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Magazine of the

Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume XLIV
December 1978

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Magazine of the

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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

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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927

Post Office Box 485

Charles Town, West Virginia 25414

OFFICERS

President—Dr. John A. Washington, Charles Town

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Emeritus Officers—Miss Juliana Taylor, John Y. McDonald, Talbot W. Jenkins.

Membership—Open to all who have an interest in the history of Jefferson County. Annual dues of $4.00 should be paid to the Treasurer after the beginning of the fiscal year of January 1.

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 $4.00 each; order these from William H. Wilson, Box 716, Charles Town. Orginal volumes, or facsimile reproductions, for all years, are available to all persons at $5.00 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 1870 FLOOD
From the Shepherdstown Register

Great Loss of Life

Numbers Homeless and Destitute

October 8, 1870

Millions of Property Destroyed

The Spirit of Jefferson of Tuesday says, During the past week the valley and portions of Eastern Virginia have been visited with one of the most terrible and destructive floods ever known in modern times. Valuable lives have been lost, houses, barns, and manufacturing establishments swept away and damaged, bridges and railroads destroyed, and the country adjacent to the angry streams devastated for miles. In some localities the scene is truly appalling. Where once the eye was greeted with happy homes and the busy hum of industry naught but devastation and ruin now appears. In a number of cases, not a stone is left to mark the sites of former abodes.

Early on Tuesday morning a general rain commenced falling, which in the upper valley and on towards Lynchburg, poured down in torrents. A dispatch from Greenwood Depot, dated Thursday evening, says that all modes of travel in that section, and as far as heard from in the State, had been interrupted. The eastern bound train on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad from White Sulphur Springs, was unable to proceed further than Afton Station on account of a wash on the road and five landslides between Afton and Gordonsville. The train commenced to return back to Staunton but after passing Blue Ridge Tunnel it became unable to proceed futher, the water on the track being nearly up to the fire in the engine. The special train containing President Wickham, Director Fisk and party had barely passed the Waynesboro Bridge when it was swept away by the flood. The eastern bound train containing a large number of passengers, returning from Virginia Springs, is weather bound at the west end of the Blue Ridge Tunnel. No lives were lost as far as heard from. Considerable damage has been done near Staunton.

Although extending over the largest portion of the State of Virginia, the principal destruction of these waters seems to have been on the line of the Shenandoah River, and most heavily felt in our own county. We are not able at present to give full particulars, but will present to our readers as far as possible the details of this sad calamity. After the

announcement of the destruction of the Waynesboro Bridge, given above, the next damage that we hear of in coming down the Shenandoah, is the loss of a large new Mill and Bridge near Front Royal which are reported to have been entirely swept away. The railroad bridge near Strasburg is entirely gone, and great damage done to the county.

Thence Down,

the Island Ford, Tilt Hammer and Swift Shoal Mills and all the houses at Berry's Ferry, save one, Shepherd's Mill, and we presume, all the houses, barns, etc., on the river, from Castleman's Ferry to the head waters of the Shenandoah.

At Castleman's Ferry[1]

the destruction is complete. All the houses, sixteen in number, were driven from their moorings by the surging waves and the main building of the hotel and the store houses alone left to mark the spot. The ferry boat, we learn, was saved. Among the sufferers at this point is Mr. James W. Jones, formerly of this place, who, with his family, lost everything save the clothing they had on, and barely escaped with their lives.

The next in order, it is our melancholy duty to state, resulted in the drowning of Mr. John B. Lewis[2], an estimable gentleman, with a large circle of friends and relatives. His house, near the mill at Rock Ford, was swept away, and he unfortunately, after removing his family, had returned to its occupancy, when the flood tide came. His body was recovered on Saturday, a mile or so down the river, where it had washed ashore. The mill at this point was considerably damaged. The Steam Saw Mill of Mr. George W. Eichelberger was in operation at a point near the Clarke line, but shared the fate common to all impeding obstacles to the raging billows. He also lost a quantity of lumber. Mr. Joshua Myers' barn and all his buildings, except one, were destroyed.

Johnson's Large Woolen Factory,

at the mouth of the Bullskin Run, was submerged to the second story, and the damage to stock, machinery, etc., must be considerable. The old Ferry House at Shannondale is no more, but acted as escort to its downstream neighbors, Walraven's Saw Mill and house, in their transit oceanward. The fine distillery of Avis & Co., with its stills and fixtures complete, as also dwelling, was swept off; and the loss of Mrs. Mary Vanvacter, in stabling, etc., was very considerable. The house of Mr. Joseph Starry, opposite this point, went down. The tenant home of Mr.

Jere Harris, with its household fixtures, shared the same fate. This, so far as we are informed, brings us down to the extensive Saw Mill and Sash Factory of Messrs. Hearsley & Sheerer, at the mouth of the Charles Town Run. In nearly all instances furniture in the houses destroyed or damaged was almost wholly ruined. The district school house and Presbyterian Church at Harpers Ferry was badly damaged.

The B. & O. R.R. Company

lost heavily—the whole of the tresseling and the bridges from Harper's Ferry to Shenandoah City, when the flood tide came.

At Watson's Factory[3]

the Dye house, and outhouses were swept off, and Watson's Mill, stock and machinery very considerably damaged. The large brick mill of Thomas H. Willis, Esq. withstood the raging waters, but is doubtless injured.

The Destruction of Keyes Ferry

was complete. The old mansion house was in the occupancy of Mr. Daniel Allstadt, who had scarcely succeeded in removing his family before the house, stabling, farming implements, etc., became common food for the raging waters. In this connection we regret to learn the Mr. John G. Cockrell, who is the father-in-law of Mr. Allstadt, lost $4,000.00 in bonds, which he had spread out on a table in the house to dry, having been wet the day previous. This house was long and familiarly known as the home of Gershon Keyes, and had withstood the storm and tempest for over a century. It was the birthplace of our venerable fellow citizen, Humphrey Keyes, Esq., and had furnished shelter and food to many a wayfarer in past generations, particularly among the itinerancy of the Methodist Church, to whom it was always a home of welcome.

At Harper's Ferry[5]

the scene was truly appalling and entirely beyond description, but we will endeavor to make up a summary of the terrible incidents of Friday night and Saturday morning, and the immense loss of life and property at this point.

Leaving Baltimore on the accommodation train Friday afternoon, where we had been on business for several days, we reached Weaverton, a little before eight o'clock at night, where we learned that the tressling and bridges on the W. & P. R. R.[6] above the Ferry had been swept away, and several houses had gone down the surging stream. Moving on cautiously toward the Ferry, we found the river one angry sea of rolling

waves, the tow-path on the canal entirely obliterated, the water coming up the very railroad track.

In a short time we arrived at the Potomac bridge and although not entirely sure of its safety, ventured across and gained the Harper's Ferry side. Here we were in a dilema. The angry torrent had flooded Shenandoah St., and cut off communications with the railroad, and was rising rapidly every minute. But no time was to be lost, and so we plunged into the stream and waded across, which would have been an impossibility an hour later. We remained in the Ferry until about 2 o'clock in the morning, and the sights and sounds we saw and heard there we shall never forget. Four women and children were on the streets who had just escaped a watery grave, and every few minutes a low rumble would be heard, the startling signal that one of their once happy homes had sunk beneath the waters together with all their earthly possessions, or perhaps containing loved kindred and friends, whose dying wails could be heard on the midnight air. At intervals all through the night buildings were being swept away. At one time we heard four fall in less than five minutes.

The loss of life and property at this point and vicinity was greater than anywhere else within the scope of the flood.

The principal damage by the deluge on the Shenandoah at Harper's Ferry may be summed up as follows: houses entirely ruined—belonging to Mrs. Mary Nunnamaker, Mrs. Martin, (occupied by James Steadman), Mrs. Cornelius Stipes (one dwelling), Mr. Charles L. Hopwood's store, two houses, (one occupied by Dr. Hartgrove), house belonging to Mr. Ralph Cleveland, Michael Doran's grocery, besides several smaller dwellings and other houses.

Houses badly damaged—belonging to Mr. Daniel Ames, occupied by Mrs. Fortney, who was rescued by Mrs. Ames after the water had risen to the second story; Mr. Thomas Matthews, Mrs. Matthews, and two children rescued just in time to escape drowning; large brick house owned and occupied by Mr. Fitzpatrick, superintendent of construction of the Shenandoah Valley road, the family escaping from windows by rope bridges; the house of James Winnenton; Mrs. Graham's millinery shop; house belonging to the estate of Col. E. Lucas, and occupied by Wm. L. Little, shoemaker; two houses belonging to Mr. Michael Quinn; Mr. Bernard McCabe's large brick dwelling and also that of Mr. B. F. Latsenring; Joseph Manuel's blacksmith shop destroyed and residence badly injured; the large planing mill of Wernway & Gannon at

Shenandoah City, and large brick dwelling adjacent, in which five families (22 persons) had taken refuge, were swept away and every soul perished. The flouring mill of Childs, McCreight & Co., a large machine shop and twenty dwellings owned by the same firm, were damaged to the extent of $250,000.00.

Thirty-three persons living between Shenandoah City and the mouth of the river are known to have perished, as follows: Benjamin Bateman, wife and five children; James Bateman, his wife and four children; Adam Bateman; Heaton Myers, wife and three children; John Brady; Beckie Harris, colored: (all of these had gathered into the large brick house before alluded to); Mrs. Overton, daughter, and grandchild; Mrs. Shipe; Samuel Huss and Mrs. Eliza Carroll; a daughter of Harry Rusk, colored, and her child; Mr. Lewis, flour merchant, residing six miles above, whose body has been found; also an unknown colored woman, whose body was found in the roots of a sycamore tree. Mr. James Shipe, who lived at Heff's (Hell's?) Island, was with his wife cut off from escape and as one building would go down, he would swim with her to another, until finally she was drowned, and he reached shore on Sunday morning entirely naked.

At Snickers Ferry, a negro named Albert started to make his escape from the raging waters on a horse; the animal fell, and the negro was caught in the top of an apple tree. Here he begged piteously for help and whilst waiting for succor occupied himself in giving out hymns, singing and prayer. Just as aid was about to reach him, a stable was floated off on the current; it struck the tree, and the poor negro disappeared in the angry flood.

Rev. W. B. Dutton. The numerous friends of Rev. W. B. Dutton, the old, sad, esteemed pastor, were much concerned as to the safety of himself and family, during the continuance of the recent high waters at Harper's Ferry.

He was the occupant of one of the houses on the island known as the "brick row", and by Friday dark was hemmed in so completely as to render escape impossible. In this condition he remained with wife and servant until late Saturday evening, when it was found his house was going to pieces and by the falling in of the gable and portions of the front, he was stricken senseless in the passage-way. Alone at the time, Mrs. Dutton soon came to his relief and found him completely prostrated, with a cut of considerable length and depth on his forehead and blood flowing profusely. By the application of restoratives, he was

soon on his feet again, and his friends on the opposite side of the street determined to make the effort to rescue him. A rope was thrown in the window, Mrs. Dutton attached it firmly to his body, then led him to the upper porch at the waters edge, from whence he was drawn in safety to the window opposite. Mrs. Dutton was rescued in the same manner, heroically tying the rope around herself and servant woman also, we presume.

He and his wife did not get off the island until Sunday morning, many of our own citizens rendering him great assistance in doing so. The Rev. Mr. Hopkins at once conveyed him and his wife to the parsonage in Charles Town where every attention and sympathy was extended.

Sad Truly—among the victims of the recent sad calamity at Harper's Ferry, who met their death by drowning, was Mrs. Margaret Darrol. For many years she was known far and wide as the proprietress of the Railroad Hotel. At that point, and from her kindness of heart, accommodation of spirit, respected and beloved by all. She was advanced in years and though having no immediate family, had so often been as succor to the orphans and a mother to the motherless, that there are many to mourn her demise and long cherish her memory.

At Shenandoah Iron Works the loss was fearful. The forge, and all the buildings connected therewith, the Masonic Hall, the residence of Rev. A. P. Boude, Mr. Deacon and A. W. Mason, with their contents, were swept away. The store house, with a large stock of goods, shared the same fate. The safe, weighing about three tons, and containing all the valuable books and papers of the works, was washed down the river and landed at Newport, some ten miles below. The houses of Mr. Milnes and others on the high ground above the works were uninjured, the water coming within twenty feet of them. No lives were lost in this locality that we could ascertain.

Mr. Charles Davis was in Martinsburg on Monday and raised $256.50 in money, and large supplies of clothing, food, furniture, etc. for the sufferers at Harper's Ferry.

(This newspaper account of the 1870 flood was contributed by Mr. Don C. Wood of Martinsburg.)

NOTES

1. Castlemen's Ferry was in Clarke County at the crossing of present Route 7.
2. Almost certainly one of the Lewis Family who lived at The Rocks from 1813 to 1940. Evidently he did not live in this house. The

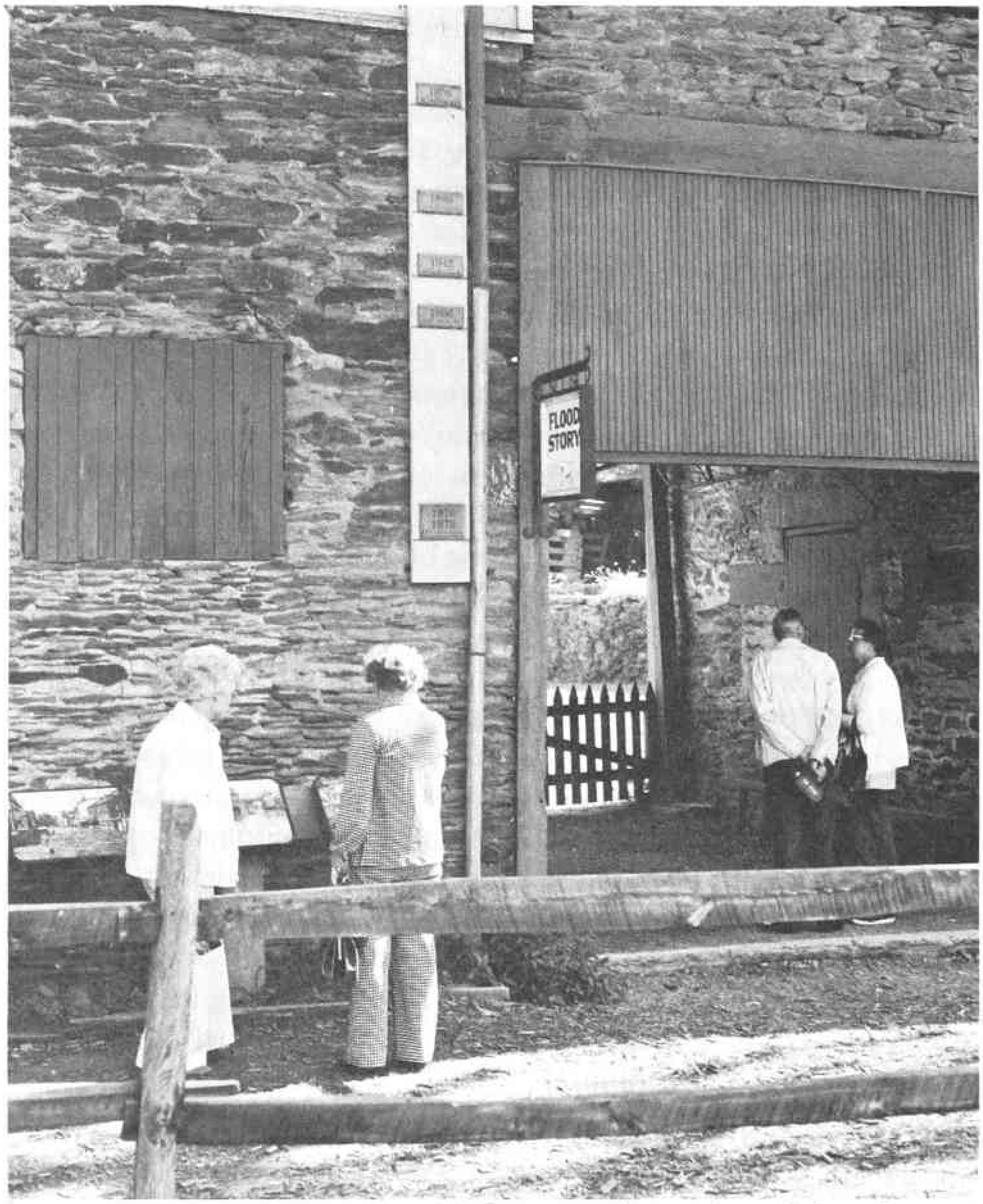
Brown maps show that the nearby mill was on Rocky Marsh Run, near its confluence with the river.

