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Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume XLIX
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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

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Membership—Open to all who have an interest in the history of Jefferson County. Annual dues of $5.00 should be paid to the Treasurer after the beginning of the fiscal year on 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. Original volumes or facsimile reproductions 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, *Old Norborne Parish (1744-1816)* for $5.00 each, mailed and *The Washington Homes of Jefferson County* for $2.00 each, mailed.

The Town Clock

The Origins of Shepherd College

Towering above the Town of Shepherdstown is "the Town Clock," located in the tower of McMurran Hall, the first building used by Shepherd College. (1) If it had not been for the clock, it is doubtful that Shepherd College would have ever been established. History of the clock dates to 1841 when Rezin D. Shepherd made a large donation to the Trinity Episcopal Church (which stood on the southeast corner of Church and High Streets in Shepherdstown) for repairs and a tower to be erected to house a clock and bell. Shepherd ordered the clock from clock-maker A. L. Dennison, of Boston, Massachusetts, in the early part of 1841. Charles Wright was given permission by the Shepherdstown Council on February 1, 1841, to quarry stone at the intersection of Church and High Streets for building the clock tower, with the stipulation that Wright put the street in good, passable condition after removing the stone.

When the clock arrived from Boston in 1842, the vestry of the church showed little interest in putting it and the bell in the tower. Because of their lack of interest Rezin D. Shepherd offered the clock to the Town Council of Shepherdstown, which accepted. Mr. Henry Shepherd, who acted as representative for Rezin Shepherd in Shepherdstown, from his own pocket, hired Jacob Sheetz to build a wooden case to house the clock works and install the clock in the church tower. The Town of Shepherdstown paid for a keeper of the clock and for repairs.

Trinity Church bought a lot on the corner of Church and German Streets in Shepherdstown and built a new church building, which was completed in 1859. At the March 21, 1859, meeting of the town council, a motion was passed ordering the mayor to take legal steps to prevent the removal of the town clock from the present church building, corner of Church and High Steets; however, the March 31 minutes read that the treasurer was to pay unto William M. Sheetz $5.54 for his services in keeping the town clock from the first of December, 1858 until the last of March, 1859, when it was taken down by an order of the Trinity Church warden.



(1) Clock Tower and McMurran Hall

— Photographs by the Author

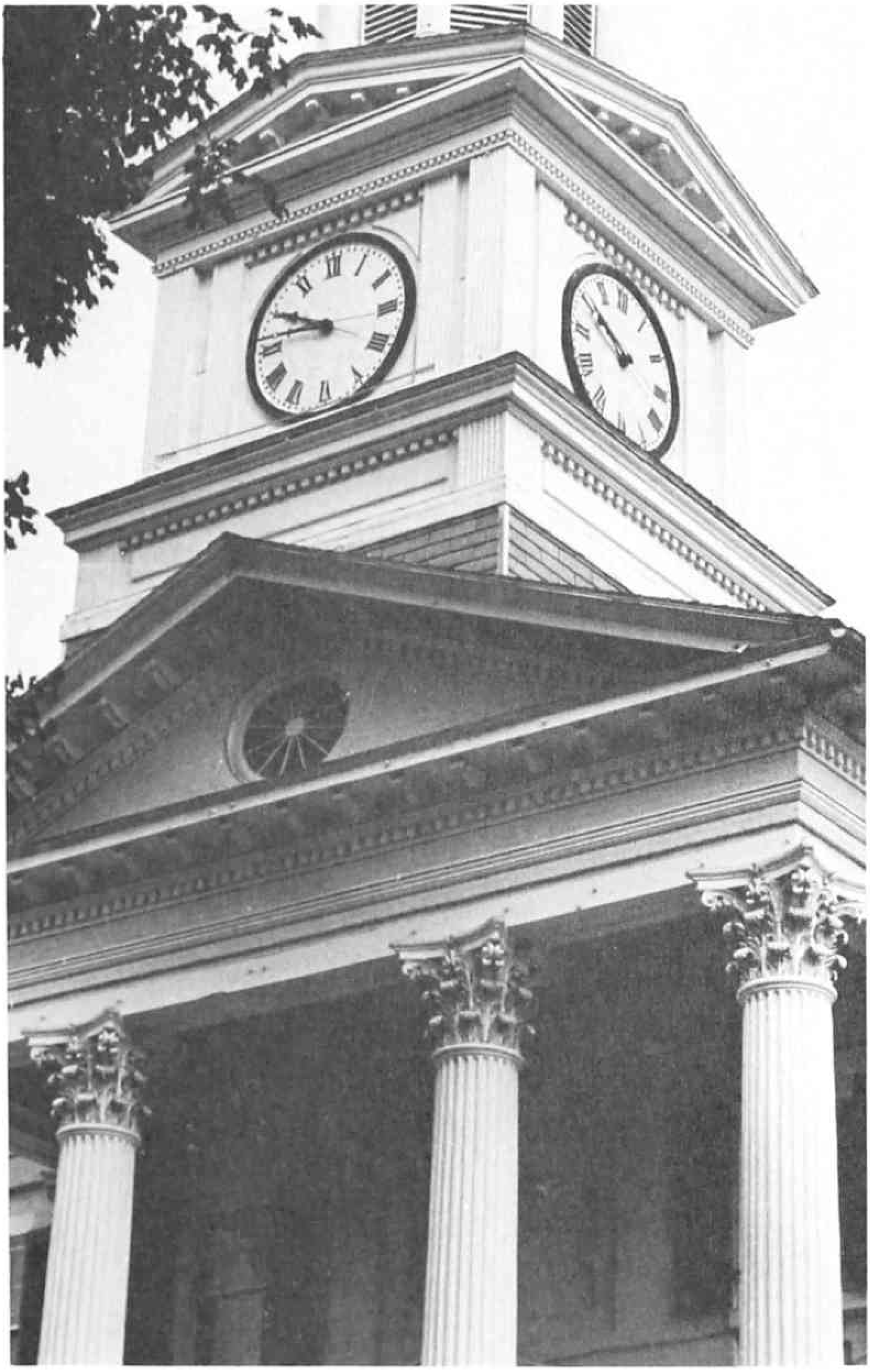
Several letters appeared in the *Shepherdstown Register* about the dispute of who was the rightful owner of the clock: Trinity Church or the Town Council. The article also noted that the clock did not have the correct identification plate—the plate read Christ Church instead of Trinity Church.

On June 11, 1859, the following appeared in the "Register":

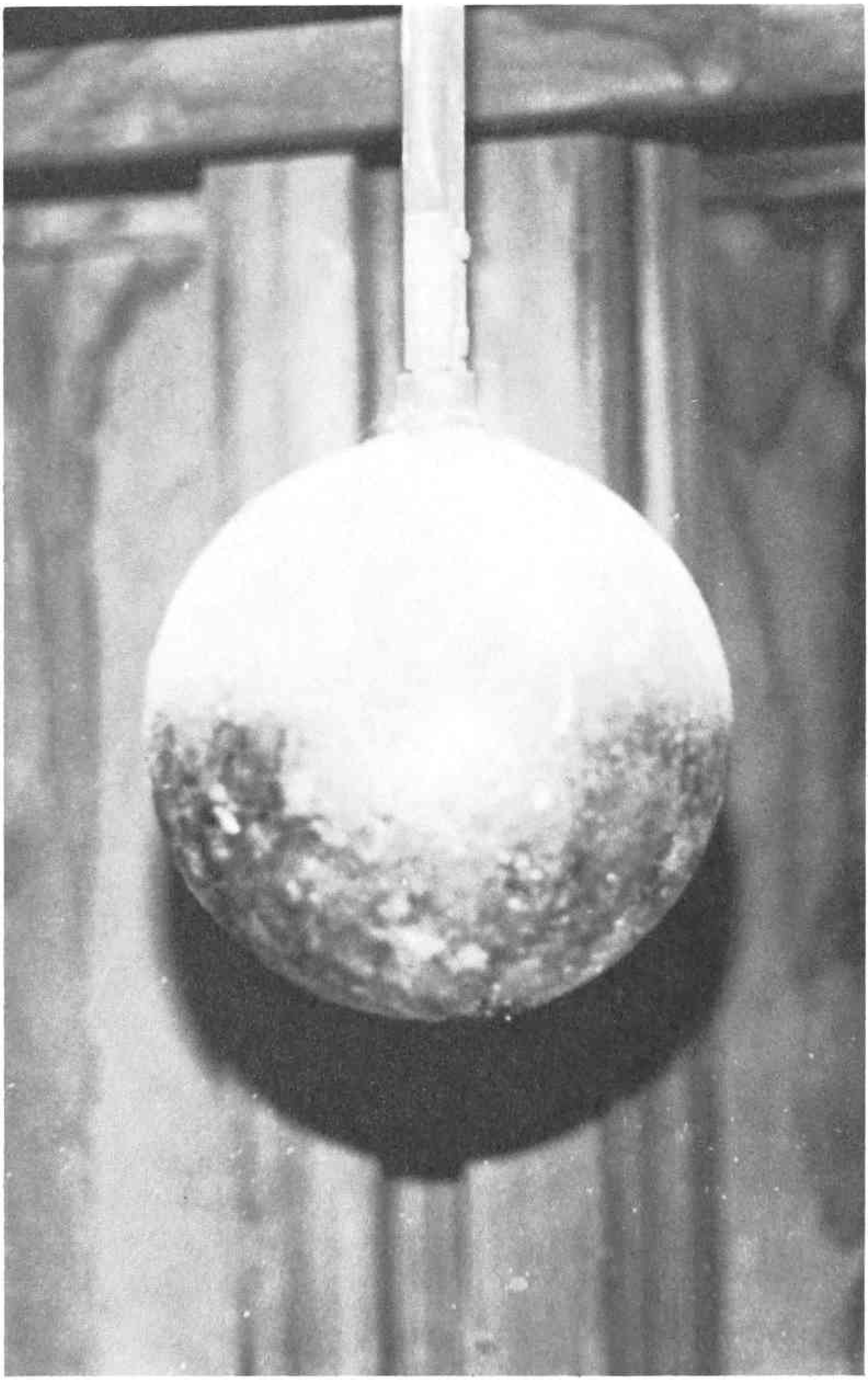
> We notice on Tuesday that the workmen were engaged in digging out the foundation for Mr. R. D. Shepherd's Town Hall, to be erected upon the elevated square opposite the Market House, in the centre of our town. The size of this Hall, we understand, is to be 30 feet front and running back 62 feet, and both square and building are intended as a donation to this town, for the use and benefit of the Public. The building will contain two large rooms, the lower one will be intended for the holding of public exhibitions. Council and public meetings, whilst the upper room will be for the purpose of the different Orders and Societies of this town to hold their meetings. Mr. JOHN GRANT, who has contracted to do the brick work, is now busily engaged in making the brick for the building. Mr. JOSEPH RANDALL, contractor for digging the foundation and masonary work, is now engaged at the work.

The vestry, on May 3, 1860, decided to give the clock, without the bell to the corporate authorities of Shepherdstown. They were to pay the church the agreed upon sum of $120.00, due for new faces that had been paid for by the vestry. The clock was then placed in the new town hall.

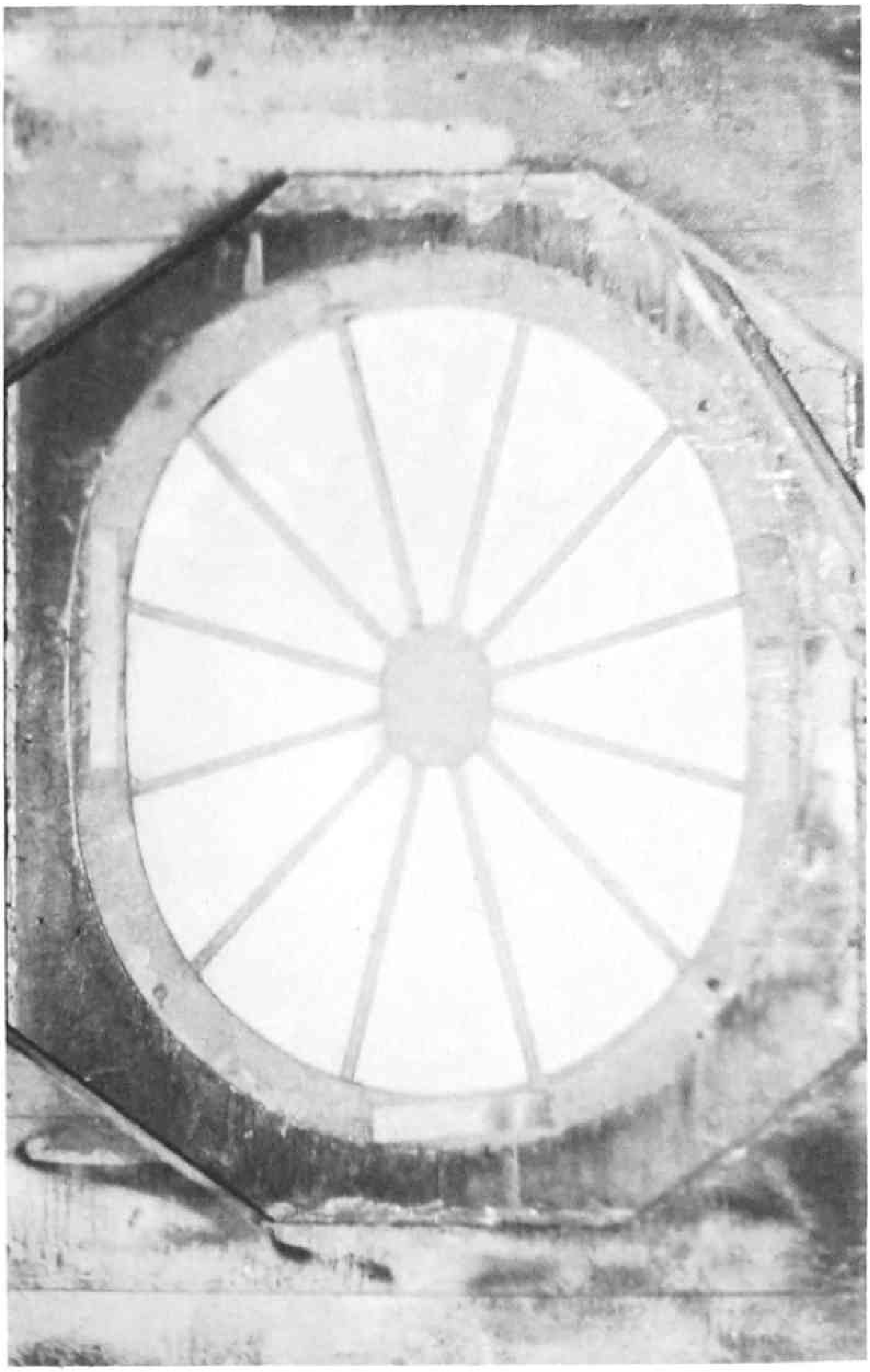
The clock and bell towers were erected in the center above the main entrance to the town hall. The bell tower takes in part of the area above the Greek Revival porch, taking in the pedimented area of the porch (1A). This is the first, or lower room, of the clock tower. This room houses the large ball part of the pendulum which extends down from the floor above (2), and two fully enclosed wooden cases (which extend from the ceiling to the floor). The cases protect the clock weights, extending from the clock in the upper (above) room to just below the lower room floor. The whole clock tower is constructed of wood. The first (lower) room contains one window which is the octagonal window in the porch pediment (3). A ladder-type stair extends along the west wall to the upper room above (4) housing the main clock works. The clock works are enclosed in a wooden case which is off-center of the room (5). Four spindles extend from the clock across the room to the four clock faces. The faces are the walls



