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Magazine of the

Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume XXX

December 1964

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Magazine of the

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Volume XXX December 1964

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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927

Headquarters — Esta Burton Hilleary Museum

South George Street at Hunter Avenue

Charles Town, West Virginia

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A D. Kenamond — President 1927-1950; Vice President 1950-1954; President 1954-1960; Corresponding Secretary 1960-1964; has edited the Society's Magazine 1935-1964.

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*Note as to Treasurer above:

Membership fees and checks for publications of the Society should be sent to President Frank W. Buckles, Gap View Farm, Charles Town, West Virginia.

Membership — Open to all who have an interest in the history of Jefferson County. The annual dues of $1.00 should be paid before the annual meeting in May.

Price of the Magazine — $1,25 a copy, but $1.35 when sent by mail. Copies of the 1935 and 1937 to 1945 issues and the 1956 and 1957 issues are no longer available, except possibly from a collector or dealer in rare books. A verifax copy of the 1938 and 1944 issues is available.

Orders for the Magazine should be sent to Mr. Frank W. Buckles, Gap View Farm, Charles Town, West Virginia.

Prominent Men of Shepherdstown, 1762-1962 — A copy of this book may still be had for $3.00 postpaid by writing to President Frank W. Buckles.

Editor of the Magazine — A. D. Kenamond, Shepherdstown.

"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."



R. D. Shepherd (McLean)
Shakespearean Actor

THE COUNTY'S SHAKESPEAREAN ACTOR
R. D. McLean (Rezin Davis Shepherd)

(Much of the data was given by Miss Elise S. Billmyer.)

In this year 1964, the 400th anniversary of William Shakespeare's birth, it is appropriate to publish an account of Jefferson County's widely known and highly regarded Shakespearean actor, R. D. Shepherd, who chose R. D. McLean as his professional name. He had used the maiden name of his mother, Azemia McLean (Mrs. Henry) Shepherd.

The 300th anniversary of Shakespeare's death is recalled here because it was appropriately observed. During the week of Shepherd College's June 1916 commencement the junior, sophomore and senior classes successively presented "As You Like It," "Midsummer Night's Dream," and "Merchant of Venice." Among those remembered as acting parts in the plays were J. Howard Myers, Clerk of the State Senate, who was a mechanic in Midsummer Night's Dream, and in Merchant of Venice Arthur Ruark, now of the Atomic Energy Commission, as Shylock; Augusta Morgan, of Shepherdstown, now Mrs. J. S. Phillips, as Portia; Nettie Huyett, of Charles Town, now Mrs. Welton Hutton, as Nerissa; and Mary Maude Moore, now Mrs. Edwin W. Miller, of Martinsburg, as Jessica.

However, the very special observance of the 300th anniversary of Shakespeare was on Friday, April 7, 1916, when Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Shepherd came to Shepherd College and presented a Shakespearean Entertainment. They were then in Washington, D. C., and gave the entertainment as a gift to the College, Shepherdstown and a wide area around it. In every way Mr. and Mrs. Shepherd (R. D. McLean and Odette Tyler) fulfilled the high expectations of the large audience who keenly enjoyed every moment. The most popular production was the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." Then came the wonderful tragic potion speech of Juliet. Mr. Shepherd was much appreciated in his favorite role, that of Shylock from the "Merchant of Venice." Everyone laughed heartily at the scene from the "Taming of the Shrew." Jefferson County's Shakespearean actor has been widely remembered as a very handsome man who had a rich voice.

Rezin Davis Shepherd, the second to bear that name, was born in New Orleans in 1859, the son of Henry and Azemia McLean Shepherd. This Henry Shepherd II was then managing the large business his uncle, the first

Rezin Davis Shepherd, had there. In 1871 Henry Shepherd II bought the Wild Goose mansion and farm from the Brooks family of Boston, heirs of the first Rezin Davis Shepherd. The boy later to be a famous Shakespearean actor lived there.

R. D. Shepherd (McLean) first married the well-known actress, Marie Prescott, who died in New York City in August, 1893, after little more than a year of married life, and was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Shepherdstown. Mr. Shepherd himself was an actor, appearing under the name of McLean, as the leading man in Miss Prescott's Company. For four years after her death he did not again appear on the stage.

On April 1, 1897, in New York City, Mr. Shepherd married Elizabeth Lee Kirkland, daughter of General William Kirkland, of Georgia, better known by her stage name of Odette Tyler. On April 27, on return from a trip to Europe, they spent some time at "Wild Goose," which he inherited from his father in 1891. At the age of 16 Elizabeth Lee Kirkland went to New York and was at once given a part in a stock company by Charles Frohman. She rose to fame and played before Queen Victoria in 1897. Mrs. Shepherd's last public appearance was with William Faversham in Shakespearean productions in New York in 1913. In California she was active only as a sponsor of musical and dramatic productions. Mrs. Shepherd (Odette Tyler) died on December 8, 1936 at Hollywood, California, and was buried in Hollywood Cemetery, where Mr. Shepherd was also buried twelve years later.

In 1911 Mr. Shepherd sold "Wild Goose" and went to live in Washington, D. C. In 1920 he went to California. In the seasons between 1924 and 1939 he portrayed Fra Junipero Serra, the immortal Franciscan, in the religious drama, "The Mission Play," more than 1500 times. In what he had considered his greatest Shakespearean portrayal he had played Shylock more than 400 times.

Despite his fame as the living personification of Fra Junipero Serra, R. D. Shepherd (McLean), the veteran of a half-century of professional acting, preferred his earlier-won laurels as a Shakespearean actor. Several years before his death on June 27, 1948, he won a degree as doctor of literature from Southern California "for his work with student drama groups and his excellence as a portrayer of Shakespeare's characters."

IRON INDUSTRY IN JEFFERSON COUNTY

"Thomas Mayberry agreed in 1742 to erect iron furnaces on the property of William Vestal. Here ore was mined and iron produced for the first time west of the Blue Ridge." That is the inscription on a roadside marker erected in 1936 on Route 9 at Bloomery.

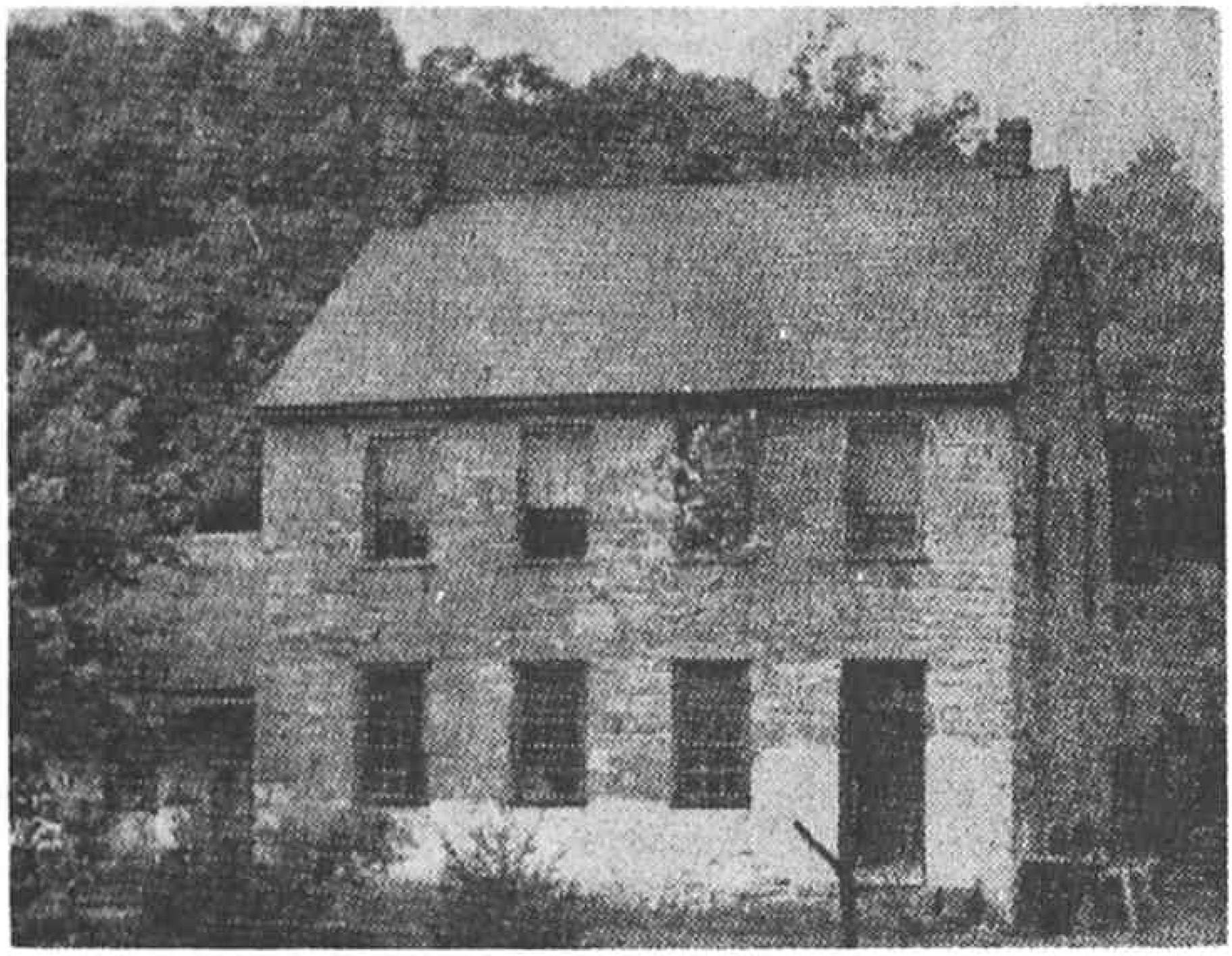
Its implication was that, still earlier, iron was produced east of the Blue Ridge. Virginia history states that Alexander Spotswood, Governor of Virginia from 1710 to 1722, in developing the resources of Virginia, "was especially interested in producing iron, and was the first great iron master of the colony." In 1714, in Orange County, one mile west of Flat Run, he built Virginia's first mining village, Germanna, where lived the miners brought from Germany to work the iron mines. His principal furnace was above the falls of Rappahannock, near Fredericksburg.

The early iron furnaces were profitable operations. Often the same men had interests in more than one furnace. Thomas Johnson, first governor of the State of Maryland, 1777-1779, and friend of Washington, established with Lancelot Jacques the Green Spring furnace near Fort Frederick in Washington County, Maryland, and with his brothers established, or had interest in, various other iron furnaces, including "Catoctin" in Maryland, as well as a furnace in Loudoun County, Virginia.

In 1763, Lewis Stephens, who had established a furnace on Cedar Creek in southwestern Frederick County, Virginia, sold an interest to John Hughes and John Potts, Jr., of Philadelphia, and John Potts, Sr., of Potts Grove, Pa. The Potts family by that time had become known in connection with iron manufacturing in Pennsylvania. Under Isaac Zane, who acquired an interest in 1767 and later purchased all the shares, the furnace which Stephens had established became known as "Marlboro."

Isaac Zane was a Friend or Quaker, as were Israel Friend and William Vestal, whose iron operations were even earlier in what was then Frederick County, Virginia. The presence of iron ore, practically on the Potomac and very close to the Shenandoah, with easy transport these rivers seemed to offer to larger center of use downstream, was undoubtedly the reason why iron ore digging and manufacturing began so early in the section of Frederick

County, Virginia, that is now Jefferson County, West Virginia.



Israel Friend's Dwelling

His stone house was built by August, 1737.

The wing shown here is an apparent addition made some years after his time. There is an indication that he called his dwelling, and the tract on which it stood, Keeptryst, meaning a stronghold and meeting place. — The Editor.