3. Watson's Woolen Factory stood just below the Big Eddy. Its location on the Brown maps is the same as that of the picturesque ruin, known to older residents as "The Old Mill". The site has been almost obliterated by the river during recent floods. The Diary of Ann Madison Ambler (Vol. XXXVII) mentions that the machinery here was destroyed by the Yankees on Nov. 26, 1862.
4. The 1852 Brown map shows a house slightly downstream from the Keyes Ferry and quite near the river. This is absent from the 1883 map. This would have been on land owned by Gersham Keyes at the time he established his ferry in 1748.
5. At Harpers Ferry the Park Service has marked, on the wall of one of the renovated buildings, the levels of various major floods. The level of the 1870 flood is the lowest recorded there. And yet it was the most damaging. The explanation lies in the fact that the Potomac River basin, upstream, had not received any of the torrential rain which fell in the Shenandoah's basin to the south. The Shenandoah's flood waters,therefore, rushed over Virginius Island and the adjoining low ground along Shenandoah Street into the relatively empty Potomac channel. It was the flood's swiftness at this point which made it so vicious. Had the Potomac been in flood too, the Shenandoah's flood tide would have merged with an already high level accommulation before entering the narrow Blue Ridge gap, where the swiftness would then reach its maximum.

S. Preston Smith, Public Information Officer, HFP, writes: "Except for buildings located in Shenandoah City (on the west bank of the Shenandoah River just south of present U.S. Rt. #340) all manufacturing buildings and most of the homes were on Virginius Island, a part of Harpers Ferry. However, along Shenandoah Street many homes and businesses were damaged".

Mr. Smith continues: "There were nine (9) disastrous floods at Harper's Ferry—the greatest and most destructive was the 1870 flood to the Shenandoah River that destroyed seventy (70) buildings and took forty-two (42) lives.

"The last flood to engulf the lower-town section of Harpers



At Harpers Ferry markers on the white board attached to the wall show the levels reached by major floods since 1870. From top down the dates are 1936, 1889, 1942, 1896 and finally 1870 and 1972 on the same marker. Surprisingly, the 1870 flood did most damage here as explained in footnote 5.

Ferry was on Thursday, June 23, 1972. However, on Saturday, June 25th, the Park was open to visitors—business as usual. Torrential rains from hurricane Agnes caused both rivers to rise, but it was the Shenandoah that crested at 29.7 feet and put four feet of water in the Stagecoach Inn (Visitor Center) on Shenandoah Street.

"All employees of the Harpers Ferry National Historical Park plus Corpsmen of the Harpers Ferry Job Corps moved the historical exhibits to safety and nothing was lost. Damage to buildings was estimated at $20,000".

Of course the 1870 Flood occurred before the days of telephone and radio communication. Had such existed practically everyone from Castleman's Ferry to Harpers Ferry would have been warned hours ahead. Certainly, fewer lives would have been lost. But it is doubtful that the extra hazard posed by the relative emptiness of the Potomac would have been anticipated.

6. Winchester and Potomac Railroad, eventually absorbed into the B. & O. System. The track follows the banks of the Shenandoah for more than three miles before turning toward Halltown, and on to Charles Town, Summit Point and Winchester.

A Look Back At Claymont Court



The central structure of the Claymount Court house. The walls which enclose the courtyard at each end are partly seen, as is the dependency on the right.

Since Claymont Court is Jefferson County's most elaborate home, its facade is familiar to most residents. The huge rectangular central structure, with above-ground windows lighting four levels, is 118 feet long. Thirty-six feet beyond each end, across walled courtyards, are square two-storied dependencies, measuring thirty feet on a side. The total frontage measures 250 feet. It faces due north.

It comes as a surprise to learn from a lithograph, made in the 1860's, that the original central building, erected in 1820, consisted of the present two-dormered midsection flanked on each side by lower wings with flat roofs. Clearly visible today, in the brickwork, are vertical lines marking the corners of the original structure, at the bedroom floor level.

There are no known records of this alteration of the house, nor are there records of the attempt to establish the school for which the lithograph was made. The first line of the notice reveals that the school was planned in the 1860's, the decade of the Civil War. It is well documented that the Washington family lived there during the War.

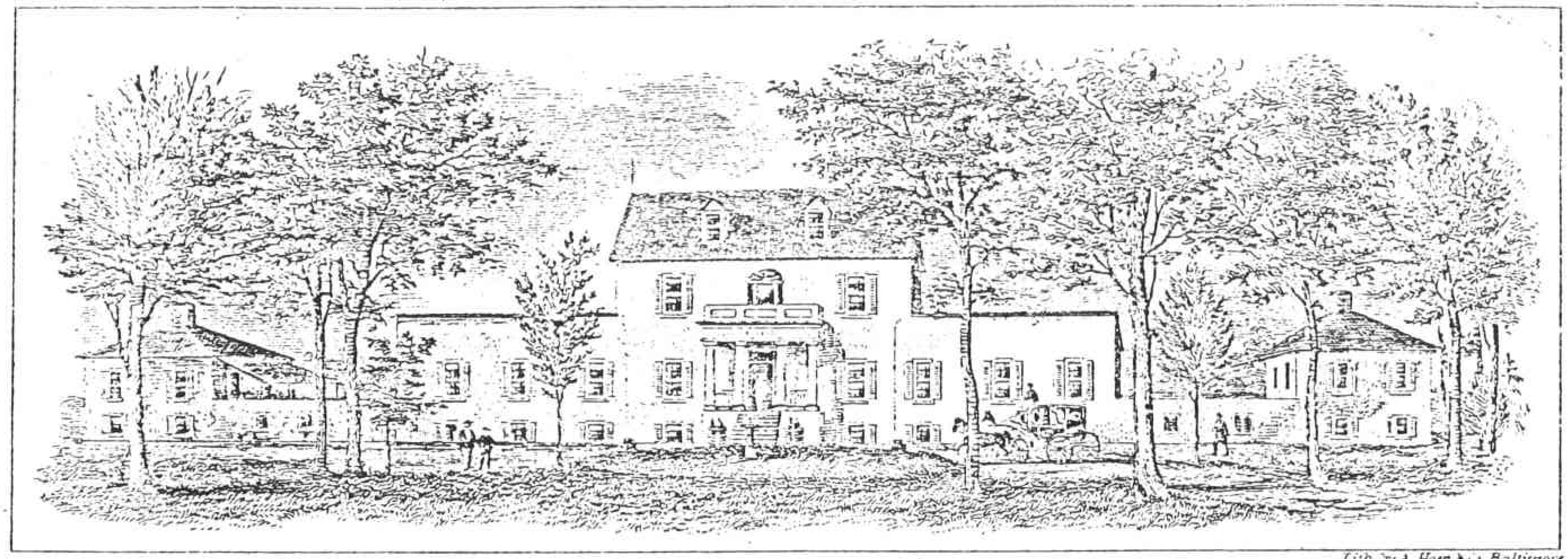
Certainly no school would have been projected during those hectic years, when parts of the County were occupied by enemy troops most of the time. It is reasonable to assume that the establishment of a school was an attempt by a hard hit family to turn their oversized home into an asset. That the farm's devastation was worse than average is attested by Gen. Sheridan's order of Feb. 4, 1865, to Gen. McMillan: ". . . . drive off all the stock except one milch cow, and burn every rail on the Clay Mound (sic) farm, as a punishment for harboring guerillas. . .". (See Vol. XXXVIII, p. 61.) The guerillas were two of Mosby's cavalrymen, sons of the Claymont family, who were captured while at home on a furlough. Neither survived the rigors of Northern prison life.

That the transfer of the county to West Virginia was ignored by its citizens at this time, is shown by the school's mailing address and by the addresses of the three persons given as references, who lived in the county. Of course, Wheeling was definitely in the new state. It should be mentioned that Claymont Court at this time was called simply Claymont.

The school's principal, John Sinclair Blackburn (1838-1911), was a brother-in-law of the heir to Claymont, Lt. Bushrod C. Washington, CSA (1839-1919). It was the later who sold the estate in 1871. Evidently the school had not prospered. Mr. Blackburn later became principal of the Academy in Alexandria. Confusing to genealogists is the fact that marriages between daughters of the Blackburn family and sons of this branch of the Washington family occurred with amazing frequency for several generations, beginning in 1785. Lt. Washington married Katherine T. Blackburn in 1864.

In 1975, the estate was purchased by the Claymont Society for Continuous Education, Inc. In 1977, this organization's resident architect, Mr. Gavin Perry (ARAIA), prepared a thirty-two page Restoration Report in connection with a generous matching grant from the National Trust for Historic Preservation. Attached to the report are blueprints of all four levels. Mr. Perry points out that the addition of another floor to each of the old wings provided greatly increased accomodation on the bedroom level. Today the addition at the west contains three bedrooms and three bathrooms, while at the east there are two bedrooms and baths. The total number of bedrooms at this level is ten. There is also a large foyer at the top of the stairs. The restoration and maintenance of the fabric of the house now seems assured.

The lithograph is among the family memorabilia of Mrs. Gerald Lee



Lith. by A. Hoen & Co. Baltimore

CLAYMONT BOARDING SCHOOL,

JEFFERSON COUNTY, VA

The next session of this School will commence on the 1st of September, 186 and will close on the 20th of June, 186 with an intermission of two weeks at Christmas.

This School is situated at Claymont, Jefferson County, in the Valley of Virginia, in a region of country remarkable for its health.

The location is easily accessible, being within two miles and a half of Charlestown, a station upon the Winchester and Potomac Rail Road.

The Course of Instruction in this School is such as thoroughly to prepare Youths for College or the practical business of life.

All the branches, necessary to a thorough English Education; also the Latin, Greek, French, Spanish, and German Languages, are taught in this School—Instruction will also be given in Civil Engineering, and Book-Keeping, to those who desire it.

In the Senior Classes, the same Text-Books will be employed, as are used at the University of Virginia.

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In regulating the School, a firm but not harsh discipline will be constantly exercised. The Students will be treated as gentlemen, and will be required to conduct themselves always as such.

There are churches of every denomination in Charlestown, and the Scholars will be required to attend church regularly.

Monthly reports will be sent to Parents and Guardians which will accurately show the progress made in the Studies.

Having had many years experience in teaching, the Principal feels enabled to promise a proper regulation of the Scholars, and a thorough instruction in every branch.

There will be comfortable accommodations for twenty-five Boarders, to which number the School will be limited. Pupils will be received at any time.

As a means of getting a disinterested opinion of this School, the following References are given, viz :

THE FACULTY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA.
JOHN B. DAINGERFIELD, Esq., Alexandria, Va.
JOHN DAVIDSON, Esq., Georgetown, D. C.
J. W. H. POLLOCK, Esq., Cumberland, Md.
WM. B. STANARD, Esq., Dover Mills, Goochland Co., Va.
Gen. JOSEPH R. ANDERSON, Richmond, Va.
WM. R. SEEVERS, Esq., Baltimore, Md.
H. N. PENDLETON, Esq., Jefferson Co., Va.
R. B. WASHINGTON, Esq., Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.
R. W. BAYLOR, Esq., Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.
JAMES A. AMOSS, Esq., Jarrettsville, Harford Co., Md.
J. M. BUCKEY, Esq., Jefferson Co., Va.
JOHN T. ANDERSON, Esq., Buchanan, Botetourt Co., Va.
Col. F. W. M. HOLLIDAY, Winchester, Va.
Rev. H. SUTER, Lynchburg, Va.
Rev. JOSHUA PETERKIN, Richmond, Va.
W. W. MEADE, Esq., Clarke Co., Va.
Rev. C. W. ANDREWS, Shepherdstown, Va.
Gen. W. H. PAYNE, Warrenton, Va.
Gen. L. L. LOMAX, Warrenton, Va.
Judge G. W. THOMPSON, Wheeling, W. Va.
JOHN A. THOMSON, Esq., Jefferson Co., Va.

TERMS.—$300 Semi-annually in advance. NO EXTRAS. A Liberal Deduction will be made to Parents or Guardians who send more than One Boarder.

Address,

J. S. BLACKBURN,

Charlestown, Jefferson Co., Va.

LUCAS & SON, PRS.

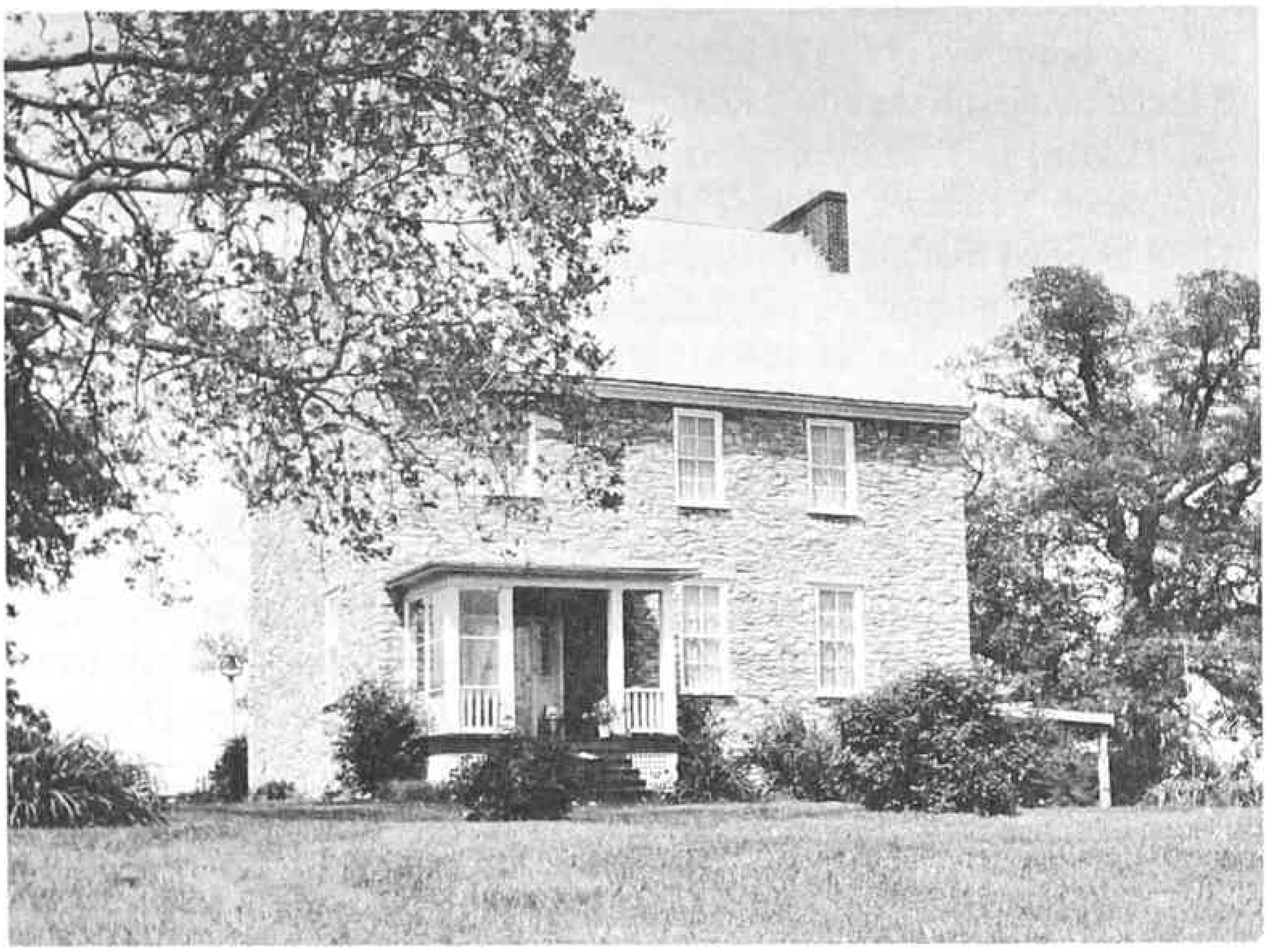
of Bethesda, Md., who has kindly lent copies. The late Mr. Lee's grandfather, Thomas Blackburn Washington (1851-1923), was a younger brother of Lt. B. C. Washington.

