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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927

Post Office Box 485

Charles Town, West Virginia 25414

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Publications and Prices–One copy of the Magazine is mailed to each person holding a paid membership. Until the publication of next year's Magazine, Members may purchase additional copies for $5.00 each; order these from William H. Wilson, Box 716, Charles Town. Original volumes, or facsimile reproductions, for all years, are available to all persons at $6.00 per Magazine; quantity discounts are allowed. Mr. Wilson also has available copies of *Prominent Men of Shepherdstown* for $7.50 each, mailed, and *The Washington Homes of Jefferson County* for $2.00 each, mailed.

The Stages of Development of West Virginia's Shenandoah Valley Counties: A Preliminary Sketch

Presented to the Jefferson County Historical Society
November 6, 1976

By John Edmund Stealey, III
Professor of History and
Chairman, Division of the Social Sciences,
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After having moved to Shepherdstown some years ago, the speaker became involved in research about several aspects of the history of Jefferson and Berkeley counties. As an historian, he had to think about the realities and processes of local historical development so that his research could be placed into perspective and so that future readers of the results might recognize the obvious. For convenience of organization and for thematic development, the historian often discovers that a particular area or country evolves through definable and recognizable stages or eras. Following this procedure, the speaker identified in a preliminary and tentative manner the apparent periods of historical development in West Virginia's Shenandoah Valley counties. While emphasizing the tentative nature of his conclusions and while reserving the prerogative of reconceptualizing the evidence after additional research, he warned that the brevity of the presentation would raise more questions than it would answer.

The initial feature of this geographical area noted by any historian is that the two easternmost counties of the Eastern Panhandle are unlike other sections of the State of West Virginia. In Jefferson and Berkeley counties, a greater grassroots interest in history and in things of the past exists than in the remainder of the Mountain State. Several factors account for the more intense public awareness of cultural roots and of

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history in the Shenandoah Valley counties. One obvious reason is that the area has not experienced the insidious and culturally destructive influences of extractive industry with its gross ecological, economic, and social exploitation by absentee landowners and cooperative local boosters. In other words, the prosperity of the area, unlike many areas of the state, has not depended upon destruction of the land and its resources and the passage of the monetary gains to urban centers. Economic prosperity, before World War II, when it had existed, developed from agriculture, commerce, or industrialization primarily centered in Martinsburg. Geology has confined the one local extractive industry–limestone quarrying–to restricted locations. Another possible explanation for this awareness of history is that real agricultural prosperity, except for exceptional years in the orchard industry, occurred before the 1850's. If one recognizes the golden age in economic terms, the mass of Berkeley and Jefferson farmers enjoyed great prosperity before the Civil War. At least, a golden age had existed in these counties; in many West Virginia localities, one has never transpired. Also, since the majority of people, at least in Jefferson County and perhaps in Berkeley, were sympathetic to the Commonwealth of Virginia and to the Confederacy during the Civil War, a tendency has always existed to look back to the golden age, to the wonderful lost cause, and to the glorious days of the Washingtons and the Old South rather than to view the harsher realities of a new industrial age and of being in a new state. The economic conditions that created a relatively stagnant agrarian society outside of Martinsburg also preserved quite well the major architectural configuration of the small towns and the country-houses. The citizens lived in an increasingly historical environment, at least architecturally, and their surroundings, consciously and unconsciously, forced them to be mindful of history.

I. The Golden Age, 1730's to 1840's

This stage dates from the time of the first settlements until the coming of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The lower Shenandoah Valley counties were located on a main commercial axis that extended from Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, through the Valley of Virginia, to North Carolina, southwest Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky. This very location insured prosperity and town growth. The scale of migration into the Valley of Virginia in the brief forty years before the American Revolution is difficult to imagine.

Approximately 50,000 persons resided in the Valley in 1775 and a major portion had migrated southward across the Potomac River.

During this period, proprietors and citizens planned towns, laid them off, and conveyed lots. Shepherdstown, Charles Town, Smithfield, Martinsburg, Hedgesville, and Gerrardstown are examples. These and other communities developed to service the needs of overland transportation or to supply goods and markets to a local agricultural population. Construction of many architectual treasures in the towns and on surrounding farms was a characteristic of this era.

The rich limestone soils of the Shenandoah Valley supported a wide diversity of crops ranging from the well-known rye, oats, barley, wheat, and corn to the less known hemp and flax. After the American Revolution, wheat became the primary cash crop, with the city of Baltimore being the major emporium. Valley farms produced substantial numbers of horses, cattle, swine, and sheep for trade in Eastern Seaboard cities.

The scale of industrial development passed beyond the household or shop stage at the armory at Harper's Ferry, at various iron furnaces, and in substantial numbers of textile establishments in Berkeley and Jefferson County. Other major factory or industrial-type activities included grain-milling and saw mills. In village shops, artisans possessed a great diversity of skills to meet almost every need of residents below the luxury level.

The prosperity of the area during the Golden Age would attract the major cultural groups that would settle the Valley. These were the identical groups that came to the colonies in the 17th and 18th centuries: Welsh and English, Germanic peoples, Scotch-Irish, and African. The Welsh and English were often the earliest settlers, but they were never dominant in numbers. Many migrants in this group would come from Tidewater Virginia in pursuit of better lands. They would attempt to emulate their relatives in architectural styles and in the establishment of a society based on manners. These people never could completely fathom the Germanic migrants who possessed a strange language, a distinct cultural heritage, and advanced theological ideas. They seemed to devote an inordinate amount of time to their land and livestock. Also, they crafted superior barns and stone houses. The Scotch-Irish, weary of assaulting Celtic-Irish and antagonistic civil and religious British policy, pushed into the Valley to experience anew their basic drives and to move to the frontier. Known for their skill in

weaving, livestock raising, aggressiveness, and indolence, they established the element of Presbyterianism in the area.

An ignored historical element in the human quotient of West Virginia's Shenandoah Valley counties is the African. In 1860, he constituted 27 per cent. of Jefferson County's population and 13 per cent of Berkeley's, yet historians have not researched his influence and contributions to the area. If, as Ulrick Bonnell Phillips asserts, the presence of a large non-white population creates an unique and distinctive culture, it would seem that with the present state of knowledge, these counties cannot be fully understood.

Several ante-bellum types emerge in the Golden Age: the shadowy and ubiquitous black; the Scotch-Irish livestock grower, weaver and farmer; the German farmer and craftsman; and the Valley planter, political figure, and lawyer. The best source of the human types for the historian is often contemporary literature. For definition and understanding of some Berkeley and Jefferson cultural types, one can profitably read John Pendleton Kennedy's works, especially his *Swallow Barn.* Kennedy is usually associated with Baltimore, but his mother was Nancy Pendleton of Martinsburg who was interrelated with the Hunters, Cookes, and Dandridges. The author frequently visited his favorite place, "The Bower," his uncle and aunt's residence on Opequon Creek. He used his experiences with relatives in the Lower Shenandoah Valley to model the characters of his novels. In *Swallow Barn,* Kennedy's uncle, Philip Clayton Pendleton, became the typical Virginia squire who lived a patriarchial and paternalistic life characterized by grace of culture and addiction to politics. In Philip Clayton's view, things not Virginian were invariably wanting.

II. The Transportation Revolution and Agricultural Decline, 1840's to 1940's

Transportation enterprises, emanating from eastern urban centers, in the late 1820's would have a profound impact on the succeeding decades of Berkeley and Jefferson County history. The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, which started at Georgetown and ran on the north side of the Potomac River, reached Harper's Ferry in 1833 and had a favorable influence on these counties; it did not change the course of trade, nor did it substantially alter the economy. It did ease market outlets for local industries along the river, and it enabled some shift in fuel usage from wood to coal.

The revolutionary element in the history of the two counties was the building of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Baltimore through Harper's Ferry, Reedson, Duffields, Kearneysville, Van Clevesville, Martinsburg, and North Mountain. The railroad reached Harper's Ferry in 1834, and never again would the area's economy be the same. Not only would the economic and social effect be considerable, but during the Civil War, the location of the railroad would determine the inclusion of Berkeley and Jefferson counties in the State of West Virginia, regardless of the apprehensions of state-makers and of area residents.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad altered the course of overland transportation from the northeast to southwest axis to an east-west pattern. It plunged the town of Shepherdstown into a gradual decline, but it simultaneously heralded the town of Martinsburg into the modern age. Martinsburg would develop, because of the railroad's influence, into a town unlike any other in the Eastern Panhandle.

Initially, in the ante-bellum period, the railroad had a favorable impact upon the agricultural economy of the Eastern Panhandle by making eastern markets more readily accessible to a greater variety of farm products and by reducing the cost of inland transport. After completion of links to the Midwest in the post-Civil War era, western agricultural products began competing favorably with Shenandoah Valley produce in eastern markets and in the Valley itself. Because of the efficiencies of scale and the discriminatory rate-setting practices of railroads, especially the long and short haul discrimination, western wheat, flour, and livestock flooded eastern markets at cheaper prices than area products. It was not by accident that Jefferson County and Berkeley County became the primary areas of agrarian discontent in West Virginia during the Granger and Populist movements.

The psychological and destructive effects of the Civil War introduced new threads of disharmony into West Virginia's Shenandoah counties. The military maneuvers of the Civil War and the subsequent liberation of the slave labor supply were extremely destructive of the region's farms. Besides, Jefferson County had supplied 16 per cent. of its white population to the Confederate armies. Berkeley County furnished a substantially lesser percentage. The Union had convincingly won the war, and reconstruction policy, administered by the national and state administrations, demonstrated the permanence of the placement of the two counties in West Virginia. The resultant bitterness became an enduring legacy, especially in Jefferson County and to a lesser degree, in Berkeley. The prevailing attitudes caused James Garfield Randall,

biographer of Lincoln, to describe the area as "Virginia Irredenta." The Virginia humorist, George W. Bagby, upon visiting Charles Town in 1881, best expressed the contemporary alienation: "Hang me!, if I say West Virginia. No, I will not call it West Virginia. Bad enough for the Old State to be torn apart, but to be robbed of two such counties as Jefferson and Berkeley against the earnest protest of their inhabitants is more than I can stand. Maps may say what they please, but I say this is Virginia."

Many residents of Berkeley County easily adjusted to the new age and hopefully looked for economic opportunities. The county-seat of Martinsburg became the center of Republicanism and the harbinger of the new order. The majority of Jefferson County citizens and a lesser number in Berkeley looked back to Virginia and to the Golden Age, which became more glorious as time passed.

The major political leaders who emerged from the Eastern Panhandle milieu reflected very well the economic condition of the area. William Lyne Wilson of Smithfield and Charles Town became a national spokesman for the low tariff in the House of Representatives. After his defeat by the new industrial forces of protectionist Democrats and Republicans in the congressional election of 1894, Wilson became Postmaster-General in Grover Cleveland's Administration. When he remained a Gold Democrat in face of the enthusiastic Bryanism of his fellow residents of Jefferson, Wilson was unable to contemplate retiring comfortably to his Charles Town residence. His agrarian neighbors, in passing to the more advanced panacea of free silver, believed him to have betrayed their past confidence and support. His young assistant, Newton Diehl Baker, would eventually migrate from his Martinsburg law firm to the greener economic and political pastures of Cleveland, Ohio, and to national fame. Emanuel Willis Wilson, elected from Kanawha County as West Virginia's seventh governor, was a Harper's Ferry native who never completely forgot the principles acquired during his political origins in the Eastern Panhandle. He did not emerge to be the typical Bourbon Democrat when he attacked railroad abuses and monopolies. It is interesting to note that the largest political gathering ever held in the two counties was during William Jennings Bryan's presidential campaign appearance in 1900 at Morgan's Grove, Shepherdstown.

The most prosperous agricultural pursuit in the Eastern Panhandle became the orchard industry. The railroad, which had destroyed the efficient production of other agricultural commodities in the region,

did benefit the orchardist by rapidly transporting his product to domestic urban and international markets. This same advantage brought the Jefferson and Berkeley County fruit grower into vigorous competition with his fellows in New York State, Michigan, and the Pacific Northwest. The orchard industry provided an opportunity for immense profits and losses.

The industrial age by-passed, for the most part, the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley. Exceptions to this contention would be the Martinsburg textile mills that fed upon cheap labor that was fleeing Shenandoah Valley farms. Also, the limestone quarries developed on a scale larger than had existed before to supply the steel, glass, and construction industry. The quarries would attract an Italian and Sicilian immigrant work force of hardy people who would be the first major additions to the ethnic composition of the region since the Irish who had arrived during railroad and canal construction.

III. The Age of Federal Government, 1940's to Present

If it is a plausible thesis that Jefferson and Berkeley counties, with the possible exception of Martinsburg, remained outside the economic mainstream of the United States until this period, it can be asserted that activities of the federal government have shoved the counties into the modern age. This factor will have even greater influence on future development. After the major droughts and floods of the 1930's, the United States Army Corps of Engineers, pressured by the needs and demands of the Metropolitan Washington area, formulated extensive plans for the inundation of much of the best Jefferson County farmland above Millville along the Shenandoah River. This and other dam-building plans, which initially were developed in the late 1930's, signaled the willingness of other constituencies to intervene, often for their sole benefit, into the determination of land-use in West Virginia's Shenandoah Valley counties. Undoubedly, these plans will experience periodic resurrections in the future as metropolitan water resource problems increase. On the eve of World War II, the Department of Army formulated a plan for the condemnation of 15,000 acres of Jefferson County for an ammunition depot. Fortunately, the war had not broken out before Jefferson County citizens succeeded in defeating the selection of this location for the facility.

A more silent aspect of the federal government's development has had the greatest impact—the growth of the federal workforce since World War II. The very enlargement of this group in Metropolitan

Washington has caused high population density, high land costs, high local real estate taxes, and high crime. The attractiveness of a rural area, relatively unaffected by these problems, has caused a demographic movement to West Virginia counties by federal workers, by federal retirees, and by those people who work for companies dependent upon governmental contracts. Because federal workers and retirees often have annual incomes far in excess of those earned by most Jefferson and Berkeley county residents, the influence of the group is substantial in the local economy.