According to Dr. Wayland's "Hopewell Friends History," Israel Friend in 1734 "settled on a large tract of land on the Potomac River about two miles west of Harpers Ferry and shortly thereafter commenced mining iron ore. It is not known whether he had a furnace and it may be that he hauled his ore across the river to his Antietam furnaces in Maryland." The will of Israel Friend, Will Book 2, page 92, before the Frederick County Court for proof on June 5, 1753, bequeathed "divisional parts" of his tract to his three sons. His tract later passed into other hands, by whom "the operations were enlarged and a furnace called 'Keeptryst' erected."

Isabel Robbins Ward's "Chesapeake and Ohio Canal" in the D. A. R. Magazine for October 1964 has this: "A short distance up the creek in the small town of Antietam Furnace, with a historical marker stating: Israel Friend in 1727 secured a deed from the Indian chiefs of the Five Nations beginning 'at the mouth of Antietam Creek thence up the Potomack River 200 shoots as fur as an arrow can be slung out of a bow' thence '100 shoots right back from the river' then squared till it intercedes with the creek'."

Scharf, in his "History of West Maryland," 1882, stated that the Antietam Iron Works were built by William Brown "about 60 years ago" and operated by Ross, Bell and Henderson of Baltimore. Also, that "The ore for the mills is obtained both on the Virginia and Maryland sides of the "river."

An earlier date appeared in the Potomak Guardian & Berkeley Advertiser. On November 1, 1797, William Mackey, of Martinsburg, advertised "Bar-Iron of the first quality, made at the Antietam Forge, by Daniel Hughes."

A still earlier date was October 31, 1765, "when an agreement was formulated between Col. Joseph Chapline and Samuel Beall of Frederick County (Md.) and David Ross and Richard Henderson of Prince George's County for the building of the Antietam Iron Works." (See "The Armory and Arsenal at Harpers Ferry," Vol. II, this Magazine.)

Antietam Furnace and Orebank are also connected by place names — a toll chart of the C. & O. Canal reproduced by the Park Service gives Brien's Ferry (the McShane's Ferry shown on the 1852 Howell Brown map of Jefferson County) as being less than a mile downstream from the Antietam Aqueduct, and it is known that John McPherson Brinn (or Brien) was proprietor of Antietam Furnace for some years until about four years before the chart date. The two are also connected by names of owners. Q. P. Ahl owned Orebank in 1883 (Howell Brown map of that date), while the "Messrs." Ahl owned Antietam Furnace in 1877, and later.

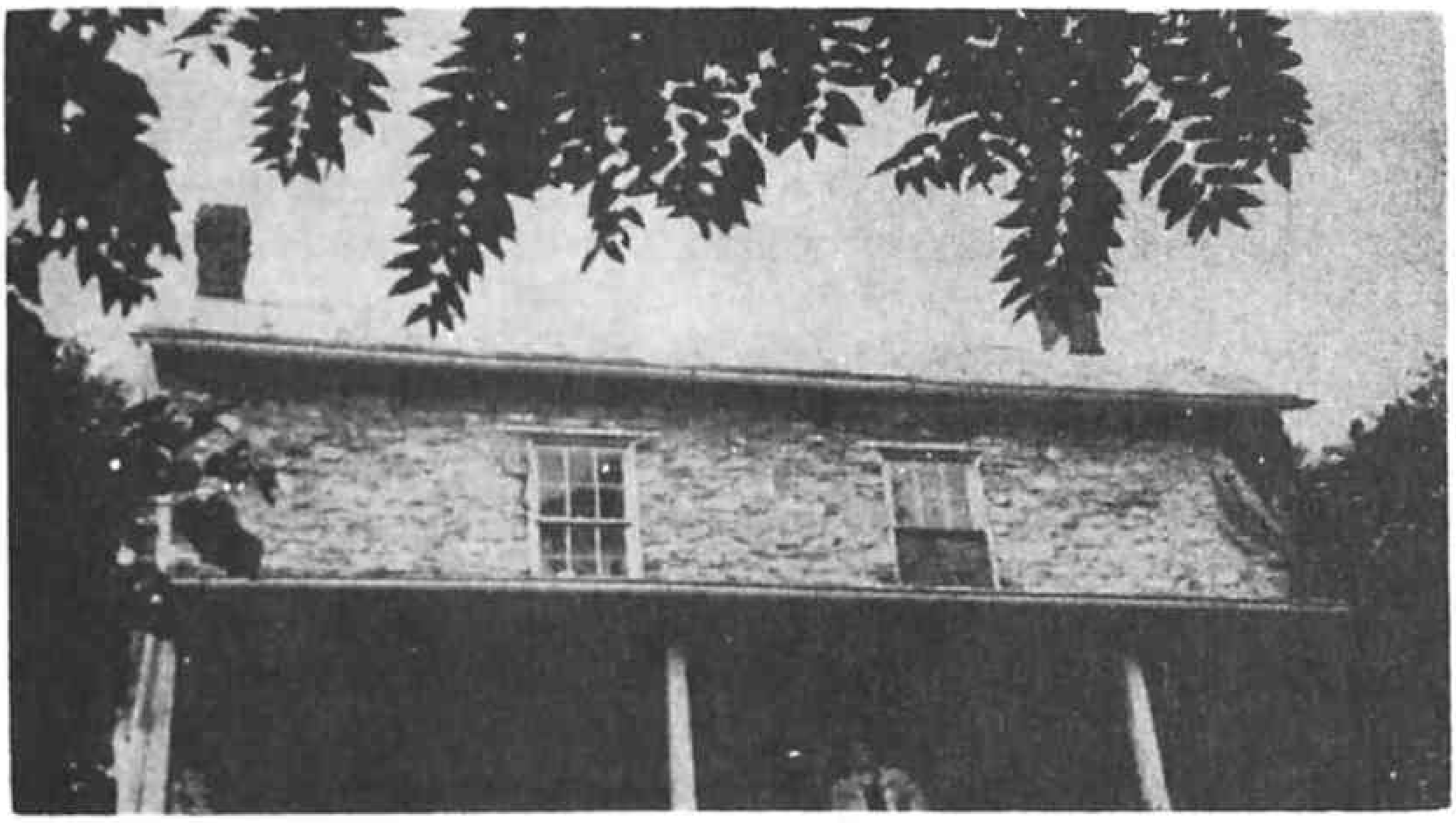
By deed of May 8, 1800 the United States, in the interests of the armory at Harpers Ferry, secured from Henry Lee and others the right to dig iron ore from a tract of 1,600 acres of land bordering the Potomac about four miles up the river, the tract being known as "Friend's Ore Bank." Sixty-nine years later, on November 30, 1869, this right to dig iron ore was offered for sale by the United, $13,000 being asked for the right.

"Friend's Orebank," the "Virginia Orebank," and finally simply "Orebank," this tract of land that Israel Friend settled on in 1734 (his regal grant dated October 3, 1734, being for 300 acres) continued to be worked for iron into this century. "Orebank" was the only operating iron mine in West Virginia, according to Grimsley's "West Virginia Geological Survey, Jefferson, Berkeley, and Morgan Counties for 1916." The ore was then shipped out by way of the Bakerton Limestone quarries to Engle Station and by switch to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and into Pennsylvania for processing. Most of the ore was washed before shipping, to remove the clay, accounting, no doubt, for the coloration of the Potomac on the West Virginia side to Harpers Ferry, which is remembered by older residents.

Keeptryst Furnace may be found on old maps, just upriver from the point where the Elk Branch enters the Potomac. "Furnace Road" is the name many of us give

to County Road 27 from Allstadt's Crossroads to its junction with County Road 28, a shortening of the designation, "Keeptryst Furnace Road," sometimes noted on older county records. (The records of the Union Mills, Nathan Parkins and Co., Owners, of the vicinity of Winchester, show that in 1812, 184 barrels of flour were hauled to J. and H. Strider at Keeptryst Furnace near Harpers Ferry. In 1815, 83 barrels were hauled to the same customer at Keeptryst.)

Not all of Jefferson County's iron is along the Potomac. One of the early land grants in this county, made October 3, 1734, was a regal one to William Vestal, "285 acres on the western side of Sherrando River." His son, John Vestal, acquired an adjoining tract. Altho in William Vestal's day the gap and ferry on the Shenandoah River which we now refer to as "Keyes" were called "Vestal's," the iron furnace which he helped establish has furnished a more persistent place name. It was a "Bloomery" forge, a type modelled on the Catalan forges of Spain, and many of the earlier ironworks of the colonies are known to have been bloomery forges.



Vestal Hall

A three-story stone house built in 1748. This picture was taken in 1938 from the yard in front of the "lower" porch and shows only the "upper" porch and the "third story." — The Editor.

This William Vestal, together with John Traden, Richard Stevenson and Daniel Burnet, on May 10, 1742, entered into an agreement with Thomas Mayberry to build for them a "Bloomery for making Barr Iron, upon

the present plantation of William Vestal lying upon the Shunandore." Mayberry was to build the bloomery, the dam and watercourses "in as ample and full manner as may be required," and to receive 400 pounds "Curr. money of Pennsylvania," as well as to have a one and one-half share of the enterprise.

Mayberry became a property owner in present Jefferson County when he received, in 1755, a Fairfax grant of 400 acres near the mouth of the Shenandoah (deeded to Gersham Keyes in 1763). Mayberry was knowledgeable in iron manufacture, for in 1733 a Thomas Maybury erected the Green Lane Forge on Perkiomen Creek in Montgomery County, Pa., and in 1745 the Hereford Furnace on the same creek in Berks County, Pa. In 1783 mentioning this last venture, a writer on mining in the United States stated: "The Maybury blast furnace is abandoned partly because of lack of timber and partly because the ore must be transported 10 miles," so it seems that Mayberry, Maybury, or Moyberry must have been one of those people whose names are always being misspelled, provided, of course, we are correct in identifying him as the same person. It is obvious that the Mayberrys maintained an interest in iron manufacture since much later; in 1813, Willoughby and Thomas Mayberry bought Catoctin Furnace in Frederick County, Maryland, with the first named shortly becoming the sole owner (no wonder, if this was the original Thomas; he must have been well along in years!).

William Vestal, on whose property the bloomery was to have been erected, had died and some of his family had moved to North Carolina by 1751. According to "Hopewell Friends History," the Bloomery property passed into other hands but continued in operation until the Civil War. Scattered records indicate rather, that the iron industry at or near the Bloomey was continued intermittently until that conflict had begun, with George William Fairfax and John Carlyle organizing the Bloomery Mills in the 1760's. In 1810, Varle in "Topographical Description of the Counties of Frederick, Berkeley and Jefferson" mentioned that "Mr. Ferdinand Fairfax is now erecting iron works on the Shenandoah which it is said will soon be in operation."

For a fine description of the last of the iron furnaces to be established in Jefferson County, readers are referred to Major Thorton T. Perry's article in this Magazine (Vol. VII), from which the following is condensed (the

furnace was up the Shenandoah from Bloomery and on the east side of the river): In 1839 an iron furnace was established on a stream still called Furnace Run, near the river, and brought unheard-of activity to that section of the mountain, with 50 or more men employed by Purdue, Nichols and Co. The ore was obtained from the mountainside around the furnace, and was smelted with charcoal obtained from timber out on the mountain; the furnace had a capacity of about 3 tons of iron per day. Operations continued into the War between the States, with the main furnace finally burned, it is said by a group of Yankees who believed some Confederates were in hiding there. Never rebuilt, the massive old chimney still stands.

The interest in Jefferson County's iron lies not so much in ruins or fascinating old buildings that remain, as is true in some neighboring sections, but rather the early date (for Virginia) that operations were begun, the known interest of George Washington in the establishment of the Bloomery, and the relation of the iron to the Federal armory and arsenals being located at Harpers Ferry, as well as its continued use therein.

Meriwether Lewis went to Lancaster for his armament, but the iron boat frame he and Clark took with them, when they started their expedition west in 1803, was made at Harpers Ferry. Historians enjoy connecting the work at the early iron furnaces with the winning of the Revolution, a position in which they are well justified, since many records and letters exist. None seem to be specifically available for the local operations, so, perhaps until they come to light, Jefferson Countians should be content with knowing that their iron helped win the West.