The early history of Claymont Court is told in *The Washington Homes of Jefferson County,* published by this Society in 1975. (See page 3.)

Mr. Perry has listed all of the owners. Beginning with the sale in 1871, they are as follows:

Owner	**Purchase Date**
Clement March	March 24, 1871
Jan M. Van de Walker	June 2, 1886
Ida. W. Dawson	August, 4, 1886
George Baylor	December 24, 1889
Charles Dawson and Paulina Dawson	May 16, 1891
Frank R. Stockton	June 24, 1899
Otto U. Von Schrader and Mary H. Von Schrader	August 16, 1903
William H. Murphy and Elsie B. Murphy	December 14, 1906
Elsie B. Murphy	August 24, 1927
Lorraine Annette Murphy (Fletcher by marriage)	
Yvone D. Murphy (Duncan by marriage)	
Florence Van. V. Murphy (Dickey by marriage)	
C. Temple Murphy	
Raymond J. Funkhouser	March 10, 1943
Mower Lumber Company	June 3, 1952
Dorothy H. Mower	August 31, 1960
John R. and Edna B. Curtler	December 21, 1962
Claymont Investment Corporation	June 23, 1969
J. Glenn Brown and Marjorie C. Brown	April 1, 1972
The Claymont Society for Continuous Education	February 1, 1975

Album of Historic Homes—XVII



Southwood Spring—William Morgan House

by Don C. Wood

Near the present Berkeley-Jefferson County line on the north side of the old Warm Spring Road is the house known as *Southwood Spring.* The farm acquired its name from several springs located on the land and from the Southwoods, who once owned the property.

The lovely, native limestone house was built about 1800 by William Morgan II on a 220 acre tract of land that he and his father, William Morgan, had purchased on 7 March 1786 from Leonard Regor, heir of Burket Regor (DB 7, p. 93. BC). It obtained its name Southwood Spring while in the ownership of William Morgan II's daughter, Ruhanna (Morgan) Southwood.

Burket Regor had purchased the land from Francis Lilburn, it being a 212 acre land grant to Francis Lilburn by Lord Fairfax 20 February 1754. The land was surveyed by Guy Broadwater with chain carriers Peter Bedford and Edward Mercer (from original records in Richmond, Virginia, also Galtjo Geertsema's Land Grant Plat Index).

This tract of land was part of the land involved in the Fairfax Land Suit.

Francis Lilburn was heir at law of John Lilburn, apparently his son; he was born in 1715 (Fairfax Land Suit, p. 1595, McKay). It was claimed in the suit that the 212 acres was part of 360 acres of land which was claimed in 1770 by Burkett Regor, John Lemen, Edward Mercer and Jacob Vandever. Mary Patten, widow, aged about 73 years (in 1770) testified that about the year 1739 her husband, John Patten, now deceased, for 40 pounds purchased from John Lilburn a tract of land known by the name of Rocky Marsh then being in the county of Orange, Va., now Frederick; that the land was sold by Samuel Patten, son and heir-at-law of said John Patten to Edward Mercer and John Lemen. Mrs. Patten died soon after giving her deposition.

John Smith, aged 54, also appeared in court and testified that Ann Lilburn had been forced to sell by William Williams who claimed a large debt was owed to him. It was also stated that John Lemen had sold part of the land to his son, Alexander Lemen, and Jacob Vandever (Fairfax Land Suit transcript).

Ruhanna Morgan had married Edward C. Southwood. She had acquired the Big Spring tract from her father and her sister Pricilla Morgan's will. On the 9th day of October 1843 Edward C. Southwood gave a Deed of Trust on the Southwood Spring property which then contained 236 acres to William Lucas. The property was later sold in front of the Courthouse and John W. Boyd was the purchaser. In 1846 Ruhanna Southwood deeded her interest to Mr. Boyd as trustee with the right to sell the land and hold and invest the money for her in other land, he remaining as trustee (DB 28, p. 62 JC).

On 26 March 1846 John W. Boyd, trustee, sold for $11,000.00 the Southwood Spring Farm to Uriah B. Kerney (DB 28 p. 65, JC), who wrote his will on 7 April 1859 leaving Southwood Farm to son John Kerney and daughter Elizabeth. However, if either of them sold their part of Southwood Farm, $2,500.00 was to go to the other. His home place he gave to his son James William Kerney (WB 16, p. 168 JC).

There was a Chancery Case in 1868, J. K. Kerney vs. N. D. Keneaster and O. E. Duke and wife Elizabeth. Southwood Spring was sold for $10,665.00 to Richard McSherry (DB 5, p. 83, JC).

In 1903 William McSherry administrator for the estate for Richard McSherry sold Southwood Spring for $4,175.00 to George Hoffman who left it to his wife Byrle N. Hoffman. A committee (F. Thornberry)

was appointed for Mrs. Hoffman and Southwood Spring with 237 acres was sold on 28 May 1956 to the present owners Forest Hammond Jr. and Mildred A. Hammond.

The house had been plastered on the outside over the stones most likely by the Southwoods in the 1830's or 1840's. The plaster had been cracked in many places. It was removed by the Hammonds and exposed the stone. (The Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission considered it more likely that the house was stuccoed at the time it was built.) There is evidence there was a wing on the west side of the house which has been gone for many years.

There are chair rails but no moulding at the ceiling. The floor in the dining room is the original as is the mantel. The hall baseboard was marbelized. The original kitchen was in the basement. There is a small cemetary located on the property which includes the grave of Revoluationary War soldier John Freize.

Genealogical Notes on the Morgan Family

"Virginia Soldiers of 1776", page 679 states; Colonel William Morgan was son of Isaac Morgan who was son of Richard Morgan born in Wales in 1700. Colonel William Morgan and his son William Morgan both were officers in the Revolutionary War and assembled at Morgan's Spring, near Shepherdstown, and from there made the famous Bee Line March to Boston. It has not been at this date, verified that William I was son of Isaac by official records (*D.W.).

Colonel William Morgan was born 1749, died January 1, 1795, buried Old English (Episcopal) Church, Shepherdstown. Wife, Priscilla Morgan. Colonel William in his will left 1/3 of his estate to his wife, Priscilla, along with one Negro man named Bow and one Negro woman, Beck. He left the land where "eldest son William Morgan" now lives to him, it being the land we purchased together from Leonard Regor. He made note of there being a claim against it. To daughter Elizabeth Crosen, 50 pounds Pennsylvania currency and the house where she now lives with the 2½ acres laid off for her during her life. To daughter Margaret Morgan, 300 pounds and negro woman Betty. To son, Andrew Morgan he willed all remaining land except the home plantation which contains 200 acres and was purchased from Edward Lucas (note: the home plantation consists of an early, most unusual mud nogging house and is now owned by Fred Gates). He ordered that the home plantation be sold (WB 2, p. 304, BC).

William Morgan II died June 6, 1816 aged 67 years 2 months, 14 days (from tombstone Old English Church, Shepherdstown). Wife Agnes (Vail) died June 31, 1822, in 65th year. William served as Captain in the Revolutionary War. Both he and his father are proven D.A.R. lines (DAR Patriot Index).

Before his death, William had purchased his father's, Colonel Morgan's home place—the Lucas land—and moved there.

The Big Spring tract (Southwood Spring) which then contained 340 acres he left to his two daughters, Priscilla and Ruhanna. To his daughter, Sarah Jennings Morgan, he left 630 acres in Berkeley County on Tilhance Branch which he had purchased from Keefe, Jonen & Harper, also 40 acres in Jefferson County. Sarah, born December 27, 1793, died 6 March 1877 (from Gerrardstown newspaper). To son Jeptha Morgan he left the home place which had been his father's home place. It contained 260 acres. To daughter Elizabth Swearingen he gave 300 acres he had purchased from Harlen and Richardson for her life time, then to her children William, Rebecka and Heziakiah Swearingen (WB 2, p. 340, JC).

Jepthah Morgan sold the home place in Jefferson County in 1839 and purchased Campbellton in the Gerrardstown area of Berkeley County. His son James Brainerd Morgan established the Gerrardstown Times in 1870. Much information on Jeptha and Colonel William Morgan's descendants may be found in the newspapers.

Sarah Morgan, daughter of Jeptha, married April 14, 1842 to Samuel McKown. She lived at the old Gilbert McKown house east of Gerrardstown (Route 51) and kept a dairy during the Civil War which is on microfilm at Berkeley County Historical Society rooms in the courthouse.

In Memoriam

"The links that bind the present to the past are being constantly broken. The descendants of those who made the early history of Shepherdstown so illustrious, and who have given honor to the community by their own lives, are passing one by one away. Notable among those recently removed by death was Mrs. Elizabeth Swearingen Markell, who died at her home in this place December 1, 1901.

She was the daughter of Van and Elizabeth Swearingen, and through her ancestry was closely identified with the history of the town from the beginning thereof. Her great grandfather was Colonel Van Swearingen,

who emigrated with his father to the colony of Virginia about the year of 1732, and settled on the Potomac River, four miles from Shepherdstown. Before the Revolutionary War he held the office of Deputy Lieutenant of Berkeley County, Va., with the rank of Colonel. As the king's deputy, he was called "King Van". She was a granddaughter of Hezekiah Swearingen who was also prominent in the Revolutionary War. On her mother's side, she was a granddaughter of Captain William Morgan, of Revolutionary fame, was a large landholder in Berkeley County, from which were afterwards taken Morgan county (named for him) and Jefferson County, now in West Virginia.

Her lovely personal character and life are well known in this community where her long life was passed. Her natural sweetness of disposition was supplemented by the faith and love of the true Christian. Amid the trials and reverses of life she was ever the same gentle, patient, unselfish character, exhibiting in daily life the fruits of the Spirit that reigned within and dominated her life. Of her it may be truly said, she lived to make others happy and has left a memory that will be a rich legacy to all who knew her.

She was for many years a faithful member of the Protestant Episcopal Church and a delighted attendant upon its services. In all departments of its work she was ever ready to do her full part and esteemed it a real pleasure to share therein. Her kindness was specially shown in her own home, which was the center of high social enjoyment and the most cordial hospitality. Very many are those who recall with deep pleasure the days passed beneath her rooftree.

Her beautiful life has ended upon earth and as we part with her we can truly say: "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord; yes, saith the Spirit, they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

Mrs. Markell is survived by two daughters, Miss Almira Van Swearingen and Miss Sallie J. Morgan Markell, of this place. J.B.M."

Miss Elizabeth Vail

In the early days of January 1843, Miss Elizabeth Vail, daughter of Isaac Vail, departed this life at the residence of her nephew, Jepthah Morgan, with whom she made her home during the latter years of her life.

She was a bright, cheerful disposition, but above all, she was a true Christian, adorning her profession by consistent life. Although justly

proud of her lineage, she was humble in spirit, with a heart full of kindness and charity towards all.

We laid her mortal remains beside her loved ones gone before in the Old Episcopal Cemetery at Shepherdstown, near the bright waters of the historic Potomac, along whose banks she played in childhood and whose lute-voiced waves sing a ceaseless requiem in her memory. (From scrapbook owned by Miss Virginia Gold).

"On Monday, December 3, 1787, I was requested to see an experiment on Potomac river made by Mr. James Rumsey's Steam Boat, and had no small pleasure to see her get on her way, with near half her burthen on board, and move against the current at the rate of three miles per hour, by the force of steam, without any external application whatever. I am well informed, and verily believe, that the machine at present is very imperfect, and by no means capable of performing what it would do if completed I have not the least doubt but it may be brought into common and beneficial use, and be of advantage to all navigations, as the machine is simple, light and cheap, and will be exceedingly durable, and does not occupy a space in the boat of more than four feet by two and a half.

HORATIO GATES
Late Major General in the Continental Army

This is a quotation from *James Rumsey, Pioneer in Steam Navigation* by Miss Ella May Turner, 1930. Mennonite Publishing House, Scottdale, Pa.

A Petition to Lieut. Col. Ashby

The existence of an interesting old paper was brought to attention this year by A. R. Hoxton of Fruit Hill Farm, Shepherdstown. We were referred to Jewett P. Moncure of Richmond who supplied copies and the following information:

"The original is not in my possession but in that of a cousin. He (Lieut. Col. Turner Ashby) was my paternal grandmother's brother, hence my great uncle."

The petition was written on legal size paper so it could not be reproduced in this *Magazine* in a readable size.

It is not dated. However it must have been written early in the Civil War since Lieut. Col. Ashby was killed near Harrisonburg on June 6, 1862.

The heading is:

"Petition to Lieut. Col. Ashby, Camp, near Duffields Depot.

"We the undersigned ladies of Shepherdstown, Jefferson County, Va., considering our lives and property in great danger from the enemy on the Maryland shore do earnestly beg and implore Lieutenant Col. Ashby that he mite station here one or more of his companies for our defense and protection."

The misspelling in the heading is found also in the names which follow, many being very difficult to read. Some of these may not be actual signatures and were included because the ladies were known to be sympathetic to the cause. Found in the list are the names of families prominent in the community more than a hundred years ago. Where it was not possible to read a name, a blank line has been inserted.

Mrs. T. H. Towner
Mrs. A. H. Boteler
Mrs. S. E. Hamtramck
Mrs. M. V. Bilmyer
Mrs. A. E. McEndree
Miss E. Harper
Miss A. F. Smith
Miss M. F. Morgan
Mrs. R. D. Shepherd
Mrs. E. J. Lee
Mrs. C. T. Butler
Mrs. J. L. _____
Helen Magruder
Mrs. William F. Lee
Mrs. E. G. Lee
Mrs. John Powell
Mrs. John Davis

Miss. M. T. Boteler
Miss Pink Boteler
Miss Lizzie Bilmyer
Miss C. E. Bilmyer
Miss Annie Bilmyer
Miss Ella Harper
Miss Fannie Harper
Miss Louisa Parran
Miss Eliza L. _____
Miss Annie L. Parran
Miss E. Hamtramck
Miss F. Hamtramck
Miss _____ Latimer
Miss M. E. Etchison
Miss Sue Reynolds
Miss Mary E. Himes
Miss Line

Mrs. C. E. Reynolds
Mrs. A. H. Himes

_____

Mrs. J. Line
Mrs. Thomas Line
Mrs. Briscoe
W. M. Warner
Mrs. A. R. Boteler
Mrs. A. K. Robinson
Mrs. M. P. Andrews

Miss _____ Miller
Miss E. Warner
Miss A. Warner
Miss W. Warner
Miss Boteler
Miss Lottie Boteler
Miss Fannie Robinson
Miss Rosa Robinson
Miss Ellen Robinson

It seems probable that Lt. Col. Ashby received the petition since it has been preserved by members of his family.

There is an entry in the minutes of the Town Council dated September 14, 1861, as follows:

"On motion of George Byers ordered that the Rev. McMurran and Thomas H. Butler be a committee on the part of the corporation to confer with Col. Ashby in relation to firing guns across the river."

This quotation from the Minutes is found in C. S. Musser's *Two Hundred Years History of Shepherdstown,* Shepherdstown, 1931.