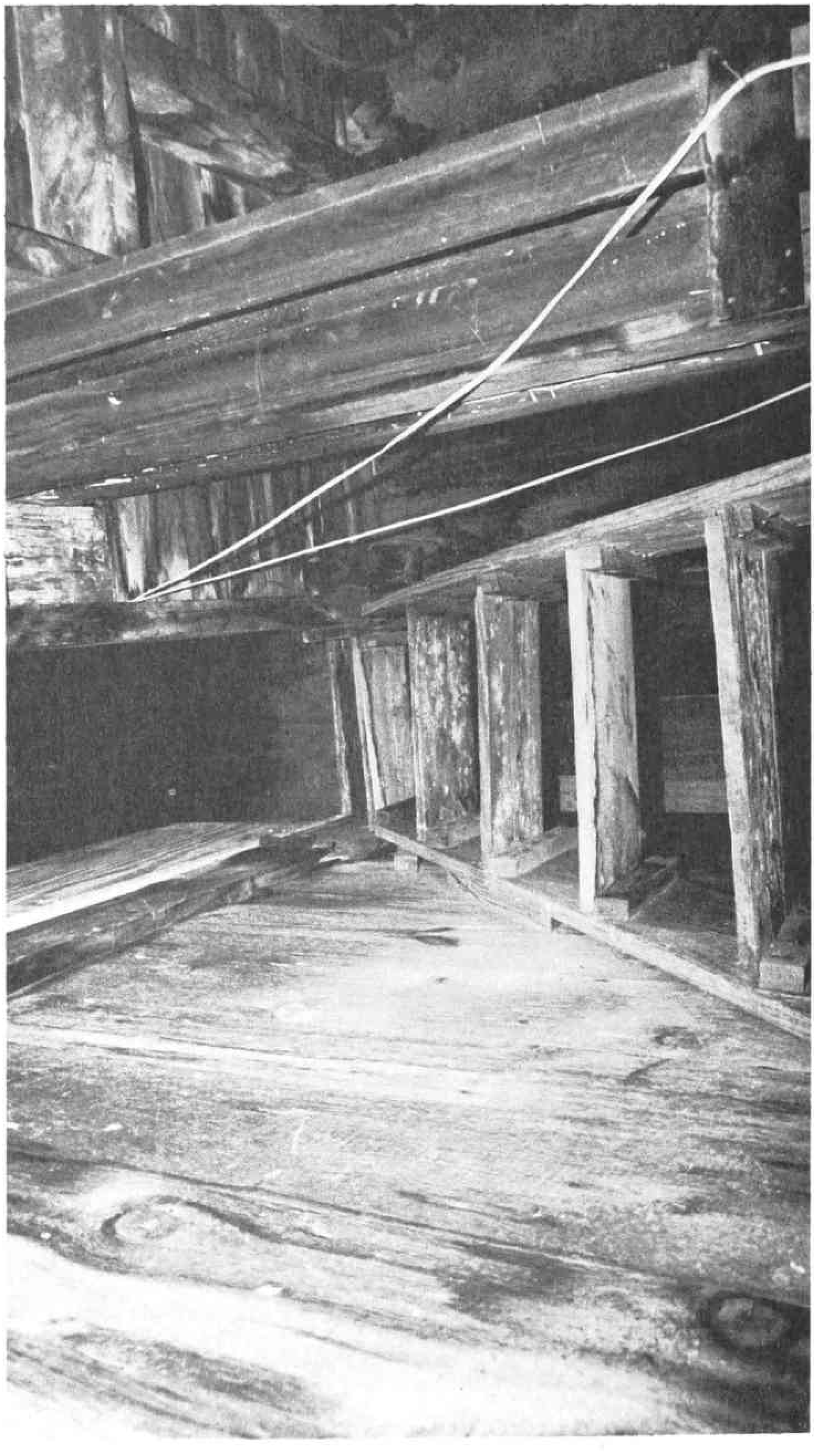
(1A) Pedimented Clock Tower



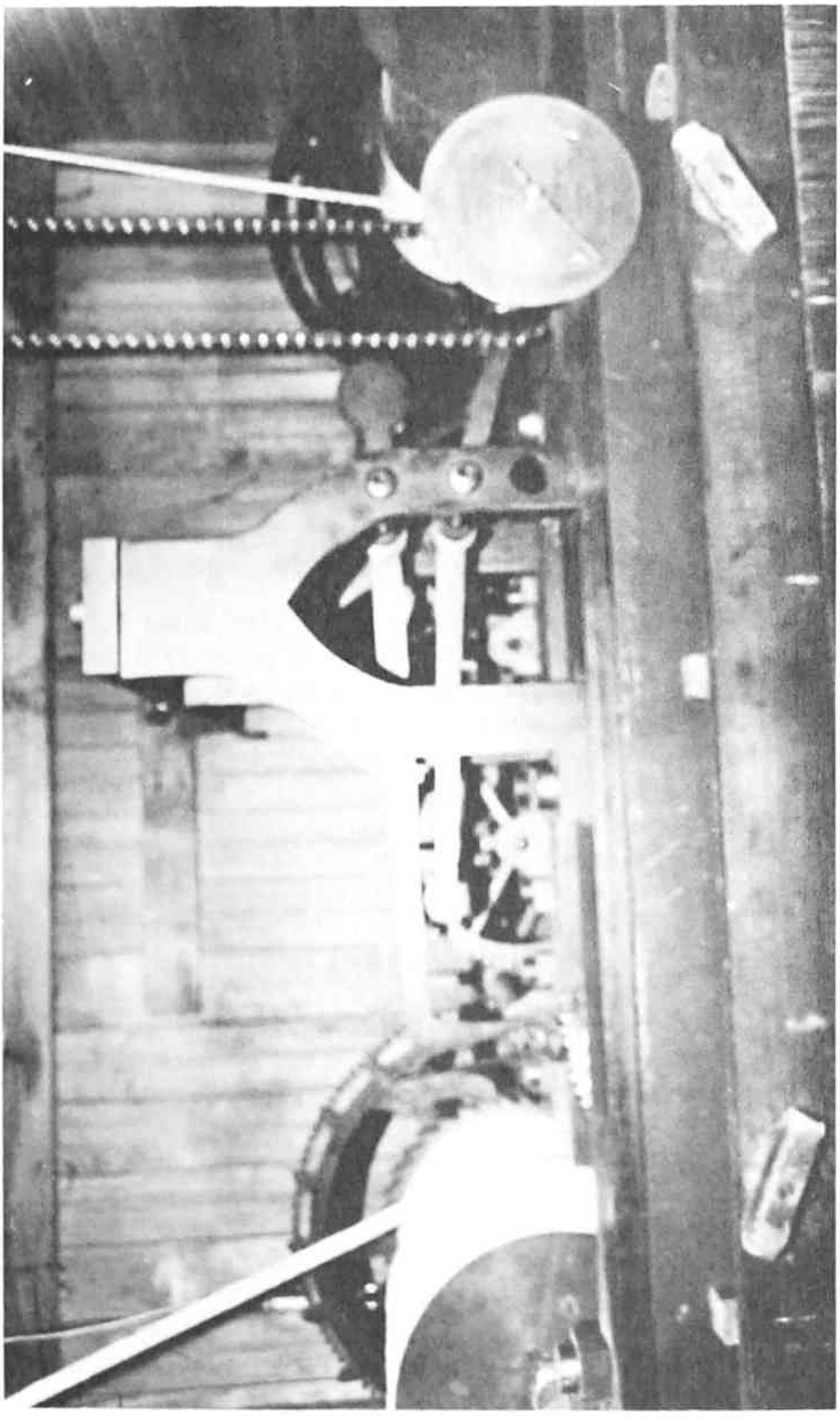
(2) Pendulum



(3) Octagonal window in porch pediment-taken from the interior of the clock room



(4) Stairs leading from Pendulum Room to Clock Works (Upper Room)



(5) Clock Works

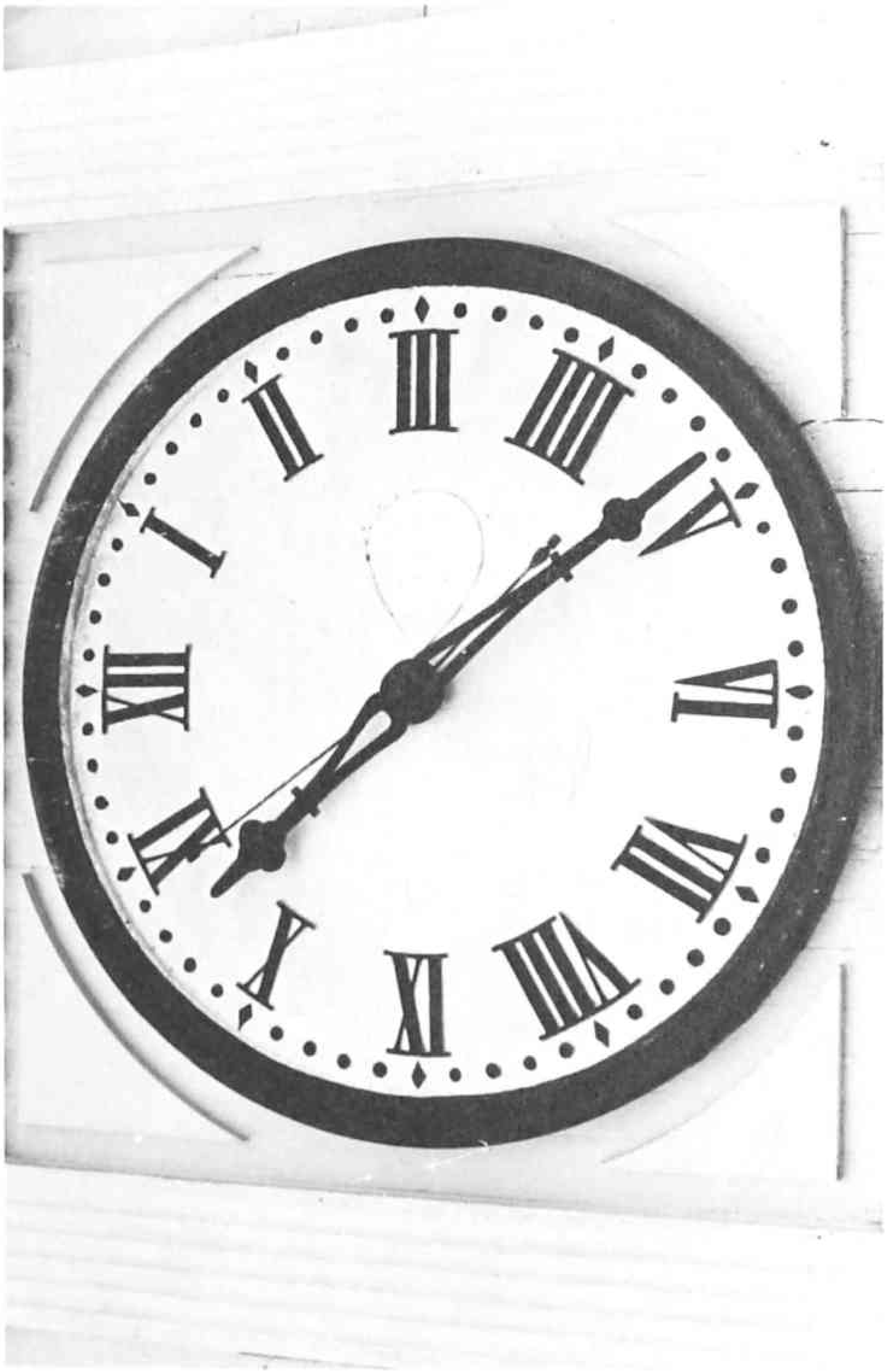
of the upper room (6). The pendulum and weights extend from the case to holes through the floor. Above in the center of the room is a large hole which is open to the bell tower erected above (7). A ladder leads up into the bell tower. The bell tower is constructed of wood with louvered sides. A large black bell hangs in the center and is connected to the main clock works in the room below. The only light in the upper clock room is what passes through the louvered sides of the bell tower. Electric lights are now used to light both the upper and lower clock rooms.

