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Magazine of the

Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume LXXVIII
December 2012

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Magazine of the

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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"History by apprising them [citizens] of the 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 men; it will enable them to know ambition under every disguise it may assume; and knowing it, to defeat its views."

Thomas Jefferson, Notes on the State of Virginia, Query 14, 1781

"It is history that teaches us to hope."

Robert E. Lee, letter to Charles Marshall, 1870

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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927

To identify, present, preserve and promote the history of Jefferson County

www.jeffersonhistoricalwv.org

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Life membership is $400.00.

PUBLICATIONS

One copy of the Magazine is mailed to each person with a paid membership. Back issues, original or reprint, may be obtained by sending a check or money order to:

Jefferson County Historical Society
Post Office Box 485
Charles Town, West Virginia 25414

Or through the Society website at: jeffersonhistoricalwv.org. All publication prices include postage and handling.

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Editor's Note

There were a lot of sesquicentennial commemorations this year and I managed to make most of the ones in the east. I was re-enacting for the hundredth anniversary but I am too old for that now, so I just did all the battlefield hikes. It might have been just as hard as it was fifty years ago but at least I was not carrying a musket. I guess the best experience was being in Miller's cornfield early in the morning on September 17th one hundred and fifty years to the hour from the beginning of the Battle of Sharpsburg (Antietam for my northern "friends"). My Confederate great grandfather and his three brothers were close by on the field that 1862 day and that made it extra special. Equally exciting is the fact that they passed close to my current home after the battle. The action at Sharpsburg had a great impact on Jefferson County especially after the battle with the fight at the Cement Mill (Shepherdstown) and the large number of wounded. The bicentennial is on my calendar. Last year we only had one sesquicentennial article and this year seventy-five percent of the articles are War related.

We have a smaller magazine this year but, thanks to our authors, it is a quality publication:

The first article is about a local boy killed south of here, the Union soldier that was with him when he died, and that soldier's efforts to return his prized possession after the war.

When I think about census data my brain gets locked up. I am not going to say it is a bit dry but I am glad I had a cousin who did my genealogy. When I read our next article, I found it to be quite different. I think you will find the entries in the Jefferson County 1820 census to be very entertaining and extremely useful.

Those of you who are acquainted with me know that I would rather edit than create and that I would die if there was a Yankee in my 1860's family. I finally got past my writing block and my prejudice with a piece about a Yankee.

In 1862 there was an action at Kearneysville and we end this issue with an article that not only covers the fight but leads up to it with some great local civilian source material.

This year's magazine was printed by Progressive Printing in Martinsburg and I want to thank Laura Lowther for her work in putting it together.

Jim Glymph at home on the Avon Bend

Willie Locke's Death, His Sword, and Its Return

By Jane Rissler

Each year the Jefferson County Museum receives dozens of requests for information concerning local history. This past May, we received an inquiry that led to a poignant, touching story of a young county man, a Confederate soldier, killed in action during the Civil War.

Charles Rhodes, a retired U.S. Navy Captain, contacted the museum for help in locating descendants of Austin M. Locke, who lived in Charles Town in the late 1800s and whose brother William J. was killed in 1864 during an engagement at Ashland, Virginia. He wanted to share a letter in his family's archives that had been written in 1893 by Stephen N. Hinman, a relative of his maternal great-grandmother and a Union veteran of the Civil War.[1] That letter is the subject of this article.

Stephen Hinman's and William Locke's paths crossed on June 1, 1864, at Ashland, north of Richmond, where their Union and Confederate cavalry units clashed.[2] Hinman's letter, written nearly three decades later, recalled their fateful encounter and Locke's death in his arms:

> On June 1st, 1864, our command … was ordered to Ashland, near Richmond, to destroy the railroad and burn the supplies in store there. … A little past mid-day our advance was engaged. … My own horse was almost immediately shot and disabled. With my arms, a Spencer carbine, revolver and saber, I stepped into the brush to await further developments.

---

1 The letter, available at http://www.jeffctywvmuseum.org/html/locke_letter.html, is a typewritten version of the original, which was sent to Charles Carpenter, West Charleston, Vermont. All quotations are from the letter unless otherwise noted and are used with Mr. Rhodes' permission.

2 In October 1861, Hinman enlisted as a private in Company A of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry. In May the following year, Locke, not yet seventeen, enlisted as a private in Company B of the 12th Virginia Cavalry in Charles Town. The cavalry skirmish at Ashland turned out to be an insignificant part of the larger Battle of Cold Harbor, a major engagement in the Union Army's 1864 campaign to capture Richmond. (Anonymous. N.D. "Representative Stephen Hinman," www.legis.iowa.gov/Legislators/legislator.aspx?GA=25&PID=3837; D.E. Frye. 1988. *12th Virginia Cavalry*. Lynchburg, Va.: H.E. Howard, Inc., p.146; Anonymous. 2010. "The Battle of Ashland," http://ashlandmuseum.org/explore-online/maps-documents/the-battle-of-ashland)

> I had not long to wait, however, before two horsemen met in deadly conflict immediately in front of me.... One of them fell. ... Hastily I took in the situation: the man had fallen through the bridle rein in such a way as to hold the horse which was greatly excited. I turned the man over; he turned his young manly face toward me and gave me a look I can never forget, (we weren't enemies then), and said, 'For God's sake, don't let your men charge on me,' and expired in my arms.
>
> I freed him from the bridle and laid him beside the road, unbuckled his sword and put it upon myself, and left him none too soon, for the enemy were already upon me.

When the war ended, Hinman took the "sword and the memory of that event home..."[3] Looking back in 1893, he wrote:

> His name is still upon the hilt. All these years I have remembered his face, the look and the event. I have thought to write the surviving relatives ..., but the years have chased each other through the calendar, each bringing their burden of care and toil.

As he recounted, the Union veteran finally acted upon his resolve to contact Locke's family in 1892 and

> [P]enned a note 'to any surviving relatives of William Locke, killed in action at Ashland, Virginia, June 1st, 1864, Charlestown, Va' which brought a speedy answer from A.M. Locke, Esq., brother of the deceased, who was also in the C.S.A. service. This led to a lengthy and very pleasant correspondence, ... and a very cordial invitation to their Southern home was extended and accepted.

Later that year, in response to Locke's invitation, Hinman and his wife traveled to Charles Town. In the letter, he described their arrival on September 10:

> [W]e were met by Mr. A.M Locke and driven in their family carriage to Willow Springs, a very lovely home. ... The father met us at the gate, a typical Southern gentleman with his

---

3 After the war, Hinman moved to Iowa where he became a farmer and served four years in the state legislature (Anonymous. N.D. "Representative Stephen Hinman," www.legis.iowa.gov/Legislators/legislator.aspx?GA=25&PID=3837.)

> large heart and a genial manner gives us a cordial welcome. The house is presided over by a fair maiden daughter, … the loving mother having been called home.[4]
>
> As we retired to rest that night, strange must have been the emotion of every heart. … I thought of that bitter pang that came to his household, when by special messenger the word came to them that 'Willie' was dead---had died in the very front as he had wished.

The following day Austin Locke took Hinman to Charles Town to meet members of William's company.

> I was introduced to Captain Baylor,[5] Willie's Captain, and several of the company, genial, whole souled men, with no traces of the animosity of the past. Together we traced our old campaigns and found that many a time this same regiment and mine had been pitted against each other, with ever changing results.

After a trip to Winchester to see its battle sites and Union and Confederate cemeteries, Stephen Hinman's visit came to an end. As he left, he gave Thomas Locke "the sword taken from dead Willie more than twenty-eight years before … and with tears it was received."

Near the end of the letter, he wrote his goodbyes to the sword he had treasured for so long:

---

4 Austin M. Locke, a lawyer and Civil War veteran, lived on the family farm with his father Thomas and sister, presumably Lucie. At the time of Hinman's visit, Esther, the mother, had been dead less than a year. William J., Esther, Austin, and Thomas Locke were buried in the Charles Town Methodist Church graveyard. Their tombstones are to the right of the main entrance to the church. Willow Springs is most likely the Thomas Locke farm shown on the 1883 Howell Brown map of Jefferson County east of Summit Point next to Adam Young's property. Confirmation comes from Lucie Locke's 1913 will mentioning Willow Spring Farm, which was partly inherited from her father Thomas, east of Summit Point and adjoining Adam Young (Jefferson County Will Book 47985, p. 377, December 12, 1918).

5 The captain was George Baylor who commanded Company B of the 12th Virginia Cavalry. Perhaps Baylor was the source of Hinman's reference in the previous quote to William Locke's desire to die at the front. He wrote in his history of Company B about the engagement at Ashland: "When Company B was ordered forward …, [Locke] rode to the front of the company, and requested to ride with the Orderly Sergeant and myself, saying he had a presentiment he would be killed in this fight, and wanted to die in the front rank. I … told him he could ride with us, if he desired it. When the enemy made its first stand, Locke was among the foremost, and fell, pierced through the breast by a ball" (G. Baylor. 1900. *Bull Run to Bull Run; or, Four Years in the Army of Northern Virginia*. Richmond: B.F. Johnson Publishing Company, p. 216).

> Goodbye, old sword. When you came to me on that bright June day your Damascus blade was sharp and keen, but twenty-eight years have dimmed your luster and corroded your edge; so Time, that great healer, has driven from our hearts the animosity of those terrible days of cruel war.
>
> Goodbye old sword. I give you into the hand of one who, firm in his convictions, gave everything he had to give to the Confederate cause. To him money, treasures, sons or life itself was not too much. But now, looking over the past with a clearer vision, he says: 'No man can be more glad of the final result than he.'