Note: Although the career of Turner Ashby as a Confederate officer was brief, he was regarded as one of the most picturesque and daring heroes of the time. He is buried in the Stonewall Cemetery in Winchester near Lieut. James Thomson of Jefferson County, who was present when Ashby was killed. We would welcome any further information available in regard to the Petition and Ashby's response to it.

"March 9, 1901. Raining. Shepherd College goes up in flames today. We firemen work very hard in rain. I get very wet." From the diary of H. P. S. Shepherdstown. The building that burned was replaced by the present Knutti Hall in 1904. It was named in honor of J. G. Knutti, then principal of the school.

A Post-War Announcement

Unmarked Graves

From the *Virginia Free Press*
Charles Town, W. Va.
Nov. 16, 1865

The following named soldiers are buried in Middleway, Jefferson County, Virginia:

White Church Grave Yard

Lewis Lewis, Jr., 2nd. Va. Infantry	Killed 2nd.
Walter Lewis	Battle Manassas
G. W. Lewis, 12th Va. Cavalry	Killed Brandy Station

Masonic Cemetery

John G. Davis, 8th. Florida	Killed at
John H. Atkinson, 23rd. S. C.	Sharpsburg
J. M. Hammond, Co. H, 43rd. N. C.	Killed
J. M. Lathem, Co. C, 21st. Ga.	August 2nd., 1864
Wm. Horner, 12th. Va. Cavalry	Killed in Clarke Co.
Major McElroy, Tennessee	Died in 1862
Lieut. Ray, Virginia	Killed at Sharpsburg
Henry Stone, 3rd. Alabama	Killed
Joshua Gatlin, 21st. Georgia	August 2nd., 1864
Capt. Barnes, N. C.	Wounded in August and died in December, 1864
B. B. Whitaker, Baltimore	Killed Sept. 25th, 1864

English Grave Yard

P. M. Genner, Co. A, 1st. N. C.	
Josiah Leath, Co. E, 41st. Va.	Killed
W. M. Harris, Co. K, 19th. Va.	September
Redin English, 3th. Florida	1862
Jacob B. Dietz, Co. E. 12th. N.C.	

H. C. Siran, Alabama, August, 1864
Peter Newell, Co. E, North Carolina
C. H. Cox, Co. C, 14th. N. C.
Lieut. G. McQueen, Co. B, 22nd. Va. Cavalry
Rev. Robert Barber, Co. K, 43rd. N. C.
Richard Doyle, Co. C, 10th. Louisiana
Lieut. W. J. Kinchelo, 49th. Virginia
John Conway, Co. D, 1st. Louisiana
Green W. Hollis, Co. F, 4th. Georgia

Episcopal Grave Yard

James A. Colmson, Co. K. 14th. Va. Cavalry
D. B. Dew, Co. H, 9th. Va. Cavalry Killed July 16th., 1863
Capt. A. L. Halsey, Co. C, 21st. Va. Cavalry

Near Middleway

E. B. M., Co. B, 28th. North Carolina

From *The Martinsburg Gazette*

Woodbury For Sale

Being about to remove to the University, I offer my residence, called WOODBURY, with 370 acres of LAND, for sale. Its situation and improvements are so well known in this part of the country, that it is unnecessary to describe it, particularly, as any purchaser will probably visit it. The terms of payment will be very easy and accommodating.

H. S. G. TUCKER

August 19, 1841. (Copied by Don C. Wood)

A Man and His Land: The Story of Jacob and Frances Madison Hite And the Cherokees

A two hundred year old mystery, surrounding a tragic event in the lives of some Jefferson County pioneers, can now be cleared up, at least in part. These early Jefferson residents were Jacob Hite, son of Hans Joist Heydt (Hite), and his second wife, Frances, daughter of Ambrose and Frances Taylor Madison, and aunt of President James Madison. Three of their children were also involved. They were all involved in the massacre by Cherokee Indians, in South Carolina, July 1, 1776.

Various stories have been told, and have appeared in print through the years, some fanciful, some partially true, but none based on material now available in Charleston, Columbia, and Greenville, South Carolina, and in Washington, D.C.

The background of the events, from the Virginia side, was published in the December 1965 issue of this magazine, being an accurate account written by the late Mr. A. D. Kenamond. We can now review his notes and continue the narrative. The setting goes back to the place which Jacob Hite called "Hopewell," now "Prato Rio," at Leetown, where the family lived before moving to South Carolina.

Jacob Hite came into the valley of Virginia in 1731-32, with his father's family. He was active in bringing settlers to the area. He was twice Sheriff of Frederick County, which then embraced present Berkeley and Jefferson Counties. He was a Justice sitting in the court of Winchester, and also Martinsburg, was a member of the Berkeley County Court and Commission, when it was first formed. He took the oath May 19, 1772, in Martinsburg. Others appointed at the same time were Ralph Wormley, Thomas Van Swearingen, Thomas Rutherford, Adam Stephen, John Briscoe, John Nevill, Samuel Washington, James Nourse, William Little, Robert Stephen, Hugh Lyle, James Strode, William Morgan, Robert Stogon, James Seaton, Robert Carter Willis and Thomas Robinson. The History of Trinity Episcopal Church (Martinsburg) gives Jacob Hite credit for the establishment of Morgan's Chapel. Others have claimed this honor for Joist Hite.

A review of the names and dates of Jacob Hite's family members will be useful in sorting out the events in their lives. Jacob Hite married, first Catherine O'Bannon. Their children were:

JOHN HITE, eldest son, known as "John Jr." (possibly to differentiate him from his uncle Col. John Hite, of Springdale, and possibly because nephews were sometimes, in those days called "Junior"). John Jr. was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1775. He was evidently in some kind of trading business, evidenced by his dealings with London merchants. Conjecture might link these dealings with use of the "Brigatine Swift" and the schooner "Friendship," in which Joist Hite was said to have transported his family and sixteen other families to this country in 1710, which ships are included in Jacob Hite's will, showing they were still in the family at that time. The London merchants with whom John Jr., Jacob and Thomas Hite traded were John and Gilbert Buchanan. John Hite, Jr. made his will Oct. 25, 1776, and it was proven March 18, 1777. His wife was Sarah, and their children were: Jacob O'Bannon Hite, who died a year or two after his father; Mary, who married Edward Gantt Aug. 29, 1801; Catherine, who married Theoderick Lee; and Sarah, who at the time of her father's will was an infant, not yet baptized, and grew up to marry Alexander Pitt Buchanan.

THOMAS HITE, second son of Jacob and Catherine O'Bannon, was a member of the House of Burgesses in 1772, when he was 22 years old, and served in 1773, 1774, 1775. He was Berkeley County delegate to the Virginia General Assembly in 1777 and 1778, and was re-elected but died before the October 1779 session. On Nov. 17, 1777, in Berkeley County Court, he took the oath as Colonel in the Second Battalion of militia of that county. He had been a Lieutenant in Col. Hugh Stephenson's company of militia, which marched to the relief of Boston in June 1775. He was wounded in the fighting at King's Bridge in November 1775 and subsequently died of those wounds, when twenty-nine years of age. He made a will Sept. 22, 1778, and it was proven Aug. 17, 1779, and filed at Martinsburg Sept. 6, 1779. The sale and appraisal of his estate, amounting to 23,816 pounds was filed Nov. 16, 1783. Thomas Hite lived at present-day "New Hopewell." He married Frances Madison Beale, and their children, Frances and James, were small when Thomas died.

JAMES HITE, third son of Jacob and Catherine, was killed by Cherokees, in the summber of 1776, in South Carolina. He was on his way to their country, in Georgia, carrying presents and messages, in an effort to prevent the threatened uprising. Dr. Joseph Johnson's *Traditions of the American Revolution in the South* says James had for

several years been reading law, with a view to admission to the Charleston, South Carolina, Bar. He continues: "He had not proceeded far, when he unexpectedly met with a party of several hundred Indians, marching against the white settlements. The die had been cast; the chiefs had determined, the Council, to take up the tomahawk, and it is well known that in that case, nothing can alter or change their determination. Young Hite was immediately killed, scalped, and mangled. The place is on the waters of the Estatoe, in Pickens District, at a narrow pass between two mountains. The spot is gloomy and fit for such a melancholy tragedy." James Hite has by some been confused with Jacob O'Bannon Hite, son of John Hite, Jr. James was, by tradition, engaged to a daughter of Richard Pearis, to whose trading post on Reedy River, the Indians came on their way to the white settlements. One story is that Pearis' daughter ran through deep woods, seven miles, to warn the Hites, after she learned of James Hite's death and the plans of the Indians. But, Jacob Hite, because of his friendship with the Cherokees, could not believe they would harm him, and paid no attention to the warning. Another published story was that Miss Pearis rode a horse to the Hites, and the Indians, missing the horse, knew where she had gone, and followed shortly. Still another version is that an old Indian woman who was fond of Mrs. Hite, warned the family without success. Such are the divergent accounts, leaving doubts as to what happened.

MARY HITE, daughter of Jacob and Catherine O'Bannon Hite, married Rev. Nathanial Manning, and second Rev. Wm. Bushby. She seems to have been a favorite in the family to judge from the gifts to her recorded in deeds and wills. She remained in Virginia when her family moved to South Carolina.

ELIZABETH HITE, daughter of Jacob and Catherine, married Taverner Beale, Jr. He was the first Sheriff of Dunmore County. They lived at "Dunmore Mount Airy." He was a Commissioner of Safety, member of the Virginia House of Delegates, a First Lieutenant in the Continental Army, and a Justice.

Jacob Hite married, second, Frances Madison Beale, widow of Taverner Beale, Sr. There children were:

GEORGE HITE, who was said to have been left at the College of William and Mary, with his kinsman Bishop Madison, when the family moved to South Carolina. He was a Captain in the Cavalry in the Revolution and was wounded. He married Deborah Rutherford, and

their children were: Robert C. Hite, who married Courtney A. Briscoe; Frances Madison, who married James L. Ranson; Susan Rutherford, who married John R. Flagg; Mary E. who married Richard Beckwith; and Margaret who entered a convent. George Hite was the first Clerk of Court of Jefferson County, serving from 1801 to 1817, and was followed by his son, Robert. He was a leader in educational and religious movements in the county. He it was who secured restoration of some of his father's land in South Carolina. He served as executor of his father's estate, after the death of his brother, Thomas, and continued the legal action to have his father's will recognized.

SUSAN AND ELEANOR were young daughters of Jacob and Frances Madison Hite, and were in South Carolina with them. They were either killed or captured during the massacre. Their story, also, has many variations, none of them from legal or public records, or from proven family tradition. One writer had them taken into the Indian country, another said to the nearest British post, and another that George Hite went into the Indian country, looking for them, and found one had died in Pensacola, Florida, and the other had been adopted by an English couple, to whom she had been sold by the Cherokees. One family member was sure one of the girls got back to Virginia, married well and had children and grandchildren. There is still a ripe field for research about them. Their father called them, in his will, Sucky and Nellie.

When Jacob Hite and Frances Madison Beale married, in Orange County, where their marriage is recorded, she was the mother of five Beale children, by her first husband. They were: Taverner Beale Jr., described above under Elizabeth Hite; Thomas Beale who went to New Orleans, married, had three children, and died there; Capt. John Beale, who lived at Pattonsburg, who was Sheriff in 1797, a member of the House of Delegates, and died in 1809; Charles Beale, who was living in Shenandoah County in 1777; Elizabeth Beale, who married George Harrison and moved to Kentucky; and Anne Beale, who married Cuthbert Harrison, as his first wife, and died in 1824.

As seen, above, Thomas Hite married his step-sister, Frances Madison Beale, and Elizabeth Hite married her step-brother Taverner Beale, Jr.

On November 13, 1775, Jacob and Frances Hite sold "Hopewell" to General Charles Lee for 5,504 pounds, and a few days later he sold the mill tract to his son, John, for 3,000 pounds. He had disposed of other

land for which he had been paid, and he held a mortgage for land his son John had bought. His son, Thomas held a mortgage against Jacob for 1,000 pounds. Thomas had paid for George Hite's education, which George later repaid. The accounts of the acreage which Jacob held through a gift of his father, Joist, through purchase and from Lord Fairfax, and his subsequent sales cover many pages in the records in Frederick and Berkeley counties. He still owned land in Virginia (now West Virginia) when on December 1, 1775, he gave power of attorney to his son, Thomas, saying he was about to remove. Thomas also had power of attorney from Richard Pearis, with whom Jacob had been trading in the Cherokee nation.

Judging from the inventory of possessions Jacob Hite had in south Carolina, the family must have left Jefferson County (then Berkeley), with furniture, farm implements, slaves, books, silver, and everything needed to start life in dense woods. There were wagons, and pack horses for transporting necessities, and they brought along two Bibles. The place where they stopped and made their home, was a few miles within the Cherokee territory, on the Enoree River, on what is known as the Old Indian Boundary Line. The house was two stories, of huge blocks of stone. The chimneys were of hand made brick. Some of the stones and brick were moved to Tryon, N. C. many years ago, where they form the terrace and cookout of an inn.

Because of the time element, there seems little doubt that at least a part of the house, and perhaps all of it, was built before the family moved. Jacob had started disposing of property in Virginia as early as 1772, indicating that he contemplated moving, and he was certainly in the vicinity several years before 1775. He lived in South Carolina only seven months after the final move.

The old Jacob Hite place has been owned by only two families, in addition to the Hites, the Morgans and at present Mrs. Lillian J. Elmore and her son, Thomas W. Elmore. Mrs. Elmore, now along in years, said ruins of the house were there when they bought it. She thinks, because of the numerous artifacts picked up between the house site and the road, that Indians must have been frequent visitors. A road from this place to the Richard Pearis place on the Reedy River, a distance of about eight miles to the west, had been built, also another, leading to the east, toward Spartanburg County, crossing the Indian Boundary Line between the two counties. That road was used for many years as the main thorofare between Greenville and Spartanburg. It is worn so deep

as to be visible in places, the banks being several feet above the roadbed. Tradition is that Jacob Hite built this road, with his slaves, said to be about one hundred. Old plats show the road.

Richard Pearis evidently settled in present Greenville several years before Jacob Hite. He said he came in 1768. The two were the first permanent settlers there. Before that, there had been cattle drovers and hunters, who lingered a short time and moved on.

We come now to the massacre. Jacob Hite was killed, and his wife, Frances Madison Hite, was captured and carried off by the Indians. The two young girls, Susan and Eleanor disappeared. Some fantastic accounts have been written. Samuel Kercheval probably started them in 1822 in his *History of the Valley of Virginia.* He said of Jacob Hite: "He had not been long settled in the state before the Indians murdered him and several of his family in the most barbarous manner." He relates the story of an Indian woman, much attached to Mrs. Hite, warning her, and Mr. Hite not believing that the Indians would do them any injury. He then says: "The next morning, however, when it was fatally too late to escape, a party of Indians, armed and painted in their usual war dress, called on Hite, and told him they were determined to kill him. It was in vain he pleaded his friendship for them, and the many services he had rendered their nation; their fell purpose was fixed, and nothing could appease them but his blood, and that of his innocent, unoffending and helpless wife and children. They commenced their operations by the most cruel tortures upon Mr. Hite, cutting him in pieces, a joint at a time; and whilst he was thus in the most violent agonies, they barbarously murdered his wife and several of her little offspring. After Mr. Hite, his wife and several of the children were dispatched, they took two of his daughters, not quite grown, and all his slaves, as prisoners. They also carried off what plunder they chose, and their booty was considerable. "He adds that Mr. Hite kept a large retail store, and dealt largely with Creek and Cherokee tribes. The author said he had this story from Col. James Hite, of Jefferson County. T. K. Cartmell in his *Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants*, and William F. Evans in his *History of Berkeley County*, repeated the Kercheval version, all based on Col. James Hite's version of a family tradition. Col. James Hite was born three months after the massacre, being the son of Col. Thomas Hite. A close analysis of the story shows that Kercheval and the others who followed him indulged in sensational writing. There was no one left alive at the Jacob Hite place to tell anyone what

happened, so how could anyone know what the Indian woman told Mrs. Hite, or what Jacob replied when he was warned? How could anyone know what Jacob Hite said to the Indians when they arrived? There is positive proof that he did not see his wife killed while he was being cut apart. The claim that several "little offspring" were killed and the two nearly grown children, the girls, made prisoners, could not have been true. There were only two "young offspring" there, Susan and Eleanor. The statement that Mr. Hite kept a large retail store dealt largely with Creek and Cherokee tribes, also cannot be true. Those tribes were at war between themselves. Mr. Hite was in Cherokee territory, and anyone studying the history of the tribes would know the Creeks remained in their territory in lower Georgia, except when hunting, fighting, or traveling on foot or horseback to Charles Town (Charleston) to trade. They would certainly not have entered Cherokee territory unless they were attacking Cherokees. South Carolina writers did not relate the "joint by joint" story. May be it is so. We just do not know.