Another aspect of the increasing role of the federal government in Berkeley and Jefferson counties is the location of several installations of federal agencies in the area. These facilities have the obvious effects of increasing population, attracting commercial enterprise, raising local wages, and augmenting job opportunities for local people.

The Interstate Highway Act of 1958 led to the construction of Interstate 81, which bisects Berkeley County from north to south. This highway, by bringing the area into the national traffic network, has attracted industry to the Shenandoah Valley counties. In a development unrelated to highways, the first major corporation to locate in the area was Du Pont at Falling Waters in the 1950's, but the attractiveness of the rural location resulted from the explosive nature of the plant product and the relative docility and low wages prevailing in the local labor force. Newer industries are attracted primarily by the interstate network, the area's proximity to eastern markets, the characteristics of the local labor force, and the advantages of non-metropolitan area living.

The kind of negative preservation that insured the survival of the rural countryside of West Virginia's Shenandoah Valley counties is not the present situation. Indeed, it is ironic that the very attractiveness of the area, its pastoral and historical qualities, is what is attracting the forces that might destroy it. The rapid demographic increase will require the intelligent action and efforts of a citizenry that deems preservation of its unique geographical, architectural and cultural heritage desirable to insure that tomorrow will bring the quality of environment that local people have enjoyed in the past. Passivity, lassiez-faire, and ignorance will not cause tomorrow to resemble yesterday in these counties. West Virginia's Shenandoah counties, by disdaining the lessons of history, invite the fate of Robert Frost's hired man—"the fate of having nothing to look backward to with pride and nothing to look forward to with hope." The area and its residents might

be mindful of sentiment of the eminent German author, Thomas Mann, when he wrote: "The best servitors of the new may be those who know and love the old and carry it over into the new."

The Wilson House In Charles Town



The Victorian Gothic house built by William Lyne Wilson in 1876-1877. From a water color by Jeff Ridgeway.

Just beyond the south wall of Zion Episcopal Church Yard is 309 South Mildred Street, one of the most impressive residences in Charles Town. This is the house built by William Lyne Wilson, Postmaster General of the United States under President Grover Cleveland, and one of the most prominent men in the nation in his time.

It is large frame structure in the Victorian Gothic style of

architecture which was in vogue when it was erected in 1876-1877. The house has great architectural distinction, standing as it does in a neighborhood where it contrasts with nearby structures of much simpler construction.

There are two stories with a square central tower rising two floors above the main building. At the top of the tower is a pointed spire. Characteristic of the architectural style is the elaborate "gingerbread" woodwork around the porch overheads and on brackets under the eaves. There are wooden balconies under the windows of the lower tower. The architect and builder was Julias C. Holmes of Charles Town, who attained wide fame and later was engaged for a number of years in important construction in the city of Washington.

The house as it stands today is very largely original. Attesting to the soundness of both the materials and workmanship is its fine condition after a hundred years of weather and wear. It has not been necessary to replace outside weatherboarding, and the original seamed metal roof is still intact. The windows, more than fifty, are as they were installed except where a few panes of glass have been replaced. All but one or two of the fifty odd shutters are original, and the ornamental tower balconies are still in place.

The land on which the Wilson house stands was part of a cultivated field until 1868 when a two acre lot was sold by Mrs. Rebecca Hunter to John McKnight. In 1869, William and Sarah Hopkins bought about two-thirds of an acre from McKnight and built a modest frame house of five rooms. Four years later the Hopkins sold the house and lot to Henry D. Rust and his wife, and in May 1876, the Rusts sold the property to William Lyne Wilson, who immediately engaged Mr. Holmes to build the much larger house. In the new construction the Hopkins house was incorporated as a wing on the south side.

The main entrance door opens from a first floor porch that runs across the front of the house. A two story porch runs the length of the south side.

On the first floor there is a center hall with parlor and library on the left. There was a main and a small dining room and a large kitchen on the other side of the hall. Mr. Wilson added his lawyer's study at the rear a few years after the main house was built.

On the second floor there were five principal bedrooms plus a small hall bedroom and a servant's room reached by its own stairway from the kitchen. The lower room in the tower was also finished.

In the main attic a large built-in metal tank stored rain water from

the roof to supply the house before the advent of city water. There was one bathroom originally.

City gas was piped in for illumination in all rooms. In the hall, parlor and library, gas chandeliers were suspended from ornamental plaster work medallions in the ceiling. There were eight fireplaces and a ninth fireplace was added with the study.

In recent years an inside stairway was added in order that the wing which was originally the Hopkins house could be made into a separate apartment. A bathroom was installed in the small hall bedroom and two half-baths were built inside closets under stairs on the lower floor. A second kitchen was built at the back of the house. Heating systems were installed over the years.

As the property enters its second century, it has had only one revision of title. In 1937 it was transferred from the estate of William Lyne Wilson to William H. Wilson, a grandson. The present occupants are the owner and his wife, Eleanor Childs Wilson.

William Lyne Wilson was born in Jefferson County in 1843. After attending local schools he was graduated at Columbian College in Washington at the age of eighteen with an outstanding scholastic record. He entered the University of Virginia, later enlisting in the Confederate Army. At the end of the war he returned home and in 1871 began the practice of law in Charles Town. For two years he was superintendent of the Jefferson County Schools.

His career as president of West Virginia University, and as a member of the Congress for six terms, where he was leader of the majority party and chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, led to his appointment as Postmaster General in President Cleveland's Cabinet. Rural free delivery of mail began during his administration, and Wilson selected Jefferson County as the trial area for this new mail service.

His last position was the presidency of Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Virginia; he died in Lexington in October 1900 at the age of 57.

While the Wilsons were living in Lexington their home on Mildred Street was rented. Among notables who attended the funeral in Charles Town was former President Cleveland. He was entertained in the Wilson house by Bushrod C. Washington and his family, who were living there at the time.

Mr. Wilson's reputation as an intellectual, statesman and scholar has lived on through the years. Jefferson County can be grateful that the handsome house which he built still stands to remind us of his sterling

qualities of character and of the many contributions he made to the American scene of the later nineteenth century.

The Building of The New County Jail In 1872-73

In Volume XL (1974) of this MAGAZINE there appeared an article entitled "Damage to the Court House and Jail during the Civil War." It was researched and written by Miss Sarah Adams, now Mrs. Denis Hector. Her conclusion that the jail was completely rebuilt was supported by excerpts from Charles Town's newspaper, *The Virginia Free Press.* Unfortunately, in editing her report, only two of her recorded excerpts were printed. The complete evidence is as follows:

Aug. 5, 1872–The County Jail Building Committee had a meeting in Charles Town on Thursday for examination of Plans for the new jail to be erected on the old site.

Oct. 5, 1872–Already workmen are engaged in removing the old walls etc. preparatory to an immediate beginning of the new structure . . .

Nov. 16, 1872–. . . the brick work of the basement is four feet above the pavement, and the first story is fairly under way . . .

Dec. 21, 1872–The brick work of the jail has been completed and Messrs. Holmes and Rust will in a very short time have the building under roof. The foundations for the extension of the jail to its former limits is prepared and walls will be erected in a very short time. This addition is deemed necessary since the commencement of the building, and will not only add to the symmetry of the edifice but will pay for its erection in rents.

May 17, 1873–The new jail is being plastered, and Messrs. Holmes and Rust expect to put the authorities in possession of the keys by June Court. By the time Mr. Kimes puts on his finishing touches of paint it will vie with any public building for like purposes in the South. So we go on–. improvement is the watchword, tho the "times" may be "hard", undismayed.

July 26, 1873–Messrs. Holmes and Rust, having completed their contract, on Tues. last handed the keys to the Building Committee. The building was inspected by it and the public and we are sure gives very general satisfaction . . . The structure is of brick, 2½ stories above the ground; 74 feet on Main Street and 63 feet on George Street . . .

Recently a cell door and window grating from the jail, which was torn down in 1919, were placed in the Jefferson County Museum. The possibility that one or both of these relics came from the pre-Civil War jail must be based on the supposition that they survived the vandalization of that structure and were reinstalled in the new building. An eyewitness description of the appearence of the ruined jail in 1869 was included in Miss Adams's article and lends support to this possibility.

> Opposite the Court House is the jail also roofless and torn out, but the jail yard is perfectly inclosed by the stone wall, and *many of the barred windows, iron gratings etc. remain* . . . The ruined Court House and jail had been despoiled by soldiers to make quarters, and tens of thousands of men have marched through Charles Town singing: "John Brown's body lies mouldering in his grave, His soul's marching on!"

It is known that the Court House and jail were used as barracks by occupying troops as late as October 1863 when shots from Southern artillery, under the command of General Imboden, smashed through the Court House roof, forcing an evacuation. Evidently, during the succeeding two winters, the framework of both buildings was torn out to make quarters elsewhere, and probably for firewood. No doubt souvenir hunters carried away mementos from the famous jail. It would have been difficult, however, to carry away heavy iron gratings and doors. It is reasonable to assume therefore, that as much ironwork as possible was salvaged and adapted for use in the new building.

The Graves of Charles and Mildred Washington

by

Roger J. Perry

Charles Washington (1738-1799), brother of George Washington, and the founder of Charles Town, built and lived in a home he called Happy Retreat, located in what are now the southern suburbs of Charles Town. He died there in 1799 and, according to all reports, was buried together with his wife, Mildred Thornton Washington (c1737-c1804), "on the estate."

In 1920 my great-uncle, T.T. Perry, purchased from the Conklyn

family, who then owned Happy Retreat, approximately sixty acres of land surrounding Happy Retreat on the east, south and west.

I first became interested in the location of Charles Washington's grave when, as a boy, I walked over the farm with my father, W.P.C. Perry, and he used to point out the stone, box-like marker which had been placed in one of the fields near Happy Retreat with the initials C.W. and the dates of Charles Washington's birthday and death inscribed thereon. However, my father said that he did not place much credence in this marker inasmuch as my great-uncle was in the habit of placing markers around the farm without having historical facts to substantiate their location. He was well known as a practical joker.

However, several years ago, while studying the 1883 S. Howell Brown map, I noticed, in the portion wherein he had mapped Charles Town, the inscription "C. Washington's grave." This appears on the Brown plat at about the same spot where my great-uncle erected the marker. I resolved at that time, someday, to do whatever was necessary to prove or disprove this particular location.



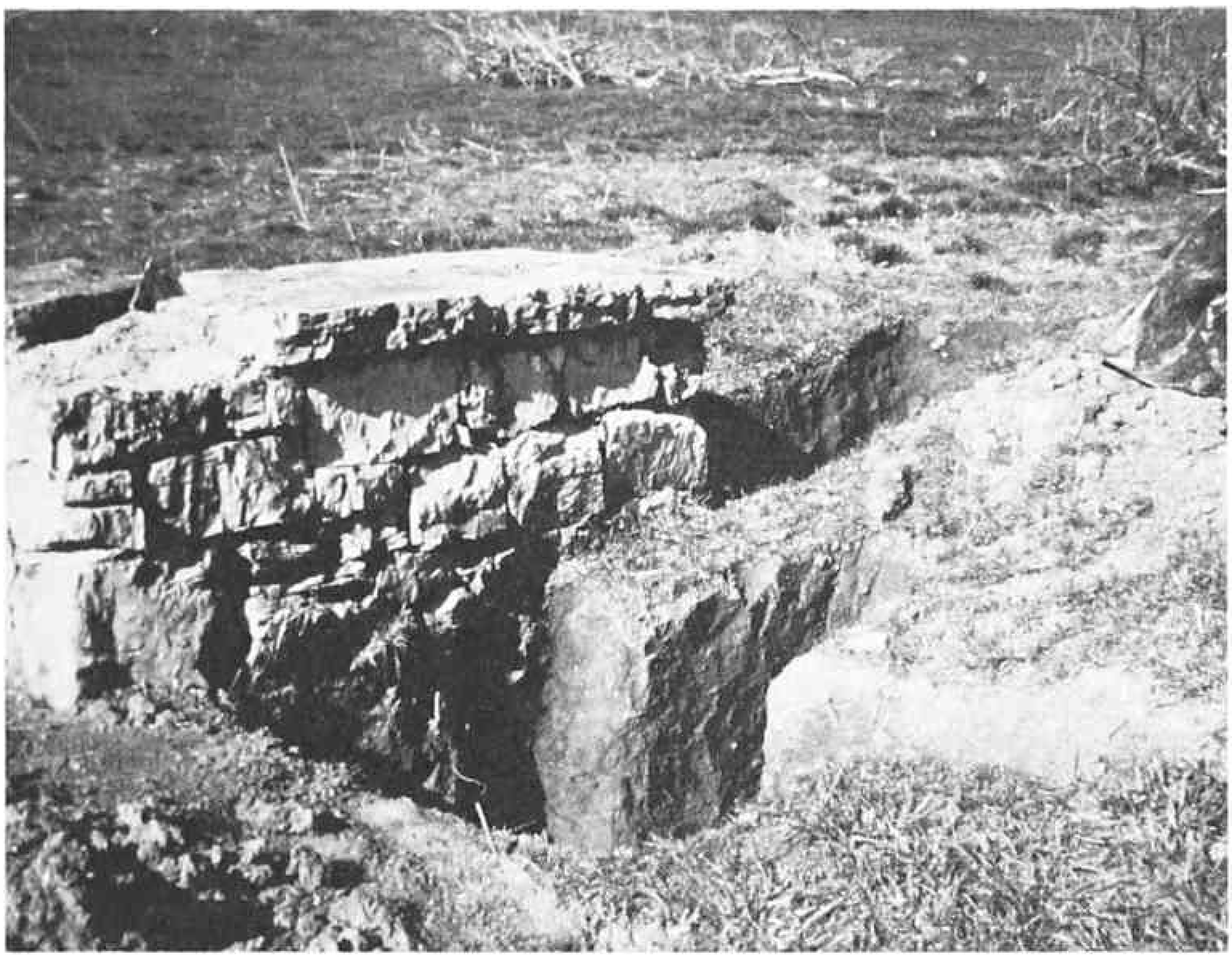
View showing the relation of the graveyard to Happy Retreat on the far hill. The stones nearby are presumed to be grave markers. The course of Evitts Run, which crosses the entire flat beyond the grave sites, is marked by the first row of small trees.



