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Magazine of the

Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume XXII

December 1956

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Magazine of the

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927
Headquarters — County Offices Building
Charlest Town, West Virginia

OFFICERS

President—A. D. Kenamond, Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Vice President—J. Burns Huyett, Charles Town, W. Va.
Recording Secretary—Thornton T. Perry, Jr., Charles Town, W. Va.
Corresponding Secretary—Ella May Turner, Shepherdstown, W. Va.
Treasurer—Frank W. Buckles, Gap View Farm, Charles Town, W. Va.
Curator—Elizabeth J. Daniels, Charles Town, W. Va.
Directors—Anne Lloyd Baylor, Charles Town; Mrs. Robert Browse, Charles Town; Margaret P. Chew, Charles Town; Susan Gregg Gibson, Charles Town; Thomas R. Moore, Charles Town; Mrs. H. P. Schley, Shepherdstown.

ADDRESSES

(Delivered before the Society since December 1, 1955)

May 12 at Bardane—A Realistic Appraisal of the Life of Colonel Aaron Burr, by Colonel Samuel Engle Burr. Reception hostess, Miss Anna P. McGarry.

October 13 at "Wild Goose," Shepherdstown—Swan Pond, Scrabble and Shepherdstown—Certain Connections, by George B. Folk. Reception host, Joseph I. Triplett.

Price of the Magazine—$1.00 a copy. Copies of the 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1943 and 1944 issues are no longer available.

Orders should be given to Treasurer Frank W. Buckles, Gap View Farm, Charles Town, West Virginia.

"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."

ALBUM of HISTORIC HOMES VIII

HEAD SPRING

Head Spring, owned by Mrs. William (Frances Luke) Wysong since September 14, 1955, has been accorded special distinction among the county's historic homes, rating only a little less in fame than the Washington homes and the homes of Charles Lee and Horatio Gates.

Head Spring is perhaps better known as the "Ike" Bonham place, since Isaac Newton Bonham owned it from the time he bought out his brothers, Frank and William, the other heirs of Mrs. Harriett C. Bonham, who died in 1918, until his death on March 30, 1955. After his death the farm and mansion were held for less than six months by his widow, who has taken up residence in Winchester, Virginia.

Isaac Newton Bonham was born at Head Spring in 1874, married Martha Newton Davis in 1913, and lived there all of his years. Except for two years in the public school at Summit Point all of his education was acquired in private schools or academies. Having begun teaching at an early age, he gained sufficient reputation as a schoolman by 1919 to be elected superintendent of the county schools, which office he held continuously till 1935. After that he was able to give full attention to the management of Head Spring farm.



In 1930 Mr. Bonham remodeled and enlarged the original mansion house. To the rear he added two rooms and a long porch. He kept most of the original house. The accompanying picture, which does not show the rooms added to the rear, does show an original two-story part to the right and a one-and-a-half-story part with its large stone chimney. Before 1930 this chimney had been in the middle of the one-and-a-half-story part, but in the remodeling the kitchen part to the left was torn down, leaving an outside chimney as shown at the left in the picture. Mr. Bonham made the roof steeper on the original part or parts and put in dormer windows.

The old mansion house still has the solid walnut stairway put together with wooden pegs, and the walnut post is in one piece from upstairs to cellar. The stairway divided the two parts of the house and was placed in a large entrance hall with a door at the back as well as at the front. The floors have the original wide boards put together with hand-made nails, and some of the old locks have apparently a coat of arms. The old pantry, now a bathroom, had a wooden lock with an unusual key. One bedroom upstairs has a lovely rock mantel with fireplace at one side.

When the original mansion house was built can be only more or less generally inferred from available records. There can be little doubt that it was built by John Riely, great-great-grandfather of Isaac Newton Bonham. The one-and-a-half-story part must have been built in 1774, and the two-story part may have been built then or some years later, but doubtless before 1791. The size of John Riely's family would suggest the early date for both parts, and both parts would have been required to enable Mr. and Mrs. Riely to gain their reputation for hospitality. In Presbyterian church records it is related that in 1791, when Dr. Archibald Alexander was supplying at the Bullskin Church, he was frequently entertained in the home of "old Mr. Riely" and found the gracious Mrs. Riely much interested in his holding service in the Bullskin Church.

The date 1774 for the erection of the old part or parts of the mansion derives from a deed of lease dated March 12, 1774 and on record in Deed Book 2, page 356, Martinsburg, in which George Washington of Mount Vernon gives to John Riely and his sons James and Alexander 200 acres at the Head Spring of Bullskin during the lifetime of the one living the longest. The Rielys were to pay 6 pounds on December 25 each year, and among other things to

build within seven years a dwelling house at least 16 feet square of good framed work or logs well hewed and sawed, the same to have a chimney of stone. The Rielys did better than that. While they built of logs, the two parts of the old house made a dwelling with base dimensions three times as great as the lease required. It had all of four large rooms, and an attic.

By the terms of that lease it would have continued till the death of Alexander Riely in 1834, but the death of George Washington in 1799 called for a settlement of his estate sooner or later, a settlement which would be of some concern to Alexander Riely.

April 12, 1812 finds James Calhoun of Baltimore deeding to Alexander Riely, for $1260, the 200 acres of land whereon the said Alexander Riely now resides and which, by a decree of the high court of chancery holden in Richmond bearing date the 6th September 1809, was exposed to public sale by the commissioners therein named, at which James Calhoun was the highest bidder and purchaser.

On March 5, 1825 Alexander Riely bought 20 acres of adjoining land from Benjamin Boley, and on May 31, 1830 he bought from John Grant 70 acres, formerly in the adjoining Throckmorton farm. So, these two purchases added to the original 200 acres in Head Spring made 290 acres, but, on December 24, 1840, when commissioners made division of Alexander Riely's lands, they said the tract contained 283 acres. At the time of his death Alexander Riely also owned 306 acres designated as the Mowser Tract, a detached tract to the west.

Alexander Riely had four sons — James William, John Peter, George Harry, and Edwin Adolphus, grandfather of Isaac N. Bonham. All these or their heirs were involved in the several divisions of the Head Spring and Mowser tracts between 1840 and 1844.

A Deed of Division, dated June 8, 1841 and recorded in Deed Book 25, page 159, gave Edwin A. Riely 141 plus acres of the Head Spring tract. On that day the heirs of James William Riely had sold their interest in the Alexander Riely estate to John P., George H. and Edwin A. Riely.

On December 23, 1842, Deed Book 26, page 241, a Deed of Partition of the lands of John P. Riely, deceased, gave

68 acres of Head Spring to Edwin A. and George H. Riely, and on the same day George H. Riely and Fanny his wife deeded their half interest in these 68 acres to Edwin A. Riely.

On July 6, 1844, Deed Book 27, page 253, George H. Riely deeded his moiety in 16 acres of the Bullskin tract, with valuable improvements, to Edwin A. Riely. These 16 acres had been allotted to them in a chancery case on October 16, 1843 and had previously been assigned as a dower to the widow of John P. Riely.

So, by 1844 Edwin A. Riely had gathered together 225 or 226 acres of the 283 acres in the Bullskin tract formerly owned by his father, Alexander Riely, the rest, a part in the northwest corner, being held by others of the Riely clan.

To attribute an acquisitive nature to Edwin A. Riely because of this re-assembling of Head Spring acres would hardly be justified, since it is only proper to respect a sentiment prompting ownership of ancestral lands, but there must have been something of such nature that caused him to join the California gold rush. He died out there on November 6, 1849, and his wife, Jane Bowley, was left with three children under six years of age.

One of these children, Benjamin Franklin, was killed in battle at Cedar Creek. Mary Courtney, the youngest, married Dr. Edwin A. Wilson, and Harriett Clyma, the oldest, married George S. Bonham.

In the final division of Edwin A. Riely's lands, only Mrs. Wilson and Mrs. Bonham were involved, and it was not till a survey by Howell Brown on July 22, 1869 that the dividing line was established, giving the southern portion of 133 acres to Mrs. Wilson and the northern portion of 93 acres, on which the mansion house stands, to Mrs. Bonham. It was this mansion house, with the 93 acres, that was held for so many years by Isaac Newton Bonham.

It is a long ancestral trail back to John Riely, and it seems impossible to obtain a full account of his life. It has been related that he emigrated from Fermanagh County, Ireland, at the age of 15 and was employed by a mercantile firm in Baltimore before he finally located at Summit Point. Also, that four of his five sons served in

the Revolutionary War, only Alexander being too young for such service. One son, George, married Elizabeth Briscoe, widow of Walter Baker. Son James, after some years at Head Spring, went to Winchester, Virginia. Son John went to Kentucky and Son Samuel to Ohio.

It seems probable that John Riely's father died in Ireland and that his mother came to this country with him. It is evident that she remarried, since the March 31, 1793 will of John Riely makes bequests to his half-brothers — John, George, Magnus and William Tate. He owned four young Negroes which he bequeathed. Magnus and William Tate were to share equally in any lands he possessed, though evidence is thus far lacking that he had any lands to convey in fee simple at the time of his death.

It would be a real accomplishment to establish the definite relationship of John Riely to each of the land-holding Tates—Magnus and William—for whom there is some record. A Magnus Tate and wife Mary in 1762 sold 337 acres of a slightly larger tract, on Middle Creek over in Berkeley County, which he had bought in 1755. Ninety years later a William Tate's heirs owned a considerable tract just east of Charles Town. And the April 1806 will of a Magnus Tate shows that he had large land holdings and mentions wife Mary (a daughter of Dr. John McCormick); sons Magnus, Jr. and William; and daughters Mary Daugherty, Nancy Stribling (she married Francis Stribling in 1785), and Margaret Muse (Mrs. Battaile Muse).

Possibly there are Riely relatives who can come forward with records relating to the life of John Riely, with whom the history of Head Spring begins.