Adjoining the clock tower is the attic section of McMurran Hall. A trap door opens onto the roof beside the clock tower. A magnificent view of Shepherdstown may be had from beside the clock face (8).

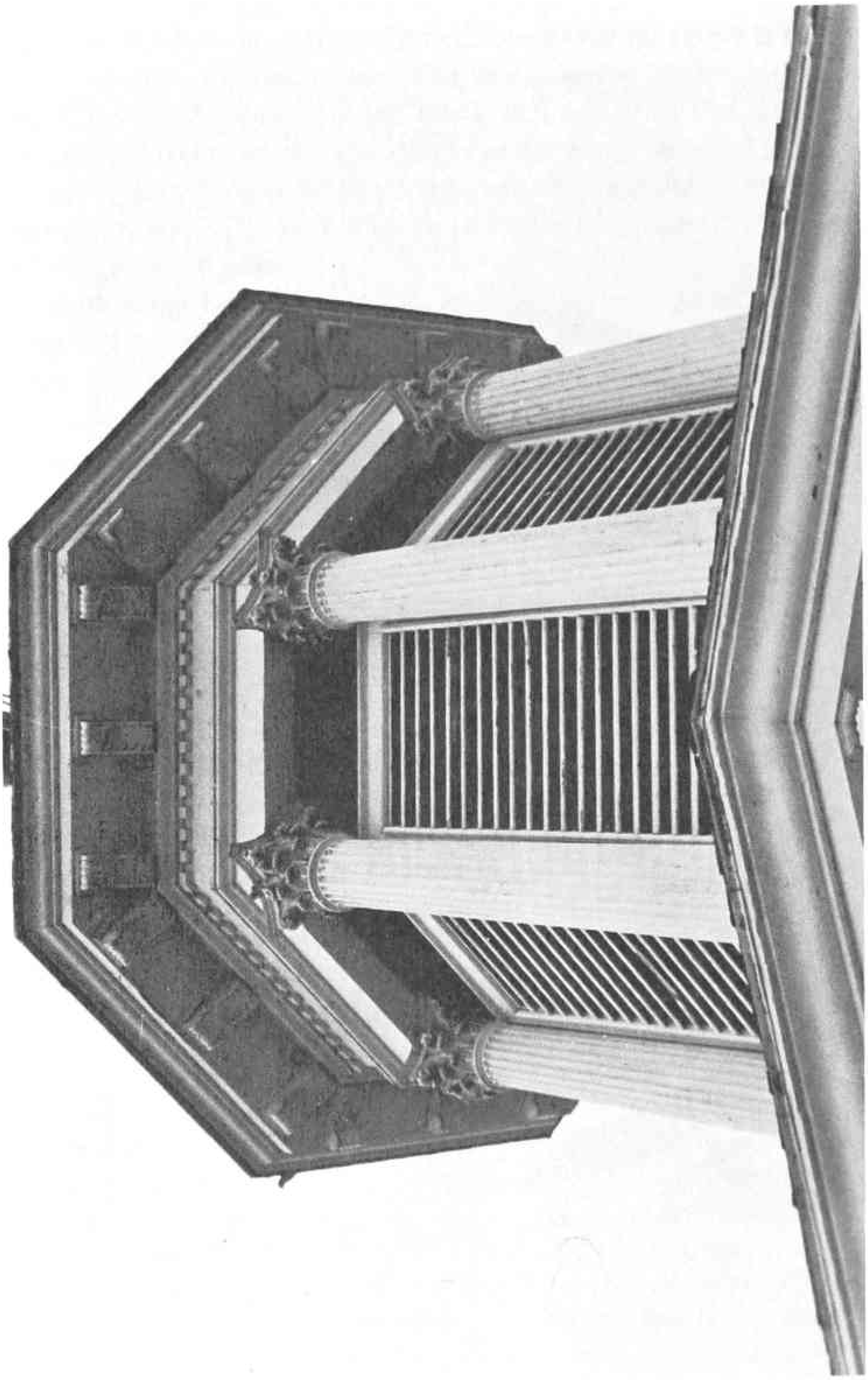
Following the Civil War, the county courthouse was moved from Charles Town to Shepherdstown. Rezin D. Shepherd made provisions before his death in 1865 to have wings (extensions) added to the town hall for use as a court house. The June 1866 term of court met in this new court house.

From the June 9, 1866, edition of the *Shepherdstown Register:*

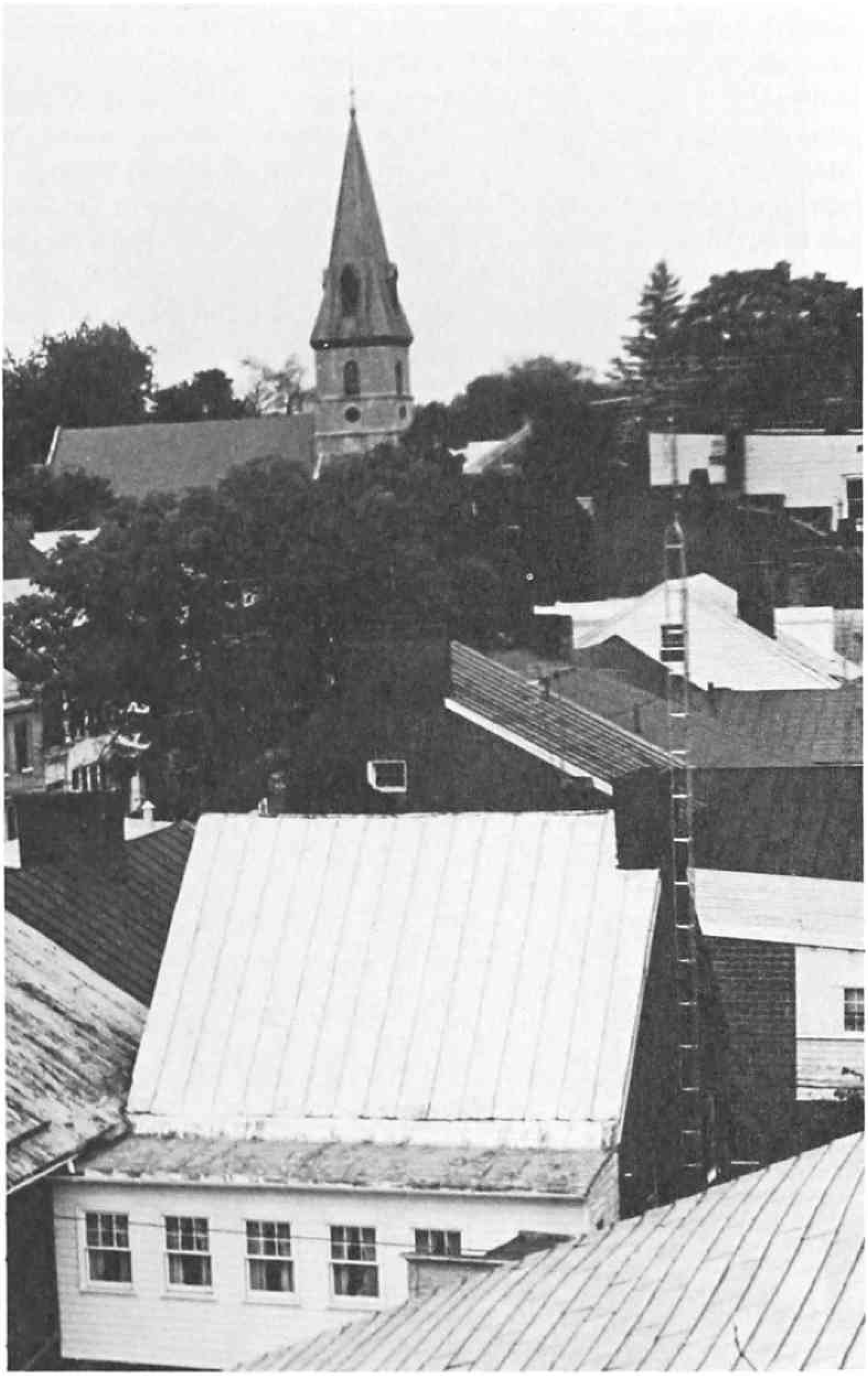
This new brick edific is now completed. It is situated in the business part of the town, on a valuable plot of ground, elevated several feet above the level of the street, and hemmed in by a lasting cut stone wall. It, together with funds for the completion of the building, was the very liberal donation of the late R. D. Shepherd. He indeed deserved the thanks of our citizens. Wealth thus dispensed, is verily a benefit in a community. The architecture, under the supervision of Samuel Barnhart, exhibits skill in his craft and workmanship in the execution. In the painting too, by Jacob Ferrells & Co., the contrast between brown and white, displays taste and adds to its pleasing appearance. A climax, in the dome, the abode of that monitor, the town clock, which in still night, as in the busy day, peals forth the fleeting hours, as steps in the march of time. As a structure, it will all bear inspection, and lose no merit claimed. If not sublime in stature, it is at least good in quality. And founded up a rock, with its massive Corinthian columns, may it long stand as a momento of him to whom we owe it. It is an ornament to the town, and may it always be such to the cause for which it was erected; and to which it will be dedicated on Monday, next, the day our June term of court commences. May a Code of Laws there be administered, appreciated like those of Parmenides, to which the citizens yearly swore voluntary allegiance. May its walls reecho in vindications of equity and right. Let it ever be a Temple of Justice.



