 1 -10
12 Do Plates 3/ 6 Deff Ditto 1/3 5 breakfast Plates 10d	0- 5 - 1
2 Dozen China Cups & Saucers and 1 Cream pot 12/ 2 Tea Cannisters 1/4	0-13 -4
1 Old Glass Mug and two tumblers 1/3 4 Wine Glasses 2/10	0- 3 -3
2 Tea Pots 1 old Coffee Pot 1/6 Sundry other articles of queen China 4/	0- 5 - 6
4 Bottles 3/3 1 Coffee 1 Funnell 4/ 1 Desk and Book Case £6-10	6-17- 9
2 Flax Hackels 14/ 2 Trunks 3/6 3 Augers 2/6 Sundry old Iron Tools 10/	1-10- 0
2 Flat Irons 8/ 1 Feather Bed 2 Sheetz 1 Calico Counterpin 1 Boulster 2 Pillows with Bases 1 Bedstead and Cover	8- 0 - 0
1 Ditto Feather Bed 2 Sheets one Boulster 2 Pillows with Cases 1 Patch Work Counterpin Bedstead Cord and rug	8- 0 - 0
1 Bed and under Do 2 Sheets 1 Boulster 1 Pillow with Case 1 Blanket Bedstead and Cord	8- 0 - 0
1 Bed 2 Sheets 1 Blanket 1 Patchwork Counterpin 1 Boulster one pillow with Case with bedstead & Cord	8- 0 - 0
1 Bed 1 Boulster & 2 Pillows ,5 1 Bed 3 Pillows £4-10	9- 10-0
1 Green Rug £1 - 18 13 Blankets at 10/ each £6-10	7- 18-0
a quantity of wool Supposed to be 98 lbs at 1/6	7- 7 - 0
1 Side of upper Leather and Part of another side with half of a Side of Soul Leather	1-10- 0
1 old Chest and other Lumber as Nails &c	0-14- 0
2 Dozen Chair Frames at 10/ 3-0-0 about 10 pounds Leather 2/2 pr ——	4- 1 - 8
One Mattress 8/ 2 Setts of new Curtains at ,3-10 £	7- 8 - 0
1 Large Jug 1 Pickle Pot 7/ 1 half Bushel and two Riddles 9/	0-16- 0
1 Small Sword £1-10 ten Split Bottom Chairs at 1/16	2- 8 - 0
9 Beehives 8/ £3-12 One large brass Kettle 60/	6-12- 0
5 Pots with hooks to each 8/ £2 two dutch Oven 6/ - 12/	2-12- 0
3 Pot racks 9/ £8-7 One Frying Pan 1 Shovel One Spit 1 pr fire Tongs & one Fluh fork 8/	1-15- 0
1 Tubb 2 pails 3 bucketts & Trays 10/ 2 Hogs and 9 old Casks £1-6	1-16- 0
10 Hogsheads at 5/ £2-10 two double Barrels & 3 Single Do 12/	3- 2 - 0

Sundry old Keggs Casks &c 5/ about 1/3 Barrell Tar 6/	0-11- 0
13 knives and 17 forks 18/ 9 Pewter dishes £2-18	3- 6- 0
21 Do Plates at 1/8 £1-12 Ditto Do at 1/ -12/3 Do Basons 3/-9/	2-17- 0
2 Tin Pans Tin Cups & Spoons 4/ 1 old Copper Coffee Pot Lantharn & knife Box 7/6	0-11- 0
1 Old Tea Kettle 4/ 2 brass Candlesticks 1 iron Do 1 Toaster & Sacage knife and Mortar & Pestle 8/ 1 Can & Jack 2/ 1 Stile 8 £	8-14- 0
5 old Still Tubs and 1 old Kegg 5/ 1 Weavers Loom £1-10	1-15- 0
1 Small grindstone 4/ 1 churn 1 Strainer 1 Pewter Bason & 5 Milk Pots 7/0	0-11- 0
1 Apple Mill 18/ 4 Table Cloaths £1-4	2- 2 - 0
1 pair of Gate Hinges 1 Tomahawk & old Chissell 4/6 1 Salmon gramer 8/	0-12- 6
Westlys hymn Book 2/6 2 Law Books 10/ a large Bible 12/	1- 4 - 6
Herdes Meditations 3/ 1 Small Stole 10d 1 Cross Cut Saw £1-8	1-11- 10
1 Riffles Gun Powder & Shot Bag	3-12- 0
Charles Morrow Thomas Turner Benja Boydston Thos O dell	£1057 - 6- 10

At a Court held for Berkeley County the 16th day of December 1788 This Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate of Van Swearingen dec'd was returned & ordered to be recorded-

Teste

Mo Hunter C.B.C.

originally transcribed by Don C. Wood, Martinsburg WV in 1978

BERKELEY COUNTY WV DEED BOOK 10, P. 282

Agreement between the four adult children of Col. Van Swearingen and Priscilla, their father's second wife.

This deed made this twenty sixth day of January in the year of our lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine between Josiah Swearingen, Hezekiah Swearingen and Thomas Rutherford & Drusilla his wife & William Bennet and Lurannah his wife Executors and Devisees of the late Van Swearingen deceased, of the one part and Priscilla Swearingen another of the Devisees of the said Van Swearingen deceased Witnesseth that whereas doubts have arisen and controverseys are like to take place respecting the will of the said Van Swearingen, so far as relates to the said Priscilla, it has been mutually agreed upon by & between the said parties The children & legatees of the said Priscilla, that a certain part of the estate of the said Van Swearingen should be laid off and

assigned to the said Priscilla in lieu of [?] full for her clauses as a devisee as aforesaid, now for carrying the said Agreement into full execution They the said Josiah Swearingen, Hezekiah Swearingen, Thomas Rutherford and Drusilla his wife William Bennet & Lurannah his wife Do and each of these doth by these presents grant release and confirm unto the said Priscilla Swearingen One hundred and fifty acres of land being part of the tract whereon the said Van Swearingen lately lived to be paid off on the lower side of the home tract including the Tenement whereon Elizabeth Eade now lives also including a spring at the river and about four acres of meadow or meadow ground and the following slaves to wit a negroe man called James a negro boy called Clem & a negro woman called Grace to have and to hold the said land & slaves for and during her natural life and no longer, and they the said children & legatees do further grant release to the said Priscilla and her heirs forever the following articles to wit Two large gray mares and one gray work horse, two feather beds and their furniture compleat two tables & one chest of drawers & cupboard and the furniture usually kept therein all the chairs made use of in the mansion house the smallest of the cooking glasses, one full third part of the kitchen furniture together with forty barrels of Indian Corn one hundred bushels of wheat and one stack of hay in the meadow, And the said Josiah Swearingen Hezekiah Swearingen & Thomas Rutherford Executors of the said Van Swearingen deceased do by these presents release and forever acquit the said Priscilla & her heirs & [assigns?] for the sum of forty two pounds fifteen shillings and eleven pence which the said Priscilla stands indebted to the said Executors for sundry Articles purchased at the Sale of the said Van Swearingen estate & the said executors together with the said William Bennett do hereby Covenant and agree with the said Priscilla Swearingen that they will at their own joint expense & in some short convenient time finish the dwelling house of Elizabeth Eade for the use of the said Priscilla in a compleat manner and that they will pale in a convenient piece of ground near thereto for a garden & will also build and erect for the said Priscilla in a convenient place near the said house a good and convenient barn, In consideration whereof the said Priscilla Swearingen for her self her heirs executors & [assigns?] doth hereby release and forever Quit claimes unto the said Josiah Swearingen, Hezekiah Swearingen, Thomas Rutherford & Drusilla his wife & William Bennet & Lurannah his wife and to their heirs and assigns forever all and every other part or parts of the said Van Swearingen's estate be the same in lands slaves money goods or chattels to which the said Priscilla hath or could have any claim ordered and whatsoever by virtue of the will of the said Van Swearingen deceased or in any other manner whatsoever. In witness whereof the said parties have hereunto set their hand and seals the day & year first above written.

Sealed and Delivered in presence of Edward O Williams, William Brice, Rawleigh Morgan Josiah Swearingen, Hezekiah Swearingen, Thomas Rutherford, William Bennett, Priscilla P. Swearingen [her mark], Drusilla Rutherford

At a court held for Berkeley County the ( ) day of February 1789 this indenture was proved by the oaths of Edward O Williams and William Brice witnesses thereto and ordered to [?] further proof and a court held for the said county the 15th day of May 1792. This indenture was further proved by the oath of Rawleigh Morgan another witness thereto and ordered to be recorded.

Teste Mo Hunter

PERSONAL ESTATE OF VAN SWEARINGEN (1778 - 1838)

He was the grandson of Col. Van Swearingen, probably built the house and farmstead that became known as RiverView Farm, though it is unknown if he actually lived there. Inventory was taken in spring of 1838. The grouping of items in the list seems to indicate that belongings in 3 homes and at least two farmsteads were inventoried, the first two houses having very modest furnishings. This correlates well with the property records and his will, which mentions 4 houses. One of the homes was his father Hezekiah's located where the present Lone Drake farm is today, which Van and his family may have lived in as well. Two other homes, with only their foundations remaining, are located at present-day NCTC near the water treatment plant; at least one of these was likely a slave quarters. The location of the fourth home is conjectural, but may be related to the foundation near the spring on the western boundary of the NCTC property and may also have been used as servant's quarters.

a black man named Humphrey aged 60 years	50.00
a Negro man called Ralph supposed to be about 60 years	50.00
1 Negro man called Andy aged about 35 years	600.00
1 Negro man called Henry aged about 22 years	700.00
1 Negro man called Hardridge aged about 22 years	600.00
1 Negro man called Lewis with some imperfection in the ankle aged about 22 years	500.00
1 Negro man called Sy or Josiah aged about 18 years	550.00
1 Negro man called George aged about 16 years	400.00
1 Negro man called Thornton aged about 14 years	450.00
1 Negro boy called Warren about 12 years	400.00
1 Negro girl called Mary about 10 years	250.00
1 Negro girl called Ann about 6 years	250.00
1 Negro girl called Susan about 6 years	200.00
1 Negro boy called Ben aged about 5 years	200.00

1 boy called Andrew Jackson aged about 16 months	75.00
1 Negro woman called Jill aged about 25 years and her infant	400.00
1 Negro woman named Betty usually in bad health age 46	20.00
2 Negro women called Nancy and Eve very old and infirm	2.00
1 Bay mark 60.00, 1 sorrel horse 60.00	120.00
1 sorrel horse 80.00, 1 brown mare 70.00	150.00
1 gray mare 65.00, 1 brown horse 75.00	140.00
1 black mare 75.00, 1 dark brown mare 50.00	125.00
1 old roan horse 25.00, 1 brown horse 50.00	75.00
1 roan mare 1.00, 1 roan colt 35.00	36.00
1 white faced cow 14.00, 1 red and white cow 18.00	32.00
1 roan cow 15.00, 1 black heifer 15.00	30.00
1 red heifer and calf 15.00, 1 red and white cow 18.00	33.00
1 white faced cow 18.00, 1 bull 20.00	38.00
3 sows and 14 pigs 30.00, 1 calf 3.00	33.00
1 plantation wagon with body and wood ladders	50.00
426 bushels corn (0.50 each)	210.00
7.5 bushels oats (0.30 each)	2.25
1 cast 20.00, 28 mulberry livestock posts (0.15 each)	24.20
a lot of oak fencing plank containing 3439 feet	38.69
1 lot joice containing 18 prs (0.40 each)	7.25
1 lot lath containing 2067 feet (0.60 per hundred)	24.20
593 feet poplar plank	8.00
1 pair long ladders 6.00, 1 barshare plough 5.00	11.00
1 barshare plough 5.00, 1 double shovel plough 5.00	10.00
2 single shovel ploughs 1.25 each, 1 harrow 4.00	6.50
1 feed trough 1.00, 2 flax brakes (0.50 each)	2.00
1 double and 2 single trees 1.00, 1 fifth chain stretchers 3.00	4.00
326 Ω hemp 0.06, 1 barrel flour 7.50	27.09
a lot of farming implements in the tool house consisting of mattocks, shovels, spades, forks, log chains and other chains	25.00
929 Ω w bacon 0.10, 72 w dried or corned beef 0.06	97.27
1 bedstead with bedding 25.00, 1 bedstead with bedding 20.00	45.00
4 chairs 0.50, 1 old desk and bookcase 2.50	4.50
1 shotgun 10.00, 1 surveyors staff chain and compass 15.00	25.00
1 lot hogsheads barrels and co in the large cellar	10.00
53 gallons Apple Brandy 0.50, 1 copper kettle 10.00	36.50
2 half bushel measures 0.25, 47 bushels potatoes 0.25	12.25
6 sets wagon gears and c 6.00, 1 cutting box bucket and shovel	40.00
1 new plantation wagon and stretchers	120.00
1 pair long ladders 8.00, 1 windmill 30.00	38.00
1 lot rakes and forks 1.00, 4 grain cradles lot 10.00	11.00
1 white faced cow and calf 12.00, 1 white faced cow15.00	27.00