The east corner of the marker.

With the thought that the Bicentennial year would be a good year to make this excavation, I contacted Archie Franzen at the National Park Service, who recommended that I contact Debbie Bauxar, an archeologist who was then currently working at the Park, even though her home station was in Denver. Debbie visited the site and told me she would like to make the excavation. On Wednesday, March 24, 1976, at approximately 4:30 P.M., Debbie, together with Steve Rogers, another archeologist, both graduates of Illinois State University, examined the site, and we determined to have our official "dig" on the following Saturday morning. On Saturday, March 27, 1976, Steve, Debbie, my wife, Wanda, my daughter, Julia, and I went to the site armed with digging utensils and the like. Debbie and Steve staked off two trenches, one proceeding in a northwestern direction from the marker my great-uncle had placed and the other in a northeast direction therefrom (see plat on p. 30 for compass directions).

Soon after starting our excavation, we were able to extract what we thought was a projecting rock near the northwest end of the stone marker and to our great surprise, found this rock to be almost four feet



Photograph (originally in color) showing northeast trench in foreground.

long, very narrow and planted in an exactly upright position. We then became convinced that this was indeed a grave marker. The northeast excavation was three to four feet deep when we struck a single row of bricks, with decayed wood on top of it, running in a northwest-southeast direction exactly parallel to the marker my uncle had placed adjacent thereto. Unfortunately, a rainstorm then broke up the dig on that date.

None of the others were available on the weekend so on Sunday morning, March 28th, I alone went to the site and continued with the excavation. I continued to uncover the single line of bricks in a northwest direction to a point where they cornered and then headed in a northeast direction, apparently in the shape of a normal grave. (This corner is not shown on the plat.) I then decided to dig down at a spot to the northeast of the original row of bricks at a point approximately the width of a grave with the thought that, if I found a row of bricks paralleling the first row, we had definitely established a grave site.

With slowly increasing excitement, I worked my way down through the ground which did not appear to have been disturbed for over a

century and a half. As I reached the approximate depth of the first row of bricks, I began digging very slowly. Suddenly, my digging implement struck a solid object! I could tell by moving it from side to side that it was the width of a brick. Sure enough, as soon as I reached the same level, I uncovered another row of bricks with the same decayed wood on top! I then excavated several inches down in the middle between these rows to find the wood again where it has sunken. I did not go below this level. However, I was convinced that this was one grave site, probably that of Charles Washington's wife, Mildred.

This site was immediately beside the marker which my great-uncle had placed. I therefore decided to shoot a shaft, at approximately a 45° angle, under the marker my great-uncle had placed with the thought that I should find another row of bricks there. My suspicions were confirmed! At the same depth as the other row of bricks, I found a similar row directly under the marker my great-uncle had placed. This concluded my excavation at that point as I become one hundred per cent certain that these were, in fact, the two graves we had been looking for, those of Charles Washington and his wife, Mildred. I covered the site with plastic and waited until the experts could return.

The next evening, the archeologists returned to the site to confirm and agree with my findings. They sank a further small shaft at the northwest end of the marker my great-uncle had placed and found a row of bricks there also, which cornered in the shape of a grave. We also discovered that the bottom of the "grave stone" we had removed earlier rested on these bricks.

In the meantime, I had consulted with Marshall Brown, a local undertaker, and he confirmed that in those days (circa 1800) the upper class dug graves and lined the lower portions thereof with brick. The coffin was then placed in that enclosure and a wooden cover placed over the brick portion and dirt then filled in on top of the grave. He said that this would not have been done for slaves. He visited the site with me and agreed that, in his opinion, these were undoubtedly grave sites. William Gavin, the present owner of Happy Retreat, was present off and on during the excavations and expressed his satisfaction that these were, indeed the graves of Charles Washington and his wife. In addition, I had Dr. John Washington visit the grave to examine the same and he confirmed that, in his mind, these were in fact the graves. I have also contacted Mrs. C.W. (Florence) Moore, who is active in the D.A.R., and she expressed an interest in moving its marker from the Happy Retreat lawn to this site.

I took one portion of one brick from what we believe to be Mrs. Washington's grave site to have it examined by Archie Frazen. Apparently, it is quite old and of the handmade type. Also, we took out a small portion of the wood with the possible idea of having it examined for age. This also has been turned over to Archie Frazen.

It is my firm belief that the indications of the S. Howell Brown maps showing the graves to be at that location and the fact that two graves were found at that location, would remove any doubt that these are in fact the graves of the founder of Charles Town, Charles Washington, and his wife. In addition, two other early maps of Charles Town have been located which place Charles Washington's grave at this location. These maps were made when people would have been around who would have known where the graves were. The Howell Brown maps are renowned for their accuracy.

One question that we all had was why this grave location would have been chosen. At this time, the site is rather unattractive and the graves themselves are quite wet as the result of underground water. My uncle,





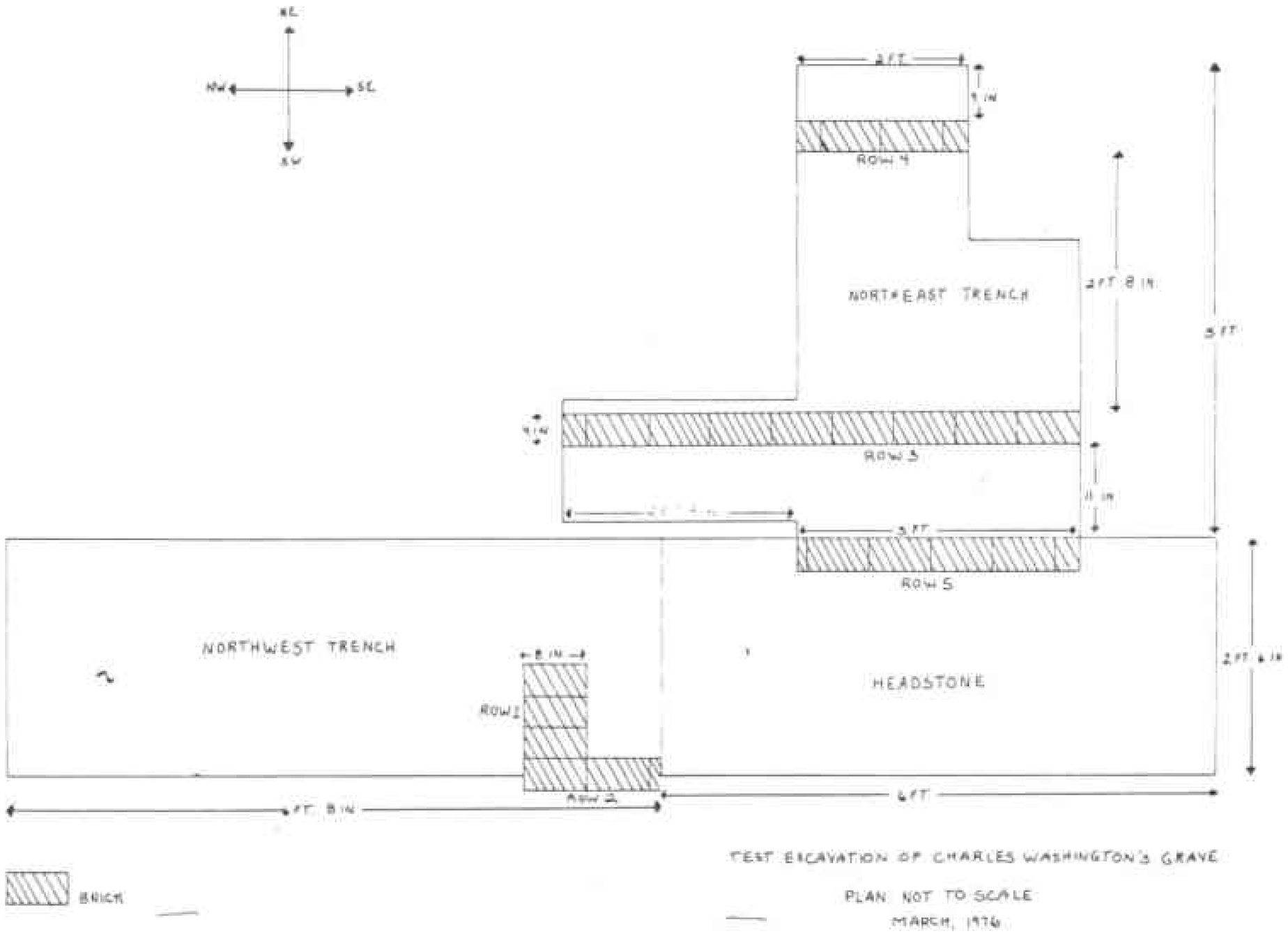
Photographs (originally in color) of northeast trench. Unfortunately, rain water interfered with view of brick rows.
On the left is row 3 (see plat) viewed lengthwise. One brick is missing. On the right, row 3, with missing brick, is seen crosswise, with row 5 barely visible at far end. Row 4, in the foreground, is covered with mud.

T.T. Perry, II, stated that it was his understanding that Charles Washington had a temporary home in this approximate location while he was building Happy Retreat. There is a spring apparently fifteen yards from the grave site. I can picture this as possibly being a beautiful site at that time with woods around a lovely spring, instead of the empty cow pasture we now have.

I have corresponded with John A. Castellani, then Librarian at Mount Vernon, who researched their records but could not find any information other than that the graves were believed to be "on the farm."

It is my family's hope to have the grave area suitably walled off, protected, and perhaps turned over to the City of Charles Town for perpetual maintenance.

A more scholarly report of this proceeding was prepared by Miss Debbie Bauxar and is to be published with my report. I took color slides of the excavation while open and trust that these will be helpful.



This plat was prepared by Archeologist Deborah K. Bauxar whose report follows. The term HEADSTONE refers to the entire masonry structure.

Test Excavation of the Charles and Mildred Washington Grave Site

Charles Town, West Virginia

by Deborah K. Bauxar

Staff Archeologist
Historic Preservation Division

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Denver Service Center
Denver, Colorado

July 1976

While conducting test excavations in early October, 1975, at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, I was approached by Park Architect A.W. Franzen. He told me that Attorney Roger J. Perry, from Charles Town, W.Va., owned land on which he believed Charles Washington (George Washington's brother) and his wife Mildred were buried. Mr. Perry had contacted Mr. Franzen in search of an archeologist. Mr. Franzen then informed him that I, an archeologist, was in town and suggested that Mr. Perry and I meet. Later that same day I met with Mr. Perry. As we drove to the site, he explained why he suspected the graves were on his land; and he stated what he proposed to do about it and why.

A large "headstone," constructed of rocks and mortar and carved with

C.W.
1799

had been built by one of Mr. Perry's great uncles, who was well known as a practical joker. Even though the "headstone" lies at the base of the long sloping hill in the back yard of Happy Retreat, Charles Washington's home, little regard was given to the structure since it was

built by the uncle who was a notorious prankster. Also, the Daughters of the American Revolution had held a ceremony in 1933, in which they had placed a stone marker acknowledging the Washingtons in the front yard of Happy Retreat. (This marker does not specify burials.)

Then, quite by accident, Mr. Perry observed on an 1883 map, drawn by Howell Brown, county surveyor from the early 1850's through the 1880's, a mark designating Charles Washington's grave site within close proximity to the scoffed "headstone." Intrigued, Mr. Perry went to the site to examine it. There he observed not only the headstone, but three suspicious-looking stones–situated so as to suggest crude headstones. The site was near a spring-fed pond in wet soil, an unlikely burial site in its present condition; however, Mr. Perry remembers that as recently as in the 1940's the pond did not exist. The site could have been quite pleasant in 1799, the year of Charles Washington's death.

It so happens that the land which contains the burials is zoned for a housing development. Anxious to protect and honor the possible burial site of Charles Town's founder, Mr. Perry sought professional help. He wished to verify the existence of Mildred and Charles Washington's graves. Then, if they were indeed there, he wanted them protected and recognized. Thus it was that I went to examine the site. Little was learned during this visit. There certainly were three suspicious-looking stones plus the headstone constructed by Mr. Perry's great-uncle, which was situated directly in front of the center stone. It was 6 ft. NW-SE by 2 ft. 6 in. NE-SW and 2 ft. 4 in. tall. This entire area was sunken, indicative of a burial.

As I had little time remaining in Harpers Ferry in which to assist Mr. Perry with the investigation, I recommended that he investigate the local library records for data pertinent to the Washingtons' burials. We decided that, pending the outcome of his research and my return to Harpers Ferry in the spring, we would plan to excavate to the extent of determining whether or not the burials existed.

When I returned to Harpers Ferry in March, 1976, we scheduled excavation for March 27. I went to the site accompanied by Archeologist Stephen T. Rogers, who was working with me at Harpers Ferry NHP. We staked out two test trenches. One was northwest of the "headstone" (6 ft. 8 in. NW-SE by 2 ft. 6 in. NE-SW) and the second trench was northeast (6 ft. 8 in. NE-SW by 2 ft. NW-SE). We were then aided by the careful efforts of Mr. Perry, his wife, Wanda, and their daughter, Julie.

Excavation of the northwest trench partially revealed two rows of bricks 58 in. below ground surface at the southeast end of the trench. The first, Row 1, ran NE-SW, and then there was a corner; the second, Row 2, ran NW-SE.

Initial excavation of the northeast trench revealed two rows of bricks, Rows 3 and 4, 2 ft. 8 in. apart and extending the full width of the trench. We widened the southwest end of the trench both to the northwest and the southeast. Upon doing so we observed that Row 3 continued in both directions. We then tested further to the southwest and found another NW-SE row of bricks, Row 5, 11 in. away and immediately beneath the edge of the "headstone." Row 5 was in line with what would be the second side of the grave which appeared in the northwest trench. All bricks lay 58 in. below ground surface, an appropriate burial depth. Rows 3 and 4 appeared to be the sides of one grave, while Rows 2 and 5 appeared to be the sides of a second grave; and Row 1, an end of the second grave. Thus we had partially exposed both sides of two brick-lined graves plus an end of one of them. Since we were not anxious to distrub the grave site any more than necessary to substantiate its existence, we ceased excavation.

The project attracted the attention of H. Marshall Brown, a mortician. Mr. Brown confirmed that graves of the elite during the period that included 1799, were brick-lined. We found scanty remains of deteriorated wood on top of the bricks. (A sample of wood and one brick were salvaged for analysis.) Mr. Brown explained that after a grave was lined with bricks and the coffin lowered, a thin sheet of wood was placed on top of the coffin for sentimental protection. Research explained the absence of decoration. In the eighteenth century "Only the plainest wood box was used to bury the dead" ("Funerary Art," *The American Life Collectors Annual* 1970: 43). Also, the solid silver coffin plate did not appear in the eighteenth century ("Funerary Art", *The American Life Collectors Annual* 1970: 43).

It cannot be conclusively stated that these are the graves of Mildred and Charles Washington; however, the reference on the historical map and the burial style indicate that these are most likely the Washington graves.

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1970 "Funerary Art," *The American Life Collectors Annual,* No. 10. American Life Foundation. Century House, Glen, New York.

Editor's Comment

The term "headstone" in this report refers to the entire box-like stone structure shown in the photograph. As outlined in the plat this covers all but the northwest end of the brick enclosure of the coffin (Row 1). It is located squarely over the remainder of the enclosure, as shown in the northeast trench (Row 5). That T.T. Perry (1863-1954) could have placed it so accurately implies that there were surface markers at that time to guide him. One of these, at the northwest end of the site, has been described. It is representative of early gravemarkers in this area, being an elongated limestone slab protruding above the ground. In this instance its lower end rested on the rim of the brick coffin enclosure. The possibility that the vertical slab, bearing the inscription, "C.W. 1738 1799," was the original headstone, which T.T. Perry has preserved by building the protective stone structure, was disproved by a shallow dig showing that this stone does not extend below the present masonry. It is probable that a limestone slab marked this end too. The rough tops of these were subject to erosion by freezing moisture and gradually disappeared.

Since it was the 1883 Howell Brown map which pinpointed this location, it is worthwhile to review briefly the dates of Brown's surveying career. Born in 1831, he was the son of James Brown who was the Jefferson County Surveyor from 1832 to 1852. Evidently S. Howell Brown learned surveying while assisting in his father's surveys, which culminated in the publication of the 1852 map of the county. Also, at the age of 21, he must have been active in this enterprise since the map bears his name. After serving conspicuously in the Topographical Department of the Army of Northern Virginia, Howell Brown became the Jefferson County Surveyor from 1865 to 1902.

Certainly the Browns, father and son, while plotting the course of Evitts Run for the 1852 map, encountered the Charles Washington graveyard. This would have been no later than the 1840's when all gravemarkers would have been intact. The 1852 map, however, did not include, in one corner, a plat of Charles Town showing this site. A corner of the 1883 county map was utilized. These maps are noted for their accuracy.

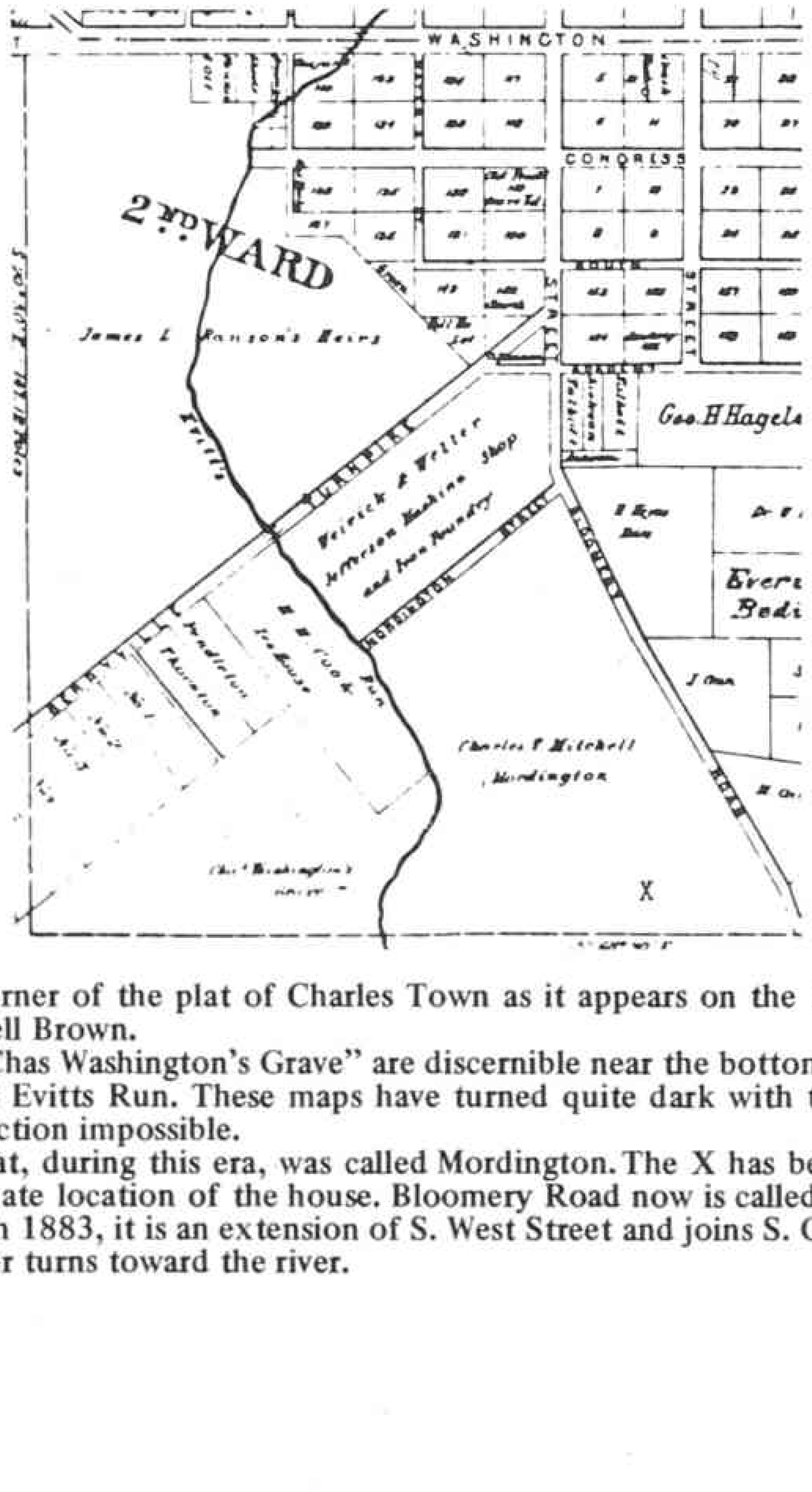
It is worthwhile mentioning that no markers have survived for the graves of either of George Washington's other full brothers–Samuel

(1734-1781) at Harewood, and John (1736-1787) at Bushfield on the Potomac.

Finally, there is some evidence that professional stone carving was available in this area by the 1790's. A cursory review of the Tombstone Inscriptions which have been published in this Magazine shows that there is a stone in the Lutheran Graveyard in Shepherdstown dated 1785. In the Ronemus-Engle graveyard, near Duffields, the grave of General Darke's son, who was killed in 1791, is marked by a well carved stone, as is the grave of the General, who died in 1801. Of course these may have been erected at a later date.

Reference

"S. Howell Brown, The Man and His Maps" by Linnie Schley. Vol. XXXI, pp. 13-19.



Southwest corner of the plat of Charles Town as it appears on the 1883 county map by Howell Brown.
The words "Chas Washington's Grave" are discernible near the bottom of the plat, to the left of Evitts Run. These maps have turned quite dark with time, making clear reproduction impossible.
Happy Retreat, during this era, was called Mordington. The X has been placed at the approximate location of the house. Bloomery Road now is called Mordington Avenue. As in 1883, it is an extension of S. West Street and joins S. George Street after the latter turns toward the river.

The First Fifty Years of the Jefferson County Historical Society 1927-1977

The Jefferson County Historical Society was founded on May 21, 1927. Unfortunately, the minutes of its early meetings have been lost. The last article written by A.D. Kenamond for the MAGAZINE was entitled "The Fortieth Anniversary of the Founding." This brief account was included in the 1967 number, and contains pertinent information.

Research in the bound volumes of the Shepherdstown REGISTER has brought to light a newspaper article dated May 26, 1927. H.L. Snyder, then the editor of this highly esteemed weekly, kept his readers informed of events in all of Jefferson County. He was a native of the town and much interested in local history.

The article was headed "For Historical Society" and states that "About 25 persons met in the Court House in Charles Town last Saturday for the purpose of organizing a county historical society." We learn that the meeting was called to order by Miss Ella May Turner "who is the member of the State Historical Society for Jefferson County and deeply interested in matters of local and State history." Mr. Kenamond has given Miss Turner credit for founding the Society. Miss Turner was head of the English Department at Shepherd College for many years. She was descended from early settlers in the County and was the author of *James Rumsey, Pioneer in Steam Navigation.* Active in the Society as long as her health permitted, she died in 1957.

A.D. Kenamond was, in 1927, the assistant principal of Shepherd College and later its first dean. He was chosen temporary president at the founding meeting. Miss Louise Briscoe was the temporary secretary. A constitution, previously drafted by a committee, was discussed and adopted.

While this group was meeting in the County Court Room word was brought to them that Charles Lindbergh had just landed after his solo flight from New York. So May 21, 1927, is doubly memorable in Jefferson County.



Miss Ella May Turner – She is credited with founding the Society. For many years she was head of the English Department at Shepherd College.



A.D. Kenamond – From a portrait presented to Shepherd College in 1961 by the first football team (1920) and the Alumni Association. He retired as dean in 1948.

The next meeting of the new Society was set for August.

The REGISTER reported that on August 6, 1927, "At a largely attended meeting in Shepherdstown last Saturday afternoon, the Jefferson County Historical Society was launched under the most favorable circumstances." The officers elected were:

President, A.D. Kenamond, Shepherdstown
Vice President, Miss Susan Gregg Gibson, Charles Town
Recording Secretary, Mrs. L.F. Grantham, Middleway
Corresponding Secretary, Miss Ella May Turner, Shepherdstown
Board of Directors: Miss Letitia Cary Ambler, Charles Town; Walter E. Dittmyer, Harpers Ferry; Marshall McDonald, Charles Town; Miss Sallie Lee Powell, Shepherdstown; Mrs. G.B. Shaull, Middleway; H.L. Snyder, Shepherdstown.

Dues were set at one dollar a year. Evidently the Charter Members were enrolled at this meeting. It was decided that the Society would meet every three months. There was discussion of the need for placing markers at various historic sites in the County.

The next meeting was held on November 5, when the Society met at Peterkin Hall of St. Hilda's Hall in Charles Town. Miss Maria Pendleton Duval, principal of St. Hilda's Hall for Girls, was a Charter Member. Committees were appointed by the President, and Miss Jeanette Aglionby showed her interest by becoming a Life Member, paying the twenty-five dollar fee. Addresses were delivered by F.L. Bushong, whose subject was "Formation of Jefferson County," and Miss Helen B. Pendleton, who spoke on "Early Settlers in Jefferson County."

In his 1967 article Mr. Kenamond wrote, "It is appropriate to mention the most active and helpful members during the first few years–Dr. Walter E. Dittmyer and Dr. Henry T. McDonald of Harpers Ferry; Miss Susan Gregg Gibson, Miss Carrie B. Wilson and Font Alexander of Charles Town; Miss Sallie Lee Powell, Miss Ella May Turner and Harry L. Snyder of Shepherdstown."

The Society continued to hold regular meetings over the years, with addresses delivered at each session. Speakers included H.L. Snyder; Dr. Henry T. McDonald (then president of Storer College at Harpers Ferry); Mrs. Ralph Border; Miss Ella May Turner; Dr. Walter Dittmyer; Boyd Link; Mrs. Annie Darke Engle Baker; Tracey L. Jeffords; Wright Denny; Andrew Price, president of the West Virginia Historical Society; Marshall McDonald; Miss Helen B. Pendleton; Dr. Louis Knott Koontz;

Capt. John Kyd Beckenbaugh; Boyd B. Stutler; Mrs. Rose Gouverneur Hoes; Peyton R. Harrison; B. Floyd Flickinger.

On May 21, 1932, there was the presentation of a tablet placed on the Post Office in Charles Town, marking the first rural free delivery of mail in the United States. Dr. Henry McDonald was chairman of the Historic Spots Committee of the Society.

Others who gave addresses at meetings in the early years were L. Taxter Welshans; Henry M. Sydnor; Miss Hannah J. Howell; Matthew Page Andrews; O.D. Lambert; Dr. Charles Ambler; C.S. Musser; W.H.S. White; Francis W. Daniel; Miss Blanche King. All of the subjects and speakers were listed in Volume I of the MAGAZINE as are all of the early officers and board members.

A Magazine is Launched

The first MAGAZINE appeared in December 1935, an ambitious project for a small organization. A.D. Kenamond continued as president and Wright Denny was vice president. Editorial Committee members were Mr. Kenamond, Dr. McDonald and Mrs. Adrian Wynkoop, Sr. A Research Committee composed of Miss Gibson, Miss Pendleton, Miss



H.L. Snyder – One of the most active and helpful members during the early years and secretary 1929-1935. Editor of the Shepherdstown REGISTER 1884-1935.

Turner and Miss Carrie B. Wilson was functioning. Several addresses previously delivered before the Society appeared as articles in this issue. Volume I had 55 pages and was printed in Shepherdstown.

The Society continued its regular meetings though we are not sure how many were held each year. Mr. Kenamond continued as president and editor until 1950. Major T.T. Perry, Jr. then became the president for two terms.

In 1951 the Society became a part owner of the Hilleary House on South George Street in Charles Town. Under the will of Esta Burton Hilleary several organizations shared in this ownership. Mrs. Hilleary also left funds for the building of a fireproof vault at the rear of the room designated for the Society. The Rev. John W. Link of Shepherdstown, a member, built the vault as a volunteer project. Furnishings were donated, including bookcases for a growing library, as well as a number of relics. Board meetings were held here in "The Hall of the Society." Membership meetings used a larger assembly room across the hall.



Mrs. R.T. Browse – A resident of Charles Town, Mrs. Browse was president of the Society for two terms, 1952-1953.

In 1952 Mrs. Robert T. Browse was chosen as president and served for two years. In 1954 Mr. Kenamond was again president and Frank W. Buckles was vice president. The next year J. Burns Huyett became vice president and Frank W. Buckles was treasurer.

A Generous Bequest

In 1960 Mr. Buckles became president and held this office until 1965. In 1960 George A. Rumsey, a member, and resident of Philadelphia bequeathed $5,000 to the Jefferson County Historical Society. The income from this bequest made possible annual additions to the library.

A Book Comes Out

Mr. Kenamond was editing the MAGAZINE through all these years. In 1962 he wrote a series of 50 sketches which he called *Prominent Men of Shepherdstown's First 200 Years 1762-1962,* as a contribution to the Shepherdstown Bicentennial observance which was clebrated that year. One sketch was published each week in the Shepherdstown INDEPENDENT, a weekly newspaper which has since ceased publication. In reality the sketches told the history of the town through tracing the lives of these individuals prominent in its early years. The sketches were widely read and acclaimed as historical material of permanent value. Mr. Buckles as president of the Society led the move to publish Mr. Kenamond's 50 sketches as a book. Mr. Kenamond approved the plan and with some assistance supervised the printing. The work was financed by using funds from the Rumsey Legacy which would be repaid when the books were sold. The Society's major project of the year was the publication of this book.

On July 6, 1963, at Shepherdstown there was an afternoon meeting of the Society to launch Mr. Kenamond's book. Miss Gladys Hartzell gave a fine review. There were other comments. Then there was a surprise tea party in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Kenamond, given by Shepherdstown members and friends. There was a large attendance and Mr. Kenamond was kept busy autographing books which were sold for the first time that day.

In 1964 the MAGAZINE contained an Index of the articles in Volumes I to XXX prepared by Mr. Kenamond.

Paul Wilson was elected president in 1965 and Dr. John A. Washington, vice-president. Dr. Washington edited the MAGAZINE that

year with some help from Mr. Kenamond whose activities were limited by failing health.

In 1966 a Publications Committee composed of Dr. Washington, Miss Linnie Schley and William H. Wilson edited the MAGAZINE which was devoted to "The Diary of James Woodberry Boyden." The original manuscript, dated August 1837–July 1838, was made available by Major T.T. Perry.



At Zion Parish House, the three living Charter members, Mrs. John Goulding, Miss Louise Briscoe and Mrs. C.N. Byron, have just been introduced by Miss Linnie Schley.

John Y. McDonald served as president in 1967, and Paul Wilson became treasurer. John A. Washington of Chevy Chase, Md., became a member of the Publications Committee. In the Foreword in the 1967 MAGAZINE Dr. Washington wrote a fine tribute to Mr. Kenamond's work as editor, researcher and writer. "Jefferson Countians for generations will have cause to thank those who had the foresight to make a beginning and then generated the interest to carry on. There have been many contributors who deserve credit for days of research and editing. Certainly none of these would question the statement that the mainspring of the effort has been Shepherdstown's venerable Professor A.D. Kenamond."

Mr. Kenamond was president of the Society from 1927 to 1950; vice-president 1950-1954; president 1954-1960; corresponding secretary 1960-1964. He edited the Society's MAGAZINE from 1935 to 1965.

In 1968 Dr. Washington became president and Robert W. McCormick was vice-president. At this time Dr. Washington continued his medical practice in the city and was at Harewood for summer vacations and frequent weekends. He devoted much time to the work of the Society and to the MAGAZINE. Paul Wilson died in June 1968.

In 1969 the Board of Directors recommended that the membership of the Board be increased to 15, and this change was approved at a membership meeting. As the years went by, the Society's continued use of the Hilleary House became impractical. The vault was very damp and the items stored there had to be moved. The one big room was not large enough for membership meetings because of increased attendance. The cost of helping to maintain the house became prohibitive. In 1969 the books were moved to the Charles Town Library and placed in a locked case where they are available to persons wishing to use them. The relics were placed, on loan, in the Charles Town Museum.

In 1970, W.H. Wilson was vice-president. By this time several of the yearly numbers of the MAGAZINE were out of print and many members wanted to own copies. With the assistance of Mr. Wilson, Dr. Washington had facsimile copies made up so that it was possible to assemble a complete set. This has been a successful project.

On December 12, 1970, Alva Dane Kenamond passed away quietly, just eight months after his wife, Alice, died in April. He was 87 years old and most of his long life was spent in Jefferson County, as he came to Shepherdstown in 1912 to join the Shepherd College faculty. Many feel that but for Mr. Kenamond's sustained interest and enthusiasm the Jefferson County Historical Society would never have been founded or have continued to prosper during the 39 years he was active in its affairs.

A Broadened Field of Service

In 1971 the Historical Society, in conjunction with the County Planning Commission, applied to the National Trust for Historic Preservation for the services of a consultant to survey the County's historic places and recommend steps to protect them. In 1972, Russell Wright AIP, came into the County to make a preliminary survey. After

a three day visit he strongly recommended that a complete architectural-historic inventory should be prepared for Jefferson County; that certain properties should be nominated for the National Register; that the entire town of Shepherdstown should be placed on the National Register as a district, and that efforts should be made to insure the early passage of State enabling legislation to permit Historic District Zoning.

His recommendations were enthusiastically endorsed. The Historical Society voted to donate $750.00 of its legacy fund for the Project and the Jefferson County Planning Commission, of which Mrs. Robert Leonard was president, agreed to pay the remainder of the cost.

Mr. Wright completed a "windshield" survey of the County in 1972 and volunteer workers carried on the detailed work in 1973. Certain parts of the County, notably Shepherdstown and Middleway Districts, were completed.

Of great importance was the passage by the West Virginia Legislature of Senate Bill 421 on April 10, 1973, introduced by Senators William Oates of Hampshire County and Louise (Mrs. Robert) Leonard of Jefferson County. The bill provides that a municipality or county may establish an Historic Landmarks Commission which may designate "historic landmarks, buildings, structures and sites."

In March 1974, the Jefferson County Court, in accordance with the Oates-Leonard Bill, appointed an Historic Landmarks Commission of five members–one from each district. The appointees were: Middleway, Mrs. Leeds Riely; Harpers Ferry, Archie W. Franzen; Shepherdstown, Capt. John Schley; Kabletown, Dr. John Washington; Charles Town, Miss Emily A.M. Stanley. This Commission deals only with places outside municipalities, which are required to appoint their own commissions. So far Martinsburg and Charles Town are the only municipalities in the Eastern Panhandle of the State to appoint such commissions.

Dr. Washington was elected chairman of the Landmarks Commission which gave first priority to marking pre-Revolutionary structures in preparation for the 1976 Bicentennial.

In tracing the recent history of the Society it is important to include these related fields of service which have greatly broadened the activities of the Society.

In 1974 an Index of the Society's MAGAZINE, Volumes I through XL, was published. This new Index incorporates the one prepared by Mr. Kenamond and published in the 1964 MAGAZINE.

Mrs. R.T. Browse and John Y. McDonald, sister and brother, both former presidents of the Society and long-time Board members, were made emeritus officers in 1975. Mrs. Robert Leonard was elected vice-president and William H. Wilson became curator.

The 1975 MAGAZINE was the Bicentennial Issue, Part I, and contained articles with pictures of eighteen structures in the County designated by the Landmarks Commission as of pre-Revolutionary construction.

The 1976 MAGAZINE was the Bi-Centennial Issue, Part II, which contained descriptions and pictures of additional pre-Revolutionary structures and sites in Jefferson County.

C. Manning Smith was elected treasurer in 1976. This year the Publications Committee was reorganized in an attempt to relieve Dr. Washington of the major responsibility for the MAGAZINE. However he has worked with the committee and is the compiler and writer of several contributions to this issue.

There have, of course, been changes in the operations of the Society over the years. There are now two yearly membership meetings—in May and November. The fiscal year begins on January 1, and members are urged to pay their dues promptly and furnish their complete names and addresses. Dues are now $5.00 a year, having gradually increased to keep up with printing and postage costs of the times. A life membership now costs $50.00.

In recent years there have been summer picnic meetings. Individuals and families have invited the Society to visit an historic structure for a covered dish supper and short program. These events have been held at Harewood and Traveler's Rest; at Harpers Ferry with Mrs. Robert Leonard as hostess; at Belvedere with Mrs. Paul Wilson; at Hazelfield with Mr. and Mrs. Howard Adams; at the old Morgan house and spring near Shepherdstown, where the Bee Line March began, at the invitation of Mr. and Mrs. John Beasley. In 1976 the Jefferson and Berkeley County Societies joined in a Bicentennial Tour of the Alexandria and Warm Spring Road, covering the route from the old Keyes Ferry site on the Shenandoah River through Martinsburg with a picnic lunch at Spruce Pine Park. In Berkeley Springs a walking tour was led by Fred Newbraugh, Morgan County historian. The restored Thomas Shepherd Mill in Shepherdstown was the place of this year's picnic where the owners, Mr. and Mrs. Ira Glackens were hosts.

Some individuals who have been particularly helpful to the Society and its MAGAZINE have not been mentioned so far in this article. Julia

Davis Adams, the well known writer, owns the Media Farm in the County and spends part of the year there. Her address for the Society was a high point several years ago and her fine articles have been special contributions to the MAGAZINE.

John A. "Clarksburg" Washington undertook the huge task of recording the full tombstone inscriptions in Zion Episcopal Church Yard, Charles Town. His concluding index in Vol. XXXVII offers ready access to this record of the life spans of numerous county personages.

Dr. William Barnhart, professor of English at Shepherd College, became a member of the Board and the Publications Committee in 1975, and made a timely contribution as researcher and writer for the St. George's Chapel restoration project in 1976.

Among other outstanding volunteers is Miss Emily A.M. Stanley, long-time Clerk of the County Court, who has assisted innumerable individuals with research. Her knowledge of the Court House records and the history of the County have been generously shared in all activities of the Society. She has been recording secretary since 1969.

The Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration

Fifty years of life is an important milestone for an individual. For an organization to attain its fiftieth birthday with a growing membership, well attended meetings and financial solvency, is cause for rejoicing.

When the organization has a special field of activity which has broadened over the years to include a yearly magazine and has issued other publications including a book and other material of permanent value, recognition is derived from achievement. And recognition is derived, too, from work which has been carried on over the years by hundreds of volunteers in researching and preserving the records of a very old section of these United States.

When all this has been accomplished with enthusiasm, without remuneration for the volunteer workers or public funding for its projects, the accomplishments of the organization have been remarkable.

The officers of the Jefferson County Historical Society, aware that 1977 was the fiftieth anniversary year of the Society, felt that a special celebration was in order. A meeting of the Board was held in March and preliminary plans were made to hold this event on the exact anniversary of the founding on May 21, 1927. The Board meeting was marked by enthusiasm. Major T.T. Perry, Jr., a former president and long time



Participants in the 50th Anniversary program: Miss Linnie Schley; Attorney Henry Morrow who made the address; Dr. John A. Washington, president of the Society, and Mrs. Robert Leonard, vice-president.

Board member offered to donate a birthday cake for the occasion. Others offered their assistance. It was decided to request permission of the County Court to place a bronze tablet in the Jefferson County Court House commemorating the event.

A special committee of the Board members was chosen to make definite plans, secure permission to erect the commemorative tablet and arrange for a birthday party, including an address. The members of the committee were Mrs. J. Blackwell Davis and C. Manning Smith of Charles Town; Miss Linnie Schley and Capt. John Schley of Shepherdstown. Also working closely with the committee was Mrs. Robert Leonard of Harpers Ferry, vice-president of the Society.

Dr. John A. Washington, president, composed the card which went to all members as follows:

Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration
of the
Jefferson County Historical Society

Our Society will be fifty years old, to the day, on Saturday, May 21, 1977. At 2:00 P.M. at the Court House, there will be the unveiling of a tablet marking the room in which the Society was

organized. We then shall move to the Zion Episcopal Parish House, one block to the east. Here our meeting and birthday party will be held. Every member is urged to attend.

Refreshments
Birthday cake

Cordially yours,
John A. Washington, M.D.
President

May 21, was a beautiful spring day. A large group gathered at the Court House at 2:00 to witness the unveiling of the commemorative tablet which had been placed in the first floor hall beside the door of the County Court Room.

Miss Louise Briscoe, a Charter Member and the first secretary of the Society, unveiled the tablet which is inscribed as follows:

In this room on May 21, 1927
The Jefferson County Historical Society was organized.
A.D. Kenamond, President

Members and guests then progressed to Zion Episcopal Parish House for the meeting and special program. Here preparations had been made for a festive occasion. A long table at the front of the room held the handsome three-tiered birthday cake decorated with yellow and green frosting. Flowers, plates and napkins were in the same colors and all were the gifts of members of the Society. A large silver punch bowl was at one end of the table.

Dr. John Washington, president, called the meeting to order and spoke briefly of the significance of the anniversary celebration. He then introduced Mrs. Leonard, vice-president, who presided during the meeting.

First on the program was the introduction of the three living Charter Members: Miss Louise Briscoe of Piedmont near Charles Town; Mrs. C.N. Byron and Mrs. John Goulding, both of Shepherdstown. Each lady was presented with a corsage of spring flowers through the thoughtfulness of a member of the Board of Directors.

C. Manning Smith then recognized the invited guests. These included the members of the Jefferson County Commission as follows: Charles J.W. Smith, Charles Town, president; Henry M. Snyder, Jr., Shenandoah Junction; George R. Crim, Summit Point; J. Thomas Mentzer, Sr., Harpers Ferry; Garland H. Moore, Charles Town; also David L. Ash, administrative assistant to the Commissioners, and John E. Ott, clerk of the County Court.

Others who received letters of invitation were the Mayors of Charles Town, Bolivar, Harpers Ferry, Ranson and Shepherdstown; representatives of the National Trust for Historic Preservation and Russell Wright, who prepared the architectural-historic inventory of Jefferson County in 1972. Mr. and Mrs. Ira Glackens of Shepherdstown were invited in recognition of their restoration of the Thomas Shepherd Grist Mill completed in 1976.

"A Tribute to Dr. Washington" was then presented by Mrs. Leonard who emphasized his years of devoted service to the Society and the great variety of activities it has carried on during his years of leadership.

A native of Charles Town, Dr. Washington is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute, the University of Virginia, and the Johns Hopkins Medical School, specializing in pediatrics. He inherited the historic Washington family home, Harewood, and it was here that he spent summer vacations and frequent weekends while living in Washington, D.C. where he had a successful practice. Much interested in Jefferson County history, he and Mrs. Washington prepared for publication "The Diary of Mrs. James Nourse" which they had discovered, and which was published in the 1959 number of the MAGAZINE. In 1965 he became vice-president of the Society and edited the MAGAZINE that year. When he became president of the Society in 1968, he assumed a heavy responsibility. In 1969 the Washingtons came to live at Harewood and the doctor continued his practice in the city on a limited basis. Finally in 1972, he gave up his medical practice and is now at home in Jefferson County the year around.

Mrs. Leonard recounted Dr. Washington's leadership in calling attention to the need for historic preservation in the County, his emphasis on an architectural inventory and his work as Chairman of the Landmarks Commission.

Miss Shirley Macoughtrey then presented the report for the 1977 Nominating Committee. It was recommended that the present slate of officers and directors serve for another year. A motion was made to this effect and it was passed unanimously.

A brief report on plans for the 1977 MAGAZINE was given by Miss Linnie Schley who is serving as chairman of the Publications Committee.

The speaker for the day, Attorney Henry W. Morrow of Charles Town and Shepherdstown, was introduced by Capt. John Schley who announced that the subject would be "Lawyers." Mr. Morrow made an

interesting address using his unique powers of oratory and was warmly applauded.

Announcement was made of an invitation to hold the summer picnic in Shepherdstown and the invitation was accepted.

Souvenirs for the occasion were book-marks printed with the program and presented by C. Manning Smith. Mrs. Leonard thanked all those whose gifts and efforts had made the occasion such an outstanding success.

The candles on the birthday cake were lighted and the party was under way.

The fiftieth birthday celebration of the Jefferson County Historical Society was over and the fifty-first year was beginning.

L.S.

Addendum—Miss Schley's own contributions deserve mention. She has done important research, initiated interesting activities, such as the recent birthday party, and, last but not least, devoted hours each year to the drudgeries involved in converting manuscripts into printed pages.

J.A.W.

Remarks of Henry W. Morrow On The Occasion of The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Jefferson County Historical Society May 21, 1977

I thank you, Captain Schley, for your gracious introduction. At the Court House, a few moments ago, at the unveiling of your plaque, you spoke of the fact that your Fiftieth Anniversary Celebration today coincides with the Fiftieth Anniversary of the Trans-Atlantic flight of Charles A. Lindbergh. In all good humor, may I inject a personal note on this occasion. Two hundred years ago, another pioneer in transportation, James Rumsey, pioneered a new means of transportation—the steamboat. Rumsey and Lindbergh had something in common, in addition to their transportation exploits. Each of them married a Morrow. I don't know what it is, but it seems that there's something about marrying a Morrow that makes you want to travel. I only hope my own wife, Barbara, having married a Morrow, will not feel so constrained. She did go aboard a few years ago. When I went years ago, they called it "going overseas." But she's back, and here we are today, privileged to be with you on your Fiftieth Anniversary,

You have asked me to talk to you about your Court House—our Court House, if you please. What can I say? As historians, you are not interested in how I, as a lawyer, would describe it, say, in a deed. To illustrate, if one did not know better, one could describe it in legal language—lawyers have a vested interest in unintelligibility—lawyers can always find the proper words to say everything—and nothing!—and such description would run something like this: "Beginning at the northeast corner of Washington and George Streets, thence with the eastern side of George Street so many feet and so many inches—more or less—lawyers love to be precise and then wipe out the precision with such self-protecting and self-serving words as 'more or less'—thence in an easterly direction, and so forth and so on, until they have caught the land within their grasp, concluding with a phrase that brings one back to the "point of beginning."

Such descriptions, phrased in legalese, will tell you everything—and nothing! Such descriptions, except for names of streets and county and

state, will fit any one of ten thousand or more cupolaed county court houses speckled across the length and breadth of our land. They do not tell you what went on there. They are not the stuff of history.

Thomas Carlyle has said that history is nothing but the biography of great men. So it is with Court Houses; they are nothing but for the men who walked across their structured stages. History is made there, and you will not find a hint of it if you stick to legal descriptions, lacking in reference to what happened there.

Our Court House is unique. There, in a week of Saturdays in October of 1859, a fiery Abolitionist, John Brown, was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged. I cannot hope to improve on what has already been said about that historic event. Stephen Vincent Benet, in language as beautiful as any I have ever read, caught the mood and sense of it all in his classic book, *John Brown's Body*. Our own beloved Julia Davis put the scene to drama in her great play, *The Anvil.* Both Benet and Julia would, I think, agree with me that in a sense it was here, in Charles Town, at our Court House, that the War Between the States began. Fort Sumter was a near two years away when the grim drama of The Trial began to open here in October of 1859. Here, a man who had never done anything consistently, but fail, set out to do, and did well, the one thing he knew how to do well. John Brown knew how to die. He was a prophet. Give him that! Hear the bearded patriarch speak as he awaits death in a tiny cell, but a stone's throw from where we are now assembled:

"I, John Brown, am now quite certain that the crimes of this guilty land will never be purged away: but with Blood. I had as I now think: vainly flattered myself that without *very much* bloodshed; it might be done."

And before the drama that began here reached its final act at a country farm house in Appomattox, more than half a million of our Nation's finest men had fallen by the sword that he had loosed.

No, I cannot tell you more about that than you already know. Benet and Julia have already done that. I can only tell you—if you will forgive the immodesty—that in 1942, when I began to practice law here, I was appalled to note that there was no marker at or near the Court House noting the historic event. Largely out of my own pocket, and with the help of a few small contributions from friends, I caused to be erected the small bronze plaque that greets you as you approach the Court House doors. The words on the plaque, composed by me, are simple and impartial, as they were intended to be: "In this Court House, in

October, 1859, John Brown, Abolitionist, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hanged." It happened here. History cannot be denied. It has been noted, sans reference to whether Brown was good or bad, murderer or martyr, fanatic and fool, or greatness masked in failure.

Today, I would like to talk to you ever so briefly about some of the other men who have walked across that same stage; footnotes, if you please, to history. For no history of any Court House can be complete without relating the names of the actors who walked across her stage. I will limit myself to those I knew, the lately departed men of our time who, while not as famous or infamous, as the case may be, as John Brown, nevertheless played a part in shaping the course of our lives.

When I was admitted to the bar in 1942–years ago–there were seven other lawyers here. With the passing of Lee Bushong two years ago, they are all now gone. I alone survive. And it seems fitting to me that as we assemble to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the founding of the Jefferson County Historical Association, a brief word about each of them would not be inappropriate. They, too, are a part of our history. I will not speak of those who went before them. I did not know them, save by hearsay. But these seven men I knew well, and I think it fitting that history make note of the character of each of them, and the contribution they made which has been passed on to all of us.

When I was admitted to practice, John C. Skinner–his two sons now practice here–was the Prosecuting Attorney, and it is inevitable that a new lawyer soon come into contact with the Prosecuting Attorney. There were clashes: the interests of the State, which he represented, and the interest of a defendant, whom I represented, made conflict as inevitable as the confrontation itself. It was his duty to see that my clients were punished, if they were found to be guilty–and most of them were–and it was my duty to make the State prove their guilt, or, in the alternative, mitigate the punishment as best I could. But let me say this: In all these conflicts–and there were many–John was impeccably fair, showed me every professional and personal courtesy, and never allowed the heat of our differences to restrain or inhibit our personal friendship. He had the one trait that every Prosecuting Attorney must have: he was completely honest. A bit stubborn at times, I thought, but determined to see that offenders were justly punished and, equally important, unwilling to pursue the element of guilt when it was not there, for the sheer sake of "winning a case."

I am not coming to the names of the seven with any particular order. But next I come to Jim–James M. Mason, III. I saw him as few were

privileged to see him. He came from a distinguished family, and there were many who thought his life-style was a betrayal of his good family name. He gave all the outward signs of being the complete extrovert—and so he seemed to most: uninhibited, not a care in the world. But one evening I was privileged to get a glimpse of the man few people ever saw or knew. I had come back to the office in the early evening to get some papers I had forgotten to take home. Our son, Bucky, age 5, was with me, and he wanted an ice-cream cone. Bucky and I went in the restaurant beneath my office, and there was Jim, eating supper, all alone. He called to me. I went to his table while Bucky went to the counter to get his "treat." Jim was in a depressed, perhaps sentimental, mood. Perhaps he sensed even then the death that was but one year away. He said a strange and poignant thing to me. Looking at Bucky across the room, ice-cream cone in hand, Jim said, "I'd give all I have or ever hope to have for what you have there: a son." In that split moment, the loneliness and desolation was laid bare, and I felt that I really knew him for the first time. The moment passed. We talked for a minute of little things. I left. Within a year he was dead—without a son.

Darrell Koonce had an office next to mine. A quiet, dignified man, he was in the twilight of his years, when I first met him. His sight was failing, and, from time to time, I would step across the hall and visit with him, as he from time to time would do with me. I remember, winter and summer, the dark blue suit, the immaculately white shirt with stiff collar, the tie always in place. If he held malice toward any man, or ever had an unkind thought, he never spoke of it. He took life in his stride, and when death came, he surrendered to it as he had lived: quietly and with dignity.

I cannot recall when I first met Frank Beckwith, but when I did, it seemed as if I had always known him. Perhaps that's why I can't recall our first meeting. Wry and homespun, there lurked behind that appearance of indifference to the world around him a mind that could read the hearts of other men. John Brown, had he not been so set on dying, could have used a man like Frank. And Frank, in his droll way, could have lulled the fever-pitch, lynch-minded jury away from playing into Brown's hands, keeping them from making him the martyr he so fanatically sought to be. He had a way with people. It is the stuff jury lawyers are made of. In his way, he was among the best. He could talk to men in language they understood, neither earthy nor pompous.

Up the street from me was the most colorful lawyer I have ever met or ever hope to meet. He was ready to retire when I began, but could

not bring himself to quit. When he sunk his teeth in something, he wouldn't let go. He was filled with aphorisms. Who will ever forget, "If it was raining soup, my bowl would be upside down!" He had come here from Shepherdstown, and because I, too, had come from Shepherdstown, he more or less "adopted" me when I arrived. He had the faintest impediment of speech that only added to the color of everything he said. He was the true advocate, the battler, who asked no quarter and gave none. I speak, of course, of George M. Beltzhoover, Jr. Rare is the judge or opposing counsel who has not been put to rout by some pithy remark, completly ad-libbed, but more appropriate than if he had wasted a thousand years searching for just the thing to say. The stories of him are legion. Time does not permit me to recount them here. I wish it did.

I come now to Lee Bushong, Jr. I have never met a more brilliant or versatile man. He had a fault, if it can be called that. He did not suffer fools gladly. The mind was too sharp, too impatient, to tolerate stupidity. He was the best lawyer I have ever known. He could get to the heart of a legal problem quicker, sift the relevant from the irrelevant, and come up with an answer—usually right—with more speed than anyone I ever knew. I shared offices with him for fourteen years. He was considered by many to be frugal to the point of penny pinching. And so he was—with other people's money entrusted to his care. But known only to me and the beneficiaries were the little acts of charity, that helped so many. He chose to do these things anonymously. I will not betray the generous things he did.

Lastly, I speak of Forrest W. Brown. He reminded me so much of my father. They had much in common. Each had known more than his share of suffering. Each bore it quietly without complaint. My father was a gentle man. So much is lost when those two words are merged into one. Forrest, too, was a gentle man. Both my father and Forrest were gentlemen, but it is only when I separate gentlemen into gentle men that I feel I have captured what they really were. I respected Forrest Brown, much as I did my own father. He was the model of ethics, integrity, and honestly. Hear the words of Lee Bushong, when Forrest died: "He was a brilliant lawyer, the most brilliant I ever met." It was brilliance paying homage to brilliance.

Some have kindly suggested to me that I should write a book about these men of whom I have spoken with such reverence here today. But how to capture the character of each! Suffice it to say that I who survive them, and each of you, will be forever in their debt. I cherish

the legacy each, in his own way, left to me. And our county is the richer for their having been here.

Falling Spring Branch and Shepherdstown's Town Run

Falling Spring Branch is really Shepherdstown's "own excuse for being." Thomas Shepherd obtained a grant of land in 1734 on the tributary about a mile above the Potomac River crossing, Pack Horse Ford. In 1738 he erected a grist mill on this branch and in the middle of the 1800's the old wooden wheel was replaced by a metal one, which is believed to be the largest over-shot wheel in North America.

Later he laid out the town on both sides of the branch. Chartered in 1762 as Mecklenburg by the Assembly of Virginia, its name was changed to Shepherdstown in honor of its founder in 1798. Most of the pioneers who obtained grants were English, but the Germans and the Scotch-Irish contributed to the development of the community. The early settlers were followed by artisans and tradesmen. The Falling Spring Branch offered power for mills and other industries.

The inscription on a monument south of Shepherdstown on Route 48 reads in part:

> Less than half a mile eastward is the famous spring around which, from their rendezvous on lands of Morgan and Bedinger, July 17, 1775, Captain Hugh Stephenson's Company of Virginia Riflemen, 98 volunteers, started on their beeline march to Boston Town, 600 miles away, reporting to General Washington on August 11th. They all pledged to meet at this spring fifty years hence, if alive.

Meeting at the spring in 1825, only two of the five survivors were able to keep their pledge. They were Major Henry Bedinger of Berkeley County and Major George Michael Bedinger of Kentucky.

This is Falling Spring, sometimes referred to as Morgan's Spring, since Richard Morgan owned the Falling Spring Plantation.

It has its beginning a short two miles south of town, and joined by Head, Bubble and Fountain Rock springs, mingles in a water cress covered lagoon around which the Virginia Riflemen gathered to begin their march to Boston. The waters of the lagoon spill over to begin a meandering across fields, under bridges, through culverts and into a larger reservoir which has become a natural habitat for water birds, amphibians, reptiles and marsh plants. Because of its proximity to the Shepherdstown Elementary School, the children use this preserve for study and for pleasure.

Swelled by Bedford Spring, plus underground water, it moves along. In the old days before dredging, irrigation and retaining walls, the current bogged again to convert an acre of land into a cat-tailed, frog inhabited marsh which caused the crossing of Washington and Princess streets to be christened "Quagmire Corner."

It is here that a transition takes place. Falling Spring Branch when it enters the Corporation, possessively is called "Town Run" by Shepherdstowners. In the town it flows through gardens and alleys, under streets and bridges, over dams and wheels.

Besides Thomas Shepherd's Mill, there were several more grist mills, three sawmills, two tanneries, a brick yard or two, and other trades using its power in the early days. A few of the known industries depending on the Town Run later in the town's history were an ax handle factory, a truck garden, a wagon works, two grain elevators, a bicycle factory, a paper mill, a weaving mill, the Norfolk and Western Railway shops with engine house, turntable and water tower for steam engines, an ice plant and the town's first electric plant.

One of the early written references to the run comes from the Day Book of an itinerant Lutheran preacher who had stopped in Shepherdstown to preach to the people in 1873. W. Brown, the tanner, had offered him a small cottage on the run between German and New streets. Pastor Paul Henkel in his Tagebuch wrote in German:

> Although we found some friends among both English and Germans, there was discord among some . . . For instance one day when she was out walking, my wife was told that she would have to pay tribute whenever she got water from the run, which was not far from our cottage. However, nobody demanded tribute, so nobody got it.

"Reminiscences," written in 1912 by Annie Humerickhouse Warner,

recorded the sights and sounds from the Line Brothers Tannery, 1853, between German and High streets. Her description ran:

> Along the side of the old white house was the town run, which did much helpful work in those days. The run was encased in a crib made of the old-time forest, so stout and thick one would think it never would decay. The water fell from this crib to its bed beneath the street, and the sound of the falling water was very great, so much so that we were afraid that it would disrupt our slumbers and we would have sleepless nights. But e'er long it was a pleasant sound and we learned to love its murmur and the dear old run.

The run has heightened the romance of the town. On the Shepherd College campus the steps over the stream to a lower level mini-park afford a setting for lovers, friends, musicians and artists. In spring and fall the college band often practices along the run's stone-walled bank to the rippling rythm of the waters splitting at the rocks. Still on campus, the run performs with a miniature water fall for the nursery children whose playhouse is nearby. The small barn on the other side stores few crops, but the Shepherd ram spends his pre-game hours there. Hardly a newspaper in the Washington or Baltimore areas has not pictured a native of Shepherdstown sitting on a bench fishing for trout through a gutter drainage on German street. Children wade in the alley crossings where they stage paper boat regattas often. What is more romantic than pairs of young people paddling their canoes from the mouth of Town Run into the challenging Potomac?

Town Run has offered some unique services. An old wash house still straddling it, has a trap door for bailing in and throwing out. One mayor made electricity for his home directly from its power. Bait boxes and strings of fish were secured along its banks. Watermelons used to be cooled in nests of rocks. Before pollution became an issue, youth groups financed their programs with car washes in the alleys.

Usually the stream is dependable, but there are times when Falling Spring Branch acts up. A capricious caper was recorded in the Shepherdstown REGISTER in July 1909 under the headline, "Town Run Takes a Vacation." At the top of the river hill the bottom simply dropped from the bed. After a shovel of bran had been tossed into the hole, its waters were found coming from Blue Sulphur Spring at the edge of the river. The bed was repaired and Town Run was back from its leave.

Once in a while when it is called upon to do the impossible, it spills into the streets. The worst of these offenses happened in the early 1930's when a local cloudburst dropped what seemed like tons of water

into its drainage assignment. Overflowing its banks, the water filled cellars and covered first floors throughout the lower part of town. A daring young man in a rolling canoe paddled down Princess Street. Top soil, rocks, garden vegetables, shrubbery and rainbow trout rode with the current. After several hours, the stream resumed its normal flow and all was well.

The high state of preservation of Shepherdstown's old buildings has merited its recognition as the only Registered District in West Virginia on the National Register of Historic Places. This survival is because of the protection from fire provided by Town Run. Before the installation of the first water system, at every run crossing was a gate which was lowered to dam the water at the first clang of the fire bell. The routine served through three stages of fire fighting: the bucket brigade, the hand pumper and the steamer. Even now, if more water were needed than the new system can provide, the tankers could be filled from the run. The stream has helped to keep the old buildings and atmosphere intact.

When the new sewage system has been completed a distance down stream from the mouth of the run, the citizens hope to send Flowing Spring Branch into the Potomac River with a little more dignity than it has long experienced. Long range plans call for a small riverside park with lush green grass, wild flowers, shade trees, boat launch, beach, fishing area and possibly a walkway to the Rumsey Monument.

Gladys Hartzell

Note: Portions of this article appeared in *See Shepherdstown*, a publication of the Bicentennial Commission issued in 1976.

The Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission

A main objective of the Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission is to stimulate all owners and potential owners of the county's many fine homes to respect the architectural integrity of their dwellings. Most of these houses were built in the prosperous pre-Civil War days when easy access to markets (via water to Georgetown and eventually by rail to Baltimore) made farming in this fertile area very profitable. The war left farms stripped of fences, livestock, vehicles, and, often, barns. This led to the abandonment of farming by many, who sold out or turned their homesteads over to tenant farmers. Some of our finest homes were used for storage of farm produce. A possible deterrent to the influx of appreciative new owners was the transfer of the county to West Virginia. The mystique of living in the Old South was lost.

The commission presents six-by-nine-inch bronze plaques inscribed: "A JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORIC LANDMARK." Perhaps most important is the publication in the local newspapers of landmark awards, accompanied by photographs of the houses and brief descriptions. The latter include short histories and, where possible, mention of the owner's care in preserving original features, particularly interior trim, floors and mantels. It is hoped that householders who are not aware of the charm and great value of these features will be influenced to respect them.

The West Virginia Legislature's Historic Landmarks Act states, in effect, that each landmarks commission shall establish standards of care and shall withdraw places for failure to maintain them. Plaques have been withheld from places which are badly neglected or have been renovated inappropriately. Certainly owners are not expected to do more than they are able. On the other hand, reasonable alterations must be made for the sake of utility and convenience. Blatantly inappropriate changes will be judged as the occasion arises. It should be mentioned that several places which have been poorly renovated have received plaques because of their historical importance. St. George's Chapel, of course, is a ruin.

An occasional owner has been wary of accepting our award for fear

that the publicity would bring unwanted visitors. The commission is not aware that any recipients have suffered such harrassment.

Because of its geographical location it is reasonable to suggest that Jefferson County leads all other counties in the Shenandoah Valley in the number of its vintage homes–not only pre-Civil War but also pre-Revolutionary.

Consider first the early settlers, many of whom were political and religious refugees who moved southward from Pennsylvania where they had not found homesites to their liking. Pack Horse Ford was a major crossing into Virginia and *present Jefferson County was the first area entered.* German Protestants and others settled at present Shepherdstown around 1730, and numbers of Quakers spread southward as far as Winchester, soon after. Possibly their early friendliness with the Indians made them less fearful of venturing into the countryside. It is not surprising that the Landmarks Commission has reported that the two oldest surviving county houses were built by Quakers in the 1730's. Quaker family names associated with county homesites are: Worthington, Haines, Vestal, Lucas, Tate, Darke, McPherson and Smith (Smithfield). Venture into the countryside was not confined to Quakers, however. Joist Hite, a wealthy immigrant from Holland, crossed at Pack Horse Ford in 1732 with sixteen families. He established himself south of Winchester but settled his son Jacob on a large tract in the Leetown (Hite's Town) area. Joist Hite is known to have brought in fifty-four families, having contracted with the Governor and Council of Virginia to bring one hundred families. Jacob was sent to Ireland and succeeded in returning to the county with thirty families of Scotch-Irish descent. (*The Hite Families of Jefferson County* by A.D. Kenamond, Vol. XXXI)

Now consider later settlers, most of whom moved directly across from the tidewater area. Their movement was influenced by the extension of the Fairfax Proprietorship west of the Blue Ridge in 1745 and by the increased safety from Indian attacks following the end of the French and Indian War in 1763. The Fairfax Land Office was in present Clarke County, but present Jefferson County was easily included in his domain. Here again the county's geographical setting was advantageous. *Contiguous to two entire sides are rivers adaptable for barge traffic–the Potomac on the north and the Shenandoah on the east.* Grain could be shipped directly to the ports of Georgetown and Alexandria with the completion of the Great Falls Canal in 1802. The 1809 Varle map shows canals circumventing the major Shenandoah

rapids at Harpers Ferry and at the bend below the overlook on present Route 9. Due to extremes in the river's level, barge delivery was erratic. More reliable transport facilities reached Harpers Ferry in the mid-1830's—the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. By this time the county was experiencing a veritable boom in the building of fine homes both in its towns and in the country. The four decades before the Civil War may well be called the county's "Age of Pericles." Of the approximately eighty major homes described in this Magazine's "Historic Homes" series, dating from 1735 to 1859, half were built or converted during these four decades.

The Landmarks Commission's present series includes some thirty-six structures, with building dates ranging from 1735 to 1859. This allows some conclusions to be drawn regarding changes in structure and style.

To begin with, brick evidently was not available before the Revolution. Most surviving houses of this era were built of stone. The very first material used, namely log, has survived only where covered with weather-proof siding as at Prato Rio (1742), where Jacob Hite's log rear wing is encased with modern weatherboard, at John Riely's Head Spring (1774), and at Media and Hawthorne.

A single exception is to be found in Peter Burr's Connecticut-style house (1751). Not only are the frame walls here covered with clapboards, hand riven, but they are lined between the log uprights with a layer of brick and mortar onto which the plaster is applied. These brick are soft and possibly sun baked.

In the late 1700's the use of kiln-baked brick for elegant houses was well underway. The earliest brick house in Shepherdstown was built in the 1790's, according to Mr. Kenamond. How soon Charles Washington was able to procure brick for the wings of Happy Retreat, after his arrival in 1780, is unknown. Hauling a large quantity from a distance by wagon would have been impractical. If he built immediately, there must have been a local brick kiln. Dr. John Briscoe's replacement of the main part of the Worthington stone house by the present brick mansion would have occurred after his purchase of the place in 1786. Edward Lucas III built, for his sons, Cold Spring of stone in 1793 and Elmwood of brick in 1797. By the time Adam Stephen Dandridge built The Bower in 1805 brick was the "in thing."

Stone masons were not to be outdone, however. In 1800 William Morgan's new stone house at Southwood Springs was covered with smooth plaster, referred to as stucco and technically called pargetting. (Modern stucco is made with cement). This style was chosen by Ann

Stephen Hunter in 1815 at Hazelfield and by Henry St. George Tucker in 1835 at Woodbury. Whether the original stone house at Beallair (c. 1800), was pargetted when built or whether it was done, to achieve homogeniety, by Lewis Washington, when he added the formal brick addition in 1850, is not known.

But pargetting was not admired by all, including Alexander Boteler, author of *My Ride to the Barbecue* (Vol. XXXIX). His raconteur, as he passed "moss grown and gray" Harewood, expressed pleasure because it had been preserved from "the atrocity of stucco." Boteler's gray stone house, Fountain Rock, built in 1834, was burned in 1864 by order of General David Hunter.

Preservation Groups Are Active

I. Charles Town Historic Landmarks Commission

The Charles Town Historic Landmarks Commission was established by the City Council of Charles Town on January 19, 1976, under the provisions of West Virginia Code Ch. 8, Art. 26A. The members appointed to the Commission were William M. Coyle, Mrs. Joseph R. Groves, Roger J. Perry, Mrs. Ollie L. Tolbert, and Mrs. Joseph A. Warrenfeltz.

The first official meeting was held on November 23, 1976. A constitution patterned after that of the Jefferson County Landmarks Commission was presented by Roger Perry. Officers elected were Roger J. Perry, President; Mrs. Ollie L. Tolbert, Treasurer; and Mrs. Joseph R. Groves, Secretary.

The first building to be declared an historic landmark was the Jefferson County Court House, built in 1837 on the location of a court house built in 1803 on land donated by Charles Washington for that

purpose.[1] The next was Happy Retreat, home of the town's founder, Charles Washington, and present home of Mr. and Mrs. William Gavin. The first two wings of this house were built about 1780. The date 1768 was found on an outbuilding, but this date was never authenticated.[2] The Tiffin House was then declared an historic landmark. It was first the home of Dr. Edward Tiffin and now is the home of Mrs. Frances Vickers. The late 1780's is given as the date when it was built. Dr. Tiffin was an outstanding citizen of Charles Town (at that time, Virginia, not West Virginia). He later moved to Ohio and became its first governor.[3]

The Russell Wright Survey is being used as a guide to selection of buildings for marking, though the Commission is not limited to this. The Commission is progressing rather deliberately in an effort to be selective in its marking of sites or buildings. Several other landmarks are being considered at this time, but final work needs to be completed.

1 Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, XXXIII, 62, and XL, 26.
2 Ibid., XIII, 5-13.
3 Ibid., XX, 5.

II: Pride In Action In Charles Town

Familiarly known as P.I.A., Pride In Action is a committee of citizens appointed by the Mayor and City Council of Charles Town. Its purpose is to encourage preservation of the many fine old structures in the town, to emphasize attractive maintenance, and, where possible, to suggest the restoration of suitable old properties for adaptive use. Improvement in the general appearance of the town is P.I.A.'s major goal.

Beautification of Charles Town has long been a concern of the Mayor, Dr. D.C. Master. In August 1975, the first P.I.A. committee appointments were made with Mrs. William M. Coyle and Mrs. J. Blackwell Davis as co-chairmen. P.I.A. became a permanent committee of the Council the next month. Later, the Council voted to provide $750 annually for financing.

There were many different areas needing action. The improvement of streets, business structures and homes must be encouraged. Underground wiring would be desirable. A by-pass to carry Route 340 around

the town would eliminate many traffic problems and be a safety measure.

Handsome old trees were in danger of being cut down. With the cooperation of the Council steps were taken to ensure that trees would be cut only when deterioration made it necessary, and that new trees would be planted to replace those removed. Other new planting including shrubs was needed.

With the appointment of the Charles Town Historic Landmarks Commission in January 1976, work began on the designation and marking of historic buildings. P.I.A. is supplementing the work of the Commission in many different areas.

A number of the Pride In Action Committee members visited Frederick, Md., where a similiar and very successful project was carried out and which resulted in that city winning the All-America Award. Mayor Ronald Young then came to Charles Town and presented a program with slides that demonstrated the procedures used in the Frederick plan. One hundred persons attended this meeting.

Walton D. Stowell, architect, living in Harpers Ferry, and Wayne Chatfield-Taylor prepared a study of architectural features in Charles Town and gave a program illustrated with slides to a P.I.A. meeting and to other civic groups. These programs helped to carry the committee's objectives to the public.

Mayor Master issued a proclamation that October 1976 would be P.I.A. Month. Boy Scouts helped with a clean-up of Washington Street. Girl Scouts planted spring bulbs and painted trash cans. Pictures of Charles Town buildings done by local artists were displayed in the banks. Mr. Stowell led a walking tour of the town which even included some of the alleys.

Progress is now evident. The cooperation of merchants and other business establishments has resulted in the painting of buildings, placement of flower pots, and planting of trees in the business district.

Donations, some of them memorials, have been received for P.I.A. projects, with a permanent record kept by Mrs. Francis White. Fifty new trees and shrubs have been planted under the supervision of Robert Cain, city manager. Boxwood was donated for beautification planting by John Y. McDonald.

Three local garden clubs are undertaking projects. The Dolley Madison Club is completing the planting at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Station. Shenandoah Garden Club will beautify the Route 9 entrance to the town. Wayside Garden Club will provide planting at the

rear of the Old Opera House when construction work on this building is completed.

One of the most important projects of the town is cleaning the exterior of Charles Washington Hall at the corner of Washington and George streets. Paint is being removed from the old bricks by use of a chemical process. This should result in a greatly improved appearance for this building named for the founder of the town.

Members of the P.I.A. Board of Directors are: Mrs. Coyle and Mrs. Davis, co-chairmen; Mayor Master; Dr. Kenneth Psillas; Jack B. Akers; Mrs. Alonzo Peters; Mrs. Jack R. Huyett; Roger J. Perry; Mrs. Joseph R. Groves; Mrs. Robert W. Butler; Mrs. Q.D. Fleming; Wayne Chatfield-Taylor. There is also a Steering Committee, a Publicity-Public Relations Committee, Project Coordinators, and a Ways and Means Committee.

The West Virginia Chamber of Commerce recently recognized progress in Charles Town with a certificate which reads, "Participation Charles Town 1976. 'All West Virginia City' Program. For your contribution to the advancement of community life in West Virginia."

Anne (Mrs. Joseph R.) Groves

III: Merger of Shepherdstown Preservation Groups

Recently three groups or organizations in Shepherdstown decided because of their common interests and activities to merge and thereby eliminate the considerable duplication of effort and the overlapping of personnel and programs which had developed. The initial step in the merger took place on February 26, 1977, when representatives of the three groups—the Historic Shepherdstown Commission, the Shepherdstown Preservation and Beautification Committee (a municipal committee sometimes referred to as the Mayor's Committee), and the Shepherdstown Bicentennial Committee (a creation of the Town Council initiated by the Preservation and Beautification Committee)—met at the invitation of the Mayor with the Town Council and agreed to combine their memberships, activities and projects into the Historic Shepherdstown Commission. On March 26, 1977, there was a

joint reorganization meeting of the three groups held in the War Memorial Building to elect officers and directors of the Historic Shepherdstown Commission for the coming year, to organize all-out efforts towards completion or continuation of current projects of benefit to the town, and to consider new projects.

On September 21, 1958, several interested citizens of Shepherdstown met at the home of Frank Trump, Jr., to discuss the improvement and restoration of Shepherdstown. This group decided to form what would be known in the future as the Historic Shepherdstown Commission. An executive committee with a membership of twelve was established, and goals were outlined which the Commission hoped to achieve by 1962, the Bicentennial of Shepherdstown, or by 1963, the Centennial of West Virginia's entrance into the Union as a State. These goals were (1) community appearance, (2) roads, (3) museum, (4) brochure, (5) postcards, (6) the Old Mill, (7) state park and wild game preserve, and (8) enlargement of the town corporation.

Some of these goals have been achieved, although not under the aegis of the Commission. The Old Mill, for example, has been beautifully and completely restored by private ownership. In 1960 the Minutes observed that there should be a pause to note the numerous activities and accomplishments during the first two years of existence, such as the publishing of a brochure entitled "Greetings from Historic Shepherdstown", the placing of a number of historic markers, including several bronze plaques; The persuading of the Post Office Department to alter its plans for a new post office building to a style of architecture more in keeping with an old town and more acceptable to its citizens; and the restoration of the exterior of the historic school house on Princess Street in cooperation with Shepherd College. (The Shepherdstown Woman's Club currently has as a project the restoration of the interior and the stabilization of the exterior which has deteriorated considerably since 1960).

The Historic Shepherdstown Commission was chartered as a corporation in 1961. The Certificate of Incorporation listed objectives for which the Commission was formed as follows: (1) To procure a wider recognition of the value of the historic assets of Shepherdstown. (2) To preserve its hertitage from more than two centuries of its significant landmarks, and of records of contributions by its outstanding men and women. (3) To acquire by gift, lease or purchase, and to operate properties of historic value.

In the summer of 1972, Rumsey Hall was listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and the town was nominated as an Historic District for the National Register by the West Virginia Antiquities Commission. Then came the announcement that Rumsey Hall was scheduled for demolition. The Historic Shepherdstown Commission called a public meeting of concerned citizens to protest and prepare a petition to save this old landmark which was once the Entler Hotel. The protest was successful in persuading Shepherd College and the state authorities to call off the demolition.

By 1973, Shepherdstown citizens had become aware of the changes taking place in the area. These changes included rapid population growth, an increase in building and problems in keeping pace with schools, sanitary services and other utilities. Concern for the future without planning or zoning led to increased interest in the preservation of historic properties while accommodating to the pressues of modern development.

A series of meetings was held and priorities were established. Rumsey Hall received first consideration for action in hopes that the building might be restored and a suitable use found for it. An application for funds was made to HUD, public hearings were held as required, but the application was not approved. After much personal effort and paper work, negotiations are now in process with Shepherd College and state authorities for title to Rumsey Hall or a long term lease, and with the Harpers Ferry Job Corps for immediate stablization, looking forward to restoration. Meanwhile possibilities for use of the building are being explored.

The Beautification and Preservation Committee was appointed by the Council in 1970. It was composed of representatives of civic organizations, churches, schools and individuals interested in promoting beautification and preservation of the town. Monthly meetings were held. The general objectives were flexible to permit a variety of projects. A fund was set up to repair and regulate the town clock. As the result the four faces, for the first time in years, agreed upon an accurate statement of the time. Redwood streets signs were made and placed. Beautification began with a general town clean-up twice a year. Trash containers were placed throughout the town. Trees were planted along streets within the corporation. Property owners were sent letters of appreciation for improvements. A bulletin board for municipal notices and records was placed on the War Memorial building. A number of the

committee members participated in the architectural inventory of the town in 1972.

The Bicentennial Commission was organized in 1974, and plans were made for the observance which began on July 4, 1975, and continued through 1976. A general statement of purposes was adopted which emphasized that since Shepherdstown is one of the oldest communities in this area and was settled by people of various origins, the Bicentennial celebration would commemorate early customs, events, skills and practices. Five committees met and set up plans.

An account of the 1975 and 1976 Bicentennial events and their special features was published in the 1976 number of this MAGAZINE. Funds received from Bicentennial projects were set aside for a riverside park located where Town Run flows into the Potomac River.

Two Bicentennial events were held again in 1977—the community picnic at Morgan's Grove Park and the Harvest Fair in early autumn.

Under the sponsorship of the Historic Shepherdstown Commission there are many projects and programs to benefit the town which can be continued.

Donald Patterson

Olde Berkeley Statewide Preservation Conference

On September 30, October 1 and 2, the Olde Berkeley Statewide Preservation Conference was held in Martinsburg with preservation groups from the three counties of Berkeley, Morgan and Jefferson as sponsors. Headquarters were at the Holiday Inn. Don C. Wood, president of the Berkeley County Historical Society and chairman of the Berkeley County Landmarks Commission, was general chairman.

There were interpretative displays, tours of historic landmarks in the three counties, and an outstanding list of speakers representing national and state agencies. Subjects covered were the preservation of old buildings, current methods for the preservation of old records and

documents, and preservation techniques in towns and rural areas. Methods of conducting an historical survey were also included.

Clarence E. Moran, A.I.A., represented Governor John D. Rockefeller IV and the West Virginia Department of Culture and History. Several representatives of the National Trust for Historic Preservation were in attendance.

Mrs. Robert (Louise) Leonard of Harpers Ferry, a sponsor of the West Virginia Landmarks legislation enacted in 1973, was a participant.

The Summer Picnic Meeting

Although the temperature hovered in the mid 90's and the humidity was high, 90 members and guests gathered at the old Thomas Shepherd Mill in Shepherdstown on July 16, at 5:00 p.m. for the summer picnic.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Glackens, who bought the Mill property and adjoining residence in 1973, were our gracious hosts. The restored Mill is a delightful summer place to gather with the Falling Spring Branch (also known as Town Run) contributing the sound of splashing cold water.

This old grist mill was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1973.

After a bountiful covered dish meal, Mr. Glackens gave a humorous and informative account of the restoration which began in 1974. The Mill had not been used for almost 40 years. Both the exterior and interior were extemely dirty. Twenty tons of sand were used for blasting the stone walls and even the exposed wood on the interior was blasted to remove the accumulated grime. Old plaster was removed. Old mortar had to be removed and replaced. Major structural repairs were necessary but the restoration was completed late in 1975.

The water passes over a dam on the west side of the building and makes a beautiful cascade. A conduit is used to carry most of it to the mill wheel at the east side. This is believed to be the largest mill wheel in North America. A display of old pictures of the Mill had been arranged by Mr. Glackens.

Mrs. James Hafer and her daughter, Mrs. Keith DuBois of

Shepherdstown, were members of the Society who assisted Mr. and Mrs. Glackens on this occasion.

The Society's Archives

Records and memorabilia accumulated by the Society through the years are being placed in a locked cabinet in the Charles Town Library. The drawers are equipped with hanging folders to avoid bending and over packing. The contents will be inventoried and indexed by a trained librarian and made available for use in the library only.

It is anticipated that owners of worthwhile documents, family or otherwise, will entrust them to the Society for safekeeping in this secure and fireproof repository. All items must be approved by the editors of the Society's Magazine.

Recent Additions To The Society's Archives

Reprints of articles published by Dr. Cecil D. Eby, Jr., donated by Dr. Eby:

The Last Hours of the John Brown Raid: The Narrative of David H. Strother. From *The Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*. 1965.

"The Real" War and the Books.
From *The Southwest Review*. 1962.

With Sigel at New Market: The Diary of Colonel D.H. Strother.
From *Civil War History*, State University of Iowa. 1960.

John Pendleton Kennedy Was Not "X.M.C."
From *American Literature.* 1959.

Wizard Clip: An Old Potomac Legend. Co-authored by by Jack B. Moore.

The New England Origins of the American Irish Historical Society.
From *New England Quarterly.* 1960.

The Real Robert Jordan.
From *American Literature.* 1966.

For Your Information

Membership

As stated on page 3, membership in the Society is open to all who have an interest in the history of Jefferson County. It is not necessary to be invited to become a member. The person wishing to enroll should write to the Society at Box 485, Charles Town, enclosing a check for dues made to the Jefferson County Historical Society. It is important to include the address to which cards and the MAGAZINE should be mailed. It is also important to notify the society if there is a change in address. This should be done as promptly as possible. Please check page 3 for information on pulications and prices.

Contributions Welcomed

Over the years this MAGAZINE has published a large number of articles relating to the history of Jefferson County. There are many facets of local history which have not yet been research or published. We welcome contributions of articles and suggestions as to the content of the MAGAZINE. If such contributions are not used they will be promptly returned to the sender.

Material and suggestions should be mailed to the Publications Committee of the Society at Post Office Box 485, Charles Town, W.Va. 25414, and reach us not later than June for next year's MAGAZINE.

Old Norborne Parish, Part II

The article, "Old Norborne Parish, Part I," which appeared in the 1976 MAGAZINE was to have been followed By Part II in this issue. The writer, Dr. William Barnhart, was not able to complete Part II in time for this publication and we hope that it may appear in the 1978 MAGAZINE.