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Magazine of the

Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume LXXXVII
December 2021

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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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Membership: Open to all who have interest in the history of Jefferson County. Annual dues of $20 or life membership of $400 may be sent to: Membership Secretary, P.O. Box 485, Charles Town, WV 25414 or on-line: www.jeffersonhistoricalwv.org Membership relative to receiving and being listed in the magazine is as of September 30. Payment after this date will be credited to the following year.

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

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EDITOR'S NOTE

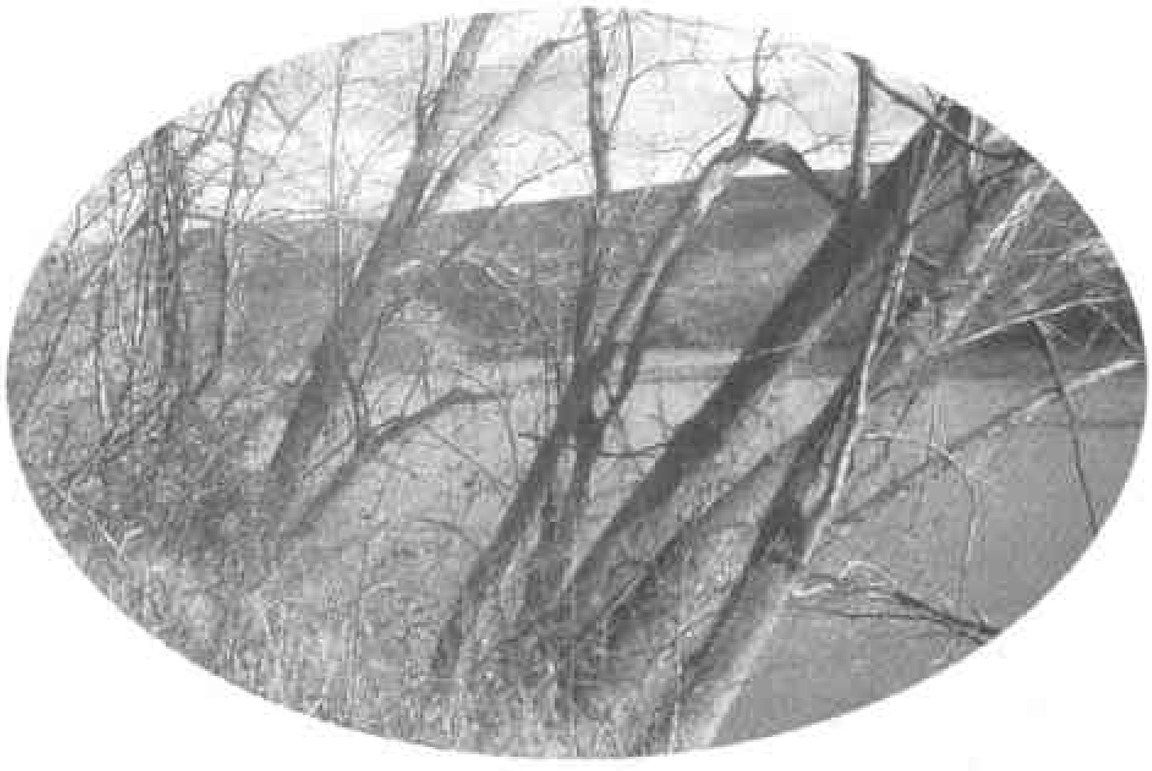
We are still not back to normal but the old days should be right around the corner. Almost everywhere I go, no mask is required, which is certainly an improvement. But, no devilled eggs again this year. The picnic date was moved but ended up in the middle of a surge of cases in the County so it was cancelled again. I was worried about getting articles for the magazine last year and ended up with four. This year there are only two and I am thankful for them.

Last year we had an article on the Washington family of Cedar Lawn. As I told you last year, Jefferson County is considered to be the Washington Homeland. In the 2020 magazine, the article covered the family and this piece follows the second generation as they leave Cedar Lawn.

Our second piece describes a commodity that is getting a lot of interest in today's economy...silver. It is a great article on the silversmiths of Jefferson and Berkeley Counties by an avid collector with some images that really enhance the article. Berkeley is included because Jefferson was part of Berkeley until 1801. And do not forget we were Virginia until June 20, 1863.

Thanks to this year's authors who kept us going and to David at Progressive Printing in Martinsburg for another great job. A special thanks to my wife Kay who helped me on the magazine this year.

Jim Glymph,
at home on the Avon Bend
of the Shenandoah River





JAMES TAYLOR

former Society board member

FEBRUARY 26, 1934 - SEPTEMBER 07, 2021

Coach T was a legend in Jefferson County as an athlete, coach and historian. To paraphrase Reverend Doctor Sherman Lambert, his eulogist: "He looked like a prince, spoke like a poet and walked like a man." We will all miss him.

https://www.eackles-spencerfuneralhome.com/obituary/james-taylor



ROGER PERRY

Society emeritus officer

MAY 04, 1930 - DECEMBER 04, 2020

Roger Perry practiced law for 35 years and served two terms in the West Virginia House of Delegates. He was a life member and past Vice President of the Society. Roger was member and leader of numerous service organizations. He and his wife Wanda gave their time and resources to serve the people of Jefferson County. A pillar of the community, he will be missed.

https://www.mtstrider.com/obituary/roger-johns-perry

WASHINGTONS LEAVE CEDAR LAWN, THE END OF AN ERA

M. S. Doug Bedinger

Introduction

The Cedar Lawn mansion was the home of the two generations of Washingtons. The progenitors of the Washingtons of Cedar Lawn were John Thornton Augustine Washington and his wife Elizabeth Conrad Bedinger. John T. A. Washington[1], born May 20, 1783, was left an orphan at the age of four. His mother's brother, Lawrence Berry, of Berry Plain, King George County, Virginia, became his guardian and brought him from Jefferson County to his own home. He was educated at the old Bowling Green Academy in King George County. He remained with his uncle, where he was educated, until old enough to assume control of the handsome landed estate he inherited from his father. John T. A. Washington made his home at Berry Hill, his father's home place, described as a commodious frame building for those early days.[2] In 1810 John T. A. Washington married Elizabeth Conrad Bedinger, daughter of Daniel Bedinger and Sarah Rutherford of nearby Shepherdstown, Virginia. Nine children were born at Berry Hill before the log and plank structure was destroyed by fire in about 1824. The new mansion, named Cedar Lawn where four more children were born was built in 1825-1828.

The story of the Washingtons while living at Cedar Lawn was published in a previous edition of the Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, entitled "The Washingtons of Cedar Lawn."[3] The present article follows the second generation after the sons and daughters left Cedar Lawn and established homes and careers elsewhere. The Cedar Lawn estate was originally part of the Harewood estate of Col. Samuel Washington. Cedar Lawn is about three miles west of Charles Town, Jefferson County, West Virginia. Samuel Washington left the property to his oldest son Thornton Washington, who made the property his home, building a large log and plank house, naming it Berry Hill in honor of his wife Mildred Berry. At his death, Col. Samuel was still indebted to his brother General George Washington, from whom he had purchased the property. The title of the estate was made free and clear of debt eighteen years later by the generosity of George Washington, in whose will the debts on the property were exonerated. At the time of George Washington's death, both Col. Samuel Washington and Thornton Washington were dead and possession of Berry Hill had come by inheritance to Thornton's son John Thornton Augustine Washington.

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1 Washington, Thornton Augustine, 1891, A Genealogical History of the Washington Family in America: Press of McGill and Wallace, Washington, D. C., 71 p., pp. 23-24.

2 Berry Hill was termed "Berry's Hill" in early accounts, notably by Wayland in "Wayland, John Walter, 1873, The Washingtons and Their Homes, Virginia Book Co., Berryville, Va., 385 p., pp. 239-240."

3 The Washingtons of Cedar Lawn, Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Vol. LXXXVI, pp. 30–53.

Elizabeth Conrad (Bedinger) Washington died October 27, 1837 following a long illness of tuberculosis compounded by having borne thirteen children[4] and health issues from an accident she had suffered.[5] Less than three years after the death of his wife, probably sensing his own worsening health, John T. A. Washington prepared for the division of his estate among his surviving ten children. His will reflects a sensitive and protective concern for his younger children. He provided that Cedar Lawn be kept intact and in possession of his heirs to provide for the younger children until the youngest reached the age of 18 years. John T. A. Washington could foresee that it would not be feasible to divide the estate into individual functionable farms for each of his many children. He therefore decreed the estate be sold and the proceeds divided equally among the surviving children. John Thornton Augustine Washington died at Cedar Lawn Oct. 7, 1841[5,6]. He appointed his son Benjamin Franklin Washington executor of the estate and guardian of the minor children.[7] After Benjamin Franklin's departure, joining the California gold rush in 1849, the estate was managed by young George Washington, the only son residing at Cedar Lawn. The younger girls were cared for by the older daughters Virginia Thornton and Sarah Eleanor.

In 1852 the youngest daughter of the family, Susan Ellsworth, reached 19 years of age. The fateful time had arrived for sale of the estate and dividing the proceeds among the heirs as prescribed by their father. In 1852 the estate included the Bullskin and Cedar Lawn plantations. John T. A. Washington's 600 acres of land in Putnam County, Virginia (now West Virginia) had been divided among Lawrence B. Washington and Daniel Bedinger Washington,

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4 The children of Elizabeth Conrad Bedinger and John Thornton Augustine Washington:
1 Lawrence Berry Washington 1811-1856,
2 Daniel Bedinger Washington 1814-1887,
3 Virginia Thornton Washington 1816-1833,
4 Sarah (Sallie) Eleanor Washington 1818-1858,
5 Benjamin Franklin Washington 1820-1872,
6 George Anna Augusta Washington 1822-1895,
7 Mary Elizabeth Washington 1824-1898,
8 Thornton Augustine Washington 1826-1894,
9 Mildred Berry Washington [I] 1827-1827,
10 Mildred Berry Washington [II] 1829-1871,
11 George Washington 1830-1890,
12 Susan Ellsworth Washington 1833-1893
13 Henrietta Gray Washington 1835-1838

5 Tuberculosis has been called "the scourge of the Washingtons and Bedingers". Among those afflicted by the disease, causing untimely deaths, is believed to have been Samuel Washington, Thornton Washington, Daniel Bedinger and his son Dr. Daniel Bedinger.

6 Washington, Thornton Augustine, 1891, A Genealogical History of the Washington Family in America: Press of McGill and Wallace, Washington, D. C., 71 p., pp. 23-24.

7 Washington, John T. A., Jefferson County Will Book 10, pp. 13-15

the older two boys, and a younger son John Thornton Washington. John Thornton, was given property that would provide for his education before the estate was sold.

Under the management of George Washington, the Bullskin plantation was sold in 1852. The Cedar Lawn planation was placed on the market in 1853, but the plantation did not sell. George again advertised the sale of Cedar Lawn; it was sold to John R. Flagg July 13, 1855.[8]

Benjamin Franklin Washington returned from California in 1855 to fulfill his duties as executor of the estate.[9],[10],[11] Proceeds of the estate sale were apportioned among the heirs. In preparation for helping make future plans for the family, George in 1854 had made a trip to Missouri to assess conditions there and inspect lands being offered for sale by the Federal Government. George found that fertile farm land was available; land that could be acquired for settlement by the Washington siblings and their new and growing families. The prospect of moving to Missouri and the prospects of the brothers and sisters establishing farms in close proximity had great appeal to the large, close-knit family.

The Departure of Washington Siblings from Cedar Lawn

The siblings agreed to settle near each other in Missouri on the rich agricultural lands available at prices within their meagre resources. Yet, they were aware of the looming problems in Missouri and Kansas between opposing factions pertaining to the issue of slavery. Missouri had been admitted to the Union as a slave state. It was yet to be determined whether territory of Kansas would be a free or a slave state when it admitted to statehood, would be a free or a slave state.

The married Washington children, Daniel Bedinger, Mildred Berry, and George Anna, each with their spouses and children joined in the migration to Missouri. The unmarried girls, Sarah (Sallie) Eleanor, Mary Elizabeth,

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8 Shepherdstown Register, 21 Jul 1855, p. 2.

9 *Daily Democratic State Journal* (Sacramento, CA): Wednesday, Aug 8, 1855, Vol VII, issue 89, page 3: "Col. B. F. Washington, formerly the accomplished editor of the Times and Transcript, will leave for his native State on the next steamer."

10 *Daily Placer Times and Transcript* (San Francisco, CA): Thursday, November 1, 1855., Vol VI, Issue 1727, Page 2.

11 *Daily Democratic State Journal* (Sacramento, CA), Wednesday, August 8, 1855, Vol VII, Issue 89, page 3. "Col B. F. Washington, formerly the accomplished editor of the *Times and Transcript* will leave for his native State on the next steamer."

and Susan Ellsworth joined the move with their married siblings. The unmarried sons, George Washington and Lawrence Berry also joined the migration to Missouri. Lawrence Berry formed a company and enlisted Virginians to migrate to Missouri. The only Cedar Lawn Washingtons not to move to Missouri were Benjamin Franklin, who was then editor of a San Francisco newspaper and owner of a large ranch in Tehama Co., California, and Thornton Augustine who was serving in the U. S. Army in Texas.

Susan Ellsworth Washington

Susan Ellsworth Washington the youngest daughter was born April 1, 1833. Her mother died when Susan was only four years of age. She was cared for by her older sister Virginia Thornton whose untimely death in 1838 left her in the care of Sarah Eleanor. After the sale of the Cedar Lawn estate, Susan Ellsworth and Sarah Eleanor removed to Lewis County, Kentucky with their sister, Mildred Berry and her husband, where preparations were made for the move to Missouri.

The following is part of a letter, dated August 9, 1890, written by Susan Ellsworth to her brother Thornton Augustine Washington.[12]

"In the year 1855 we all left our dear old home, Cedar Lawn in Jefferson Co., Virginia. I went to Lewis County, Kentucky, with Solomon S. Bedinger and his wife, Mildred (my brother-in-law and sister). The next spring, 1856, we, with our brother Daniel Bedinger Washington and family, brother George and sister Sally, and Henry Clay Bedinger, younger brother of Solomon, removed to Johnson County, Missouri, where Solomon bought a home and called it "Sunny Side." There Hal (Henry Clay Bedinger) and I were married, May 22, 1857, with the Episcopal service by Jerry Farmer, a Baptist minister. Leaving for Lewis County, Kentucky, my husband's native place, we sojourned there until September of the same year, when we returned to Missouri and settled on Hal's farm adjoining that of



Susan Ellsworth (Washington) Bedinger

12 Washington, Thornton Augustine, 1891, A Genealogical History of the Washington Family in America: Press of McGill and Wallace, Washington, D. C., 71 p., p 52.

his brother and which he had previously purchased, both farms being near the Kansas border, and where we remained until the breaking out of the civil war, when Hal left for the army. I, remaining behind, spent the years of the war between Cass, Howard, and Johnson counties. Hal came back to his farm in 1866, having lost all of his slaves and other personal estate, and after selling a portion of it containing the homestead, built a new house and remained until 1877. In August of that year reached Johnson County, Texas, and in 1881 settled upon a small tract of land on which my husband filed. In 1888 lost our land. In 1889 removed to Weatherford, Parker County, Texas; purchased a handsome piece of property adjoining the town of Weatherford; moved upon it May 21, 1889."

Susan Ellsworth Washington and Henry Clay Bedinger had seven children, four girls and three boys all born in Missouri before they relocated to Texas in 1877. The girls were Lillian Thornton born 1859, Emma Bird born 1862, Susan Augusta born 1867, and Eleanor Lawrence born 1873. The boys were George Washington born 1858, Henry Clay born 1869, and Solomon Singleton born 1871.