He closed the letter with the wish that he might once again "sit down beneath the shade, inhale the sweet perfumed breeze and drink of the fountain at Willow Springs."

Post script:
No Locke family members contacted in Jefferson County and elsewhere have any knowledge of the sword. So we do not know whether the one shown in the photograph of William Locke is the one he was wearing the day he died.



William Locke
(From G. Baylor. 1900. *Bull Run to Bull Run; or, Four Years in the Army of Northern Virginia.* Richmond: B.F. Johnson Publishing Company, p. 201.)



Stephen Hinman
(From Anonymous. N.D. "Representative Stephen Hinman," www.legis.iowa.gov/Legislators/legislator.aspx?GA=25&PID=3837.)

Jane Rissler is the curator of the Jefferson County Museum. She acknowledges the generosity of Charles Rhodes, who, like Stephen Hinman 120 years ago, sent out a message to Charles Town and found grateful recipients of a long-held treasure. Jane also gratefully acknowledges the valuable information on the Locke family and Willow Springs provided by Jacqueline Milburn, Warren Swartz, and Dorothy Gardner.

Fourth Census of the United States of America, 1820 Jefferson County, Virginia

By Don Watts

The act requiring the collection of the decennial information of the United States of America for the year 1820, the Fourth Census, was passed March 14, 1820. The enumeration began on the first Monday of August (7 August 1820), and was scheduled to conclude within six calendar months; however, the time prescribed for completing the enumeration was extended to September 1, 1821. The 1820 census act required that enumeration should be by an actual inquiry at every dwelling house, or of the head of every family within each district.[1]

The act, in the tenth section, directed that the "Marshals and their assistants" should take "an account of the several manufacturing establishments, and their manufactures, within their several districts." The directions further specified that the marshals or their assistants exclude "household manufactures." This article is about the enumeration of the "manufactures" taken in Jefferson County, Virginia in August 1820.

This was not the first census to require the enumeration of those involved in "manufactures." In the Third Census of the United States, 1810, the act required the enumerators to record the "several manufacturing establishments and manufactures within their several districts, territories, and divisions." The marshals transmitted the manufacturing data to the secretary of the treasury (in 1820, all enumerations are to go to the secretary of state) at the same time they sent the results of the population enumeration to the secretary of state. No schedule was prescribed for the collection of industrial data and the nature of the inquiries were at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. Because of this, the collection of manufacturing data was so erratic that it was generally considered useless except to identify broad industrial trends.[2]

So, for the Fourth Census of the United States, 1820, Congress directed the secretary of state to try once again and to include a schedule on

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1 United States Census Bureau. *Census of Population and Housing, 1820 Census.* n.d. On-line. 13 March 2012. http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1820.html.

2 United States Census Bureau. *Census of Population and Housing, 1810 Census.* n.d. On-line. 17 July 2012. http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1810.html

agriculture and commerce.

In his letter transmitting the information to the Congress, 20 December 1821, the Secretary of State, John Quincy Adams, informs Congress that "No provision is made in the act for taking the census, with regard to the returns of the manufacturing establishments, and their manufactures. They are at the office of the department, subject to such order as Congress may think proper to take concerning them."[3]

In Secretary Adams' instruction of 20 June 1820 to the marshals, he writes, besides the taking of information about the population of their districts, they are to "particularly [take information] of the classes (including slaves) engaged in Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures. And, also to obtain an account of the manufacturing establishments, and their manufactures, throughout the United States."[4]

Secretary Adams goes on to explain:

The discrimination between persons engaged in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, will not be without its difficulties…[I]t is obviously not the intention of the Legislature that any one individual should be included in more than one of them—of those whose occupations are exclusively agriculture or commercial, there can seldom arise a question, and in the column of manufactures will be included not only the persons employed in what the act more specifically denominates manufacturing *establishments*, but all those artificers, handicraftsmen, and mechanics, whose labor is preeminently of the hand, and not upon the field.[5]

The Secretary goes on for several more paragraphs describing the differences in the three classes. Finally, in an attachment to the instructions, in June 1820, the Secretary has included "an alphabetical list of manufactures, [No. 6] which may facilitate the labor of your [Marshal's] assistants, but which they will not consider complete."[6]

The enumeration for the county of Jefferson, in Virginia, taken by Robert Avis Junior,[7] assistant to John Pegram, Marshal of the Eastern District of

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3 United States Secretary of State. *Census for 1820. Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the United States*. Washington: Printed by Gales and Seaton, 1821. On-line. 13 March 2012. Acrobat File: "Title Page," page 11, Circular. http://www.census.gov/prod/www/abs/decennial/1820.html

4 United States Secretary of State, page 12.

5 United States Secretary of State, page 12.

6 United States Secretary of State, page 15.

7 National Archives and Records Administration. Internet Archive. 1 March 2001. On-line Archive of NARA Microform. 17 July 2012. http://archive.org/details/populationsc18200134unit.

Virginia, for 1820 is demonstrably different than required by the secretary of state in his instructions. Robert Avis Junior added an additional column to the far right on schedule number 1, but he did not provide a title for it. The column is the description of the head of household's self-declared occupation. We should be indebted to his foresight!

In 1830, Congress only required a population enumeration because of the failures of the previous two censuses "to collect additional data on manufacturing and industry in the United States."[8]

The author has prepared several tables with information taken from Robert Avis Junior's enumeration. The author has not, except in the table of all manufactures in Jefferson County, made corrections to spellings made by the enumerator.

1. A summarization by district (a few are not immediately recognizable) with the total population by class, number engaged in agriculture, commerce and manufactures, and the total number of persons in the district.[9] The difference in the last two columns is a result of the enumerator's arithmetic.
2. Twelve tables, one for each district, depicting, in descending order and by occupation, the number of households involved in the self-declared occupation, and number of persons employed in the manufacture. There are a few heads-of-household who list persons in a manufacture category, but list an occupation that, in the 21st century, we may not identify as manufacture category. There were, also, heads-of-household who declared two of the three enumerated categories: agriculture and manufactures. The *1835 Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia* includes information regarding each county and primary town, and some villages.[10] The author has included excerpts for those towns immediately following the town's table.
3. An alphabetic summary of all occupations in the preceding twelve tables. Two enumerations compiled by Robert Avis Junior:[11]

8 United States Census Bureau. *Census of Population and Housing, 1830* Census. n.d. On-line. 17 July 2012. http://www.census.gov/history/www/through_the_decades/overview/1830.html.

9 Records of the Bureau of the Census. *Fourth Census of the United States, 1820.* Trans. Images reproduced by FamilySearch. Ancestry.com. Provo, UT, n.d. 14 March 2012. http://search.ancestry.com/search/db.aspx?dbid=7734.

10 Joseph Martin, *1835 Gazetteer of Virginia and the District of Columbia.* Westminster, Maryland: Willow Bend Books, reprint 2000.

11 National Archives and Records Administration. Internet Archive. 1 March 2001. On-line Archive of NARA Microform. 17 July 2012. http://archive.org/stream/populationsc18200134unit#page/n108/mode/1up.

4. "An Alphabetical List of the quantity and amount of Manufactures, manufactured in the County of Jefferson Virginia, during one year beginning on the 1st day of August 1819 and ending on the 1st August 1820"
5. "A List of Mills in Jefferson County with the Quantity of flour manufactured by each from 1st August 1819 to 1st Augt 1820"

Finally, Jefferson County, in the Fourth United States Census, was included in the "Eastern District of Virginia."[12] Here is a comparison of Jefferson County's population and the three categories of agriculture, commerce and manufactures to the rest of the Eastern District:

Area	Population			Agriculture	Commerce	Manufactures
	White	Slave	Free Colored			
Eastern District	449,930	393,595	33,572	232,421	4,055	27,432
Jefferson County	8,900 (2.0%)	4,133 (1.1%)	247 (0.7%)	1610 (0.7%)	71 (1.8%)	881 (3.2%)

TABLE 1

Fourth US Census, 1820, for Jefferson County, Virginia									
Enumerator Districts	Enumerator's Page Numbers	White	Slave	Free Colored Persons	What Occupation Engaged In			Total Number in Household	Cross Foot Total
					Agriculture	Commerce	Manufactures		
Harpersferry	3 – 5	1250	98	24	3	9	246	1357	1372
Shepherds Town	6 – 10	1212	242	8	8	28	208	1426	1462
Smithfield	6	318	23	6	0	7	50	341	347
Country	10	268	177	0	94	0	14	430	445
Avon Mills	11	279	143	11	70	0	18	427	433
Country	11	33	52	5	14	0	12	92	90
Hall Town	11	25	4	0	0	0	4	30	29
Mills Grove	11	45	19	1	15	0	3	64	65
Shannon Hill	11	7	2	5	0	0	1	14	14
Shannondale Springs	11	20	10	10	5	0	0	40	40
Cave Farm	12	65	44	1	19	0	1	110	110
Country	12	213	97	0	60	0	11	305	310
Mountain	12	120	58	28	21	0	11	205	206
Mountain or Blue Ridge	13	398	106	0	70	0	27	497	504
Mountain	14	117	4	1	13	0	4	119	122
Old Furnace	14	263	68	5	27	0	18	334	336
Country	15	389	248	10	121	0	10	640	647
Country	16	401	539	20	165	0	36	949	960
Country	17	396	502	15	162	0	11	900	913
Lee Town	18	397	242	11	99	0	16	638	650
Country	19	400	331	8	154	0	12	735	739
Country	20	386	328	12	154	0	7	716	726
Country	21	375	170	6	112	0	10	545	551
Country	22	409	77	15	80	0	17	490	501
Country	23	311	265	13	130	0	7	583	589