1 white faced cow & calf 16.00, 1 bull 20.00, 1 red steer 12.00	51.00
1 red steer 18.00, 1 red steer 22.00, 1 red steer 20.00	58.00
1 yearling calf 6.00, 1 red steer 20.00, 1 black steer 12.00	40.00
1 heifer calf 5.00, 2 calves 3.00 each	11.00
2 sows with young pigs	20.00
18 hogs 5.00, 34 shoat 2.50, 2 harrows 8.00	151.00
hoes, shovel, corn rakes & sledge 2.50, 1 barshare plough 3.00	5.00
1 barshare plough 12.00, 1 barshare plough 14.00	26.00
2 barshare ploughs 8.00, 5 double shovel ploughs (4.00 each)	36.00
6 single shovel plough 1.00 per, 1 lot single trees, double trees and stretchers 10.00	16.00
1 digging iron, crowbar 3.00, 2 sets plough gears, collar &c 5	8.00
2 collars and three sets gears 5.00, 1 cutting box 2.50	7.50
2 shovels and dung fork 2.00, 2 desks 3.00 each	8.00
2 tables 3.00, 7 chairs 0.50 per, 1 corner cupboard 2.00	8.50
1 bedstead bed and bedding 5.00, 1 crosscut saw	7.50
3 spinning wheels for 1.50, 1 lot kitchen utensils at old house	13.50
58 sheep with some lambs 3.25 each	188.50
38.5 acres wheat in the ground at the Markle place (8.00 per)	303.00
8 racks, 2 axes, 2 drawing knives, 2 grindstones with pitchforks	7.00
20 hogs (6.00 per), 28 shoats (2.50 per), 1 calf 4.00	194.00
21 new bags (0.375 per), 21 old bags ((0.12 per)	10.39
1 chest 1.00, 1 clothes press 5.00	6.00
1 lot kitchen furniture, safe, cupboard, corner cupboard and c.	28.00
9 chairs (0.50 per), 1 table 6.00, 2 stand and 2 tables 6.00	16.50
1 stove and pipe 15.00, irons, shovels and tongs 2.00	17.00
1 box knives, forks & waiters 3.00, 6 large and 6 small spoons 18.00	21.00
1 pair pistols 5.00, 1 secretary and bookcase 30.00	35.00
1 bureau 8.00, 1 work stand 3.00, 1 clock 50.00	61.00
1 bedstead, bed and bedding 30.00, 2 waiters 1.50, 1 case 2.00	8.50
25 yards figd carpeting (0.50 per), 6 yards stripe carpet (0.371 per)	14.75
1 low post bedstead, bed & bedding 30.00, 6 chairs 0.50 per	33.00
1 high post bedstead, bed, bedding 35.00	35.00
1 wash stand, bowel, pitcher 3.00, toilet table & dressing glass	4.50
3 blankets, 1 coverlet, 4 spreads 12.00, 1 stand 1.00	13.00
16 yards carpeting (0.25 per), 32 yards new carpeting (0.8715 per)	14.75
1 high post bedstead & bedding 30.00, toilet table & glass 10.00	31.00
3 barrels flour (0.50 per), 8 sheets and table cloths 10.00	32.00
1 stove 12.00, 2 sets plough gears and cart gears 6.00	18.00
1 corn barrel (0.50), 1 sleigh 15.00	15.50
TOTAL	9219.19

Personal Estate of Abraham Shepherd, 1822.
Jefferson County Will Book 4, p. 85.

Abraham Shepherd acquired the house and land where this personal property was inventorted, formerly the home of Col. Van Swearingen and today known as Springwood, from the orphaned grandsons of Col. Van Swearingen in 1807-1809 after they moved to Ohio with their sister.

An Inventory and appraisement of the negroes and other personal property belonging to the estate of Abram Shepherd, dec'd.

Five coulters and one plow shear	2.00
One lot of chains	6.00
One old bar shear plough & singletree	.75
Three grubbing hoes & eight weeding hoes	2.50
Four rakes & Five shovels	2.00
Crow bar, sledgehammer & digging iron	4.00
Three iron forks & corn rake	1.50
Crosscut saw	1.00
One old waggon	8.00
Two harrows	6.00
Five barshear plows	25.00
Five shovel plows	5.00
Five worm harrows	3.00
One large wood sleds	.25
One old sleigh	2.00
Four old setts of Gears Five Halter chains	3.50
One cutting box & pitch fork	2.00
One pair traces & backband	1.00
One Flasc break [flax brake]	1.00
One cart	12.00
One old waggon	25.00
Twenty nine pen hogs for pork	145.00
Flasc seed Forty cents per bushel Five Hogsheads	10.00
Four horses/ one gray mare, 2 sorrels, 1 bay	170.00
One bull	15.00
Six steers	55.00
Eight yearlings	32.00
One steer	12.00
Ten head of cattle different ages	30.00
Wheat 87 Ω cents per bushel	
Rye 54 Ω cents per bushel	
Oats 35 cents per bushel	
One Fan	18.00

One hundred & ninety head of Sheep	380.00
Five milch cows	50.00
Corn $2.50 per barrel	
Two old waggon wheels	6.00
Five brood sows & thirty shoats	50.00
Two asses [not sure of spelling?]	2.00
One grindstone	1.00
One scythe & cradle & two mowing scythes	3.00
one ton of plaster	10.00
one old sorrel horse Dick	10.00
one negro Jenny aged 60 years	10.00
" " Rosey " 32 " and her 5 children	
Isaac, George, Elias, Daniel & Mary	1280.00
One negro, Amy & her two youngest children	425.00
" " Bev child of Amy	150.00
" " Harry " " "	150.00
" " Julia aged 20 years & child	200.00
" " Emmily " 17 " & infant child	300.00
" " Tom " 70	.25
" " Sam " 80	.25
" " Jerry " 70	.25
" " David " 30	450.00
" " Baker " 47	10.00
" " Charles " 47	250.00
One Road wagon & 2 setts of wheels, 4 horses with their Geer, Jackscrews & feed trough	300.00
Seven Hogsheads	13.00
Two stills with worm & worm tub	60.00
Hay per ton $ 8.00	
110 gallons apple Brandy @ 30 cts per gallon	33.00
Twenty still tubs	20.00
One crow bar mason hammer, 2 Inch auger & wheelbarrow	5.00

We the undersigned do hereby certify that the above is a correct inventory & appraisement of the slaves & other personal property of Abram Shepherd deceased taken the 12th day of November 1822.

Daniel Buckles
Abraham Chapline
Isaac Chapline

Jefferson County Court

DESCRIPTION OF SHEPHERD'S UPPER AND LOWER FARMS IN 1888 BY F.V. ALER.

NCTC property was then called the Lower Shepherd Farm.
Wild Goose Farm is still a private residence just south of NCTC.

HENRY SHEPHERD, ESQ.

THE REWARD OF ENERGY AND INDUSTRY A GRAND SUCCESS

A MAGNIFICENT COUNTRY SEAT

WILD GOOSE FARM

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE, SURROUNDED BY WELL CULTIVATED AND IMPROVED LANDS AND MODERN STRUCTURES.

One of the most attractive country seats in the Eastern portion of our Mountain State, is the time honored manor of the well-known Shepherd Estate, four miles North of Shepherdstown, in Jefferson County.

Looking out from a gently reclining hill, on the picturesque Potomac, with its varied and beautiful scenery, this old Virginia Homestead is one of those well remembered resorts, which in ante-bellum days were the pride and boast of the people of the South.

This part was then owned by the late Mr. R.D. Shepherd, a wealthy and distinguished member of the family, by whom it was christened "Wild Goose Farm."

This magnificent estate, which altogether embraces about a thousand acres of the most fertile and productive land in this section of the country, has since been purchased by Mr. Henry Shepherd, who is its present owner, and by whom it has been greatly improved, especially that portion upon which he and his family reside, and which he calls his *Upper* Farm.

Passing up a long avenue of well grown and carefully selected forest trees - beech, linden, maple, and others - we approach the mansion. Here on a knoll, embowered 'mid a profusion of waving willows, stately poplars, and quaking aspens, stands the residence, built in a quadrangular shape, with two extended wings - a pretentious frame structure of a comparatively modern architecture.

To some it may not seem effectively grand, but around it is woven a web of early family history, of intense interest to the living representatives of an aristocratic ancestry, long since passed away.

We enter through a Gothic porch, a spacious hall, leading to the parlors, which are simply but richly furnished - skillfully reflecting mirrors and choice paintings adding to the pleasing effect.

The library, adjoining, is a most unique and handsomely furnished room, and in the dining and bed-rooms in elegance and taste correspond with the parlor and library.

From a wide piazza, in a lovely window in front, we look down upon a miniature lake, on which sport the graceful swan, lordly geese and countless Muscovies.

A view of the garden presents a happy blending of the useful and ornamental - real vegetable gardening decorated. In fact, an observing eye will see at a glance over the surrounding grounds, beds, mounds and terraces, vines, shrubbery and arbors, that Mr Shepherd exhibits the same fondness for embellishment, garden, park and landscape, as do the English people of fortune and culture.

From the dwelling a fine gravelly walk leads down to the dairy and spring, while northward two white shelly roadways wind around a diamond-shaped centre plat, converging at the barn.

The stables, in which the well-bred driving horses stand, are constructed after the best models, and the mangers furnished with the latest contrivances for safe feeding.

The carriage room, with oiled floor, is equipped with barouches, phaetons, falling tops and village carts, while the room connecting exhibits a fine display of harness, most admirably arranged,- altogether affording the material for several handsome turnouts.

Around the stables are a number of fox and rabbit cages, while near by howl a pack of anxious hounds, ready for the chase - sport in which Mr. S. sometimes indulges.

Across from the stables is an octagon Japanese Pagoda, tastefully designed and painted, and surmounted by a gilt ball, weather cock and wild goose. Here stands the morning sentinal, who at appointed hours strikes the bell, giving signal and summons for all the workmen to repair to labor.

The barn and extended range of stables are planned and equipped with a view to the greatest convenience and usefulness.

A long row of painted shedding contains and shelters the various agricultural implements, all assorted and kept with the same system and care which mark everything about the premises.

Hostlers and watchmen are constantly on duty about the barn and stables, taking care of the property and the large herds of valuable cattle, sheep and hogs - all in quality and condition in keeping with the fine order of things so plainly visible wherever you turn.

Passing down the avenue from Wild Goose you behold dotted here and there

over the farm, a number of modern style cottages where dwell the workmen in plenty, comfort and contentment.

Leaving the avenue and entering upon the well known Shepherd Grade, a mile drive over a fine stretch of wide level road, long famous as the course upon which the speed of many a steed was tried in other days, and you arrive at another branch of the Shepherd Homestead, now known as the *Lower* Farm.

This was the life-long residence of Mr. Henry Shepherd, Sr., the father of the present owner and proprietor, as also that of the grandfather, Capt. Abram Shepherd, who in the language of a memorial by an eminent divine of Virginia, "served with distinction in the Revolutionary War under Col. Hugh Stephenson. He marched with his company from Shepherdstown to Boston, in July, 1775, and in March, 1776, returned to New York. He was in the celebrated battle of Kings Bridge, Nov 16th, 1776, and after Col. Rawlings and Major Otho H. Williams, of Maryland, were wounded, he commanded the Rifle Regiment of Maryland and Virginia during the remainder of the action. He received a letter from Gen. Washington but two months before the General's death, speaking of him as a valuable officer in the Revolutionary War."

Here is a unique and queerly constructed large stone mansion, built more than a century ago, and while Mr. S. is making many improvements in the surroundings, including barns, stables and other buildings, yet the main dwelling itself is preserved, unoccupied by any one, in its original state, and its internal arrangement and much of the old time furniture still kept intact, even the old desk and armchair and huge inkstand remain as left by his father, in marked contrast with the too common spirit of the day, which soon loses attachment for old landmarks, and in the desire for change entirely obliterates them.

Situated on a beautiful incline, shaded by tall oaks and hardy locusts, its white walls look out in their virgin purity from amid the drooping foliage, giving an air and appearance of some ancient castle, but its chief glory is storied rather in traditions and memory of a venerated ancestry than in the architectural beauty or symmetry of the structure.