Many sources were consulted, some of the most valuable being

Bining: Pennsylvania Iron Manufacture in the 18th Century;
Bushong: History of Jefferson County;
Delaplaine: Life of Thomas Johnson;
Grimsley: Geological Survey for Jefferson, Berkeley and Morgan Counties, 1916;
Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, especially Vols. II and VII;
Scharf: History of Western Maryland;
Wayland: Hopewell Friends History.

— C. S. G.

OLD SCHOOLS OF HARPERS FERRY AND BOLIVAR

(Read by Mrs. E. E. Ross before the Harpers Ferry Woman's Club in 1947. This paper has not been previously published.)

As far back as Oct. 27, 1824, the HARPER'S FERRY FREE PRESS, published at Harpers Ferry, Va., carried the following notice: "Another quarter of the Lancasterian School commences this day (Oct. 20). Subscriptions will be received at the School Room. A Night School will positively be opened on the 25th of the present month." Signed: Joseph Swartz.

And in the same edition, a meeting of the School Commissioners is announced for "Friday, the fifth of November next, in Charles Town. A full attendance is desirable."

So we set down the first actual account at hand of a school in Harpers Ferry, and it may well have been the "little red schoolhouse" of legendary fame. Brick kilns abounded here — many of the oldest buildings in this community are of brick — one of them on a site back of the present high school. It is said that the soil here made a very desirable clay brick. **Five** — no less — of these little brick schoolhouses were erected in the community: one on or near the site of the present high school; one on Schoolhouse Lane, or Gilbert Street; one in back of the present Episcopal Church; one in back of the Flaherty residence (Delauder home) on Circus Hill; and one downtown on Shenandoah Street opposite the jail, and near the Pump. This latter is believed to be the location of the Lancastrian School mentioned above. The only known facts today about it are that it was used for a number of outside interests, and was, apparently, a commonly-used meeting place. We read of a call to the "annual meeting of the Library Society of Harper's Ferry, on Nov. 1, 1824," signed by John Strickland, secretary; and again of "an adjourned meeting on the subject of enclosing the Graveyard" — these held in the school building.

Now there is little doubt that schools existed here, in some form, before 1824. As early as 1810, the historian Charles Varle records as located here "a good tavern, several large stores for goods, a library, a physician, and a Professor of English language," but note that he does not use the word "school." The Professor probably conducted a class in his lodgings, or conceivably in a church

building. This most likely consisted of tutoring a group of private pupils — the most promising **lads** of the village.

Mrs. Kate Myers, who died in 1946 at the age of 97, attended the little brick school on Shenandoah Street as little Katie Johns. However, all the brick schools were destroyed in the Civil War, with the exception of the one on Schoolhouse Lane, in what is now Bolivar. Mention of the latter brings to mind one more footnote from the newspaper, THE HARPER'S FERRY FREE PRESS, of the same edition referred to above. "Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Legislature of Virginia at their next session for authority to lay off and establish a town, adjoining Harper's Ferry, so as to include the village of Mudfort and some adjoining lands." Thus Bolivar enters the picture by act of the Assembly. Bolivar, in 1825, sent a delegation to the Virginia Assembly and received the status of Township by Assembly Grant. We may rest assured that these enterprising "Trustees" (instead of "Councilmen") attended to matters of education in their township from that time on.

1847 was the year when the General Assembly passed an act authorizing the establishment of Free Schools in several counties — Jefferson being one of the first to adopt the measure. There was considerable feeling about one man paying taxes for the education of another man's children, but the proponents won the day. It was **cheaper** than the Academies — a statement true in more than one sense of the word!

So we see that our little Katie Johns (who was to become unique in our county's annals as a spectator to John Brown's Raid **and** Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address) was born into an era of free schools when she arrived, bouncing, on the scene in 1849. This does **not** mean, however, that private schools died a prompt death. That very year in which she was born on the Island of Virginius, a pastor of her family's faith was organizing, **or continuing**, here a church and school. St. John's Lutheran Church (converted into an emergency hospital during the War) was the first of that faith here, apparently, but of the school we cannot be so certain. There is sufficient evidence available to indicate that there stood on the west side of Union Street a school known as Bill's (Bell's) Academy — supposedly for young ladies of all ages — and so-called after a teacher of that name who

was also a Lutheran preacher. The long, stone builidng, two stories high, with long wooden porch (or gallery) its entire front length, is till standing. However, when the Reverend S. Smeltzer came here to organize the church, it is indicated that the school was moved to a brick building near what is now the new (1931) high school. His seminary consisted of this brick schoolhouse (the first one of the 5 listed above?) and a frame dwelling "for the accommodation of the young ladies." The brick building is said to have been used by General Miles for his Headquarters during the War, later destroyed. Ruins of the foundation were visible there for many years afterward, and a well was still used when the site was later a drill ground. We have evidence that the school must have included boys, for Mr. Tom Loman, elder brother of Mr. Bob, attended it with his sister. We doubt that he was the only one of his sex! "The Reverend L. Bell probably conducted the school later than Smeltzer" — had his tenure been prior to that of Smeltzer, we might believe the earlier academy was Bell's, rather than Bill's but this cannot be determined exactly. No one now living ever attended this school. We hear of the Rev. Mr. Smeltzer again on August 28, 1856, at the laying of the cornerstone of the Uvilla Lutheran Church. So highly regarded was this Christian gentleman that several local families bestowed his name on their progeny.

The year 1852 marked a significant change in the life of Harpers Ferry. In 1850 a terrible epidemic of Asiatic cholera scourged the place, with the result that many died and even more fled the stricken town. The Armory was hard hit by the loss of some of its most skilled workmen, and a change of policy was instigated to insure a steady supply of sober, industrious, diligent employees. Accordingly, it was decided by the War Department to encourage the purchase of permanent homes here by workmen of the Armory, and in 1852, by order of the Secretary of War, a number of government houses passed into private ownership for the first time. At that time, according to Barry's history, the federal government set aside tracts of land for religious, educational, and municipal purposes, and a large lot on the hill where the Hilltop Hotel now stands was designated as "Female Seminary Lot." No schoolhouse was ever erected on this choice site, for unknown reasons. When a public school building was finally erected, some decades later, it was built at "The Bend" on High Street, on a steep slope, and

the Female Seminary Lot was sold by the Board of Education in a transaction in 1888 that has a decided "political odor" even from this distance in time. The first Hilltop Hotel was erected thereon.

1852 saw the actual building of St. John's Lutheran Church, and Smeltzer's school flourishing in the Bolivar outskirts. This is the extent of our actual knowledge of pre-war schools in Harper's Ferry, established by an act of the General Assembly in Va. in 1763 and incorporated in 1851. It is unlikely that sons and daughters of government workers grew up in ignorance, and we must assume that they attended earlier private (and, after '48, even public) schools. (John E. Cook, one of John Brown's men, who had lived here for several years, employed as a **teacher**, book agent and lock-keeper, had, in the time of all this "married into a reputable family," according to Barry.) Maiden ladies and "bookish" young men averse to physical labors, found the teaching profession to their taste — in fact, it was the **only** profession fit for young ladies of culture. Well-to-do families employed them as private governesses and tutors for their children, often permitting the children of relatives and friends to attend. This practice continued until the turn of the century.

In Bolivar, so-called for the South American patriot, a free school had been set up, we believe, but evidence that private schools still existed may be gleaned from an advertisement of August 12, 1858, in the Virginia Free Press, published at Harper's Ferry. announcing the opening of "Fairview High School" at Bolivar on September second. Instruction was offered by J. P. Smeltzer and Webster Eichelberger in modern and ancient geography, English grammar, mathematics, natural, moral and mental philosophy, anatomy, chemistry, Greek and Latin.

A parochial school for children of Roman Catholics was was started here in 1854, and continued intermittently until 1899. In its early days, many non-Catholics attended it. The school was finally discontinued, owing to the moving of young families to the industrial centers.

Joseph Barry, the historian, who was likewise a brilliant Latin and Greek scholar and a graduate of the University of Dublin, Ireland, taught in public and private schools here before the War, and tutored individuals (mainly boys) who later attained considerable prominence in their chosen fields. (They included one governor

of the state, lawyers and ministers.) It is to be regretted that he did not see fit to chronicle, in his story of Harper's Ferry, some record of the schools with which he was so closely linked in the early days. This one subject is strangely and almost totally missing from his account.

The war years took their toll of schools, churches, homes, and human life, and with The Ferry and Bolivar continued "prizes of war," changing hands constantly, schools during that unsettled period could scarcely be classed as such.

To bring order out of chaos, Joseph Barry, Superintendent of Free Schools in 1867, was assigned the almost impossible task of re-establishing schools in the county. Harsh rules and laws compelled him to see that no teacher was employed for any school who refused to take "an iron-clad oath setting forth his or her unfaltering love for the Union and hatred for its enemies . . . . and, also, that the applicant for the place of teacher had never given aid in any way to the late rebels." This was obviously impossible, and Barry relates how he resorted, in desperation, to letting his conscience be his guide.

In this same year of 1867, records of Camp Hill Methodist Church show that local Methodist Protestants, who had lost their church building located at The Bend during the War, met in **the schoolhouse** there for services, starting a re-building fund then, and later erecting their new church on its present site on Camp Hill. Miss Cora Potterfield, however, in this year went to Joseph Barry in the Lockwood House (for some reason), and recalls that each pupil took his or her own chair to furnish the bare room.

Along with Barry, the Catholic priest, the Rev. Mr. J. J. Kain, was reviving the parochial school in the only church property to escape material damage during the War.

We come now to the year 1870. Nathan C. Brackett was County Superintendent of Cchools. This year marked the most disastrous flood in the history of the town, for 42 lives were lost, most of the Islands of Virginius and Overton, and many buildings on Shenandoah Street. The public schoolhouse on Shenandoah Street (little Katie Johns' first school) — by now a building totally unfit for the purpose — was "no great loss. But among the families "washed out" literally was that of Mr. Fred Mauzy. Moving up to Bolivar, he states that he went first to the Lutheran Church basement, where his teachers were Miss

"Ady" Neiman and Miss Narcissa (Nora) O'Laughlin. Following that interval, he went to the Bolivar schoolhouse on Gilbert Street, or "Schoolhouse Lane," as it is colloquially and picturesquely called. Mr. Mauzy is perhaps the oldest man living in the community today, born 1860. The first schoolhouse in Bolivar proper was the the brick building set near the street flush with the Higgins house now owned and occupied by Maggie Clinton. This is remembered now by only a few: Mr. Mauzy, Mrs. Fannie Loman, Miss Cora Chambers, who went there in the year of '78. Its successor, a two-story frame building is the one recalled by most. Teachers here included Joseph Barry, Scott Lightner, Miss Jennie Chambers, and Capt. James Grubb.

Capt. Grubb taught the multiplication table by the then-approved method of **singing it.** Since he taught the younger pupils downstairs, and Scott Lightner taught the older ones upstairs, it rasped on the latter's nerves to hear this constant drone. In retaliation, he is reputed to have led his class in mockery of his colleague, but no one can vouch for much harmony, in the process. "Downstairs" consisted of two rooms, one larger than the other. Boys and girls were not seated together, but were paired off according to sex as "seat mates." Professor Barnhouse was another member of the staff, and he, likewise, was musical. Randolph Strider of the county taught there until his untimely death at the railroad crossing on the Old Furnace Road — now made safe by an underpass. Will Baden finished out his term. Reading, writing, arithmetic, spelling — these were taught to every pupil as long as he attended school, spelling always first in the morning and arithmetic closing the day. From nine to twelve, and from one to four-thirty were school hours, and the "recitation bench" is a well-remembered feature of the school room.