(Records of the Bureau of the Census)

12 United States Secretary of State, page 94.

TABLE 2

Charles Town		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Shoemaker	7	18
Cooper	7	9
Carpenter	6	8
Weaver	5	9
Sadler	4	16
Blacksmith	3	8
Cabinet maker	2	8
Hatter	2	3
Millwright	2	3
Widow	2	3
Stone Mason	2	2
Wagonmaker	2	2
Weaver & Dyer	1	9
Tanner	1	5
Taylor	1	5
Merchant	1	3
Printer	1	3
Gunsmith	1	2
Inn keeper	1	2
Tailor	1	2
Baker	1	1
Bricklayer	1	1
Furbisher	1	1
Plaisterer	1	1
Silversmith	1	1
Washwoman	1	1
Total	58	126

Charlestown [c]ontains 200 dwelling houses, a Methodist, Episcopalian, and a Presbyterian house of worship, a branch of the Bank of the Valley, 1 academy and several other schools, 9 mercantile stores, 2 apothecary shops, 1 printing office, from which a weekly paper is issued, 3 tanneries, 3 saddlers, 1 turner, and various other mechanics, and 1 manufacturing flour mill. Population 1200; of whom 7 are attorneys, and 6 regular physicians.[13]

13 Joseph Martin, page 367 – 368.

Harpersferry		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Forger	18	35
Musket Stocker	17	27
Lock Filer	15	24
Labourer	7	14
Widow	7	14
Musket finisher	6	7
Carpenter	4	9
Lock Finisher	4	9
Barrel Corer	4	4
Machinist	4	4
Mounting Filer	4	4
Constable	2	6
Blacksmith	2	5
Bayonet Filer	2	3
Tailor	2	3
Barrel breecher	2	2
Breech Filer	2	2
Musket Browner	2	2
Rifle Finisher	2	2
Barrel Grinder	1	9
Hammerman	1	6
Shoemaker	1	6
Shopkeeper	1	5
Asst. Armour	1	3
Barrel sighter	1	3
Care of Army	1	3
Barrel Straightner	1	2
Barrel Turner	1	2
Brass Founder	1	2
Cooper	1	2
Paymaster	1	2
Refiner of Iron & steel	1	2
Superintendant	1	2
Asst Armourer	1	1
Asst. Armourer	1	1
Barrel borer	1	1
Barrel polisher	1	1
Bayonet Grinder	1	1
Bayonet Turner	1	1
Boatman	1	1
Bricklayer	1	1
Clerk	1	1
Ferryman	1	1
Grinder	1	1
Gunsmith	1	1
Hammer man	1	1
Lock Polisher	1	1
Master Armourer	1	1
Mill wright	1	1
Mounting buffer	1	1
Sawyer	1	1
Screw cutter	1	1
Stock Turner	1	1
Watchmaker	1	1
Total	141	246

It [Harper's Ferry] contains 500 houses, 2 hotels kept in the best style, 3 houses of public worship, 1 Methodist, 1 free for all denominations, and 1 Catholic…There are 2 academies, (1 male and 1 female,) and 2 common schools, 9 mercantile stores and 2 apothecary shops, a lodge of masons, and 1 of *odd fellows*, 1 printing office, from which a weekly paper is issued, 4 tailors, 3 boot and shoe factories, 1 saddler, 1 silversmith, 1 coppersmith and tin plate worker, 3 house carpenters, 2 smith shops, and 1 wagon maker. There are two extensive manufacturing flour mills, and 1 of the most valuable saw mills in the United States. [There is a long narration about the arsenal and rifle works.][14]

14 Joseph Martin, page 368 – 372.

Shepherds Town		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Carpenter	10	20
Shoemaker	9	14
Weaver	9	13
Blacksmith	8	20
Cooper	8	10
Tailor	7	23
Tanner	5	15
Hatter	3	9
Tobacconist	3	5
Cabinetmaker	2	7
Potter	2	6
Saddler	2	6
Silver smith	2	6
Wagon maker	2	5
Painter	2	4
Widow	2	3
Brewer	2	2
Bricklayer	2	2
Coppersmith	1	4
Labourer	1	2
Wagonmaker	1	2
Augur maker	1	1
Butcher	1	1
Cabinet maker	1	1
Carriage maker	1	1
Chair maker	1	1
Chairmaker	1	1
Coachmaker	1	1
Farmer	1	1
Inn Keeper	1	1
Lock Filer	1	1
Miller	1	1
Nailor	1	1
Printer	1	1
Saddletree maker	1	1
Stone mason	1	1
Stonemason	1	1
Taylor	1	1
Teacher	1	1
Wheelwright	1	1
Whitesmith [tin/pewter]	1	1
Total	103	198

It [Shepherdstown] is a flourishing village, containing 150 dwelling houses, 6 mercantile stores, all the necessary mechanics for an inland town. There are 4 merchant mills, one of which has an overshot wheel of about 24 feet diameter, and the others of about 20…Shepherdstown has 3 houses of worship and a population of about 1000.[15]

15 Joseph Martin, page 373.

Smithfield		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Shoemaker	8	11
Blacksmith	4	8
Carpenter	3	4
Weaver	3	3
Hatter	2	3
Cooper	2	2
Cabinetmaker	2	2
Tanner	1	5
Tailor	1	4
Saddler	1	3
Saddletreemaker	1	2
Wheelwright	1	1
Tinker	1	1
Stone mason	1	1
Total	31	50

It [Middleway or Smithfield] contains 63 dwelling houses, a Methodist and a Presbyterian house of worship, 2 common schools, 2 taverns, 3 mercantile shops, 2 saddlers, 2 smith shops, 2 boot and shoe factories, 2 tailors, 2 milliners, 1 watch and clock maker, 2 cabinet makers, 2 tanyards and 1 saw mill…Population 500, including 2 attorneys and 3 regular physicians.[16]

Avon Mills		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Farmer	4	6
Cooper	2	3
Millwright	1	3
Blacksmith	1	3
Widow	1	2
Carpenter	1	1
Total	10	18

Halltown		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Carpenter	1	3
Blacksmith	1	1
Total	2	4

16 Joseph Martin, page 372.

Mills Grove		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Farmer	1	1
Machinist	1	1
Carpenter	1	1
Total	3	3

Shannon Hill		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Ferryman	1	3

Cave Farm		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Fuller	1	3

Old Furnace		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Shoemaker	3	5
Blacksmith	2	3
Tailor	2	2
Carpenter	1	3
Farmer	1	2
Miller	1	2
Weaver	1	1
Total	11	18

Lee Town		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Blacksmith	2	4
Do [Farmer]	2	3
[blank]	2	3
Wagon maker	2	2
Cooper	1	2
Coppersmith	1	1
Shoemaker	1	1
Total	11	16

It [Lee Town] contains several dwelling houses, 1 mercantile store, 1 manufacturing flour mill, and 1 tavern…Population 54 whites, and 20 coloured.[17]

17 Joseph Martin, page 372.

Table of Contents

Mountain & Blue Ridge		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Cooper	12	14
Farmer	6	12
Shoemaker	3	4
Blacksmith	2	3
Teacher	1	2
Miller	1	2
Wagonmaker	1	1
Tailor	1	1
Carpenter	1	1
Bricklayer	1	1
Stonemason	1	1
Total	30	42

Country		
Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Farmer	22	47
Blacksmith	13	24
Carpenter	13	22
Shoemaker	9	14
Cooper	4	10
Weaver	4	7
Widow	4	4
Miller	3	3
Stonemason	2	2
Tailor	2	2
Wagon maker	2	2
Bricklayer	1	4
Brickmaker	1	1
Free negro	1	1
Labourer	1	1
M.D.	1	1
Millwright	1	1
Oveseer	1	1
Total	85	147

TABLE 3

Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
[blank]	2	3
Asst Armourer	3	5
Augur maker	1	1
Baker	1	1
Barrel borer	1	1
Barrel breecher	2	2
Barrel Corer	4	4
Barrel Grinder	1	9
Barrel polisher	1	1
Barrel sighter	1	3
Barrel Straightner	1	2
Barrel Turner	1	2
Bayonet Filer	2	3
Bayonet Grinder	1	1
Bayonet Turner	1	1
Blacksmith	38	79
Boatman	1	1
Brass Founder	1	2
Breech Filer	2	2
Brewer	2	2
Bricklayer	6	9
Brickmaker	1	1
Butcher	1	1
Cabinet maker	7	18
Care of Army	1	3
Carpenter	41	72
Carriage maker	1	1
Chair maker	2	2
Clerk	1	1
Coachmaker	1	1
Constable	2	6
Cooper	37	52
Coppersmith	2	5
Farmer	37	72
Ferryman	2	2
Forger	18	35
Free negro	1	1
Fuller	1	1
Furbisher	1	1
Grinder	1	1
Gunsmith	2	3
Hammer man	2	7
Hatter	7	15
Inn keeper	2	3
Labourer	9	17
Lock Filer	16	25
Lock Finisher	4	9
Lock Polisher	1	1
M.D.	1	1
Machinist	5	5
Master Armourer	1	1
Merchant	1	3
Miller	6	8
Millwright	5	8
Mounting buffer	1	1

Continued on next page.