George Washington

George Washington, born December 9, 1830 at Cedar Lawn, at the age of 17 was academically prepared to enter the University of Virginia, but he recognized the practical need to stay in the area to help his older brother, Benjamin Franklin, care for their younger siblings. George went to work on the nearby farm of Colonel Robert Lucas to acquire a practical knowledge of the farming business. While working at the Lucas plantation, George became the suitor of Virginia Bedinger Lucas, the daughter of William Lucas and his aunt, Virginia Ann (Bedinger) Lucas. The two fell in love, but because they were first cousins, Virginia's father opposed a marriage between the two.[13] George worked at the Lucas estate until 1849 when his brother, Benjamin Franklin, organized the Charlestown Mining Company and led an expedition from Virginia to the California gold fields. At this time, George took charge of the management of the Cedar Lawn estate. He rented and worked the farms of the estate for six years, providing for the support of his siblings living at Cedar Lawn and paying off all indebtedness of the estate.[14]

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13 Turner, Ella May, 1923, 1925, Stories and Verse of West Virginia, published by The Mennonite Publishing House, Scottdale, Pennsylvania, 251 p.

14 Ibid., p. 52.

George Washington joined his siblings and their families in the move to Missouri where he purchased land and became licensed to practice law. However, he did not remain in Missouri. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed B. F. Washington the Collector of the Port of San Francisco. Knowing full-well he would need an honest assistant, he summoned his brother George to come to California to be his cashier of revenue. George Washington, in addition to being cashier of customs, edited the Daily and Weekly National, and in the spring of 1861 obtained license to practice law in the supreme court of California. [15] At the beginning of the Civil War he resigned as cashier of customs and returned to Missouri. Years later his cousin, Daniel Bedinger Lucas would write, "When impelled by a strong sense of duty to abandon California and enter the Southern army as a private soldier, he left behind him the promise of a brilliant journalistic career. He embarked everything in the cause of his country, and had lost health, property, and fame in the grand struggle which marked the period of the civil war."[16]

George Washington left California and returned to Missouri in 1861. He entered the service of the Confederacy as a private in General Price's army. He served at the first battle of Lexington, Missouri and at the battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas, where he was slightly wounded. After his first term of enlistment in General Price's army had expired, he joined his brother Col. Thornton A. Washington with the quartermaster's department in Texas. Tiring of such activity, he went to Arkansas and enlisted again as a private in the command of General Marmaduke. He rose to the rank of lieutenant and was appointed adjutant to Colonel Carlton's regiment of Arkansas troops before Price's march into Missouri. He was in every important battle and skirmish until wounded and captured at Mine Creek near the Kansas and Missouri border in October, 1864. He was exchanged May 4, 1865, at mouth of Red River. He went to St. Louis in summer of 1865 and then on to Johnson County, Missouri in 1866 where he found his home with its possessions had been lost during the war.

In 1867 George traveled to Virginia to visit friends and relatives. During the long interim since he had visited Virginia, neither he nor his first love, Virginia Lucas had married, but Virginia had recently died in her 27th year. Ironically, her father, who had wanted her to live with him in his old age, outlived her by another twelve years.[17] Before returning to Missouri, George visited his brother Thornton A. Washington in Washington, D. C.

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15 Wells, Albert, 1879, History of the Washington Family: New York Society Library, 370 p., p. 244.

16 Lucas, Judge Daniel B., 1890, In Memorium, Judge George Washington: Obituary, in Washington, Thornton Augustine, 1891, A Genealogical History of the Washington Family in America: Press of McGill and Wallace, Washington, D. C., 71 p., p. 53-55.

17 Turner, Ella May, 1923, 1925, Stories and Verse of West Virginia, published by The Mennonite Publishing House, Scottdale, Pennsylvania, 251 p.

Upon his return to Missouri in 1868, he accumulated more land and, being single, he lived and farmed for a while with his brother Daniel Bedinger Washington who had returned from the war in dire straits. George became a notary public and built a home in Johnson Co., Missouri. George, married Mary Virginia Dempsey April 11, 1871, at Otterville, Cooper Co., Missouri. They settled at his home in Johnson County where he lived the remainder of his life.[18],[19] He held office of county judge from 1872 to 1878, was Justice of the Peace many years, and Postmaster at Centerview twelve years, which position he held at his death.

Three children were born to Mary Virginia Dempsey and George Washington: Robert Washington born 1872, Mary Virginia born 1873 and Vernon de Hertburne born 1876.

Mildred Berry Washington



Mildred Berry Washington

Mildred Berry Washington [II] was the first child born at the newly built Cedar Lawn mansion. Mildred Berry married her second cousin Solomon Singleton Bedinger at Cedar Lawn, February 8, 1854. Solomon Singleton Bedinger was a grandson of the Honorable George Michael Bedinger of Lower Blue Licks, Kentucky. George Michael Bedinger was the brother of Daniel Bedinger, the grandfather of Mildred Berry Washington. Solomon was a farmer of Lewis Co., Kentucky, one of the counties contiguous with the Ohio River. Solomon's brother-in-law Thornton A. Washington described Solomon Singleton as a man of magnificent physique, perfect development and proportion, standing six feet four inches in height and possessed, besides unusual energy, force of character, executive judgement, and high sense of honor, all of which elements constituted a guarantee of success but for his untimely death.[20]

18 Ibid.

19 Washington, Thornton Augustine, 1891, A Genealogical History of the Washington Family in America: Press of McGill and Wallace, Washington, D. C., 71 p.

20 Washington, Thornton Augustine, 1891, A Genealogical History of the Washington Family in America: Press of McGill and Wallace, Washington, D. C., 71 p., p. 48-49.



Solomon Singleton Bedinger

Solomon S. and his family with his brother, Henry Clay Bedinger, his wife's sisters Sarah (Sallie) Eleanor and Susan Ellsworth, in the spring of 1856 removed from Kentucky to Missouri. They had purchased fertile land where in a very short time they became prosperous with bright futures ahead. This encouraging picture was, however, destined, in the near future to be blotted out by the unsparing hand of a disastrous civil war.

At the outbreak of the war, Solomon S. Bedinger volunteered as a private in Company E, 10 Missouri Cavalry, C. S. A. We assume he volunteered September 1, 1861 at the same time his brother, Henry Clay Bedinger[II], enlisted in the same cavalry company. Henry Clay B. was appointed 1st Lieutenant on the strength of his training at the Western Military Institute in Nicholas Co. Kentucky ten years earlier. We haven't detailed records of Solomon's service, but fragmentary documents show him in Missouri and Arkansas in 1862. Records indicate his being captured and paroled in 1863. He suffered injuries during the war which plagued him long after the war. While the husbands were in service of the Confederacy, the homes and families of Solomon and Henry Bedinger, Daniel Washington, and John Wheeler Smith were vulnerable to raids by the Jayhawkers of Kansas and harassment by unruly bands of Union soldiers. George Anna (Washington) Smith, by virtue of the fact that her husband was a Union officer did have a modicum of safety from Union regulars. At times the wives and children of her Confederate sisters sought refuge with George Anna. Irregular retaliatory raids were sometimes made by Confederate soldiers, who returning home for brief leaves or between enlistment periods became enraged by the incursions of Jayhawkers.[21,22]

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21 Bedinger, Singleton B., 1967, Missouri's Confederates, 1861-1865: Merchants Press, Taylor, Texas, 44 p., pp. 27-28.

22 Ancestry.com, Fold3, page75, Army Registers, Civil War (Confederate)

Solomon and Mildred Berry (Washington) Bedinger had one child, Henrietta Gray, born in 1854, before the move to Missouri. Three children were born in Missouri, Lavinia born in 1857, Henry Clay born in 1859, and Arthur Singleton born in 1862.

Their personal estate of every description in Missouri was destroyed and their lands unavoidably sacrificed by the war. In 1862, Solomon removed with his family to Conway Co., Arkansas. Solomon filed to homestead 80 acres overlooking the Arkansas River at Lewisburg, southwest of present-day Morrillton. Solomon owned and operated the ferry on the Arkansas River and entered into a partnership with his brother-in-law John Wheeler Smith. The partnership purchased 300 acres of bottomland on the Arkansas River where Solomon managed the operation of a cotton plantation.[23]

Their few years in Arkansas were saddened by the death of Arthur Singleton in 1869. In 1871, Mildred gave birth to her fifth child, Singleton Berry, born Nov. 7. But his birth was soon followed by the death of his mother. Bad climate brought crop failure in the following year and on February 8, 1873 Solomon died leaving four children, aged 14 months to 18 years.

Mildred Berry (Washington) Bedinger, Solomon Singleton Bedinger and Arthur Singleton Bedinger are buried in Oakland Cemetery, Little Rock, Arkansas.[24,25]

Thornton Augustine Washington

Thornton Augustine Washington, born January 26, 1826, was fifteen years old when his father died. After his early schooling at Charlestown Academy, Thornton had aspirations to pursue a higher education. To enable Thornton to achieve his academic goals, rather than delaying his inheritance for some fourteen years until the estate was to be sold, his father deeded him 200 acres in the Great Kanawha Valley of western Virginia, the profits of which were to be used for his maintenance and education. Thornton did well in honoring his father's expectations. First, he graduated from Princeton College. He was then admitted as a cadet at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in June 1845. Upon graduation in June 1849, he entered the U. S. Army as a lieutenant.[26]

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23 Bedinger, Singleton B., 1967, Missouri's Confederates: Merchants Press, Taylor, Texas, 44 p.

24 Ibid., pp. 48-49

25 Bedinger, Singleton B., 1967, Missouri's Confederates: Merchants Press, Taylor, Texas, 44 p.

26 The Washingtons of Cedar Lawn, Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Vol. LXXXVI, pp. 30–53.

Upon the secession of Virginia from the Union, Thornton A. Washington resigned from the U. S. Army. Thornton A. joined the Confederacy and was commissioned captain in the regular army of the Confederate States by President Jefferson Davis. He went from Texas to Richmond, Virginia, in August, 1861 where he served as acting adjutant general and chief of staff to Robert E. Lee in his organization of the Southern Atlantic States. He returned with him to Richmond in May, 1862 and was promoted to major and quartermaster in the regular army. He was detached from General Lee's staff by President Davis and placed on special service to the Trans-Mississippi Department, where he operated in a wholly independent capacity as head of the quartermaster department until the close of the war.[27]

After the war, Thornton A. Washington devoted his intelligence and abilities to the service of the government. The grand qualities he possessed were hidden from view by his great modesty and known but to the few whom he favored with his friendship and intimacy. His accomplishments in art and music were delights to his friends, when he could be prevailed upon to show them.[28]

Thornton A. Washington, a civil engineer, followed his profession in various capacities for many years. In 1891, he was employed as examiner of the returns of the public surveys in the U. S. General Land Office, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.

Although Thornton Augustine did not move to Missouri after the family left Cedar Lawn, he kept in contact with his siblings, their families and their progeny. He compiled and published an authoritative genealogy of the "Cedar Lawn" Washingtons in 1891.[29]

Thornton A. Washington married at San Antonio, Texas, March 8, 1860, to Olive Ann, daughter of Enoch and Olive Ann Jones, of San Antonio, Texas. She was born in Detroit, Michigan, September, 1839. Her parents, Enoch Jones and Olive Ann Selkrigg, removed to Texas when Olive Ann was very young and established their home in San Antonio, Texas. Thornton A. and Olive Ann had seven children, Flora May born 1861, George Thornton born 1863, Lee Howard born 1865, Sally born 1867, Lawrence Berry born 1869, Olive Ann born 1875, and Elizabeth born 1877.[30]

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27 Washington, Thornton Augustine, 1891, A Genealogical History of the Washington Family in America: Press of McGill and Wallace, Washington, D. C., 71 p., p. 45

28 Barton, S. M. ,1895, Twenty-sixth Annual Reunion of the Association of the graduates of the United States Military Academy.

29 Washington, Thornton Augustine, 1891, A Genealogical History of the Washington Family in America: Press of McGill and Wallace, Washington, D. C., 71 p.

30 Ibid., p. 44.

Mary Elizabeth Washington

Mary Elizabeth Washington was born March 4, 1824 at Berry Hill. She has been called the poet of Cedar Lawn in recognition of her well-known poem "Cedar Lawn, To My Brothers and Sisters." The full version of the poem of 14 verses was published in the book on Washington homes by John W. Wayland.[31] Selected verses of the poem have been published in "The Homes of Jefferson County, West Virginia."[32]

Mary Elizabeth removed with her brothers and sisters from Virginia to Johnson County, Missouri in 1856. There she met Squire Asbury of Asbury Hall, at Rose Hill, Johnson County, Missouri. The couple was married August 17, 1858 at "Sunnyside", residence of her brother-in-law Solomon S. and her sister Mildred Berry (Washington) Bedinger. Squire Asbury, born March 16, 1821, in Mason Co., Kentucky, was a grand-nephew of the late President Zachary Taylor. Squire had served in the Mexican war. At the close of the war, he sold goods for a while in Mexico City. He returned to Missouri and engaged in the mercantile business at Independence, Jackson Co., Missouri. He was also a farmer of ample means and raised fine stock. When the Civil War began, he had several thousand dollars loaned out, all of which he lost owing to dishonesty of borrowers who took advantage of the Bankrupt Law, rendering him unable to collect the debts owed him. All of his improvements and personal estate were destroyed and his stock was stolen and driven off by the ruinous and unlicensed marauding of plunderers and thieves, known as Kansas "Jayhawkers." In the fall of 1858, Squire and Mary E. and family moved to Howard Co., to escape the trouble on the Missouri frontier. They later removed to Shelby Co., Illinois where they lived until the end of the war. After the war, Squire Asbury and his family returned to their farm in Johnson Co., Missouri. Squire and Mary Elizabeth Asbury had three children born in Missouri, Charles Horace born 1860, Bessie Washington born 1861, and Mida Hope born 1864.[33]

In 1887 Squire and his family moved to Van Buren Co., Arkansas where they homesteaded land. Squire Asbury died March 10, 1896; Mary Elizabeth died March 3, 1898. They are both buried at Pleasant Grove Cemetery, near Rupert, Van Buren Co., Arkansas.[34]

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31 Wayland, John W., 1973, The Washingtons and Their Homes, Virginia Book Company, Berryville, Virginia, 385 p., pp. 239-240.

32 Fairbairn, Charlotte Judd, 1965, The Washington Homes of Jefferson County, West Virginia, illustrated by William D. Eubank, revised edition, copyright 1965, Blue Ridge Press, Berryville, Virginia, 36 p., p. 27.

33 Ibid., p. 43.

34 Asbury, Charles Horace, 1933, A Genealogical Narrative of Asbury/Washington Family: privately printed, 78 p., pp 20-31.

George Anna Augusta Washington



John Wheeler Smith



George Anna Augusta Washington

George Anna Washington, born March 3, 1822, was the first of the girls to marry. George Anna's beau was John Wheeler Smith a "northerner," a native of Connecticut. The family was said to be "dismayed" over the relationship, but on Nov 20th 1851, at age 29, George Anna married John Wheeler Smith. George Anna Washington and her husband resided in Poultney Township, Vermont for several years after their marriage. From there they moved to Washington D. C. where they resided about two years. About 1857 they moved to Missouri, near the town of Rose Hill in Johnson County. In 1861 John joined the Union Army as a paymaster and served in that capacity until the end of the war. George Anna remained in their home in Missouri near her sisters whose husbands were serving in the Confederate army. John Wheeler Smith was commissioned an Additional Paymaster in the Pay Department, U. S. Army, June 30, 1862. He was breveted Lieutenant Colonel by the U. S. Army in December 1868. After the war they moved to Little Rock, Pulaski Co., Arkansas, where he worked as a bank cashier. Thereafter for many years he engaged in the sale of music and musical instruments at his firm of Smith & Co. In the early 1860s he formed a partnership with his brother-in-law Solomon Singleton Bedinger. They purchased Arkansas River bottomland near Lewisburg, Conway Co., Arkansas and engaged in agriculture. Solomon Singleton was in charge of operating the plantation.