Mrs. Hite was in the hands of the Cherokees from July 1 to August 9, 1776. Her body was found on top of a high mountain, in Georgia, by a contingent of South Carolina soldiers, under Col. Andrew Williamson. This is related in "Arthur Fairies Journal of an Expedition Against Cherokee Indians, from July 8, 1776 to Oct. 11, 1776," on record in the Veterans Administration, Records Group 15, in Washington, D.C. It was filed there as proof of Fairies' pension claim. A photostatic copy is on file at the South Carolina Archives, in Columbia, and this writer also has a copy. The original is in Fairies' handwriting, is hard to read, and covers the activities of the soldiers day by day.

After the Indian raid, which documentary history shows had been planned by John Stuart, Cherokee Agent for the British, to coincide with the English attack on Charles Town, the South Carolina militia was called out. Fairies was in a company which marched on July 8, 1776, from York District, in the upper state, to join other companies on the Georgia border, to go against the Cherokees. When they arrived at what is now the city of Greenville, they burnt the trading post and home of Richard Pearis, on Reedy River. They took much goods, and hauled it off in wagons, along with Mrs. Pearis and her children. The soldiers then re-traced their route twenty-five miles back toward York District, to Prince's Fort on the Indian Border Line. There, they sold the property at vendue. Then, some of the soldiers hauled the Pearis family off to

Augusta, Ga., in an open wagon, in mid-July heat. Col. Williamson waited for the soldiers to join him, and impatiently, sent messages to them to move to him immediately. This, R. W. Gibbes relates in his *Documentary History of the American Revolution,* in the form of letters Col. Williamson dispatched.

Kercheval also related that a man named "Parrish" was thought to have stirred up the Cherokees against Jacob Hite. This was no doubt meant to be Richard Pearis, and was another impossible tale, as Richard Pearis was in jail in Charles Town, as a Tory. He was there from December 1775 until July 12, 1776. Upon release he took an oath of allegiance to the American cause, and arriving at Col. Williamson's camp, then below Greenville, offered his services against the Indians, and was refused. It would have been impossible for him to have had anything to do with the massacres on July 1. Gibbes gives proof of this, and the Colony Treasurer's Book shows Pearis was paid a sum of money when he was released on July 12. After offering his services to Col. Williamson, Pearis continued to his place on Reedy River, found his family gone, his property destroyed, by the American forces, and went over to the British for the rest of the war.

It was through Richard Pearis and his half-Indian son, George Pearis, and John Nevill and his son, of Berkeley County, Virginia (now W. Va.) that Jacob Hite obtained his South Carolina land. Deeds on file at present Charleston, S. C., show George Pearis, son of Richard by an Indian squaw, bought for 100 pounds, a tract of land of 150,000 acres from three head men of the Cherokee Nation, Occonostoah, Willinawah and Ewe, on Dec. 21, 1773. He made the purchase as a Cherokee. Cherokee chiefs could deed land to other Cherokees, but not to Englishmen, under English law. By April 27, 1774, George Pearis had been naturalized, and thus, as an Englishmen was entitled to transfer property to his father, Richard Pearis. This he did. Richard paid George 500 pounds. The deed from the Cherokee chiefs to George states that it was read over to the Indians before they signed it, with their marks. Each chief had his distinctive mark, which could be recognized on any document he "signed." Both deeds were witnessed by outstanding early South Carolina settlers, living on the border, near the Hite place. On April 24, 1775, Jacob's son, James Hite appeared before Roland Rhugeley, a justice and wholesale trader in Charles Town and proved the December 1773 deed, naming the witnesses. Thomas Prince, of Prince's Fort, a Lieutenant in the American Forces, who was killed at

the Battle of Stono in lower South Carolina, proved the April 1774 deed. Both deeds were placed on file in July 1782, Charles Town, S. C., when that city was in the hands of the British. Who placed them on file cannot be learned. Richard Pearis was there, holding a British commission. He had been refused an American commission, though he had been very helpful to the Americans in handling the Cherokee situation at the beginning of the conflict. So, Richard Pearis could have filed the deeds and seems to be the most logical person to have done so. But, there is some evidence that General Muhlenburg's troops were caught in Charles Town when the city fell to the British May 12, 1780, and either George or Abraham Hite could have been held there on parole, and have filed papers if they had been in their possession. Nothing can be found there now which would shed light on this.

Jacob Hite's deed or deeds from Richard Pearis and John Nevill's deeds to Jacob Hite have not been located, but were certainly in existence.

Research in present West Virginia and South Carolina has failed to find them. They could have been destroyed at the time of the massacre, or they may be among the crumbling records in present Charleston, S. C., where all up-country records were filed before the Revolution. George Pearis says in the deed to his father, that it is not to interfere with a bargain between his father, Richard Pearis, and Jacob Hite, for Jacob to have one-third of the 150,000 acres. It is also mentioned in the will of John Hite, Jr. and in George Hite's petition to the South Carolina Legislature about the land, in 1784, and again in the South Carolina Legislative minutes. A plat of the part of the land, twelve miles square, is on file at the South Carolina Archives, marked for the son of Richard Pearis. So is a plat of land that Alexander Cameron, assistant to John Stuart, tried to get for his Cherokee son. Failing this, Cameron and Stuart stirred up controversy about Richard Pearis getting land for his Indian son, and it was reported that Pearis and Hite were denied the land, in the Court at Ninety-Six, late in 1773. This report was entirely untrue, as shown by a perusal of the Grand Jury presentment at the court, court reports, and the fact that the Cherokees had just, on December 21, deeded the land to young Pearis. It is obvious that the land was all the time intended for Richard Pearis, as each line marker was inscribed "R.P." by the surveyors. However, that does not change the circumstance that the land was purchased by a Cherokee, from other Cherokees, and later sold by an Englishman to another English-

man. The British law provided for natural sons of Englishmen to become British subjects and as such to have all the rights and privileges of Englishmen.

After the Revolution, in 1784, South Carolina opened up the former Cherokee land in the north-western part of the state, including present Greenville County, and proceeded to grant away the Richard Pearis and George Pearis land, and with it that of Jacob Hite which had been obtained from Pearis and John Nevill. There was no legal procedure to seize and grant away the land.

George Hite, Jacob's son, petitioned the South Carolina Legislature to have 61,000 acres restored, and 6,000 acres were returned to the family in 1784 and early in 1785. The home place, which had been granted to the Morgan family, with all of the improvements, was thus lost to the Hite family. The petition and the minutes of the Legislature in relation to it are on file at the South Carolina Archives. They tell much of the massacre and the land grants. It is possible that the petition was filed so many years after the massacre because George Hite had been in the American forces into 1783, as shown by his pay schedule. Also, the story that he went to Georgia and Florida looking for his sisters could have been true. He had evidently not been back in Virginia, or he would not have included Jacob O'Bannon Hite among the survivors of Jacob because he would have known Jacob O'Bannon was dead. The absence in the petition of the name of James Hite, George's half-brother, is significant. It reinforces the local accounts of his death at the hands of Cherokee Indians. Neither are the names of Eleanor and Susan, George's young sisters, included in any subsequent wills or deeds. They simply disappear after they are seen in Jacob Hite's will.

There is proof that others in the Hite family and their friends from Virginia, were in present Greenville County, both before and after Jacob Hite moved there. Witnesses to the 1773 deed of the Indian Chiefs to George Pearis, were: John Prince, of Prince's Fort; Taverner Beale, Jr., son of Mrs. Jacob Hite; Abraham Hite, brother or nephew of Jacob; Joshua Geth; George Sammon, Deputy Surveyor and map maker; Johnson S. Bathleon; William Caine; and James Hite. Witnesses to the 1774 deed from George Pearis to his father were: John Prince; Anthony Hampton, father of Wade Hampton 1st; Wade Hampton; Henry and Thomas Prince. These were all, the 1774 witnesses, residents of the border line, near the Hite place. Anthony Hampton, his wife, his son Preston, and a grandchild were killed in the

same raid as the Hites. John Wood, of Wood's Fort, in the same section, and his brother James were murdered by Tories. John Wood was one of the appraisers of Jacob Hite's estate, on file in Martinsburg, with the appraisal of his Virginia estate. The latter consisted largely of 40 horses and a slave, later sold at public auction.

Arthur Fairies Journal begins with the march of the soldiers across upper South Carolina, to Wafford's Fort, on Lawson's Fork, to Prince's Fort. He recounts the bare facts of the miles marched and places where they camped. On Friday, July 12, 1776, after starting on July 8, they came "within two miles of Parrises'" where they were joined by Col. John Thomas' Regiment, in all about 300 men"..."On Monday, the 15th, by daylight, we surrounded the Parris place, allowing it to be inhabited by Indians, where we found nothing but his wife and family and two Scofolites, when we took them prisoners, with all their goods, consisting of three wagons full, and bore them down to the camp at Prince's Fort, distant twenty-five miles, driving and carrying cows, steers, horses, and burnt the remainder."

"Tuesday, the 16th, we began to vendue the goods, which amounted to seven hundred and twenty-two pounds, which lasted two days. Lay there until the 26th" (Note: The S.C. Legislature later paid Richard Pearis 700 pounds, and required Col. John Thomas, the militia commander, and others, to return the goods or the money from the vendue, but the S.C. Treasurer's Journal, carefully studied, failed to show this was done).

Fairies says, after the vendue, they left Prince's Fort, on the 26th, and three days later came to "Hights," where they remained until the 31st. Then they went back to Pearis' on Reedy River, where they camped until the next Thursday, August 1. It was during this time that Col. Williamson had been anxiously waiting for these men to join him to go into the Cherokee country. They finally started August 1, going through Indian towns, into upper Georgia, destroying crops, and burning villages, which Fairies names. Then he says:

"Monday, the 5th (Aug.), cut down about 400 acres of corn and came to Calatachee and cut about 100 acres. Tuesday, the 6th, came through Sugar Town, down to KeeWee, about eight miles. Wednesday, the 7th, we lay at camp. Thursday, the 8th, we started up Tucksay (?) where we killed an Indian and got one of our men wounded, and from thence to Tulpotenkin and killed a squor and captured a squor, and took negroes, where we got information from the captives about the Indian camp about sixteen miles from thence, where there was nothing but vast

mountains, where we marched up with speed. On ascending the mountain the Indians fired on us to the number of twelve guns, killed one horse and wounded another. We received no more damage. We marched within three miles of the camp. Friday, the ninth, we came to the camp where we found them all gone and had killed Mrs. Hight, whom they had took prisoner." On Saturday, they marched back to KeeWee, and started home. From the fact that the soldiers started home as soon as Mrs. Hite had been found, it would seem that their prime purpose in going into the Cherokee country must have been to rescue her, and possibly other Indian prisoners. If so, why the delay to cut crops and burn villages?

Nothing was included in the Journal about the girls, Eleanor and Susan, and nothing about the burial of Mrs. Hite. Since the soldiers left the camp where they had found her, with the delay of only a day, it must be presumed that she was hastily buried on top of that high mountain in Georgia. Killing their prisoners, when they were about to be overtaken, was typical of the Cherokees.

Jacob Hite was evidently buried at his place on Enoree River, where he was killed. An old graveyard there, with rock markers, seems to have "J.H." scratched on one of the stones. An inventory of his belongings there, made by three early citizens, on file in Berkeley County, W.Va., shows the home was not completely burned, as was that of Richard Pearis. The relationship of these two men and their business dealings over many years, would fill many pages, and must be skipped here.

Richard Pearis came from a few miles above Winchester, where his father, George Pearis, owned and willed four plantations; at least one of which had once been a part of the Joist Hite property. Pearis was in court in Winchester, in various civil suits, when Jacob Hite and his brother, John, were sitting judges. Pearis was an Indian trader, spoke the language, was an Indian Agent for Virginia and Pennsylvania, held a commission in the Colonial Militia, was in the French and Indian War, once commanded Fort Cumberland, and later held the British commission in the Revolution. He acquired and lost at least three fortunes, had a white wife, Rhoda, and Indian "side wife" who lived at Toquo, the mother of George Pearis, and he had a son Richard, Jr. and two daughters, said to be beautiful.

Since Jacob Hite was twice Sheriff of Frederick County, and a Justice, he knew Richard Pearis in various capacities. It was in the court at Winchester that Nathaniel Gist, of Revolutionary fame, was ordered to pay Richard Pearis a large sum of money, a debt which Gist made to

Pearis when they were trading as partners in Cherokee country, prior to the Revolutionary War. The record is at Winchester. It refutes another historical myth—that Gist financed Pearis—as related by one writer.

John Nevill, who sold his Greenville County land, moved to Pittsburg, where he died. His will does not show any South Carolina property.

What of the Hite family after the Revolution?

Jacob had made a will March 7, 1770, and a codicil Dec. 22, 1771. It was witnessed by Bartholemew Fryatt, John Hyatt, James Lee, William Hayhurst and Abram Hite. The codicil was witnessed by Jonathan Seaman, Abram Hite, Fanny Beale and Sarah Hite. Fanny Beale was evidently Frances Madison Beale who married Thomas Hite, and Sarah Hite was evidently Mrs. John Hite, Jr. After Jacob's death, his will was presumed to be lost in the fire at his home in South Carolina. Not all paper in the home was burned, as shown by the inventory which lists books and two Bibles. The will was placed on file, at Martinsburg March 16, 1779, by Thomas Hite, who held power of attorney and was named executor. The will was proven by Batholemew Fryatt, John Hyatt, and James Lee, and the codicil by Jonathan Seamen. The court minutes for that day, in Martinsburg, give no reasons for the late filing. The minutes, in Book One, page 366 show "The last will and testament of Jacob Hite, dec. was presented in court by Thomas Hite, one of the executors therein named. He made oath according to law and the same being proved by oath of Bartholomew Fryatt, John Hyatt and James Lee, witnesses thereto, is ordered recorded; and codicil attached to the said will was proved by the oath of Jonathan Seaman, witness thereto, and also ordered recorded." Thomas Hite entered into bond with William Drew as his security, in the sum of 10,000 pounds, and the certificate was granted him "for probate of the estate in due form of law." Presiding judges were Robert Stephen, Walker Baker, George Cunningham and William Patterson. Trouble arose after the will was filed, of which later.

George Hite's petition for return of the South Carolina land states that on July 29th, 1769, warriors and head men of the Lower Cherokee Nation conveyed to Richard Pearis and George, his son, by a Cherokee woman, twelve miles square on the waters of "Saludy, Enoree, and Ready Rivers," surveyed in the presence of fourteen chiefs and seventy other Indians, by William Gist, Deputy Surveyor, when 92,160 acres were found and Richard and George Pearis sold one-third of this tract, 30,720 acres, to Jacob Hite.

George Hite continues: Afterwards, Jacob purchased another part of this tract, 11,000 acres, from Col. John Nevill and his son, who had bought it from Richard and George Pearis. Later Jacob and Richard purchased from the Indians, a tract of 57,840 acres adjoining the twelve miles square, the whole paid for by Jacob Hite, as "George Hite is ready to prove." Jacob Hite bargained for only one-third, or 19,280 acres of this, which added to the two former purchases, made a tract of 61,000 acres.