PROSPECT HALL

(Condensed from a history of "The Hunsicker and Henshaw Families of Prospect Hall," written by Mrs. J. A. Kuntz, of Swiss, W. Va., who received much of her data firsthand from her father, Charles Willoughby Henshaw, who spent the greater part of his life at Prospect Hall, and from Kitty Boggs, a ward of the Hunsicker and Henshaw families for more than seventy years.)

Nature's guards stand silently by and view stately Prospect Hall, located three miles southwest of old Smithfield and along the Opequon near the Virginia border. It is a half mile off the old Back Road from Smithfield or Middleway to Brucetown, Virginia.

Prospect Hall stands on a knoll, though nestled in a cove, with the Opequon creek running through the west side of the farm. It faces the east, with the Blue Ridge mountains in the distance. To the west, in a gap in the mountains, can be seen Payne's Chapel, the church to which Michael and Rebecca Hunsicker walked a distance of three miles each Sunday nearly a century ago. Prospect Hall, to which many people from Baltimore and Solomon's Island used to come to enjoy the fresh air and beautiful scenery and delicious German cooking, was centered in one of the magnificent spots of God's handiwork.

Joseph Edwards first owned the farm

Joseph Edwards received from Lord Fairfax a grant of 639 acres, lying mostly in present Jefferson County but partly in Berkeley and extending from one ford to the other in the deep bend of the Opequon. He built a two-room log house about twenty feet southeast of the present mansion and there reared his children: Samuel, John, Joseph, Andrew, and Elizabeth, who married John Feagan. In a level spot facing the Opequon a plat of land 24 feet square reserved as a family burying ground was specifically excluded when the place passed from Edwards' ownership. The senior Joseph Edwards, who died in 1797, his wife, and other members of the family were buried there, but today an unmarked pasture has taken the place of the once beautiful square with its grey granite stones and hand-built limestone wall.

The executors of the 1797 will of Joseph Edwards were directed to sell all his land, and so it was that his son John Edwards bought a rectangular strip of 196 acres,

between two strips going to his brothers, one to Andrew on the south and the other to Joseph on the north. John Edwards got the part containing all the buildings of his father's time.

Enter Peter Hunsicker

On September 12, 1803, John Edwards sold his homestead of 196 acres to Peter Hunsicker, who looked for land with plenty of water. It has been told that when Peter Hunsicker rode horseback from over Berryville way to pay for the land, he found Mr. Edwards sitting in a two-story granary shelling corn, with two half bushel measures which he had hewn from blocks sawed from a large oak tree. Into one Mr. Edwards was shelling corn, so he pushed over the other and said "We will count the money in that one." Peter Hunsicker brought his leather saddle bags in, and when they had counted out the price of the farm, nine hundred pounds current money, the half bushel was rounded full of coin.

Peter Hunsicker was the son of Thomas Hunsicker, a master tailor, and Anna Gertruda, his wife, who had come to America from Wolfersheim, Germany. When his parents sent back for their church certificate, so as to help organize what is now the Stone's Chapel Presbyterian Church about five miles west of Berryville, Virginia, the certificate was dated May 13, 1754, signed by the Wolfersheim Oberant, and said they were "members of the Reformed Religion." Their children were David, Christena, Cathrine and Jacob; Margaret, who married Jacob Harrison of Lacy Springs, Virginia; Elizabeth, who married George Haines, a Charles Town printer; and Peter, who married Ann Eve Schmidt, lately come from Germany with her parents, who had settled on a farm adjoining that of Thomas Hunsicker near Stone's Chapel.

Prospect Hall arises

When Peter Hunsicker had moved his family into the log house built by Joseph Edwards, he first built a temporary leanto for the spinning and weaving equipment. Then, in 1804, he began building the mansion house. Wooden nails and pegs as well as beams, girders, flooring and the like came from his woodlands; hinges and locks and keys and nails were made in his blacksmith shop; bricks were formed and burnt in a kiln which has left to this day a visible mark on the farm.



The mansion house was a spacious brick building with very thick walls. There was a chimney at each end and a portico over the front door. The first floor had two large rooms, about 20 by 25, each with a fireplace and four large windows, the parlor on the left and dining room on the right, separated by a wide hall, from the rear door of which one had a view of creek and mountain. The second floor was similar, except for a small room at the front end of the hall. In the third generation after Peter Hunsicker, the Henshaws remember the large room on the left as the blue room, with two long closets, one with shelves for storage and the other for hanging clothes, on the two sides of the fireplace. The room on the right they remember as the green room, with a colonial canopy top bed and a trundle bed beneath. Wide stairways led from a three-room cellar, with outside entrance, to the third floor, which was one large room for sleeping and storage.

The cooking was done in a large frame leanto on the north, with a fireplace, five feet wide, into which were built a crane and hooks. The baking was done in a brick oven in the yard.

By 1808, after four years, the mansion was finished, and then timber was felled, seasoned and made into beds, chairs and other articles of furniture. In 1812 the mansion house was completely furnished by buying in Balti-

more one walnut settee and six chairs for the parlor and six chairs with German floral design for the dining room.

Peter Hunsicker chose "Prospect Hall" as the name of his home. "There was a prospect of many weddings," he said jokingly, not unmindful of his growing family.

Peter Hunsicker's Children

His daughter Susanna married David Smith, of near Berryville, and moved with him to Perrysville, Indiana, where he became a merchant. They had a daughter, Susan, who married Amos Fleischman, a merchant and farmer of Perrysville. Susan made good bread, having had handed down to her some of her grandmother Hunsicker's everlasting yeast brought from Germany. One day a traveling man who always ate his meals at the Smith home when in that territory, so impressed by her delicious bread, asked if he could commercialize her yeast if he gave it her name. So that was the beginning of the now famous Fleischman's yeast.

Son George, a lumberman, died in Perrysville, Indiana, and son Jacob, a farmer, died in Vinton, Iowa.

Daughter Eliza married Charles Glen Stewart of Baltimore. During the years her husband had a jewelry store in Charles Town, he would make silver dollars into spoons by hammering and shaping. Six dollars made six spoons, and two silver dollars made a large tablespoon. Their children were George, who moved to southern Virginia; Charles, a lawyer and poet, who made the delivery speech to Mrs. Brown when John Brown's body was to be sent north; and Septinus, who married Carrie Solomon, of Solomon's Island, Maryland.

Son Michael Hunsicker never married. He was a cabinet maker, supplying caskets and furniture to the community. When a large cherry tree was felled at the time the old log house of Joseph Edwards was torn down, his sisters all wanted a piece of furniture from it. So Michael made each a stand with a drawer.

Daughter Mary Magdalene (Polly) married Franklin Harris, a faithful and energetic A. F. & A. M. instrumetal in securing the Masonic Cemetery in Middleway; son Henry, a tailor, died at sea on his way to Wolfersheim, Germany; son Daniel died in Brazil, where he had gone to seek unusual types of wood for furniture making; and son Nicholas Smith died in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Daughter Rebecca, though quite popular because of her brunette beauty, smile and vivacity, never married;

daughter Julia Ann Margaret, a blond beauty, married Samuel P. Henshaw, of Scotch descent, from Bunker Hill on Mill Creek.

Regime of Michael and Rebecca Hunsicker

Peter Hunsicker died intestate, and the shares and interest of all the other children, excepting Rebecca, in Prospect Hall were conveyed from time to time to Michael Hunsicker. Michael's will, probated September 20, 1872, gave all to his sister Rebecca. Michael and Rebecca were managing the farm during the trying days of the Civil War. They made at least an economical living and gave food and clothing to the Confederates. Their negroes stayed with them and were loyal. Michael had a beautiful, spirited, bay riding horse, and, when the Northern Army was near, the negroes kept the horse in the cellar. When the war was over that was about all in the way of live-stock left on the farm. Another misfortune was that Michael and Rebecca found themselves with a heavy stock of Confederate money at the close of the war.

When Michael died in 1872, Rebecca Hunsicker was left with a sole companion, Kitty Boggs, who had come to Prospect Hall as an orphan girl in 1842. So Rebecca sought to persuade her nephew, Charles Willoughby Henshaw, then twenty years old, to come and stay at Prospect Hall, which he did in 1873. Rebecca Hunsicker died in 1888 and was buried in the family lot at Stone's Chapel Church. Kitty Boggs continued to live at Prospect Hall till her death in 1918.

Charles W. Henshaw takes over Prospect Hall

It can hardly be said that Charles W. Henshaw took over Prospect Hall before 1888, though it had come to him by deed of sale on February 24, 1885. That deed had provided that Rebecca Hunsicker should have "the continued occupancy, rent free, during her natural life, of the brick dwelling house and so much of the garden as she may require, and the feed and care of not exceeding thee milch cows, and all needed fire wood to be cut and delivered at said dwelling by the said Charles W. Henshaw for the same time."

Since 1873 much had transpired in the life of Charles W. Henshaw. He had attended Lone Oak Institute in Brucetown, Virginia, and, finishing the academic course as salutatorian of his class, had delivered his address in Latin (interruped at intervals, no doubt, by thunderous applause). He had studied medicine for a time under Dr. Nelson at Smithfield, who secured for him a scholarship

at the University of Pennsylvania. This he gave up at the request of his Aunt Rebecca, and took on more and more of the management of the farm. He fenced the entire farm with split rail fences and improved the soil by crop rotation and fertilizer. In 1882 he built a large bank barn.

It has been related that during the severe winter of 1880 with its deep snow Charles W. Henshaw, who had a spirited horse that carried her bells, went sleighing for forty consecutive nights. He treasured this in memory as an experience with unusual weather, if not as an episode leading to a subsequent event in his life. On January 9, 1884 he married Flora Isabella Glaize, daughter of George Glaize, a Winchester farmer and wagoner who hauled wheat and kegs of fish and salt one way or the other along a route from Malden, W. Va., to Baltimore, the round trip with a four-horse team and wagon requiring six weeks. For a time the young couple had the use of only a few rooms, but in 1886 Mr. Henshaw tore down the leanto and replaced it with a structure having two rooms on the first floor, with one opening into the brick part, a winding stairway, three rooms on the second floor and an attic. At the same time he built two porches, the one on the west side overlooking Opequon creek.