George Anna and John Wheeler Smith had five children, Edwin Curran born 1853, Virginia Emmaline born 1854, Mary Washington born 1856, Elizabeth Mansfield born 1859 and Wheeler Eton born 1862. John Wheeler Smith died in 1892 and his wife, George Anna died in 1895.

Benjamin Franklin Washington

Benjamin Franklin Washington was born April 7, 1820 at Berry Hill, Jefferson Co., Virginia, the fifth child and third son of John T. A. and Elizabeth C. (Bedinger) Washington. He was educated at the Charlestown Academy in Charlestown, Virginia and William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Virginia. Benjamin studied law in the early 1840s with Joseph E. N. Lewis. In 1844, Benjamin F. was practicing law in Charlestown.[35] In August 1845 William Lucas issued notice that he had taken on Benjamin Franklin Washington as his junior law partner in Charlestown.[36] William Lucas was the husband of B. F. Washington's aunt, Virginia Thornton Bedinger. By the will of his father Benjamin Franklin was appointed executor of the estate and guardian of his younger siblings. Benjamin Franklin was to receive his inheritance when the younger children reached their majority and the estate was divided among the heirs.

Benjamin took an early interest in public affairs participating in a Military, Temperance, Sabbath School, and Civic Procession in 1843. He was chosen Vice President of the Charlestown Lyceum in 1844.[37] He was appointed secretary of the Charlestown Democratic precinct and was selected as one of the Democrats from the precinct to attend the Democratic convention in Charlottesville in September 1844.[38,39] In 1846 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Virginia Legislature.[40] He was a delegate to the Democratic Conventions held in Staunton and Winchester.[41] Benjamin F. was a chief contributor to the



Benjamin Franklin Washington

35 Spirit of Jefferson, 7/26/1844, p. 3, c. 4.

36 Spirit of Jefferson, 8/29/1845, p. 3, c. 4.

37 Spirit of Jefferson, 12/20/1844, p. 2. c. 5.

The Lyceum movement was an early form of organized adult education, of widespread popular appeal in the northeastern and midwestern United States, which sponsored a variety of public education programs and entertainments.

38 Virginia Free Press, 12/21/1843, p. 2, c. 7 - p. 3, c. 1.

39 Spirit of Jefferson, 7/17/1844, p. 2, c. 4.

40 Spirit of Jefferson, 3/20/1846, p. 2, c. 1.

41 Spirit of Jefferson, 11/20/1846, p. 2, c. 1.

"Spirit of Jefferson," a democratic newspaper of considerable reputation published in Charlestown. At a Whig meeting in 1847 Benjamin showed talent as a speaker and ardent supporter of the U. S. troops under the command of General Taylor in the war with Mexico.[42]

In 1845 he married Georgianna Ranson, a descendant of Joist Hite, one of the first migrants to the Shenandoah Valley and a wealthy owner of large tracts of land. By December of 1847 Benjamin F. and Georgianna had a son, John Thornton Washington. Benjamin F. was practicing law, exercising guardianship of his younger siblings and overseeing the Cedar Lawn estate. Then, in 1848, came the news, the discovery that would roil the fabric of life at Cedar Lawn.

Gold was discovered in January 1848 at Sutter's Mill in California. Gold rush fever soon reached Jefferson Co., Virginia and incited the desire of Benjamin Franklin and many other young men to seek their fortune in fabled riches of California. B. F. Washington composed an ad and placed it in the January 8, 1949 issue of the Charlestown newspaper Spirit of Jefferson. The notice announcing the organization of a company to journey to California and dig the virgin soil for gold attracted more than 100 applicants. The intended quota of 60 swelled to 85 members before the expedition of the Charlestown Mining Company left for California on March 27. Six months later the company arrived and pitched camp at Johnson's Ranch a few tens of miles from Sacramento, California.[43,44,45,46]

B. F. Washington gave digging for gold an honest try, but finding the venture unprofitable, Washington headed for Sacramento. In Sacramento he was soon elected to office as city recorder with the duties of marshal and judge. In this office, he took a leading hand in quelling the squatter riots. He became part owner and editor of a newspaper. He later opened an office for the practice of law. Relocating in San Francisco, his political influence was enhanced by editing newspapers, running for political office, and campaigning in support of candidates for state and national office.

42 Spirit of Jefferson, 2/26/1847, p. 1, c. 3.

43 Geiger, Vincent Eply, 1972, Trail to California: the overland journal of Vincent Geiger and Wakeman Bryarly, Yale University Press, New Haven.

44 Virginia Free Press, 1/11/1849, p. 2, c.2

45 Turner, Ella May, The Jefferson County Forty-niners, JCHS Magazine, Vol. XV, 1949, pp. 30-49.

46 Perks, Douglas P., Ho, for California! The Charlestown Virginia Mining Company, Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, vol. LXXIII, December 2007, pp. 16-23.

The times were violent in California with squatter riots, bar fights, disputes between opposing political factions, elitist settlement of personal disputes by formal duels, and corporal punishment of lawbreakers by lynch law tactics.[47] Newspapers were the primary media for dispersal of political news and opinion. Each newspaper typically espoused a political faction. B. F. Washington and his friends Dr. Bryarly and Vincent Geiger, being southerners, soon became associated with an aggressive southern faction of the Democratic Party in California, known as the "Chivalry."

In the turbulent times of California, arriving aboard *The California* in July of 1852 were Georgianna Washington and two sons, John Thornton and Frank Bedinger Washington reuniting B. F. Washington with his family. Washington, then editor with Vincent Geiger in Sacramento of the *Democratic State Journal*, first published February 5, 1852.[48] In June 1853 B. F. Washington and his family moved to San Francisco where he became editor and part owner of the *Times and Transcript* of San Francisco.[49]

In 1855, preparing for an extended trip with his family to Virginia, Washington resigned from his position as editor of the *Times and Transcript*. During his visit of some several months in Charlestown, Washington fulfilled his duties as executor of his father's will and received his legacy as an heir of his father's estate.[50] B. F. Washington and family returned to San Francisco from Virginia via *The Golden Age* arriving on the 15th of January 1856.

In 1857 the newly elected President James Buchanan appointed B. F. Washington as Collector of the Port of San Francisco. B. F. Washington's announcement was welcomed with fanfare by the *Daily Globe* of San Francisco,[51] a position he held through the presidency of James Buchanan.

Georgianna Hite Ranson died 03 December 1860 at home in San Francisco at 32 years of age. She was seventeen when married to B. F. Washington. She lost her eight-month-old daughter Lillian in 1857. She was survived by her husband and four children, John Thornton born 1846, Franklin Bedinger born 1848, Fanny Madison born 1853, and Bertha James born1858. Georgianna was remembered as an accomplished and interesting woman, who, to the day of her death, surrounded the household with a charm

47 San Joaquin Republican, vol. V, no. 253, 23 October 1855.
48 Daily Alta California, 2/3/1852, p. 11, c. 1.
49 San Francisco Call, 12/29/1892, p. 1, c. 1-8.
50 Washington, John T.A. Will, 11/15/1841, Jefferson County, VA, Will Book 10, pp. 13-15.
51 Daily Globe (San Francisco, CA) June 16, 1857, Vol. 2, Issue: 165, Page 2.

which made the Washington residence the preferred resort of a select circle of earnest and devoted friends.[52]

After the death of his wife and at the conclusion of his tenure as Collector of the Port of San Francisco in 1861, B. F. Washington removed to his 1200-acre ranch in Tehama County and withdrew from state and national political life.

As the former editor of the *Times and Transcript*, the representative newspaper of the Chivalry Democrats, B. F. Washington's sympathies for the southern cause were well known. He regretted deeply, as many of his friends and relatives did, that the south withdrew from the Union. Though his brothers joined the southern forces, B. F. Washington took no armed part in the conflict between the states. He detested war for its economic, social and human wastefulness.

In October 1863 B. F. Washington returned from his ranch in Tehama County to San Francisco, California where he became co-editor of the *Democratic Press*. His office and press were attacked and burned by an angry mob in the hysteria that swept the nation after the assassination of President Lincoln. Undaunted, the newspaper was started anew in 1865 as the *Daily Examiner*, for which he served as editor until his death.[53]

B. F. Washington's health declined ominously in 1871; he was confined to his bed for six weeks with a severe attack of rheumatic gout. He died at his San Francisco residence on January 22, 1872, about eleven years after the loss of his wife.

Sarah (Sallie) Eleanor Washington

Sarah Eleanor was the poet of her Cedar Lawn family. She composed many poems and collected locks of hair as remembrances of her parents, siblings, and life at Cedar Lawn. The poetry she wrote was quoted in the preceding article on the Washingtons of Cedar Lawn.[54] She removed with her family to Johnson Co., Missouri in 1856, afterwards to Cass Co. in 1857. She died unmarried, at Rose Hill, Johnson Co., Missouri, January 21, 1858.[55]

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52 Daily Examiner (San Francisco), Tuesday, January 23, 1872.

53 Red Bluff Independent, no. 88, 5 June 1865.

54 Bedinger, M. S. Doug, 2020, Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, vol. LXXXVI, pp. 30 – 53.

55 Washington, Thornton Augustine, 1891, A Genealogical History of the Washington Family in America: Press of McGill and Wallace, Washington, D. C., 71 p., p. 31.

In Missouri Sallie wrote no more poems in her book of remembrances nor did she add more locks of hair. She may have still been mourning the loss of Cedar Lawn or she may have been suffering from an illness. It has been speculated, with some confidence, that tuberculosis was the "scourge" of the Washingtons.[56] Be that as it may, soon after arriving in Missouri she wrote her will.[57] She bequeathed valuable property to her niece, Henrietta Gray Bedinger, of whom she had grown very fond, with the express purpose of providing her an education. Henrietta Gray was the daughter of Mildred Berry and Solomon S. Bedinger. Sallie also left possessions to her two unmarried sisters, Susan Ellsworth and Mary Elizabeth. An interesting condition was stated in the will regarding the bequests to her sisters, in that, if a sister should marry, her bequest was to be her possession and for her benefit, not her husband.

She made a special bequest of $1,000 to her brother George, for whom she had a deep respect and sisterly devotion. On the page in the book of remembrances containing locks of George Washington's hair, Sallie had written a quotation from Macbeth, "He is a gentleman on whom I built an absolute trust."

Sara Eleanor Washington died, two years after writing her will, 1858 at Sunnyside the home of her sister, Mildred Berry (Bedinger) Washington.

Daniel Bedinger Washington

Daniel Bedinger Washington, born February 14, 1814 at "Berry Hill", was the second child of John T. A. and Elizabeth Conrad Washington. Daniel B. married his cousin, Lucy Ann (Washington) Wharton, widow of Dr. James Wharton of Newport, Kentucky, Oct 22, 1843. Lucy Ann Washington was the granddaughter of Thornton Washington by his second wife Frances Townsend Washington; Daniel B. Washington



Daniel Bedinger

56 Gray, Virginia R., Oct. 1962, The Washingtons of "Cedar Lawn", Jefferson Co., West Virginia: *in* Bedinger-Dandridge Papers, Duke University, 3p.

57 Johnson County, Missouri, Will of Salley E. Washington, January 1, 1856.

was a grandson of Thornton Washington by his first wife, Mildred Berry. Daniel B. Washington's first child was born in 1844 at "Cedar Lawn." Daniel and his family moved to the Great Kanawha Valley of Virginia, now West Virginia, in 1846 where he had inherited 200 acres of fertile valley farmland from his father. He wrote and edited political newspapers and farmed the bottomland. In 1848, when Putnam County, Virginia was created, he was selected to be the first commissioner of revenue for the county. Daniel B. Washington was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress in the twelfth district of Virginia in 1855. In his address announcing his candidacy, he declared he was a Democrat and denounced Know-Nothingism.[58] By 1856 three children had been born to Daniel and Lucy Ann and they were well established in Putnam Co. Nevertheless, in 1855 with the sale of the "Cedar Lawn" estate, he and his family joined his siblings in their migration to Missouri.[59,60]

Daniel Bedinger Washington, his wife and three children removed to Missouri with his siblings and their families in 1856. The fifth child of this marriage (One child, Samuel Thornton had died in 1850.), Marion Wallace, was born after the move July 17, 1856.[61] The family settled on a 160-acre farm well stocked with cattle and horses near Otterville, Johnson Co. He transported with him, as his most precious possession, a library of historical books, the Greek and Latin classics and English poets. He never sat down, his son said, without opening a book. He himself wrote a volume of verses which he was too diffident to entrust with a publisher. At the outbreak of the war he, like the Washingtons, almost to a man, joined the Confederate army. A few days after he left to enlist under General Price, "Jayhawkers" from Kansas swooped down on his farm, destroyed his crops, burned his library, chased away his slaves and drove off his stock.

Daniel B. Washington served as a private in Company G, 10th Missouri Cavalry. In 1862, at 48 years of age, he underwent an army examination which revealed his advanced age and general debility, a cause for discharge. He received a disability discharge 22nd Dec. 1862. Daniel B. desiring to continue in the service of the Confederacy sought work to assist as a civilian. In March 1864 he worked for the Confederacy as superintendent of carpentry at a prison for captured Union soldiers. In the spring of 1863 he was in San Antonio, Texas where he worked as agent in the Quarter Master department under his brother, Major Thornton A. Washington. At

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58 [no authorship], 1891, History of The Great Kanawha Valley, vol. II, Brant fuller & Co., Madison, Wis., 307 p., p. 285.

59 Daily American Organ (Washington, District of Columbia) 21 March 1855, p. 2.

60 The Times Picayune (New Orleans, Louisiana), 23 March 1855, p. 2.

61 Gray, Virginia R., Oct. 1962, The Washingtons of "Cedar Lawn", Jefferson Co., West Virginia: in Bedinger-Dandridge Papers, Duke University, 3p.

the close of the war he was paroled, July 3, 1865, at Columbus, Texas.[62] He returned to Johnson Co., Missouri broken in health with a wife and four children to provide for. Having lost his land and most of his personal wealth, Daniel managed to persevere with the help of his brother George. The two brothers farmed the large acreage owned by George.[63] Daniel later removed to Cass Co., where he lived in 1880 and died December 2, 1887; his wife predeceased him by two years.

Lucy Ann and Daniel Bedinger Washington had five children: Samuel Thornton, born 1844, Kate Townsend, born 1846, Elizabeth Bedinger, born 1848, Thornton Augustine, born 1854, and Marion Wallace born 1856.

Lawrence Berry Washington

Lawrence Berry Washington the oldest of the thirteen children was born at "Berry Hill" November 26, 1811. He was educated, as were most of his siblings at Charlestown Academy and by private tutors at home. He was never married. Although he was a lawyer by profession, he wrote and published a novel and he was a poet and an artist.[64] He was a life-long adventurer, a soldier of fortune, who seemed to have never been at rest.

In November 18, 1846, when Governor William Smith of Virginia appealed for volunteer companies for the War with Mexico, Lawrence Berry Washington readily volunteered, enlisting at Jefferson County December 6, 1846.[65] He felt this was his opportunity to become a part of the U. S. military, a dream he had harbored since a youth when he applied for an appointment to the U.S. Military Academy. Lawrence was elected First Second Lieutenant of the First Virginia Company. The company departed for Mexico with enthusiastic well-wishers in Charlestown and Richmond sending the company off to war. The *Richmond Enquirer* noted that Second Lieutenant Washington was proudly wearing the sword of his illustrious uncle, General George Washington.[66]

62 Compiled Service Records of Confederate Soldiers who Served in Organizations from the State of Missouri, from the National archives *in* Ancestry Fold3.
63 U. S. Census, 1870, Johnson Co., Madison Township, Missouri.
64 Washington, Thornton Augustine, 1891, A Genealogical History of the Washington Family in America: Press of McGill and Wallace, Washington, D. C., 71 p.
65 Johnson, William Page II, 2006, Off to War, Heritage Books, Westminster, Maryland, 460 p., p. 300.
66 Johnson, William Page II, 2006, Off to War, Heritage Books, Westminster, Maryland, 460 p., p. 300.