Harry Moler relates that, as a lad, he attended school in Bolivar exactly one day! Walking over the hills from his home near the Pump House, he "started school." This could never have been in September, for that night it snowed about four feet deep, as he recalls, and he never did make it back. They moved to Millville, subsequently. Mrs. J. C. Newcomer also recalls attending a school in Harpers Ferry for one day, as a viisitor, and her embarassment at not knowing either the multiplication table or the tune!

In Harpers Ferry, now that the school had washed away, no particular building was designated for that

purpose, and we find evidence that pupils attended classes in almost every room in the town not otherwise occupied.

The Lockwood House was used more, perhaps, for a school than any other place. Also we have information Dr. Charles Edmund Young (later dean of Morgan College, Baltimore) taught in the basement of the building known as Anthony Memorial Hall — then nicknamed "Jimson Hall" because of the rank growth of these weeds around it and in the log house in Park Row now occupied by Tom Padgett. Dr. Young also used the singing multiplication tables, and Miss Cora Chambers can sing them to this day. Miss Alvernon Cross taught in this log house, directly across from her residence, with the lovely little Park between. Her sister, Miss Florence Cross, taught a few private pupils at her home. Joseph McFadden the preacher was an early teacher, probably in '78 or '79, and was the father of prominent ministers. Barry, Barnhouse, Grubb and Lightner taught in Harpers Ferry as much or more than in Bolivar. Thomas Padgett is not the only "boy" who remembers Lightner's whippings! Bent over a bench, pants pulled tight, he really worked on a feller, Tom vows.

Scott W. Lightner, born and reared in Pennsylvania, had had freshman and sophomore years at Yale. He was literally "left behind" here by the War. Appearing at the door of the John Cockerell house(the brick house near the tollgate at the foot of Allstadt's Hill), with his few belongings tied in a red bandana on a stick, he was taken in by the family and was soon tutoring the six sons, one of whom aspired to become a teacher himself. It was a step to the schools of the twin towns nearby, and fate decreed that he marry "Lou" Brackett and eventually end his days here. John Flaherty, recently deceased, ran away from the parochial school to go to Mr. Lightner in the Lockwood House.

Fred Mauzy, in Bolivar, recalls the "punishment bench" Offenders (boys) were assigned to the bench as needed, and when the bench filled up, wholesale whippings were administered. (Forerunner of the assembly-line technique!)

The Morrell House, the Hurst property downtown, the basement of the Lutheran Church, and the basement of the Presbyterian Church downtown on Shenandoah Street were used frequently for schools. Miss Julia Chambers, a Mr. Engle, Miss Mary Carter and others already

mentioned taught in some or all of these. Many recall Miss Adele Royston, who taught music and a number of private pupils downtown in the Stevenson building. Her namesakes are grown ladies, long since. On her marriage, Miss Daisy Yantis (later Mrs. B. B. Ranson) finished out her term. Miss Genevieve Dodd boarded at the Ranson home and taught in the Parochial School. Miss Annie Marmion was a teacher of private pupils in her home for many years, and was organist at St. Peter's Catholic Church until her retirement. Miss Anna Ranson recalls going to school to her in the top of one of the buildings in Marmion's Row — where the dormer windows look out over the scene below — with a younger brother her only classmate.

The date of the building of the "Schoolhouse at the Bend" is pretty definitely set at 1884, and here Miss Kate Chambers and Miss Alvernon Cross held gentle sway for many years. Built with four rooms, the upper two were never used except when Bolivar school was pronounced unsafe, in '98 (?), and the present one-story building was built there(later remodeled by Mr. Fred Mauzy for a dwelling). The Rev. Mr. Geo. Hill, who entered the ministry in 1894, according to conference records, taught here, (at the Bend) as did Mrs. Lightner, Miss Rosa McLoan, Mr. and Mrs. Ed Turner, a Mrs. Johnson, Elijah Miller, and others. Handed down in the Marquette family, of which Kate Johns Myers was a member, is the tragic story of little George Marquette, found dead in his bed of natural causes on a Christmas morning. He had not been going to school very long, and so his teacher later sent to his sorrowing parents his copy book, with these wrds: "His life was like this copybook — unspotted and without blemish — and only just begun."

According to County Supt. Henry M. Sydnor, there have been no less than five county superintendents from Harpers Ferry and Bolivar: Joseph Bary, N. C. Brackett, Jas. W. Grubb, Sam V. W. Strider, and G. G. Baker.

In 1887, a sytem of grading students was put into effect in the county, although it was adopted somewhat later, it is believed. Former students recall that it was under Mr. and Mrs. Ed Turner that some semblance of "system" was installed for the first time. Prior to their regime, a scholar was in the first reader, then the second reader when he finished the first, and so on. (There were no failures.) Under the new system, a pupil was in the first

grade until he passed to the second, and so on as we know it today.

In 1900, the county superintendent's salary was $200 a year, and the best qualified teacher's was $328. No wonder Jos. Barry confessed himself disheartened and discouraged at the task of securing competent teaches! We begin to see why there were those wholly unsuited to the work — men who are remembered as even "brutal, vindictive, and corrupt." Their number is small, however, in comparison with the many who were patient, considerate, kind — even too easy-going, sometimes. If Miss Alvernon signed her name always: "A. Cross, teacher," we remember that her cohort, Miss Kate Chambers, often disbanded school on balmy Spring days for the pupils to pick wild-flowers on these hillsides! Miss Cassandra Dittmeyer recalls school days in the Parochial School on Shenandoah Street (where the theater now is) with the ferry boat landing immediately in front of it. Before school "took in," or during recess, the kind ferryman often gave the children a free ride upon being hailed by fare from the Virginia shore. Thus the school bell, ringing its urgent summons, often found them mid-way of the broad river, floating serenely between reality and enchantment. She has a picture of the class of 1893 — with all of them on the right side of the river — and Miss Rose McLoan and Father Dineen as their mentors.

Much earlier, St. Peter's Rectory was used as a parochial school, and she recalls the late Father Tearney (native of this place) telling of the gun-and-the-sugarberry incident which took place there. Parochial teachers of bygone days included Mr. McCarthy, Miss McLoan, Mr. Frank Fallon (who died recently, a wealthy florist in Roanoke, Va.) and Miss Mamie Dixon (now Mrs. T. E. Baumgardner of the Charles Town Road).

Miss Cora Chambers conjures up an interesting picture of school life in the old days by recalling that every Friday afternoon two of the older girls were appointed to stay after school and clean up the room. They wore sleeved gingham aprons over their linsey-woolsey dresses, saving their white, lace-trimmed aprons for Sundays and "special days." A number of boys, perhaps four stout lads, were dispatched every Friday afternoon over the hill to the Coopershop on the river, across from the Flour Mill, to gather up shavings and slabs discarded in the barrel making, for the school's stove. Water was carried by the bucketful from the spring on the other (Potomac) side

of the hill, and all drank from the same dipper, blissfully unaware of germs.

The old school, it is true, "lacked almost every material and academic tool. But they had one thing for which neither money nor degrees can compensate — moral purpose. And they had this because **America** had moral purpose. Our forefathers did not expect education to make up, at public expense, for their private deficiencies. They expected it to strengthen and broaden the moral training which they, at home, were giving their children."

Those who attended these schools of long ago were, in a real sense, pioneers in what we know as education. They lived in a young country that was just starting out on the road to discovery and adventure, a country whose exciting present was dwarfed by the tremendous contours of its future. This road they traveled.

To bring this information up to date, the schoolhouse at The Bend continued until the present brick school on Camp Hill was erected in 1912. When the present high school was built in 1931, that school was used entirely for the lower grades, as it does to this day.

— Mariana Ross

THE TURNER SCHOOL

By Thos. W. Turner

Many articles have been written about the early Schools of this area, them mostly small one room buildings — red in color or brick. How-ever there hasn't been any mention of the school located upon Turner land, now, 1964 owned by Kenneth Post Osbourn. It stood about three miles North of Shepherdstown, on the South side of the Shepherdstown-Scrabble road, just a couple poles West of where the Turner Brother's Spring Hill Farm corners with that of Osbourn, Vickers and Shirley.

From a deed given Oct. 27, 1791 by Benjamin Halsey and his wife, Sarah, son-in-law and daughter of Simeon Turner, deceased, was taken the following boundary statement, Quote; "Beginning at a hickory sapling standing near the **School house** and running South eleven degrees West 52 poles to a hickory tree, etc.," establishes that the Turner School was in operation at that early date.

Simeon Turner received this land deeded by Halsey to John Stipp from the Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, containing 395 acres, dated Sept. 2, 1751. From the description contained in the Simeon Turner Grant comes the following quote: "To whom it may concern I have given, granted and confirmed unto Simeon Turner, **son** of **Anthony Turner, Sr.** of Frederick County, Virginia, now Jefferson County, W. Va. a certain tract of waste and ungranted land." The description in the Simeon Turner Grant also states that Simeon's Grant joins his father's land which places the above mentioned School on Anthony Turner, Sr.'s land.

Anthony Turner, Sr. inherited his land from his father, Thos. Turner, Sr., at the death of his father in 1744. Anthony Turner, Sr. and his wife Mary Chapline were the parents also of Thos. Turner II, who at the time Halsey gave the above mentioned deed in 1791 to John Stipp owned the land the School stood on. Mary Chapline was a sister to Joseph Chapline the founder of Sharpsburg, Md.

It isn't a kown fact who established this School, but there is strong evidence that Thos. Turner II had a lot to do with its beginning as he was a wealthy man in his day, 1742 — 1806. He owned several thousand acres of land in this area and Hampshire, County, W. Va. I reckon you could say that Thos. Turner II was also wealthy with

children as he was the father of nine. If we are to believe that Thos. Turner II established or was the cause of this School being located on Turner land then we can assume that it began shortly after Thos.'s eldest son, Anthony Turner III became of school age or about 1770. At the time Thos. Turner II made his will, Aug. 29, 1804, five of his children were adults. This also leads us to believe that the School must have began quite some time before the 1791 deed was written.

My ancestor, Anthony Turner III was Thos. Turner II's, only child by his first wife, Sarah Swearingen, daughter of Thos. Sweagingen who established the Mecklenburg Ferry in 1755. Anthony Turner II married first, Fannie Tabb, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Elliott Tabb. They were the parents of Thos. Turner III and Robert Elliott Turner and their sister Sarah Swearingen Turner. Fannie Tabb Turner died as did her last child, Simeon, shortly after his birth. Anthony then married Margery Swearingen, a widow; they had sons Raleigh Morgan and Alexander Lemen Turner.

Next to attend this School were the six sons and two daughters of Thos. Turner III and his wife Nancy Rush. One son was my ancestor, Wm. Rush Turner — another son was Thos. Turner IV, the father of Ella May Turner; another son was Ehud Turner, grand-father of Rachel Turner, (Mrs. John Craig Huff) who sold on March 25, 1941 the land the Turner School-house had stood upon to C. A. Kitchell, who sold to Daniel Harvey Tabler — Harvey Tabler sold on Sept. 1, 1948 to the present owner.

My father, Chas. Ehud Turner and his brothers Geo. Folk, Wm. Albert, Thos. James, (the 5th. Thos); and Jacob Frank Turner received what schooling they could spare time out from earning their living at this School. The Turners have always been generous and I am sure that they invited the children close by to attend here. I know of some who did.

The sons and daughters of David and Elizabeth Folk Hill and the children of Ehud and Lurana Folk Turner were sent to school here. Probably members of the Marshall Family that lived in the fine home now owned by Mrs. Geo. Wm. Myers. The Swearingens who lived just a couple fields distance from "Wild Goose" received their early schooling here.

Grover Maddex says that his father, Henry Byington Maddex, Sr. and his Uncle went to this school. Most of

us older citizens remember Mr. Byington Maddex — he was a fine man and without question a talented carpenter — his sons Robert, Grover and Henry became equally fine craftsmen. Mr. Byington was blessed even greater with his skill by being the father of one of the best, if not the best Elementary School Teachers this area was ever fortunate to have, the service of, Mrs. Clyde Grubbs, known to us, her students as "Miss Florence."