TABLE 3 (continued)

Profession	Head of Household Declaring Profession	Number Employed in Manufactures
Tanner	7	25
Teacher	2	3
Tinker	1	1
Tobacconist	3	5
Wagon maker	10	14
Washwoman	1	1
Watchmaker	1	1
Weaver	22	33
Weaver & Dyer	1	9
Wheelwright	2	2
Whitesmith [tin/pewter]	1	1
Widow	16	26

An Alphabetical List of the quantity and amount of Manufactures, manufactured in the County of Jefferson Virginia, during one year beginning on the 1st day of August 1819 and ending on the 1st August 1820[18]

Names of Articles Manufactured	Quantity Manufactured	Amount Dollars Cts
Beer	325 Barrels	2112.00
Blacksmith's work		1297.50
Bricks	520000	36600.00
Bownce[19]	7 Barrells	112.00
Brandy Peach	1 Barrell	30.00
Chairs	1600	3340.00
Cabinet ware		8508.00
Carriages & coaches		1800.00
Copper & tin wares		1200.00
Earthen ware		2600.00
Flour	49150 Barrels	
Flour barrels	37410	19497.00
Gin	27 Barrels	625.00
Hats	1250 Fine 2150 wool	8150.00
Leather	1010 soal, 1183 upper, 681 harness, 47 kip, 170 horse, 2075 calf, 272 hog, 65 Dogs, 1487 Sheepskins	
Printing	75	1500.00
Rifles	75	1500.00
Saddelry		14616.00
Shoes & boots	4900 pr shoes 335 pr Boots	12630.00
Tobacco		2160.00
Whiskey	867 ½ Barrels	
Waggon & Carts	93 Wagons 17 carts	4705.00
Wool carding	10000	800.00

18 National Archives and Records Administration. Internet Archive. 1 March 2001. On-line Archive of NARA Microform. 17 July 2012. http://archive.org/stream/populationsc18200134unit#page/n108/mode/1up.

19 "Bownce" is probably Cherry Bounce, a liqueur made by infusing brandy with cherries and sugar.

A List of Mills in Jefferson County with the Quantity of flour manufactured by each from 1st August 1819 to 1st Augt 1820	Bbls
Robert Worthington's, Charlestown	3000
John Yonts', Shepherdstown	1000
Thomas Shepherd's, Shepherdstown	1500
Michael Cookus', Shepherdstown	800
Daniel Kable, Avon Mills	2000
Craighill & Littles, on Shenandoah river	10.000
William Grove's, on Shenandoah	6000
John H. Lewis, Rocks Ford Shenandoah	1700
Daniel M'Pherson's	1500
Adam Wiener's	2000
Isaac Strider's, Hopewell Branch	3500
George Reynolds	850
Henry Hout, Taylors Run	800
Martin Billmire, Vanmeter's Marsh	2500
John Strider's, on Shenandoah river	5000
Washington's, on Greenhill run	2500
John Haines, on Bulskin run	2000
Hiram L. Opie's, on Long Marsh	2500
	49150

Statement of the Establishment for the Manufacturing of Arms at Harpersferry in the County of Jefferson Virginia, as made out by James Stubblefield Superintendent. [20] [21]

[1. The Kind?] Iron, Steel, Coal

[2. The quantity annually consumed?] 100 Tons of Iron, 2 Tons of Steel, 25000 bushels coal.

[3. The cost of the annual consumption] Forty five thousand dollars

Number of Persons Employed

[4. Men?] 248 men

[5. Women?] none

[6. Boys and Girls?] 12 Boys

Machinery

[7. Whole quantity and kind of Machinery?] There are 9 water wheels with a great variety of Machinery for Turning muskett stocks & barrels, boring & polishing barrels, bayonets, mounting &c and calculated to finish 12000 stand of arms pr year.

[8. Quantity of Machinery in operation?] The whole of the Machinery is generally in operation

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20 National Archives and Records Administration. Internet Archive. 1 March 2001. On-line Archive of NARA Microform. 17 July 2012. http://archive.org/stream/populationsc18200134unit#page/n109/mode/1up.

21 For the history of the manufactures at the United States Armory in Harpers Ferry, see Smith, Merritt Roe. *Harpers Ferry Armory and the New Technology: The Challenge of Change*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 1977.

Expenditures

[9. Amount of capital invested?] about $500,000

[10. Amount paid annually for wages?] about $108,000

[11. Amount of contingent expenses?] [blank]

Production

[12. The nature and names of Articles Manufactured?] Muskets, Rifles, & Pistols

[13. Market value of Articles which are annually manufactured?] $14 for the Musket & $17 for Rifles.

[14. General remarks concerning the Establishment, as to its actual and past condition, the demand for, and sale of, its manufactures.] The Establishment went into operation in 1800 and has been gradually increasing up to the present time. As the Armory is the property of the United States the arms are not for sale.

Robt Avis Jr
Asst to the Marshall of
The Eastern District of Virginia

Mr. Donald E. Watts does business as Origins: Historical Research. He has worked as a professional researcher since June 2007. Mr. Watts is a lifetime member and on the board of directors of the Jefferson County Historical Society and board member and treasurer of the Old Charles Town Library, Inc. He researched transportation methods for the period 1735 – 1835 and farm agriculture and labor forces (slave labor specifically) statistics in Virginia for John C. Allen, Jr., for Mr. Allen's book, *Uncommon Vernacular*, published in August 2011; and, provided historical background on Jefferson County jurists associated with the trial of John E. Cook for Mr. Steven Lubet, Williams Memorial Professor of Law, Northwestern University, for Mr. Lubet's recently published book: *John Brown's Spy: The Adventurous Life and Tragic Confession of John E. Cook* published by Yale University Press, October 2012 Mr. Watts has also published a number of family genealogies and monographs and just released *Fourth US Census, 1820: Occupations and Manufactures of Jefferson County, Virginia.*

Editor's Note: The complete volume *Fourth US Census, 1820: Occupations and Manufactures of Jefferson County, Virginia* is available for $27.00 (plus tax and shipping of $4.00) from the author or from the Jefferson County Museum, 200 East Washington Street, Charles Town, West Virginia. The author will donate $5.00 to the Museum for each book sold.

Magadieu Was Here!

By Jim Glymph

In late 1864 a Union soldier, "visiting" Jefferson County with General Phil Sheridan, left his calling card on a local building. George Magadieu,[1] a soldier from New York, carved his name and military units on the door jam of a county barn and it is still there. The barn is on Doctor Jim and Barb Gibson's[2] Needwood Farm.



G^E Magadieu E Co 153 NYV 1 B 1 D 19

George Magadieu (Private) Company E, 153rd Infantry Regiment New York Volunteers (Colonel Edwin P. Davis), First Brigade, First Division, XIX (Nineteenth) Corps.

The carving is done low on the jamb, so George was sitting down or maybe lying down to do it. That is not unusual for an older man fighting in a young man's army. As you can see, it is not dated.

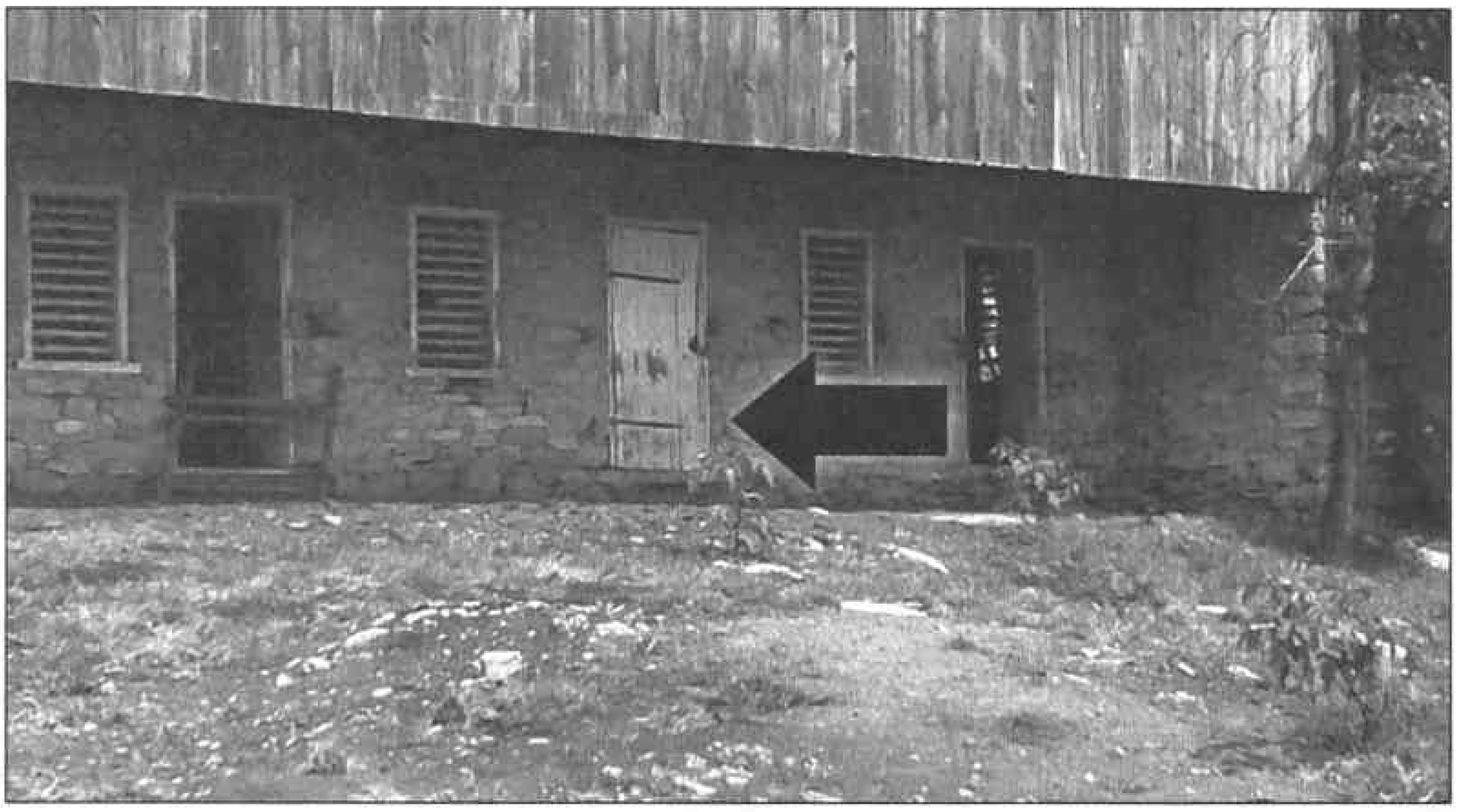
George Henri Magadieu was born May 25, 1822[3] and was probably 42 when he carved his name. The average age of a Union soldier was 25 or 26. He was born in what is now Meurthe-et-Moselle in the Lorraine region of