The petition continues: "That your petitioner's father, the said Jacob Hite, being thus in the full, peaceable and legal possession of what he had fairly and honorably purchased . . . had settled upon his lands, with his large and numerous family, and had by a vast deal of labor and industry made very considerable improvements upon them and was comfortably settled in the enjoyment of every domestic felicity.

"That thus happily situated, at the commencement of the late war, his reputation as an American being extremely high, and rendering him obnoxious to the enemies of freedom, a number of Bandetti, friends of British tyranny, well knowing his zeal and attachment to the American cause and desirous of removing so steady a patriot from among them, cruelly and wantonly, plundered and carried away a considerable number of slaves, horses and cattle, and finally destroyed, by fire, his dwelling house and all his buildings, whereby his last will and testament, with a number of other useful papers, was entirely lost and consumed in the conflagration."

The petition says Jacob Hite's property has descended to his oldest son, John Hite, Jr. by reason of Jacob having no will; the John Hite, Jr. made his will Oct. 26, 1776, in which he desired his brothers to share with him the land in South Carolina, if they would be at equal expense in securing the "right and title to the same." George names heirs of his father who "should partake of the South Carolina inheritance as: Thomas Hite, since dead; Mary Manning, a widow; Elizabeth Beale, wife of Col. Taverner Beale, Jr.; and George Hite himself. He says he is soon obliged to leave South Carolina and asks that the legislature confirm the right to 61,000 acres to the heirs, including George; Jacob O'Bannon Hite, son and heir of John Hite, Jr.; James and Frances Hite, heirs of their father, Thomas Hite; Mary Manning; and Elizabeth Beale. The document was signed "G. Hite" in Charleston, S.C. Feb. 23, 1784.

Mrs. Hite's Beale children were not named in the petition. They had inherited considerable property from their father, Tavener Beale, Sr.,

including the Madison property, which went to him as the husband of Frances Madison, but that had nothing to do with it. The land all belonged to the husband, and thus went to the husband's heirs, according to laws of that day. Two of the Beale children who married two of the Hite children, did eventually benefit from Jacob's land in South Carolina.

The Senate Journal for March 6, 1784, at the South Carolina Archives, continues the story of the land. "Resumed the adjourned consideration of the Committee on the petition of George Hite, which being debated was agreed to as followeth: That the petitioner's father had purchased a considerable quantity of land from one Paris who bought them of the Head Men of the Cherokee Nation, but that the said purchase was made many years after the passing of an act the 13th of December 1739 forbidding and making void any such purchase, but that Mr. Hite was unacquainted with the existence of such a law; that he made settlement on some of those lands, but from his attachment to the cause of his country, he incurred resentment of its enemies whereupon the petitioner's father and mother were murdered by them, and a number of negroes, and very valuable horses carried off, also all his stock of cattle were destroyed, some of which it appears, was made use of by American troops on duty, but no particular account thereof can be had, as the family was so broke up that no one was left to look after the property of any kind, by which the petitioner is left destitute, who has been a gallant officer in the cavalry, he has been wounded in several actions, and is deprived thereby of the use of one arm, and though they conceive the sale aforesaid to be totally void they recommend the petitioners may have from this state six thousand acres of land, in consideration of the merit of the family and his own services."

The land was granted in the following proportions: George Hite, four grants of 500 acres each; Jacob O'Bannon Hite, two grants of 500 acres each; James and Frances Hite, children of Thomas, one grant of 500 acres each; Mary Manning, two grants of 500 acres each: and Elizabeth Beale, wife of Col. Taverner, Jr., two grants of 500 acres each. These grants are on file in the land grant books of Greenville County, S.C.

Several statements appear in public records that the family thought Jacob's will had been consumed in the fire in Greenville. John Hite, Jr. claimed Jacob's estate, as the oldest son, in the absence of a will. He died in the spring of 1777, after Jacob had been killed July 1, 1776. He was in possession of Jacob Hite's estate.

When Jacob's will was filed, and proven in court at Martinsburg, as related, Mrs. John Hite, who was now married to Attorney Alexander White, refused to recognize the will, for herself and for her three minor daughters who had inherited from John Hite, Jr., after the death of Jacob O'Bannon Hite. Thomas Hite, as executor of Jacob, filed suit against Mrs. John Hite, Jr. and she filed a suit against him. No action had been taken to distribute the Jacob Hite property according to his will, when Thomas Hite died in 1779. His brother, George Hite, continued the suit against Mrs. John Hite, Jr. and in the late 1790's all of Jacob's heirs signed an agreement in order that all strife in the family should cease. From this agreement, it is impossible to tell just what land was restored to George and other heirs.

George Hite and his wife Deborah Rutherford Hite; Theoderick Lee and his wife, Catherine Hite Lee; and Mary Hite, sold George's 2,000 acres, and the 1,000 acres granted Jacob O'Bannon Hite, to Alexander Pitt Buchanan, for $900 on June 13, 1796. Mr. Buchanan then gave power of attorney to Thomas Beale, who sold the land to Lemuel J. Alston, who owned much of Greenville County at that time. Alston sold all his holdings, more than 11,000 acres, including the Hite land, in 1815, to Vardry McBee. But Jacob Hite's land was not to be untroubled. Because Jacob O'Bannon Hite was deceased when the land was granted him, his title was doubtful. This does not seem to have been considered until the land had passed through the hands of Mrs. Alston, to Mr. McBee, and until 1831 had arrived. Mrs. Sarah Buchanan, Alexander Pitt Buchanan's widow, sued Vardry McBee for her dower in the 2,000 acres of her brother Jacob O'B. Hite. Mrs. McBee paid her $100.00 for a quit claim deed. That property is now in the center of the city of Greenville, a part of it bordering on Richard Pearis' old plantation.

In securing information about the land, Mr. McBee wrote Theodrick Lee, Mrs. Buchanan's brother-in-law. He replied from Washington City, May 9, 1831, giving interesting family information:

"John Hite, father of Mrs. Buchanan, was the eldest son of Jacob Hite, who purchased of Indians, a large tract of land in South Carolina and was killed by them in 1776. The Legislature of South Carolina refused to confirm the sale made by the Indians, but gave Jacob Hite's family 6,000 acres, 1,000 of which was allocated to the family of John Hite, who died in 1777, leaving four children, one son and three daughters. The son, Jacob O'Bannon Hite, died a year or two after his father and his sisters inherited all of their father's property. Mrs.

Buchanan is the youngest, now about fifty years old, in good health, and may live many years, as her mother died a few months ago, and was near 86 years old. The heirs of John Hite relinquished their interest in the South Carolina land to their uncle George Hite, as he was son, and was not provided for when his father was killed. The relinquishment was not by warranty."

"Mr. George Hite sold his property for a revisionary consideration. . .the title sold was good, and they who recieved the land of Mr. Buchanan should have taken care to have a good conveyance, including a release of dower, and for this neglect they are accountable only to themselves. The quantity was not less than 2,000 acres and would not be more than 3,000 acres in tracts of 500 acres each."

"Mr. Buchanan, was in early life, a lawyer in the State of Maryland, but after he moved into Virginia, he abandoned the practice. He died about four years ago, insolvent. The deed of relinquishment was drawn by Alexander White, a lawyer, who was guardian of John Hite's children, became so by marriage to their mother. He has been many years dead. Mr. Thomas Beale went to New Orleans, where he died. Mrs. Buchanan is a year or two younger than Jacob O'B. Hite, her deceased brother. It is not impossible that she may have a right better than dower. Her right may be that of inheritance, as it may not have passed away, according to the forms of land. I intend to forward your letter, and she may notice it in any way most agreeable to her own opinion, or as advised by her counsel. If you will write to me what you will give her, I will forward to her your proposal, with my opinion. I have written promptly to you unadvised and without disguise."

On the back of the letter, in writing of Vardry McBee is a note; "I found from records in Berkeley County, that Jno. Hite, the father of Jacob O. Hite, must have died early in 1777, as his will proved and recorded 18th March 1777, this land having been granted 10 Aug. 1784."

Jacob Hite's assets, according to his will, made in 1770, were worth contending for. An abstract of the will shows:

Daughter Betty (Mrs. Taverner Beale, Jr.) was to have five negroes then in her possession and 650 pounds Virginia money. Daughter Mary was to have lands and plantation on the Opequon on which five tenants were living, and 1,000 pounds, as she chose. To young daughters Susan and Eleanor (Sucky and Nellie to their father) he left 1,000 pounds each when eighteen or married.

Property, to be sold to pay daughter's legacies and debts, included: A tract bought of Andrew Campbell, in Frederick County; a sixth share of a tract and mine bank, known as Deep Spring, in Augusta County; a fifth share of sundry tracts of land and a mine bank in Powell's Fort; a two-ninths share of sundry tracts and mine bank known as McCoy's or St. Johns, in Berkeley County; fourteen sixteenths of land in Rising Sun Mine; and also all lands that might be recovered in the suit against Lord Fairfax, or lands anywhere else in his possession.

"The plantation I now live on and also all other of my lands situate, lying and being in the county and colony aforesaid, and also my houses and lots in Alexandria, and also my part of an undivided lot between me and Robert Adams in said town of Alexandria...also all other property, real and personal not sold by my executors or executrix...shall be divided into four equal shares by my executor or executrix, with the assistance of any one or both of my brothers, John and Isaac, to settle and determine any dispute that may arise...which division I desire may be made as soon as possible after my debts are paid, and a computation can be made how the girls can be paid their part of the money, so as the division may stand good. I give and bequeth to may son, George, the choice of one-fourth part of my estate, so divided, as above mentioned, to him and his heirs and assigns forever, to be in the hands and possession of my dear beloved wife during her life, but in the case of my son George should die before he arrives at the age of 21 years or the day of marriage, I devise the same after the death of my beloved wife to my sons John, Thomas, James, and my daughters Betty, Mary, Nelly and Sucky...to their heirs etc...to be equally divided between them."

The remaining three-fourths of the estate was to be divided equally between his other sons, John, Thomas and James or their heirs. John was the only son over 21 in 1770 when the will was written, as it states how the property is to be divided if John dies without heirs, but in the case of Thomas and James, and George, he specifies if they die before 21 years or marriage how it will be divided. In the 1771 codicil Jacob provides for the maintenance and education of his minor children, before the final division of his property, saying none of these expenses shall be charged against the child receiving the care and education. When Jacob was killed, he owed Thomas Hite for some of George's education. Years later George Hite, when he was Clerk of Court at

Charles Town, W. Va., and was by then executor of Jacob's estate, returned the money to the estate.

When George Hite returned from the Revolution, with a useless hand from wounds, and deeper inner wounds from grief over the deaths of his father and mother, his brother James, and very likely his two young sisters, the situation he found in Virginia was not appealing. His brother, Thomas, the good looking older half-brother, said to have been the youngest man ever elected to the House of Burgesses, was dead, leaving his wife and two tiny children. His old home "Hopewell" was in the hands of strangers. His older half-brother John Jr. was dead, and his widow had in her possession the estate of Jacob Hite, and refused to give it up. More than ten years passed before George got any of his father's property. Mr. Kennamond said in his article in the December 1965 Magazine that "for some reason George Hite showed an acquistive nature." In view of what we know about his father's land from the court cases, deeds, and other legal papers on file in Winchester, Martinsburg, and Charles Town, maybe that is understandable.

Our story does at least, in part, solve some of the mystery around the Jacob Hite family. Much more could be added to this mere outline of events. This writer has been working on it for many years, from the standpoint of the Hite and Willis families, her ancestors. Perhaps someone else will complete the picture in time to come.

Mildred Edwards Whitmire
(Mrs. Beverly T.)

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RECORDS IN COUNTY COURTHOUSES

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Berkeley County, W.Va., Minute Books, 1773-1774-1784, (Tracing wills & estates, Hites).

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Charleston, S.C. Cherokee deed to George Pearis, Deed E-5-501 & George Pearis to Richard Pearis E-5-503. Made 1773 & 1774. Filed 1782.

Charles Town Historic Landmarks Commission First Free School Building Designated as an Historic Landmark



The brick school building designated as an Historic Landmark of Charles Town is adjacent to and now owned by the Zion Baptist Church.

The first school in Charles Town for Negro students was started in the basement of Archilles Dixon's home on Liberty Street. The date of this informal school is unknown. Students were taught by white teachers, Miss Annie Dudley and others, from the North. The first Negro teacher was Enis Wilson, a student from Storer College in Harper's Ferry.

In 1867, the Charles Town District Board of Education purchased a lot on Harewood Avenue at the intersection of the Summit Point and Middleway Roads from a Thomas Davis for $100.00 for the purpose of building the first school building for Negro children in Charles Town.

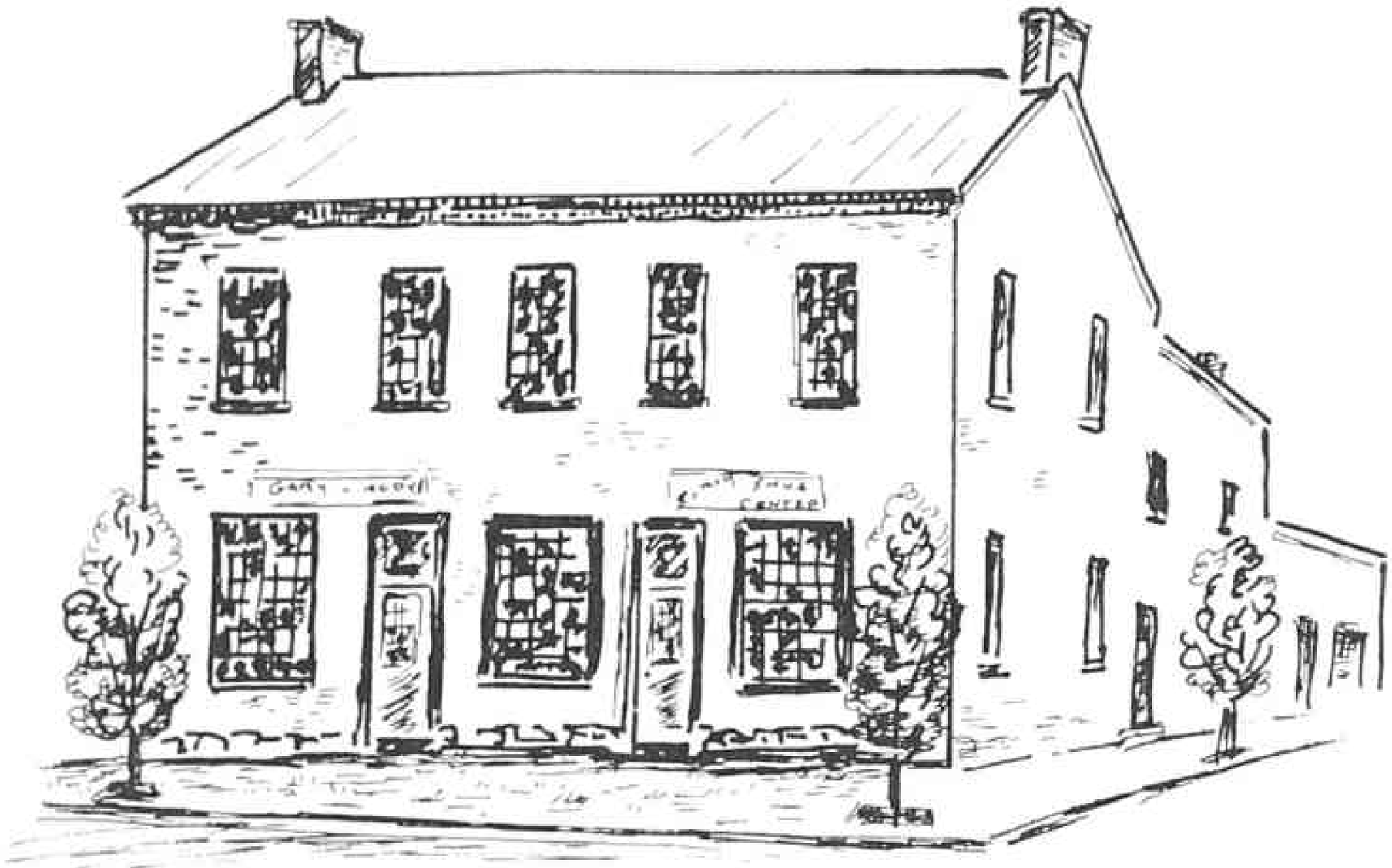
In 1874, a brick school house was built on this lot. Its first teacher was Mr. Littleton L. Page who served for forty years. One of Mr. Page's

pupils, Mr. Arthur Irvin, became his assistant and served until his death. Mr. Philip Jackson, who had been teaching in Frederick, Maryland was appointed as assistant. He served the teaching profession for fifty years. This early school was used until 1894 when a new four-room brick schoolhouse was built on Eagle Avenue.