Lieutenant Lawrence Berry Washington had barely returned from the Mexican-American War, when he joined the Charlestown Virginia Mining Company. Upon reaching California he was uninterested in panning for gold. He expressed his thoughts in a letter to his friend Frederick Briscoe in Charlestown, "As for myself," he wrote "I always thought I could do better in a company by myself."[67] In October, 1849 he obtained passage on a boat from San Francisco to Monterrey, the seat of the territorial government, where he sought Maj. Gen. Bennet Riley, military governor of California. He presented his credentials and was straight away given a job at $100 per month. The timing was fortunate for he tells Briscoe he had but one quarter dollar in his purse at the time.

In 1855 Lawrence Washington, in Putnam County, Virginia (now West Virginia) applied for service in the regular army.[68] Without a call for his services in the army, Washington's interest turned to news from Missouri and Kansas where there were disturbances between pro- and anti-slavery factions. Lawrence had probably accompanied his brother George Washington early in 1855 on an expedition to evaluate the prospects of purchasing farmland and settling in Missouri. Lawrence Washington formed a joint stock company and in December of 1855 advertised for subscribers for emigration to Kansas.[69] Presumably, in this enterprise he soon left Virginia and migrated to the Kansas-Missouri area. His move preceded his siblings who were planning to remove to western Missouri.

Lawrence Berry was always the adventurer, ever a soldier of fortune, a lover of beautiful women, but never a groom. He had joined the gold rush to California with no intent of panning for gold; he had migrated to rich farmland in Missouri with no desire to break the soil. But, in Missouri he found his next, and his last, adventure. Missouri had been admitted to the union as a slave state in 1821 by the Missouri Compromise. The Missouri Compromise was a United States federal statute devised by Henry Clay. The Kansas–Nebraska Act of 1854 called for the decision about slavery to be made by the vote of the settlers of a territory. At the heart of the conflict was the question of whether Kansas would allow or outlaw slavery and thus enter the Union as a slave state or a free state.

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67 Perks, Douglas P., Ho, for California! The Charlestown Virginia Mining Company, Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, vol. LXXIII, December 2007, pp. 16-23.

68 Richmond Dispatch (Richmond, Virginia) Monday March 12, 1855.

69 The Baltimore Sun (Baltimore, Maryland), Monday Dec. 10, 1855.

Violent confrontations erupted between anti-slavery "Free-Staters," and the pro-slavery faction. Among the most prominent advocates of violent action against pro-slavery men was John Brown. This John Brown was none other than the notorious abolitionist better known for his raid in 1859 on the Federal Armory at Harpers Ferry, Virginia. In May 1856, Lawrence, Kansas was sacked by pro-slavery Sheriff Samuel Jones and his posse. Printing presses were destroyed and buildings burned but there was no bloodshed. In retaliation for the sacking of Lawrence, "Captain" John Brown and his company of free-state rifle-volunteers on May 24, 1856 brutally massacred and confiscated property of five peaceable settlers along Pottawatomie Creek in southeastern Kansas. Capt. John Brown believed he was guided by the hand of God in undertaking any acts of revenge. He said later, "I believe I did God service in having them killed."[70] The sacking of Lawrence and the massacre at Pottawatomie set off a brutal guerrilla war in Kansas and neighboring western Missouri. By the end of 1856, over 200 people would be killed. Property damage was immense.[71] Federal troops were sent in to put down the fighting, but they were too few to be effective.

Capt. Henry Clay Pate stated he received orders of T. W. Hays, U. S. Marshal for the Southern District of Kansas, to pursue and arrest certain individuals who participated with John Brown in the Pottawatomie massacre. Capt. Pate acting as an officer of the U. S. Dragoons led a force of 25 men.[72] Lawrence Berry Washington joined with the force led by Capt. Pate, who with his men had captured two of John Brown's sons, John Brown Jr. and Jason Brown. Upon learning of this, John Brown lead ten men, including his sons and other free-staters. Brown learned that Capt. Pate and his men were camped nearby at Black Jack Creek. Waiting until dark, Brown led his men toward Black Jack Creek. The opposing forces began trading gunfire in the early morning.

After the battle had gone on for about three hours there was a lull in the fighting. Knowing that Brown was expecting soon to gain reinforcements, Capt. Pate sought to take advantage of the situation by sending Major Lawrence B. Washington for reinforcements. Washington was slightly wounded while riding off. Before Washington could return with reinforcements the battle ended with the capture of Capt. Pate and his men. Capt. Pate and his men were held prisoners for three days until Col. Sumner, at the head of a company of U. S. Army Dragoons released them.[73]

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70 Oates, Stephen B., 1970, To Purge This Land with Blood: A biography of John Brown, Harper & Rowe.

71 The Baltimore Sun (Baltimore, Maryland), Monday Dec. 10, 1855.

72 "His Soul Goes Marching On", Life and Legacy of John Brown, John Brown as viewed by H. Clay Pate, West Virginia Archives and History, *http://www.wvculture.org/history/jbexhibit/pateonbr.*

73 Ibid.

The conflicts between the two factions led to "guerilla warfare." Bands of pillagers and robbers, called "Jayhawkers," associated with the Free-Stater cause, rustled livestock and stole property in raids on farms and businesses of pro-slavery sympathizers. The Bedinger and Washington families who had migrated to Missouri from Virginia and settled near the Kansas border were subject to depredations of the Jayhawkers in the years leading up to and even during the Civil War. Many Jayhawkers joined the Union forces and continued their raids into Missouri.

Lawrence Berry Washington held fervent political and passionate social beliefs; in his reflective moments he was an accomplished poet and a novelist. He was enigmatic and poorly understood. Lawrence Berry Washington's adventurous career filled a relatively short time span with multiple endeavors as attorney, Lieutenant in the Virginia Regiment of the Mexican War, land developer, major in the border battles of Missouri and Kansas, and a gold rush Forty-niner. Yet, the ambitious goals of love, gold, and glory of this dashing figure never reached the lofty levels to which he so ardently aspired. His star-crossed career was ended September 21, 1856 in the blackness of night by a tragic drowning death in the Missouri River.[74,75,76]

A Cedar Lawn Epilogue

Of the ten children of John T. A. and Elizabeth Conrad (Bedinger) Washington living at the disposition of the Cedar Lawn Estate, all but two removed to Missouri. Thornton Augustine Washington made his home in Texas and later in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1894. Benjamin Franklin Washington was established in San Francisco, California, where he died in 1872. In 1856, eight of the Cedar Lawn brothers and sisters removed to Missouri, with the hope of living near each other and maintaining their filial bonds. It was not to be. Lawrence Berry Washington died in 1856 and Sarah Eleanor Washington died in 1858, both died in Missouri. After

74 The following notice appeared in the Richmond Dispatch [Richmond, Virginia], Monday, Nov. 19, 1856, and The Sun [Baltimore, Maryland], Tuesday, November 11, 1856. *"Drowned. —Major L. B. Washington, formerly of Jefferson county, Va., was drowned in the Missouri river, at Roach Port [Rocheport], on the 16th ult.—Major W. served as an officer in the late Mexican war, and has been engaged in the Kansas difficulties."*

75 On the night of September 21, 1856, as Lawrence traveled along the Missouri River on a steamboat, he fell overboard near the town of Rocheport, Missouri and drowned. Some Washington descendants believe Lawrence's death was accidental; others insist that he was sober and a good swimmer, and that he was murdered by Kansas Jayhawkers who hated all Southerners and tried systematically to wipe them out.

76 Wallace, Robert, February 1951, "If Washington Had Become King: A Carpenter or Engineer Might Now Rule the U. S.," Life Magazine.

a very few pleasant and productive years, the promise of many more yet to come was shattered by a disastrous war. By 1870 the families of Mildred Berry, Mary Elizabeth, Susan Ellsworth, and George Anna with their husbands and children had removed from Missouri. Mary Elizabeth Washington and her husband, Squire Asbury migrated to Van Buren in western Arkansas, where they lived until their deaths. Mildred Berry Washington and Solomon Singleton Bedinger relocated near the Arkansas River at Lewisburg, Arkansas where both died in the early 1870s. George Anna Washington and her husband John Wheeler Smith made their home in Little Rock, Arkansas. Susan Ellsworth Washington and Henry Clay Bedinger relocated in Texas. Only George Washington and Daniel Bedinger remained in Missouri for the remainder of their lives.

M. S. Doug Bedinger continues his research in the history and genealogy of the Bedinger and related families, writing articles and maintaining a family website at www.bedinger.org .

SILVERSMITHS OF JEFFERSON AND BERKELEY COUNTIES PRESERVING THE HISTORY OF THE EASTERN PANHANDLE ONE SPOON AT A TIME.

Eric S. Hendricks Jenkins

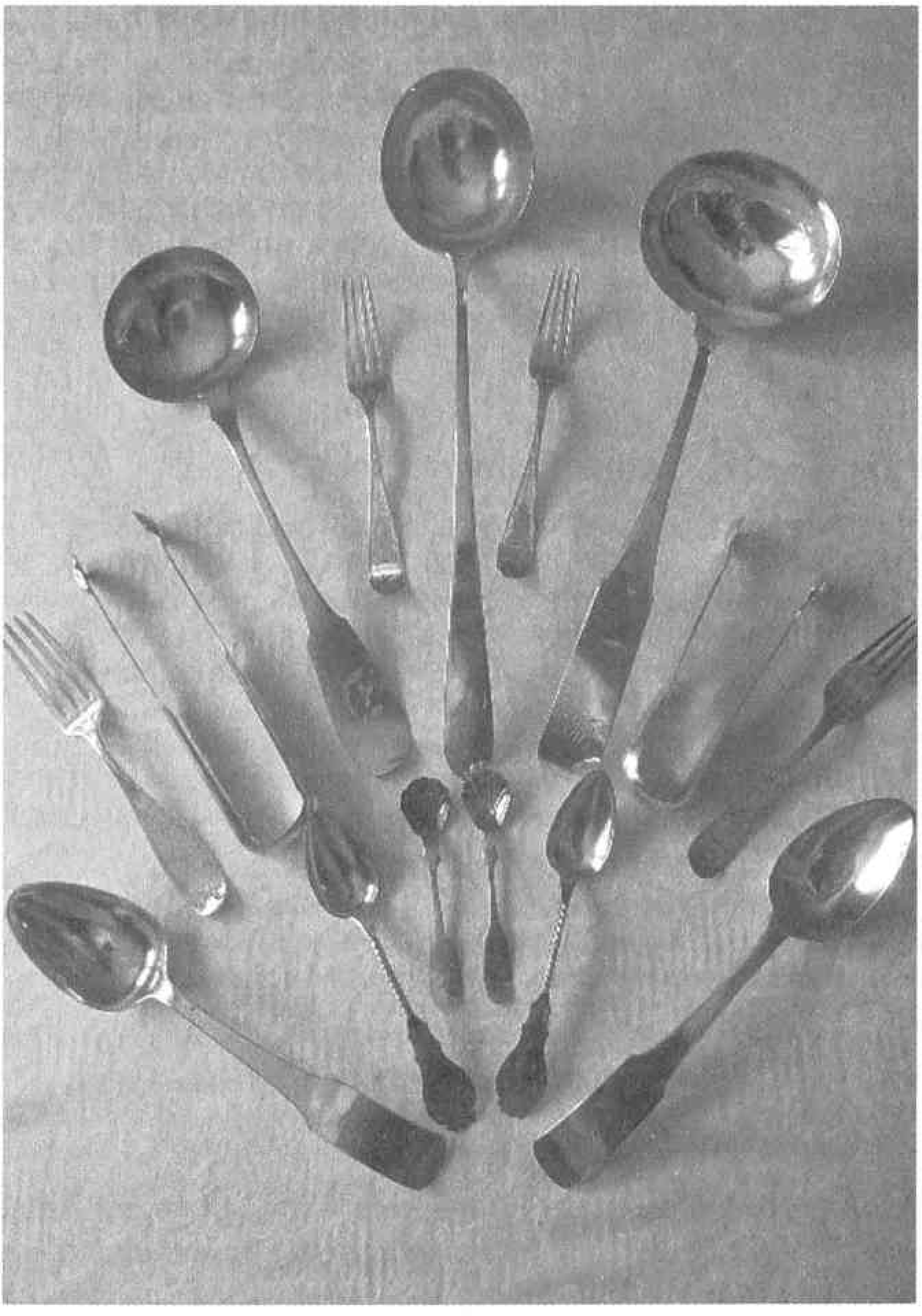


Photo Courtesy of E.S.H Jenkins collection

Objects made of silver have been prized for centuries. It was through exploration fueled by a quest for silver and gold that settlements would be established at Roanoke under Queen Elizabeth I in 1585 and Jamestown under Elizabeth's successor King James VI in 1607.

Witnessing the immensity of Spanish wealth pilfered from the newly-discovered colonies, English explorers and adventurers had the mistaken notion that they only needed to turn the soil with a spade to discover the gold and silver riches of a "Virginia El Dorado." Quickly the residents of Jamestown realized their fallacy but reality did not quench their thirst for riches. The starving men of Jamestown continued digging as a result of their lust for metals. "In 1608 Jamestown received its first supply ship, contained there in which were two goldsmiths, William Johnson and Richard Belfield; two refiners, William Dawson and Abraham Ransack; and one jeweler, Daniel Stallings imported to seek silver and gold." These men appeared to be more of a burden than a help to the struggling settlement. Capt. John Smith said "But the worst was our guilded refiners who with their golden promises made all men their slaves in hope of recompenses; there was talke, no hope, no worke, but dig gold, wash gold, loade gold, such a bruit of gold, that one mad fellow desired to be buried in the sands least they should by their art make gold of his bones... the whole colony was on the outlook for mines."[1] The dangers of the New World would prove too much for these guilded refiners, the grave claiming them or they sought a return to the gentler climes of England, not again until 1620 would silversmiths, Thomas Howard appear in the register of the Virginia Company.

Despite the lack of vast quantities of raw silver in Virginia's soil the finished product in the form of plates, chalices and spoons could be found in notable quantities among the churches and landed gentry. These early holdings of silver were not fashioned in the new colony, but in England. For the educated, landed and noble of Virginia, their true home lay across the Atlantic Ocean in England. Those of wealth and position sought to have their children educated in England. Finished products such as china, furniture, cloth, jewelry and silver that was made in the latest fashion crossed the Atlantic in vast quantities in exchange for tobacco, pitch,

1 Cutten, George Barton. *The Silversmiths of Virginia, (Together with Watchmaker and Jewelers)* from 1694 to 1850 (Richmond, Virginia: The Dietz Press, Incorporated, 1952), p.xiii.

tar, rosin, turpentine and timber. With each shipment of goods from the motherland the hostile frontier became a little more genteel. Byrd, writing to his merchant in London in 1684, instructs him to send to him, "two new fashioned silver mugs, one to contain half a pint and the other one-quarter of a pint." The landed Mr. Fitzhugh in 1687 directed Mr. Hayward to invest certain bills of exchange which stood to his credit in London in a pair of middle size silver candlesticks, a pair of snuffers, and a snuff-dish, and half a dozen trencher salts, the remainder to be expended in a handsome silver basin."[2] These Anglophilic feelings and trends of consumption would continue to favor the British in the silver market as well as other luxury goods until February of 1765 when the British Crown and Parliament in an effort to pay debts incurred during the French and Indian War implored Americans to pay a share of the burden through the Stamp Act and later duties levied on luxury goods. The die was cast, once loyal colonist shifted allegiances not only of heart but also of pocketbook, their Anglophilic tendencies waivered. Through a series of boycotts along the eastern seaboard colonist started what would perhaps become the first buy local campaign. Silversmiths of Virginia and the other colonies who were once relegated to the menial task of mending and repair work for British made silver, now were encouraged to supply bespoke pieces for American clients.