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1 The carved name is Magadieu but records for him appear with Magadue and Magadin. I want to thank Don Watts of Origins Historical Research for finding his records under different names. Information about George from Becky Sokol at the Margaret Reaney Memorial Library in Saint Johnsville, New York showed his name as Magadien. Comparing his wife and children's names, his age and some other facts made a positive connection to the different names.

2 Jim Gibson is vice president of the Jefferson County Historical Society and Barb is the treasurer.

3 Records also show May 22 and August 26 as his birth date.



France. George lived in Saint Johnsville, New York with his wife, the former Mary Ann Crouse, and their six children. Taller than average at five feet and eleven inches, he had black eyes, brown hair and a sandy complexion.[4] By trade, George was a tanner who processed animal hides for leather. On August 18, 1862, at the age of forty, he volunteered for enlistment in the 153rd NewYork and was mustered in October 18, 1862. George's brother Louis, also a tanner, was in the 115th New York that surrendered to General Jackson at Bolivar Heights[5] on September 15, 1862.

The 153rd New York Infantry Regiment was organized in Fonda, Montgomery County, New York on October 17th, 1862 as a three year regiment. The soldiers in Company E were mainly recruited from Minden and Saint Johnsville in Montgomery County. On the 18th they left for Washington, DC where they were assigned as the provost guard in the XXII (Twenty-second) Corps, were stationed at Alexandria, Virginia[6] and did duty in the area until early 1864.

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4 Average height for a Union soldier was around five feet eight inches. Sandy complexion is often seen on the records of period soldiers. It is generally considered to be a tan color.

5 During the Maryland Campaign, Confederate General T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson captured more than 12,000 Union soldiers and their equipment at Harper's Ferry. It was the largest surrender of U. S. troops until World War II. It was a military disaster and a national embarrassment further embellished by the northern media.

6 When Virginia ratified the ordinance of secession on May 24, 1861, the Alexandria militia having left to join the Confederate Army, Union troops quickly occupied the Potomac River port of Alexandria directly across from Washington, DC to begin the longest Union occupation of any southern city.



VOLUNTEER ENLISTMENT.

STATE OF New York TOWN OF Johnsville Montgomery County

I, George Magadieu born in France in the State of aged 40 years, and by occupation a Farmer Do HEREBY ACKNOWLEDGE to have volunteered this 1st day of August 1862 to serve as a **SOLDIER** in the Army of the United States of America, for the period of *THREE YEARS*, unless sooner discharged by proper authority: Do also agree to accept such bounty, pay, rations, and clothing, as are, or may be, established by law for volunteers. And I, George Magadieu do solemnly swear, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the ***United States of America***, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all the enemies or opposers whomsoever; and that I will observe and obey the orders of the President of the United States, and the orders of the officers appointed over me, according to the Rules and Articles of War.

Sworn and subscribed to, at Johnsville this 1st day of August 1862 Before Abraham Keller Justice of the Peace George Magadieu

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have carefully examined the above named Volunteer, agreeably to the General Regulations of the Army, and that, in my opinion, he is free from all bodily defects and mental infirmity which would, in any way, disqualify him from performing the duties of a soldier.

A S Smoot Regiment Surgeon.

I CERTIFY, ON HONOR, That I have minutely inspected the Volunteer, George Magadieu previously to his enlistment, and that he was entirely sober when enlisted; that to the best of my judgment and belief, he is of lawful age: and that, in accepting him as duly qualified to perform the duties of an able-bodied soldier, I have strictly observed the Regulations which govern the recruiting service.

This soldier has black eye, brown hair Ruddy complexion, is 5 feet 11 inches high.

Regiment N. Y. S. V.

A W Ward Recruiting Officer.

Courtesy National Archives, Washington D. C.

George Magadieu's Enlistment

Letter from Lieutenant Harvey C. Ward, of the 153rd:

HEAD QUARTERS, CO. E, 153D N. Y. S. V.
CAMP MCMARTIN, NEAR ALEXANDRIA, VA.

May 30, 1863

We have a beautiful camp.... I can safely say that our regiment is well drilled and in a fine state of discipline. We are armed with the "Enfield Rifle," and the guns and all the equipments are kept in a high state of neatness and order. [7]

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7 153rd Infantry Regiment New York Civil War Newspaper Clippings, New York State Division of Military and Naval Affairs: Military History, September 5, 2006, accessed September 30, 2012 http://www.dmna.state.ny.us/historic/reghist/civil/infantry/153rdInf/153rdInfCWN.htm

The Union-controlled Alexandria Daily News reported:

> *A few days ago, the weather being pleasant, cool and inviting for a stroll around the outskirts of the city, we started out and bent our course in a southerly direction, and soon found ourselves within the camp of the 153d Regt. N. Y. Vols. This Camp is truly a pattern of neatness, order and military discipline, and in every respect worthy of imitation. This fine regiment was recruited in Northern New York, principally in Montgomery, Clinton, Essex, and Fulton counties, four counties that have furnished more men and subscribed more money (to support wives and children of volunteers) than any other four counties in the Empire State taking into consideration population and wealth, to put down this wicked and gigantic rebellion. The 153d Regiment is composed of men from these patriotic counties, and further we say that a more intelligent, honorable and loyal set of officers, non-commissioned officers, or privates are seldom found in a single regiment.*[8]

In February of 1864 the 153rd was transferred to the Department of the Gulf, where it was assigned to the First Brigade, First Division, XIX Corps. The 153rd took part in the ill-fated Red River Campaign. In July, 1864, it returned to Virginia. On its arrival at Washington it participated in repulsing Confederate General Jubal Early's attack at Fort Stevens on the outskirts of the city. Later, it was assigned to General Phil Sheridan's Army of the Shenandoah.

On the 21st of August, 1864, Jubal Early crossed the Opequon Creek and attacked Sheridan's forces at Welch's Spring[9] near present day route 51. Most of the fighting was done by the US VI (Sixth) Corps although George and the 153rd were on the field with the XIX Corps. The next day, Sheridan being in a poor defensive position retreated back towards Halltown.

Colonel Norton P. Chipman, a staff officer from Washington, reported from Harper's Ferry on August 22 to the Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton:

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8 153rd Infantry Regiment New York Civil War Newspaper Clippings

9 There are many names other than Welch's Spring for this engagement: Cameron's Depot, Packette's Farm, Locust Hill, Aldrich, Charlestown and Summit Point. A number of the Confederate dead are buried at Edge Hill cemetery in Charles Town.



"…commanding ridge…" in the background

I have just returned from the front, where I traversed the entire line. The left of the infantry rests to the left of Charlestown pike and over a mile beyond Halltown. The right is almost directly west of Harpers Ferry, and about two miles from Bolivar Heights. The line runs along a commanding ridge which overlooks a broad valley beyond, and is a position of great natural strength.

All quiet in front. Intrenchments are being thrown up along the ridge mentioned.[10]

This is probably when George left his autograph. The "commanding ridge" runs parallel to and is about a hundred and fifty yards from the barn. Having been farmed and been an orchard, the ridge shows no sign of any fortifications.

General Ulysses S. Grant met with Sheridan on September 17, 1864 at the Rutherford House in Charlestown. The Union troops left the area a few days later, so that concluded George's "visit" to Jefferson County. Sheridan defeated Early at the Battle of Third Winchester (Opequon) two days later. Following Winchester, Sheridan fought the battles of Fisher's Hill, Edinburg, Cedar Creek, New Town and a number of skirmishes. George Magadieu's service records show that he was present-for-duty at all of these engagements.