So which Thomas Swearingen is that? *In order to reduce confusion over the numerous Van and Thomas Swearingens mentioned in the text, a partial family tree is shown below for the two brothers from Maryland who began buying land near present-day Shepherdstown in the 1740s. Included are only children mentioned in the manuscript; for a more complete genealogy see the Swearingen forum at www.genforum.genealogy.com/swearingen, especially Karel L. Whyte 2000, Six Generations of Swearingens: Descendants of Gerret Vanswearingen at the family tree link in http://home.neo.rr.com/thorn/swearingen*

Thomas "of the Ferry" Swearingen d. 1760

Started ferry in 1755
He had 9 children including:

Benoni Swearingen
-died 1798
-given ferry when 5
-in MD legislature

Two Children:
Sara - m. John Blackford
Henry - died in Kentucky

Maj. Thomas Swearingen
-died 1786
- lot of Kentucky land
- home, mill near Scrabble

Five Children including:
Thomas - founder of Scrabble, ran mill, d. 1811
Van - killed at St. Clair's Defeat
Andrew - later managed Kentucky lands

Indian Van Swearingen
-died 1793
-moved to Ohio River abt 1772
-filed lawsuit v. Abraham Shepherd about Terrapin Neck
-aka Van Swearingen Jr

At least Six children including:
Thomas - killed by Indians near Ohio River 1787
Thomas II - born between 1787 and 1793

Col. Van Swearingen - d. 1788

Owned plantation that became NCTC
Brother of Thomas "of the Ferry" Swearingen
He had 6 children including:

Josiah Swearingen
-died 1795
-surveyor, soldier
-inherited Springwood

Four Children:
Eleanor - m. Thomas Worthington
James
Thomas
Samuel
note: all 4 moved to Ohio
Thomas and Samuel sold Springwood to Abraham Shepherd after Josiah's death.

Hezekiah Swearingen
-died 1817
-ran plantation across road from Springwood

Two Children:
Van - ran RiverView Farm complex
Mary - m. James Foreman

note: Van's children inherited, broke up, sold RiverView Farm between 1838-1869

Thomas Swearingen
-died as young man in 1780

no children

The Chapline Family Burial Ground

by Johnna Armstrong



The Chapline family burial ground today.

Preface

Across the road from my house in Steamboat Run (off Shepherd Grade about three miles north of Shepherdstown) is an old family burial ground, the final resting place of the Chapline family, which first settled in this area more than 250 years ago. The cemetery is situated on a rise that overlooks the Potomac River to the south. Enclosed by a coursed, grey stone wall and surrounded by three acres of woods, the burial ground is the only extant physical evidence of the people who lived on the Chapline Farm, which later became Steamboat Run.

Johnna Armstrong lives in Steamboat Run, about three miles north of Sherpherdstown. She is an avid genealogist and is also the webmaster for the Tompkins County NYGenWeb hosted by Rootsweb. If you have any information about any of the families mentioned here or questions about her research, she can be contacted at P.O. Box 3238, Shepherdstown, WV 25443 or genealogy@oldwillow.com.

I have been interested in the cemetery since I moved to Steamboat Run five years ago; a neighbor pointed out the path to the cemetery and told me that it was pre-Civil War and that slaves had been buried there.[1] I have been an avid genealogist for nearly a decade and thought it would be interesting to find out more about who the people in this cemetery were.

In my own family, legend has it that our ancestors came from Scotland. As the family historian in my clan, I have been inclined to downplay this "fact" until I am able to prove it. However, when I traveled to Scotland for the first time, as I stepped onto the tarmac from the plane, I instantly felt a shock of recognition, almost as if I had lived there before and were coming home. I knew then and without a doubt that my ancestors had lived in that country and that through them, I possessed an ancient right to call Scotland "home". Now I spend all my free time trying to prove what I know in my bones to be true.

I felt a similar connection to the land the first time I walked in the Chapline family burial ground in Steamboat Run. Although there is no blood connection between me and the Chapline family, I feel a bond with them, because they chose this place to be their home just as I did.

In February 2005, I began researching the people who lived here before me in earnest, starting with those who are buried in the Chapline family burial ground. What I have been able to learn so far is based on secondary sources, and in many cases, I have made certain assumptions. With more research and time, I hope to be able to put together a more complete picture of the lives of all the people who lived on what is now Steamboat Run.

Background

The property now known as Steamboat Run, owned at one time by Abraham Chapline[2], is said to have been called "Clifton." Abraham Chapline set aside the land for a family burial ground in 1752.[3] This is

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[1] I have not yet been able to confirm if this is true; there are several depressions in the Cemetery which may be unmarked burials, and it is possible that some are slave burials.

[2] There are many Chaplines with the same first names; this Abraham is the brother of Isaac Sr., who is buried in the cemetery, not his son, who is also named Abraham, and also buried in the cemetery. The Abraham who established the cemetery later settled in Kentucky.

[3] Miller, Thomas Condit and Hu Maxwell, *West Virginia and its People*. New York, Lewis Historical Pub. Co., 1913. Vol. 3, p. 677. (Clifton appears to have been a common name for homesteads in the area.)

the same year that Abraham's grandfather, William, the first Chapline to settle in this area, died. It is possible that William was the first person to be buried in the family burial ground. However there is no marker for him and we may never know.

The burial ground has a wall around it, made of coursed, grey stone, about two foot thick and three foot high. The outside measurements are roughly 60 feet square. The wall is fallen down in many places, especially on the south side, where a very large oak tree has grown up just inside the burial ground. The cemetery has a wrought iron gate at the northwest corner, which is rusted and longer closes.

There are 28 known burials in the Chapline family burial ground, laid out neatly from west to east, as was traditional for the time, in three rows. (See map at the end of this article.) Two children are buried at either end of the fourth row; otherwise the fourth and fifth rows appear to be empty. Of course, it is possible that this space contains older, unmarked burials. Twenty-seven of the burials are marked with headstones.

The earliest known burials are 1809 and 1810, and the last known burial was in 1881. This last burial is also the only known unmarked burial. There are several depressions that may be burials. Raking of these depressions has turned up unmarked field stones at the head and foot of each that may be grave markers.

Well before the last known burial, Chapline family members were arranging for their loved ones to be buried in Elmwood Cemetery in Shepherdstown and elsewhere. Town cemeteries gained in popularity during the Victorian era, and this may be one reason the Chapline family stopped burying their dead in the family burial ground. Then again, by 1860, the Chapline family no longer owned the land on which the family burial ground was located. Obituaries found in the *Shepherdstown Register* from the 1860s make mention of the fact that the burial would take place in the Chapline family burial ground on land owned by Lorenzo Etchison. It is possible that Mr. Etchison was related by marriage to the Chapline family[4], and inherited the property, but this probably also accounts for the Chapline family making other burial arrangements.

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[4] We know that Isaac Chapline 2nd was friends with Lorenzo Etchison, because his obituary reports that on the day of his death, Isaac had Sunday dinner with the Etchison family. Isaac William Chapline, a nephew of Isaac's, married Louisa Etchison, who may be related to Lorenzo.

The headstones in the Chapline family burial ground bear several surnames: Byers/Boyers (3), Chapline (10/11), Driskell/Driscol (2), Latimer (1), McKevitte (3[5]), Shenton (7) and Waldick (1). Other names that appear, either as middle or maiden names, are: Alder, Keech, and Swan. Of the 28 known burials in the cemetery, only 10, and possibly an eleventh[6], actually have the last name of Chapline.

A transcription of the headstones in the Chapline family burial ground follows at the end of this article. The recordings were made Feb. 26 - March 27, 2005, with help from my friend Janet M. Nash, an historian and cemetery preservationist. This transcription was compared to earlier transcriptions, namely:

> Bee Line Chapter, DAR, comp. Tombstone inscriptions and burial lots, Marceline, Mo.: Walsworth Pub. Co., c1981, p. 25.
>
> Caskey, Larry, and Linda Mullenax. "Cemetery at Steamboat Run: (near Shepherdstown, W. Va.)." Shepherd College, Feb. 23, 1974.
>
> Honeywell, Lois. "Steamboat Run Cemetery." Date unknown.

After transcribing the cemetery, I used two books, Chaplines from *Maryland and Virginia*[7] and *West Virginia and its People*[8], as the starting point for my research. I have compared and supplemented the information in these two books with obituaries, death and marriage notices from the *Shepherdstown Register* and the *Virginia Free Press*, as well as the information on the headstones in the family burial ground.

Family Connections

Because it is a family burial ground - it is listed as such in the obituaries found in the *Shepherdstown Register* - we can assume that all of the people buried there are relatives, or were close to the family in some way. The genealogy of the Chapline family has been relatively easy

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5 Only two are marked with a headstone, the third is know about from an obituary.

6 This last burial has a small stone bearing a twig with three leaves and the initials M. L. C. It was likely made for a child who died young, perhaps in infancy, and almost certainly for a Chapline.

7 Dare, Maria J. Liggett, *Chaplines from Maryland and Virginia*, Washington: The Franklin Print, 1902. (My copy reprinted by Tuttle Antiquarian Books, Rutland, VT.)

8 Miller, Thomas Condit and Hu Maxwell, *West Virginia and its People*. New York, Lewis Historical Pub. Co., 1913. Vol. 3.

to trace, while the other families have been more challenging. The following is what is known about the people buried in the cemetery:

1. Chapline

- *Isaac Chapline Sr., abt. 1757 - 1810*
- *Elender Chapline, Consort of Isaac, abt. 1739 - 1809*

- *Isaac Chapline, abt. 1785 - 1861*
- *Elizabeth K. Chapline, wife of Isaac, abt. 1763 - 1832*
- *Judith S. Chapline, 2nd wife of Isaac, abt. 1797 - 1835*
- *James A. Chapline, abt. 1809 - 1849*

- *Abraham Chapline, abt. 1790 - 1834*
- *Ann R. Chapline, abt. 1792 - 1855*
- *Abraham B. Chapline, 1830 - 1830*

- *Sallie Agusta Chapline, 1852 - 1853*
- *M. L. C. (no dates)*

The oldest known burials in the Chapline family burial ground are of Isaac Chapline, Sr., and his wife, Elender, who died in 1810 and 1809, respectively. Isaac and Elender were buried side-by-side in the second row of the cemetery. Isaac was the grandson of the William Chapline mentioned above, and brother to Abraham, who set aside the land for the burial ground. There is disagreement about Elender's maiden name. *Chaplines from Maryland and Virginia* lists Elender as a Swearingen[9]; *West Virginia and its People* has her listed as Eleanor Wallace Shenton[10]. Since neither book is sourced, more research is needed to determine which is correct.

Isaac and Elender married and had at least two children: Isaac, born about 1785 and Abraham, born five years later.[11] Each son grew to maturity, married, had children and lived his entire life here in Jefferson County.

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[9] *Chaplines from Maryland and Virginia*, p. 96.

[10] *West Virginia and its People*, Vol. 3, p. 677.

[11] *Chaplines from Maryland and Virginia* mentions a third, unnamed child who died young; it's possible that this is the child whose headstone carries the initials M.L.C. However, given that the burial is not near Isaac and Elender, I think this unlikely.

Isaac is said to have been a good looking man, very tall with fair hair and blue eyes[12]. At the age of 20, he married Elizabeth Keech (Alder) Fry, a widow more than twenty years his senior. (Isaac's mother was also older than her husband by more than fifteen years.)

Isaac, like all of his family, was a staunch Episcopalian, and was very involved with the Episcopal Church in Shepherdstown. He was a vestryman and warden for many years. He also held slaves, as did nearly all the other heads of household buried in this cemetery. The census records for the years from 1820 to 1860 list Isaac as owning up to a dozen slaves during that time period.

Elizabeth and Isaac had two children: Isaac William, who was born in 1808 and lived only a few days; and James Augustus, who was born in 1809. Only two months after James was born, Isaac's mother, Elender, died, and was buried in the family burial ground. Isaac's father lived a year longer, and then he too was buried in the family plot, next to his wife.

Isaac's brother, Abraham, married Anne Rebecca Alder. It is not yet known if Ann and Elizabeth K. Alder, the wife of Isaac, were related, but it seems likely, given how sparsely populated the area was at the time.

Anne and Abraham had seven children, and all but one lived to adulthood. A son, Abraham B., was born and died in 1830, and is buried next to his parents in the family burial ground. The other children of Ann and Abraham were:

1. Isaac W. Chapline, born 1818.
2. James L. Chapline, born 1821.
3. Charles J. Chapline, born 1823.
4. Eleanor (Ellen) R. Chapline, born 1825.
5. Mary V. Chapline, born 1828.
6. Joseph A. Chapline, born 1832.

Isaac Chapline 2nd's wife, Elizabeth, died in 1832, at the age of 68. Isaac was still in his late 40s at this time. About a year and a half later, Isaac's son, James, married Elizabeth Swan Latimer. A year after that, Isaac was remarried, on August 19, 1834, to Judith S. Latimer. As with Isaac and Abraham's wives, these women are probably related. An online source has them listed as sisters[13]. More research is needed to determine if this is true.

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[12] *Chaplines from Maryland and Virginia*, p. 93.