(6) Clock Face



(7) Bell Tower

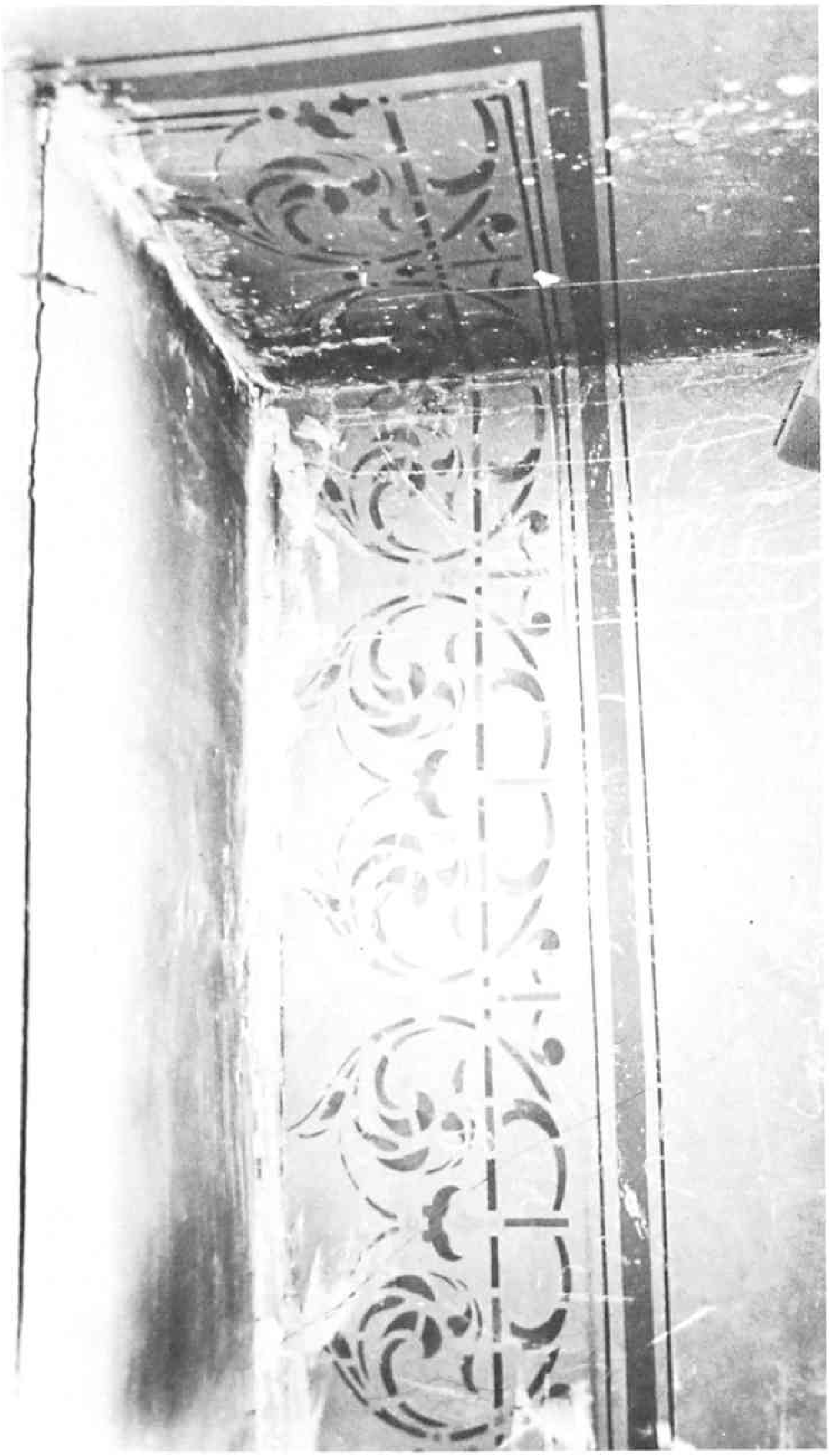


(8) View of Shepherdstown from beside clock face

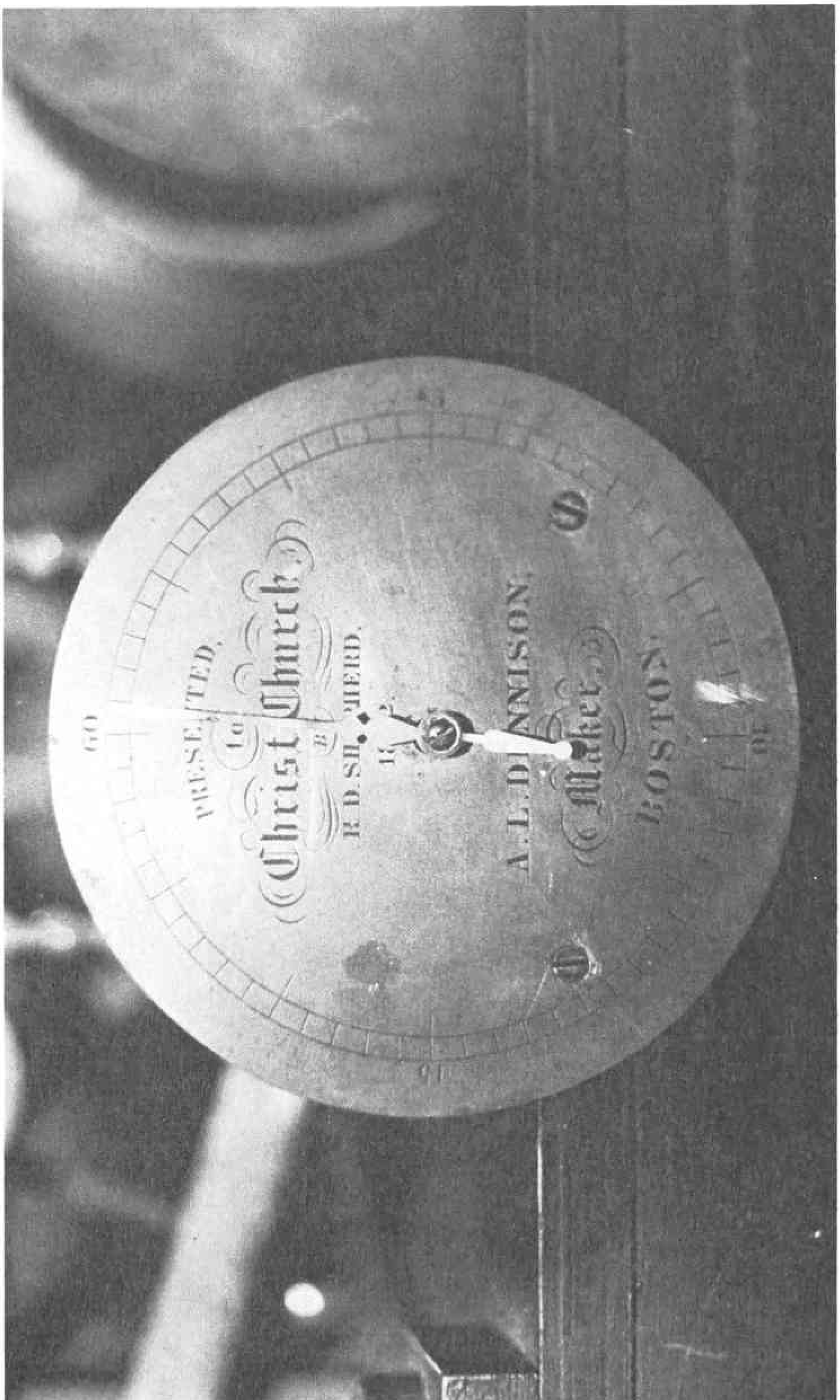
By 1871, the county seat was moved back to Charles Town. Several articles appeared in the *Register* in 1871 and 1872, recommending that the former courthouse building be used as a high school or college. On July 1, 1872, Shepherd Brooks, of Medford, Massachusetts, then owner of the former courthouse building, leased the structure, with Lot #36 and part of Lot #35, to Shepherd College, a corporation constituted and existing by authority of law of the State of West Virginia; for ten years at an annual rent of $5.00 for the purpose of a school or college.

Shepherd College opened in the former courthouse building on September 2, 1872. The building contained two large study halls and four recitation rooms. When the building was converted for the use of the college, the original stairway leading from the second floor to the clock tower was enclosed. At the head of the stairs is the original door which leads to the clock tower. Painted stencils, done in 1866 when the town hall was made into the courthouse, remains on the wall in the stairway (9). The clock still bears its original brass plaque, which reads: Presented to Christ Church By R. D. Shepherd 1842 A. L. Dennison Maker Boston (10).

Don C. Wood



(9) Painted Stencil—in stairway leading to clock tower



(10) Brass Plaque

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Colonel Lawson Botts, C. S. A.

Colonel Lawson Botts was a lawyer by profession as were a brother, his father, two uncles and his grandfather. The military was a secondary calling for two of them.

His grandfather, Benjamin Gaines Botts was one of the "distinguished counsel" for the defense in the trial for treason of Aaron Burr in Richmond in 1807. Botts was "a very young lawyer, but of conceded ability and noted for courage, physical and moral, that nothing could shake."[1] At one point in the trial when William Wirt had indulged in extravagant rhetoric, Botts with brilliant satire ridiculed Wirt's speech so as to make it seem absurd and trivial. "Soon spectators, witnesses, jury were in laughter. The older lawyers were vastly amused. Even [Judge John] Marshall openly enjoyed the humor."[2] Secretary George Hays complained that Botts "talked so fast that he could not make notes on his points."[3] Aaron Burr, of course, was acquitted of the charges.

Only four years later, Botts lost his life in the Richmond Theatre fire of December 26, 1811, when, although he managed to reach an exit, he went back for his wife, Jane, a daughter of Charles Tyler, and both perished in the flames.[4] They left four sons, two of whom although trained in the law were also prominent in agriculture.

Their son John Minor Botts, congressman, lawyer, and author, was born at Dumfries, Prince William County, Virginia in 1802. "At eighteen, with six weeks' private study, he was admitted to the bar and practiced law with fair success for six years."[5] He also became a successful farmer and in 1831 entered politics. "He was [first] elected to Congress in 1839 . . . was devoted to the Union and after all his efforts toward preventing secession of Virginia failed, he retired to his farm near Culpepper Court House for the rest of the War."[6] He was a powerfully built man, aggressive by nature and often violent in his speech. He wrote a somewhat autobiographical book, *Great Rebellion*, which was published in 1866, three years before he died in January 1869, at his farm.

1 Beveridge, A. J., *The Life of John Marshall*, (Boston, 1919), Vol. III, p. 407.
2 *Ibid.* p. 498.
3 *Ibid.* p. 498 note.
4 Walker, Charles, *Memorial of Virginia Military Institute: Biographical Sketches of Graduates . . .* Who Fell During the War Between the States. (1875). "Lawson Botts" by Col. R. H. Lee. p. 54.
5 *Dictionary of American Biography*, (N. Y., 1958), Vol. I, pp. 472-73.
6 *Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography*, (N. Y., 1888), Vol. I, pp. 325-26.



Lawson Botts

Another son, Charles Tyler Botts, was born in Virginia in 1809. "In 1841, he decided to establish a journal to help forward the new agriculture . . . *The Southern Planter*, was a success from the beginning. Its suggestions, like its editor, were practical . . . So sound were its policies that it alone of all the papers established in this period has survived, to boast today of being 'the oldest agricultural journal in America.'"[7] In 1848, he went to California, engaged in politics, and became a member of a San Francisco law firm. For a time he served as a judge in the Sacramento district but returned to editorial work. He died in Oakland in 1884.

A third son, General Thomas Hutchinson Botts, (the source of that title is "a mystery"), also an attorney, married first Anne Carter Willis, daughter of Colonel Byrd C. Willis, of Orange County, a great niece of George Washington. General Botts was a member of the original Board of Visitors of the Virginia Military Institute from 1839 to 1845,[8] which was attended by two of his sons, Lawson and Walter. Thomas Hutchinson Botts was born in Dumfries, Prince William County, on 1 December 1800 and died at Fredericksburg, Virginia on June 11th 1854.

A son by his second wife, Walter Browne Botts, was born in Fredericksburg on 7 September 1836. He was a graduate of V.M.I., class of 1854. He too was a lawyer, in Houston, Texas and a Captain, Co. A., 5th Texas, July 19, 1861; promoted to Major in November 1861 and to Lt. Colonel on 1 June 1862. He was wounded at Seven Pines (May 31, 1862) and resigned 17 July, 1862 because of "shattered health," the result of his wounds. He was married to Martha E. McIlheny and his death occurred in Houston on the 7th of March 1894.[9]

The General also had a daughter, M. Berkeley Botts, who was the wife of David Howell of Charles Town. Her tombstone in Zion Churchyard gives her birth date as 3 March 1842 and her death as occurring on 25th of January 1916. Hannah and Mary Howell were their daughters.

General Botts' eldest son, by his first wife, James Lawson Botts was born in Fredericksburg, Va. on the 25th of July 1825. He ". . . entered

7 *Dictionary of American Biography*, (N. Y., 1958), Vol. I, p. 472.

8 Letter of 31 March 1983, from Judith M. Arnold, Asst. Archivist, V. M. I. Archives, Preston Library, Lexington, Va., 24450.

9 Krick, R. K., *Lee's Colonels: A Biographical Register of Field Officers of the Army of Northern Virginia*, (Dayton, Ohio, 1979), p. 54.

the Virginia Military Institute as a cadet in the year 1841, at about the age of sixteen years, where he remained two years. He was compelled to return home before graduating because of his father's ill health and loss of sight. He subsequently studied law in his father's office, and after he obtained his license, his father's affairs having been arranged so that he could leave home, he settled in Clarksburg, Harrison County, where he remained about one year. About the year 1846, he removed . . . to Charlestown, Jefferson County . . . ."[10]

On the 29th of January 1851, he married Elizabeth Bibb Ranson (1829-1909), a daughter of James Lackland Ranson (1791-1868) of the family who owned the land on which the town of Ranson was laid out and for whom it was named. Her mother, Frances Madison Hite (1790-1873) was a child of George Hite (1761-1816) and his wife, Deborah Rutherford (1760-1843), a daughter of Robert Rutherford who was born in Scotland in 1728 and died in Jefferson County in 1803.

The Virginia Free Press for 17 July 1854, carried a professional card saying, "Removal. Lawson Botts, Attorney at Law, Commissioner in Chancery and General Agent. Office in his house, formerly the property of the late Mrs. Fanny M. Willis, one door north of the office of William C. Worthington, Esq., entrance from the same street." It would be interesting to know which house in Charles Town that was and if it still stands.

Six years later, the same newspaper for 13 September 1860, carried a notice to the effect that, "Valuable House and Lot for Sale. Wishing a residence in the country near Charles Town, I will sell my house and lots in town. The house is in good order—has recently been painted on the outside and is furnished with gas and protected by lightning rods. Has attached to it besides the usual outbuildings, a good cistern, woodhouse, stable, carriage house, corn crib, shelter and cow shed. My price is $3500. I will take good paper in payment or I will sell on more than usual time if payments are well secured. Possession given at once. I will continue to practice my profession in Charlestown should I move to the country." For a time in early 1854, he was a law partner of N. S. White of Charles Town, whose son, Benjamin S., was later a member of "Botts' Greys."

Lawson Botts was thirty four years old and had been practicing law in Charles Town for some dozen years, when the trial of John Brown

10 Walker, Charles, *Memorial of Virginia Military Institute:* etc. p. 54.

for treason and murder precipitated him into the limelight. He and Charles James Faulkner, also of the local bar, were assigned to defend the accused.

In *Decisive Battles of the Law: The Commonwealth vs. Brown—The Prelude to the Civil War,"* Frederick Trevor Hill describes Lawson Botts, "... the prisoner's thin, active wiry lawyer, who sat waiting the arrival of his client, his legs coiled around the legs of his chair, and his body bent forward in a characteristic posture as though poised for a spring, and by his side sat the Mayor of Charles Town, Thomas Green, the successor of Mr. Faulkner, who had declined the ungrateful task of defending a man whom he had personally attempted to kill or capture at Harper's Ferry. The new counsel for the prisoner was a long, angular, uncouth limb of the law of singular appearance and no little oddity of manner, but a man of considerable ability, who was to prove before many hours had passed that he possessed a quick wit and such a flow of language that he seemed to speak 'whole sentences abreast of each other' in the rush and bumble of his words."[11] This was perhaps a characteristic inherited from his grandfather.

Although both men undoubtedly loathed their client, and got no cooperation from him, they did their best in his behalf. On the third morning of the trial, a young man from Boston, Massachusetts, George Henry Hoyt, appeared and announced that he had come to defend the accused. He was unknown to anyone and at first both Botts and Green declined his assistance, but finally accepted it at the request of their client. The young man was a fledgling lawyer and woefully ignorant of the laws of Virginia. In reality he was a secret spy sent to make drawings of the jail for an intended rescue. He was, however, sworn in as associate counsel. The trial proceeded with the lawyers for the defense doing what they could when, unexpectedly, John Brown arose from his cot, declared he had no counsel whom he could trust and demanded adjournment until he could procure counsel to represent him. Botts and Green thus having been insulted in open court had no recourse but to resign and to leave the case in the charge of young Hoyt. They did, however, offer the use of their office and their help in preparing him to carry on the defense.