The early American silversmiths of the Revolutionary and Federal period and continuing till just after the Civil War used a silver called coin silver from which to fashion their wares. Coin silver is comprised of 90% pure silver and 10% copper versus sterling silver which is 92.5% silver and 7.5% copper. Coin silver derives its name from two various avenues. First the practice where currency in some cases Spanish, English and Mexican coins were melted down for use by silversmiths. Secondly from the fact that the measure of silver purity bore the same as that found in coins of the period. Whether "coin silver" or "sterling silver," both remain highly valued.

Here, local silver can be described as "Southern Silver." The Museum of Early Southern Decorative Arts of North Carolina defines Southern Silver as any silver made in the region that would become a Confederate State or states that sent soldiers to the Confederate cause. These states would include Virginia/West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina,

2 Bruce, Philip Alexander. *Economic History of Virginia In The Seventeenth Century* (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1907), p.170-171.

Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, and Maryland.[3] The South's early agrarian economy did not support a large population. At the time of the Civil War, Northern states had a combined population of 18.5 million versus the South's 8 million free and 4 million enslaved.[4] As a result of a smaller population, the South required fewer silversmiths. *New York State Silversmiths* by The Darlington Foundation list just over 283 silversmiths and jewelers working in New York between 1800-1810, while Charleston, South Carolina – the souths most affluent center – reported just 79 during the same time period.[5]

The scarcity of southern silver was the very nature of silver itself. Much of the value of silver lies in its ability to be shaped and reshaped through melting and reforming. Like today those of means wished to constantly be up to date with the latest fashions in clothing and furniture. In the past, silver styles came and went. Those without sympathetic ties to a piece often cast it to the melting pot to be reborn in the taste of the time. In fact, almost every area silversmith advertised their willingness to take in scrap silver in exchange for a discount on new creations. "All kinds of jewelry work and repairs executed with promptness and dispatch; and old gold and silver purchased, for which the highest price in cash will be give or taken in exchange for goods in kind. Two apprentices wanted to the clock and watch making and silversmith business. Smith Hunsicker."[6]

Another reason for the scarcity of southern silver is war time theft and destruction. Often we fall victim to over romanticized images of the antebellum south thanks in part to Hollywood images such as Scarlett O'Hara and *Gone with the Wind*. These images oversimplify the "peculiar institution" of slavery and the glamour of plantation life. In contrast to this glamorization, the images of theft, depravity and destruction visited upon the south clearly and accurately play out on the silver screen when witnessing the character Aunt Pittypat Hamilton racing away from the encroaching Yankees burning Atlanta snuggly tucked in her buggy between silver candelabra and plate with smelling salts in hand. Or Yankee marauders pillaging countryside homes and farms in the quest for

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3 http://southcarolinasilversociety.org/index.php/2017/07/21/southern-silver-gentility-tenacity-and-romance-in-the-marketplace/a

4 https://www.nps.gov/civilwar/facts.htm

5 https://www.readandmullin.com/articles/southernsilver.php

6 Hollan, Catherine B. Virginia. Silversmiths, Jewelers, Clock-and Watch-makers, 1607-1860 (Marceline:Holland Press, 2010), p. 102-3, 390.

loot. The American South has been plagued by a list of hardships, both natural and man-made. The American Revolution, War of 1812 and the Civil War have been fought on her soils, as well as, tremendous hardships brought about by hurricanes, floods and the lingering suffering of the Great Depression. All of these factors helped to liberate southerners from treasured family heirlooms and stores of wealth. "Milby Burton in his book *South Carolina Silversmiths*, 1670 to 1860 talks about the estimated loot, valued at 300,000 pounds sterling, taken from Charleston by the British during the War for Independence. Burton continues by recounting a disturbing letter found near Camden, South Carolina, from Union Lieutenant Thomas J. Myers. Myers wrote home stating: "We had a glorious time in this state. Unrestricted license to burn and plunder was the order of the day. The chivalry (landed gentry) have been stripped of most of their valuables. Gold watches, silver pitchers, cups, spoons, forks & c., & c. are as common in camp as black berries. We took gold and silver enough from the damned rebels to have redeemed their infernal currency twice over."[7]

It is often assumed that silver production and use was isolated strictly to the elite metropolitan port cities of Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Charleston and New York where fashion and wealth dictated its use, leaving the inhabitants of the provincial back country to the less favorable use of wood, pewter and clay for their table wares. This fallacy could not be further from the truth. Jefferson and Berkeley Counties location in the northern end of the Shenandoah Valley, though isolated by distance and terrain from the port centers of the coast, were still highly connected through a network of trade routes and family connections. Merchants, pioneers, gentlemen and yeoman pushing into the region during the 1700s all sought to cultivate this welcoming Eden into a prosperous home equipped with objects of taste and fashion. Pattern books, fashion plates and architectural drafts filtered along trade routes from city to settlement importing the latest crazes upon an eager audience. Artisans sensing demand and opportunity poured into Jefferson and Berkeley Counties eager to impart their craft unto a waiting clientele.

Like other artisans of the period, silversmiths settled in principal centers of growth. Shepherdstown, Charlestown, Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg all boasted a number of silversmiths through the years

7 https://www.readandmullin.com/articles/southernsilver.php

with a current approximate total of thirty-two known between the years 1780 and 1860.[8] As with current entrepreneurs, some found lifelong success and permanence while others moved onto greener pastures after only a year or two of tenancy. Most, however, would remain within the Valley Road corridor, today's I-81, moving between towns ranging from Chambersburg and Hagerstown in the North to Winchester and Woodstock in the south. This nomadic craftsmanship was the result of silversmiths needing steady work which in a luxury commodity can be a fickle thing often depending on the tides of fortune and harvest. Following a maximum seven-year apprenticeship, silversmiths moved out of their master's shop searching for an area in need of their skills and away from competing with his former master. In many cases silversmiths because of the nature of their aptitude with metals, worked not only in the crafting of silver teapots, spoons and plate but in the realms of clock making and dentistry, all in an effort to make ends meet. An example of this can be seen in Shepherdstown with silversmith Jacob Craft. Craft is most notably remembered these days as the maker of tall clocks found in museums and collections throughout the region. However, Jacob was in fact trained as a silversmith and was listed as such during the census of the period. As a clockmaker, Jacob Craft did not fashion the elegant clock cases of walnut and cherry, those would have been the work of trained cabinet makers, such as Shepherdstown's James Shepherd and others. Craft would have been responsible for the unseen genius of the clocks mechanical engineering and function both assembling ready made parts from England such as clock faces and crafting his own various wheels, pinions, plates, bushings etc. In the case of Martinsburg silversmith Joseph McFeely and John Little dental work proved to be their avenue of diversification. Dentistry and silver-smithing had long been tied together as duel trades due to the silversmith's ability to manipulate metals into various forms whether it be a spoon or the crown for a tooth. In fact, the most notable of all American silversmiths and Revolutionary War figures, Paul Revere fashioned dental work for numerous leaders of the day including Dr. Joseph Warren who would be killed at Breed's Hill in Boston.[9]

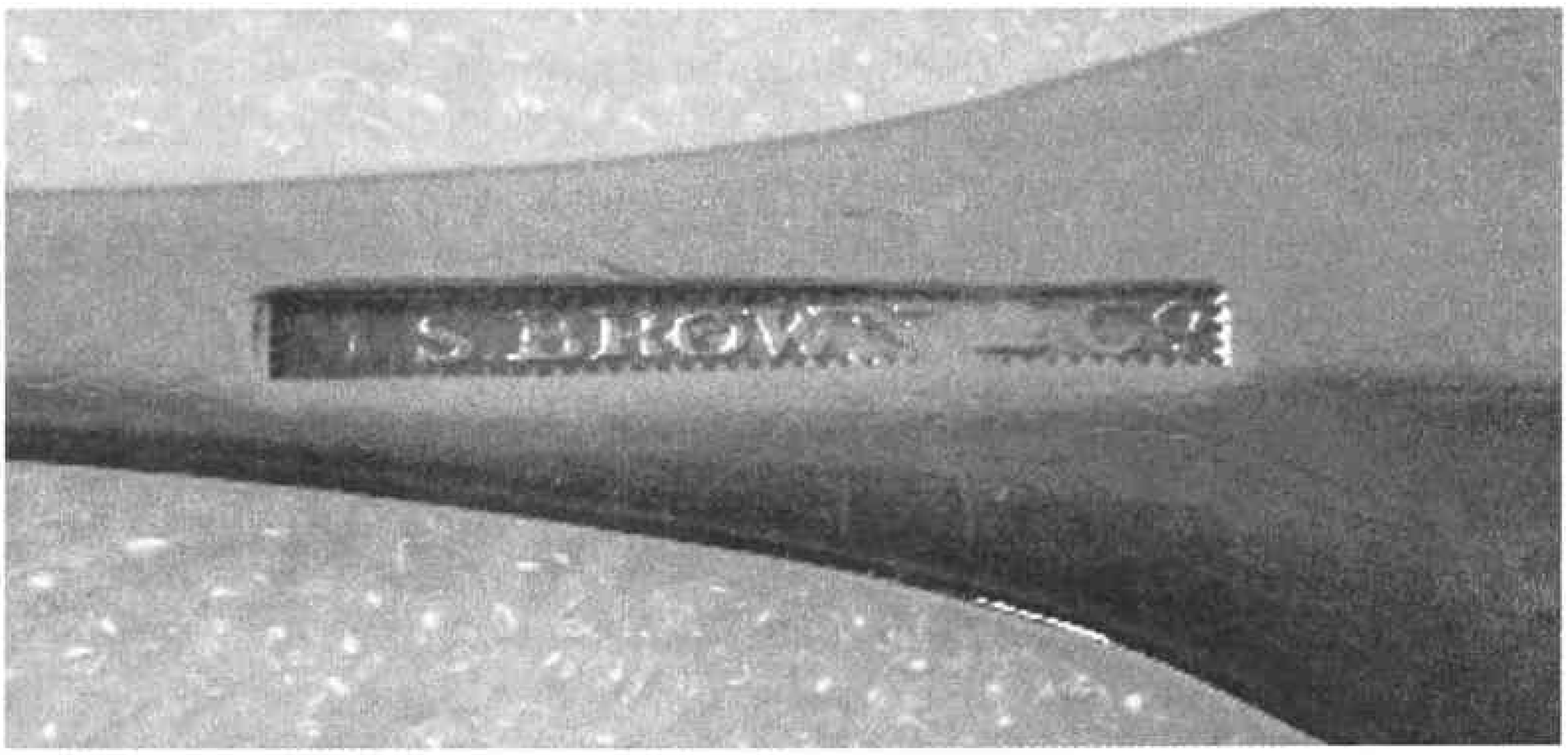
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8 Hollan, Catherine B. *Virginia and West Virginia Silversmith and Related Artisans to 1900* (Alexandria: Hollan Press, 2017).

9 https://strangeremains.com/2017/07/04/paul-revere-the-first-american-forensic-dentist/

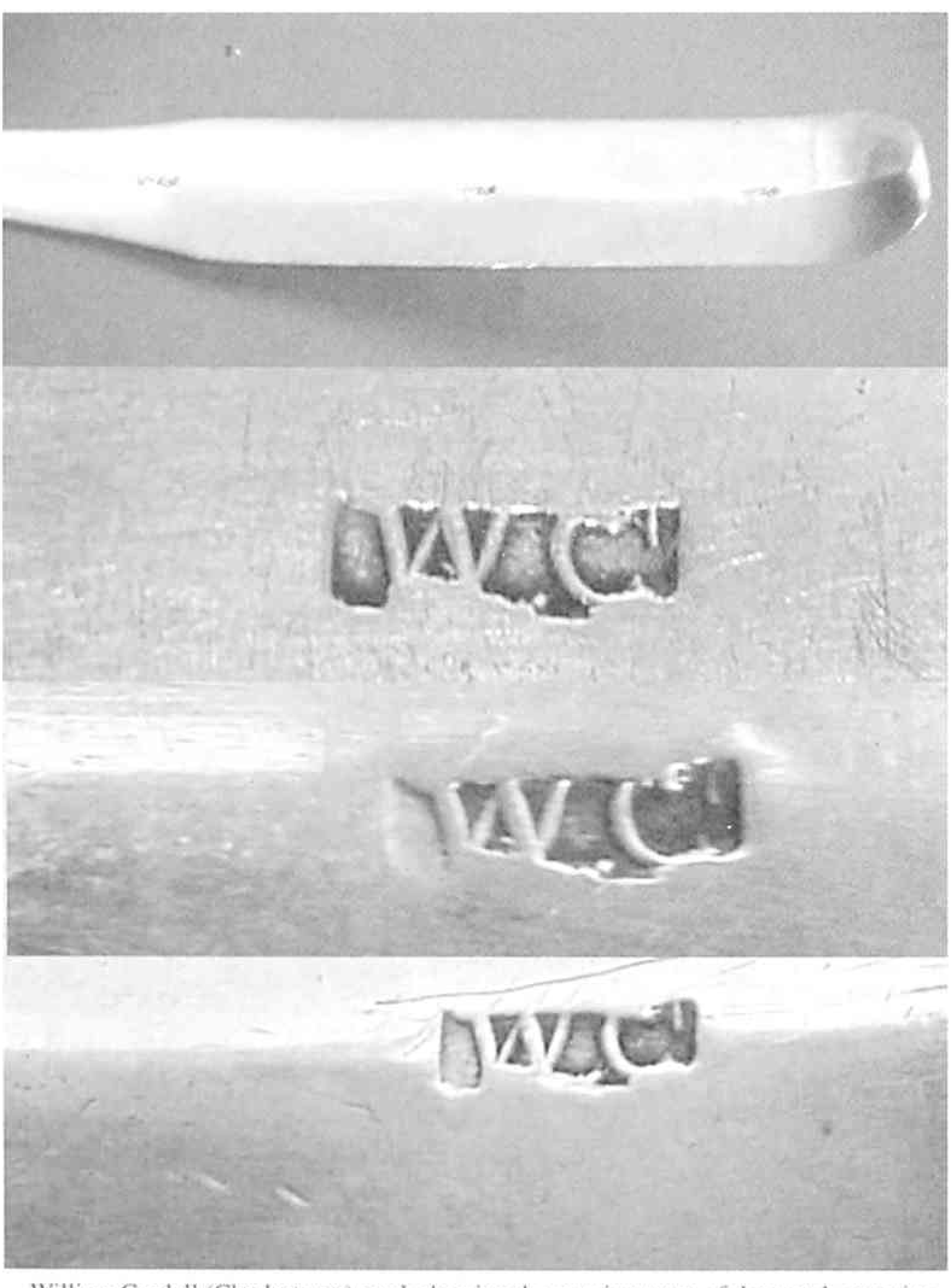
The silversmiths of Jefferson and Berkeley are a long and varied list of unique artisans each complete with unique and interesting lives. The following is a curtailed review of the various silver smiths across the area's four major towns. A complete review can be found in Catherine Hollan's groundbreaking work *Silversmiths of Virginia 1607-1860*.

M.S. Brown (1805-1879?): a silversmith and watchmaker, originally from Winchester, Va., Brown lived in Shepherdstown from 1829-1839 and had his shop across the street from the Entler Hotel.