[13] See Michael Marshall's genealogy on Rootsweb's World Connect: http://worldconnect.rootsweb.com/cgi-bin/igm.cgi?op=GET&db=mrmarsha&id=110848.

Just days after Isaac married Judith, Abraham died. Of all the inscriptions in the family burial ground, I find Abraham's particularly sad:

"Leaving a wife and 6 children to deplore his loss..."

How hard it must have been for Ann to cope; her oldest son was just 16, and her youngest child still a toddler.

Isaac Chapline's son, James, and his wife, Elizabeth, had three children: Anna Elizabeth, born in 1834, Isaac Thomas (known as Thomas), born 1837, and Margaret Emeline, born in 1841. Anna married Joseph Augustus Chapline, youngest son of Abraham and Ann and Anna's first cousin, once removed. Isaac was a lawyer and Deputy Sheriff of Shepherdstown; he died at the age of 39, leaving a young wife and four small children. Margaret Emeline married a dashing military man during the Civil War (see the McKevitte section.) James Chapline, died in 1849 and was buried next to his mother in the family burial ground. James' wife, Elizabeth lived another 25 years and died in 1874. It is not yet known where she is buried.

Ann Chapline, wife of Abraham, died in 1855. She is buried next to her husband in the Chapline family burial ground. A grandchild of Abraham and Ann is also buried in the cemetery; Sallie Agusta, the little daughter of James Latimer Chapline and Sarah (Warfield) Chapline, who died before she was a year old.

2. McKevitte

- *Lieut. John T. McKevitte, abt. 1839 - 1867*
- *Margaret E. (Chapline) McKevitte, 1841 - 1881*
- *John Alexander McKevitte, 1867 - 1868*

The McKevitte surname is connected to the Chapline family by marriage. Lieut. John T. McKevitte, originally from New York, was a "brave and gallant"[14] officer of Co. G, 10th New York Cavalry and was encamped in Shepherdstown with his men on July 15, 1863. The next day, his company fought a skirmish with General Jeb Stuart's army on the Winchester Pike and John was shot through a lung. He was almost

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[14] Major M. Henry Avery, in his report about the skirmish on the Winchester Pike. See 10th New York Volunteer Cavalry website, http://www.ggw.org/~nycav/aft_gett.htm.

certainly brought back to Shepherdstown to have his wounds tended and there he must have met Margaret Emeline Chapline, because they were married less than a year later, on June 02, 1864.

Theirs was a "mixed" marriage - Margaret was Episcopalian, like the generations of her family before her, and John was Catholic. One imagines that there must have been some consternation, within Margaret's family at least, when the couple announced plans to marry.

John and Margaret, or Maggie as she was also called, had two sons, Thomas Augustus and John Alexander, born in 1865 and 1867 respectively. However, John and Maggie were not fated to grow old together. John never fully recovered from his war wounds and developed consumption. He died December 16, 1867. Just six months later, John and Maggie's younger son John died, when he was not quite a year old, also of consumption.

Margaret was still in her mid-20s when her husband died. She never remarried, but lived quietly with her son Thomas in Shepherdstown. She suffered from severe asthma and spent her later years in a sick chair. In late July of 1881, Margaret's son Thomas, then just 16 years old, came into the house to find his mother unable to breathe. He ran to get her doctor, W. P. Manning, but he was out of town, and all the others were out on calls. When Thomas came back to the house, his mother was dead, at just 40 years of age.[15]

Margaret was buried in the Chapline family burial ground, probably next to her husband and young son. However, no headstone is evident now, nor does the DAR record mention one. A man listed as Thomas A. McKevitte turns up in Flint, Michigan at the time of the 1900 Census, working as a machinist. After that, the trail goes cold.

3. B(o)yers/Driskell/Driscol/Waldick

- *John Byers, abt. 1775 - 1861*
- *Mary Boyers, wife of John Boyers, 1782 - 1826*
- *John James Boyers, son of John and Mary Boyers, dates unknown*

- *Patrick O. Driskell, abt.1812 - 1847*
- *Daniel O. Driscol, abt. 1845 - 1861*

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[15] Margaret's obituary says she was about 38 years of age (*Shepherdstown Register*, July 30, 1881, p. 2). *Chaplines in Maryland and Virginia* (p. 97) has her birthday as May 16, 1841, which would mean she was 40.

- *Rose Ann Waldick, daughter of A. J. and Lavinia Waldick, abt. 1865 - 1867*

All of the burials for the B(o)yers, Driscol/Driskells and Waldicks are grouped together in the southeast corner of the cemetery, so before I knew anything about them, I thought they might be related. I then went to the census records, which show the three families all living in the same household, that of John Byers.

1850		*1860*		*1870*	
Name	**Age**	**Name**	**Age**	**Name**	**Age**
John Byers	75	John Byers	90	(d. 1861)	
Henry Byers	33	(not listed)		Henry Byers	56
Mary A. Driskell	31	Mary A. Driscol	40	(not listed)	
—		Andrew J. Waldec	23	Andrew Waldeck	35
Lavinia Driskell	11	Lavinia Waldec	20	Lovinia Waldeck	29
(not listed)		Daniel Driscol	14	(d. 1861)	
John Driskell	8	John Driscol	19	(moved to CO)	

Unfortunately, these censuses do not list relationships between the heads of households and the rest of the occupants, so we cannot be sure of a family connection. However, because the people listed in the household of John Byers are not working for him (i.e., not listed with a profession), I am making the assumption that they were related. It is not yet known if there is a connection between John Byers and the Chapline family.[16]

Based on information from headstones in the family burial ground, the above census records and an obituary for John Driscol, I have put together the following about this family:

John Byers was born in either Pennsylvania or Maryland[17]. It is interesting to note that he did not own slaves; nearly all the other families referenced in this article did. John and Mary likely had at least three children: John James, Henry and Mary. Henry was born about 1817 and Mary, about 1819. John James died young; his headstone says only that he died on March 15.

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[16] An online genealogy makes reference to John Byers marrying a Mary Chapline, however when I wrote, its owner told me that the source material had unfortunately been lost. Further research will be needed to prove a connection, if any.
See http://www.geocities.com/watsgw1155/chapline/aqwg11.htm#11194.

[17] According to various Census records.

The headstones for John and Mary Byers stand side-by-side in the center of the cemetery. John's stone is now broken, and the upper half leans against the lower. Mary Byers died in 1826 when she was in her early 40s; John lived well into his 80s and never remarried after losing his wife. He spent the next 35 years living with the Driskells and Waldecks.

Henry seems never to have married, but Mary married Patrick O. Driskell, who may have been from Scotland[18], on April 9, 1825.[19]. Patrick and Mary had at least three children: Lavinia, born about 1839, John, born about 1842, and Daniel O., born about 1845.

Patrick Driskell died in 1847, and Mary was left a widow while still in her 20s. He was buried in the family burial ground. Shortly thereafter, Mary became mentally ill, and probably suffered from it the rest of her life.[20]

Sometime before June 1860, Lavinia married Andrew J. Waldeck.[21] In 1861, Mary Driskell lost both her father and her son, Daniel, one to old age and the other to the Civil War. Both Daniel and his brother John fought on the Confederate side during the Civil War, and Daniel was killed in a skirmish at Dam No. 4. According to his headstone, he fought with Ashby's Cavalry. He was only 16 years old when he was killed.[22] John fought with Company F, First Virginia Cavalry.[23] Shortly after the War, John went west to the Colorado Territory. I believe that his mother, Mary Driskell, had died at this point, as she is not listed in the 1870 Census. As her sole support (other than Lavinia and Andrew), I think John would have stayed in the area if she were alive. There is a depression between the burials for Daniel Driscol and Patrick O. Driskell, and Mary may be buried there.

Andrew and Lavinia had at least three children: David, born about 1861, Joseph, born April 1862 and Rose Ann, born in 1865. David moved to Colorado like his uncle, John Driscol. Joseph was still living in Shepherdstown in early 1920.[24] Rose Ann died in 1867 and is buried in the Chapline family burial ground.

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[18] John Driscol is listed in the 1880 census for Gilpin, Colorado and his father is listed as from Scotland.

[19] *Marriage Records for Washington County, Maryland, 1799-1860.* Unfortunately, only the index reference is available, the actual records were destroyed by fire.

[20] In the 1850 Census, Mary Driskell is listed as insane, and in the 1860 census, idiotic. She is not listed in the 1870 census and may have died by that time.

[21] 1880 Census for Potomac, Jefferson County, West Virginia, E.D. 8, sheet 155A. The date is assumed, they were listed as married in the 1860 census.

[22] The DAR records list Daniel as a Lieutenant.

[23] Obituary for John B. Driscol, *Shepherdstown Register*, Thurs. Feb. 11, 1909, p. 3.

[24] Joseph is listed with his family and his father in the 1920 Census for Shepherdstown.

By 1880, Lavinia, like her mother, was grappling with mental illness.[25] She died sometime before 1901.[26] After her death, Andrew lived with his son Joseph; he died on January 15, 1923 and is buried in Elmwood Cemetery. It is not yet known where Lavina is buried.

4. Shenton

- *Joseph Shenton, 1808 - 1860*
- *Chloe A. Shenton, abt. 1802 - 1865*
- *Infant child of Joseph L. and C. A. Shenton, dates unknown*

- *Marcus Shenton, abt. 1806 - 1845*

- *Charles Shenton, abt. 1775 - 1847*
- *Mary Shenton, Consort of Charles, abt. 1775 - 1826*
- *Mary L. Shenton, abt. 1790 - 1850*

While old maps[27] show that the Chaplines and Byers lived on the land where Steamboat Run now is, there is no trace of the Shentons, and their connection to the other families remains a mystery, at least to me. An article about the Chapline-Shenton house in the *Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society*[28] tantalizingly references several Chapline/Shenton marriages, without mentioning any of them.

Of the Shentons, we know the most about Joseph and Chloe A. (Latimer) Shenton. Although we don't know when they married, we do know that they had one child, which died as an infant. This child is buried next to its parents in the family burial ground. No name or date is recorded. The couple remained childless, and in 1843, after the death of her brother, Chloe brought her nephew and niece, Thomas Wilmer and Virginia Latimer, to live with her and her husband, and the couple raised the children as their own.[29]

Joseph and Chloe Latimer Chapline may have lived on or near the

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[25] 1880 Census for Potomac, Jefferson County, West Virginia, E.D. 8, sheet 155A.
[26] Andrew is listed as widowed in the 1900 Census.
[27] See the 1852 S. Howell Brown Map of Jefferson County.
[28] "The Chapline-Shenton House", *Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society*: Dec. 1963, Vol. XXIX, p. 22.
[29] Eby, Cecil D., "Jefferson County Admiral - Julian Lane Latimer", *Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society*: Dec. 1997, Vol. LXIII, p. 23.

Chapline Farm[30] at one time, but by August of 1850, they were living in Berkeley County[31]. It's likely they lived in that county until Joseph's death in 1860. After Joseph's death, Chloe moved to Shepherdstown, possibly to live with her adopted son, Wilmer, who lived in that town until 1884.

It is likely that the other Shentons buried in the family burial ground are related to Joseph, but a connection has not yet been made. Charles Shenton is buried next to two women, each named Mary Shenton. The headstone for the woman buried on his left names her as Charles' wife. The other headstone does not list the woman's relationship, however, *Marriage records, Prince Georges Co., Maryland, 1777 to 1836* has a listing for a Charles Shenton and Mary Latimer, married Feb. 12, 1827.[32] Quite a few marriages for these families took place in Prince George's County, so this may be the Charles and Mary buried in the Chapline family burial ground; further research is needed to be sure. It is possible that Charles and Mary Shenton were the parents of Joseph and Marcus. Certainly their birth dates make this a possibility. Further research is needed.

5. Latimer

The final name in the family burial ground is Anne F. Latimer, who died in late November of 1845, in her 18th year. According to her headstone, she is the daughter of Dr. J. F. and Susan Latimer. There is a listing in *Marriage records, Prince Georges Co., Maryland, 1777 to 1836* for John F. and Susan R. (Burch) Latimer, who married January 04, 1824/5.[33] These are very likely her parents. Anne may have been related to Chloe Latimer Shenton; more research is needed to prove a connection. Little more is known about Anne, and one wonders why she is buried here, and not near her parents.

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[30] At the time of the 1840 Census, Charles Shanton is listed next door to Isaac Chapline, and has people living with him of the right age to be Joseph and Chloe. Joseph is not listed as a head of household and further research is needed to prove a connection between Joseph and Charles.

[31] 1850 Census for District 9, Berkeley Co., West Virginia, p. 370.

[32] Greene, Sykvia Gorman, *Marriage records, Prince Georges Co., Maryland, 1777 to 1836*, Mt. Rainier, Md.: unknown, 1941, p. 67.