Subsequently, other lawyers from out of state appeared and continued the defense, but Brown was found guilty and hanged despite their efforts.

11 *Harper's Monthly Magazine*, Vol. 113, July 1906, pp. 271-72.

"After the John Brown raid, a volunteer company, known as the 'Botts Grays' was organized in Charlestown. Of this company, he was elected captain, and at the commencement of the war the 'Botts Grays' promptly entered the service of Virginia as Co. G of the 2d Virginia Infantry, commanded by Colonel James W. Allen...

"At the organization of the force at Harpers' Ferry by Colonel T. J. Jackson—afterwards known as General Stonewall Jackson—Captain Botts was commissioned by Governor John Letcher as Major of his regiment, 2d Virginia Infantry. This regiment, with the 4th, 5th, 27th and 33rd Virginia Infantry, composed the first Virginia brigade of infantry—afterwards known as the 'Stonewall Brigade' in honor of its first brigadier, and which served under that great captain until his death."

"At the first battle of Manassas, Major Botts distinguished himself for coolness and gallantry, and was soon after made lieutenant-colonel of his regiment... He also greatly distinguished himself at the battle of Kernstown, March 23, 1862, was with his regiment at the battles of Winchester, May 25, 1862, Port Republic, June 1862, and in the seven days' battles around Richmond in one of which, that of Gaines's Mill, Colonel Allen and Major Francis B. Jones, of the 2d Virginia Infantry, were killed, leaving Colonel Botts the sole surviving field-officer of his regiment. In all of these battles Colonel Botts more than sustained the reputation gained at Manassas. He was commissioned colonel of his regiment soon after the death of Colonel Allen, and, although of delicate frame and feeble health, he was present in every battle in which his regiment was engaged that summer, until on the 28th of August, 1862, he received his death-wound at the second battle of Manassas, while leading his regiment into the hottest of the fight. He was shot from his horse by a musket-ball, which entered his cheek and came out behind his ear. He survived this wound upwards of two weeks, and died at the house of a friend, Rev. James Haynes, near Middleburg... on Wednesday the 16th of September, 1862, in the thirty-eighth year of his age from secondary hemorrhage."[12] He might not have died of his wound had he not been in poor health and it was his characteristic devotion to duty that had led him to remain with his regiment as long as he had the strength.

12 Walker, Charles, *Memorial of Virginia Military Institute:* etc., pp. 55-56.

There is in the V. M. I. Archives (MS +064) a letter from the Colonel, which bears copying here, as it illuminates to some extent the man, as well as the officer.

"Head Qts 2nd Regt Va. Vols.
May 22nd 1862

"Capt.

I have received your circular, ordering Reveille at 2½ AM & the Brigade to move at 4, with cooked rations for three days. This circular I had copied & sent to the companies of the Regt. I immediately called upon the Commissary of the Regt to know if he could issue at once, rations for three days. He replied that he had no rations, except flour for one day, that the beef-cattle escaped from the Brigade Commissary last night & had not yet been found. He added that the Commissary was making efforts to procure bacon. As the Commandant of the Regt I deem it my duty to state that the men are much fatigued by the constant marches they have recently made & need rest, that, were it possible to issue the rations, at once, it would be impossible for the men with limited supply of cooking utensils, to cook them & obtain *any rest* tonight. This loss of rest, followed by a forced march tomorrow, would so exhaust them as to hazard the hard-earned reputation of the Regt. I make this representation reluctantly & without consultation with any of the officers of the Regt. If it be an error, it is mine, not theirs. The Regt will move at the appointed time.

Respectfully,
Lawson Botts
Lt. Col. Com. 2nd Reg. Va. Vols.

Capt. [illegible] F. O'Brien"

This letter was written during Jackson's Shenandoah Valley campaign, "One of the most brilliant campaigns of military history," and just before the Front Royal engagement of May 23rd, 1862.[13]

It had been the Colonel's devotion to what he perceived as his duty, which had caused him to cast his lot with Virginia when the state

13 Boatner, M. M. III, *The Civil War Dictionary* (N. Y., c. 1959), p. 739.

seceded, although he had been opposed to her separation from the Union. His early death was a loss, not only to the cause for which he fought, but also to his family and the community in which he had lived and worked for more than fifteen years. "When Colonel Botts settled in Charlestown, he was poor and unknown; when he died, few, if any in his county, exerted a more solid influence, or had a larger circle of friends and admirers."[14]

Lawson Botts left in Charles Town, a wife and four small sons ranging in age from one year to seven. They were: Thomas Hutchinson (1855-1914), James Ranson (1857-1885), Lawson (1859-1866), and Robert Botts (1861-1911). His first-born had been a daughter, Fanny, who had lived but six months in 1853. His descendants are not numerous. Thomas Hutchinson Botts married and had three daughters. He is buried in the family lot in Zion Churchyard. Robert Botts married Margaret M. Fisher and had a daughter and two sons. The daughter, Elizabeth Ranson Botts (1893-1980), married Philip B. Fogarty (1880-1959). Their daughter, Margaret K. Fogarty, who lives in Baltimore, supplied most of this family data. The sons were James Lawson Botts, who died in 1918 in the flu epidemic and left no issue. The other son, Robert Thomas Botts, died in 1980. He had a son, Robert T. Botts, Jr., who died in 1968, and two daughters Elizabeth and Jane, both of whom married and are still living.

Chapter 261 of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in Jefferson County is named the Lawson Botts Chapter, and annually decorates his grave in Zion Episcopal Churchyard, Charles Town, along with other Confederate graves, on Memorial Day. And there is a modern "Botts Greys," Company G of 2nd Virginia Regiment, which presents the colors at Memorial Day services.

Frederica H. Trapnell

14 Walker, Charles. *Memorial of Virginia Military Institute:* etc., p. 56.

Evidence of the Jefferson County Hendricks Family In Early American Records

James Hendricks (1722-1795) and his wife Priscilla Pettit (1725-after 1795) were the progenitors of the Hendricks family of Jefferson County. This collection of evidences in the early records of this particular Hendricks family has been prepared for the Jefferson County Historical Society and for the many Hendricks descendants now living in the area. Emphasis has been made only on the direct line from James Hendricks of Jefferson County back to Albert (Albertus) Hendricks of the Delaware River in Pennsylvania. The material has been placed in chronological order to take advantage of the historical significance of entries in relation to the development of our young country.

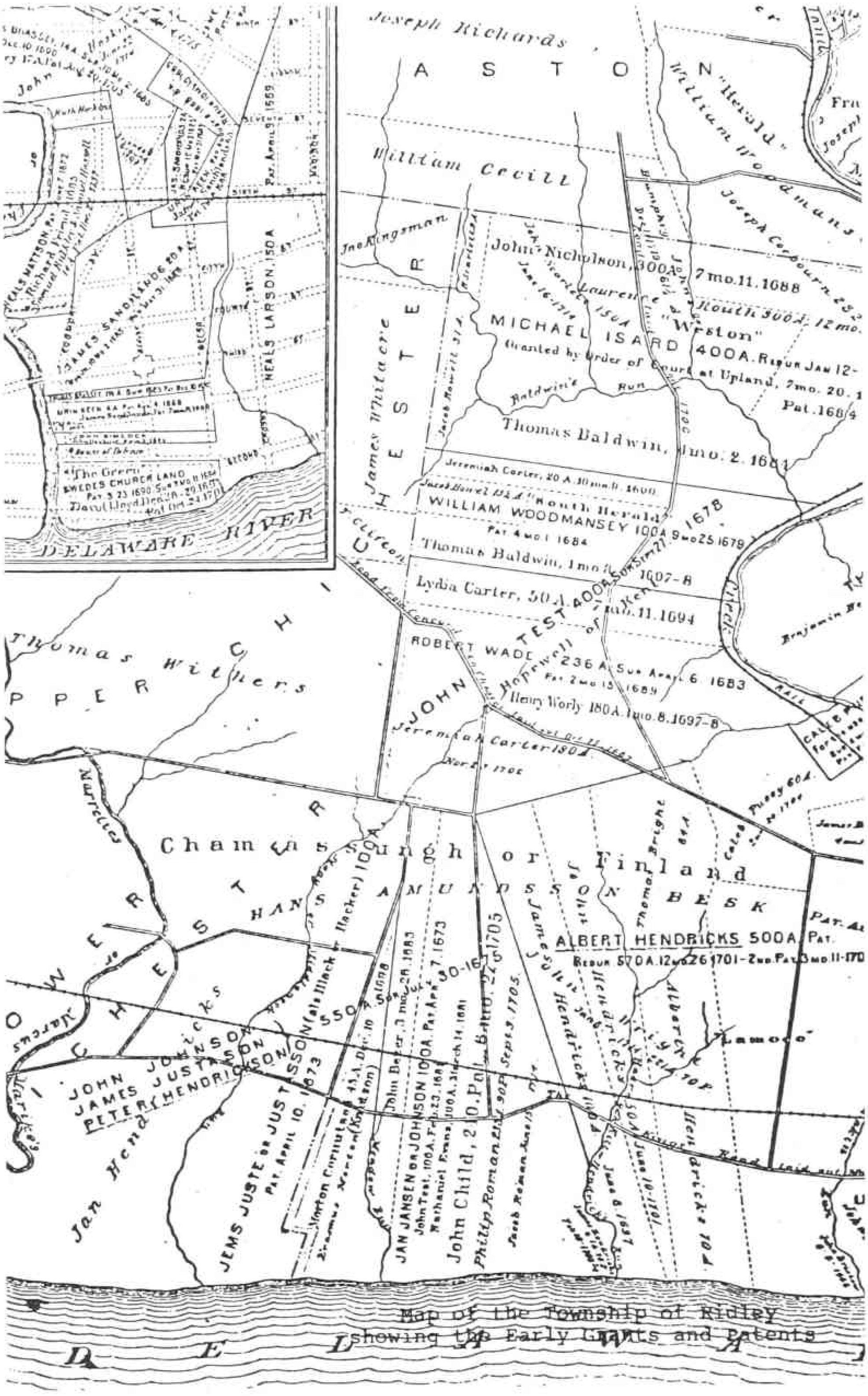
Albert Hendricks had a large family and all of them played a part in early Pennsylvania history; however, in the interest of brevity, only those references concerning the line to James Hendricks of Jefferson County have been used. The references will provide further interesting reading for those who care to increase their knowledge of the Hendricks family and the history of Pennsylvania.

Albert Hendricks is mentioned as the first Dutchman along the Delaware River to receive land from William Penn. His name appears in the public records for the first time in 1673, nine years before William Penn's arrival in Pennsylvania. It is not known when Albert Hendricks first settled along the Delaware, but the name appears on the passenger list of D'Vox (The Fox), August 31, 1662.

The name is variously spelled in the old records: Hendrick, Hendrix, Hendrickson, Henrixon and Hendricks. This was more than likely due to errors of the court scribes. In most instances where the name was actually subscribed it appears as "Hendricks."

After 1694 Albert Hendricks became a member of the Society of Friends (Quaker) and some of his family remained with that faith well into the 1730's and 1740's. Albert died in 1714/15 and his son, James Hendricks, took up land in Conestoga, Lancaster County. Tobias Hendricks, brother of James, ran an "ordinary" (inn) on the Penn lands in that vicinity and much has been written about him in county and state histories.

Much has also been written about the collateral families. They were all instrumental in helping to blaze a trail across Pennsylvania, in making treaties with the Indians, in making new settlements, and in exploring areas of Maryland and what is now West Virginia.



Map of Ridley Township Showing Early Grants and Patents

Albert Hendricks of Delaware River to James Hendricks of Jefferson County

1662 *Passenger List from Yearbook of the Holland Society of N. Y.*, p. 21, 22, showing the arrival of Albert Hendricks and Elizabeth Hendricks, along with Jan Joosten (Van Meter), on August 31, 1662.

1673 "Albert Hendrix served his year as Constable, dismissed at own request. He was the first Dutch person known to have held the office in Pa." *History of Delaware Co., Pa.*, Vol. 1, p. 73.

1673 Albert Hendrickson, a Dutch settler. His place west of Chester Creek, for which he received a title in 1673. He died in 1715. *Pub. Gen. Soc. of Pa., iv, p. 189.*

1675 "It is probable that Jacob Hendrickson, John Van Kulin and Hendrick Thadens of Ridley and Albert Hendricks, Jan Jansen and Jems Juste (Justason) of Chester and Chichester obtained title to their lands under the Dutch government." *Atlas of Delaware Co., Pa.*, Benjamin H. Smith, p. ix.

1677 Albert Hendrick, Constable, Upland Court, Sept. 1677. Court at Upland, renamed Chester, 1678-81.

1678 "11 mo., 12 day, 1678, Albert Hendricks mentioned as owning land on west side of Delaware and southwest side of Upland Creek, called Lamoky." Court at Upland 1678-81.

1678 "Albert Hendricks and Jan Jansen appointed to appraise cow of Will: Orian, 10.17.1678. Valued at 170 gilders." Court at Upland 1678-81.

1679 Upland Court Judgement 3.10.1679/80. Albert Hendricks, plaintiff, Andries Bertelsen, defendant, regarding a boare. Court at Upland 1678-81.

1680 *Pennsylvania Archives*, Ser. 6, Vol. 19, quotes from Minute Book G, p. 266: "Albert Hendricks (Dec. 11, 1701) possessed of 500 acres on Delaware River of Chester below the town, for which he affirms he had a patent from Gov. Lovelace which being delivered to the Proprietary (Penns), at his first arrival, it was never again given to him." "Francis Lovelace, Esq., to Albert Hendricks, 500 acres recited in patent to

Albert Hendricks for the same tract which was found on resurvey to contain 570 acres. Pat. dated 3 mo 11, 1702." Harrisburg, Book A, 2, 248. This tract was divided when Albert Hendricks gave James in 1697 100 acres, John in 1701 50 acres, and Albert 70 acres.

1683 Albertus Hendricks acknowledged he sold a parcel of land at Harwicke unto John Beazar. Chester Co. Court 10.17.1683.

1685 Albertus Hendricks elected Supervisor of Highway, Township of Chester, 1 mo. 3 da. 1685. Chester Co. Court Records of that date.

1687 Albertus Hendricks attested viewer of pipe staves for this county 8 mo. 3. 1687. Chester Co. Court Records.

1688 Albertus Hendricks made over deed for Cripples in township of Chester to John Bristow. Chester Co. Court Records, 8 mo. 4. 1688.

1689 4 mo. 3. 1689 Albertus Hendricks surety for John Bristow. Chester Co. Court Records.

1697 Albert Hendrigson acknowledges deed to his son Jacobus for 100 acres of land out of his own tract by the River, deed bearing date of 8 da. of June 1697. Old Chester County Court Records 1697-1710.

1699 James Hendrixson and Albert Hendrixson mentioned by order of the court to lay out convenient roadway from west side of Chester Creek to the new King's Road. Old Chester Court Records 1697-1710.

1699 13th of 4th mo. 1699, Grand Inquest, Albert Hendrixson vs. Richard White. Old Chester Court Records 1697-1710.

1700 11 mo. 14, 1700, John Hendricks, Nathaniel Lamplugh and wife, John Beazor, Richard Beazor, deed to Jeremiah Cloud, 200 acres. Old Chester Court Records 1697-1710.

1701 4 mo. 10, 1701, Albert Hendricks delivered a deed to Johanas Hendricks for 50 a. of land in Twp. of Chester, dated 10 day of June 1701. *ibid.*

1702 Ffrances Hendricks, wife of John Hendricks, buried 3 mo. 12 da., 1702. MS notes of John Cook Myers.

1702 6 mo. 26. 1702, Johannes Hendrickson by his attorney John Child deed to James Hendrickson 50 acres, 7 of 5 mo. 1702. Old Chester Court Records 1697-1710.

1702 Francis Lovelace, Esq. etc., to Albert Hendricks 500 acres recited in patent to Albert Hendricks for same tract, which was found on resurvey to contain 570 a. Pat. dated 3 mo. 11, 1702. *Atlas of Delaware Co., Pa.*, Benjamin H. Smith, p. XII, XIX, from Harrisburg Patents A2, 248.

1704-1710 Albert Hendricks mentioned in other court cases in Old Chester Co. Court Records 1697-1710.

1704 Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 13 da. 2 mo. 1704, marriage of John Hendricks, son of Albert of Chester Co., Yeoman, to Rebecca Wells, widow. Names of relatives who witnessed ceremony: Algee Hendricks, Tobias Hendricks, Albert Hendricks, Luce Hendricks, Rachel Grosbeck, Johannes Van Sandt, Esther Bezer, LeVan Sandt, Eliza Hendricks. MS notes of Albert Cook Myers.

1707 Deed Book B, p. 117, Chester Co., Pa., Albert Hendricks, Yeoman, of Chester Twp. to Caleb Pusey, Yeoman, of Chester Twp., piece of land in Chester Twp., 60 acres, same which William Penn by Patent 3 mo. 11, 1702, granted to Albert Hendricks. Patent Book A., Vol. 2, p. 248, Aug. 28, 1707.

1714 Chester Co. Deed Book K (E), p. 191, Jan. 8, 1714 (recorded 1756). Albert Hendricks, Yeoman, of Chester Twp.; James Hendricks, Carpenter, and Lucy his wife of same Twp., and Albert Hendricks, the younger, yeoman, and wife Elizabeth of Salem Co., Western Division, New Jersey, to John Wright, tract of land situate in Chester Twp., 270 acres, same which William Penn granted to Albert Hendricks by Patent dated May 11, 1702, recorded Philadelphia Patent Book A, Vol. 2, p. 248, etc. Albert Hendricks, Sr., had a son Johannes to whom he deeded some of the land.

1715 Will Book B, p. 29, Papers #24, Will of Albertus Henrixon. Children of Albert Hendricks as constructed from his will and other documents:

1) Tobias Hendricks (b. ca. 1660's) married Catrin _____

2) James (Jacobus) (Lucy Hendricks receives legacy in will of Thomas Duckett, 1699).

3) John (Johannes) (b. ca. 1670) married 1) 1694 Ffrances Bezer (she died 1702); 2) Rebecca Wells (widow) in 1704. This John Hendricks and wife Rebecca Wells stayed in Philadelphia where he was a shipbuilder.

4) Albertus Hendricks, Jr. (b. ca. 1670's) married Elizabeth and lived in Salem Co., New Jersey.

5) Elizabeth Hendricks married Thomas Bright

6) Isabell Hendricks married John Vanamen

7) Catherine Hendricks married _____ Harrod or Harwood.

8) Bridget Hendricks married _____ Steen.

9) Margaret Hendricks married Martinus Speilhel and lived in New Jersey.

1719 Deed recorded 1803 in Delaware Co., Pa., Deed Book G, p. 12, 1719, recorded 1803. James Hendrickson to David Wilson, Province of Pa., (note—does not give date). Land sold in Chester Twp. James Hendrickson, Carpenter, son of Albert Hendrickson, Yeoman, late of Twp. of Chester, deceased; Tobias Hendrickson, another son of Albert of the 1st part and Thomas Bright, Yeoman, and Elizabeth his wife, one of the daughters of the said Albert Hendrickson, also of the 1st part; and David Wilson, Mason, Chester Co., of the second part. Whereas, the late Albert Hendrickson did give the land but not actually convey, title is given by this deed to 80 acres in Chester Twp., descended to sons Tobias and James by will of Albert Hendrickson dated 1714. (In the body of the deed the name is spelled Hendrickson, but the signature is "James Hendricks.") Also signed by Tobias Hendricks and Catrn (mark) Hendricks.

Notes: Following the death of Albert Hendricks, the children began to scatter, some inland and, as mentioned, into New Jersey. We are concerned with James Hendricks and wife Lucy. In 1718, their son John Hendricks married Rebecca Worley (30 day of 2nd mo. 1718) and both families took certificates of transfer from the Chester Monthly meeting to the New Garden Monthly Meeting in 1723.

Rebecca Worley was the daughter of Francis Worley and Mary Brassey. Mary Brassey was the daughter of Thomas Brassey, one of the first purchasers at Philadelphia. Francis Worley was the son of Ann Stone Worley Pusey. Ann Stone Worley Pusey came to Pennsylvania with her husband Caleb Pusey and her two sons, Francis and Henry Worley, by her first husband, Henry Worley. They arrived in 1682 to operate the mill for William Penn. Caleb Pusey's home has been restored and is maintained as an historical site.

Francis Worley was sent to England for schooling and returned as the surveyor for William Penn. Interesting accounts of the Worley and Pusey families have been written and should certainly be read by all the descendants of this Hendricks family. (Also see *Welcome Claimants*, Vol. II, Penn's Colony, McCracken.) The Worley genealogy is in the York County Historial Society, York, Pa., File #3212. Further research in England is being done by Mr. Al Worley of Tampa, Florida, and he is preparing a Worley book which will be published soon.

Before we leave Albert Hendricks, mention should be made that there are deeds in the Chester County, Pa., records showing he sold land to Caleb Pusey and to John Wright. John Wright, who arrived in Pennsylvania in 1714 with his wife Patience, is the ancestor of some of the Wrights of Jefferson County, W. Va. John Wright moved from Chester County to Lancaster County, Pa., and operated a ferry across the Susquehanna River for some time. His homestead on that river was called Columbia Plantation and it can still be seen on the map as Columbia, Pa. John Wright was a signer of the Blunston Papers, conveyances of land in the name of the proprietor, William Penn. Other signers of these papers were Samuel Blunston and Tobias Hendricks.

James and Lucy Hendricks traveled to Lancaster County with their family. James received a grant of land at Conestoga and his name appears on the tax list as early as 1718. A death record has not been found for James Hendricks, so, without a will or other corroborating evidence, a factual reconstruction of his heirs is not possible. We know his son John Hendricks with wife Rebecca Worley traveled with him, and from the

following excerpts from court records, we find that two of his sons met untimely deaths from gunshot wounds, that he was the father-in-law of Thomas Baldwin, a famous Quaker, and that he was a respected trader, interpreter and carpenter who signed his name "J H."

1690-1711 The name of James Hendricks (Jacobus Hendrickson) appears in the Old Chester Co. Court Records many times. He was chosen supervisor for the township, a fence viewer, appointed to lay out roads, he sold property, did carpentry work on bridges, and he represented Chester Monthly Meeting in 1708, 1710, 1711 and 1712.

1714-1715 Pennsylvania Land Off., Early Rights, Chester Co. Warrant 11/5/1714/15 for 1,000 acres. Survey Books D-82-161, D-78-19, D-78-20, D-78-46, D-65-122 and D-66-209. (Warrant for land in what is now Lancaster Co., Pa.)

1715 Lancaster Co. Pa. (until 1729 known as Chester Co.) notes by DMS, *Pa. Archives, Ser. 2, Vol. 19.* In 1715 James Hendricks and Robert Hodgen received warrant for 3500 acres at Conestoga for 10 pounds per 100 a. *ibid.* p. 587, James Hendricks, 200 acres. *ibid,* p. 663, 100 a. that belonged to John Hendricks, 1719.

1718 Original Administration No. 113, City Hall, Philadelphia. James Hendricks of Conestogoe, signed with his mark the inventory of Martin Chartier, deceased, of Conestogoe, May 7, 1718. (Martin Chartier was a well-known trader and explorer.)

1718 Conestogoe Rate of 1718 (tax list). James Hendricks. *History of Dauphin & Lebanon Cos.,* Pa., Wm. H. Egle, p. 21-22.

1718 James Hendricks was father-in-law to Thomas Baldwin, 1718 Conestoga, Pa.; granted Thomas Baldwin 200 acres in 1718. *Pa. Archives,* Ser. 2, Vol. 19, p. 598, Land Grants.

1718 James Hendricks signed marriage record of John Hendricks and Rebecca Worley, 30 day of 2nd mo., 1718. Chester County Historical Society.

1719 James Hendricks was first Constable of West Conestoga. *History of Lancaster Co., Pa.,* Rupp. (West Conestoga later became known as Donegal.)

1727 "At a court of Oyer & Term. May 2, 1727, John Hendricks was indicted for shooting by misfortune one Albert Hendricks, late of Co. of Chester, Labourer, and found guilty by his own confession. Whereby ye goods and chattels of the sd. John Hendricks became forfeited to our Sovereign Lord, ye King . . . (however, pardoned, I gather)." From Delaware Co., Pa., notes taken by CMS, July, 1964, ref. from Supreme Court Docket, Media, Pa., and appears on p. 163 of *History of Delaware Co., Pa.* by Ashmead. Further references in *Pa. Archives,* Ser. 2, Vol. 19. There seem to have been two accidental shootings in the same area, one by James and one by John. Other references state that James and John went to survey their lands near the Susquehanna River in 1729 and James accidentally shot one of his sons. In Lancaster Co., Pa. Wills and Administrations there are two documents: James Hendricks, Jr., rec. intestate 1730; Albert Hendrick rec. intestate 1732. See *Index to Will Books and Intestate Records of Lancaster Co., Pa.,* 1729-1850.

1727 Letter from James Logan to Samuel Blunston, Pa., May 10, 1727, in Logan Letter Book, parchment 1717-1731, p. 474, Historical Society of Pennsylvania. "Informed some persons from Maryland have proposed to survey and take up tract of land where Shanna Indians were lately settled on ye west side of Susquehanna opposite to Hempfield, and for their own accommodation John and Hendrick Hendricks, sons of Jacobus Hendricks are desirous to seat themselves . . . . therefore if thou please to run lines about ye best part within about ½ mile of said creek and river . . . He also saw ruins of another such forfeited town on the east side of Susquehanna River opposite to a place where Thomas Creasap lately dwelt. He has known Susquehanna near 50 years . . . first became acquainted with it by searching thereabouts for mines." "James Hendricks and another person traveled to Conestogoe, James Hendricks understanding the Indian language." *MS Penn vs. Baltimore,* Philadelphia Depositions 1740, Vol. 2, Extracts in Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and from ms notes made by Albert Cook Myers at Chester Co. Historical Society, West Chester, Pa.

Further interesting accounts of the pioneer Hendricks family may be found in *York County, Pa., History,* John Gibson.

Not all facts concerning the Hendricks family in these county histories are accurate, but the accounts are historically correct even though the names and relationships may be in error.

Hopefully, some day, evidence may be found that will give us the names of all of the children of James Hendricks and Lucy.

John Hendricks, son of James, and his wife Rebecca Worley pressed further inland into Pennsylvania during what must have been calamitous times. Indian skirmishes and invasions by the Marylanders plus the certain hardships connected with the terrain leave us little cause to wonder why three in this family perished around 1749.

1749/1750 Will of John Hendricks, York Co., Pa., Will Book A, p. 8. (At the writing of this will, Rebecca Worley had apparently just died, as had the son, Caleb Hendricks.) The names of the children of John Hendricks and Rebecca Worley as constructed from the will and other court records:

James (b. 1722) married Priscilla Pettit, daughter of James Pettit (d. 1770 York Co.) and Priscilla Darling.
John Hendricks (b. _____) married Mary _____.
Caleb Hendricks (b. _____) died 1749 (Estate of Caleb Henderson, 30 Jan. 1740/50, letter of administration granted James Hendrickson.) Caleb was Constable of York Co., 1749, and reported dead at next session.
Francis Hendricks, died 1/4/1757, administration by James Hendricks.
William Hendricks (b. 5/4/1739) died 1768 unmarried, administration by James Hendricks.
Rebecca Hendricks married Thomas Pettit, brother of Priscilla Pettit who married James Hendricks.

Of tract taking 100 or 1500 acres or more for William Penn, grandson to ye late proprietor . . . and if ye said brothers . . . can obtain from Shawanna ye chief of these Indians, we should be willing they should make settlement on such tracts . . ." Also see *History of York Co.*, Rupp, and *History of York Co., Pa.*, Prowell. (The story of the border warfare between the Marylanders under Thomas Creasap and the Pennsylvanians, which resulted in the running of the Mason-

Dixon line, is familiar to historians. That the trouble began early and involved some of the Hendricks is interesting to us here. Note should be made that there were two John Hendricks, both married to women named Rebecca, who were on opposite sides in the border dispute.) In *Eagle's Notes and Queries,* Vol. 2, p. 158, Ser. 3: "John Hendricks joined Marylanders because he married a sister of Nathan Worley (said or thought she influenced him), Worley being a surveyor for Maryland. This John Hendricks seems to have been jailed in Lancaster, Pa., for frightening the children of Henry Hendricks and for 'letting the Marylanders in.'" The other John Hendricks' home was entered by the Marylanders and he was kidnapped, along with Thomas Minshall, and taken to gaol in Maryland. There is a letter from Thomas Penn to Samuel Blunston in a folder of original Penn letters at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania: From Pha. 13 May 1734, "It will not be to any purpose that I can think of for the Dutch to go down to clear John Hendricks from the facts alledged against him by Cressap and indeed I cannot conceive how they can possibly prove a negative against him . . ."

1728-1740 3.25.1728 James Hendrickson complained of for marriage out of meeting. Cope Collection, Gilbert Cope, in Genealogical Society of Pa. (It is not known if Lucy died and this was a second marriage for James Hendricks; however, James Hendricks' name disappears from the Quaker records about this time although he continued to live in the area.) The last record is in 1740 when he gave a deposition in the Penn vs. Baltimore suits: "James Hendricks of Lancaster Co., Pa., 1740, Carpenter, aged 73, Quaker . . . He knew William Penn about 58 years ago. He knew Hannah Penn about 40 years ago . . . He knew part of Cecil Co., Md., . . . Knows the difference between an Indian fort and Indian town . . . Near 50 years ago he saw about 40 Indian homes upon the upper point of land which forms the mouth of Octorara Creek that runs into Susquehanna River

1749/1759 York Co. Pa. Administration Bonds, Book A, p. 38. Jan. 30, 1749/1750—Estate of John Hendrickson of York County; James Hendrickson, administrator. *ibid.* Estate of Caleb Henderson of York County; James Hendrickson, administrator.

1757 *ibid.*, p. 141, Estate of Francis Hendrix, James Hendrix, administrator. Tenet in 100 pounds. Also, in Orphans Court, Bk. A, p. 81, March 23, 1757, William Hendrix, orphan, and p. 84, June 1, 1757, account by James Hendrix of the estate of Francis Hendrix, Jan. 4, 1757. Will Book B, p. 179, contains the will of William Hendrix, proved 12/16/1768, in which he names his brother James, sister Rebecca Pettit, and cousin Elizabeth Worley.

1762 By Sunday the 8th day of April, 1762, James Hendricks and hiw wife Priscilla Pettit were in the Colony of Virginia. This is proved by copy of the handwritten "Heir Book 1768" of James Hendricks and Priscilla Hendricks. In Deed Book 7, p. 210, Frederick County, Virginia, appears the recording of the deed to the land occupied by James Hendricks under date of Aug. 3, 1762: From John Wright to James Hendricks, 300 acres, part of patent from Lord Fairfax to Samuel Drake, Nov. 4, 1754, and to John Wright August 21, 1756, corner to James Glenn.

Notes: The "Heir Book 1768" of James Hendricks and Priscilla Pettit is in the possession of Mr. Thomas Fiegenbaum. Photostatic copies generously furnished by Mr. Feigenbaum show the boo is about 3-¾ inches by 5 inches and was evidently written by Priscilla. The outside cover is inscribed "James Hendricks and Priscilla Hendricks Heir Book 1768. Priscilla Pettit daughter of James Pettit and Priscilla his wife was born in Long Island on the 5th of August 1725." The second page states again "Priscilla Pettit daughter of James Pettit and Priscilla his wife was born in Long Island on the 5 day of August 1725." The birth of the first child of James Hendricks and Priscilla Pettit is on this page: "Abigail Hendricks daughter of Jas Hendricks and Priscilla his wife was born in Readding township in the provence of pensylvania on the 11 day of May 1743 on Sunday about 10 o clock at night."

The second page: "daniel hendricks Son of Jas Hendricks and priscilla his wife was born in Readding township York County in the provence of pencilvania on thursday the 20 day of february 1745 (or 46) at 5 o clock in the morning." "Lydia Hendricks Daughter of Jas Hendricks and priscilla his wife

was born in Reading township york County in the provence of pensilvania on tuesday ye 15 of March 1748 about 12 o clock at night."

The third page: "Thomas Hendricks Son of Jas Hendricks and priscilla his wife was born in Reading township York County in the provence of pencilvania november the 12 1749 on Sunday about 9 o clock at night." "Priscilla Hendricks Daughter of Jas Hendricks and priscilla his wife was born in Reading township york County in the provence of pencilvania on Saturday 29 of September 1751 about one o clock on the afternoon."

The fourth page: "Rebecca Hendricks Daughter of Jas Hendricks and priscilla his wife was born in Reading township york County in the provence of pencilvania on Saturday the 20 of february 1754 about 11 o Clock in the morning." "Mary Hendrick Daughter of Jas Hendricks and priscilla his wife was born in Redding township york county int he provence of pensylvania on Saturday the 24 of January 1756 about 8 o Clock in the morning."

The fifth page: "Caleb Hendricks Son of Jas Hendricks and priscilla his wife was born in Redding township york County in the provence of pensylvania on Wednesday the 26 day of April 1758 about 8 o Clock in the morning." "James Hendricks Son of Jas Hendricks and priscilla his wife was born in Redding township york County in the provence of pensylvania on the 20 day of May 1760 about 3 O Clock in the afternoon."

The sixth page: "John Hendricks Son of Jas Hendricks and priscilla his wife was born in fradrick County in the Collonay of Verginia on Sunday the 8 Day of April 1762 about one O Clock in the afternoon." "Olive Hendricks Daughter of Jas Hendricks and priscilla his wife was born in fradrick County in the Collonay of Verginia on the 3 Day of June 1764 on Sunday about Eleven O Clock in the morning."

The seventh page: "Elizabeth Hendricks Daughter of Jas Hendricks and priscilla his wife was born In Fradrick County In the Colloney of Verginia on the first Day of november In the year of our lord 1766 on Saturday about 10 O Clock at

night." And, in a different hand: "John Hendricks Grand-Son of James was born in Berkley County Virginia August 31 about Eleven O Clock morning 1783."

Priscilla Pettit was the daughter of James Pettit and Priscilla Darling. James Pettit died in York County, Pa., his will recorded in Will Book C, p. 18, December 24, 1770, in which he names his daughter Priscilla. His son, Thomas Pettit, married Rebecca Hendricks, the sister of James Hendricks. It is this Thomas Pettit and wife Rebecca who are named in the will of John Hendricks, 1749, York County, Pa., and requested to care for the minor children of John Hendricks. However, later Orphans Court records show that James Hendricks was appointed guardian of the minor children of his father.

Thus, by court records, the connection of James Hendricks and Priscilla Pettit to the Hendricks family of Pennsylvania from Albert (Albertus) Hendricks to James Hendricks and John Hendricks is shown. The "Heir Book 1768" further proves the connection.

1795 Will of James Hendricks written the 6th day of January, 1795, and recorded in Will Book 2, p. 287, Berkeley County, West Virginia. The children of James Hendricks and Priscilla Pettit from the will and other records:

Abigail Hendricks (b. 1743)

Daniel Hendricks (b. 1745) married Jean (Jane) Buckles. Had sons Daniel and Tobias.

Lydia Hendricks, (b. 1748)

Thomas Hendricks, (b. 1749) married possibly a Buckles and had son William Hendricks (mentioned in will of Robert Buckles). Thomas Hendricks was deceased at the writing of his father's will in 1795.

Priscilla Hendricks (b. 1751) married William Buckles.

Rebecca Hendricks (b. 1754)

Mary Hendricks (b. 1756)

Caleb Hendricks (b. 1758)

James Hendricks (b. 1760) married Jane Melvin, daughter of John Melvin who died in Berkeley County in 1804 (now Jefferson Co.) John Melvin was with George Washington's unit throughout the Revolution.

John Hendricks (b. 1762) married Elizabeth Darke. He died 1796 and his will is on record in Berkeley County. Elizabeth Darke was the daughter of Joseph Darke and the niece of Gen. William Darke.

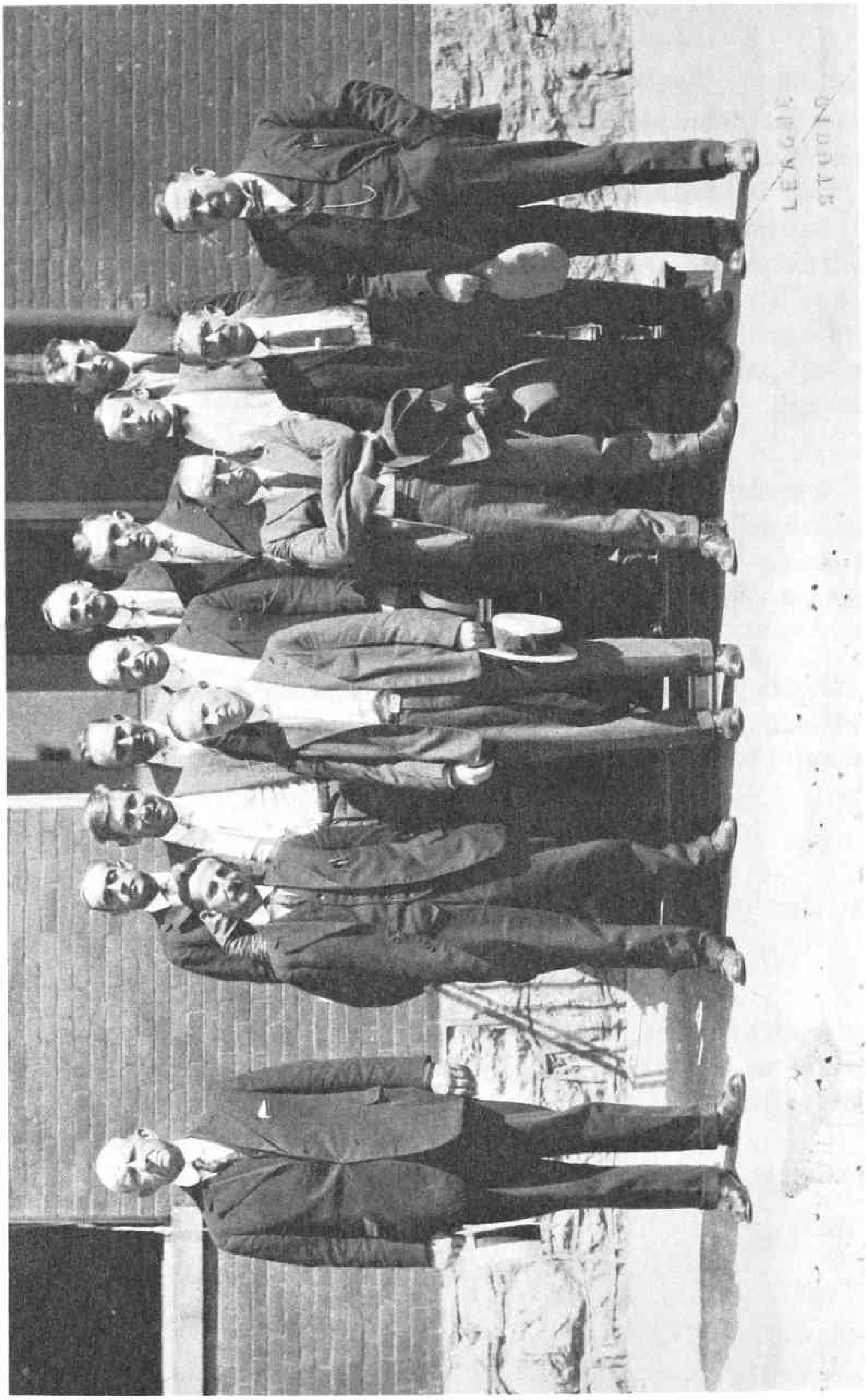
Olive Hendricks (b. 1764) married Joseph Blackburn.

Elizabeth Hendricks (b. 1766) married a Mr. Blue.

One of the daughters married John Van Meter, as he is mentioned as son-in-law in the will of James Hendricks. It is not known as yet which daughter married John Van Meter.

In Berkeley County Court Order Book No. 4, p. 426, 427, is proof that James Hendricks furnished supplies for the Revolution. He was *not* Col. James Hendricks of Fairfax, as has been mistakenly supposed.

Marilyn Stoll Coalla


LEAGUE
STATE

The Miner's Treason Trial: A Photograph of Note

This picture shows members of the jury who served on the Allen case during the Miners' trial which was held in Charles Town following the march on Logan County in 1922. The Miner's trial was one of the three treason trials held in the United States before World War II, and Walter Allen was one of the leaders of the miners.