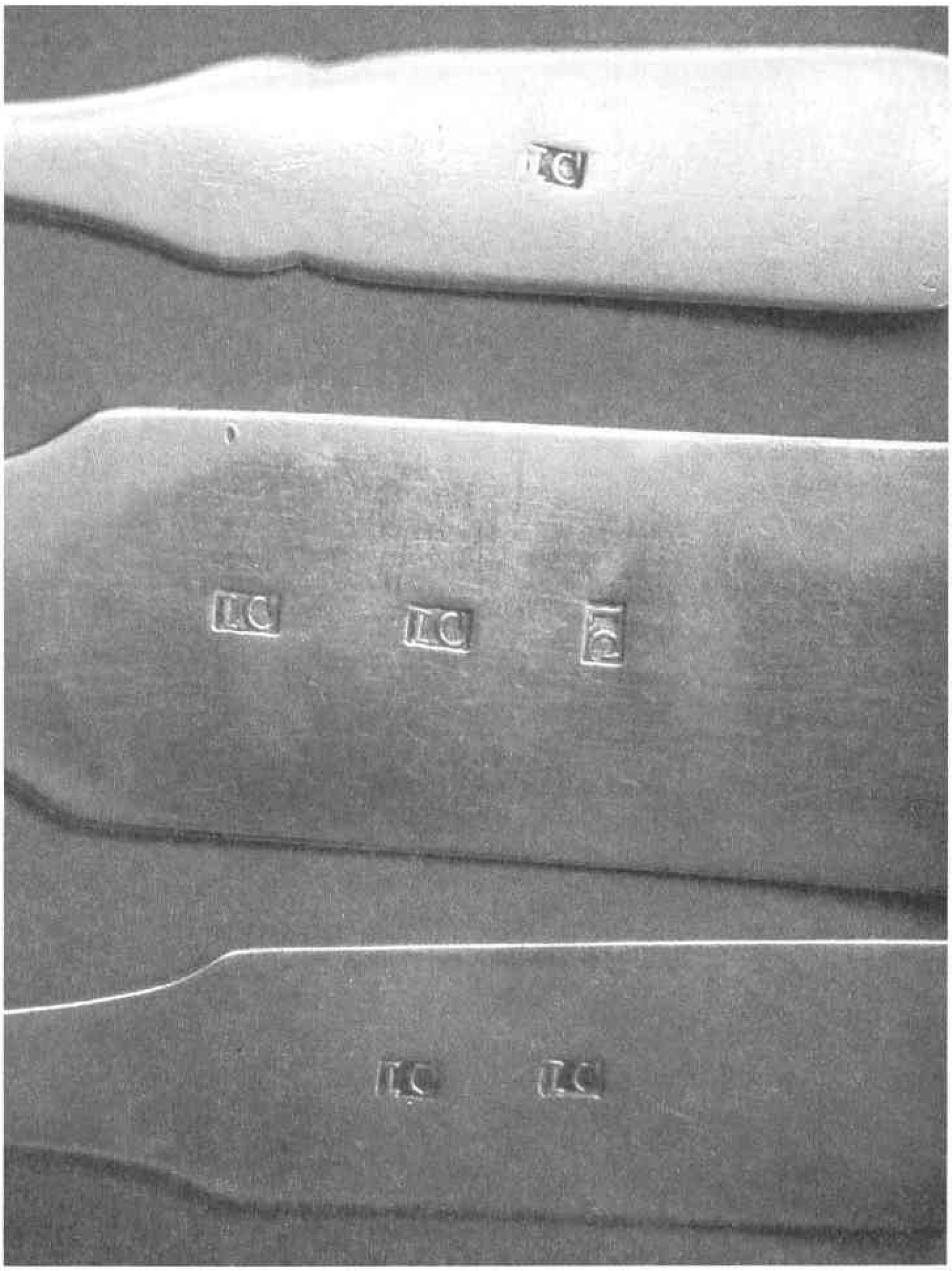
Mark of M. S. Brown & Co. Shepherdstown.
Photo courtesy of Virginia Historical Society Museum, Richmond, Va.

William Cordell (1788-1867?): a silversmith, clock and watchmaker, worked in Leesburg, Va., Charlestown, (1806-1810), Warrenton, Va., and St. Louis, Mo.

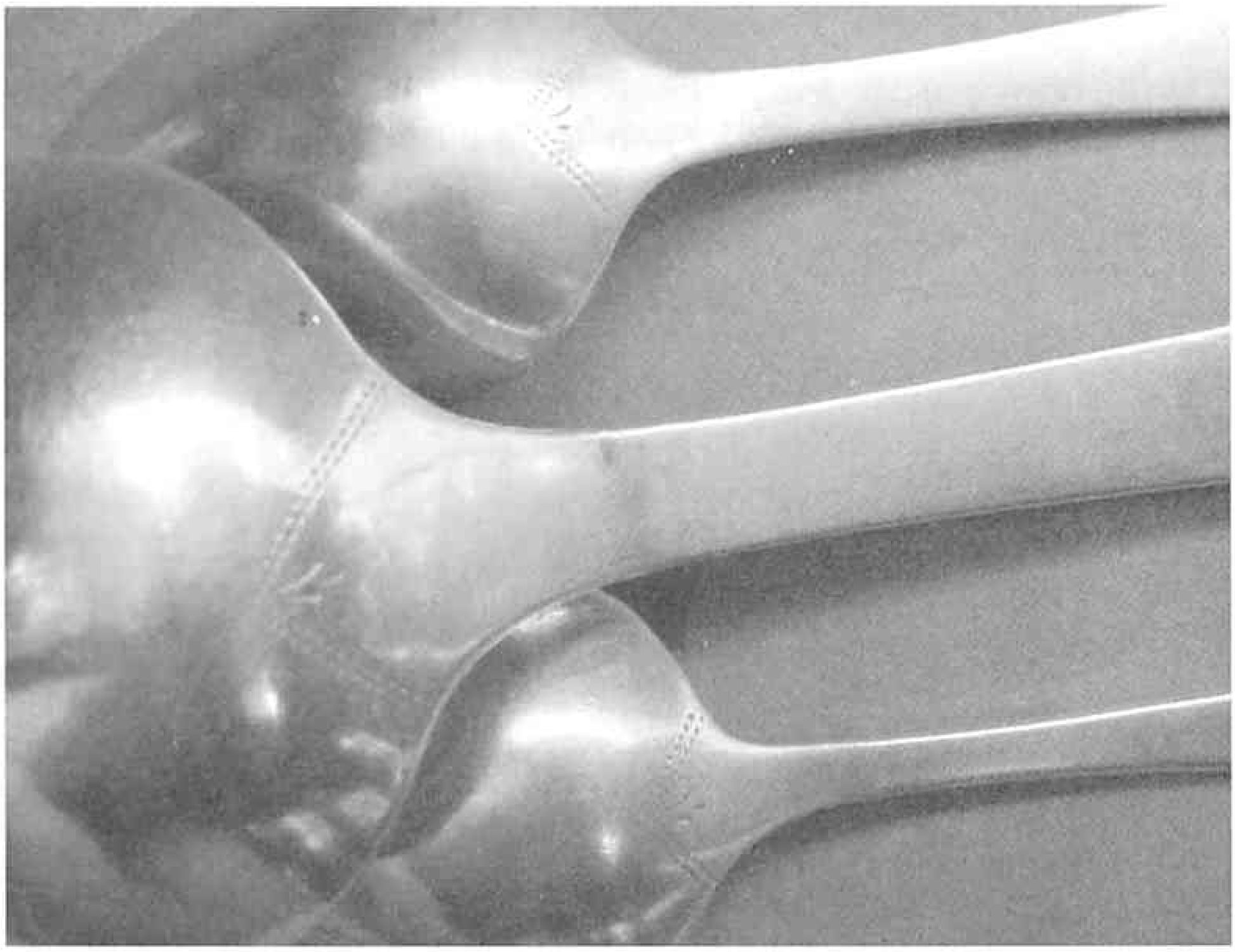


William Cordell (Charlestown) mark showing the wearing away of the punch over time.
Photo courtesy of Patrick Duggan.

Jacob Craft (1765-1825): a clockmaker and silversmith, born in the Marburg Region of Southeast Germany and settled in Shepherdstown about 1790. His residence and workshop were located in various spots around town including the southeast corner of Washington and Church Streets and the south side of German St., across from the "Yellow Brick Bank." The Entler Hotel Museum has three tall clocks made by Craft, as well as a Craft Family birth record or *fraktur*.



Jacob Craft (Shepherdstown) marks (IC) (I) were typically used during the time period in place of a (J). A eagle mark similar to that found on Woltz and Hunsicker silver is often found on J Craft pieces.



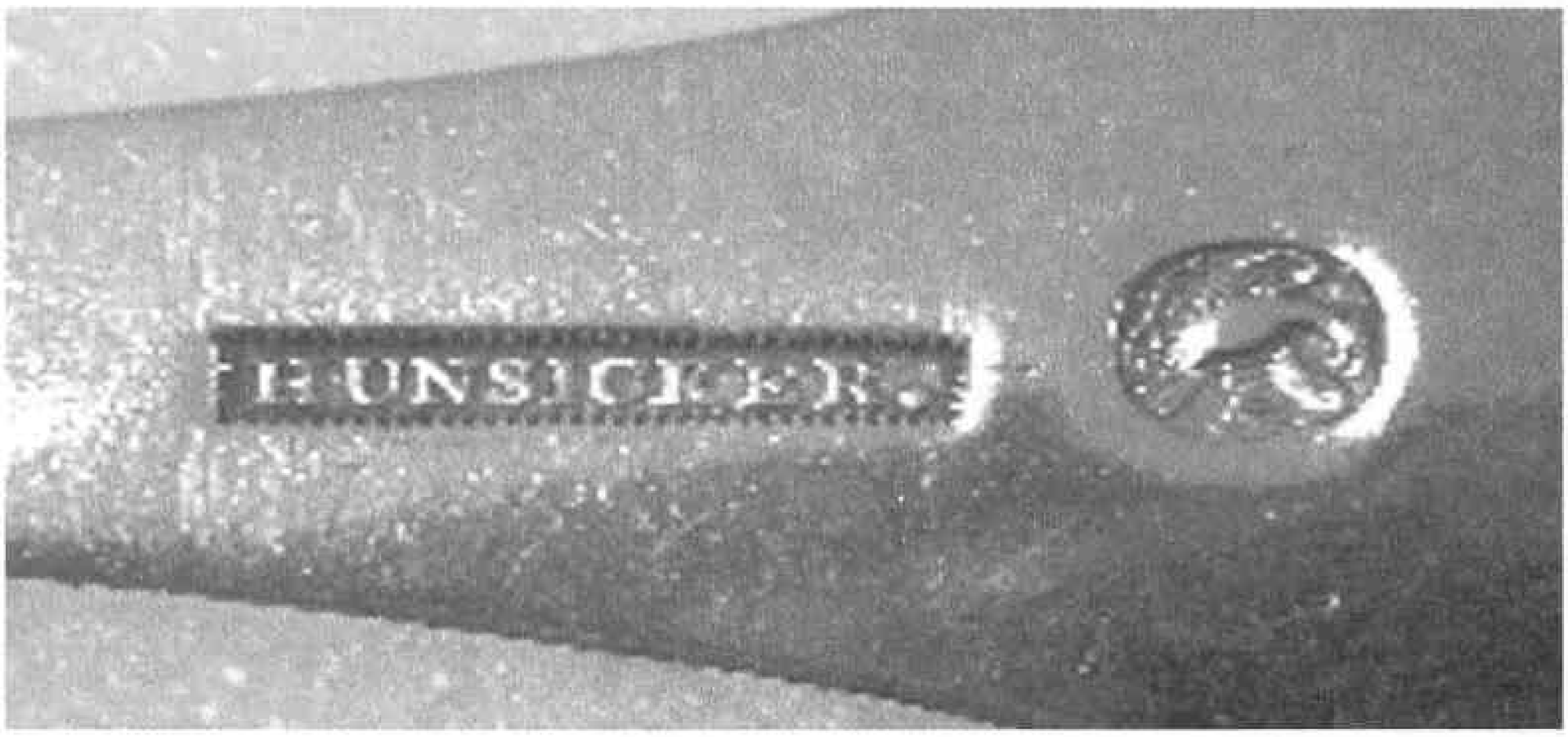
Engraved drop and sprig as seen is also a common feature of Craft silver and shows the Germanic influence. Photo collection of E.S.H. Jenkins

John Foster (1797-1858): an orphan, was apprenticed to Baltimore silversmith, George Thorpe in 1812. He worked as a silversmith in Martinsburg from 1831-1835.



John Foster (Martinsburg) mark. There are many John Fosters working in the U.S therefore careful attention must be paid to the shape and font of letters used in the mark.

(Nicholas) Smith Hunsicker: (1800?-18?): born at the family plantation "Prospect Hall" in Smithfield (Middleway), Jefferson County, he was a silversmith and watchmaker who worked from a room adjoining the Entler Hotel (1832-1836). When he lost the 175-acre family farm in Middleway, he moved to Arkansas in 1837.

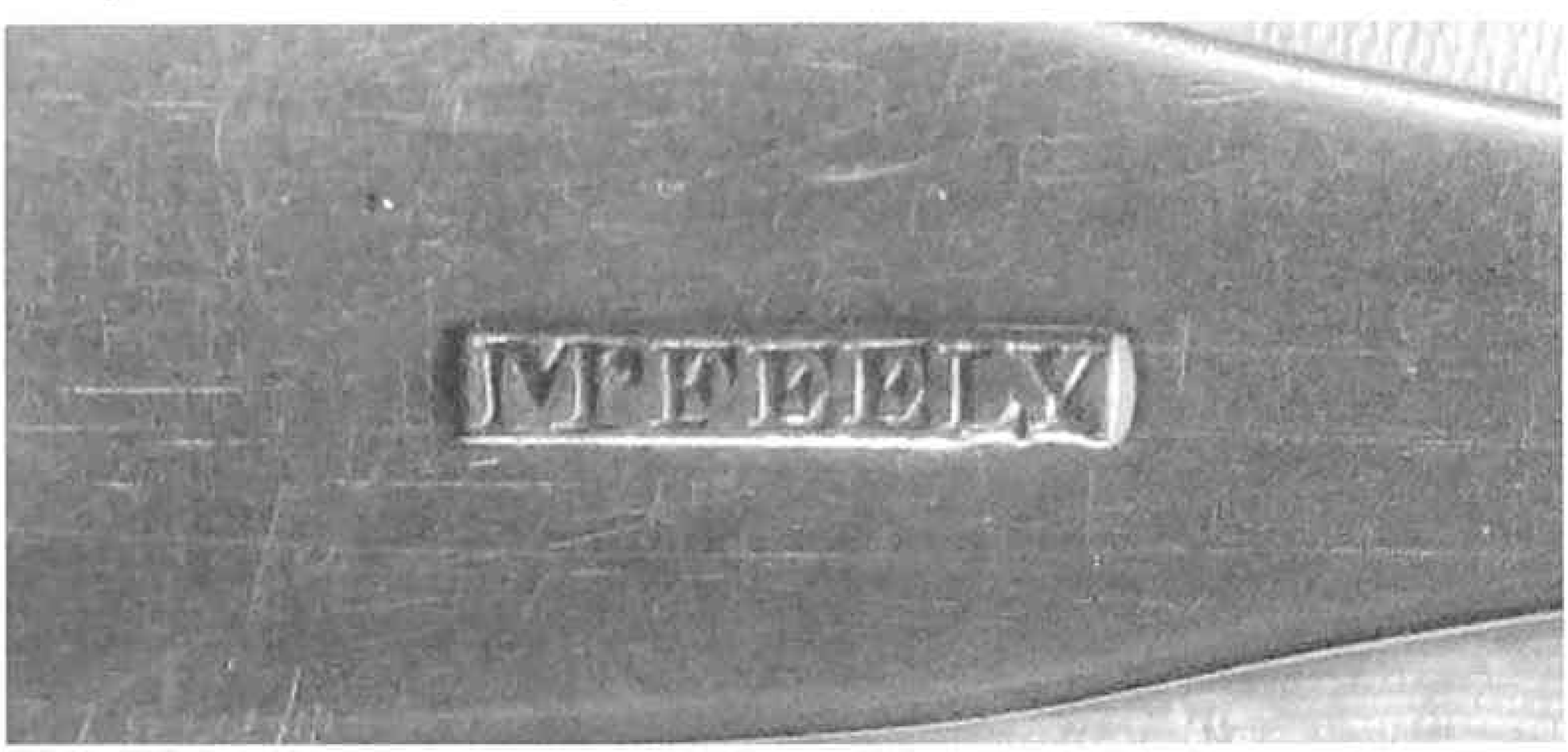


Smith Hunsicker (Shepherdstown)mark, two various forms.
Photo courtesy of Virginia Historical Society, Richmond, Va.