Charles W. Henshaw was proprietor of Prospect Hall for many years, reared a family of six children, and served his community well. He attended the Presbyterian services in the White or Union Church in Middleway, serving as an elder from 1882 till his death in 1920 and conducting a Sabbath School for some twenty years. For more than thirty years he kept a record of all births, marriages and deaths occurring within a radius of five miles, and he also spent years collecting a vast amount of data for an uncompleted history of the Henshaw family, beginning in Scotland.

End of an Ancestral Era

The will of Charles W. Henshaw left equal interests in Prospect Hall to his two sons and four daughters, the youngest of whom married James R. Shiley. On June 10, 1939 Mr. and Mrs. Shiley bought out the other heirs and lived at Prospect Hall till 1951, when they sold the place to Thomas M. and Evelyn Lurry, of New York. So, after 148 years Prospect Hall and its 196 acres passed from the Hunsicker-Henshaw line. Mr. and Mrs. Lurry have extensively remodeled and modernized the mansion and beautified the grounds, endeavoring to enhance Prospect Hall's magnificent beauty.

CHARLES TOWN HORSE RACING IN EARLY DAYS

Current followers of horse racing at Charles Town may not be aware of the fact that the sport has been in the blood for many years and that there was a Charles Town Jockey Club as early as 1808.

The Farmer's Repository of September 2, 1808 announced that races would commence on the second Wednesday in October 1808, conducted under the rules of the Charles Town Jockey Club. Purses of $100 were were offered for the first day and $60 for the second day.

The earliest announcement of racing at Charles Town thus far discovered was brought to light by Miss Rhoda Christmas, writing in the Washington Times-Herald in 1939. She had found an announcement in the Virginia Journal and Alexandria Gazette of April 8, 1786 that races would be run at Charles Town, Berkeley County, on May 9 and 10. They were to be run agreeable to the rules of the Fredericksburg Jockey Club. A purse of forty pounds was mentioned. Horses were to be entered with Capt. William Cherry, the day before the races, and managers were to be appointed for conducting the races and to determine all disputes that might arise.

1850 Census of Jefferson County

(From copy supplied by Miss Elizabeth J. Daniel)

The following statistics relating to the population of Jefferson County in 1850 were furnished by J. J. Miller, then United States Assistant Marshal.

Charles Town contains 190 Dwelling Houses and 205 families. Free Inhabitants, 1,122; Slaves, 392; Total, 1,514.

Shepherdstown contains 239 Dwelling Houses and 246 families. Free Inhabitants, 1,312; Slaves, 249; Total, 1,561.

Harpers Ferry, 267 dwelling houses, and 270 families. Free inhabitants, 1,639; Slaves, 109; Total, 1,747.

Bolivar, 197 dwellings; Families, 279. Free inhabitants, 1,008; Slaves, 46; Total, 1,054.

Smithfield, 65 dwellings; families, 65. Free inhabitants, 351; Slaves, 95; Total, 446.

In the Country Free inhabitants, 5,587; Slaves, 2,450; Total, 9,037.

There are 1,960 dwellings and 2,001 families in the whole County; 10,480 white inhabitants; 538 free negroes; 4,341 slaves — making in all 15,359 inhabitants, being an increase of about 10 per cent over the census of 1840. The real and personal estate is estimated at $44,674,031.

LAND GRANTS IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

Frequent references have been made to land grants within the present territory of Jefferson County in the 1730 to 1770 decades, but the student of history sometimes finds them rather indefinite as to date and failing to distinguish between different grantors. Herein are given two lists of land grants which might well be increased considerably with the help of readers of this Magazine. Any addition reported should cite the deed book and page of the recorded grant or reference thereto, as well as the grantor and date.

Regal Grants

Patents issued during the Regal Government, the grants being signed by William Gooch, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia from 1727 to 1749.

From Virginia (Orange County) Grant Book, No. 15

Page 276 — August 20, 1734, Jost Hite, 1020 acres. On the western side of the Sherando river, being part of 40,000 acres purchased by the said Jost Hite from John and Isaac Vanmater.

Page 276 — August 20, 1734, John Smith, 420 acres. On the western side of Sherrando river on both sides of a branch of Opeckon called Turkey Spring.

Page 276 — August 20, 1734, Rees Smith, 250 acres. On the western side of Sherrando river, being part of 40,000 acres purchased by Jost Hite from Isaac and John Vanmater. Beginning on the south side of Opeckon run at the mouth of a Valley about a half mile above a new road marked from the Waggon road to go to Jost Hite's.

Pages 306 — October 3, 1734, Jost Hite, 228 acres. Between Sherrando river and Cattail run.

Page 306 — October 3, 1734, Thomas Shepherd, 222 acres. On the western side of Sherrando river beginning on the south side of the Cohongaluta on the east side of a branch called the Falling Spring below a fall in said run. (Thomas Shepherd used the northeast quarter of this tract on which to lay out his town, "Shepherd's Town" or Mecklenburg.)

Page 308 — October 3, 1734, Thomas Johnson, 150 acres, called Bear Garden, being on the west side of Sherrando river on the head of the Southern Branch of that called Turkey Spring.

Page 310 — October 3, 1734, Jost Hite, 120 acres. On the west side of Sherrando river between Sherrando and Cattail run.

Page 316 — October 3, 1734, Richard Morgan, 210 acres. On the western side of the Sherrando river beginning at the head of a valley of the Morgan Spring Branch.

Page 316 — October 3, 1734, Richard Morgan, 290 acres. On the western side of the Sherrando river beginning between the dividing of Josiah Jones and Charles Anderson's path.

Page 323 — October 3, 1734, John Vanmater, 885 acres. On the west side of Sherrando and south side of Opeckon.

Page 323 — October 3, 1734, Josiah Jones, 164 acres. On the west side of Sherrando river beginning on the south side of Cohongaluta.

From Frederick County, Va., Deed Books

Book 2, page 221 — October 3, 1734, Robert Worthington, 3000 acres.

Book 4, page 16 — October 3, 1734, Peter Stephens, 674 acres. West side of Shenandoah.

Book 9, page 152 — October 3, 1734, 834 acres patented to Richard Polston, Josiah Jones and Joseph Mounts, 117 acres of which were conveyed to Thomas Swearingen on October 24, 1763.

Book 9, page 297 — October 3, 1734, Isaac Garrison. A part of his grant, 100 acres on bank of Cohongoluta next to William Shepherd, was deeded to Joseph Barnes on August 8, 1764.

Fairfax Grants

Thomas Lord Fairfax set up a land office at Greenway Court as Proprietor of the Northern Neck in July, 1749. He died in 1782.

Some of the dates are taken from original deeds, but most of them are from references to the grants in subsequent deeds from the original grantee.

March 13, 1751 — Edward Teague — 400 acres. East of Shepherdstown on Potomac. See Deed Book 4, page 101, Winchester.

June 12, 1751 — Thomas Shepherd — 457 acres. West of Shepherdstown. See Northern Neck Grant, Book. G, page 545, Richmond.

July 3, 1751 — Peter Burr — 406 acres. Near Bardane. From original deed owned by Miss Anna P. McGarry.

November 14, 1751 — William Forester — 300 acres. Rockland. See Volume 11, page 16 of this magazine.

March 17, 1752 — Jacob Hite — 3042 acres. South of Bardane. See Deed Book 7, page 222, Winchester and Deed Book 1, page 110, Martinsburg.

March 20, 1752 — Lawrence Washington — 613 acres. Adjoining Robert Worthington's patent. From the Story of St. George's Chapel by Roy Bird Cook.

April 4, 1752 — James Loyd — He sold 255 acres of it on south fork of Elk Branch to Leonard Billmire on August 6, 1771. See Volume 17, page 17 of this Magazine.

November 13, 1752 — John Lemen — 356 acres west of Shepherdstown. From original deed in Department of Archives and History, Charleston.

January 1, 1754 — Melchor Engle — 397 acres. On Elk Branch. See Land Grants, Northern Neck, Book H, page 41, Richmond.

April 1, 1754 — Thomas Swearingen — 400 acres. Touched lands of John Willson, Anthony Turner, Jr. and John VanMetre. See Northern Neck Book H, Richmond.

October 16, 1754 —Robert Buckles — 2090 acres. From original deed owned by John W. Hendricks.

November 2, 1754 — Samuel Taylor. He deeded 140 acres of it, near Moler's X Roads, to John Taylor on May 30, 1760. See Deed Book 5, page 523, Winchester.

November 4, 1754 — Samuel Darke — 360 acres. He sold it to John Wright in 1756. See Deed Book 7, page 212, Winchester.

January 10, 1755 — Thomas Mayberry — 400 acres. Near mouth of the Shenandoah. Deeded to Gersham Keyes on May 7, 1763. See Deed Book 8, page 460, Winchester.

July 5, 1755 — Thomas Hart — 320 acres. At head spring of Cabin Run. See Deed Book 3, page 434, Martinsburg.

October 15, 1755 — Henry Loyd. He sold 400 acres of his grant to Walter Baker on August 16, 1774. See Deed Book 3, page 79, Martinsburg.

September 5, 1756 — Nicholas Lemen — 570 acres. Near Kearneysville. See Deed Book 6, page 484, Charles Town.

September 15, 1756 — Richard Morgan. He sold 105 acres of it east of Shepherdstown, between Thomas Shepherd and Edward Teague, to Henry Cookus on August 3, 1765. See Deed Book 7, page 369, Winchester.

November 10, 1756 — Thomas Manard Goldsberry — 407 acres. Near mouth of the Shenandoah. Deeded to Gersham Keyes on May 7, 1763. See Deed Book 8, page 460, Winchester.