Reading left to right the jurors are: 1st Row—James Grantham, special Deputy; Samuel J. Hockensmith; John R. Lewis; B. W. Ware; C. E. Ashwood; William O. Macoughtry, Sheriff. 2nd Row—H. H. Huyett; George W. Rouss; J. Ernest Watson; Francis Daniel. 3rd Row—Alonzo Jones; B. L. Byers; D. O. Stull; Charles J. Derr.

This picture is in the possession of Mrs. B. Frank Humston who has added her childhood memories of the trial. She recalls her mother, when needing advice on the operation of the farm, going to the Court House to talk to Mr. Watson, always in the presence of the Sheriff or his Deputy. The jury slept on cots in a large unused room in the Court House. They were walked to the present racetrack location where they pitched horseshoes and had sack races for exercise and recreation. They had their meals at the Thomas Jefferson Hotel and at Miss Fannie Littleton's boarding house which is the property now owned and lived in on S. Samuel Street by Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Engle.

The jury was sequestered for twenty-four days before reaching a verdict. Walter Allen was convicted and sentenced to ten years in prison.

Mrs. B. Frank Humston and
Mrs. C. William Moore

Summer Picnic

Members and friends of the Jefferson County Historical Society got together August 3, 1983 for their annual summer picnic which was held at "Arcadia" home of Dr. and Mrs. Millard K. Bushong located in Clarke County near Berryville.

Attendance was excellent in spite of the 95 degree temperature. The large dining room accommodated the best from the kitchens of those bringing food. Capt. John Schley and his team consisting of wife Jean, Ann Groves, Betty Davis, Frances Hellborn, Florence Moore, and Hugh Voress carried out the arrangements. Chiz Strider can be counted on to bring chairs.

Dr. and Mrs. Bushong invited all to tour the four floors of their historic home and when supper was over, Dr. Bushong gave us the following history on "Arcadia:"

"Arcadia" was built by Thomas Shepherd in 1852. The name is derived from the Greek and means "Valley of Peace and Content-ment." Shepherd built and operated a mill across the road but it has since been torn down. The house, which is Federal style, is built of bricks on a stone foundation. The house has fourteen rooms and twelve fireplaces. The woodwork is very plain except for iron wreaths above the doors on the ground floor. An interesting feature is drawers under the window sills in the dining room and kitchen. The hardware and pine floors are original. In its 131 years it has had three owners, Thomas Shepherd, Samuel Thomas and heirs, and Millard Bushong.

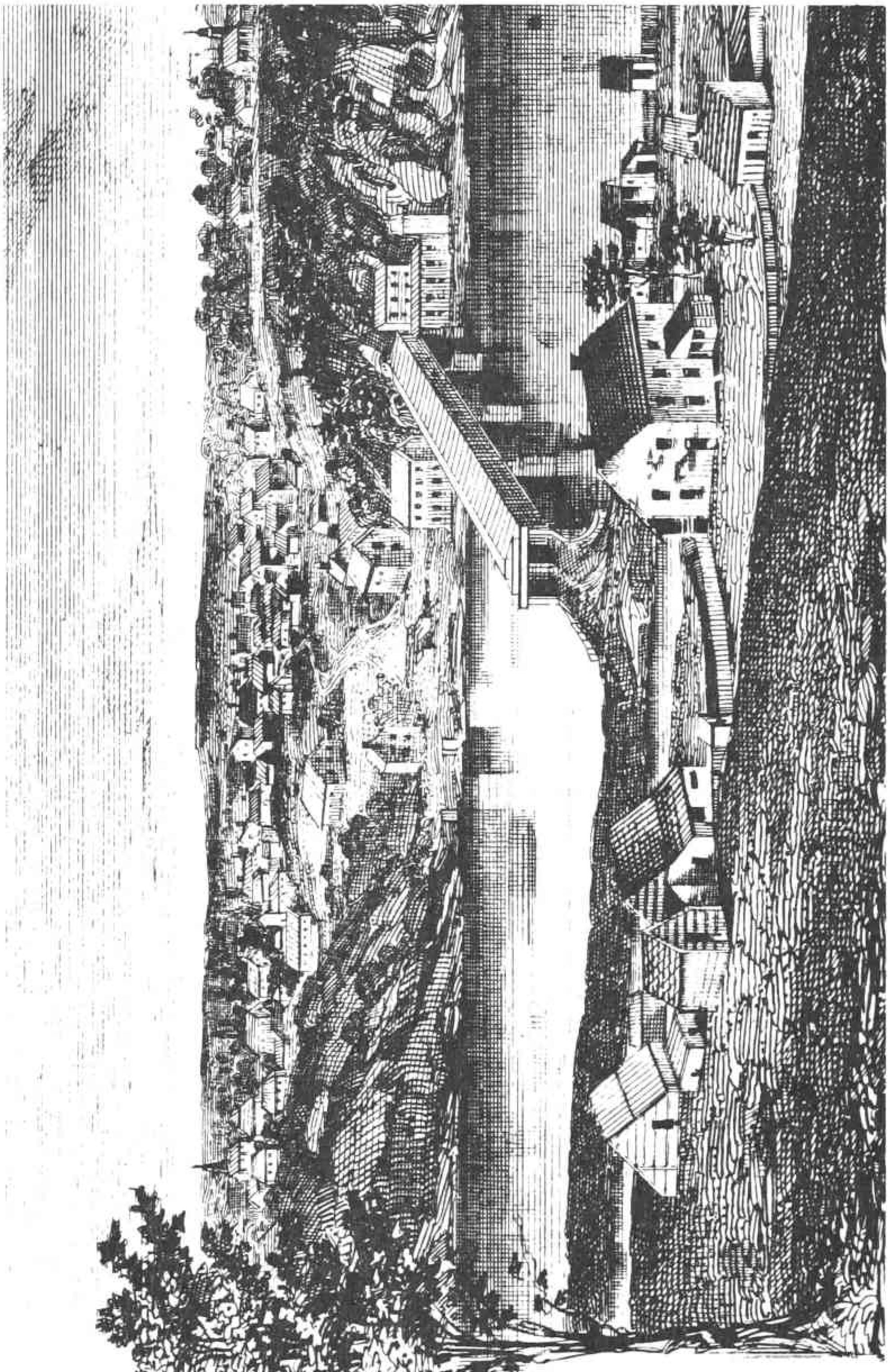
During the Civil War in 1864 a Union soldier was killed in Snicker's Gap in the nearby Blue Ridge Mountains and Major General George A. Custer thought that he had been murdered by guerrillas or bushwhackers. He ordered the burning of four large homes in the Valley. Two "Hawthorn" and "Hill and Dale" were burned, while a third, "Springfield" was saved because General Wesley Merritt had camped there and had given his word that it would not be molested. When Federal cavalry arrived to burn "Arcadia," they piled hay on the porch and were about to set fire to it when Colonel John S. Mosby arrived and drove the Federals away.

After the Civil War the Shepherd family, like many ex-Confederates, were in financial straits and "Arcadia" was sold to Samuel Thomas of Pennsylvania. It has been stated that ex-President James Buchanan was a visitor to "Arcadia," but this has never been corroborated.

William O Macoughtery and Alton Grove of Summit Point entertained during the picnic with old familiar songs on their banjo, guitar and violin.

The Society is most appreciative to Dr. and Mrs. Bushong for their gracious hospitality.

Mrs. C. William Moore



View of Shepherdstown from 1852 Howell Brown map.

Historic Shepherdstown Commission

The contributions of historical societies to a community are often subtle, and are rarely dramatic or headline-grabbing. Members of historical societies may sometimes question whether their efforts and energies are being properly expended on historical pursuits. Certainly there are charities and community projects asking for donors and volunteers with a great sense of urgency. Some of these projects may seem more worthy of the committment of time and money than preserving old buildings and artifacts, and researching and recording past events.

I believe, however, that no one need apologize for an interest in and concern for history. The accomplishments of the Historic Shepherdstown Commission seem to exemplify the ways in which historical societies can contribute to the present life of a community and, in ways not always measurable, to the community's future.

The main project of the Commission is the restoration of the Entler Hotel. This is a costly, time-consuming project, but I think this historic building will be a valuable resource for its owner—the town of Shepherdstown—for years to come. On October 1, 1983, the Historic Shepherdstown Museum was officially opened. This museum, believed to be the first in Shepherdstown, will display antiques and artifacts related to the history of Shepherdstown. These loaned or donated items may range from a Shepherdstown High School letter sweater to a Sheetz Rifle—an exquisite made-in-Shepherdstown "Kentucky" rifle which is now on display. Although the hours have not been firmly set, the Historic Shepherdstown Museum should be open on weekend afternoons during the months the building is open (we sometimes close during January, February, and March).

The Entler Hotel provides the community with a formal reception area used for art exhibits, receptions, performances, and meetings. Four receptions rooms have been named the Shepherd, Bedinger, Swearingen rooms and the Morgan Art Gallery in recognition of the contributions to the town by these four families prominent in the history of Shepherdstown. This building also furnishes permanent office space for community organizations. Three groups—the Jefferson County Arts Council, the Millbrook Center Chamber Orchestra, and the American Canal Society—presently have rooms in the building.

The Entler Hotel is being restored at a quite encouraging rate because of the generous contributions of individuals and local businesses, grants from the Benedum Foundation and the Historic Preservation Unit of the West Virginia Department of Culture and History, and hundreds of hours of labor donated by individuals. Currently, our major project is to restore some deteriorating masonry, and to demolish and rebuild the collapsing back porches. To accomplish this we are now soliciting donations to enable us to match the $20,000 grant we recently received from the state government.

The concerns of even an historical society may focus primarily on present events, and the contributions of people in the past may be temporarily neglected. As the Entler Hotel regains its status as an important building in the Shepherdstown community, we should remember how the late Gladys Hartzell helped bring this about. Miss Hartzell did the work that resulted in the Engler Hotel's inclusion on the National Register of Historic Places, and her research for this project is still our main source of information on the building. She also actively supported and encouraged the acquisition of the building by the town of Shepherdstown when the state legislature transferred the ownership from Shepherd College and the Board of Regents. Whatever the building's future role in the town may be, the preservation of the Entler Hotel was initially due to the efforts of Miss Gladys Hartzell.

In the area of historical research, another accomplishment is the reprinting of Charles W. Musser's *Two Hundred Years History of Shepherdstown.* This book, first published in 1931, was long out of print and was difficult for researchers to locate. The book quotes directly from many original sources, and is considered the best single reference on the history of Shepherdstown. It is a well-bound paperback and is sold for $10.00. We also have photographed and printed an enlargement of a 19th-century etching of Shepherdstown taken from the 1852 Howell Brown map of Jefferson County. This etching shows Shepherdstown as seen from the Maryland side of the Potomac River. This item is sold for $5.00.

Our organization contributes to Shepherdstown's social life by sponsoring two traditional community events. In September, the Harvest Fair offers entertainment, local crafts, and food. It is held on the street, weather permitting. The atmosphere is low-key and non-commercial, and the event attracts little attention in the Washington

media. The annual Shepherdstown Christmas party, held at the Men's Club, features children, carols, hot punch, and cookies, and seems to generate genuine Christmas cheer.

With good fortune and hard work, the Historic Shepherdstown Commission should continue to play an active role in the Shepherdstown community. We meet at 9:30 at the Entler Hotel on the fourth Saturday of the month. For information on memberships, buying a copy of the Musser book, and reserving the reception rooms at the Entler Hotel, please write the Historic Shepherdstown Commission, P.O. Box 1786, Shepherdstown, West Virginia, 25443.

Ben Miller, President
Historic Shepherdstown Commission

Thornton T. Perry, II, Room Old Charles Town Library, Inc.

Society members and others interested in the history of the Shenandoah Valley, the Virginias, and the United States will be interested in the establishment of the Perry Room by the Board of Directors of the Charles Town Library during the recent physical expansion of library facilities. A substantial qualitative portion of books from the late Mr. Perry's collection of Americana, the library's accumulation of books on historical and genealogical subjects, and the Jefferson County Historical Society's small collection are housed in the room. Dr. T. Tayloe Perry, III, and Mrs. Eleanor Perry Read, children of Thornton T. Perry, II, graciously permitted bibliographic selection from their father's extensive collection and generously donated the volumes to the library for scholarly and research use. The Perry collection itself numbers well over 2,000 volumes.

The collection is very rich in printed studies relating to the local tri-state area, to the Valley of Virginia, to Virginia and West Virginia, and to general United States history. Mr. Floyd W. Miller, retired chief librarian of Shepherd College and student of history, professionally catalogued the collection. For the purpose of protecting the books and of insuring its availability to all users, appropriate rules and regulations govern the collection's use. Potential patrons may apply at the main library circulation desk.

Editorial Notice

Society members who have or will have produced worthwhile written historical articles about Jefferson County are encouraged to submit them to the Publications Committee for consideration for publication in this *Magazine*. The editor especially wishes to receive quality contributions. The contents of this *Magazine* are only as worthy as the material that is considered for publication.

Persons interested in the genealogy of their families continually bombard the Society's mailbox, earnestly wishing genealogical information. In some cases, dedicated society members have been able to respond to individual requests. Some inquirers are willing to pay for genealogical research; however, the Society does not engage in this enterprise. The Society wishes to compile a list of individuals who want to undertake genealogical projects for others. The Society then may mail the list to those who inquire. If you are willing to undertake genealogical research, please advise us through the Society's mailing address:

P.O. Box 485
Charles Town, WV 25414

Notes