The new high school, built in 1948 for Negro students, was named Page Jackson High School in honor of two of these early teachers, Mr. Littleton L. Page and Mr. Philip Jackson.

This information was obtained from the Eagle News, dated May 27, 1942.

Jacob Stone House Designated Charles Town Historic Landmark



The Jacob Stone house has been designated an Historic Landmark by the Charles Town Landmarks Commission. It is located on the southeast corner of South Lawrence and West Washington Streets.

In 1791, Charles and Mildred Washington sold Charles Town Lot #21 to Jacob and Barbara Stone for ten pounds, Virginia currency. The back part of the house was built soon after this.

In 1800, the Stones sold half of Lot #21 "with the appurtenances" to William and Abagail Tate, who added the handsome front rooms. In 1818, William Tate moved to Belvedere Farm, present home of Mrs. Paul Wilson located east of Charles Town. He had sold his home to the Bank of The Valley of Virginia. The deed notes that part of the house was to be used as a bank and the rest as a home for the cashier. This arrangement continued until 1867 when the Bank of The Valley of Virginia disposed of its property in West Virginia. The house was sold before the Court House in Winchester to Esrone Slifer, evidently one of a group interested in establishing a bank here under the laws of the new state.

The Bank of Charles Town received its charter in 1872. The two large front rooms were used as the bank, and the rest of the house was used as a home for the cashier. Mr. George Poterfield, cashier and president,

was living in the house when the new bank was built in the side yard in 1919.

After this, the ownership of the house passed through many hands, with the upper rooms used as a residence and the first floor used as offices and later as a laundry. In 1949, it was purchased by the present owners, Elizabeth B. and J. Blackwell Davis. Gary and Judy's clothing store and Ramey's Shoe Center now occupy the first floor rooms of this fine old building.

Fair were our nation's visions, and as grand
As ever floated out of fancy-land;
Children were we in simple faith,
But god-like children, whom nor death,
Nor threat of danger drove from honor's path-
In the land where we were dreaming!

This is the first stanza of the famous poem "The Land Where We Were Dreaming" by Daniel Bedinger Lucas, 1836-1909. Known as the "Poet of the Shenandoah Valley," his home was at Rion Hall near Charles Town. After the Civil War he practiced law in Charles Town, was elected to the State Legislature and was appointed judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia.

The Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission

Regarding some of the houses designated as Historic Landmarks, the question has been asked: "Now just what is so historic about this one or that one?" The answer lies in the concept that a building's style usually serves as an architectural monument for its era. Because the permanent settlement of this County began in the 1730's, we have samples of architectural styles extending back almost 250 years. The house owner who is appreciative of this to the point of preserving, so far as is practicable, its original features is in possession of an Historic Landmark, almost certainly. Such a house cannot be ignored because it was a simple farmhouse rather than a mansion, or because no important events occurred there, or because its residents were not prominent. On the other hand, some houses which are poorly renovated are included because of historic associations.

Prosperity encourages home building. This County, because of its fertile soil, its abundant water power and its ready access to markets downstream, was exceptionally prosperous *except* during the several decades during and following the Civil War. In this depressed period most of its many homes could not be kept in proper repair. For some this was disastrous, but for the many structures which survived there may have been a hidden bonus. As is said of Charleston, South Carolina, post-war poverty resulted in a moratorium on the renovation of homes during a period when it was quite generally considered chic to alter old houses to conform to the latest fashion.

In recent years more and more people have become aware of the beauty of building styles of past generations. While many of these can be reproduced, there is no substitute for the charm conferred by prolonged usage and by the awareness that this beauty has been enjoyed by generations of previous redisents.

A crucial objective of this Commission is to get a message through to house owners and prospective house owners that they should take a long look at the original features before changing or replacing any of them. Our major contact with the majority of householders is through our announcements of newly designated Landmarks in the local newspapers. Accompanied by photographs of the houses, these repeatedly mention that the owners have been careful to preserve the original floors, mantels, stairs, chair rails, etc.

In the two Bicentennial Issues of this Magazine, published in 1975 and 1976, we reported some twenty structures which were judged to have been built before the Revolutionary War. Twenty-seven houses, built largely before the Civil War, have been designated as Landmarks since. A majority of these have been described in this Magazine's Historic Homes series. A recently designated Landmark, Southwood Spring, has been added to the Historic Homes series in this issue.

"May 1858: While I was at home Shepherdstown was suddenly buried in a cloud of sadness by the death of Col. J. F. Hamtramck. He was only sick one week. Both of his daughters were from home, but Miss Eliza arrived a few hours before his death and Miss Polly the morning after. The latter was engaged to be married in June. . . At the time of death he was Captain of the Shepherdstown Light Infantry, which in honor of him changed their name to the Hamtramck Guards.

Henry Kyd Douglas in "The Douglas Diary, Student Days at Franklin and Marshall College 1856-1858," published by Franklin and Marshall College, 1973.

Pride in Action

Pride In Action is continuing work toward the goals established when the Committee was appointed by the Charles Town Council in August of 1975.[1]

In downtown Charles Town, the exterior of the old Charles Washington Hall and the Rouss Hall (Independent Fire Co.) have been beautifully restored by the City Council.

The old Skinner House has been restored and is an example of adaptive use of a historic building, being used for a gift shop and antique shop. The owners of the Battaile Muse House (familiarly known as the Crane House) are in the process of restoration.

The Memorial Tree program is well under way. Orders for approximately thirty memorial trees have been received. Trees are being planted in the business district where requested.

Pride In Action, with the backing of the Jefferson County Historical Society, Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission, and the Charles Town Historic Landmarks Commission, sponsored Mr. Charles Miller, AIA, at a public meeting in September. Mr. Miller spoke on Conservation and Preservation to a highly appreciative audience.

The Charles Town Historic Landmarks Commission is actively marking historic places, adding the Free School on Harewood Avenue and the Jacob Stone House (site of Gary and Judy's and Ramey's Shoe Store) to the list including The Court House, Happy Retreat, and The Tiffin House.[2]

Help has been received from the Boy and Girl Scout Troops in the clean-up and beautification of Charles Town.

As soon as problems of property ownership are settled, the garden clubs are ready to proceed with current projects.

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1 Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, XLIII December 1977, 64.

2 Ibid., 64.

Table of Contents

Mrs. Robert T. Browse

Mrs. Robert Browse, one of Jefferson County's most beloved citizens, died on June 20th at the age of ninety-seven.

Born in Louisville, Ky., she and her family spent the summers at Media, the family farm, until she was nine, when they moved there. She lived at Media until she married Robert T. Browse, who built their new home, Paignton, on land adjoining Media. In 1937 she and Mr. Browse moved to Charles Town where she spent the rest of her life.

She was one of this Society's staunchest supporters, having served as an officer for more than thirty years. In 1952 and 1953 she was President and thereafter was Curator until 1975 when she became an Emeritous Officer. She had a valuable fund of information about the people and history of Jefferson County, which she was always willing to share.

Dr. William J. Barnhart

This Society lost one of its most valuable members and the MAGAZINE an outstanding contributor in the sudden death of Dr. "Bill" Barnhart on August 21.

When he came to Shepherd College in 1971 to teach English, he adopted Jefferson County as his home. He became a member of Trinity Episcopal Church and a member of its Vestry as well as registrar. The history of the Church interested him and he worked on old records and helped to write a Church history. After a few years he built his home several miles out of Shepherdstown near Scrabble, and here he greatly enjoyed gardening.

In 1971 he became a member of this Society and in 1975 was elected to the Board of Directors and began serving on the Publications Committee. He researched and wrote many pieces for the MAGAZINE. Of great interest was the investigation and work he carried on in regard to Old Norborne Parish and St. George's Chapel. He was to serve as editor this year.

He became a full professor of English at the College and was a teacher respected and admired by his students. He leaves a host of sorrowing friends at the College and in the County. His life was too short for he died at age 54 with so many ideas, so many projects that he wanted to complete.

When he died of the heart condition that had caused much pain and limitation of activities, he was sitting quietly in his arm chair reading.

Summer Picnic

On an ideal summer evening in August, about sixty members and guests gathered on the lawn of Mrs. Robert Leonard's home for a covered dish picnic supper. The elevated site overlooks the Potomac River as it descends from the west and the setting sun. Just below is its confluence with the Shenandoah and the break through the Blue Ridge. It was a memorable evening.

Old Norborne Parish, Part II

Due to the untimely death of Dr. William Barnhart, the publication of the final part of his research on the Anglican Churches of this area has been postponed again. It is anticipated that his manuscript, which was almost finished, can be published next year. The culminating event was the building of the handsome Norborne Church which occurred just before the outbreak of the Revolutionary War. The Church's picturesque ruins are now an Historic Landmark.

Additions to the Society's Library and Archives

June, A Year Book of Sonnets—Shenandoah Edition by Virginia Lucas. Shenandoah Publishing House, Strasburg, Va., 1927. Donated by Fredrica Holmes Trapnell.

Heroes and Spies of the Civil War by David Humphries, "Of the original 'Stonewall' Brigade, and later Captain in Ashby's Cavalry." The Neal Publishing Company, MCMIII. Donated by Allen S. Humphries.

Editions of *The Virginia University Magazine* for October, 1875 and February, 1876, Vol. XIV, Nos. 1 and 5. Donated by Fredrica Holmes Trapnell.

A mimeographed collection of published material on Gen. Horatio Gates, assembled and donated by Col. Joseph Charles Bergling. Also included is collected material on the career of Col. William Washington, a prominent cavalry leader in the Revolutionary Army.

Baker Family Tree. (This is the family of Newton D. Baker, President Wilson's Secretary of War.) Donated by Miss Virginia Gold.

Tombstone Inscriptions X

Recorded by Mrs. Dorothea W. Feigley

UNION CEMETERY—MIDDLEWAY, W.VA.

As of July 1977

Adams, Mrs. Barbara—d. August 9, 1842—75years

Barnes, Nathan—b. Aug. 14, 1813 d.June 28, 1884
Barns, Mary H. wife—d. Feb. 18, 1860—41 yr. 8 mo. 24 da.
Barns, Margaret—dau.—d. June 27, 1846—7 mo. 16 da.
Beckman, Camp—d. Sept. 27, 1832—37 years
Bell, Elizabeth B.—wife of Vance Bell—b. May 10, 1820 d. Feb. 15, 1867—46 years 8 mo.
Bell, Ethan E.—son of F. and E. D.—d. Oct. 15,1849—3rd yr.
Bender, Mary C.—wife of James W. Bender—1841-1873
Benner, Wm. M.—son of _____ and Mary—d. July 15,1880—94 yrs. 8 mo. 1 da.
Bennett, Mary H.—dau. of Mary Bennett—b. Nov. 23, 1822 d. Apr. 17, 1846
23 yrs. 10 mo. 24 da.
Boltz, George T.—d. Aug. 13, 1858—75 yrs. 4 mo. 29 da.
Boltz, Catherine—wife of George T.—d. July 17, 1872—83 yrs. 7 mo. 1 da.
Brown, John W.—b. Mar. 28, 1796 d. Nov. 11, 1868—72 yrs. 7 mo. 13 da.
Burwell, Lucy Lee—dau. of F. B. and F. E.
Butts, Elizabeth—b. Sept. 17, 1817 d. Sept. 4, 1861
Butts, Vandoran—b. April 29, 1812 d. Aug. 28, 1882
Butts, Vandoran—b. June 1861 d. July 1861
Butts, Adam S.—b. Dec. 7, 1840 d. March 17, 1874
Butts, Chard H.—b. Sept. 23, 1843 d. Sept. 2, 1921
Butts, Ruth—b. Dec. 9, 1853 d. April 24, 1855
Butts, Robert V.—b. July 21, 1859 d. Sept. 5, 1859

Cameron, Ellen Virginia—dau. of W. and E.—d. Sept. 18, 1850—3 yrs. 3 mo. 19 da.
Cameron, Infant—son of W. and E.—b. June 2, 1838 d. June 15, 1838
Crawford, James H. P.—son of Wm. and Mary—d. Aug. 6, 1859—5 yrs. 8 mo. 10 da.
Crawford, Lizzie—dau. of Wm. & Mary—d. Aug. 13, 1852—1 yr. 1 mo. 1 da.
Crim, Martha—wife of Jacob—b. Apr. 11, 1799 d. Mar. 6, 1864—68 yrs. 10 mo. 24 da.
Crim, John S.—d. Apr. 24, 1868—72 yrs. 6 mo. 6 da.
Crim, John W.—son of Edward and Mary A.—d. Oct. 4, 1866—1 yr. 9 da.
Crim, Edmonia D.—dau. of Edward B. and Mary A.—d. Aug. 23, 1862—1 yr. 2 mo.
6 da.
Crim, Peter—d. Feb. 2, 1847—93 yrs. 5 mo.
Crim, Mary—wife—d. Nov. 4, 1847—86 yrs. 11 mo.
Cromwell, D. T. (Dr. E. A.)—son of Joseph and M. S. E.—d. Aug. 24, 1858 29 yrs. 7 mo.
21 da.
Crowforde, Lydia—wife of J. C.—d. Sept. 6, 1833—22 yrs. 2 da.
Custer, Mary—b. Sept. 27, 1801 d. Mar. 8, 1885—83 yrs. 5 mo.
Custer, Jacob—d. Aug. 28, 1869—56 yrs.

Dyer, Hannah—wife of Joseph—d. Oct. 23, 1850—26 yrs. 9 mo. 1 da.
Dyer, George H.—son—d. Oct. 15, 1850—4 yr. 3 mo. 3 da.
Dyer _____ d. Nov. 12, 1850—4 yrs. 11 mo. 2 da.
Dyer, George—son of J. & H. Dyer—d. Oct. 15, 1830—4 yrs.

Eaty, Sebastian—d. Feb. 28, 1852—80 yrs. 2 mo.
Eaty, Fannie W.—wife of Sebastian Eaty—d. Jan. 12, 1851—65 yrs.
Eddleman, Christiana—b. Feb. 1772 d. May 22, 1866—88 yrs. 3 mo.
Engle, Martha G.—wife of George Engle—dau. of Wm. and Dorothy Hayslett d. Sept.
13, 1865—24 yrs. 6 mo. 17 da.