January 20, 1760 — Robert Lucas — 141 acres. Near Potomac River, cornering on patent land of Edward Lucas and touching lands of Peter Bradford, Robert Pusey and Edward Mercer. From a certified copy of courses in hands of the editor.

February 26, 1760 — Edward Lucas — 373 acres. Near Duffields. See Deed Book 9, page 88, Martinsburg.

July 6, 1761 — John Hiatt — 659 acres. The tract later known as Traveller's Rest. See Deed Book 7, page 226, Winchester.

September 24, 1761 — Nathaniel Thomas — 240 acres. He sold 40 acres to Gersham Keyes and 200 acres to Magnus Tate. Joined Maj. Washington on Evats Run. See Deed Book 8, page 171, Winchester.

April 17, 1762 — Geo. Adam Moler — 297 acres. Near Bakerton. See Deed Book 6, page 303, Martinsburg.

September 23, 1762 — Humphrey Keyes — 113 acres. On drains of Elk Branch. Deeded to Gersham Keyes on May 7, 1763. See Deed Book 8, page 460, Winchester.

February 5, 1763 — Adam Stephens — 1100 acres. Touched lands of Colonel Blackburn, Nicholas Lemen and Peter Burr. From original deed in County Clerk's Office, Charles Town. See Shepherdstown Register, April 19, 1932.

March 12, 1763 — Lodowick Fry — 442 acres. Near Middleway. From a history of Middleway by Robert L. Bates.

May 26, 1763 — George Houte — 254 acres. Near Reedson. See Deed Book 2, page 469, Charles Town.

May 17, 1766 — Ralph Wormeley — 160 acres. On the Shenandoah. From deeds owned by Mrs. James B. Kemp.

August 20, 1770 — Joseph Darke. He deeded 200 acres of it to William Darke on October 17, 1775. See Deed Book 3, page 430, Martinsburg.

CENTURY FARM HISTORIES

Genesis and Growth of the Century Farm History Project

At the appearance of last December's Magazine its editor was pleased to have at least two members suggest possible material for this issue. Mrs. D. Coleman Lyne had this to say: "I believe there are not many farms in Jefferson County that have been owned and operated by the same family to the sixth and seventh generation. There are two such in our neighborhood (Middleway) if you are interested in investigating their story." Knowing something of the Michigan Historical Commission's project of marking "Centennial Farms," farms held in the same name for a hundred years or more, the editor, who has the honor of being the Society's current president, took to the suggestion and early in February asked the Society's vice president, J. Burns Huyett, to contribute from his special acquaintance with Jefferson County farms.

So, with Mrs. Lyne's extensive researches in the Middleway neighborhood, with Mr. Huyett's considerable collection of farm histories in response to newspaper advertising and personal correspondence and from some search of court records, and with some collaboration on the part of the editor with farm owners, the Century Farm Histories have grown beyond early expectation and present a publication space problem.

It is a problem to hit upon a reasonable basis for withholding some histories till the next issue of the Magazine. Some of the latest reported farms are the most natural candidates for omission, and then some eight farms are deserving of a more complete and accurate history than has been secured thus far. With this backlog of omitted farms, hoped-for histories of many more coming in as the result of interest stimulated by this issue, and further references to old homesteads already given some treatment in the Album of Historic Homes series, the second in a series on Century Farms should be so valuable as to give real importance to any farm not appearing in this isssue for lack of space.

The title Century Farms is hardly big enough, as appears from the classification used in this issue: (1) Bicentennial Farms, farms held in the same family 200 years or more, though Colonial Farms would be an appropriate title; (2) Sesquicentennial Farms, held in the same family for 150 years but less than 200; (3) Century Farms, those held in the same family for 100 years but less than 150.

BICENTENNIAL FARMS

Kitty Fry Farm (1734)

This farm, coming into the possession of Catherine Fry 135 years ago, though now descended to the heirs of the second David Childs, is still called the "Kitty Fry Farm." It is situated two and a half miles from Middleway on the north side of the road leading to Summit Point and contains 127 acres.

However, it goes back much farther than 1821 in the family line. It goes back to John Smith (1677-1738), who sold his land holdings near Elkton, Cecil County, Maryland, and came into present Jefferson County some time

prior to August 20, 1734, when he got a grant of 420 acres from Governor William Gooch "on the western side of Sherrando river on both sides of a branch of Opeckon called Turkey Spring." (Virginia, Orange County, Grant Books, Book 15, page 276).

His will of 1738 gave this land to his son, John Smith, Jr. (1710-1798).

John Smith, Jr., by will dated December 23, 1788, gave this farm to his daughter Phebe Smith Fry, wife of John Fry, who was the son of Lodowick Fry, a pioneer land owner in the Middleway region. John and Phebe Fry built a log barn and a five-room, two-story, log house, and, though the latter was near a fine spring, they dug a well. Both the house and well are in use at the present time.

The will of Phebe Fry, probated May 28, 1821, gave one half of this farm to her daughter Polly Smith (wife of Henry Smith, no kin to the John Smiths) and the other half to Catherine Fry, the latter getting the part with "houses, orchards and other improvements." Catherine Fry was also given a small adjoining tract that had been purchased by John Smith, Jr. She was thus favored in the will "in consideration of my daughter Catherine Fry's attention to me during my helpless situation for several years past." So, in 1821 "Kitty Fry," then thirty-five years old, began a long and efficient management and operation of the farm that continued till her death in 1870.

Catherine Fry's will made October 24, 1859 named her nephew John F. Smith, son of Polly Fry and Henry Smith, as her executor and stipulated that her real estate be sold and that he"shall be the purchaser thereof if he so elects." He did so elect, and at a price said to have been thirty dollars per acre.

Anna Fry Smith (1860-1918), granddaughter of John F. Smith, and daughter of G. M. Lafayette Smith and Lydia Ann Fry, was next in the line of owners. She had married John William Childs in 1886. They bought the "Kitty Fry Farm" from John F. Smith. Mr. Childs cut off several acres of virgin oak timber and sold 100 acres of his land. He built a bank barn and an addition to the original log house and installed a wind pump over the old well.

Mrs. Childs died in 1918 and John William Childs in 1939. Their only son, David Smith Childs (1891-1942), became the next owner of this property, now containing 130 acres, by buying out the interest of the children of his deceased sister, Catherine R. Rutherford, on March 27, 1940. It may be noted that his father had sold off 100

acres, so that Kitty Fry had owned slightly more than her half of the 1734 grant of 420 acres. David Smith Childs was extremely successful with his crops and stock raising. During his relatively short tenure he had installed electricity and a water system, augmenting the water supply with a large cistern, and had improved all buildings and fences.

David S. Childs died August 18, 1942, and his eldest son, David Burwell Childs (1920-1955) became the next owner by making certain payments to the other heirs on May 19, 1944. He converted from diversified farming to cattle and succeeded in building up a large and accredited herd of dairy and beef cattle.

Since the death of David B. Childs on November 6, 1955, the "Kitty Fry Farm" has been operated by his widow, Margaret Johnson Childs, and owned by her and their children Dave, Dick and Ann Winn Childs, they being of the tenth generation in the line of owners from the time of John Smith's grant in 1734.

Turner Brothers' Spring Hill Farm

This farm, located two and a half miles northwest of Shepherdstown and midway between Billmyer's Mill and Scrabble, is a part of the tract of land willed to Anthony Turner, Sr., by his father, Colonel (?) Thomas Turner on June 8, 1744. This will is on record at the Virginia State Library, Richmond, Will Book 1, page 24. Thomas W. Turner (the sixth Thomas), one of the brothers now owning the farm, has made considerable effort to get its complete history, but thus far he has been unable to locate information as to when and from whom the first Thomas Turner got the land which he willed to son Anthony in 1744.

When Anthony Turner, Sr., died in 1762, the farm, under provisions of his will, passed to his son Thomas Turner II. This will is on record at Winchester, Virginia, Will Book 3, page 46.

Thomas Turner II, died April 9, 1806, and his will on record in Charles Town, Will Book, 1, page 269, provided that his son Anthony Turner III, (called the third, because Thomas Turner II, had a brother Anthony, entitled to be called Anthony II) should have use of the farm during his life time and after that possession should pass to the two eldest sons of Anthony Turner III, share and share alike.

When life for Anthony Turner III ended on June 25, 1814, the first era of Turner Brothers' ownership and control began with his sons, Thomas Turner III, great grandfather of the present owners, and Robert Elliot Turner.

Robert Elliot and wife Jane Rush Turner sold their one-half interest to his brother Thomas Turner III, on August 29, 1822.

Thomas Turner III, died May 5, 1835, without will and not yet 40 years of age. When the Jefferson County Court made division of the "home farm" on June 20, 1853, Wm. Rush Turner, grandfather of the present owners, received 125 acres of the orignal tract with the dwelling and other buildings thereon.

During the year 1888 Wm. Rush Turner sold this farm to his sons, Thomas J. (the fifth Thomas, since Wm. Rush Turner had a brother Thomas, the fourth) and Wm. A. Turner. Thus began the second era of Turner Brother ownership and control.

The life of Wm. A. Turner ended February 17, 1939. He left his half interest to his brother Thomas J. (the fifth Thomas) for the rest of his life and then to his nephews, Thomas W. Turner (the sixth Thomas) and his brother Chas. Franklin Turner.

At the death of Thomas J. Turner (the fifth Thomas) on February 18, 1942, it was found that his will was a duplicate of that of his brother, Wm. A. So began the third era of Turner Brother ownership and control.

Thomas W. Turner (the sixth Thomas) resides on the farm and like so many of its previous owners was born and reared there. Thomas Turner III, who died in 1835, was the last of all the earlier Turners to be buried in the family graveyard on the farm.

Franklin Owen Turner, aged 14 years, and Wm. Turner, aged 11, sons of co-owner Charles Franklin Turner, stand by to usher in the fourth era of Turner Brother ownership and control. They will represent the ninth generation to hold title to the Turner Brothers' Spring Hill Farm.