When hostilities were over, the 153rd returned to the Washington area. The

10 United States. War Dept., John Sheldon Moody, Calvin Duvall Cowles, Frederick Caryton Ainsworth, Robert N. Scott, Henry Martyn Lazelle, George Breckenridge Davis, Leslie J. Perry, Joseph William Kirkley, The War of the Rebellion: a Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies. ; Series 1 - Volume 43 (Part I), pp 800-801.

regiment was part of the picket line that surrounded Washington after the assassination of President Lincoln. It also performed guard duty at the military court that tried the assassins. On May 24th and 25th the 153rd participated in the Grand Review in Washington that celebrated the end of the war.[11]

In July, 1865 the 153rd sailed for Savannah, Georgia where it mustered out on October 2nd. Of the 1,316 men that served in the regiment, one officer and forty men were killed or mortally wounded and one officer and one hundred and sixty men died from disease or other causes.[12]

George Magadieu survived the war and returned to his family in Saint Johnsville. Less than eight years later George passed away on the 14th of April 1873 at the age of fifty. He is buried in the Saint Johnsville Cemetery.



Courtesy Becky Sokol

Geo. Magadieu, 153 N.Y.S.Vol, Born May 25, 1822, Died Apr 14, 1873



Courtesy Becky Sokol

George's grandson William Magadieu (1887-1946)

Thanks to the Gibsons for allowing me to publish this article, Don Watts, my neighbor, of Origins Historical Research for Magadieu documents, Becky Sokol, a member of the board of trustees, the Margaret Reaney Memorial Library in Saint Johnsville, New York for family information and the photographs and Kay Glymph for editing the editor.

Jim Glymph is a naturalized citizen of Jefferson County and lives on the Avon Bend of the Shenandoah River.

11 Washington Frothingham, The History of Montgomery County, D. Mason & Co, Publishers and Printers, 1892 http://montgomery.nygenweb.net/regiments/civros153.html

12 National Park Service, Civil War Soldiers and Sailor System, http://www.nps.gov/civilwar/search-regiments.htm

"...very little Union feeling was shown by the people of Charlestown"[1]

1862 in Mr. Jefferson's County

By P. Douglas Perks

Early in 1862, the Union Army brain trust recognized the strategic importance of Harper's Ferry and determined to fortify the town.[2] The end result was that until war's end in 1865, sizable portions of Jefferson County were either occupied or regularly patrolled by the Union Army. The impact that the influx of thousands soldiers had on the civilian populations is often overlooked. In the case of Jefferson County that impact was multiplied in part due to the fact that many Jefferson men were now soldiers fighting for the Confederacy.

Even though the men of Jefferson County had voted overwhelmingly to remain in the Union, for many their loyalty to the Old Dominion was stronger than their allegiance to the Union. Logan Osburn's words rang true for these men when he said: *"My lot has been cast. I am a son of Virginia. & Her destiny shall be mine."*[3] Upwards of 1,500 Jefferson County men followed Virginia out of the Union and into armed service for the Confederacy. Thus when Union soldiers walked across the pontoon bridge spanning the Potomac River, they were entering enemy territory. The owner of every home, farm, and business in Charlestown, Harper's Ferry, and Shepherdstown was under suspicion of offering aid and assistance to the enemy.

By the time Union soldiers began the fortification of Harper's Ferry, Ann Amelia Beckham Hooff was more than familiar with adversity. In the fall of 1859 tragedy struck the Beckham family when her father[4] was one of the civilian casualties killed during John Brown's failed attempt to capture the federal installations at Harper's Ferry. Months later when Virginia joined the Confederacy Ann's husband James Lawrence Hooff enlisted

1 New York Times, October 18th, 1862

2 Frye, Dennis E. Harpers Ferry Under Fire. The Donning Company Publishers, Virginia Beach, Virginia, 2012. Pages 47-49.

3 Logan Osburn to Robert Y. Conrad, June 6th, 1861. Letter in the document collection of the Jefferson County Museum, Charles Town, West Virginia.

4 Fontaine Beckham, Mayor of Harper's Ferry, was killed in the early afternoon of October 17th, 1859. Beckham had climbed up on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tracks near the water tower when he was struck by a bullet in the chest.



Courtesy Charles Town Library

James Lawrence Hooff

in Captain Lawson Botts' company of the 2nd Virginia Regiment. Like so many Jefferson County women, Ann Hooff was left with the responsibility of managing their farm while her husband was away during The War.

As did many farmers, James Lawrence Hooff kept a daily journal.[5] Without fail Hooff made an entry that summarized every day's activities – what was planted or harvested, the names of friends and neighbors who visited his home, and occasionally he made editorial comments about local and national events. During The War when James was away with the 2nd Virginia,[6] Ann picked up her pen and continued the day-to-day record of life at Sunnyside, their farm.

In 1862 as The War's momentum increased there was a great deal of military activity in Jefferson County. Beginning with the Union occupation of Harper's Ferry until the aftermath of the Battle of Sharpsburg, both armies advanced, retreated, marched and camped over many of the roads and fields of Mr. Jefferson's County. The Hooff's wrote down what they saw or heard.

Once the fortification of Harper's Ferry was under way, the Union Army set its sights on safeguarding the Baltimore and Ohio and Winchester and Potomac Railroads. The Baltimore and Ohio crossed the Potomac River just downstream of the grounds of the United States Musket Factory. The Winchester and Potomac ended its journey north from Winchester at "The Point" (the juncture of the Shenandoah and Potomac Rivers) within sight of the musket factory.

Effective operations in the Shenandoah Valley depended upon the capability of both railroads to carry supplies vital to an army in the field. The abandoned armory buildings at Harper's Ferry were converted to warehouses, and machines that made guns were replaced by huge stockpiles of war materiel.

The Confederates under General Thomas Jackson were operating in the

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5 Connelly, Elizabeth B. The Journal of James Lawrence Hooff – Charlestown, Virginia (now Charles Town, West Virginia) October 17, 1859 – June 1, 1864.

6 James L. Hooff enlisted on July 7th, 1861 at Darkesville as a private in Company G, 2nd Virginia Regiment. He was later promoted to Quartermaster Sergeant.

vicinity of Winchester. Their presence there presented two problems. The Shenandoah Valley gave them ready access to the national capital, and as long as the Confederates were anywhere near either railroad, they made it their business to disable the line and disrupt rail traffic. Strategically the Confederates had to be cleared from the Lower Valley.[7]

Union General Nathaniel Banks was ordered to neutralize the Confederate threat. In early March 1862 Banks moved up The Valley towards Winchester. Long lines of blue-clad soldiers filled the Smithfield-Charlestown-Harper's Ferry Turnpike. The dust raised by their shuffling feet was a visible signal to every man and woman in the towns and countryside of Mr. Jefferson's County that their lives were about to change.



Courtesy Charles Town Library

Ann Hooff

The Hooff's farm was located near present-day Saint James Catholic Church. Although it was not along the main thoroughfare to Winchester, they were close enough to the turnpike and to Charlestown that Union soldiers were in the neighborhood. In the first ten days of March 1862 this is what Ann Hooff recorded in the farm journal:[8]

> *March 2nd: – we did not go to church – Mrs Rissler[9] and Mrs Cox[10] here in evening – Four soldiers passed by & went toward the Mill*
>
> *March 3rd: Raining until 12 N – Hands hauling straw – Mr Cox & Mr Isler[11] here in evening – Six soldiers called & asked if we had seen any of their men – they treated me with respect & touched nothing*

7 The Shenandoah Valley rises in elevation from its terminus at Harpers Ferry as you move further south. Due to that the Shenandoah River flows from south to north. Thus the northern Valley is referred to as the Lower Valley.

8 *The Journal of James Lawrence Hooff;* pages 120-121. No changes to spelling and/or grammar have been made.

9 Mrs. Francina Rissler was the wife of George L. Rissler. The Rissler family owned a farm near the Hooff's.

10 Mrs. Catherine Cox was the wife of James Cox, an armorer at Harper's Ferry.

11 Mr. Abraham Isler. He owned a farm which included a grist mill and saw mill on Evitt's Run.

March 4th: Hands at the clover seed – Mrs Jas Cox spent the day with me – six soldiers called & asked for dinner – I had no fault to find with them – treated me with respect – Beautiful day – Mr Chew[12] here for a short time

March 5th: Hands still at clover seed – Nine soldiers passed but did not call – Pleasant day-

March 6th: Finished thrashing the clover seed – tedious job – Six soldiers passed – did not call – Two came behind the barn & shot a hen & carried it off – Pleasant this morning-

March 7th: Hands hauling straw – Mr Johnson called to tell us the news – a great many soldiers passed on their way to camp having been called out in the night – they lost one man – no fight – Fine day-

March 8th: Hands hauling straw & fodder – at Mrs Cox's – Feeding soldiers all day – House was searched by four officers – five kept guard – One sheep killed & carried off – Pleasant day-

March 9th: No one went to church – Feeding soldiers all day – after feeding them they went to the hen house, tore the boards off & killed a great many fowls & have left me but a few of any kind – Six prowling around the place until 10 oclock – Mr Rissler taken to the camp

March 10th: Boys mending harness then putting up fences as everything was left open by the Federal troops – all left this neighborhood by 10AM-

Within ten days the Hooff's house had been searched by Union soldiers, fences had been knocked down, and livestock had been appropriated without compensation. The War had come to Mr. Jefferson's County.