Feagans, Infant—son of C. H. and S. J. Feagans—b. Jan. 8, 1849 d. Nov. 29, 1849
Frazier, Thomas Kurtz—son of Rev. J. and Anna M.—d. Mar. 19, 1862—1 yr. 5 mo. 19 da.
Fry, Daniel—d. May 11, 1821—37 yrs. 1 mo. 9 da.
Fry, Lydia—wife of Daniel Fry—d. Oct. 12, 1843—56 yrs. 5 mo. 8 da.
Fry, Lewis—b. Feb. 14, 1787 d. Sept. 29, 1816—28 yrs. 7 mo. 15 da.
Fry, Barbara—b. July 11, 1760 d. Jan. 30, 1815—54 yrs. 6 mo. 19 da.
Fry, David—b. Dec. 23, 1761 d. Sept. 19, 1811

Graham, John—b. Nov. 22, 1814 d. Mar. 15, 1871—56 yrs. 8 mo. 23 da.
Gruber, Adam—d. May 25, 1849—56 yrs. 8 mo. 11 da.
Gruber, Sarah E.—dau. of Jacob, Jr.—d. June 12, 1869—24 yrs. 8 mo. 10 da.
Gruber, Benjamin F.—son of Jacob, Jr.—b. July 30, 1850 d. Aug. 13, 1871—21 yrs.
Gruber, Joseph H.—son of John and Susan—d. Sept. 21, 1832—3 mo. 10 da.
Gruber, Matilda—dau. of Adam and Barbara—b. Jan. 27, 1837 d. Jan. 11, 1841 2 yrs. 11 mo. 15 da.
Gruber, Benjamin F.—son of Jacob—b. July 30, 1850 d. Aug. 13, 1871 21 yrs. 13 days
Gruber, Barbara—dau. of Jacob and Sarah—d. Oct. 7, 1857—9 yrs. 2 mo. 1 da.
Gruber, David L.—son of Jacob and Sarah—d. May 29 1855—8 mo. 26 da.
Gruber, Infant—d. Sept. 10, 1849—17 day
Gruber, Barbara—wife of Adam—b. Feb 1, 1797 d. Aug. 27, 1876
Gruber, Albright—b. Mar. 9, 1754 d. Mar. 11, 1825—70 yr. 10 mo. 2 da.
Gruber, Susanna—wife of Albright—b. July 20, 1767 d. June 16, 1817 79 yrs. 10 mo. 26 da.
Grubber, John—b. May 18, 1797 d. Mar. 1849—51 yr. 9 mo. 15 da.
Gruber, Susannah—wife of John—d. Sept. 16, 1843—42 yrs. 4 mo. 18 da.
Gruber, Elizabeth A. Griffee—wife of John B. Gruber—b. Feb. 17, 1822 d. June 24, 1847 25 yrs. 4 mo. 7 da.
Gruber, George Wm.—d. July 9, 1854—3 mo. 15 da.
Gruber, Jacob—b. Nov. 16, 1794 d. June 29, 1881—86 yrs. 7 mo. 13 da.
Gruber, Barbara Ann—b. Oct. 9, 1856 d. Mar. 30, 1865—8 yr. 5 mo. 21 da.
Gruber, Sarah—wife of Jacob I—d. May 2, 1858—45 yrs. 5 mo. 9 da.
Gruber, John B.—b. Sept. 20, 1826 d. May 12, 1852—25 yrs. 7 mo. 22 da.

Hardesty, Twin Sons Infants of L. K. and S. C. Hardesty—Mar. 21, 1870
Harley, Mary Ann Gilbert—wife of F. Joseph—b. Sept. 28, 1802, d. Mar. 20, 1847
Harley, F. Joseph—b. Jan. 23, 1800 d. Feb. 24, 1863—63 yrs. 1 mo. 1 da.
Hawkins, John—b. Feb. 25, 1784 d. Jan. 19, 1872—87 yrs. 10 mo. 24 da.
Hawkins, Sarah—wife of John—b. Apr. 5, 1771 d. July 23, 1854—83 yrs. 2 mo. 15 da.
Hays, Mary V.—dau. of Anthony and Margaret Ann—d. Sept. 7, 1859—3 yrs. 4 mo. 9 da.
Hayslett, Elizabeth—wife of Robert—b. June 19, 1812 d. Feb. 19, 1835—22 yrs. 8 mo.
Hayslett, Elizabeth Frazier—dau. of Wm. Hayslett—d. July 26, 1874—47 yrs. 8 mo.
Hayslett, William—d. Sept. 27, 1883—55 yrs. 4 mo. 27 da.
Hayslett, Dorothy (Dorathy on stone) wife of William—d. Apr. 13, 1863 58 yrs. 7 mo. 9 da.
Hayslett, William—d. Dec. 12, 1890—92 yrs. 9 mo. 1 da.
Hayslett, Ellen C. Taylor—dau. of Wm. Hayslett—d. Sept. 24, 1879 53 yrs. 10 mo. 17 da.
Hinton, James W.—b. Jan 5, 1814 d. May 9, 1898—84 yrs. 4 mo. 4 da.
Hinton, Ellen J.—wife of James W. Hinton—d. Nov. 24, 1889—76 yrs. 19 da.
Hite, Harriet Lowndes—dau. of George Hite and Annie Lloyd Beckwith b. June 13, 1845 d. Sept. 25, 1849
Hunter, Mrs. Emeline—wife of Dr. Wm. Hunter—dau. of Conrad and Elizabeth Kownslar b. July 9, 1813 d. Oct. 12, 1841

Johnson, Mary F.—wife of John E.—b. Jan. 17, 1846 d. July 24, 1872—26 yrs. 6 mo. 12 da.
Jones, Mary Ann—wife of Leonard Jones—d. June 27, 1865—46 yr. 4 mo. 23 da.

Kime, Jacob—d. Mar. 17, 1855—91 yrs. 11 mo. 7 da.

Likens, Frances Eaty—d. June 2, 1837—6 yrs. 4 mo.
Lyne, Dr. Wm. H.—b. Mar. 9, 1798 d. Sept. 30, 1854

Macoughtry, Dr. James—d. Dec. 5, 1829—63 yrs. 3 mo. 6 da.
Macoughtry, Sarah—wife of Dr. James Macoughtry—d. Jan. 27, 1832 66 yrs. 1 mo. 19 da.
Macoughtry, James—Artist—d. Feb. 12, 1844—32 yrs. 11 mo. 22 da.
Maxwell, James G.-d. Jan. 7, 1856—22 yrs.
McCloy, Lewis—d. Dec. 15, 1838—42 yrs. 5 mo. 20 da.
McCloy, Sarah—wife of Lewis McCloy—d. Aug. 26, 1858—63 yrs. 6 mo. 12 da.
McCloy, Sarah L. (or T.)—dau. of Lewis and Sarah—d. Aug. 23, 1845 15 yrs. 2 mo. 10 da.
McClure, Mary Ann—dau. of John C. and Catherine B.—b. May 28, 1838 d. Mar. 28, 1842 3 yrs. 9 mo. 22 da.
McDaniel, Carrie A.—d. Oct. 3, 1876—17 yrs. 9 mo.
McDaniel, George Sebastian—son of Sebastian and Martha—d. Dec. 21, 1870 8 yrs. 1 mo. 1 da.
Merchant, Rachel Catherine—b. Aug. 23, 1833 d. Sept. 10, 1841—8 yrs. 28 da.
Merchant, Matilda Ellen—wife of James—b. Sept. 3, 1820 d. Sept. 5, 1850
Mercer, John J.—son of John Wm. and Susan C.—d. Dec. 20, 1874—14 yrs. 1 mo.
Mercer, Benjamin E.—son of John W. and Susan C.—d. Apr. 30, 1850—3 yrs. 3 mo. 3 da.
Monroe, Bettie S. T.—dau. of John & Mary—d. Dec. 28, 1846—14 yrs. 4 mo. 1 da.
Moore, Mary—b. Dec. 19, 1807 d. Dec. 1, 1869—61 yrs. 11 mo. 12 da.
Morrison, James (Mary E. wife of James W.) d. Jan. 13, 1867—49 yrs. 9 mo. 11 da.
Mouser, Wm.—b. Jan. 3, 1801 d. Feb. 12, 1816—15 yrs. 1 mo. 11 da.
Mouser, Eve Benner—wife of Jacob—b. June 6, 1768 d. Oct. 3, 1831—63 yrs. 8 mo. 2 da.
Mouser, Jacob—d. Marion, Ohio
Moyer, Frances—b. Aug. 15, 1895 d. Nov. 1895—3 mo.
Moyer, Magdaline—b. Sept. 16, 1779 d. Dec. 30, 1828—44 yrs. 2 mo. 18 da.
Moyers, John—b. Mar. 25, 1774 d. Mar. 2, 1845
Myers, David H.—b. Feb. 16, 1799 d. Oct. 14, 1824—25th yr.
Myers, Elizabeth—wife—b. Nov. 10, 1804 d. Oct. 11, 1823—18 yrs. 11 mo.
Myers, Lucy V.—Eldest dau. Geo. & Sarah E.—d. May 21, 1870—28 yrs. 8 mo. 8 da.
Myers, Jeremiah—d. July 8, 1833—23 yrs. 5 mo. 26 da.
Myers, Catherine—b. July 12, 1814 d. Aug. 19, 1831—17 yrs. 1 mo. 7 da.
Myers, Jesse—b. Nov. 8, 1809 d. Aug. 12, 1831—21 yrs. 9 mo. 4 da.
Myers, Samuel—b. July 21, 1807 d. July 24, 1831—24 yrs.
Myers, John H.—b. Jan. 12, 1804 d. Jan. 28, 1838—34 yrs. 16 da.
Myers, Adaline S.—wife of John—d. Jan. 25, 1835—27th yr.
Myers, Jacob—b. Nov. 21, 1780 d. July 8, 1815
Myers, Mary Louisa—dau. Geo. & Sarah E.—d. July 15, 1876—8 mo. 16 da.

Nelson, Conrad Rownslar—son of Mann P. & Lydia A. Nelson—d. Jan 27, 1845—2 yrs. 5 mo.
Nelson, Ann Amelia—dau. of Mann P. & Lydia A. Nelson—b. Dec. 6, 1835 d. May 12, 1839 3 yrs. 5 mo. 6 da.
Nelson, Ann Amelia—dau. Mann P. & Lydia A. Nelson—d. Jan. 23, 1845—4 yrs. 11 mo.
Nelson, Wm. Gibson—son of Mann P. & Lydia A. Nelson—b. Feb. 17, 1838 d. May 17, 1839 1 yr. 3 mo.
Nicely, James Taylor—b. Mar. 5, 1847 d. Dec. 25, 1847—9 mo. 20 da.
Nicely, Millard A.—son of John & Mary E.—d. Oct. 8, 1869—14 yrs.

Ogden, David—b. Mar. 1, 1812 d. Aug. 7, 1876—64 yrs. 5 mo. 6 da.
Ogden, Catherine—wife of David Ogden—d. Mar. 12, 1863—52 yrs. 8 mo. 2 da.
Ogden, George W.—son of David & C.—d. Sept. 11, 1857—16 yrs. 6 mo. 6 da.

Price, Charles E.—d. Dec. 14, 1870—3 yrs. 8 mo. 28 da.
Proctor, Rev. Ebenezer G.—d. June 16, 1851—38 yrs. 4 mo. 19 da.
Puls, Eve—b. May 25, 1758 d. Feb. 8, 1851—92 yrs. 8 mo. 13 da.

Pultz, George—d. Apr. 8, 1847—2nd yr.
Pultz, Nicholas—b. May 25, 1825 d. Oct. 20, 1855—35 yrs. 4 mo. 26 da.
Pultz, Jacob—b. Mar. 2, 1760 d. Nov. 22, 1842—82 yrs. 8 mo. 20 da.
Pultz, Elizabeth—b. Sept. 3, 1764 d. Sept. 14, 1837—73 yrs.

Redman, Maria Elizabeth—d. Apr. 21, 1840—40 yrs.
Redman, Francis L. I.—b. May 5, 1838 d. June 28, 1838—7 weeks, 6 days
Rosenberger, Margaret—wife of A. Rosenberger—d. Aug. 28, 1830—58 yrs. 4 mo. 2 da.
Rosenberger, Sallie A.—wife of Charles E.—d. Feb. 2, 1882—29 yrs. 10 mo. 11 da.
Rosenberger, Frederick—b. July 25, 1760 d. Aug. 10, 1835—74 yrs. 17 da.
Rosenberger, Barbara Pultz—wife of Frederick—Twin sister of Catherine b. Oct. 30, 1761 d. Feb. 15, 1837—75 yrs. 8 mo. 19 da.
Rutherford, Thomas—son of Thomas & Elizabeth Hite—b. Oct. 1823 d. Aug. 17, 1841—24 yrs. 11 mo. 17 da.

Scollay, Harriet—d. Oct. 4, 1834—4 yrs.
Scollay, Harriet—wife of Dr. Scollay—d. Aug. 1835—41st yr.
Scollay, Francis N.—son of Samuel & Sally P.—d. Aug. 4, 1845—3 yrs. 10 mo. 8 da.
Scollay, Samuel Storror—2nd son of Samuel & Harriet—d. Oct. 10, 1831 4 yrs. 7 mo. 7 da.
Shaull, Nicholas—b. Feb. 16, 1790 d. Aug. 3, 1869—79 yrs. 5 mo. 18 da.
Shaull, Ellen R.—dau. of John B. & Rebecca—d. Aug. 27, 1859—17 yrs. 5 mo.
Shaull, Elizabeth—wife of Nicholas Shaull—d. Mrs. 14, 1852—60 yrs. 2 mo.
Shaull, Catherine—wife of George—d. Feb. 4, 1870—83 yrs. 26 da.
Shaull, Nicholas S.—d. Apr. 26, 1881—75 yrs. 6 mo. 9 da.
Shaull, George—d. June 21, 1854—69 yrs. 9 mo. 15 da.
Shaull, Mary—wife of Nicholas S.—d. Dec. 13, 1878—73 yrs. 1 mo. 20 da.
Shaull, William M.—son of Nicholas & Mary—d. Dec. 1, 1862—29 yrs. 6 mo. 5 da.
Showers, Elizabeth—wife of Joshua—d. Mar. 7, 1827—43 yrs. 2 mo. 7 da.
Showers, Joshua—d. Nov. 8, 1822—36 yrs. 7 mo. 19 da.
Slagle, John W.—son of D. & E. Slagle—b. Oct. 7, 1856 d. Nov. 24, 1856
Smith, Moses—b. Aug. 1776 d. 1820—44 yrs.
Smith, George—b. Mar. 22, 1789 d. June 1841
Smith, Mary—wife of George Smith—d. 1819
Smith, Susan Elizabeth—dau. of J. F. & S. B. Smith—d. May 4, 1846—8 mo. 21 da.

Timberlake, Infant son of Thomas & Mildred—no dates
Timberlake, Thomas Lee—b. Dec. 5, 1800 d. Oct. 3, 1840—39 yrs. 9 mo. 2 da.
Timberlake, Eleanora—d. Feb. 26, 1848—17 yrs.
Timberlake, Henry—d. May 29, 1878—49 yrs.
Welsh, Maria W.—wife of George W.—b. May 28, 1831 d. Feb. 16, 1863—31 yrs. 8 mo. 18 da.
Welsh, Infant son of Wm. L. & Mary—d. July 17, 1848
Welsh, Benjamin B.—d. Jan. 14, 1868—69 yrs.
Welsh, Elizabeth B.—wife of Benjamin B.—d. Aug. 10, 1871—62 yrs. 3 mo.
Welsh, Charlie C.—Eldest son of Benj. B. & Eleanor—d. Mar. 29, 1867—39 yrs.
Welsh, Thomas S.—son of Benj. B. & Elizabeth—d. July 20, 1865—18 yrs 9 mo. 20 da.
Welsh, Eleanor—d. Jan. 15, 1840—40 yrs. 7 mo. 21 da.
Whittington, Belle C.—d. Aug. 16, 1878—1 yr. 9 mo. 2 da.
Woodward, George F.—d Sept, 28, 1851—27 yrs. 2 mo. 8 da.

Zombro, Lucinda—wife of John Zombro—b. Oct. 19, 1805 d. Aug. 20, 1880 71 yrs. 10 mo. 1 da.
Zombro, James S.—son of John & Lucinda—d. July 19, 1853—20 yrs. 9 mo. 18 da.

Tombstone Inscriptions in the Episcopal and Masonic Cemetery, Middleway, will appear in a later volume of this Magazine.