James Hutchinson (1795-1854): a silversmith who worked in Martinsburg from 1823 to 1854. He also invented a washing machine that received a U.S. patent in 1843.

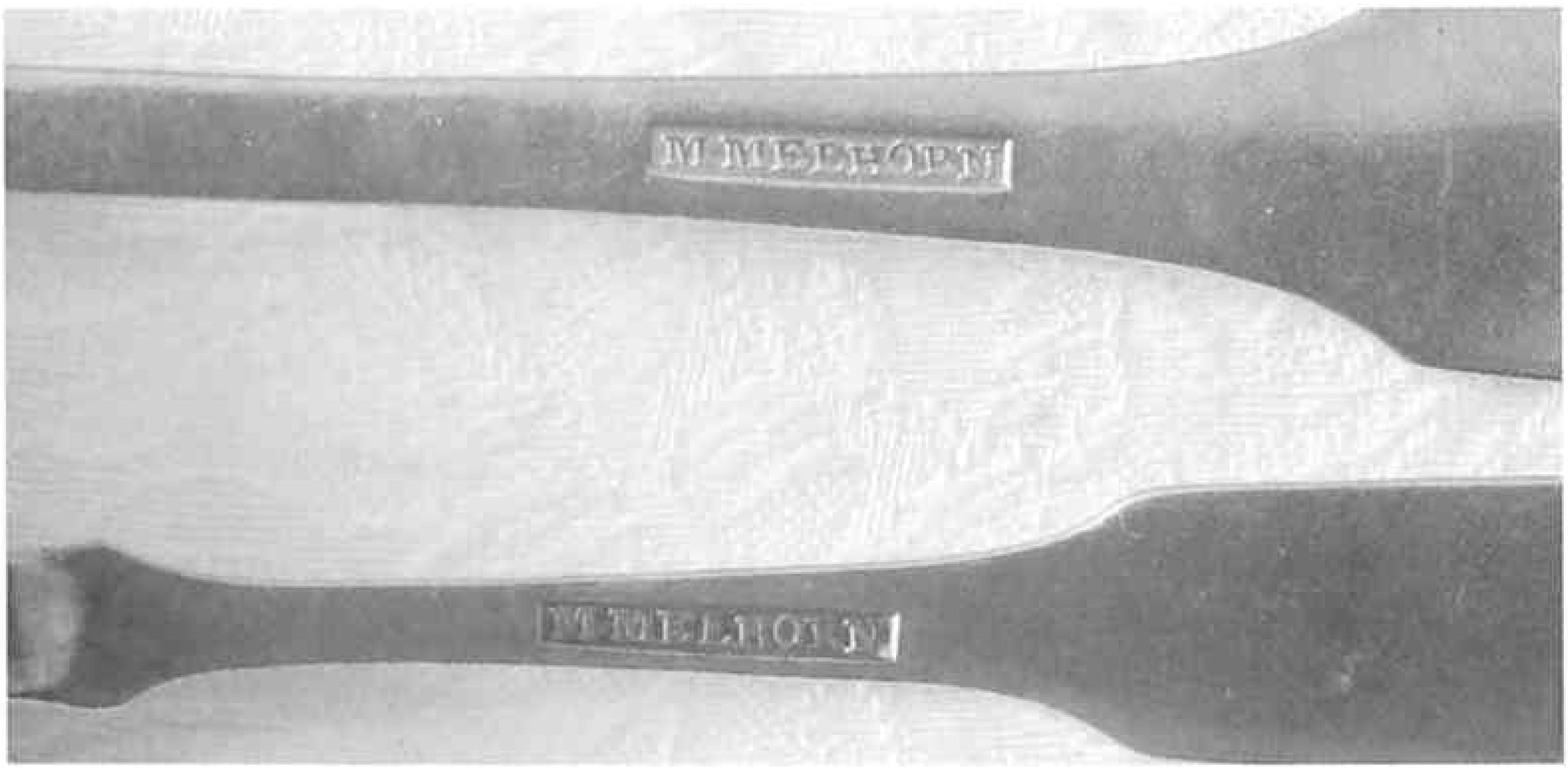
John Little (1793-184?): a silversmith, clock and watchmaker, as well as a dentist. He worked in Greencastle, Pa., before settling in Martinsburg in 1823.

Joseph McFeely (1790?-1840?): a silversmith, jeweler and dentist who practiced in Martinsburg from 1808-1826.



Joseph McFeely (Martinsburg) Makers mark.
Photo, Collection E.S.H. Jenkins

Michael Melhorn (1790-1840?): likely apprenticed under the clockmaker and silversmith, George Woltz of Hagerstown, Md. A jeweler, silversmith and watchmaker, he worked in Hagerstown, Md. (1803), Martinsburg (1804+), Harper's Ferry (1828-32), and Boonsboro, Md. (1832-1835).[10]



Michael Melhorn (Harper's Ferry) makers mark.
Photo collection of E.S.H. Jenkins

10 Hollan, Catherine B. *Virginia and West Virginia Silversmith and Related Artisans to 1900* (Alexandria: Hollan Press, 2017).

Frederick Jerome Posey (1815-1881): a silversmith and watchmaker, who maintained a shop in a rented room at Entler's Hotel in Shepherdstown (1840-1845). Posey was the keeper of the town clock during his years of operation here. Unlike fellow silversmiths Hunsicker and Brown, Posey was an opponent of slavery. Posey attempted to assist a group of slaves to escape from their owner to Canada in 1857. Posey lent his carriage to the group, which was led by an enslaved man named William Henry Mood and included a woman named Belinda Bivans. Bivans was attempting to find her father, who had escaped to Canada earlier. She said that her owner, though a Christian, was a "backslider," and added that "money was his church." The runaway group was caught in Chambersburg, Pa. before making it to freedom in Canada.[11]



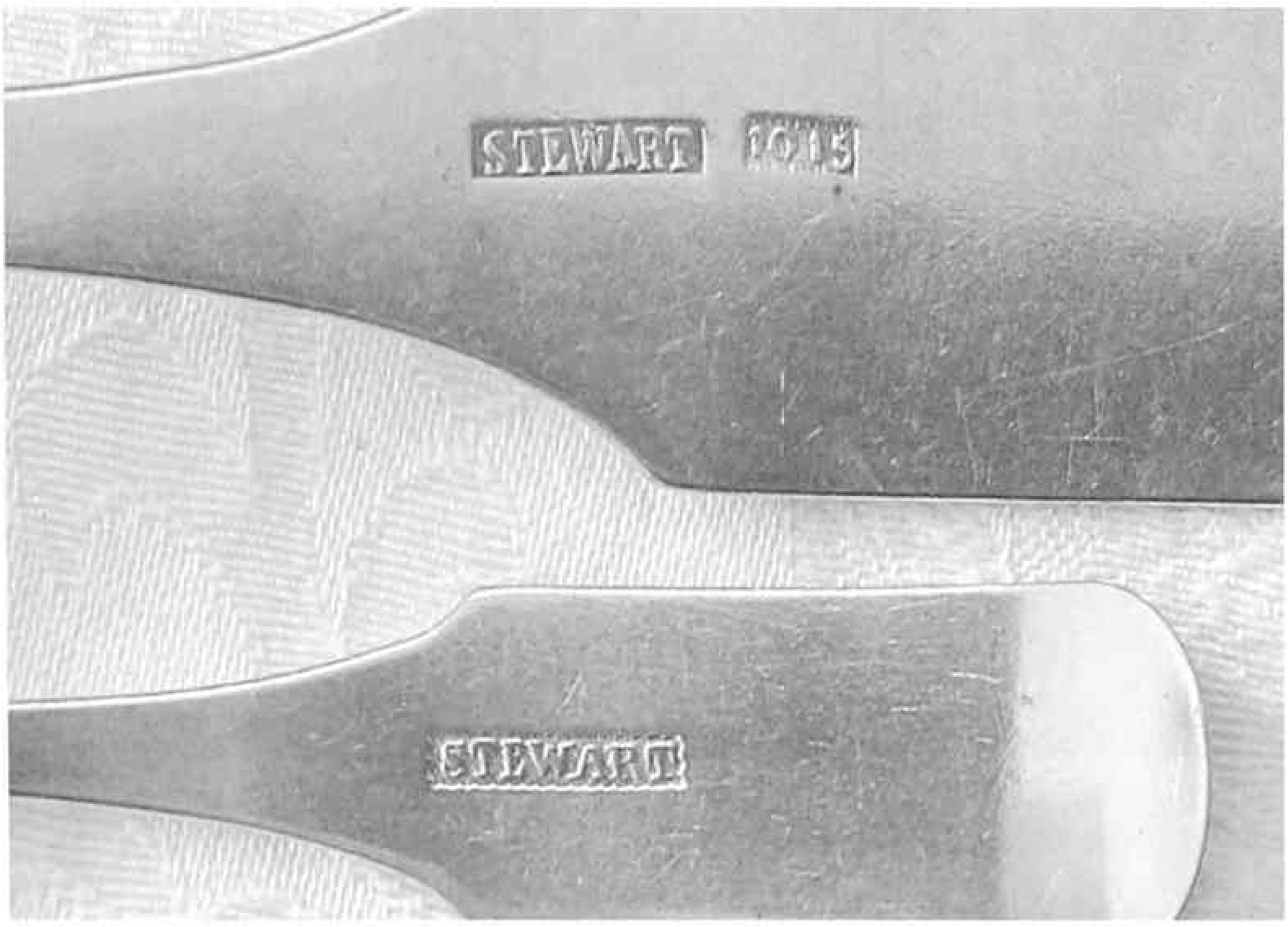
F. J. Posey (Shepherdstown) mark. Collection of E.S.H. Jenkins

11 Still, William. Still's Underground Railroad Records: With a Life of the Author (Philadelphia: William Still, 1886), p 388-389.

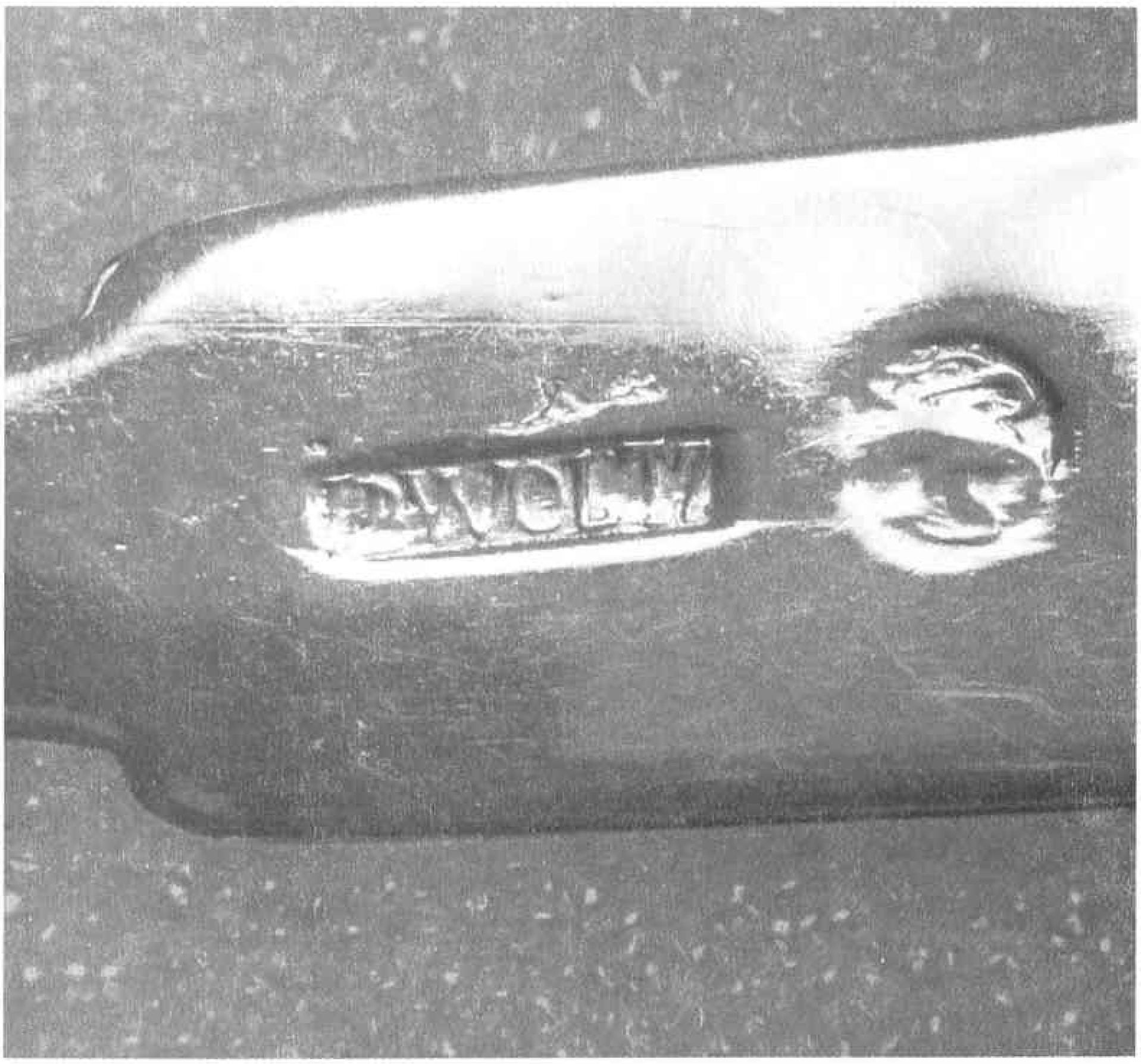
Charles G. Stewart (1797-1866): a silversmith, born in Delaware and settled in Charlestown about 1820. He was a trustee and influential member of Charlestown's Presbyterian Church.