[33] *Ibid.*

CHAPLINE FAMILY BURIAL GROUND TRANSCRIPTION

(Left to right from entrance)

ROW 1(A)

In memory of
JUDITH S. CHAPLINE
wife of Isaac Chapline
departed this life
Sept. the 7th AD 1835
Aged 38 Y. 6 M. and
9 days
"The righteous shall be had
in everlasting remembrance"

Note: DAR has Sept. the 9th.

Footstone: J. S. C.

ROW 1(B)

In Memory of
ISAAC CHAPLINE
Born Feb. 7, 1785
Died March 31, 1861
Aged 76 years
1 mo & 24 days
"When from the dust of death I rise
to claim my mansions in the skies
Even then shall this be all my plea
Jesus has lived and died for me."
I. Himburg Fred.k, Md.

Footstone: I. C. (flat on ground face down)

ROW 1(C)

In
memory of
Elizabeth K.
Chapline
Wife of Isaac Chapline
who died Jan. 30th AD
1832 Aged 68 Years, 5
months and 5 days
"Blessed are the dead
who died in the Lord."

Footstone: E. K. C.

ROW 1(D)

(willow tree)
In
Memory of
James A. Chapline
who departed this life
October 16, 1849
Aged 40 years 3 months
(four lines of text, very faint)
(stone is broken across date and lying flat)
Footstone: J. A. C.

Note: DAR has age 10 years. The stone is very worn and hard to read.

Lois Honeywell has:
"When we at death must part
How keen how deep the pain
But we shall still be joined in heart
And hope to meet again."

Row 1(E)

Possible burial here. Found a narrow and deep depression after raking. Stones a few inches below the surface where head and footstones might be.

Possibly burial of Elizabeth S. Chapline, wife of James? Her death notice does not state where she was buried.

ROW 1(F)

DIED FOR HIS COUNTRY
(five-pointed star
two draped flags)
LIEUT. JOHN T. McKEVITTE
Died
Dec. 16, 1867
Aged 28 years 5 months & 7 days
"Blessed are the poor in spirit for theirs is the kingdom of heaven."
(Possible footstone; buried near visible rock)
Madera V. Kantner
Martinsburg
Footstone: J. T. M.

ROW 1(G)

Possible burial here. Found a narrow and deep depression after raking. Stones a few inches below the surface where head and footstones might be.

May be the grave of Margaret McKevitte. Her obituary states that she was buried in the Chapline family burial ground.

ROW 1(H)

John A.
Son of
J.T. & M.E. McKevitte
Died
June 9, 1868
Aged
10 mo 28 ds.
"Beautiful lovely he was but given
a fair bud to earth to bloom in
heaven."
Small base where footstone would be.
Footstone was found buried left of
grave: J. A. M.

ROW 1(I)

In
Memory of
Anne F. Latimer
Daughter of Dr. J.F.
Latimer & Susan his wife
who departed this life Nov. 29th 1845,
in the 18th year of her age.
"Weep not for me my brothers dear
I have no sentiment of fear
But feel assur'd my Saviour's love
Call me to realms of bliss above."
Footstone: A. F. L. (behind and nearly
buried by tree)

ROW 1(J)

(small stone with 3-leaf design)
M.L.C.

ROW 1(K)

(willow tree)
Infant child of
Joseph L. & C.A.
Shenton, [sic]
(two small blank stones leaning on
each other where footstones might be.
Possibly footstones for these two
stones.)

ROW 1(L)

MY FLESH SHALL REST IN HOPE
(willow tree)
In memory of
Joseph L. Shenton
Born Feb. 19, 1808
Died Sept. 17, 1860
Aged 52 years 6 months
& 28 days
"Blessed are the pure in heart for they shall see God."
J. McDermott
Fredk. City, Md.
Footstone: J. L. S.

ROW 1(M)

CHLAE A. SHENTON
DIED
Aug. 21, 1865
Aged 63 Yrs. & 29 Dy's.

Footstone:
Side 1:
1 Mos. TLY
abcdefg
HALLT

Side 2:
ABCFGHH (The Hs may be Is, hard to read)
JKLMNOP
ABCDEFG
ABCDEFG

Note: Both head- and footstones have fallen and were under several inches of dirt. Footstone may be a stonecutter's practice stone. Headstone is broken into three pieces, the verse is written right across the break.

"_____ *ful*
For they shall _____. "

May be the 7th Beatitude:
Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.

All earlier records have Aug. 24, and this may be. Stone is very hard to read.

ROW 2(A)

In
Memory of
ISAAC CHAPLINE
Sen.r who died Octr. 29th
AD 1810; aged 54 Years
9 months and 12 days
Footstone: I. C. (buried)

ROW 2(B)

In
Memory of
ELENDER CHAPLINE
Consort of Isaac Chapline
who died Sept. 6 AD
1809; Aged 70 years
Footstone: E. C.

Note: If correct, Elender was more than 15 years older than Isaac. This would mean that she bore a child at the age of 50.

The DAR has her name as Ælender, however the E is right to the left edge of the stone.

ROW 2(C)

In
memory of
Mary Shenton
Consort of
Charles Shenton
who died Feby. 13th, 1826
Aged 51 years and 26
Days.
Footstone: M. S.

Note: Caskey has 54 years, which is possible. Honeywell has 51 years. I tend to think it is a one because there is so little space between the 5 and the next number.

ROW 2(D)

(willow tree)
In memory of
CHARLES SHENTON
who departed this
life October 10th, 1847
Aged 70 years 11 mo.
and 6 days.
(stone broken and leaning on Mary L.
Shenton's stone.)
Footstone: C. S.

ROW 2(E)

SACRED
To the memory of
MARY L. SHENTON
who departed this life
March 14th, 1850;
Aged 59 Years
8 months 12 days
"We must through much tribula
tion enter the kingdom of heaven"
Footstone: M. L. S.

Note: Caskey has 6 days, and the DAR has 21 days.

ROW 2(F)

IN
Memory of
MARCUS A. SHENTON
who departed this life
March 16th, 1845
Aged 39 years 1
Month & 21 days.
"He remembered his creator
In the days of his youth
And death found him prepar(ed) (ed on line above)
To meet it with courage and comfort."
Footstone: M. A. S.

ROW 3(A)

IN
memory of
ABRAHAM B.
Infant son of Abraham
& Ann Chapline,
who departed this life
September, the 1st, 1830;
Aged 1 month & 13 days.
"Weep not parents dear
I am not dead but sleeping here."

Note: The footstone was under a few inches of soil. It is to the left of his father Abraham's footstone. Headstone has fallen down in between his parents' stones.

Both the DAR and Caskey have Sept. the 4th, Honeywell has Sept. the 1st.

ROW 3(B)

IN
memory of
ABRAHAM CHAPLINE
who departed this life
August 23rd 1834
Aged 44 Years 6 Mo
19 days.
"Leaving a wife and 6 children to deplore his loss.
Leave they fatherless children I will preserve them alive and let thy widows trust in me."
Footstone: A. C. (behind tree)

Note: DAR has 10 days.

ROW 3(C)

In memory of
Ann R. Chapline
who was born
July 23rd 1792
and died February 28th
1855 aged 62 years 7
months, & 5 days
"Dearest Mother thou has left us
We thy loss most deeply feel
But 'tis God that hath bereft us
He can all our sorrows heal."
Footstone: A. R. C.

Note: Caskey has 63 years of age.

ROW 3(D)
Possible burial here. Found a narrow and deep depression after raking. Stones a few inches below the surface where head and footstones might be.

ROW 3(E)

In memory of
John James
infant son of
John & Mary
Boyers
who died
March 15, ____ (no year)
Aged 1 year 2
Mos. & 9 days.
"Suffer Little chil
dren and forbid
them not to come
unto me for of
such is the king
dom of heaven"
Footstone: J. J. B.

Note: DAR has last name as Boyer.

ROW 3(F)

In
Memory of
MARY
wife of
JOHN BOYERS
who was born
Jan^{y}. 31st 1782, &
departed this life
June 10th, 1826, aged
44 years 4 months & 9 days
"It is a good thing to give
thanks unto the Lord, and
to sing praises unto thy
name O Most High.
'The 92 PSALM, 1st verse.'"

Footstone: M. B.

Note: DAR has last name as Boyer.

ROW 3(G)

IN MEMORY OF
OUR FATHER
JOHN BYERS
DIED
Aug. 10, 1861
Aged 88 years
"Lord, what is man, that thou takest
knowledge of him for the son of man
that thou makest account of him."
W. McCoy

no visible footstone.

ROW 3(H)

Daniel O. Driscol
Killed at Dam no 4
Nov. 14, 1861
Aged 16 y 9 m. & 6 d
Ashbys Cav.

no visible footstone; however, there is a stone where the footstone would be and may have been placed there.

Note: The DAR lists Daniel as a Lieutenant.

ROW 3(I)

Possible burial here. Found a narrow and deep depression after raking. Stones a few inches below the surface where head and footstones might be.

May be burial for Mary Driskell? Further research needed.

ROW 3(J)

IN MEMORY
OF
PATRICK O. DRISKELL
who died Febʸ. 26th A.D.
1847; Aged about 35 Years
"Death enters & there's no defence
His time there's none can tell."
Footstone: P. O. D.

Note: Caskey has died 1817, and it may be. DAR has Patrick listed as 33 years of age.

ROW 4(A)

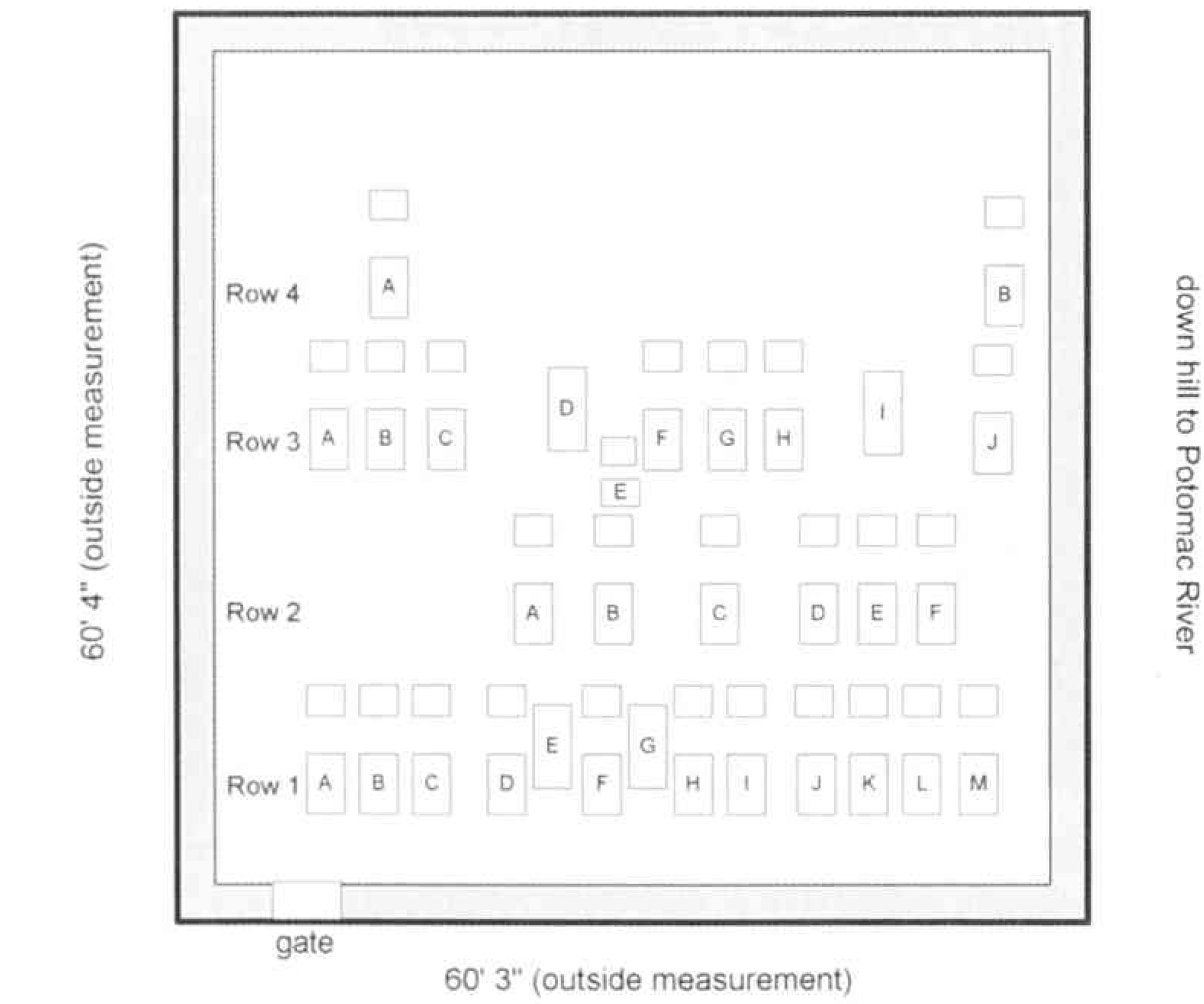
In
memory of
Sallie Agusta,
daughter of James L.
& Sarah E. Chapline
who was born
Mar. 24th 1852, &
died Feb. 11th, 1853
"She was a germ, a heavenly germ
Placed here on earth to bloom
To bud & ere the blossom come
To sleep within the lamb."
Footstone: S. A. C. (fallen)

Note: DAR has born in 1832.

ROW 4(B)

(stem and leaves)
ROSE ANN
dau. of A.J. & Lavinia A.
Waldick
Died Feb. 26, 1867
Aged 1 y'r 8 m's
7 d's.
Footstone: R. A. W.

Chapline Family Burial Ground
(Steamboat Run)
Shepherdstown, Jefferson Co., West Virginia



Legend:

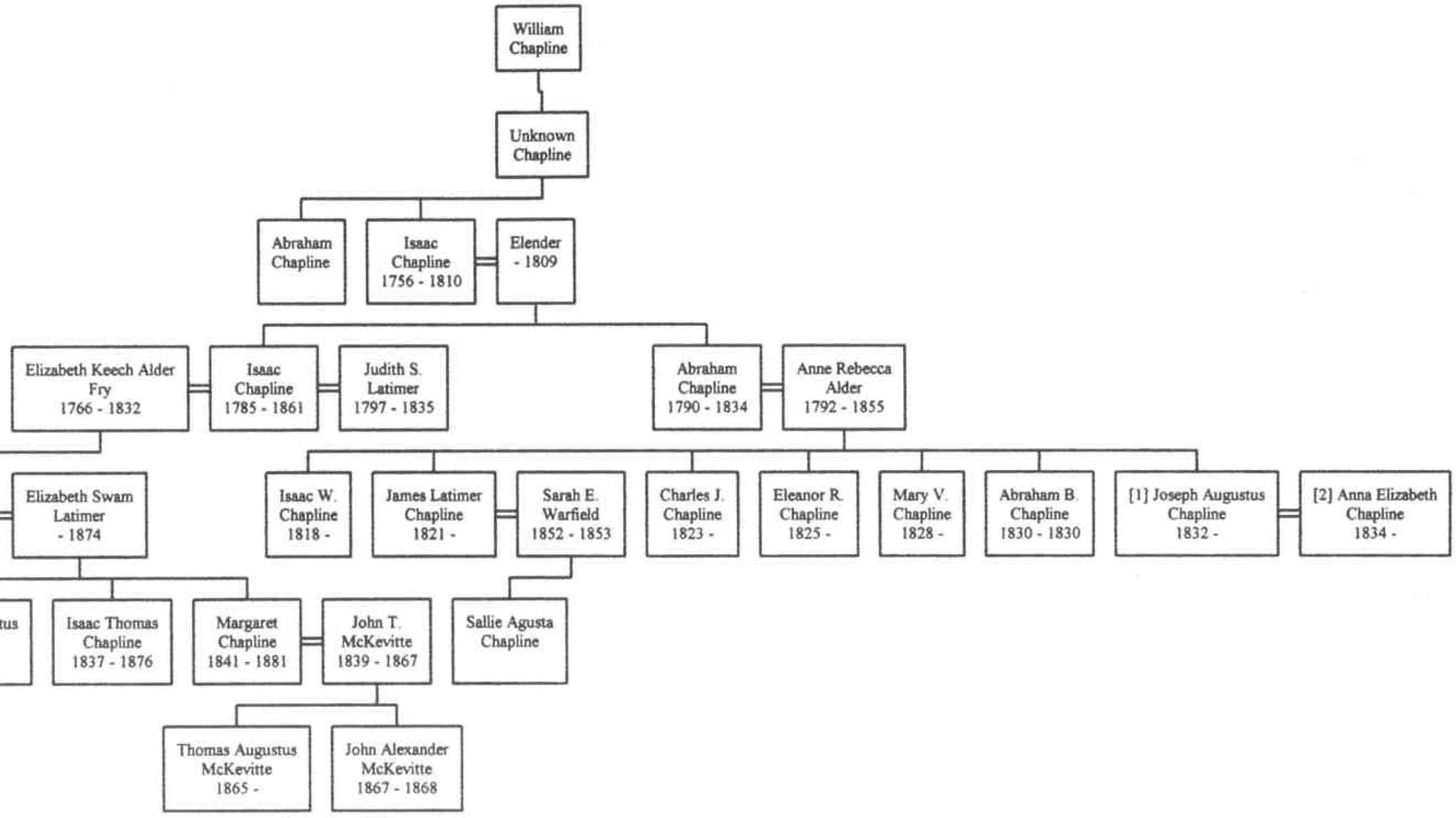
A indicates a headstone

indicates a footstone

E indicates a depression, possible burial

1 square = 2.5 feet

Descendants of William Chapline



Cornerstone of the Modern Civil Rights Era: The 1906 Niagara Movement Conference at Harpers Ferry

by P. Douglas Perks

"...one of the greatest meetings that American Negroes ever held. ..."
W.E.B. Du Bois



"Marching to a Monument to Freedom" by Richard H. Fitzhugh.

Courtesy of the Harpers Ferry Historical Association

The Niagara Movement has been referred to as the "Cornerstone of the Modern Civil Rights Movement in America." When planning for the Second Niagara Movement Conference began, John Robert Clifford, a

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P. Douglas Perks is a lifelong resident of Jefferson County. He was employed by the Jefferson County School system for over 30 years, working in the Board Office at the end of his tenure there. His current employer is the Jefferson County Museum, where his knowledge of local history is a great asset. He served as the Niagara Curriculum Specialist of the National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, during their Centennial Commemoration of the Niagara Movement.

member of the conference organization committee and the first African American attorney in West Virginia, helped persuade other Niagara leaders to select Harpers Ferry as the site for their first meeting on American soil. Clifford, who lived nearby in Martinsburg, West Virginia, was also the publisher of a national African American newspaper, the *Pioneer Press*.

Harpers Ferry would be selected as the location for the Second Niagara Movement Conference for several reasons. Harpers Ferry's natural beauty has been an attraction for centuries. In 1783 after visiting Harpers Ferry, Thomas Jefferson wrote in his *Notes on the State of Virginia, "The passage of the Patowmac through the Blue Ridge is perhaps one of the most stupendous scenes in Nature...this scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic."* Located in a beautiful area that was rich in history, Harpers Ferry was an attractive destination for Niagara members. On August 11, 1906 a journalist writing for *The Washington Bee* previewing the upcoming Second Annual Meeting of the Niagara Movement praised the natural beauty and historic setting for the conference, *"Harper's Ferry, at the junction of three states, is one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in America; situated at that point of the Blue Ridge, where the rushing waters of the Shenandoah dash into the historic Potomac, and combined the rivers cut their way thro' the mountains, whose rugged, precipitous sides rise sheer, two thousand feet on either side."* The journalist also reported, *"The 'John Brown Fort' is in walking distance. Charlestown, where Brown was executed, is a few miles away. In the vicinity are Island Park, Maryland Heights, the Battlefield of Antietam, Shannondale Springs and other points of interest."* Harpers Ferry would provide a stimulating setting for important intellectual endeavors.

One of the more compelling reasons for the selection of Harpers Ferry as the site for the Second Niagara Movement meeting was that John Brown chose Harpers Ferry as the starting point of his campaign to free the slaves. In October 1859, 21 men, including five African Americans, followed John Brown to Harpers Ferry where they put into action a plan to bring an end to slavery. Brown and his followers took refuge in a small brick fire engine - guardhouse that stood at the entrance to the United States Armory located in Harpers Ferry. It was in this building

on the morning of October 18, 1859, that United State Marines, under the command of Col. Robert E. Lee, captured John Brown and his remaining followers. Brown and the surviving raiders were removed to nearby Charlestown, Virginia (now Charles Town, West Virginia). In Charlestown, Brown and his men would be tried, convicted, and executed.

During the Civil War the fire engine house became known as John Brown's Fort and would become a symbol of freedom for the abolitionist movement. After the Civil War, visitors to Harpers Ferry often went to see John Brown's Fort. The Fort was then moved to Chicago for the World's Columbian Exposition. In 1895, Mary Katherine Keemle Field, a Washington, D. C. newspaper reporter, spearheaded a move to have John Brown's Fort returned to Harpers Ferry from Chicago. The building was reconstructed at Buena Vista, the farm of the Alexander Murphy family. The Murphy Farm is located outside of Harpers Ferry on a bluff overlooking the Shenandoah River.

In July of 1896 the National League of Colored Women and the National Federation of Afro-American Women met in Washington, D. C. and merged to form the National Association of Colored Women. Mary Church Terrell was elected President at their first national meeting. Harriet Tubman, Frances E. W. Harper, and Ida Bell Wells-Barnett joined Terrell at this meeting. Because of its significance to the abolitionist movement many of the participants made the trip from Washington to Harpers Ferry and visited John Brown's Fort. For this organization and other groups of the abolitionist movement, Harpers Ferry in general and John Brown's Fort specifically became a site of great significance. In the words of Niagara member Reverdy C. Ransom, "*the spirit of John Brown beckons us to arise and seek the recovery of our rights.*"

Following the Civil War, Freewill Baptist missionaries from New England acquired several vacant buildings formerly occupied by the United States Armory at Harpers Ferry. The buildings had been constructed to provide homes for a number of armory officials and were located in the Camp Hill section of Harpers Ferry. In 1867, these buildings formed the core of Storer College, an integrated school opened under the leadership of Rev. Nathan Cook Brackett. Designed primarily

to educate former slaves but open to students of all races and both genders the College began with 19 students. Over the course of 90 years Storer College would provide professional and technical training for all its students.

"We shall assemble at Storer College. The grounds are beautiful, the lawns inviting, and there is ample room for all."
W.E.B. Du Bois

The grounds of Storer College in Harpers Ferry were able to provide adequate facilities for a professional meeting.

Natural beauty, the site of John Brown's Raid, and the home of Storer College - Harpers Ferry was a perfect place for the Second Meeting of the Niagara Movement. As Niagarite Max Barber said, *"A more suitable place for the Second Annual Meeting of the Niagara Movement than Harpers Ferry would have been hard to find."*

In the late 1870's Booker T. Washington gained prominence as an African-American leader. Born a slave, Washington established the principle of hard work as the cornerstone of his formula for success. To illustrate his point Washington once wrote, *"There was no period of my life that was devoted to play. From the time that I can remember anything, almost everyday of my life has been occupied in some kind of labor."* On July 4th, 1881, Washington was named Principal of newly founded Tuskegee Institute. The first Negro Convention was hosted by Tuskegee Institute in 1892. African-Americans affirmed Washington's philosophy of the significance of education, the need to learn industrial and agricultural skills, and the importance of character education. In September 1895 at the Cotton States and International Exposition held in Atlanta, Georgia, Booker T. Washington repeated his support for hard work as the key to success for African-Americans and his opposition to agitation.

However, not all African-Americans supported Washington and his philosophy. One of Washington's most outspoken critics was W. E. B. Du Bois. Du Bois had studied for two years at the University of Berlin in Germany and earned a Ph. D. from Harvard University in 1895. His personal experience and his research into the conditions of African-

Americans in the United States led Du Bois to believe that the policy of accommodation advocated by Booker T. Washington would not secure equality. Instead Du Bois argued that only by obtaining the civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution would African-Americans truly *"...secure the Blessings of Liberty..."* for themselves. In Du Bois' opinion hard work was personally satisfying but would not by itself be capable of stemming the mounting tide of racism. Du Bois felt that simply ignoring lynchings and other acts of racial violence would not make them go away.

Denied the opportunity to meet publicly in Buffalo, New York, in the summer of 1905, W. E. B. Du Bois convened a meeting of 29 African-American intellectual leaders across the Niagara River in Erie Beach, Ontario, Canada. The purpose of this historic meeting was to put together an action plan for ending racial discrimination. Du Bois was convinced that discrimination would not be ended by following Booker T. Washington's policy of accommodation. Instead, Du Bois advocated a policy of confrontation. Inspired by the tireless energy of Niagara Falls and because of the "mighty current" of protest they wished to unleash, the group called themselves the Niagara Movement.

At the 1905 Niagara Meeting a new strategy was developed. Congress would be lobbied to bring an end to Jim Crow laws. Attention would be focused on occurrences of racial violence. The existence of second-class separate citizenship for African-Americans would be protested. Du Bois would not wait for the evolution of freedom and equality but would instead move for immediate establishment of full citizenship rights for African-Americans.

The Second Niagara Movement Conference held at Harpers Ferry meeting was noteworthy for a number of reasons. By the time of the August 1906 Niagara Movement meeting at Harpers Ferry its membership had increased in number. The 1905 meeting was held at Niagara Falls, Ontario. The 1906 meeting was the first to be held on the soil of the United States of America. In addition, the 1906 meeting at Harpers Ferry was a public meeting. The Niagara Falls meeting had been held in private. Years later when reflecting upon the meeting held on the historic grounds of Storer College Du Bois said, *"...instead of meeting in secret, we met openly...and had in significance if not in*

numbers one of the greatest meetings that American Negroes ever held. ...And we talked some of the plainest English that had been given voice to by black men in America." It should be stressed that fourteen years before the adoption of the 19th Amendment, the men of the Niagara Movement welcomed the participation of women as full members. In their eyes equality was not a function of gender.

One of the more emotional moments of the meeting occurred on Friday, August 17th - "John Brown Day." At 6:00 A. M. the Niagarites walked to the Murphy farm where John Brown's Fort had been reconstructed. As they approached the grounds of the Fort, the Niagarites removed their shoes as a sign of reverence before walking up to the building that was the final refuge for John Brown and his men.

In *"An Address to the Country,"* written by Du Bois and delivered at Harpers Ferry by Lafayette M. Hershaw on Sunday, August 19th, Du Bois made public the intention of Niagarites to work to attain full citizenship rights. Du Bois wrote, *"We will not be satisfied to take one jot or tittle less than our full manhood rights. We claim for ourselves every single right that belongs to a freeborn American, political, civil, and social; and until we get these rights we will never cease to protest and assail the ears of America."* Du Bois outlined several demands. The first demand was the right to vote. In Du Bois' words, *"...with the right to vote goes everything..."* Du Bois also demanded an end to discrimination in public accommodations, equitable enforcement of laws regardless of race or social class, and federal assistance in providing an education for African American children. *"Either the United States will destroy ignorance or ignorance will destroy the United States."*

In the address Du Bois also outlined the means by which these goals would be accomplished. *"How shall we get them? By voting where we may vote, by persistent, unceasing agitation, by hammering at the truth, by sacrifice and work."*

These words laid the cornerstone for the modern Civil Rights Movement. The strategy was clear: non-violent confrontation would be the tool utilized to attain full voting rights, to bring an end to racial discrimination, and to secure a sound education for African American children.

Du Bois' final words at Harpers Ferry sounded a challenge for the country:

> ***"We appeal to the young men and women of this nation, to those whose nostrils are not yet befouled by greed and snobbery and racial narrowness: stand up for the right, prove yourselves worthy of your heritage and whether born North or South dare to treat men as men.***
>
> ***Cannot the nation that has absorbed ten million foreigners into its political life without catastrophe absorb ten million Negro Americans into that same political life at less cost than their unjust and illegal exclusion will involve?"***

The Niagara Movement would meet three more times after their historic meeting in Harpers Ferry. In 1907 they met in Boston, Massachusetts; in 1908 they met in Oberlin, Ohio; and in 1909 the final meeting was held in Sea Isle City, New Jersey. The end of the Niagara Movement coincided with the beginning of the National Association for the Advancement (NAACP). Du Bois encouraged Niagara members to join the NAACP and NAACP founders welcomed the pioneers of the Niagara Movement in continuing the struggle for Civil rights.

The Search for the "Old Negroe Burying Ground"

by Carmen Creamer

In 2003, I conducted historic archaeological research as a consultant for a proposed development, named Potomac Crossing, in the Shepherdstown area.[1] Several citizens had raised concerns about the project's impact because Bedford, home of local Revolutionary War hero Daniel Bedinger, had once been located in the proposed project area. Bedford is well known to local Civil War historians as one of several homes in Jefferson County to be burned by the Union Army; the destruction of her ancestral home caused Henrietta Bedinger Lee to write a oft-quoted, scalding letter to General David Hunter regarding his infamous actions.[2] Bedford was recorded as an archaeological site (46JF107) in a report completed by Charles Hulse in 1991 on Jefferson County African-American cemeteries, described as a "...Pre-Civil War house site with Bedinger family cemetery and slave cemetery and slave components."[3] Hulse identified another site (46JF106) on the Bedinger property, described in an 1812 Jefferson County deed between Abraham Shepherd and Daniel Bedinger as "...the old negroe burying grounds..."[4] Hulse thought the site was "...probably a cemetery for industrial or domestic slaves from Shepherdstown."[5] As a result of these concerns, historic research was conducted to determine the archaeological potential of the Potomac Crossing project area.

Carmen Weber Creamer came to Jefferson County after a fifteen year career in historic archaeology, most notably as Philadelphia's City Archaeologist. She lives at historic Locust Grove Farm with her husband John and son Philip. She has worked at the Jefferson County Museum, serves on the Jefferson County Landmarks Commission and on the Jefferson County Historical Society Board.

[1] Carmen Creamer and Adam Novak, *Historic Archaeological Resources Management Summary: Potomac Crossing Project*. Prepared for Elizabeth Anderson Comer/Archaeology, November 25, 2003.

[2] The letter is reprinted in its entirety in Millard Bushong, *Historic Jefferson County*, (Boyce, Virginia: Carr Publishing Co., Inc., 1972) pp. 232-234.

[3] Charles A. Hulse, *The 1990-91 Jefferson County, West Virginia African-American Cemetery Survey*. (Shepherdstown, West Virginia: Shepherd College Cultural Resources Management Report #16, 1991), pg.43.

[4] Jefferson County Deed Book 7:145.

[5] Hulse, 1991.

Historic research conducted from an archaeological perspective differs from other types of research. On one level, it is not possible to know what will survive below ground. Many factors affect the preservation of materials below ground - soil Ph, climatic conditions, especially freezing and thawing of the ground, and many other variables that have not been or cannot be quantified by archaeologists. This is why "ground truth" in the form of excavation remains the main method by which archaeologists gather their information. However, some archaeologists have developed a series of different techniques for learning about historic sites. While historic records remain as important to the archaeologist as they are to the historian, a different set of records appeal to the archaeologist, who wants to document the chronology of land use. This is especially important for the 20th and 21st centuries, when land uses have changed more rapidly and often created a greater destruction of archaeological resources. The first step in creating a land use chronology is to conduct title research to determine both land ownership and to collect any information that can be gleaned regarding land use. For the Potomac Crossing project, it was important to research both the 13.32 acres of the project area as well as the entire property that formed the Bedford estate. Figures 1 and 2 summarize the chain of title. The research revealed that the 13.32 acres of Potomac Crossing project comprised slightly less than half of the original 28 acres of Bedford, acquired by Daniel Bedinger mainly from the Morgan and Shepherd families in the early 1800s. For the archaeologist it then became important to determine where specific resources, such as the house, were located on the 28 acre property to ascertain their possible location within the project area.

Another historic resource routinely examined by archaeologists are maps. While maps are more numerous in urban environments, most historic maps, even at the county level, have the potential to yield valuable information. Several maps of Jefferson County were prepared in the nineteenth century; one of the most valuable by S. Howell Brown in 1852. Brown was the county surveyor and the map has been judged to be very accurate.[6] According to this map, Bedford was located a distrance of 346 feet from Shepherdstown Pike. This distance would place the location of the house on another property, adjacent to the project area. A twentieth century aerial photograph of the area illustrated a dark stain and area of trees on the property, interpreted by the archaeologists as the

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[6] *West Virginia Surveyor*, Following Lieutenant Brown. 2003 Newsletter 148, pp5-7.

Figure 1
Title Research From 1977 to 1841, Jefferson County, West Virginia

Deed Book	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Acreage
938:347-8	Jan. 3, 2000	James K Hutzler	Mason Springs, LLC	13.23, One-Half Interest
427:574-5	Aug. 23, 1977	Robert J. Forthofer Jr,	James K. Hutzler and Robert Vaughn	13.23 acres, Parcel 1(Lots 1 & 2) & Parcel 2
369:65-6	Dec. 5, 1973	James K. & Joyce Hutzler	Robert J. Forthofer, Jr.	13.23 acres, Parcel 1(Lots 1 & 2) & Parcel 2
311:288-9	Oct. 16, 1969	Robert P. & Ruth Vaughan	James K. Hutzler	13.23 acres, Parcel 1(Lots 1 & 2) & Parcel 2
308:510	Sept. 12, 1969	Harding Parks Westcott, Jr.; Dock Samuel Simmons II; Patricia Simmons	Robert P. Vaughan	13.23 acres
?:342	Feb. 23, 1927	Herbert & Laura Hartzell; George & Pearl Hartzell; Rosa & Samuel Cooley; Mary & Frank Dobbins; Norman Hartzell; Herbert Rogers	Benjamin F. Hartzell	5.38 acres (Lot 1)
?:343**	Feb. 23, 1927	Herbert & Laura Hartzell; Benjamin F. & Elizabeth Hartzell; Rosa & Samuel Cooley; Mary & Frank Dobbins; Norman Hartzell; Herbert Rogers	George Hartzell	7.85 acres (Lot 2)

location of the house, also indicated Bedford was located on the adjoining property.[7]

Twentieth century aerial photographs are another valuable resource for archaeologists. The aerial photograph of the project area illustrated

[7] The aerial photograph was found in the United States Department of Agriculture collection located in Beltsville, Maryland.

Deed Book	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Acreage
94:78**	Dec. 9, 1903	Benjamin & Lutie Hartzell	The Cherry Run and Potomac Valley Railroad Company	1.83 acres (Parcel 2)
*	Jan. 31, 1900	J.F. and Nellie Legge	Benjamin Hartzell	13 acres, 38 poles
88:253-5	Jan. 31, 1900	Allen S. & Jessie Reynolds	Benjamin Hartzell	13 acres, 38 perches
Q:67-9**	Feb. 11, 1887	David Billmeyer	Allen S. Reynolds	13 acres, 38 perches
K:274-5	Jan. 2, 1882	E.J. Lee's Executors	Shenandoah Valley Railroad	783 feet by 66 feet - Railroad Right-of-Way
I:156-7**	Feb. 18, 1881	N.S. White & J.S. Bragnoier, Special Commissioners	David Billmyer	22 acres, 1 rood, 32 perches and 2-1/4 perches
25:468-9***	March 1, 1842	Edmund J. & Henrietta Lee	Cassius F. Lee	About 28 acres - Bedford
25:358-60**	Dec. 21, 1841	Henry & Marguerite Bedinger	Edmund J. Lee, Jr.	28 acres, 1 rood, 18 poles - "Bedford"
25:367	Dec. 27, 1841	Sarah Bedinger	Henry Bedinger, Jr.	About 28 acres - Bedford

* Transaction described in the previous deed; Book & Page Number not known
**Plat Map included with deed
***Mortgage

critical land use information. An orchard was visible, covering most of the project area. A site visit by an archaeologist indicated the ground surface had been leveled for a bar and parking lot. Local people interviewed by the archaeologist indicated the bar was built in the 1960s. Some outbuildings related to Bedford may have been located in the project area, but ground disturbance created by orchard removal and leveling the ground for the construction of the bar probably destroyed most archaeological remains. Because of all of the 20th century disturbances, as well as evidence in other historic documents that building materials were salvaged from the site by the family soon after Bedford burned in 1864, archaeological resources related to the site (46JF107) identified by Hulse were determined to have little importance.

Examination of maps and the aerial photograph did not indicate a location for the family cemetery at Bedford. Later descriptions of the

Figure 2
The Parcels Comprising Beford*

Deed Book	Date	Grantor	Grantee	Acreage
Berkeley County Deed Book 8:353-4	Dec. 6, 1788	John Shepherd	Thomas Shepherd (222 acre parcel)***	5 acres & 17 poles, located to the west along Town Run
Jefferson County Deed Book 3:84-5	Sept. 10, 1805	Daniel Morgan	Abel Morgan**	4-1/4 acres, located on the southwest edge
Jefferson County Deed Book 5:256	Aug. 7, 1809	John Mark	John Shepherd**	1 acre, 1 rood & 18 poles, near Town Run
Jefferson County Deed Book 7:145	April 20, 1812	Abraham Shepherd		1/2 acre, adjacent to the Shepherd line & Lot 193, in Shepherdstown****
Jefferson County Deed Book 8:149-50	Oct. 13, 1813	George Feaman	Abraham Shepherd**	1/2 acre, adjacent to the Shepherd line
Jefferson County Deed Book 9:84-5	August 3, 1815	George & Mary Feyman	Abraham Shepherd**	3 acres & 11 poles, adjacent to Princess Street

* Daniel Bedinger, Grantee on all deeds
** Previous Owner, according to deed text
***Original Land Grant from Fairfax
**** Lot 193 was left to one of Daniel Bedinger's daughters, Susan Bedinger Cornwall

cemetery by Mary Bedinger Mitchell, a grand-daughter of Daniel Bedinger, indicated it probably was located near the existing building, in an area that now contains dirt piles and other debris from its construction. All of the Bedinger family members buried there were later removed and reburied in Elmwood Cemetery in Shepherdstown. However, the Bedinger family did own slaves, and wills and other documents were examined to see how many of these slaves could be identified in historic records. Nine slave names were found in Daniel Bedinger's 1818 will; he left all of his slaves to his wife Sarah. Only one of these names was mentioned in Sarah Bedinger's 1845 will and inventory.[8] This indicates that at least eight slaves at Bedford were sold, transferred or died between 1818 and 1848. Some of these slaves may have been buried in the family

[8] Jefferson County Will Book 10:411 and 10:439. Peggy "and the rest of her family" were given to Sarah's daugher, Henrietta Bedinger Lee; the other slaves were Martha and William (described as other children of Peggy),and Fanny and her child Henry.

cemetery and therefore may or may not have been moved when the family was moved to Elmwood. It was also possible that the slaves were not buried in the family cemetery, but instead in the "old negroe burying ground" located adjacent to the south end of the Bedford property.

However, the exact location of site 46JF106, "the old negroe burying grounds," was still a mystery. The 1812 Jefferson County deed between Abraham Shepherd and Daniel Bedinger with the reference to the burying ground was found[9]; one other reference was found in a deed recorded between George Feaman and Daniel Bedinger.[10] Since Abraham Shepherd owned the portion of Bedford closest to the town of Shepherdstown, it was possible that other deeds from Shepherd for property surrounding the lot would also mention the burying grounds. Therefore, title searches were conducted in both Jefferson and Berkeley counties for deeds with Abraham Shepherd as the grantor (seller). This research indicated that several transactions between Abraham Shepherd and George Fayman (also spelled Feyman and Feaman) discussed the burying grounds (Figure 3).[11]

Early deed descriptions for rural properties are notoriously obscure, and such descriptions exist in this set of deeds related to the burying grounds. For example, "a hicory tree corner" cannot be identified in the current environment. It was decided that since the property under examination was located adjacent to Shepherdstown, and since the Princess Street and Washington Alley (Street) intersection is used as a marker in more than one of the deeds, the location of the deeds can be plotted on a modern map using the intersection, which has changed little through the years. This technique has been used numerous times by historic archaeologists to locate sites in the urban environment. However, it was determined that the best baseline to measure from was not the Princess and Washington Street intersection, but instead the southern boundary of the Bedford property, which still exists as a property boundary. When all the deed recitations were examined together, they identified three sides of the burying ground.[12] Using an 1841 plat map found during deed research as a base map, the location of the burying

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[9] Jefferson County Deed Book 7:145.

[10] Jefferson County Deed Book 8:149.

[11] Jefferson County Deed Book 7:332-3-4 and 7:334-6.

[12] It should also be noted that the close examination of the Feyman-Bedinger deeds indicated a problem in the recording of the deeds - according to the deed recitation, Bedinger purchased the same 3 acre and 11 pole property twice instead of purchasing it and a 3/4 acre parcel.

ground was mapped by Vladimir Antonov of Resource International, referencing an old plat map of Shepherdstown for the location of lot numbers and road locations.

The examination of this location on the ground brought the archaeologists to the site of the former Apple Products Company. The Apple Products Company was an apple packing plant operated in the early twentieth century, adjacent to the railroad tracks and southeast of the Princess and Washington Streets intersection. One building still remains standing from this complex and is currently in use (Figure 4). An examination of the area around this building indicates the site was extensively leveled for construction of the plant, destroying all evidence of the "old negroe burying ground." The plant was built on a rocky ridgeline that runs roughly north to south, and is paralled by the railroad tracks to the west. It is thought that the site was originally used as the negroe burying ground because of its undesirable topography; it is also possible that a small community of African American houses stood nearby.[13] Modern land use pressures made the property desirable in the twentieth century, when modern equipment made it easier to level the site for building. The old negroe burying ground went the way of many historic features of our landscape, obliterated for modern purposes.

The story of the "old negroe burying ground" has a postscript. Some months after we found the location of the burying ground, I was discussing the project with local historian Jim Surkamp. Jim told me about a old newspaper story he had read about the construction of the apple packing plant. He said that local African American residents had protested the construction of the plant, because they knew of the existence of the graveyard. They also predicted a dire end of the plant if they destroyed the graveyard. In a way, their predictions came true. The Apple Products Company remained on the property for a much shorter period of time that the "old negroe burying ground."

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[13] While there is no direct historical evidence of an African-American community, Abraham Shepherd, who owned the land, was aware of the presence of the "old negroe burying ground" when he sold the property. The use of the land was with his knowledge and approval. He may have allowed African Americans to have houses on this land as well.

Figure 3
Shepherd/Fayman/Bedinger Transactions

Abraham Shepherd to Daniel Bedinger, Apr. 20, 1812, Deed Book 7:145
...one piece or parcel of land lying in the county aforesaid and adjoining the road leaving from Shepherds Town to Charles Town, Beginning at a hicory tree corner of the said Shepherds land/near the old negroe burying ground, thence running North 33 East twenty six poles to an auger hole in a rock by the side of the road aforesaid Thence North 20 West eight poles along the said road to a stone thence South 21 West Thirty one and an half poles to the Beginning Containing Eighty poles, or half an acre be the same more or less...

Abraham Shepherd to George Fayman, Jan. 25, 1813, Deed Book 7:332-334
...beginning at a post, seven tenth of a pole west ? from the point where the east side of Princess Street intersects the outer line of Washington Alley then leaving the post and running S 20 [degrees] W 32 poles to a stake in Daniel Bedinger line thence with his line S 70 1/4 [degrees] E 9 7/10 poles to a post in said line thence N 29 3/4 [degrees] E3 8/10 poles to a post thence **S 65 [degrees] E 5 9/10 poles to a stake in said Bedinger line thence with his line reversed N 21[degrees] E 27 7/10 poles to a post** in said Bedinger line thence N [?][degrees] W 18 5/10 poles to the beginning containing about 3 acres and 11 poles...

George Feyman to Daniel Bedinger, Aug. 3, 1815, Deed Book 7:84-85
...a Certain piece or parcel of Land (being the same which was Conveyed to the said Feyman by Abraham Shepherd, as per Deed Recorded at January Court 1813 adjoining Shepherds Town, and bounded as follows to wit: Beginning at a Locust post seven tenths of a pole westwardly from the post where the east side of Princess Street intersects the south side of an alley - thence running S 20 [degrees] W 32 poles to a Lombardy poplar tree, in the line of said Bedingers other land: thence with his line S 70 _ [degrees] E 9 7/10 poles to a Stone in the said line. Marked GF Thence quitting said line and running N 29 _ [degrees] E 3 3/8 poles to a Stone Marked A [?] Thence **S 65 [degrees] E 5 9/10 poles to a rock Marked B adjoining the Land of the said Bedinger: thence with his line N 21 [degrees] E 27 7/10 poles to a post** near the eastern end of the alley above mentioned: thence with the said Alley N 65 _ [degrees] W 16 5/10 poles to the begining. Containing three acres and Eleven poles be the same more or less...

Abraham Shepherd to George Fayman, Jan 25, 1813, Deed Book 7:334-336
...parcel of land adjoining Shepherds Town and bounded as follows (to wit) Beginning at a post corner of Lot No 181 [?187?] the point of intersection of two alleys thence with an alley line N25 [degrees] E 35 5/10 poles to a post supposed to be in an alley thence with alley line N 65 3/4 [degrees] W 49 1/10 poles to a post thence S 25 [degrees] W 28 poles to a stone thence S 56 3/4 [degrees] E 49 3/10 poles to the beginning Containing 9 acres 2 rood and 33 poles &...

George Feaman to Daniel Bedinger, Oct 13, 1813, Deed Book 8:149
...Beginning at a Stone at the north west corner of the old Negro burying ground (which corner is designated by a post in the Deed from Abraham Shepherd and Elenor his wife to the said Fayman which Deed was ordered to be recorded in January last) thence running **South 65 [degrees] East 5 9/10 poles to a stone in the line on said Bedengers line thence with the said line North 21 [degrees] East 27 7/10 poles to a post** at the gate near town; thence in a direction towards S W 126 feet to a stone near the spring and from thence to the Beginning containing about three Boods of land or three quarters of an acre be the same more or less...

Figure 4



Site of the "Old Negro Burying Ground" today.

The brick building is all that remains of the Apple Products Company industrial complex; former site of the "old negroe burying ground."

Notes and Sources

Manumission Papers

Contributed by Carmen Creamer

The following transcription is of some papers located in a white notebook housed in the Clarke County, Virginia clerk's office. It is my understanding that these papers were found in cleaning the basement several years ago. While the notebook contained a number of papers, only those pertinent to Jefferson County are transcribed below.

[On the outside]
Volney Lucas's
Free Paper
to be renewed by
Order Court
1846 March Term pro
duced in Court examined
found to be correct & ord
to be renewed & certified as
correct
Copied & certified

[inside]
Clerks Office of the county court Virginia Jefferson County Sct
Register No. 476

Volney Lucus, a black man, 22 years old the 25th of last Month; six feet high, has no marks or scars, except on the left thumb, which is a little disfigured, proved by the oath of Moses T. McCurty in Court yesterday to be free born.

Registered March 23rd, 1836, pursuant to an order of Court made yesterday.

Teste,

Saml J. Cramer, c.c

I, Samuel J. Cramer, Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson in Virginia, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy from

the Records of said Court.
Given under my hand & the seal of said Court this 18th day of April, 1836.

Saml J. Cramer, c.c.

attest
John Yates, J.P.
[note on back]
Ask Mr. Moore to state who set Volney Lucas free & when he was liberated.

[single page]
Atteste
Jacob Isler
A Justice of the Peace for Clarke County

Virginia
Clarke County Sct
At a Court held for the County of Clarke on Monday the 23rd Day of March 1846 Sarah (called Sarah Thornton appeared in Court with a Certificat of her Register made by the Clerk of the County Court of Jefferson which being examined and found to be correct is ordered to be certified. And is is ordered that the said Sarah Thornton be registered by the Clerk of the Court.
In Testimony Whereof I, John Hay Clerk of the Court of the County aforesaid have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of said Court the 6th Day of April 1846 and in the 70th Year of the Commonwealth.
John Hay

[single page]
Virginia
Jefferson County Sct No. 327

Sarah calling herself Sarah Thornton a Negro Girl a dark Mulatto [?] Eighteen Years the 17th Day of May 1830, is five feet five Inches high and has no apparent marks, is free as appears by an Indenture dated on the 8th Day of May 1824 and filed in the Clerks Office of the County Court of Jefferson, binding the said Sarah then

aged 12 Years by John T A Washington & Richard Williams, as Overseers of the Poor of said County to Thomas [?ation] until She comes to the Age of Eighteen Years.

Registered in my Office this 22nd Day of June 1830

S. J. Cramer C S C

A true Copy

Teste

John Hay Clk of the Court of Clarke County

Atteste

Jacob Isler

A Justice of the Peace for Clarke County

Summer Picnic



Millbrook *Photos courtesy of Jim Glymph*



The 2006 summer picnic was held on August 9th, the second Wednesday in August, because of a conflict with the Jefferson County Farm Bureau/Chamber of Commerce picnic on the usually-scheduled first Wednesday. About 200 members and guests gathered at Millbrook, the historic home established by the Billmyer family in the 1700's as part of a small colony of homes built around the Billmyer Mill which operated during the colonial era. It has been said that on the retreat from Antietam, Stonewall Jackson or Lee made it his temporary headquarters. Millbrook, as it is known today, was the home of Martin Billmyer and his wife, Susan



The Smokehouse at Millbrook

Nichodemus Billmyer. They raised thirteen children here. Martin Billmyer (1767-1839) was one of the first owners of the mill and is generally credited with building the mill.

Our hosts were Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Morrow, Jr. A delightful evening was enjoyed by all. The weather was perfect, the setting was magnificent and the food was delicious. After feasting on fried chicken, barbeque and lemonade provided by Magnolia Tree and an outstanding assortment of delectable pot-luck dishes brought by the guests, we toured the house. Such a good time was had that it was well past dark when the last guest went home.

Editor's Note

First of all, let me apologize for our delay in getting the journal out to you. Our plan every year is to mail the proceeding year's journal out in January and this year we fell short of that goal. We are changing some of our procedures in the look of the journal and in how we mail it and hope to make our goal next year.

Part of our delays sometimes come from how or when articles make their way to us. Usually what is going into the next journal is set by August or September; submissions that arrive later than that are held until the next journal. Some articles can get held longer, depending on previous commitments.

Next year we plan to devote the journal to the Washington family in Jefferson County. While the Society has published numerous articles about the family in the past, we felt it was time to re-introduce the topic to some of our newer members. However, we are looking for new material, previously unpublished, and hope you can help us in the quest.

I sincerely thank all of you who have contributed and continue to contribute to our journal. You can contact me at (304) 725-7770.

Carmen Creamer