The largest spring on the farm, by U. S. Government estimation, has an output of over 700 gallons of less than 50 degree lime stone water per minute.

The first house on this farm was of logs. Then came a larger house built of stone. Both were used until 1890, when they were replaced by a modern house constructed of wood.

The old stone barn was torn down in 1905 and replaced by a modern structure, which was destroyed by lightning two years later. With it perished ten head of cows and horses, unthrashed wheat and a considerable supply of feed. The owners rebuilt during the same year.

During 1915 a beef cattle barn was built on adjoining Selby land, an addition of 133 acres purchased, September 7, 1899, from the Henry S. Selby heirs by the second pair of Turner Brother owners of Spring Hill.

The soil has long been in a high state of cultivation and is used in connection with a combination of dairy and beef farming.

Burrland (1751)

Burrland, lying along Route 9 opposite the Community Building near Bardane, comprises two tracts from Peter Burr's grant of 406 acres from Thomas Lord Fairfax dated July 3, 1751, which tracts Peter Burr bequeathed to James and William, two of his four sons, by will dated February 27, 1793.

The tract inherited by James has been held in the family for 205 years, but William's tract was sold out of the family on March 28, 1811 and remained out for 25 years, till it was bought by James Burr, senior, on April 2, 1836. In the division of the estate of James Burr, senior, in 1848, James Burr, junior, became the owner. Moses W. Burr bought the farm from James Burr, junior, on October 1, 1855 and added it to the part his father James had inherited and thus formed Burrland as it is known today and has been for the past 101 years.

James and William Burr each built a house on his portion of the land, James in 1800, shortly after his marriage to Nancy McGarry on January 12, 1799, and William about 1809, having married Margaret Young on May 18, 1809. The James Burr house is the white frame "mansion house" long occupied by the late Milton Burr, one time State Senator. The William Burr house is now a tenant house on Burrland.

James Burr died November 3, 1848 and was buried in the family graveyard, near his house, where four generations of Burrs and McGarrys have been buried. His son Moses William Burr bought out the other heirs. Then to the James Burr tract, as previously stated, he added the William Burr tract of 122 acres, to make what became

Burrland, by purchase of the same from James Burr, junior, on October 1, 1855.

On October 17, 1897 Milton Burr and his four sisters became the owners of Burrland by buying out the other heirs of their father, Moses William Burr.

Milton Burr was the last of his family, and, six months after his death on January 13, 1954, Anna P. McGarry and brother John J. McGarry purchased Burrland, according to the provisions of the will of Milton Burr, their uncle.

Anna P. and John J. McGarry continue to live in the large brick dwelling across the highway from Burrland on the fourth portion of the 1751 Peter Burr grant, left to Peter Burr, junior, and near the original Peter Burr house, their father, John McGarry, having bought the place in 1886 after it had been out of the family for 87 years.

Cherry Crag (1751)

Ths farm, consisting of 70 acres, is situated about a half mile west of Shenandoah Junction. It is a part of Peter Burr's grant from Thomas Lord Fairfax, dated July 3, 1751, and is now owned by Robert P. McGarry. It has been known as "Cherry Crag" for the past thirty years, the name deriving from a cherry tree crag that stood on the hillside for many years.

Peter Burr, by will dated February 27, 1793, bequeathed this tract to Moses, one of his four sons, who built a house about 1801. The present dwelling of frame structure and having seven rooms is an enlargement of the original.

Moses Burr never married and lived on this farm with his sister Ann Burr McGarry and her husband John McGarry, to whom he left the place by will recorded February 27, 1815.

After the death of Ann Burr McGarry and her husband John McGarry their unmarried children — James, Mary, Esther, Elizabeth and Nancy — continued to live there, having settled with the other heirs. Nancy McGarry, the last survivor, bequeathed the farm to her nephew John D. McGarry, son of John and Sara Daniels McGarry, by will recorded August 27, 1897.

The heirs of John D. McGarry and Emma Burr his wife gave a deed for this farm to Robert P. McGarry, August 27, 1927, in the settlement of the estate.

The John W. Hendricks Farm (1754)

This farm, three miles south of Shepherdstown on the road to Uvilla, was originally a part of the tract granted

to Robert Buckles by Thomas Lord Fairfax by deed dated October 16, 1754.

By will of Robert Buckles dated June 27, 1787 this tract of 145 acres, together with an adjoining tract of 55 acres, was left to Daniel (the second) and Tobias Hendricks, his grandsons. They were the children of his daughter Jane, who married Daniel Hendricks, born February 20, 1745 and according to the Buckles will deceased by June 27, 1787. These two grandsons, through the will, dated June 6, 1795, of James Hendricks, Sr., their paternal grandfather, inherited another tract of land on what is now called Sandy Ridge. Through an exchange Daniel (the second) received all of this land now owned by John W. Hendricks.

By will of Daniel Hendricks II, dated June 30, 1847, the land was left to his sons Daniel III and James Hendricks.

After the death of this James Hendricks on August 10, 1848, his son Daniel W. Hendricks bought from the other heirs their interest in his estate. Later, around 1909, he bought the part inherited by his uncle Daniel III, from the latter's descendants.

In 1916 in settlement of the estate of Danial W. Hendricks the land was bought by his son Harvey H. Hendricks.

In March 1944 in settlement of the estate of Harvey H. Hendricks the interest of the other heirs was purchased by his son John W. Hendricks in whose possession the farm now is. John W. Hendricks, Jr., son of the present owner, is in line to be an eighth generation inheritor.

The will of Robert Buckles, dated June 27, 1787, carried the statement that Mathew McGarrough (an early form of McGarry) was then living on the land. Today the location of his dwelling can be only approximated. The first house known definitely was the home of James Hendricks, born in 1812, and may have been built by his father. It has been established that James Hendricks made additions and alterations. Parts of this old house are still used as a shop and a tenant house. The present brick dwelling, or mansion, was built by Daniel W. Hendricks in 1878. All the brick used in its building were molded and burnt on the farm and the timber was also taken from the land. In 1880 Daniel W. Hendricks built a large bank barn. The dwelling is now modernized in all the conveniences for living and altogether this farm is recognized as one of the county's fine homesteads.

SESQUICENTENNIAL FARMS

Tudor Hall (1773)

The Tudor Hall homestead lies to the south of the road leading from Middleway to Charles Town and to the east of Turkey Spring. It has been owned and occupied by the Grantham family since September 1773, when John Smith (1710-1798) and Mary, his wife, conveyed to John Grantham a part of the land he had obtained from Fairfax on September 20, 1766.

This John Grantham (1740-1822) was the son of John Grantham, of Fairfax County, who died in 1753. On April 3, 1754 John Smith had qualified as his guardian and in time became John Grantham's father-in-law by giving his daughter Sarah Smith in marriage. At his death in 1798 John Smith left his daughter Sarah Smith Grantham a farm, but that is not a part of the Tudor Hall story. John Grantham built a comfortable log house near a spring and near the present tenant house. On a knoll nearby may still be seen the graveyard where the first three generations lie buried. John Grantham purchased many acres of additional land and willed a farm to each of his five children and a grandson Joseph. William Smith Grantham, son of John and his first wife, Sarah Smith, was the father of Joseph.

To John James, a son by his second wife, Margaret Goodwin, John Grantham left the home place, Tudor Hall. In 1820, during his father's lifetime, John James began building a mansion house of bricks burnt on the place. Nearby he built a stone cottage, now used as a garage, but originally to have a kitchen and quarters for the house servants. The brick mansion was completed in 1821, but was not occupied till he and his sister Mary, who later became Mrs. James Shirley, went there to live after the death of their father in 1822. It was to this mansion that John James Grantham brought his bride, Phebe Larue of Clarke County, Virginia, in 1824. The dwelling was given the name Tudor Hall by their daughter Anna Louisa out of admiration for an English estate.

This Anna Louisa Grantham was responsible for another name, with which a great many Jefferson Countians have never associated a bit of romance. Anna Louisa had a suitor — she became Mrs. Luke — and it was this suitor who began speaking of Lake Louisa rather than using the old name, Turkey Spring. The name Lake Louisa is now

rather generally used, but there are some who call the old water fount Big Spring, because its depth has never been fathomed.

Reverting to Anna Louisa's father, John James, the second Grantham to own Tudor Hall, it can be said that he was recognized as an astute business man. He acquired a vast amount of land, through inheritance and purchase. At his death in 1861 he left a will distributing 1255 acres among his four daughters and an only son. To Catherine Mary Grantham he left Fair View near Rippon; to Caro-- line C. Shirley the Locust Grove farm; to Eliza Cornelia Grantham the Mount Ellen farm near Summit Point; to Anna Louisa Luke the Hackwood farm on Long Marsh; and to John James Grantham his "mansion" farm, Tudor Hall, "about 225 acres." All of these farms have remained in the family to the present time.

John James Grantham, the second to bear that full name, was 35 years old when he inherited Tudor Hall, Two years later, in 1863, he married Mary Eliza Bowen, of Albemarle County. At the beginning of the Civil War he was a Lieutenant Colonel in the 55th Regiment, Virginia Militia until it was absorbed into the Confederate Army. At the close of the war he found it necessary to set about rebuilding his fortune and his health. It is evident that he did fairly well with the latter, since his life span reached 86 years. About twelve years before his death in 1912 his only son James Grantham purchased Tudor Hall.

James Grantham had been christened Thomas James Grantham in 1866, but, like Thomas Woodrow Wilson, he dropped the Thomas. This could have been due to a dislike for the name rather than a desire to follow Wilson's example, though it is a matter of record that he held several public offices as a Democrat, including the office of superintendent of the county schools from 1911 to 1919. In 1895 James Grantham had married Mary Nelson White, a native of Middleway, who was a direct descendent of Governor Thomas Nelson and Jane Byrd of "Westover," his wife. At some time during the forty years before he bought the Tudor Hall farm, its acres had increased to 276, which might have been by a more accurate survey. He sold off 100 acres, and during his tenure built a tenant house on the site of the original log house and, shortly before his death, a bank barn.

Frances White Grantham, who had married a distant kinsman, Joseph Amon Grantham, in 1919, and Mary

Bowen Grantham, now Mrs. Torrey of Lakewood, Ohio, inherited the homestead of 176 acres in 1923. Mr. and Mrs. J. Amon Grantham bought out the interest of her sister Mary Bowen and then began extensive improvements on their property. The bank barn built by James Grantham had been destroyed by fire. This was now replaced. They built a 20 stall dairy barn and a milk house, adding complete dairy equipment and an electrically operated system for supplying an abundant water supply. In 1929 they rebuilt the brick mansion house, on the original foundation, carefully using the century-old hand carved mantels and paneling and the winding stairway with walnut rail up to the third floor, and preserving the original entrance porch and doorway with its old lock and fanlight above.

Since the death of her husband in 1944 Mrs. Frances Grantham and her oldest son, James Amon, have owned the place and they and his wife and his two young sons live in the mansion house.

Mrs. Grantham's second son, William White, and his wife and two young children live in a handsomely remodeled house at Meadow Green, adjoining Tudor Hall on the west, a tract of 190 acres, including the 100 acres sold off Tudor Hall by James Grantham and the old home place where John Smith built his cabin in 1734. Meadow Green is now Grantham property which is to be the inheritance of William White Grantham.

The Vaughen Link Farm (1778)

The Vaughen Link Farm, as it has been called for most of this twentieth century, is a farm of 153 acres near Uvilla and is the main part of a tract of 208 acres purchased for 552 pounds by Alexander Ogle on May 19, 1778 from Andrew Lucas, son of Edward Lucas.

This 208 acre tract, by Alexander Ogle's will, probated March 21, 1783 went to his daughter Jane, who on April 14, 1783, married John Adam Link II, then in Frederick County, Maryland. Early in 1784 this young couple came to take possession of Jane's inheritance in Jefferson County (then Berkeley). The place had a log dwelling and a log barn when they arrived. In 1810 they began construction of a stone dwelling, a large bank barn and other buildings.

John Adam Link II, died September 28, 1835, and his wife, Jane Ogle, on October 7, 1836, when the farm went to John Adam Link III, born September 14, 1797.

When John Adam Link III died on January 4, 1873, the farm went by inheritance to his son, Daniel Link, born August 20, 1834.

After the death of Daniel's second wife, and widow, Emma Demory, on July 10, 1918, the farm was sold at auction to their son, Elbert Vaughen Link, born October 22, 1887, who with his wife, Jessie Harwood Mohler, lived in the same Georgian stone house built by John Adam Link II, when he came to Jefferson County from Maryland.

Vaughen Link died on December 10, 1948. His son, Vaughen Harwood Link, who practices medicine in Hagerstown, Maryland, in conjunction with his mother operates this old Link place as a dairy farm, maintaining a herd of purebred Holstein cattle.

Dr. Link has a son, Vaughen Harwood Link, Jr., of junior high school age, who is in line to be a seventh generation owner of this farm.

Greystone (1786)

Greystone is the name of an old homestead about a mile south of Shenandoah Junction, a name given it by Mrs. John Moncure Daniel the senior, nee Anne Elizabeth Leavell, when she secured a deed for 75 acres as her portion of Media, on April 8, 1882. It now contains 92.75 acres, 17.75 acres having been added on March 31, 1903 by purchase from the Media estate. Both the original and added acres have been in the full and absolute possession of Charles Yates and a line of heritors for 170 years.

This farm has two dwellings on it. The brick mansion house was built in 1914 by the Daniel family, while the older house, now unoccupied, is a weatherboarded stone structure built about 1820 by John Yates.

The way Greystone came into possession of Charles Yates is a rather intricate story. It begins with a Fairfax grant to Robert Rutherford on September 4, 1760, a grant of 2071 acres. The deed recorded in Winchester, Deed Book 6, page 105, states that Rutherford then lived on the tract. The next chapter in the story is to be found in an indenture dated November 7, 1767 and recorded in Winchester, wherein Robert Rutherford and Mary, his wife, mortgage the tract to Charles Yates for 1847 pounds, 14 shillings and 11 pence, interest to begin on September 1, 1767, with a proviso that the land might be redeemed on or before November 7, 1768.

Robert Rutherford was not able to pay at that time, and according to the Yates family historians Charles Yates then obtained the use of the Walnut Grove farm, a much larger tract than its present 182.5 acres. This situation was changed in May 1786, when Charles Yates of Fredericksburg by suit in chancery got a court order that Robert Rutherford should pay Charles Yates 1847 pounds, 14 shillings and 11 pence with interest at the rate of five per centum per annum from September 1767 until paid, and that on or before August 4 next ensuing, together with the costs of said suit amounting to 117 pounds of tobacco and 30 shillings, and that in default of such payment Charles Yates on August 4 next ensuing expose to sale 2071 acres or so much thereof as shall be of value sufficient to pay the aforesaid sum of money and costs. On December 1, 1786 William Orr was deeded 755 acres on south side of Warm Springs Road. The deed recorded in Deed Book 7, page 147, Martinsburg, stated that whereas on August 4 next ensuing the court decree of May 1786 there remained due to Charles Yates 3265 pounds, whereupon Charles Yates laid off and sold 755 acres at high bid of 3265 pounds by William Orr. The next entry in the deed book shows that on December 2, 1786 these 755 acres were conveyed by William Orr to Charles Yates for 3266 pounds. Thus Charles Yates gained possession of most of the acres embraced in the present Greystone, Media, Walnut Grove and Flowing Springs farms.

It may be noted that Robert Rutherford's obligation was met with 3265 pounds, which was approximately 350 pounds less than the amount of the original debt and accrued interest at time of settlement. It seems probable that this reduction was made on the basis of the use Charles Yates had of Walnut Grove during a considerable part of the period of indebtedness.

Though only indirectly connected with the Greystone story, it may also be noted that on October 17, 1786 and on December 26, 1796 Charles Yates purchased two tracts of land formerly owned by Moses Tullis the Elder, the description of these tracts seeming to identify them as comprising all, or almost all, of the Mt. Pleasant farm.

In 1804 Charles Yates placed his nephew John Yates at Walnut Grove as manager of his large estate, and at his death in 1809 left all his land to John Yates, who continued to live at Walnut Grove until his death in 1851. At the time of his death John Yates was the largest land owner and largest taxpayer in Jefferson county.

In 1850 John Yates decided to divide his lands among his five children. His son Charles, who assumed the name of Aglonby in 1854, got Mt. Pleasant; his son Francis got Flowing Spring; his daughter Janet, Mrs. George B. Beall, got the place on which she was living, a part of the original Walnut Grove tract; his daughter Julia, Mrs. William Terrill, got the home place, Walnut Grove; and his daughter Anne, Mrs. William T. Leavell, got the place called Media, because it was in the middle of the Yates estate. An account of Media appeared in the December 1954 issue of this magazine.

Mrs. Leavell died in 1859 and her five small children inherited Media. In 1882, as previously stated, her daughter Anne Elizabeth separated the portion on which she was then living, called it Greystone, and with her husband, John Moncure Daniel, and their children lived on it till her death in 1923, when her children inherited the place and continued to live there. So, Greystone is now owned by Elizabeth, Francis and Mildred Daniel and Mrs. John Moncure Daniel, Jr.

Readers of this Magazine who are familiar with the Daniel family's land holdings near Shenandoah Junction may think of Greystone as containing 252.9 acres rather than 92.75 acres. In 1937 and 1938 the Daniel family purchased tracts contiguous to Greystone, but according to the County Land Books they have not been "consolidated" with Greystone into one farm. Separately listed are the "Aglionby Tract" of 19 acres, which came off "Mount Pleasant," and the "East Side Farm" of 141.15 acres, all but nine of which came off the east side of "Gap View," the part between the Norfolk and Western Railway and the Warm Spring Road. Thus by virtue of these parts not being "consolidated" every acre of a "Greystone" of 92.75 acres has been held by Charles Yates and a line of heritors for 170 years.

CENTURY FARMS

Fair View at Middleway (1810)

This "Fair View" farm is located on the south side of Turkey Run and extends westward to the border of the village of Middleway. It has been more generally known as the Shaull farm, since it has been owned by the Shaulls for nearly a hundred years and occupied by a Shaull since 1825. It is now owned by (John) Murphy Shaull and Mrs. May Shaull Grantham, his sister.

The first of this family name to live there was Bartholomew Shaull (1800-1870), who on March 10, 1825 married Sarah Watson (1800-1876), daughter of Thomas Watson.

In his time Thomas Watson acquired rather large land holdings to the south and to the west of Middleway and nearly surrounding the town, but for the purpose of this account only the records of four purchases between 1803 and 1825 have been examined. While Thomas Watson, as his children married, would settle them on portions of his land, they could not claim ownership till his death in 1861.

His will, probated September 16, 1861, left a tract of 240 acres, bordered by lands of Dr. Nelson, David Fry and Dr. Chas. L. Scollay, to be divided equally between daughters Sarah, wife of Bartholomew Shaull, and Mary, wife of Nicholas Shaull.

Bartholomew Shaull took his bride, Sarah Watson, to "Fairview" in 1825. There must have then been a dwelling on the place, and some time earlier Thomas Watson may have built a part of the present dwelling which is on a hill above Turkey Spring.

Bartholomew and Sarah Watson Shaull had four daughters and two sons, all of whom were born, married, lived and died on the farm inherited from Thomas Watson.

One daughter, Margaret Ann Shaull (1832-1849) married a cousin, Valentine (Knupp) Shaull (1818-1893). Margaret Ann died when her son George Bartholomew, generally known as George B. in his adult years, was born. Grandfather Bartholomew Shaull and his three daughters became foster parents of young George, so his entire life was spent on this farm. Upon the death of his grandfather in 1870 George B. Shaull inherited what would have been his mother's share, but it was not until March 21, 1877 that he succeeded in buying out his aged aunts.

George B. Shaull (1849-1917) married Katherine Murphy (1860-1928). They had one son and four daughters.

After the death of their parents Murphy Shaull and his sister, Mrs. May S. Grantham, bought out the interest of the other heirs and now occupy the property, they being the fifth generation who have continuously owned the Fair View farm.

The present owners refer to a Skinner survey showing that the farm consists of 111 acres, 3 roods and 25

perches. When George B. Shaull bought out the other heirs in 1877, the deed said that it was "for about 76¾ acres descended to them from their mother Sally Shaull and formerly owned by the father of Mrs. Shaull, Thomas Watson, Sr." By 1883 George B. Shaull had added a smaller adjoining tract of Thomas Watson land, which at some later date must have been "consolidated" into the Fair View farm of today. The present house and barn are on the 76¾ acre part. And the description of a tract purchased by Thomas Watson on February 21, 1810, a tract of 83¼ acres, which touched the land of George Fry and bordered on Grantham and was formerly owned by Robert Shirley, seems to identify it as embracing those 76¾ acres.

Straithmoor (1827)

On April 17, 1827 John Jacob Myers purchased this farm, then and now containing 202 acres, and lying four miles south of Charles Town on U. S. Route 40, from Henry L. Turner, who also had three adjoining farms to the south -- Rippon Lodge now owned by Mrs. Flora Allen; Wheatland now in the possession of Harry Heskett; and Bird Land now the property of John L. Burns, Jr.

John Myers left the farm to his widow, Mary Anne Ellen Myers, from whom it was inherited in 1848 by her daughter Ella Myers Straith, the wife of Dr. John James Hunter Straith.

In 1876 Mrs. Straith left the farm to her daughter Ella, who married David Stone Briscoe, and from Mrs. Briscoe it was inherited by her son J. Straith Briscoe.

Since 1943 the farm has been owned and managed by Mrs. J. Straith Briscoe, nee Marie Mehring Lambert, who has the help of a tenant.

The name Straithmoor was given the place some twenty-five or thirty years ago.

Traveller's Rest (1830)

The Traveller's Rest farm in this account is only a part of the tract owned by General Horatio Gates, but the mansion house to which he gave the name is located on it.

Traveller's Rest, one of the first houses built in what is now Jefferson County, is of natural limestone, of the

architecture traditionally known as a story and a half. Its dormer windows were not a part of the original construction. The house was built by Horatio Gates, one of the four generals of the Revolution from this section, soon after he purchased the land on March 15, 1773. The house, which has not been restored, stands today presenting in its originality the charm of colonial times. Some of its more interesting features are the original doors and locks, the shutters with iron bars and holes at the top, the hand-carved stairway and paneling imported from England, a huge fireplace, and some of the original panes in the windows.

This farm is one mile south of Kearneysville and has been owned by Isaac Strider and a direct line of his descendants since he purchased the middle part of 339 acres of the old Traveller's Rest from John Boley on May 10, 1830. In 1835 Isaac Strider added the smaller Walper and Orme tracts, now in the University Farm, and thus, when he died on April 10, 1850, he could leave 441 acres to his son James W. Strider.

On December 15, 1850, James W. Strider died intestate, his heirs being Isaac H. Strider and Julia Ann Strider, later Mrs. John W. Goldsborough.

When Mrs. Goldsborough sold her interest in the 441 acre tract to the Getzendanner brothers, Daniel and Edward, in 1868, a division of the tract was made. The Getzendanners got a northern portion, consisting of 220½ acres which included the Walper and Orme additions, while Issac H. Strider got a southern portion consisting of 221 acres, on which the Traveller's Rest mansion house is located. In 1875 the Getzendanners were deeded 21 acres of the Isaac H. Strider tract, and in 1877 Mr. Strider got 20 acres from the Getzendanner tract.

So, when Isaac H. Strider died on December 25, 1915, he had a Traveller's Rest tract of 220 acres to leave to his daughters Georgette Willis and Rebecca Campbell.

On March 23, 1931, Rebecca Strider Campbell died intestate, leaving son John and daughters Amy, Sara and Nancy as her heirs, each with a one-eighth interest in Traveller's Rest. On March 3, 1936 John Campbell sold his interest to his sister Nancy. And on November 13, 1944 the other joint owners sold their interests to John F. and Nancy Campbell Ambrose, the present owners of the Traveller's Rest farm.

An elaborate "chain of title" to all of the original Traveller's Rest acres, beginning with a Fairfax grant

dated July 6, 1761 and extending through the past 195 years, has been put together. It is too long for inclusion in this account, but doubtless interest in that "chain" would warrant its appearance in a later issue of this magazine.

Rock Spring Farm (1848)

Rock Spring farm, located two miles west of Shepherdstown on the Shepherdstown-Martinsburg Road, derives its name from the spring that heads on the farm and flows north just west of the house. This spring ranks third in the county in output of water, averaging 1800 gallons per minute, according to the U. S. Geological Survey.

This farm, then consisting of 101 acres, was sold on February 24, 1848 by Martin, Solomon and Catherine Billmyer, heirs of Martin Billmyer, to W. T. and Susan Billmyer McQuilkin and has remained since then in the McQuilkin family, whose additions give the present farm a total of 153 acres.

The house, built of brick and containing eleven rooms and a bath, has as a special feature a beautiful hand-carved mahogany stairway running from the first to the third floor. Thomas Thornburg built this mansion in 1831 and went to such expense in so doing that he found it advisable to sell the place in March 1832 to Edmund Lee and John Cookus, who in turn sold to Martin Billmyer in November 1832.

During the War Between the States one corner of the house was damaged and the horse stable had to be secured by big iron bars and locks to keep the horses from being stolen by weary soldiers. All the present farm buildings were erected during McQuilkin ownership.

F. R. McQuilkin, eldest son of W. T. McQuilkin and Catherine Kearney McQuilkin, his second wife, inherited the farm in 1900. Franklin McQuilkin, the present owner, inherited the farm upon the death of his father, F. R. McQuilkin, in February 1956.

The present owner has been farming the place since 1918, growing corn, wheat and hay as principal crops and building up a herd of cattle, mostly Angus. He and Mrs. McQuilkin, nee Hisel Cooper, have two sons, Cooper and Franklin, Jr., the latter being associated with his father in the the farming enterprises.

Fair View at Rippon (1850)

This farm, consisting of 272½ acres, lies just west of the railroad station at Rippon. William Z. Sinclair, by will probated October 20, 1845, left it to his nephew Dr. Richard L. Blackburn and his nieces Sara Jane Blackburn, who married Treadwell Smith, and Elizabeth Sinclair Blackburn, who married Randolph Kounslar. From these Sinclair heirs the farm was bought by James Grantham on April 1, 1850.

James Grantham, by will dated March 28, 1861, left this place, which he designated as Fair View at Rippon, to his daughter Catherine Mary Grantham, who later married James LaRue and lived there the rest of her life.

When Catherine Mary Grantham LaRue died in 1900 she left the farm to son Corbin Larue and daughter Mamie LaRue. Corbin LaRue has since died, leaving Miss Mamie the sole owner.

William Z. Sinclair, a bachelor, built a log house on the place. During the LaRue ownership the original house was weatherboarded and additions made, so that there has been for some time a very comfortable farm home on Fair View.

Locust Grove (1851)

Situated two miles north of Summit Point and seven miles west of Charles Town, Locust Grove, then and now containing 340 acres, was bought on October 1, 1851 by Robert Vinson Shirley from Thomas H. Willis. There has been a strong family tradition that Mr. Shirley had occupied the farm since 1843.

When Robert Vinson Shirley, aged 90, died in 1914, the place passed to his son George T. Shirley, who now lives in the mansion house with his daughter Julia Grantham Shirley. This daughter is not only the third generation of Shirleys at Locust Grove; she is also the third generation of Julias to live there, her father having married Julia Grantham and her grandfather, Robert Vinson Shirley, having married Julia Baylor.

This was originally Washington land, later owned by the Davenports who sold it to William B. Willis. When Mr. Willis bought the farm there were three log houses on it. In 1824 he started building a ten-room stone house that took three years to complete. Soon after its completion it was gutted by fire and all the woodwork had to

be built back, simpler woodwork then replacing the original ornate hand-carved mantels and stairways. The place passed from William B. Willis to Thomas H. Willis, who held it ony a few years before selling to Robert Vinson Shirley.

During the Civil War, General Philip Sheridan used the house as his headquarters for several days, but the only damage done by the Union soldiers was when they tore down the log barn. The present barn on the farm was built right after the war.

Fruitland (1853)

The farm known as "Fruitland," one and a half miles northwest of Halltown and now owned by Norman C. Rider, has descended from his grandfather, William Rider, whose progenitors lived near the small town of Fruitland in Harford County, Maryland.

It was a part of a large grant obtained by William Hall, for whom the village of Halltown was named. His son William married a Lucas relative of John Rion, and other Halls married into the Keyes and Allstadt families. Mr. Hall sold the farm to the Kearsleys in 1800, and on July 8, 1853 Samuel Kearsley et al. sold it to William Rider. At that time the tract contained 261 acres.

The farm descended from William Rider to his son, J. William Rider, who added 6½ acres to make a total of 267½ acres.

At the death of J. William Rider in 1923, a small tract of 31 acres was sold to J. S. Henkle. The remaining acres were divided among the children of J. William Rider, 56½ acres being deeded to Pauline Rider Henkle and 60 acres each to Anna Rider Brooke, Virginia Rider and Norman C. Rider. Virginia Rider sold her share to her brother, Norman C. Rider, present owner of the 120 acres in Fruitland. Several years ago Mrs. Anna Rider Brooke sold her share to T. S. Baumgardner, but Mrs. Pauline Rider Henkle still owns the 56½ acres which were deeded to her.