General Thomas Jackson's 1862 Valley Campaign came to Jefferson County at the end of May. After suffering defeat at Front Royal and Winchester, the Union army was in retreat back toward the garrison at Harper's Ferry. The re-appearance of blue-clad troops in Charlestown signaled an end to the relative calm that had existed while the Federal Army chased Jackson's men

12 Mr. Roger Chew. The Chew family lived nearby at The Hermitage.

up and down The Valley. Ann Hooff had this to say:[13]

> *May 25th: Did not go to church – Yankees are going through town at Bull Run speed*[14]
>
> *May 26th: Mr Mason*[15] *George & Jim*[16] *went to town to hear the news – our troops in town – Mr Hooff got home at 3 PM – Capt Chew*[17] *called-*
>
> *May 29th: Covering potatoes with straw until 9 AM – then all hands went down to see Federal leaving – Southern troops coming in –*
>
> *May 30th: Hands all in the garden until 1 PM – then it commenced raining – Constant cannonading – all evening – toward the Ferry – Numerous rumors – Mr Hooff came to breakfast – Two soldiers also here to get breakfast –*
>
> *May 31st: Mr Mason went to town – then in the garden when he returned – Federal troops coming toward town again – one soldier leaving-*

"Cannonading," a word that had little familiarity just weeks prior, was now a part of Ann Hooff's lexicon.

Compared to the spring, the summer of 1862 was relatively peaceful. But that was literally the calm before the storm. After his army defeated the federals at Manassas, General Robert Lee led his army across the Potomac and into Maryland. The next three weeks of September would prove to be the most horrific of The War to that point. As Lee's men splashed across the river, Ann Hooff recorded what she had heard:[18]

> *September 3rd: Federal troops leaving*

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13 *The Journal of James Lawrence Hooff*; page 129.

14 A tongue in cheek reference to the Union retreat from the field at Manassas the previous July.

15 Mr. Mason was a tenant farmer who lived and worked on the Hooff's farm.

16 George and Jim are two enslaved men who worked for the Hooff's.

17 Roger Preston Chew organized the Ashby Battery, a horse artillery battery, at Flowing Spring just northwest of Charlestown on November 13th, 1861. Chew was appointed captain of the battery on April 23rd, 1862 and at this time was serving in that capacity with the 7th Virginia Cavalry Regiment.

18 *The Journal of James Lawrence Hooff*; pages 139 - 140.

September 5th: Two soldiers passed - Yesterday our men had a skirmish with the Yankees – Leut Rousch[19] and Cary Selden[20] were wounded – the former was on his way home and was captured

September 6th: Jinnie & Mollie Chew[21] & Eliza Young[22] here to tell us our Soldiers were in Baltimore – am afraid it is not so

September 13th: Fixing roads – moved the machine [wheat thrashing machine] – Fontie[23] is very sick – and has been out of his mind since yesterday – Heavy cannonading towards the Ferry

Due to his son's illness, James Hooff returned to his home and had this to say:[24]

September 15th: Commenced thrashing wheat today – stopped at noon on account of death of my darling Font who died at 12 M without a struggle – he was a noble boy – I sent Mason to town after dinner to see Sadler[25] *about the funeral – I was in town at 6 PM at the Cemetery[26] – H. Ferry yielded to our force to day[27] - & heavy fighting in Maryland*

Hooff's grief over the loss of his son did not completely obscure his awareness of the cannonading at Harper's Ferry, but if he recognized its significance

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19 1st Lieutenant Milton J. Rouss, Company B, 12th Virginia Cavalry was wounded and captured on his way home to visit his family at Shannon Hill. He was paroled by Colonel Dixon Miles before General Jackson captured Harpers Ferry.

20 Private William Carey Selden, Company B, 12th Virginia Cavalry. His wound would cause him to be absent from duty until November 1862.

21 Virginia (17 years old) and Margaret (13 years old) were the daughters of Roger and Sarah Chew who lived at The Hermitage.

22 Eliza Young was the 16 year old daughter of John and Eliza Young who lived with the Chew family at The Hermitage. John Young was a merchant.

23 Nine year Fontaine Hooff was named for his maternal grandfather Fontaine Beckham. He was stricken with scarlet fever.

24 *The Journal of James Lawrence Hooff;* page 140.

25 George W. Sadler was a cabinet maker and undertaker in Charlestown. In 1859 Sadler was contracted by county officials to supply a coffin for John Brown. Sadler's freight wagon, on exhibit at the Jefferson County Museum, was used to transport Brown and his men from the Jefferson County Jail to the execution ground south of Charlestown.

26 Edge Hill Cemetery.

27 This is a reference to the siege and capture of the Union garrison at Harper's Ferry by Confederate troops under the direction of General Thomas Jackson. More than 12,000 Union troops were taken prisoner. In addition the Confederates seized an abundance of materiel including cannons, muskets, rifles, and even supply wagons which would carry the bounty south.

he kept it to himself. With the Union garrison neutralized, General Lee's operation in Maryland could continue. Jackson was ordered to immediately rejoin the main Confederate force that collected near Sharpsburg. At war's end Jackson's siege and capture of Harper's Ferry will be recognized as the single most important military action to occur within the borders of Mr. Jefferson's County.

Following the loss of Harper's Ferry in September 1862, the federals were determined to hold this strategic point at all cost. The end result was a stiffening of the defense of the heights. Photographs taken in the post-Sharpsburg months show hillsides and fields denuded to create a field of fire for artillery batteries entrenched on Bolivar, Loudoun, and Maryland Heights. More and more blue clad troops piled into camps spread out across the landscape. The main garrison at Harper's Ferry was protected by forward observation posts centered at Charlestown with one wing stretching to the Shenandoah River fords at Kabletown and Myerstown and the other wing covering Pack Horse Ford at Shepherdstown. In 1860 wheat was the number one crop grown in Mr. Jefferson's County. In 1862 wheat was surpassed by tents.

The Confederates were not content to let the Union army occupy Jefferson County uncontested. In October the first of what would prove to be many skirmishes between the opposing armies took place near Kearneysville. The federals intended to keep both the Baltimore and Ohio and the Winchester and Potomac rail lines open and operational. The Confederates were just as determined to displace the Union men and if that was not possible to at least disrupt their supply lines, principally the railroads.

By now Ann Hooff was accustomed to the ebb and flow of soldiers blue and gray. Three times she had recorded federals moving up The Valley through Charlestown on their way to Winchester and points south. Each time the Union soldiers were turned around by Jackson's Valley Boys. The fourth time would prove to be a copy of the previous three. Ann wrote:[28]

> *October 16th: Mr Mason drilling on No 1 – Mr Chew here. The Federal troops advancing & ours falling back – I was feeding soldiers all day – Mr Hooff & Mr Lackland left at 1 PM – Cloudy & raining all night –*

28 *The Journal of James Lawrence Hooff*; pages 144 – 145.

October 17th: Mr Mason sowing with the drill – George & Henry fixing up fences, running down wheat etc. Mr Chew here this evening – Hector Isler[29] passed at dusk – Confederates in town again – Cool

When James Hooff resumed writing in the journal, it was a sure sign of two things. Hooff only returned home when the 2nd Virginia Regiment was nearby, and most importantly, the Union threat was diminished. On October 18th he took pen in hand and wrote:[30]

> *October 18th: Mason drilling wheat. George & Henry digging potatoes which are turning out badly. George went to Kabletown this morning. Jim, Mr Lackland & myself home again at 12M on night of the 16th – we staid at A Timberlakes[31] & on 19th at Mr Berlins near Berry Ville – We were not out long this time fortunately. Teams here to day & took away all the hay from stack. The enemy did not remain long in our town – Why cannot say. Day cool – McClelland in town.*
>
> *October 19th: Mason rode over the farm to day. M Lackland here this morning. An agent for flour from Ballard also here with teams to take away flour from mill. Day pleasant & little rain this evening. I was at Lacklands & the mill this evening.*
>
> *October 20th: Jim & Mason drilling. George & Henry finished digging potatoes & picked apples. I was at the Mill & Kabletown this morning. At the cavalry cam & town after dinner. B. Willis here this evening. Mr Smith here to night. Day pleasant.*

James Hooff and his mates were in the area for a purpose. On October 16th, 1862, the final episode in a busy year in Mr. Jefferson's County was written. The federals once again reached out in an effort to locate the Confederate Army in The Valley. After crossing the Potomac the Union army began to probe southward toward Kearneysville.

Fortunately for us there is a local record of this event. In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of The War, the Jefferson County Confederate Veterans organization, led by Colonel Roger Preston Chew, identified

29 Charles Hector Isler was the 22 year old son of Abraham Isler.
30 *The Journal of James Lawrence Hooff*; page 145.
31 Ambrose C. Timberlake.

twenty-five sites within Jefferson's borders where some action took place. Each location was marked with a numbered concrete obelisk. In 1911 Chew collected the remembrances of the veterans who participated in each action and compiled their memories into a booklet. That booklet, *Military Operations in Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia) 1861 – 1865*, and the concrete obelisks still exist today. In this booklet there is a first person account by an unknown author of the skirmish at Kearneysville:[32]



Courtesy Curt Mason

Kearneysville Marker

> *On the Sixteenth of October, 1862, Brigadier General Humphreys crossed the Potomac at Butler's Ford[33], with Six Thousand Infantry, Five Hundred Cavalry, and Six pieces of artillery, and advanced on the roads leading to Kearneysville.[34] Another force, commanded by Brigadier General W. S. Hancock, with his own brigade, fifteen hundred from other brigades, four regiments of cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, advanced from Harpers Ferry at the same time, a line of pickets extending from the North Mountain to the Shenandoah River. The advance was so sudden that it cut off some of the pickets.*
>
> *Company D, of the Twelfth Virginia Cavalry[35], was picketing from Engle's Hill to the Shepherdstown Road. The reserve was near where Marker No. 8 stands, at the intersection of the Uvilla and Charles Town roads.[36] A sharp encounter took place between the Federal advance and company D, a little south of this point in Rocky Lane. Captain Knott[37]*

32 Chew, Roger Preston, Colonel. Military Operations in Jefferson County, Virginia (now West Virginia) 1861 – 1865. HBP, Inc.; Hagerstown, Maryland. 2004. Pages 9 -10.