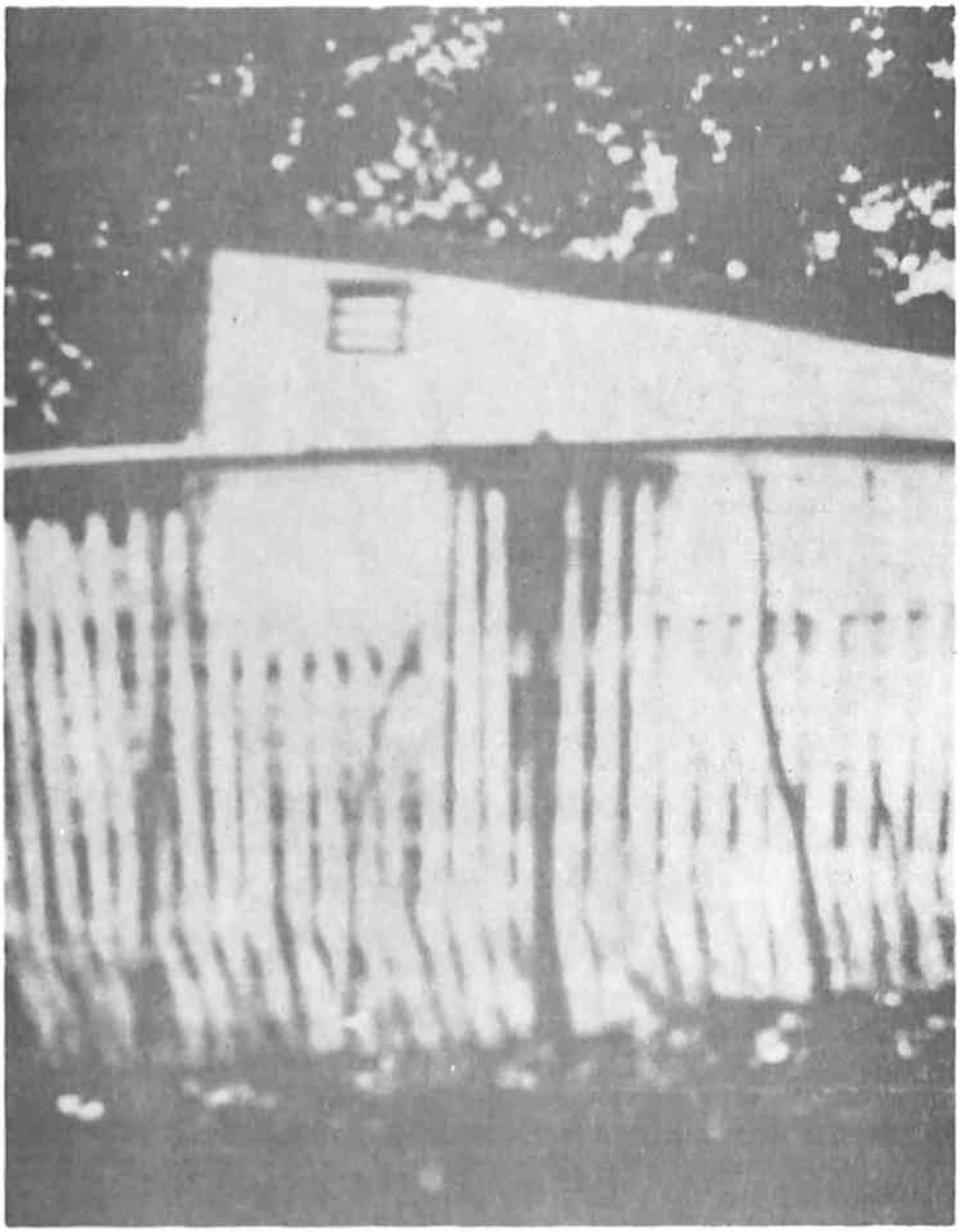
There isn't any record of a National known person having attended here, how-ever each and everyone that I know of became well thought of people, which carries equally as high an honor as a great general or even President of our Great Nation.

Little is known regarding who taught this School; however, when the term started on Sept. 14, 1868 the Trustees, Wm. Rush Turner and Lorenzo Etchison had hired W. Manning Lemen to teach for three months at a salary of $33 ½ per month. I recall hearing my Uncles mentioning a Mr. Rhyon and a Mr. Higgins. Whoever taught here must have done a good job. As proof Jacob Frank Turner was able to earn a general average grade of better than 95 out of a possible 100 while attending Shepherd College, so states his report cards which Mr. McMurran had signed.

The Turner School served the area for about 100 years until late in the 19th. century it was moved to Shepherd's Grade. Grover Maddex isn't sure, but thinks it burned down — which is likely so. And when rebuilt the location on Shepherd's Grade because of being more central to the majority of the Students was considered.

Certificate of Trustee's Election. Aug. 1873
G. W. Turner, Judge
We
David Avis, Clerk
Held pusuant to Section 2, Chapter 123, Acts of 1872-3-1 School Law,
At the Turner's School house of Sub-district No. 27 of Potomac District of Jefferson County.
Wm. R. Turner was elected Trustee of said Sub-District No. 27.

District School No. 27. April 1, 1861.
Wm. R. Turner to School Commissioners of Jefferson County, Dr.
To Tuition 1 Pupil — 4 quarters — $2.00
Teste. J. J. Van Sant School Commissioner.
Received payment in full,
Joseph Crane, Sheriff of Jefferson County.



GUNSTOCK FENCE

This picture was taken about 1900 by Mrs. Mabel Henshaw Gardiner.

The gunstock fence on the northwestern corner of the the Sheetz property in Shepherdstown was built from gunstocks the Sheetzes had made for guns to be used in the Civil War or War between the States.

— Contributed by Miss Ann Henshaw Gardiner



General Horatio Gates

From a portrait owned by the Society of Cincinnati, made when he was aged 65. His portrait by Gilbert Stuart, made about 1795, is in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, while that by Charles Willson Peale is in Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

Born at Malden, England, on July 26, 1727. In 1750 was stationed in America in command of the King's Independent Company at Halifax. Obtained a major's rank under Braddock. Sold his commision in the English army, came to Virginia and purchased land near Kearneysville, where he built "Traveller's Rest" in 1773. Accompanied Washington to Cambridge in July, 1775, and in June, 1776, was promoted to rank of Major General, in command of the Northern Army. Made a hero by defeating Burgoyne at the battle of Saratoga. In 1780 was retired from service and superseded by General Greene. Reinstated in 1782 and given command of the Army of North Carolina. In 1790 sold "Traveller's Rest" and moved to New York, where he died in 1806.

Recommended reference: Samuel White Patterson's "Horatio Gates, Defender of American Liberties," 1941, published by Columbia University Press, New York.



General Horatio Gates House

(From a picture taken about 25 years ago)

Called "Traveller's Rest," about a mile west of Kearneysville, off State Secondary Route 1, he erected it in 1773. His papers in the New York Society gave the minute details of its building. On the original tract of 659 acres he bought for 1653 pounds from Joseph Grable on March 15, 1773. General Gates sold his dwelling and original tract on September 14, 1790, to John Mark for 3200 pounds. "Traveller's Rest" on 200 acres of the original tract has been owned by John F. and Nancy Campbell Ambrose since 1944.

"Traveller's Rest" was built of native limestone, on a slight rise overlooking a spring. A sturdy, well-proportioned story and half house, with an English-type basement. Dormer windows were added later. Most of the original window panes, hardware and shutters with iron bars are preserved. Has the hand-carved stairway, and panelling imported from England.

A picture entitled "Gen. Gates' residence during the Revolution" in Boteler's "My Ride to the Barbecue," 1860, shows no dormer windows.

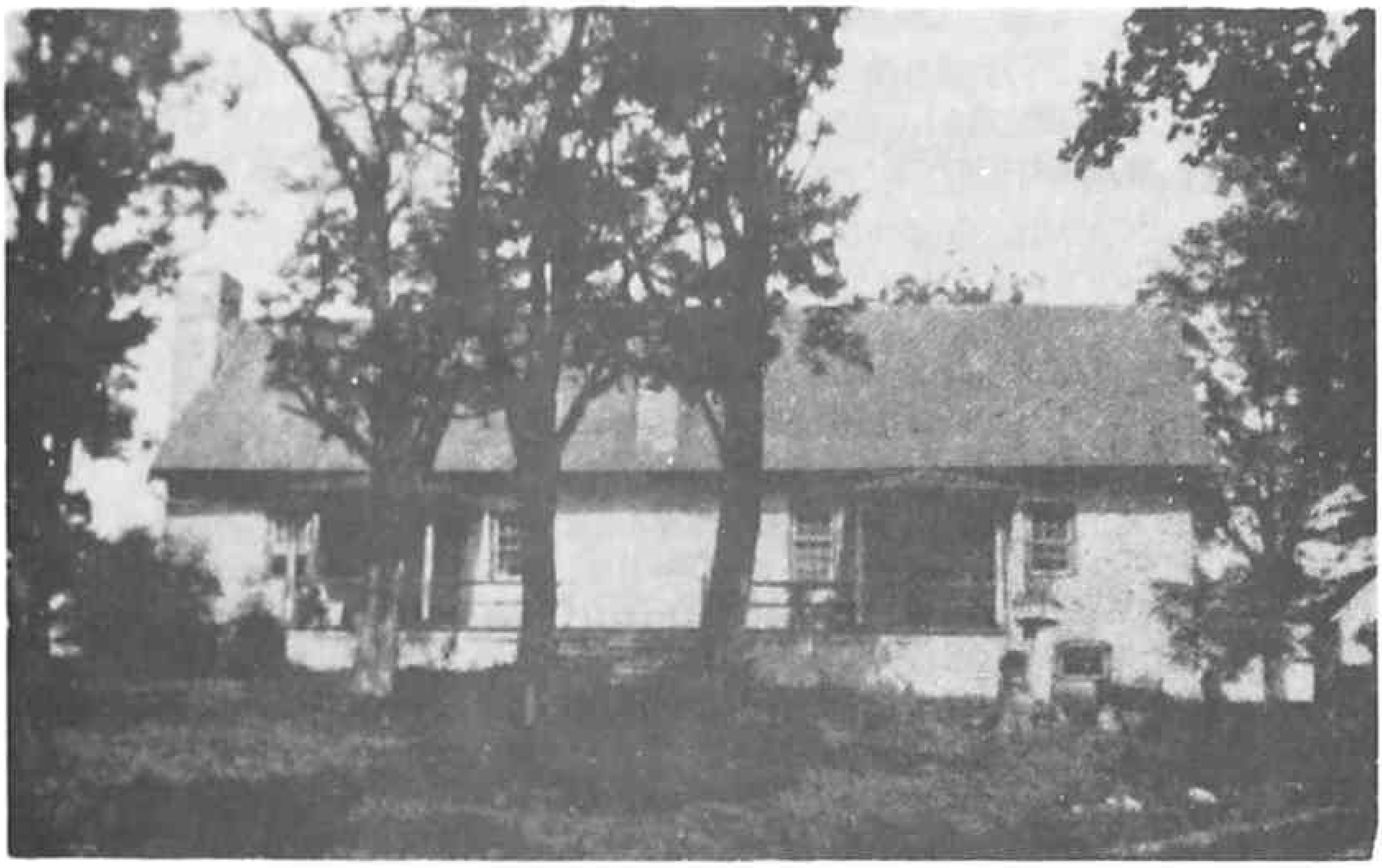
The General was there with his first wife, Elizabeth Philipps, little more than four years. She died on June 1, 1783, and was buried at St. George's Chapel, where their friends, the Nourses of "Piedmont," worshipped. He married Mary Vallance in 1786. Both wives found "Traveller's Rest" a rather lonely place, the first especially when the General was away on military duty. When he was at home, the Gateses were fond of entertaining.



General Charles Lee

Born in Cheshire, England, in 1731. As a lieutenant was with General Braddock on the ill-fated expedition against Fort Duquesne in 1755. Returned to England after the French Indian War. Came to America again in 1773. Appointed Major General in the Continental Army and was with Washington at Cambridge. Captured by the British at Basking Ridge, N. J., in December, 1776, and in 1778 was exchanged for General Prescott. Accused of being a traitor by giving General Howe a plan for winning the war, which may have been an attempt to deceive him and weaken his campaign. Following his engagement at Monmouth he was suspended from military service for a year. In 1780 he left the army. Died in Philadelphia in 1782.

Recommended reference: John Richard Alden's "General Charles Lee, Traitor or Patriot," 1951, published by Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge.



General Charles Lee House

(From a picture taken about 25 years ago)

The General Charles Lee house stands on the southern edge of Leetown. It was built by Jacob Hite, of limestone, with thick walls, few windows, its architecture showing sturdy Dutch influence.

Charles Lee bought the place from Jacob Hite on November 13, 1775, getting 3,284 acres, the greater part of the tract of 3,420 acres acquired by Jacob Hite in 1734. The part detached, the New Hopewell farm, was then owned by Jacob Hite's son Thomas.

Charles Lee called his place Prato Verde first and later Prato Rio, Spanish meaning a stream through the meadow, thus causing Hopewell, the original name of Jacob Hite's place, to pass into oblivion. The village that grew about it was called Leetown, honoring General Lee.

He lived at Prato Rio from January 10, 1780, until shortly before his death. Having tentatively agreed to sell to John Vaughn his Prato Rio estate for 6,000 pounds, he set out for Philadelphia in September, 1782, trying to complete the transaction. While there he died on October 2, 1782, and was buried in the Christ Church yard.

NEW ROADSIDE MARKERS

The West Virginia Historic Commission in 1963, the State's Centennial, ordered three markers for Jefferson County, which were erected by the County Road men.

"THE BOWER"

Three miles west, on Opequon Creek, lived General Adam Stephen, 1754-1772. Original tract, with hunting lodge, was bought in 1750. The present mansion was built by Adam Stephen Dandridge, his grandson, in 1805.

West Virginia Historical Commission, 1963

On the Kearneysville-Leetown Pike at the entry to Route 3, a short distance from Leetown.

"LOCUST HILL"

A half mile southwest is the mansion built by John B. and Lucy Washington Packette in 1840. The center of conflict between Generals Early and Sheridan on August 21, 1864. Marks of the cannonading and musketry fire are yet visible.

Sponsored by Jefferson County Historical Society
West Virginia Historic Commission, 1963

On Route 51, beyond "Harewood" toward Charles Town, opposite the entrance to the old road to "Locust Hill."

"PACK HORSE FORD"

Early settlers crossed the Potomac here. "Stonewall" Jackson and A. P. Hill used this ford on way to Battle of Antietam. Here Lee's army crossed after the battle, with the Corn Exchange Regiment, other Federals in pursuit.

West Virginia Historic Commission, 1963

Exactly opposite the Ford, on the north side of Route 17, the "river road," about a mile east of Shepherdstown.

The first roadside markers in the county, and in West Virginia, were bought and erected by the Jefferson County Historical Society in 1932. The inscriptions of their five markers were published by the Shepherdstown Register on July 14, 1932. They had been dedicated on the preceding Saturday.

The Pack Horse Ford Chapter, N. S., D. A. R., a few months later placed a Shepherdstown marker of the same design, now standing along Route 45 in front of Miller Hall.

Adopting the design of the Historical Society markers the West Virginia Commission on Historic and Scenic Markers placed sixteen roadside markers in Jefferson County in 1935-36. In 1937 the State Road Commission published a booklet giving the inscriptions of those sixteen markers and all the other markers in West Virginia. Apparently there has been no publication giving the inscriptions of the 100 or more markers erected by West Virginia in 1963.

ITEMS FROM OLD NEWSPAPERS

(From Farmer's Repository, Charles-Town, Jefferson County, Virginia. Printed by Richard Williams. Vol. V, No. 248. December 25, 1812)

NEW STORE

West end of Charles-Town; opposite Mr. Henry Haines' tavern.

John Carlile

Announces a neat assortment of WINTER GOODS; a good assortment of Cutlery; Britania spoons; gentlemens, fashionable and best spurs; and many other articles.

WORTHINGTON, COOKUS & CO.

Have received, and are now opening at their Store in Shepherd's-Town, a large assortment of Fall & Winter Goods.

Opposite ROBERT FULTON'S HOTEL, **in Charles-Town**

ROBERT C. LEE as Trustee for the children of Mrs. Harriet Christian, late dec'd, will offer for hire on the first day of January next, opposite the door of Robert Fulton's Hotel, in Charles-Town, a negro woman aged about 26 years, and a boy aged about 11.

CAUTION

THIS is to caution the public and my neighbors in general from cutting any timber on my land, or in any other manner trespassing on it, as I have sustained great loss in that way. One of my **corner stones** which was placed by myself and **John Melvin** and **John Buckles,** some years past, in the place where a locust stake formerly stood, and on which we put the two first letters of our names, is entirely taken away, which I believe was done by one of our neighbors, or some evil designed person, as it has been a corner at the place where the stone stood I believe more than 30 years. I intend to use the best possible means in my power to prevent such practice in future, . . .

(From Daily National Intelligencer, Washington, D. C., November 6, 1823)

Delegates from Jefferson County, Virginia, to Grand Union Canal Convention

Hierome L. Opie, Daniel Morgan, Bushrod C. Washington, Braxton Davenport, John Peter, Andrew Kennedy, Henry S. Turner, Henry Berry, Joseph McMurran, William Butler, Richard E. Byrd, Henry Boteler, John T. Cookus, George Reynolds, Philip P. Hunter,
John T. Cookus, George Reynolds, Philip P. Hunter,

(A photostatic copy of the above newspaper item was found on display in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Museum in the Great Falls Tavern, Great Falls, Maryland, by Sarah Cook, M.D., Arlington, Virginia.)

(From Farmers' Repository, Charles-Town, Jefferson County, Virginia. Printed by Richard Williams. Vol. XVII, No. 878. February 2, 1825)

FARMERS

Just received for sale at the Charles-Town Book Store, "Memoirs of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, with selections from the most approved authors, adapted to the use of the practical Farmers of the United States," illustrated with plates of sundry Animals, and of valuable Agricultural Machinery.

JAMES BROWN

NOTICE

All persons indebted to the estate of Charles Gibbs, deceased, either by bond, note, or bank account, are requested to meet the subscriber at Mr. Worthington's store, in Charlestown, on the first day of February next, and make payment.

CH. ALLEMONG, Admr.

JEFFERSON LAND

For Sale

This Farm is situated on the Opequon creek, eight miles west of Charlestown, and contains 475 or 480 Acres, and the soil, if not superior, is certainly not inferior to any in the neighborhood; and possessing advantages over most of the farms in the valley, to wit; fine water of never failing limestone springs, its contiguity to several extensive manufacturing Mills, and to the turnpike road, which in two years must be completed from Baltimore to a point passing this farm.

WM. P. FLOOD

(From Virginia Free Press, Charletown, Va., Vol. 31, No. 1, February 1, 1838)

CHARLESTOWN CIRCULATING LIBRARY

Its collection, to commence with, contains upwards of one thousand volumes, literary, scientific and religious, of the latest and best editions — for the most part, recently purchased in Philadelphia. . . . the proprietors respectfully request that none may subscribe who will not consider the members bound, in honor, to comply with the regulations.

The Library will be opened on Saturday, the 29th instant, at Dr. Straith's Store, under charge of Mr. Henry Beard, Librarian.

Andrew Hunter
John J. H. Straith

Jan. 16, 1838.

CHARLESTOWN MATHEMATICAL AND CLASSICAL SEMINARY

Preparatory Studies and Collegiate Course. Mr. John J. Sanborn, former Teacher of Mathematics in Baltimore College, and Mr. Joseph Boyden, who has been teaching here, are engaged by the Trustees. (Twelve of them) — **S. J. Cramer, President; And. Kennedy, Sec'y.**
Jan. 30, 1837.

CARTER'S HOTEL

The subscriber respectfully announces to his former customers and the public generally, that he has opened a

House of Entertainment

in the large and commodious three-story brick building of Mr. George W. Sappington, two doors West of the Court-House, Charlestown, where he will be happy to receive a call from those who are disposed to patronize him.

Nov. 9, 1837. I. N. CARTER, Agent.

Harpers-Ferry Hotel,

ISABELLA FITZSIMMONS

respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she still continues business at this Establishmen, and will be thankful for calls from her friends and the public. Unremitted attention will be paid to those giving her their patronage.

Nov. 23, 1837.

(From Virginia Free Press, Charlestown, Vol. 35, No. 48, December 22, 1842.)

"CLERMONT"

For Sale

I OFFER FOR SALE this valuable FARM, situated in Jefferson county, Virginia, on the Smithfield and Harpers-Ferry Turnpike, and the Winchester and Potomac Rail-road, equidistant from Charlestown and Harpers-Ferry.

It contains 390 **Acres of Land,** equal to any of the Valley — 300 cleared and under a high state of cultivation; the residue well-timbered. The tract is well watered, having several fine springs, a well, and a bold stream, all never failing and convenient to the buildings. The improvements are good, and consist of a well-constructed STONE DWELLING HOUSE — Rooms for servants — good Barn and Stabling — Corn Crib, Dairy, Ice House, Smoke House, Cistern, besides several Tenements under rent to Mechanics, It has also a good GARDEN and a variety of Shrubbery and Fruit, and ornamental TREES.

RICHARD H. RANSON

Halltown, Jefferson County, Va.

BLOOMERY MILLS, situated three miles from Charlestown, and in sight of the Shenandoah River. Will at all times purchase Wheat and pay the fair market price.

BENJAMIN RODRICK

NEW DRUG STORE at Harpers-Ferry at the old stand formerly occupied by F. W. Springer.

AUGUSTUS M. CRIDLER

CARTER'S HOTEL

Charles Town, Jefferson County, Va.

The large **White House,** nearly opposite the **Court House.**

ADAM YOUNG, JR., DRUGGIST
Main St., Harpers-Ferry

MILLINERY
Miss Elizabeth Duke

Respectfully makes known to the Ladies of Harpers-Ferry and vicinity, that she is prepared to carry on the above business in its most fashionable branches.

She can be found at her Father's residence on Camp Hill.

NEW STORE

Stock of Goods, in the house formerly occupied by John T. Cookus, which were purchased for cash.

JOHN H. McENDREE

Shepherdstown.

COACH MAKING

I am still to be found at my old stand — I am determined to keep the wheels rolling, in spite of the **"Hard Times."** I have a large supply of good tough Hickory and Ash, which I will warrant, when manufactured into Carriages, to stand hard driving and hard times.

W. J. HAWKS

Charlestown

ABELL'S HOTEL
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Va.

The large **Brick House,** adjoining the Public Square, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

(From Virginia Free Press, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Vol. 36, No. 32. August 31, 1843.)

HARPERS-FERRY MALE & FEMALE
SEMINARY

Having been solicited, time after time, to open a School in the Basement of the Presbyterian Church, I would annouce to the community generally, that it is my intention to commence a School in that place, on **Thursday** the 14th day of **September.** The number of scholars not to exceed twenty-five.

Price of Tuition

In the 1st Department $12.50 pr. term 5 months.
In the 2d Department $10.00 pr. term 5 months.

(High school subjects to be taught in First Department. Elementary school subjects in the Second Department.)

THOS. D. HOOVER

Harpers-Ferry, July 20, 1843 - 2m.

(From Virginia Free Press and Farmers' Repository, Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia. Vol. 43, No. 25. July 12, 1850.)

SHANNONDALE SPRINGS,
Jefferson County, Va.

This celebrated watering place having been leased for a term of years by the undersigned, is now undergoing thorough repairs in the Cabins, Baths, Bowling Saloon, Boats, etc., and will be open for the reception of Company on the 10th of June.

They are situated on an eminence on the east bank of the Shenandoah, five miles of Charlestown, in a healthy and delightful region. The reputation of the water is so well established, that it is deemed scarcely necessary to mention its quality. It is sent for and taken to New York, Charleston, and other distant places. The analysis of the late Dr. DeButts, in 1821, classed the principal fountain, with the saline chalybeates, a combination of the most valuable description, in the whole range of mineral waters, and closely resembling those of the celebrated Bedford, in composition, operation, and efficacy. There is also a highly valuable Sulphur Spring in the vicinity. Apart from the merits of the waters, Shannondale is remarkable for the sublime and beautiful natural scenery, which is said to surpass Bath and Bristol in England, and that of Saratoga and Ballston in New York, They are within eight hours travel from Washington and Baltimore. Coaches will be in daily attendance at the Railroad Depot, at Charlestown, to convey passengers to the Springs. The proprietors pledge themselves that their Table and Bar shall compare favorably with those of any watering place in Virginia. They have procured the best Band of Music, and most capable servants that can be found, without regard to price.

TERMS: $9 for the first week, $8 for the second, $30 per month.
May 17, 1850

HALL, OSBURN & CO.

A note on the newspaper item

At Shannondale Springs special diversions were planned, such as balloon ascensions drawing many spectators. On one such occasion Governor Wise's son slipped into the basket unnoticed; the balloon floated upward to the alarm of everybody. It came down somewhere in the neighborhood of Shepherdstown.

Before the hotel was destroyed by fire in 1859, Shannondale Springs had been visited by foreign diplomats and Presidents Monroe, Van-Buren, Polk, Fillmore and Pierce.

The elegance of the hotel's equipment, especially the new baths, fascinated President Fillmore. On his return to Washington the installation of bath tubs — "bathing tubs" according to the ads of the day — in the White House marked one of the achievements of the Fillmore Administration.

SAPPINGTON'S HOTEL
Charlestown, Jefferson County, Virginia

This large and very commodious THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL, situated in the center and business part of the town, is now among the most attractive and desirable resting places in the great Valley of Virginia.

GEORGE W. SAPPINGTON, Proprietor.

(From Virginia Free Press and Farmers' Repository, Charles town, Jefferson County, Virginia. Vol. 46. No. 46. December 1, 1853.

SHENANDOAH IRON FOUNDRY

This Foundry, situated on the Winchester & Potomac Railroad, 1½ miles from Harpers Ferry, has been rented for a term of years by the subscriber, who would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to do, in a style of workmanship, which cannot be surpassed if equalled, in this Valley, every description of Machinery and Plough Castings, at short notice. . . . . .

Old Iron taken in exchange for Castings

Henry C. Parker

Shenandoah City, Aug. 5, 1852.

(From the Shepherdstown Register, May 19, 1860)

HENRY K. DOUGLAS

Attorney at Law

Shepherdstown, Va.

Will practice in the Counties of Jefferson, Berkeley and the adjoining Counties.

Office in Towner's building, formerly occupied by Dr. John Briscoe.

(From West Virginia Democrat. Charlestown, Jefferson County, W. Va. Vol. V, No. 30 July 27, 1888.)

WATSON HOUSE

James Watson, Prop'r

Charles Town, Jefferson County, W. Va.

Meals at all hours. Travellers, Transient Boarding on reasonable terms. Hacks to and from all trains free of charge.

The Bar is supplied with choice Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc.

D. HEFLEBOWER

Auctioneer

Ripon, W. Va.

(From The Shepherdstown Independent. Jacob Wintermoyer and Dr. C. T. V. Butler, Publishers; John H. Zittle, Editor. Vol. 4, No. 4. July 6, 1898.)

CASH PRICE

100 pounds Galvanized **Barbed Wire,** $1.95
Grip **Wire Stretchers,** 20 c.
Large size Lawn Mowers, $2.00
Anti-Freezing Iron Cistern **Pump,** $4.00
Large No. 8 **Cook Stove and Pipe,** $9.00
(Other items were herein listed.)

H. C. Marten

April 28, 1897.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTIONS V

Swagler-Henkle Graveyard

(On the Henkle farm near Engle's Station)

Henkle, John H. b. March 15, 1852. d. Dec. 29, 1880.
Henkle, John T. b. June 29, 1810. d. Jan. 8, 1882.
Henkle, Mary S., wife of John T. Henkle. b. Feb. 3, 1819. d. Dec. 9, 1890.
Miller, Wm. d. April 8, 1868, aged 85 years.
Swagler, Ann. b. Mar. 2, 1792. d. Aug. 1., 1822, aged 39 yrs., 4 mos., and 30 days.
Swagler, Jacob. b. Dec. 28, 1785. d. Apr. 8, 1863, aged 77 yrs., 3 mos. and 20 days.
Swagler, Margret. d. Aug. 25, 1834, aged 68 yrs., 6 mos., and 9 days.
Swagler, Margret. b. Dec. 20, 1820. d. Apr. 26, 1822.
Swagler, Mathias. d. Jan. 27, 1840, aged 85 years and 20 days.

Swearingen Graveyard

(On the back road to Scrabble)

Swearingen, Elizabeth, wife of Van Swearingen. b. Mar. 15, 1785. d. Jan. 11, 1828, aged 42 years & 10 months.
Swearingen, Mrs. Margaret, consort of James H. Swearingen. d. July 24, 1842, aged 47 yrs., 4 mos., 3 days.
Swearingen, Mary, daughter of Van and E. Swearingen. d. Nov. 2, 1822, aged 1 year, 1 month and 13 days.
Swearingen, Van. d. Feb. 18, 1838, aged 59 yrs., 2 mos., 25 days.
Infant son of James H. and Margaret Swearingen.
Other stones, unmarked. One stone outside of the wall.

Swearingen-Bennett Burial Ground

(At the north end of Shepherd Grade, near the Swearingen-Shepherd mansion now owned by Dr. N. B. Hendrix)

Bennett, Mary. d. Oct. 1779.
Bennett, Mary. d. Aug. 17, 1790.
Bennett, Wm. d. Jan. 28, 1802, aged 65 years. (Revolutionary soldier.)
Swearingen, Josiah. d. Aug. 9, 1795. (Revolutionary soldier.)
Swearingen, Phoebe Strode. b. 1757. d. 1786.
Swearingen, Rebeckah. d. Feb. 3, 1781, aged 26 years.

A number of other graves, some not marked, and some marked with sandstones having no legible markings.

Throckmorton Graveyard

(At "Rockston" or "Roxton" near Summit Point.)

Thomson, Beverly Scott. eldest son of Jno. A. and Mary E. Thomson. b. Apr. 25, 1840. d. May 3, 1848.

Throckmorton, Richard Albion, son of W. W. and S. A. B. Throckmorton. b. Aug. 12, 1831. d. Mar. 7, 1845.

Throckmorton, Warner. b. Feb. 28, 1790. d. Apr. 11, 1855.

Other graves here, but stones not marked.

Walper Burial Ground

(At Walper's Crossroads, back of the barn on the old Walper farm.)

Engle, Mary, wife of Joseph Engle and relict of Casper Walper and daughter of Henry Sprinkle. d. Oct. 8, 1846 in her 84th year.

Myers, Jacob. d. Jan. 11, 1841 in his 67th year.

Walper, Casper. d. Jan. 18, 1815, aged 60 yrs., 10 mos., 15 days.

Walper, Catherine Wolf, daughter of Casper and Mary Walper, d. May 25, 1819, aged 19 years and 4 days.

Walper, John. b. May 29, 1785. d. Dec. 5, 1827, aged 42 yrs., 6 mos., 7 days.

Washington Burial Ground at Harewood

Washington, Elizabeth C., consort of John T. A. Washington. b. Sept. 27, 1793. d. Oct. 21, 1837, aged 44 yrs., 25 days.

Washington, Henrietta Gray, daughter of John T. A. and E. C. Washington. b. Sept. 30, 1835. d. Dec. 18, 1838, aged 3 yrs., 3 mos., 19 days.

Washington, John T. A. Washington. b. May 20, 1783. d. Oct. 9, 1841, aged 58 yrs., 4 mos., 20 days.

Washington, Mildred Berry, daughter of John T. A. and E. C. Washington. b. Sept. 3, 1837. d. Sept. 12, 1837, aged 9 days.

Washington, Samuel. b. Nov. 16, 1734. d. Sept. 26, 1781. (Some of his wives were buried there.)

Washington, Virginia Thornton, daughter of John T. A. and Elizabeth Washington. b. Mar. 2, 1816. d. Nov. 13, 1838, aged 22 yrs., 8 mos., 11 days.

Watson Graveyard

(At Middleway near the run.)

McClure, John. d. June 28, 1851, aged 82 years.
Nicely, Clara E., daughter of Henry & Mary M. Nicely. d. Aug. 24, 1880, aged 1 month, 20 days.
Nicely, John Thomas, son of Henry S. & Mary M. Nicely. b. Dec. 5, 1881. d. Oct. 31, 1900.
Nicely, Thomas E., son of E. D. & Emma Nicely. d. Nov. 11, 1896, aged 3 yrs., 8 mos., 27 days.
Packett, John W. d. Aug. 2, 1870, aged 59 yrs., 4 mos., 8 days.
Packett, Joseph Laurence, son of John M. & Mary H. Packett. b. Aug. 2, 1850. d. Jan. 29, 1852.
Packett, Rebecca Shaull, wife of John W. Packett. b. Nov. 10, 1825. D. Aug. 27, 1897.
Watson, Ann R., wife of John T. Watson. b. Apr. 22, 1841. d. Apr. 2, 1860.
Watson, Ann R., wife of Josiah Watson. d. Apr. 8, 1901, aged 76 yrs., 5 mos., & 21 days.
Watson, Anna V. b. May 28, 1878. d. Dec. 23, 1910.
Watson, Annie A. b. Oct. 31, 1851. d. July 21, 1928.
Watson, Catherine. d. Oct. 13, 1929, aged 78 yrs., 11 mos., 16 days.
Waston, Celina E., wife of Ephriam Watson. d. Jan. 30, 1879, aged 60 yrs., 22 days.
Watson, Chas. S. b. Nov. 13, 1845. d. Aug. 22, 1882.
Watson, David H., son of James & Elizabeth Watson. d. Sept. 17, 1848, aged 5 mos. & 17 days.
Watson, Ephriam. d. Feb. 6, 1896, aged 81 yrs., 1 mo. & 14 days.
Watson, Elizabeth, wife of James Watson. d. May 7, 1866, aged 54 yrs., 4 mos. & 9 days.
Watson, George R., son of Ephriam & Celina E. Watson. d. June 13, 1873, aged 26 yrs., 4 mos., 4 days.
Watson, Hannah Chambers, wife of Thomas Watson. d. 1857 in her 72nd yr.
Watson, Henrietta V., wife of Thos. Watson. d. Sept. 25, 1886, aged 35 yrs., 11 mos., 11 days.
Watson infant, son of James & Elizabeth. d. Sept. 5, 1852, aged 5 days.
Watson, Herbert, son of Floyd & Anna Watson. b. Sept. 19, 1886. d. Sept. 18, 1887.
Watson, James. d. Aug. 22, 1875, aged 62 yrs., 4 mos., 24 days.
Watson, Johnnie, son of George T. & Susan M. Watson. b. Nov. 13, 1860. d. Oct. 23, 1865.

Watson, Josiah H., son of James & Elizabeth Watson. d. Aug. 10, 1842, aged 5 mos., 17 days.
Watson, Josiah H. d. Nov. 25, 1900, aged 73 yrs., 8 mos., 18 days.
Watson, Katie E., wife of Bates Watson. d. Feb. 28, 1900, aged 36 yrs., 9 mos., 12 days.
Watson, Lester Floyd, son of Floyd & Anna Watson. d. Aug. 7, 1912, aged 20 yrs., 6 mos., 1 day.
Watson, Lizzie E., daughter of Josiah & Ann R. Watson. d. Apr. 11, 1870, aged 18 yrs., 3 mos., 11 days.
Watson, Milton. b. Mar. 6, 1855. d. Oct. 26, 1886, aged 31 yrs., 5 mos., & 16 days.
Watson, Milton, infant son of Floyd & Anna Watson.
Watson, Robert L. b. Nov. 4, 1864. d. June 7, 1909.
Watson, Sallie R. b. Jan. 5, 1837. d. Aug. 24, 1922.
Watson, Thomas. b. Mar. 8, 1775. d. Sept. 7, 1861, aged 86 yrs., 5 mos. & 29 days.
Watson, William V., son of James & Elizabeth Watson. d. Oct. 15, 1863, aged 25 yrs., 7 mos., 24 Days.

Wiltshire Graveyard

Wiltshire, Annie D., daughter of Davenport and Sarah J. Wiltshire. d. July 24, 1865, aged 2 yrs., 7 mo., 7 das.
Wiltshire, Camelia, wife of John C. Wiltshire. d. July 18, 1871, aged 68 yrs., 6 mos., 26 das.
Wiltshire, Clarence B. d. Dec. 22, 1932, aged 76 yrs., 4 mos., 22 das.
Wiltshire, Davenport, husband of Sarah J. Wiltshire. b. Nov. 30, 1833. d. May 22, 1903.
Wiltshire, James E. of Co. B, 12th Virginia Cavalry. d. July 10, 1864, aged 22 yrs.
Wiltshire, James Lester. d. Sept. 17
Wiltshire, John C. b. Mar. 31, 1800. d. Jan. 30, 1869, aged 68 yrs., 10 mo.
Wiltshire, John C., son of John C. and Camelia Wiltshire. d. Jan. 31, 1834, aged 3 yrs., 6 mo., 24 das.
Wiltshire, John C. b. May 1, 1817. d. Oct. 19, 1906.
Wiltshire, John Lewis, son of J. C. and O. L. M. Wiltshire. b. Sept. 30, 1884. d. July 18, 1910.
Wiltshire, John W., son of D. H. and J. Wiltshire. d. at Burton, W. Va., May 27, 1893, aged 31 yrs.
Wiltshire, Julia May Bane, wife of C. B. Wiltshire. b. July 16, 1861. d. Aug. 16, 1908.
Wilsthire, Lucie L., daughter of John C. and Camelia Wiltshire. b. Apr. 7, 1831. d. Dec. 20, 1866, aged 35 yrs., 8 mos., 22 das.

Wiltshire, Mary Frances, daughter of John C. and Camelia Wiltshire. d. Aug. 26, 1855, aged 29 yrs., 7 mos., 26 das.
Wiltshire, Olive C., daughter of J. C. and O. L. M. Wiltshire. d. Apr. 30, 1898.
Wiltshire, Robert S., youngest son of D. H. and S. J. Wiltshire. b. Mar. 1, 1874. d. June 7, 1912.
Wiltshire, Sarah. d. Oct. 16, 1849, aged 73 yrs., 8 mos., 4 das.
Wiltshire, Sarah J., wife of Davenport H. Wiltshire. b. Feb. 1, 1835. d. July 31, 1906.

Wright Burial Ground

(On Altona, the Davenport farm.)

Wright, Henry Clay, son of Samuel and Martha Wright. d. Jan. 23, 1832, aged 1 yr., 7 mos., 15 days.
Wright, John William, son of Samuel and Mary Wright. d. Mar. 1, 1830, aged 2 yrs., 8 mos., 19 days.
Wright, Samuel. d. July 5, 1818, aged 61 years.
Wright, Susan. d. May 31, 1825, aged 63 years.
Wright, Susan, daughter of Samuel and Mary Wright. d. Sept. 9, 1824, aged 2 months and 6 days.
(Other graves there have no marked stones.)

Methodist Churchyard, Charles Town

(Inscriptions read in 1934 by Mrs. Theodore A. Brown)

Avis, William. d. Aug. 20, 1832 aged 14 yrs.
Beller, Ephraim S. d. Apr. 3, 1830 aged 16 yrs.
Briscoe, Geo. W. d. Sept. 16, 1856 aged 7 yrs.
Brotherton, Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Brotherton. d. Mar. 10, 1837 aged 40.
Brotherton, Thomas. d. Feb. 11, 1819, 55 yrs. old.
Bunn, The Rev. Seely. d. Nov. 1, 1833 aged 69 yrs.
Bunn, Susanna. d. Apr. 25, 1861 aged 97 yrs.
Bunn, Susanna H. L., daughter of ————————. b. Sept. 30, 1849. d. Apr. 10, 1842.
Burns, Willie, son of J. & M. E. Burns. b. July 31, 1854. d. Feb. 18, 1857.
Chipline, Margaret, former wife of the Rev. Thomas Keys. d. May 31, 1843 aged 66 yrs., 6 mo., 15 das.
Cleveland, Mrs. Hester B. d. July 28, 1825 aged 18 yrs.
Cockrell, Jastilimia L. b. July 9, 1846. d. 1855.
Cockrell, John G. d. Apr. 10, 1887 aged 75 yrs.
Davis, Daniel B. b. Mar. 12, 1819. d. Oct. 4, 1845.
Dixon, Jemima. D. Oct. 4, 1855 aged 71 yrs.

Drew, Dolphin. Co. A 7th Va. Calvalry.
English, John M. b. Sept 18, 1808. d. ———
Gasskins, Amelia. d. Aug. 14, 1857 aged 16 yrs.
Gibbs, Charles. b. Sept. 27, 1786. d. Aug. 18, 1824.
Gibbs, Lydie R., wife of Charles Gibbs. d. Apr. 3, 1855 aged 64 yrs., 11 mo., 21 das. Real Daughter of the Revolution.
Gibbs, Mary A. H. S. b. Mar. 18, 1821. d. Sept. 15, 1826.
Griggs, Elizabeth, consort of John Griggs. d. Oct. 30, 1844, 80 years old.
Griggs, Joseph H. b. Dec. 16, 1832. d. June 24, 1847. Son of Rachel & Wm. H. Griggs.
Griggs, Sarah L. b. Jan. 20, 1812. d. March 25, 1826.
Harrell, Lt. E. R. Co. A. 2nd Vol. Inf. b. Nov. 20, 1830.
Hiedwohl, Ann Frances, wife of Isaac Hiedwohl. d. Feb. 14, 1853, aged 30 yrs.
Hiedwohl, Francis, son of Ann & Isaac Hiedwohl. b. Jan. 22, 1853. d. Aug. 29, 1853.
James, Eugene Franklin, son of J. W. & M. E. James. d. Nov. 21, 1844, aged 1 yr.
Johnson, Sarah Jane, wife of Thomas Johnson. b. Aug. 20, 1812. d. Jan. 11, 1881.
Johnson, Thomas. b. July 12, 1809. d. March 1, 1881.
Jones, Ann, consort of James Jones. d. Sept. 21, 1844, aged 52 yrs.
Jones, James. d. Aug. 15, 1841, aged 69 yrs.
Keys, Rev. Thomas. d. Dec. 18, 1828, aged 57 yrs., 10 mos.
Locke, Allen W., son of Thos. & Esther Locke. d. Sept. 15, 1862, aged 3 yrs.
Locke, Austin M., son of Thomas & Esther Locke. b. Aug. 7, 1847, d. May 16, 1905.
Lock, Esther A., wife of Thomas Locke. b. Oct. 7, 1822. d. July 21, 1891.
Locke, Fannie French, daughter of Wm. F. & Rachel Locke. b. Nov. 20, 1835. d. Feb. 19, 1873.
Locke, Margarete, wife of Z. Locke. d. Mar. 22, 1892, aged 68 yrs.
Lock, Mary A. F., daughter of Thomas & Esther Locke. d. Dec., 1862, aged 15 mos.
Locke, Thomas. b. Aug. 5, 1821. d. Aug. 5, 1893.
Locke, Rachel, wife of Wm. F. Locke. b. June 18, 1799. d. Mar. 1, 1873.
Locke, Wm. F. b. Feb. 7, 1788. d. Oct. 18, 1850.
Locke, Wm. J. b.Sept. 17, 1845. He was killed in battle June 1, 1864, aged 19 yrs.
Locke. Infant of Thomas & Esther A. E. Locke.
Locke, Zachariah. d. July 6, 1874, aged 72 yrs.

McDonough, Elizabeth G., wife of John A. McDonough. b. Feb. 2, 1827. d. Dec. 27, 1898.
McGinnis, Mary Kinard, wife of J. W. McGinnis. b. Apr. 11,1816. d. Oct. 30, 1856.
Morgan, Jane, wife of Wm. Morgan. b. Apr. 14, 1804. d. July 11, 1889.
Morgan, Wm. d. March 28, 1850.
Myers, Isaac. d. May 22, 1858, aged 80 yrs., 7 mos., 12 das.
Rawlins, Dolphin D. Comp. A. 2nd. Va. Inf.
Rawlins, Francis W. d. Apr. 3, 1854, aged 40 yrs.
Rawlins, John William. d. Feb. 9, 1826, aged 1 yr.
Reiley, Susan Ann M. B., wife of Rev. J. McKendree Reiley. b. Mar. 25, 1814. d. July 21, 1854.
Reiley, Susan J. G., daughter of Rev. J. McK. & Susan A. M. B. Reiley. b. Oct. 1, 1844. d. Dec. 19, 1864.
Rodrick, Mary, wife of Benjamin R. d. Oct. 14, 1854, aged 38 yrs.
Rohr, David. d. Jan.1, 1854, aged 63 yrs.
Shipman, Deborah. d. Sept. 28, 1846, aged 85 yrs.
Shirley, Walter. b. Feb. 18, 1788. d. Nov. 11, 1850.
Skinner, Lucy M. Locke, wife of C. G. Skinner. b. 1839. d. 1907.
Smith, Lucinda, wife of Jeff. Smith. b. Feb. 13, 1811. d. May 19, 1889.
Snyder, David H., only son of ————
Snyder, Mary, wife of Daniel Snyder. d. May 1, 1838, aged 60 yrs.
Souders, Mrs. Eliza, wife of James W. Souders. d. June 4, 1890, aged 90 yrs., 5 mos.
Souders, James W. b. 1801. d. May 2, 18-1.
Trussell, Deliah, wife of Moses Trussell. b. Feb. 3, 1835. d. Nov. 27, 1876.
Trussell, Moses. d. July 4, 1847, aged 63 yrs.
Vanhorn, Catharine H. d. Nov. 13, 1843, aged 6 yrs.
Vanhorn, Geo. Wm. d. Oct. 24, 1846, aged 6 yrs.
Vanhorn, Harriet V., daughter of Abraham & Harriett Vanhorn. d. Jan. 20, 1857, aged 9 yrs.
Vanhorn, Margaret H. d. Aug. 11, 1836, aged 10 mos.
Vanvacter, Joseph. b. Aug. 16, 1760. d. Dec. 22, 1828.
West, William. b. Oct. 20, 1790. d. Nov. 19, 1861.
Whip, Adam. d. March 10, 1851, aged 53 yrs.
Whip, John William. d. Oct. 15, 1834, aged 4 yrs.
Williams, Samuel W., son of J. & M. Williams. d. Apr. 21, 1858, aged 6 yrs.
Wilson, Geo. W. d. Oct. 3, 1854, aged 17 yrs.
Winkler, Harriett, wife of Phillip Winkler. d. Oct. 8, 1863, aged 50 yrs.

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