The original house, a log structure consisting of one large room downstairs, with two rooms above, was built by William Hall prior to 1800. Shortly after the purchase of the farm from the Kearsleys in 1800 the other part of the present house was added. This addition is a log structure covered with clapboards. It has seven rooms and two large cellars.

During the War Between the States the house was used as headquarters by the Northern Army for several months. The land now owned by Mrs. Henkle was then covered by virgin oak timber, which was cut by the Northern Army.

After the close of the War Between the States a Union officer, a Captain McNeil from Massachusetts, stopped at "Fruitland" because of illness. He was cared for by the Rider family for six weeks. When he recovered, he left, stating that he would return for his sword, which he did not wish to take with him. He did not come back. This sword is now owned by Mrs. Donald Phillips, daughter of Norman C. Rider, present owner of the old homestead near Halltown.

THE STORY OF REDMOND BURKE

A revived interest in the Shepherdstown activities of Redmond Burke, noted scout for General J. E. B. Stuart, resulted from a visit by his granddaughter, Mrs. Sam J. Smith, of Waco, Texas, and her daughter, Mrs. Jewell Homes, of Houston, to Berryville, Va., and Shepherdstown in the summer of 1954.

Mrs. Smith's father was the youngest of the three sons of Redmond Burke — John Redmond, born at Harpers Ferry, Polk and F. W. In 1871 this son married Annie Everett and the couple left Berryville for Waco, Texas. Found among his papers after his death was a copy of the Clarke Journal of June 23, 1868, which contained "a story of Redmond Burke, a scout of General J. E. B. Stuart, Confederate cavalryman during the War Between the States." The story was entitled "What a Determined Woman Can Do" and boasted of the "heroic and praise-worthy deeds" of a "fair daughter" of the South whose "tact and determination proved more than a match for Yankee boasting of courage." It told of a Miss McG. who assisted Burke in gathering information.

On July 1, 1954, the editor of the Clarke County Courier used the 1868 newspaper in the possession of Mrs. Smith as the basis of the following account:

Burke had a price on his head. He was known to be spying for General Stuart, and was thought to be in the house of Miss McG. He was. When Miss McG. saw Yankees approaching her house to search it, she took Burke to the attic, and showed him a trap door between the attic ceiling and roof where he might hide.

Burke was small, and try as he might he could not swing himself up through the trap door. And all the time the Yanks were coming. Finally, Miss McG. told him to get on her shoulders. He did and thus managed to get through the door as the Yankees were forcing their way through the downstairs front door.

Miss McG. called down to them to get out, that she was not hiding anyone. Some of the Yankees approached the stairs. Miss McG. armed herself with a stick, and as the first one tried to get by her, she struck him over the head and he went tumbling down the stairs. None of the others tried to get past her.

Burke was later captured and killed.

In the Shepherdstown stories that have been handed down through the years, with some possible variations, there are two episodes in the life of Redmond Burke, connected with his activities as a Confederate scout in Shepherdstown.

One of the stories has it that he had a romantic interest in an unmarried daughter of an old Mr. McGlincy who then lived in the "stone row" on New Street. That could have been, with all propriety, for Redmond Burke had laid his wife, Mary Ryan Burke, to rest in the cemetery at Harpers Ferry by the side of two infant sons more than a year earlier. At any rate it was learned by the Federals that he frequented that home in the "stone row." So, one night some Federal troopers appeared at the home, where they were met by the daughter, who wielded an axe to dissuade them from searching the house. While she did give Redmond Burke time to make escape by a rear door or window, the Federals succeeded in making their search. They found old Mr. McGlincy hiding in the attic, routed him out and carried him away to their superior officer. For their reward they had only an expression of disgust from that officer that they should mistake the old man for Redmond Burke.

The other story is that Burke was in and out of the home of his mother, who lived in a house removed years ago to make room for the dwelling owned and occupied by L. S. Stanley, along the north side of the entrance lane to Leeland. Finally, Federal troopers attempted to capture him there late at night, but Redmond Burke made a break for his life. As he was leaping over the stone wall at the

rear of the house, the Federals shot. Redmond Burke fell dead next the wall on the farther side, and, according to the legend, the Federals in the darkness of night believed he had made his escape.

These unrecorded Shepherdstown stories of Redmond Burke were examined at the November 1955 program meeting of the Jefferson County Historical Society, when Mrs. L. M. Lynch presented the following records from **The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies:**

Commended by Jeb Stuart in report regarding engagement at Dranesville, Va. December 20, 1861. Vol. 5, p. 494.

Mention of a report (2/28/62) by Burke to General J. B. Johnston. Report made from Berryville and concerned northern fortifications at Harpers Ferry. Vol. 5, p. 1085.

Commendation of Lt. Burke for preliminary activity in regard to affairs at Bealton and Rappahannock stations (March 28-31, 1862). Report by Jeb Stuart. Vol. 12, pt. 1, p. 417.

Capt. Redmond Burke commended for activity in Seven Days Battle (June 26-July 10, 1862). Vol. 11, p. 522.

"During my stay near Fredericksburg, I regret to say, Burke, the Texas scout, was badly wounded in the wrist by a Federal sentinel near the town. . ." Report by Stuart, December 20, 1862. Vol. 12, pt. 2, p 121.

". . .that brave soldier and venerable patriot, animated with the fires of youth, Capt. Redmond Burke, while among the foremost in the fierce onset, received a severe wound in the leg, disabling him for some time from active duty." Report by Stuart covering operations in Northern Virginia, August 16 - September 2, 1862. Vol. 12, pt. 2, p. 727.

Report of Silas Colgrave, 27th Indiana Infantry. Expedition from Sharpsburg, Md. to Shepherdstown, W. Va. November 24-25, 1862. Vol. 21, p. 7-8. "Having been informed by Adjutant General Scott that you (Major-General Morrell) desired, if possible, that the band of guerrillas under the command of the notorious Burke should be captured, on the 24th I planned an expedition to cross the river at night and surround the house (in Shepherdstown) where the band made their headquarters. Through Messrs. Chapline and Grant I made myself thoroughly acquainted with the place. I detailed Captain Cogswell, of the second Massachusetts, and 75 men for the expedition, who were accompanied by Adjutant General Scott and three trusty guides. The party crossed the river about 1 mile above Shepherdstown in boats, at 10 p.m. by a circuitous route they gained the rear of the town, and surrounded the house and captured the whole party, except one, who was absent. Burke himself undertook to make his escape, but was fired upon and killed. The two young Burkes, Leopold (who is a little less famous for his depredations than Burke himself), O'Brien and Hipsley, 5 in number, were taken. Five horses, saddles and bridles, and their arms, were also taken. Papers upon the person of Burke disclosed the fact that a man by the name of Wrench had been, and still is, engaged in purchasing cloth for the Confederate Army. . . There is general rejoicing by the loyal citizens here. Burke and his party had become a perfect terror to all law-abiding men. . ."

To the above one might append:

Note 1: The "man by the name of Wrench" was none other than Daniel Rentch, who died in 1918 in his 98th year and is remembered by a number of the older residents of Shepherdstown as a man of great probity.

Note 2: On page 348 of John W. Thomason's **Jeb Stuart** is found the following quotation from a letter from Stuart to his wife, in which he speaks of the death of Redmond Burke, "a Virginia gentleman, not young, who had served on Stuart's staff, volunteer aide, since the war broke out." "He was killed by the Yankees on the 25th (November). He died as he lived, true as steel. . . . His child-like devotion to me is one of the curious romances of this war Which I will cherish next to my heart while I live. He has three sons in my command worthy of such a father."

As a matter of detail also, the "old Mr. McGlincy" was only 54 years old at the time of his mistaken capture, and he had two daughters, about 30 years old, who never married.

Corrections — Re "The Rocks"

Volume XI, 1945, page 23, and Volume XXI, 1955, page 22, have an erroneous statement concerning the purchase of The Rocks homestead.

Battaile Muse did not buy The Rocks from James and Ariana Wormeley but from Ferdinando Fairfax, who gave him a deed of trust on it in 1802. The Muses did not get possession until 1810. It was settled in the court in Staunton after Battaile Muse's death. Battaile Muse did buy 2359½ acres from James and Ariana Wormeley in 1789 and 1795.

— Louise S. Kemp

NOTABLE EVENT OF 1956

Occasional comment on issues of this Magazine has been that only events of long ago and only biographical accounts of those never known by the present generation have been accorded space. The implication was that history making is a continuous thing and that there are some notable events of the present day, the reporting of which should not be deferred until they can be set down only after research into musty records.

Be that as it may, the public dedication of a monument to Simon Bolivar at Bolivar on October 14, 1956 will be remembered as a notable event in the history of that town. It was not only a reminder that on December 29, 1825 Bolivar was given town status by the Virginia Assembly; it also recalled the fact that independence for South America was realized in that year and that Simon Bolivar, its liberator, for whom the town was named, was then being acclaimed in both Americas like unto George Washington, the Father of His Country.

The monument, in the form of a bronze bust of Simon Bolivar on a six-foot pedestal of Indiana limestone and erected on the eastern end of the high school lawn, was formally presented by Ambassador Gonzales as the gift of the President of the Republic of Venezuela. It is the result of the work of the Bolivar Citizenship League, headed by Mayor C. E. Garten, with the Simon Bolivar Memorial Foundation to perpetuate the principles of freedom exemplified in the lives of the two great liberators, George Washington and Simon Bolivar.

The Bolivar of 1825 arose from a village of 270 residents which had been known as "Mudfort," because, as legend has it, the boys of the small settlement were always able to drive the boys from "The Hole," as Harpers Ferry was called, back down the hill with mud balls they had made and carefully dried in the sun before each battle. The Bolivar of 1956, trebled in size since then, has been given new dignity by Venezuela's gift of a monument.