33 Boteler's or Pack Horse Ford.

34 In his after action report, Brigadier General Andrew Atkinson Humphreys affirmed the size of his reconnaissance force. He also commented on the difficulty his troops had crossing the Potomac at Pack Horse Ford "watched by the enemy."

35 Forty-seven Jefferson County men mustered into Company D at Shepherdstown on March 17th, 1862.

36 In the fork of the road created by the juncture of Shepherdstown Pike (SR 230) with Flowing Springs Road (SSR 17).

37 John Locher Knott was the first captain of Company D. Knott was killed in action on April 6th, 1865, at High Bridge, Virginia just before the end of The War.

was wounded in the shoulder. Many of the company were from this section, and knew every road. They easily made their way through the enemy's lines and joined the Regiment. Thus they played even; for about a month previous, our line of pickets were being advanced, and company D struck their pickets at Duffields, and chased them back on their company reserve at Marker 8. They held their own until the company closed up, when a charge was made and they were driven to Lucas' woods[38], where a regiment was stationed. They all decamped and crossed the Potomac.

Humphrey's advance guard went as far south as Smithfield, and his main body a little south of Kearneysville.[39] The Confederates had been destroying the railroad in this section, and some of General Winder's[40] Infantry was near. They with Fitz Lee[41] and Hampton's[42] Brigades of Cavalry, commanded by General Stuart[43], attacked late in the evening of the Sixteenth of October, (Marker No. 1), and, after some severe fighting, drove him from his position. They were steadily driven back on the Seventeenth, but made a determined stand two miles south of Shepherdstown, on the Shepherdstown and Duffields road at what is called the Forks. A brigade of regulars, commanded by Major Lovell,[44] U.S.A. occupied this part of the field. Back of him was the Trough road which led to the ford on the Potomac and also the road leading to Shepherdstown. If the position were carried his retreat

38 The Edward Lucas farm Elmwood is bordered on the north by Gardner's Lane (SSR 16/1) and on the east by Flowing Springs Road (SSR 17).

39 In his report Brigadier General Humphreys indicates that his force was unable to draw the Confederates into an attack, but instead steadily pushed them southward beyond Kearneysville.

40 Brigadier General Charles Sidney Winder replaced Brigadier General Richard Garnett as commander of the Stonewall Brigade in April 1862. Winder was killed at Cedar Mountain on August 9th, 1862. In the fall of 1862 the brigade was commanded by Colonel Andrew J. Grigsby.

41 Brigadier General Fitzhugh Lee commanded Lee's Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia's Cavalry Division.

42 Brigadier General Wade Hampton commanded Hampton's Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia's Cavalry Division.

43 Major General James Ewell Brown Stuart commanded the Cavalry Division of the Army of Northern Virginia.

44 Major Charles Lovell commanded the Second Brigade, Second Division of the Union Army's Fifth Corps.

was endangered. Trees were felled across the road to impede the artillery and cavalry, but Winder's infantry forced them back slowly, and the whole force crossed into Maryland.

The losses on both sides were considerable. No estimate of the losses could be found.[45] *Our badly wounded were taken to the Uvilla churches and neighboring farm houses, and cared for. Many wounded had been left at these churches after the battle of Sharpsburg, and those unable to get away were paroled by the Federals. At this point is planted Marker no. 6.*[46]

Just as today, newspaper reporters during The War followed the Union and Confederate armies. They filed timely accounts of The War's progress that for the first time gave their readers unprecedented knowledge of the sometimes gruesome details of the wages of war. The New York Herald had a reporter embedded with Union General George McClellan's army, and he described in great detail what he saw as McClellan's men moved through Jefferson County. What follows is a newspaper account written at Halltown on October 18th, 1862 by a reporter only identified by the initials W. S.. His observation not only sheds light on the Union reconnaissance, but his keen power of describing what he saw gives us a clear picture of the impact that the presence of the armies blue and gray had on the citizens of the Lower Valley:[47]

It would hardly be correct to say that the quietude of this little Virginia village,[48] *(which, like a widow in her weeds still amid the wrack of war retains much of its unusual prettiness,) was disturbed by the arrival of the Union force yesterday; for disquiet has too long been chronic here for such an event to raise more than a very slight ripple of excitement. 'Today, (Oct. 16,) two years [ago],' remarked an old follow sitting on*

45 General Lee reported a total of 24 casualties in Winder's Brigade: three killed and 21 wounded. Colonel Thomas Munford, commanding the Second Virginia Cavalry Brigade, reported losses of two killed and 3 wounded.

46 In his report to Confederate Secretary of War George Wythe Randolph, General Robert E. Lee advised that Humphrey's advance had been met by the Confederate cavalry and that the cavalry had "retired, by order, before the enemy." General Lee also reported that within a day the Union troops had withdrawn back across the Potomac and that the cavalry "had resumed its original position."

47 *The New York Times*. http://www.nytimes.com/1862/10/21/news/army-potomac-withdrawal-charlestown-waiting-for-battle-advance-skirmishers-state.html?pagewanted=2 September 21st, 2012.

48 The journalist is referring to Charlestown.

the inn-stoop last night, 'today, two years, JOHN BROWN made his raid on Harper's Ferry, and there has been the devil to pay ever since.' 'When I see the Confederates going down the street,' observed another, 'I look to see the Yankees coming up, and when I see the Yankees going down I look to see the Confederates coming up, and , and if I don't see either I go about my business.' Successive tides of Union and rebel invasion have, in fact, swept over the place, until the people have come to expect the one party or the other every day or so, and feel they have neither very much to hope nor very much to fear from either side. Each party preys upon them and takes their goods and possessions. Do you expect very much "Union sentiment" under such circumstances? I could not find it."

"Nothing could be more complete than the sweep which the rebels, during their occupancy of this vicinity the past four or five weeks, have made of all the food and forage in the upper region of the Shenandoah Valley. The people of the town have the greatest difficulty in getting even the most ordinary supplies. At the hotel (the only one now open in the place) where I stayed last night, I paid one dollar for my supper, one dollar for my breakfast, and one dollar for hay for my beast. At breakfast and supper we had neither coffee, sugar nor butter -- nothing but beef, bread and a vile substance called rye coffee, and some of us cursed that mal-adaptation of means and end that made a villainous decoction out of a good grain that might have made so excellent a distillation. Not a drop of spirits of any kind, as I have already said, was to be had in the place; not a cigar or a piece of tobacco of any kind. And the razzia[49] has not been confined to things; the men, too, are all gone. All the male population that did not enlist have been swept into the rebel armies by the two conscriptions, and they are now applying the third, recently passed by the rebel Congress, and providing for the impressment of all between thirty-five and fifty-five. This impending measure excites the deepest disgust, and I believe the people would have been heartily glad of a permanent Union occupation that would have saved them from this fate. As it is, I did not see a middle-aged man in the place -- nothing

49 A plundering raid.

but boys and old men, and the effect of this hiatus in the male population is very odd indeed.

When the hurricane of secession ripped the Mother of Presidents out of the Union and blew her into the Confederacy, Jefferson County, reluctantly, cast her lot with the Old Dominion. Prophetically, Logan Osburn, Jefferson's pro-Union delegate to the Virginia Secession Convention, wrote this on the day that Virginia put the secession wheel in motion:

> *Brave men with stout hearts and trembling voices, with tears rolling down their cheeks, have stood up nobly in defence of the rights of the people, and earnestly appealed to their brother members to save them & theirs from the dim calamities of civil war, but in vain.*[50]

In 1862 the *"calamities of civil war"* predicted by Osburn had now become reality in Mr. Jefferson's County.

P. Douglas Perks, a Native of Jefferson County, is Assistant Curator of the Jefferson County Museum. He is a frequent speaker on Jefferson County History, the author of "Mr. Jefferson's County" in *The Guardian*, and a contributing author to *The Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society.*

50 Logan Osburn to Margaret Chew Osburn. Richmond, Virginia April 17th, 1861. Document collection of the Jefferson County Museum, Charles Town, West Virginia.

Summer Picnic



The 1820s center section to the left and the 1902 north wing to the right.

For the third year in a row the annual picnic experienced bad weather but the approximately one hundred fifty attendees survived again. Our location this year, was the front yard of The Hill, the beautiful home of our hosts Roger and Wanda Perry. This property was once part of Charles Washington's holdings and was purchased by Matthew Frame from Washington's son Samuel in 1801. It has been owned by members of the Perry family for over one hundred years.

The south wing is the oldest part, and is believed to have been built in the 1770s. A huge fireplace in the main room of this wing indicates its probable use as a kitchen-dining room before the center structure was built. Its walls are of log beneath the present siding. The center structure was added about 1820. The north wing of the house was added in 1902 by the current owner's great uncle, Thornton T. Perry. The house was open for a tour by Wanda Perry.



The 1770s wing.

During the Civil War, General Sheridan made his headquarters at The Hill one winter, and at various times soldiers of both sides used the surrounding property as a camping ground. [1]

Thanks to the Perrys, the caterer Magnolia Tree, the organizer Betsy Wells and to all the members and guests that brought the deviled eggs and other great food.

1 Excerpted from Julia Davis' description of The Hill found in the Jefferson County Historical Society publication Between the Shenandoah and the Potomac, 1990, p. 42 with updates by Wanda Perry.