Coin Silver Handled Cup by Charles Stewart of Charlestown. Rare example of what is called hollow ware. Courtesy of The Museum of the Shenandoah Valley, Winchester, Virginia. Photo by Ron Blunt. Charles Stewart marks, spoons both with and without Baltimore silver purity mark. Collection of E.S.H. Jenkins



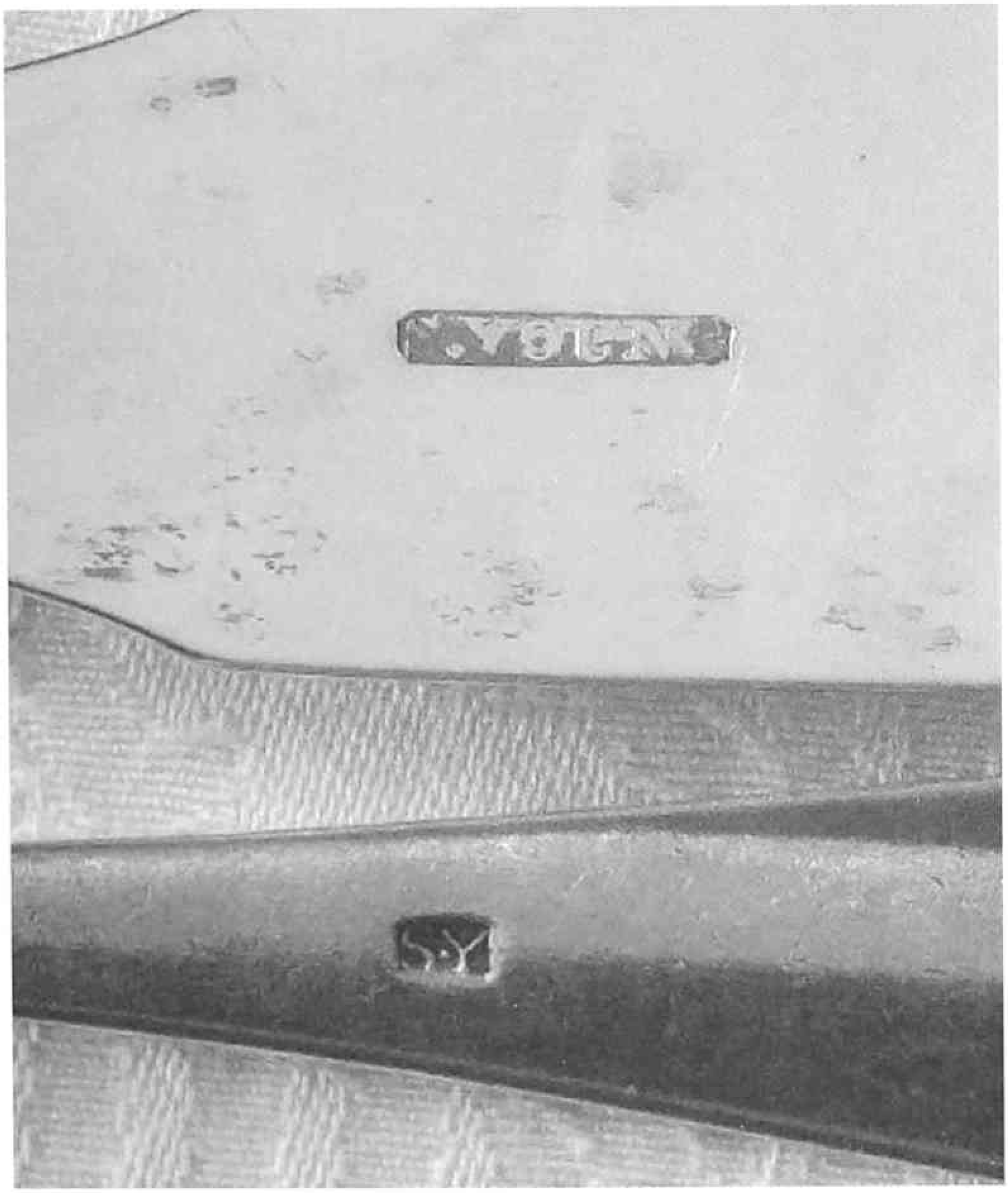
John Bernard Woltz (1785-1850?): the son of George Woltz, a prominent silversmith, and clock maker in Hagerstown, Maryland. John moved to Shepherdstown in 1811 and worked as a silversmith, goldsmith, watchmaker, clockmaker and jeweler at several locations in town, including his home and shop which was located one door up from Weltzheimer's Tavern. A tall clock by John B. Woltz is located in the front parlor of the Entler Hotel Museum of Shepherdstown.



Mark of John B. Woltz, (Shepherdstown). Mark can be found with or without eagle stamp. Photo courtesy of Virginia Historical Society Museum, Richmond, Va.

Young & Bockius: Philip Young, William Young, and Daniel Bockius were silversmith and watchmakers working in Martinsburg from 1798 through about 1825.

Samuel Young (1780-1851): a silversmith and clockmaker who worked in Hagerstown, Md. and Winchester, Va. before settling in Charlestown in 1811. He served in the War of 1812

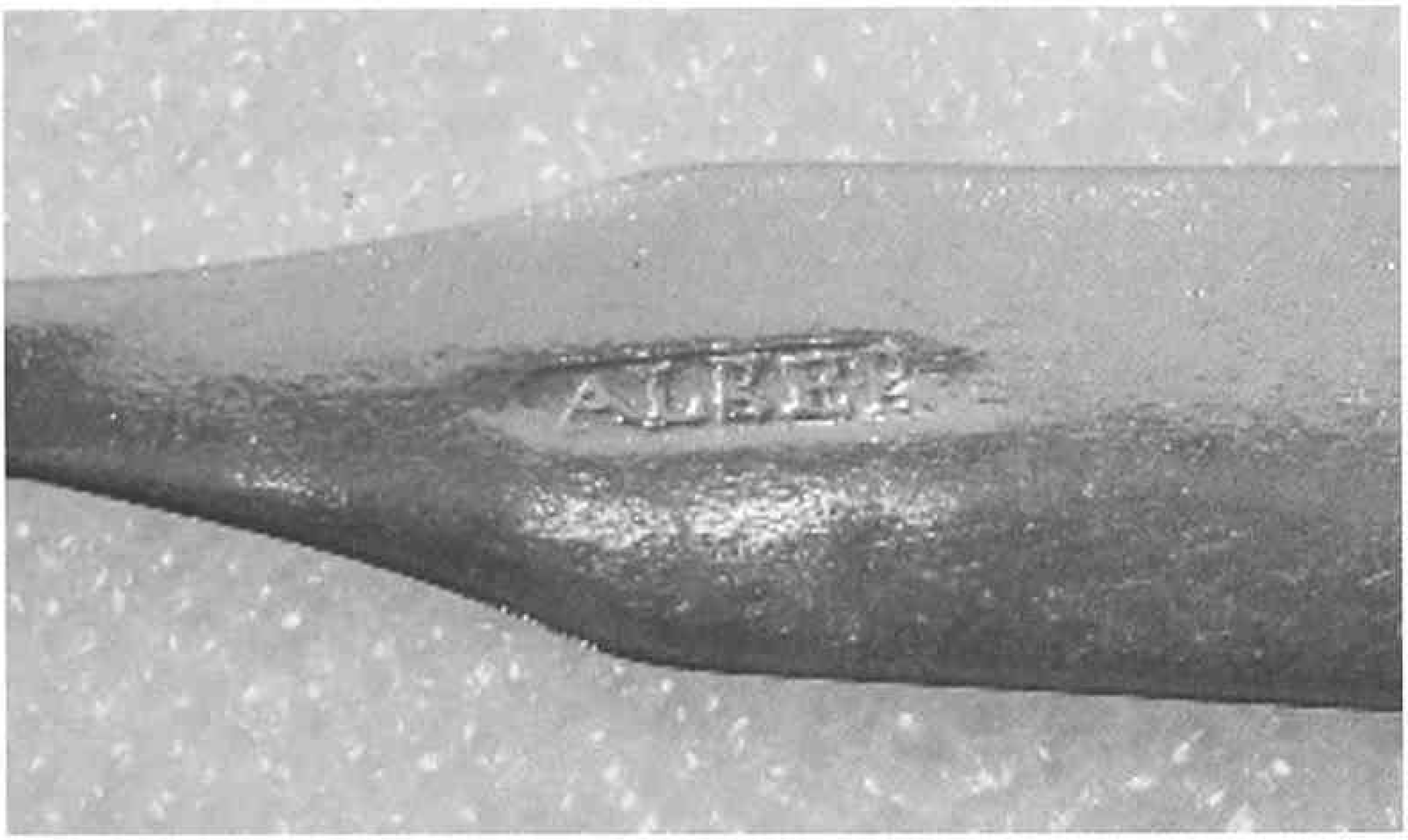


Samuel Young (Charlestown) SY is the earlier mark used by Young.
Photo Collection of E.S.H.Jenkins



Silver Ladle made by S. Young of Charlestown for the Hite Family of Belle Grove Plantation of Middletown, Va. Photo depicts the Hite family crest and is courtesy of Kristen Laise of Belle Grove Plantation Museum.

John L. Albert: Silversmith, clockmaker, Shepherdstown 1826, Winchester, Va. 1827-1828.



John Albert (Shepherdstown) mark. Very worn.
Photo courtesy of Virginia Historical Society Museum, Richmond, Va.

Anthony Bondel (B. 1752 West Indies-D. 1833) Silversmith-Jeweler. Born in Santo Domingo, West Indies Anthony Bondel and his family fled the Islands during a massive slave revolt. Starting over in America Blondel worked in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and Baltimore, Maryland from 1791-1813 before moving to set up shop in Martinsburg. Anthony Blondel's son John Henry Blondel was a noted coppersmith working in Martinsburg.

Oliver Calame (B. 1768 Switzerland) Watchmaker, silversmith. Harper's Ferry 1820-21, Charlestown 1821.

Collin Cordell (B. 1784 Va. - D.1809) Silversmith. Son of silversmith George Cordell. Charlestown 1803-1809.

Paris Corey (Cory) (B. 1824 Connecticut - D 1878 MD.) Silversmith. Harper's Ferry 1852-54, Charlestown 1853-60.

John Gooding, Silversmith. Shepherdstown, 1789-96+

John Grove (Johann Groff) Silversmith, Clock Maker. Martinsburg 1800-1814/20, Shepherdstown 1809, Hardscrabble 1825.

Frederick Tyler Harrison (B. 1793-D 1878) Silversmith, Watchmaker. Charlestown 1811-1814.

Charles Thomas Hayden (B. 1845-D.1826) Silversmith. Son of Silversmith Wm. Hayden. Martinsburg 1866-74.

Jesse Hayden (B. 1780 D. 1852) Clockmaker, Watchmaker, Silversmith. Martinsburg 1806-52

Frederick Houck (B. 1799 Germany D. 1868) Silversmith, Jeweler. Harper's Ferry 1822-39

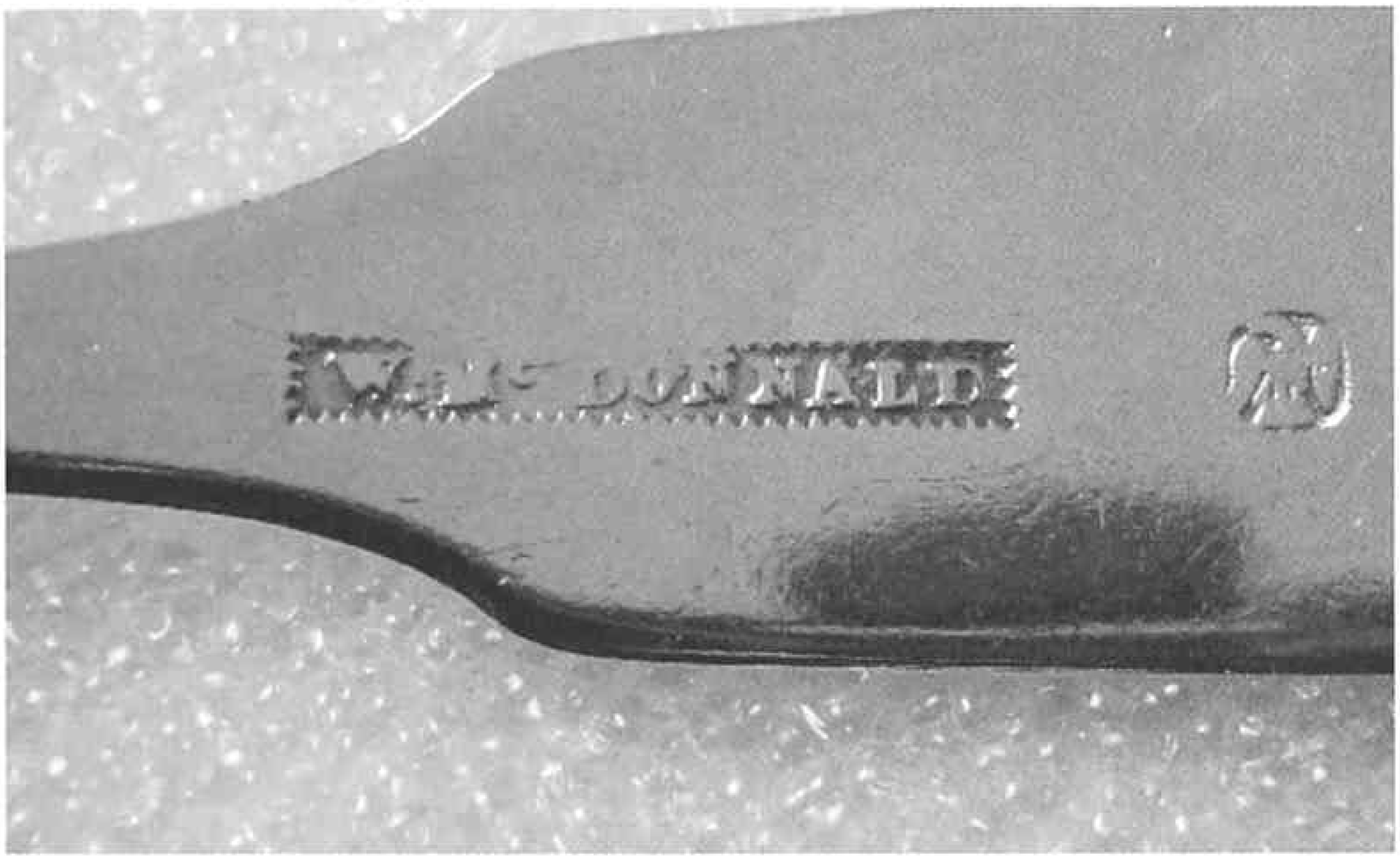
Samuel Hutchinson (B. 1825- D. 1873) Silversmith, Son of silversmith James Hutchinson. Martinsburg 1840-73



J. Hutchinson (Martinsburg) mark. Photo collection of E.S.H.Jenkins

Samuel Johnston (B. 1804- D. 184?) Silversmith, Watchmaker, Dentist. Son of silversmith Arthur Johnston. Harper's Ferry, 1830.

William Tyler McDonald (B. 1803) Silversmith, Watchmaker, Jeweler. Shepherdstown 1845, 1851,1860, Bolivar 1850, Harper's Ferry 1850-51, Martinsburg 1854-55.



Mark of William Tyler McDonald (McDonnald) (Shepherdstown)
Photo courtesy of Virginia Historical Society Museum, Richmond, Va.

Robert McGuire (B. 1781) Silversmith, Clockmaker, watchmaker. Martinsburg 1802-04

John Peter Mylius (silversmith) Harper's Ferry 1830-36

Robert Isaac Watts Polk (B. 1818-D. 1861) Silversmith, Martinsburg 1835-1836

William Stevens (B. 1820) Silversmith. Shepherdstown 1850-1880, brother of Shepherdstown chair and furniture maker John Stevens.[12]

12 Hollan, Catherine B. *Virginia and West Virginia Silversmith and Related Artisans to 1900* (Alexandria:Hollan Press, 2017).

Silver objects including coins are often melted strictly for their value as blocks of precious metal or to be used in electronic or other applications. Despite the onset of numerous threats to the silver remnants of vital history in Jefferson and Berkeley County there are survivors out there for those intent on preserving our history of the county and Shenandoah Valley one spoon at a time.

Eric S. Hendricks Jenkins is a native of Jefferson County with deep roots running back to its first settlement in the 1730s. He is a direct descendent of the Hendricks, Engle, Moler, Snyder, Osborne, Herr and Buckles Families of Jefferson County. Growing up he was inspired to pursue his career teaching history as a result of listening to tales of local and family history told to him by his grandparents, Ernest and Ella Hendricks. Collecting local antiques has also always been a huge part of his life as a result of his mother Teresa Hendricks and father Stephen Jenkins taking him to local estate auctions since he was a child. Eric sits on the boards of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Historic Elmwood Cemetery, Sons of the American Revolution / Adam Stephens Chapter, tour docent at the Historic Entler Hotel Shepherdstown Museum and former board member of the Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission.