Table of Contents

Magazine of the

Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume XXXI
December 1965

Table of Contents

Magazine of the

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



Volume XXXI December 1965

Table of Contents

CONTENTS

Page

Officers of the Society 3

Membership Fee 3

Publications Available and Price 3

List of Members 4

Annual Subscribers 11

S. Howell Brown, The Man and His Maps 13

Charlestown, Charles Town or Charleston 19

The Founding of St. Peter's Church, Shepherdstown .. 20

The Hite Families in Jefferson County 28

Jacob Hite and Immediate Family 32

John Hite, Oldest Son of Jacob 36

Thomas Hite, Second Son of Jacob 37

James Hite, 1776-1855 40

George Hite, Youngest Son of Jacob 42

Hite-Willis Descendants 48

Thomas Hite Willis, 1800-1884 49

Nathaniel Hite Willis, 1842-1914 53

The Kenamonds of Shepherdstown 58

Rare Books Recently Acquired by the Society 59

New Book by a Member of the Society 59

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927
Headquarters — Esta Burton Hilleary Museum
South George Street at Hunter Avenue
Charles Town, West Virginia

OFFICERS

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Emeritus Officers:
Miss Margaret P. Chew — A Director 1949-1964; a Member of the Society since it was organized in 1927.
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.

Membership — Open to all who have an interest in the history of Jefferson County. The annual dues of $2.00 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.

Prominent Men of Shepherdstown, 1762-1962 — Still available at $3.00 a copy, but, $3.15 when sent by mail.

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

"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."



S. Howell Brown

Jefferson County's Noted Cartographer

SAMUEL HOWELL BROWN

The Man and His Maps

Among the many purposes they serve, the importance of maps as historical records has been recognized down through the ages. Voyages of discovery to the New World were recorded on maps as well as in journals and letters; and early Spanish, English, French and Dutch maps show in varying outlines the routes and the land masses as they appeared to the cartographers. Later, in the Western movement in America the cartographer and his maps were of great importance to the settlers who later followed the routes they had marked.

One of the early and most famous American expeditions, that of Lewis and Clark (1804-1806) produced maps that helped to secure the great Northwest for the United States, and provided guidance for thousands of pioneers who migrated from the east.

Jefferson County is fortunate that more than a hundred years ago, an expert map maker was busy making maps, and in doing so recorded the history of the County. This was Samuel Howell Brown of Charles Town, whose 1852 and 1883 maps are still standard references for historians, legal research and individuals tracing ancestral home sites in this County.

Those persons who are proud possessors of one or more of Mr. Brown's maps may not be aware that he was much more than the 19th century cartographer of Jefferson County, but was also an official map maker for the Confederate Army where he made a distinguished contribution to records of the Civil War period.

My own interest in Mr. Brown's maps began some years ago when I came into possession of an 1852 Jefferson County Map. Some time later I acquired an 1883 map by Mr. Brown. These two maps have been prized over the years but it was only during the past summer that I learned of his other maps. The gift of a "Map of the Battle-Fields of Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg With Positions of Troops, Sept. 13 to 17, 1862" bore the note, "To accompany the Report of General Robert E. Lee C. S. Army," and the name of the maker, "S. Howell Brown, 1st Lieut. Engr. Troops, in charge Topl. Dept. A. N. V."

This map had been purchased in Atlanta and sent from Texas, and it gave a new perspective to the range of Mr. Brown's work as a cartographer. The fact that

he had served in the Confederate Army and had been an official map maker for the Army of Northern Virginia, led to other interesting discoveries about his work.

Samuel Howell Brown was born January 14, 1831, the son of James M. Brown and Sarah Howell Brown of Charles Town. The father was Surveyor for Jefferson County, Virginia, from 1832 to 1852. The young man worked with his father and we presume that he thus acquired his training as a surveyor and cartographer. He was later to hold the same office for S. Howell Brown who was Surveyor for Jefferson County, West Virginia, from 1865 to 1902, a period of 37 years.

In 1885 Mr. Brown was married to Miss Annie Lee Wager at Spring Hill, in Culpepper County, Virginia. Mrs. Brown was the daughter of Dr. Edward Wager of Harpers Ferry and a family connection of Robert Harper, founder of Harpers Ferry. Mr. and Mrs. Brown made their home at what is now "Oakland," the present home of Mrs. Pauline Dutrow Houser on Route 340, east of Charles Town. Of their six children, four daughters are now living. They are Mrs. Kenneth Pennie and Mrs. Ara Wyche Smith of Culpepper, Virginia; Mrs. Percy Edmonds of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; and Mrs. Grover Batten who has lived in Honolulu since her marriage to a prominent surgeon there some years ago. Both Mr. and Mrs. Brown seem to have been people of great energy and vitality, Mrs. Brown having made several trips to visit her daughter in the Hawaiian Islands during her later years.

Mr. Brown passed away in January 1905, and Mrs. Brown in 1953. They are buried in Zion Episcopal Churchyard in Charles Town.

Mr. Brown was much interested in the inauguration of free rural mail delivery, and was one of the prominent citizens of Jefferson County who attended the meeting at Charles Town in 1896 at which definite plans for this experiment were made. No doubt his detailed knowledge of the roads and residents of the County made him a valuable advisor in setting up this pioneer project which developed into the present Rural Free Delivery of the United States Postal Service.

The first map published by S. Howell Brown of which we have knowledge was the 1852 "Map of Jefferson County, Virginia, from Actual Survey with the Farm Boundaries, with Scale of Miles and Perches." It is 55 by 44 inches and printed in pastel colors. Most of the copies still in good condition are paper mounted on linen.

However, Miss Gladys Hartzell of Shepherdstown owns one on paper (in good condition) without the linen mounting.

In addition to the farm boundaries marked with the names of the land owners, the map shows the roads, streams, towns, industrial sites, school locations and so much other information that it can be called a complete picture of Jefferson County in 1852.

At the sides are sketches of various points of interest which include the covered bridge at Shepherdstown, the Main Street of Charles Town and Shannondale Springs, then a popular resort. Twenty-seven districts are shown in the County in contrast to the present six. Adjoining sections of Berkeley, Clarke and Loudoun Counties, Virginia, Washington and Frederick Counties, Maryland, are included.

The following descriptions appear at the side of the map:

"Jefferson County was originally a part of Spotsylvania County, the latter was established May 1, 1721; in 1727 Fredricksburg was made the county seat. Orange County was formed January 1, 1735; Fredrick County was created in 1738; Berkeley County was taken from Fredrick May 15, 1772, and Jefferson from Berkeley October 25, 1801. Shepherdstown, formerly Mecklenburg began to be settled about the year 1730. About the year 1783 James Rumsey made on the Potomac River a successful experiment in the application of Steam to propelling a boat, and his claims to discovery are now generally acknowledged; to this village is ascribed the location of his experiment. Population in 1850 — 1561.

"Charles Town is the County Seat, named after its proprietor Charles Washington, a brother of Genl. Washington. Population in 1850 — 1514.

"At Harpers Ferry an armory is established by the Government of the United States; there are manufactured at this place annually 15,000 Muskets and 1800 Rifles, and there is expended by the Government annually $225,000. Population in 1850 — 1747.

"Middleway, formerly Smithfield, Population in 1850 — 446. Bolivar named (by its proprietor, the late Major George Rowles) after the great South American Patriot and Hero, contained in 1850 a population of 1054.

"Area of the County is about 210 Square Miles.

"Assessed value of land, average per acre 1850 is $44.00.

"Value of real estate (private) $6,242,000.

"Value of personal $4,000,000.

"Tax paid to the State (Revenue) $12,894.
"License tax paid to the State $3,074.
"Parish and county levy $8,602.50.
"School tax, $1.00 for each white Titheable between the ages of 16 & 60 years and 50 per centum on the State revenue. Churches 23. Public Schools 27. The houses of these Schools are frequently used for religious worship. There are 4 Academies in the County and several private schools."

Many of the family names shown as prominent land owners in 1852 have disappeared from the County among them Scollay, Hurst, McCloy, Throckmorton, McCurdy, Dust, Hamtramck, Kearsley, Selby, Towner, McEndree, Duffield, Chapline, Van Swearingen, Entler, Parran, Shindler, Lowndes, Beall, Alstadt, Marmion, McMurran, Sappington, Wager.

Mr. Brown was 21 years old in 1852 when this map was published. It is fitting to again mention here the accuracy with which Mr. Brown prepared his maps. It could have been no small task in those days to draw the farm boundaries and give the owner's names, and even to spell them all correctly. Today with the aid of a telephone and car it would be a gigantic task. Mr. Brown worked without such means of quick communication and travel and we surmise that much of his material was gathered in trips on horseback or by wagon with his instruments.

The 1883 map by Mr. Brown is 62 inches high and 47 inches wide and is printed on buff paper backed on linen. Again he gave the farm boundaries and owners' names and much statistical data. The pictures on this map include Harpers Ferry from the Maryland side of the Potomac. There is a sketch of Shepherdstown viewed from the north shore of the river, and another of the Court House at Charles Town. At this time seven districts are shown in the County.

Also in 1883, the "Map of Middleway, Incorporated in 1831," made by Mr. Brown was published. It shows the streets and lot numbers, names of property owners, the churches, school, the mill, the cemeteries and other details. Prepared with Mr. Brown's customary accuracy, it is a valuable record of the village which has been called Smithfield and Clip as well as Middleway. This map is dated May 12, 1883.

In 1848, Mr. Brown made a map of Harpers Ferry "Prepared in compliance with letter to Major Symington."

This shows the Musket Factory, the Pay Master's Quarters, the Public Grave Yard and lots in the town and has a number of references to the Rifle Factory.

Then in 1869 he made "Map of Harpers Ferry—Plat of the Harpers Ferry Armory Property laid off into lots for sale in pursuance of the Act of December 15, 1869, approved by Wm. M. Belknap, Secretary of War." This was at the time when preparations were being made for the sale of the Harpers Ferry Armory Property. This map is very detailed in regard to the town and a member of the National Park Service Staff said this summer, "We use it every day."

In 1869, Mr. Brown made a plat in three sections of the land owned by the estate of Gerard B. Wager. Copies are owned by the National Park Service and the originals are the property of Major T. T. Perry of Charles Town.

The maps mentioned so far were all of Jefferson County or parts of it. Mr. Brown's military career drew him into a wider field of service.

The Roll of Company G (Botts' Greys), 2nd Virginia Infantry Regiment, Stonewall Brigade, Army of Northern Virginia, mustered into service at Harpers Ferry, May 11, 1861, includes the names of S. Howell Brown, 1st Serg. Later he became 1st Lieut. Co. I, 1st Regt., Engr. Dept. in charge of Topographical Dept. under General Stonewall Jackson, and was present at the time of General Jackson's death at Chancellorsville.

Information from Mr. Brown's daughters is that he made at least 14 military maps during his service in the Confederate Army.

Of particular interest is "Map of the Battle-Fields of Harper's Ferry and Sharpsburg, with Position of Troops, Routes of Army &c, Sept. 13 to 17, 1862. S. Howell Brown, 1st Lieut. Engr. Troops in charge Topl. Dept., A. N. V." In lower left corner is the note, "To accompany report of General Robert E. Lee C. S. Army."

This map shows the Potomac River from Crider's Mill (about due north of Hard Scrabble) to the juncture with the Shenandoah at Harpers Ferry and south on the Shenandoah River to Keyes' Ford, and the neighboring counties in Virginia and Maryland. The Confederate Infantry positions are shown with parallel red lines, the Confederate Artillery with lines of red crosses; the Federal Infantry is shown with blue parallel lines and the Federal Artillery with blue crosses. The Route of Army is marked by red lines, some of these indicating that existing roads

were used. It is interesting to note that on this map the bridge at Shepherdstown is shown but marked "Destroyed." A thin red line indicates that the Potomac Ford below Shepherdstown was used for crossing the river. Mr. Brown has included the names of the farm owners in both states though not the farm boundaries. The streams are clearly shown. This map which has much of local interest, is included in the "Atlas to Accompany the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies," 1891-1895, reprinted 1958.

"Memoirs of Robert E. Lee," by A. L. Long, formerly Military Secretary to Gen. Lee, afterward Brig. Gen. and Chief of Artillery Second Corps, Army of Northern Virginia, was published in 1887. It contains three of Mr. Brown's maps. These are "Map of the Battlefield of Harper's Ferry, Sept. 13th to 17th, 1862; Map of the Battlefield of Sharpsburg, Sept. 13th to 17th 1862; and Map of the Battlefield of Gettysburg with position of Troops, July 2nd, 1863. The Maker's name in the lower right corner of each is "S. Howell Brown, 1st Lt. Engr. Troops, in charge Topl. Dept. A. N. V. No doubt other books of the period contain Civil War maps by Mr. Brown.

At the end of the war, Mr. Brown returned to Charles Town. His parole was dated May 16, 1865, and he apparently became Surveyor for Jefferson County of the new State of West Virginia, very soon thereafter as County records show that he assumed the official title of Surveyor in that year.

It would be interesting to know how many of Mr. Brown's maps are still in Jefferson County, and just who are the fortunate individuals that own them. The 1852 and 1883 and Middleway maps may be seen in the Jefferson County Court House in Charles Town in the Office of the County Clerk, Miss Emily Stanley. They have been placed in handsome wooden frames and protected with plate glass.

The Jefferson County Historical Society owns the 1852 and 1883 County maps, and the 1852 Harpers Ferry map.

It has been a very long time since a good S. Howell Brown map was offered at an auction sale in Jefferson County and it would be impossible to name a going price. It is safe to say however, that appreciation for Mr. Brown and his work have increased with the years and we doubt that anyone in the County who owns a good Brown map would consider parting with it for mere money.

For assistance in preparing this paper my appreciation goes to Mrs. Pennie and Mrs. Smith, daughters of S. Howell Brown; Major T. T. Perry; Mr. Robert Lagemann, historian of the Antietam Battlefield; Mr. Wes Wolfe, historian at Harpers Ferry National Historical Park, and Mrs. John Goulding.

Linnie Schley

CHARLES TOWN, CHARLESTOWN OR CHARLESTON

For more than twenty years there were three towns named Charles Town in present West Virginia.

One was in the Eastern Panhandle in what was then Berkeley County; the second was in the Northern Panhandle, the county seat of Brooke County; and the third was in the southern part of West Virginia in Kanawha County.

Charles Town established in 1787 was of course named for Charles Washington, its founder. The U. S. Post Office in county seat of present Jefferson County was established on January 30, 1799 under the name of Charlestown (one word). The Post Office Department officially adopted the name of Charles Town (two words) on April 1, 1912. The 1852 and 1883 maps of Jefferson County by S. Howell Brown, County Surveyor, invariably used Charlestown (one word) for the county seat and newspapers in the 1850's had it Charlestown (one word).

Major Thornton T. Perry, writing in 1952 on the Charles Town Post Office, said that in the early 1800's it was often referred to as Charleston, Berkeley County, and that many early maps of that section show it as Charleston. There seems to have been a period when letters intended for one of the three towns were addressed to Charlestown and also to Charleston. Some who addressed a letter to the town where John Brown who was later hanged assured its reaching the desired destination by adding Jefferson County to Charlestown or Charleston.

Wellsburg, in the northern panhandle of West Virginia, was originally chartered in 1791 as Charlestown, the name in honor of its founder, Charles Prather, but changed to Wellsburg in 1816, in honor of the former's son-in-law, Alexander Wells. The change seems to have been made to get away from the confusion as to places.

Charleston, on the Kanawha River in West Virginia, was originally chartered in 1794 as Charlestown, in honor of its founder's father, Charles Clendenin, but it was changed to Charleston in 1818.

IM JAHR UNSEREM HERRN, 1765

The Founding of St. Peter's Church, Shepherdstown



As Lutherans enter St. Peter's Church, they are confronted with the admonition in German on the brass escutcheon of the tower door: "Im Jahr Unsrem Herrn, 1795. Bewahre deinen Fuss wan du in das Haus des Herrn gehest." The warning to "guard your feet when you into the House of the Lord go," taken from "Ecclesiastes," has been counseling church-goers since it was inscribed on brass by Michael Rickard for the great walnut door of the brick church on East German Street. In 1908 it was transferred to the present church where it continues to guard the key of St. Peter's.

The Reverend Joseph Augustus Seiss, who served the congregation as pastor in the middle of the nineteenth century, in his "History of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Shepherdstown up to 1845" wrote: "The first emigrants of the Lutheran Church to this community came about 1730." Though historians agree that German families crossed the Potomac River soon after the initial settlers in the 1730's, certainly the main influx of artisans came with the founding of Mecklenburg (Shepherdstown) in 1762.

That those God-loving, God-fearing old Germans held worship services in their homes is a certainty, and that Lutheran "missionaries" from Pennsylvania and Maryland touched their lives is not to be doubted.

The popular use of 1735 as the beginning of Lutheranism in Shepherdstown may stem from a paragraph in Danske Dandridge's **Historic Shepherdstown** suggesting that when the Reverend Johannes Casper Stover, an itinerant Lutheran pastor, administered the sacrament of Holy Baptism on June 21, 1735, at Antietam, Maryland, "he almost certainly crossed the Potomac and was probably one of the first ministers to preach in Shepherdstown." Harry L. Snyder, editor of the **Shepherdstown Register** for fifty years, wrote in its columns: "It is said that Lutherans had their first regular church service here in 1735, and this is not improbable, as by this time there was quite a settlement here." There is a tradition, which was picked up by Ella May Turner in "Pioneer Preachers of Jefferson County," that the Reverend Henry Melchior Muhlenberg preached here before the middle of the eighteenth century. However, there is no mention of such a visit in the **Journals of Muhlenberg.**

Muhlenberg does speak of the late arrivals from Virginia of catechist Wildbahn and two delegates bringing petitions from their congregations to the meeting of "the Reverend Ministerium" at Philadelphia in 1762. That one of the congregations was in Winchester is clearly stated in the journal. Several historians believe that the second delegate represented Shepherdstown. If this were true, there was some kind of "organized" Lutheranism here before 1765, recorded as the official founding of the church. The delegate may have been from the Lutheran segment of a union congregation, a type of early German Protestant church, common in Pennsylvania and Maryland — a type made up of Lutherans and Reformers, held together by national heritage and language.

Though there may have been an early union church here, though early itinerant preachers certainly preached here, and though a delegate from here may have gone to a meeting of the Ministerium of Pennsylvania in 1762, it was in 1765, according to local church records, in neat German script, that the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Shepherdstown was officially established.

Research for this article, however, has revealed indications that organized Lutheranism existed in this community before the date shown in the parish records. Further study is needed.

"The Original Record of Those Who Entered into the Service of the Protestant Lutheran Congregation at Shepherdstown and the Building of the Church in 1795" states in German that in 1765 nine persons met together to establish the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Shepherdstown. Though they had no minister, they met in a house for divine worship, and an elder read a sermon. Six of the founders are listed in the old ledger: Henrich Budinger, Henrich Kuckes, Martin Endler, Philip Kleber, Nicolas Hahn, and Martin Wohlfarth.

In 1766 they procured a regular pastor, the Reverend Mr. Bauer, who was followed by Pastors Carl F. Wildbahn, Nicodemus, George Young, Jacob Weimer, and Christian Streit. All of these ministers were serving several congregations, and none lived here.

On May 16, 1774, Henry Cookus gave out of his "good regard and affection" for them one acre each to the Lutheran and Reformed congregations on opposite sides of East German Street. Separate graveyards, fronted by stonewalls, were established directly across from each other. Since Henry Cookus had not obtained the land from Richard Morgan until 1765, the claims for tombstone inscriptions in the 1720's can hardly be substantiated. The early stone cutters' 2's and 9's are hazardously similar after years of weathering. Six Revolutionary soldiers are known to be buried here: Philip Entler, M. Endler, Martin Ernst, Daniel Folk, Adam Link, and Lewis Ronemous. A list of inscriptions legible in the early part of this century was published in December 1961 issue of the **Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society.**

On the southeast corner of the Lutheran graveyard plat, an old house, built to the specifications for the original dwellings here, still stands. It may have been a school house. Dr. William Eisenberg, pastor of Grace Lutheran Church, Winchester, in his history of that congregation, wrote: "Those old German forefathers were thrifty and practical. There would have been no logic in building two log churches, side by side, or two schools on adjoining lots. Is it not reasonable to assume that one group agreed to hasten the building of its church, while the other hastened to erect the building of its

school, in order that both church building and school building might be available to both?" This may have been the situation here — the union church on the Reformed plat, the school house on the Lutheran. Of course the old house may have been built for an early parsonage. For a hundred years it was the home of the church's sexton; it is now used by the caretaker of the graveyard.

As to the first place or places of worship, there is obscurity. C. S. Musser in **Two Hundred Years' History of Shepherdstown** wrote that it is "safe to assume" that there was an early union meeting house here shared by the Lutherans and Reformers. However, there is no direct reference among the archives of either church to such a union edifice. One of the church's records does state that though Lutherans were here in 1730, they were without "sanctuary privileges" for 30 years. Dr. Eisenberg, who is now doing research for a history of the Virginia Synod, feels that this may provide the date, 1760, for the construction of a union church used by a union congregation of Lutherans and Reformers.

It is generally accepted that during the 1780's the Reformers erected a building of "dressed logs" for worship on the plat deeded them by Henry Cookus. A deep-rooted tradition holds that the Lutherans also used this building until the completion of their church across the street.

Lutheranism here was strengthened when in December 1790 from Mannheim, Pennsylvania, came the Reverend Johann David Young, a native of Gorlitz, Upper Saxony, in Europe. He gave stability to the congregation.

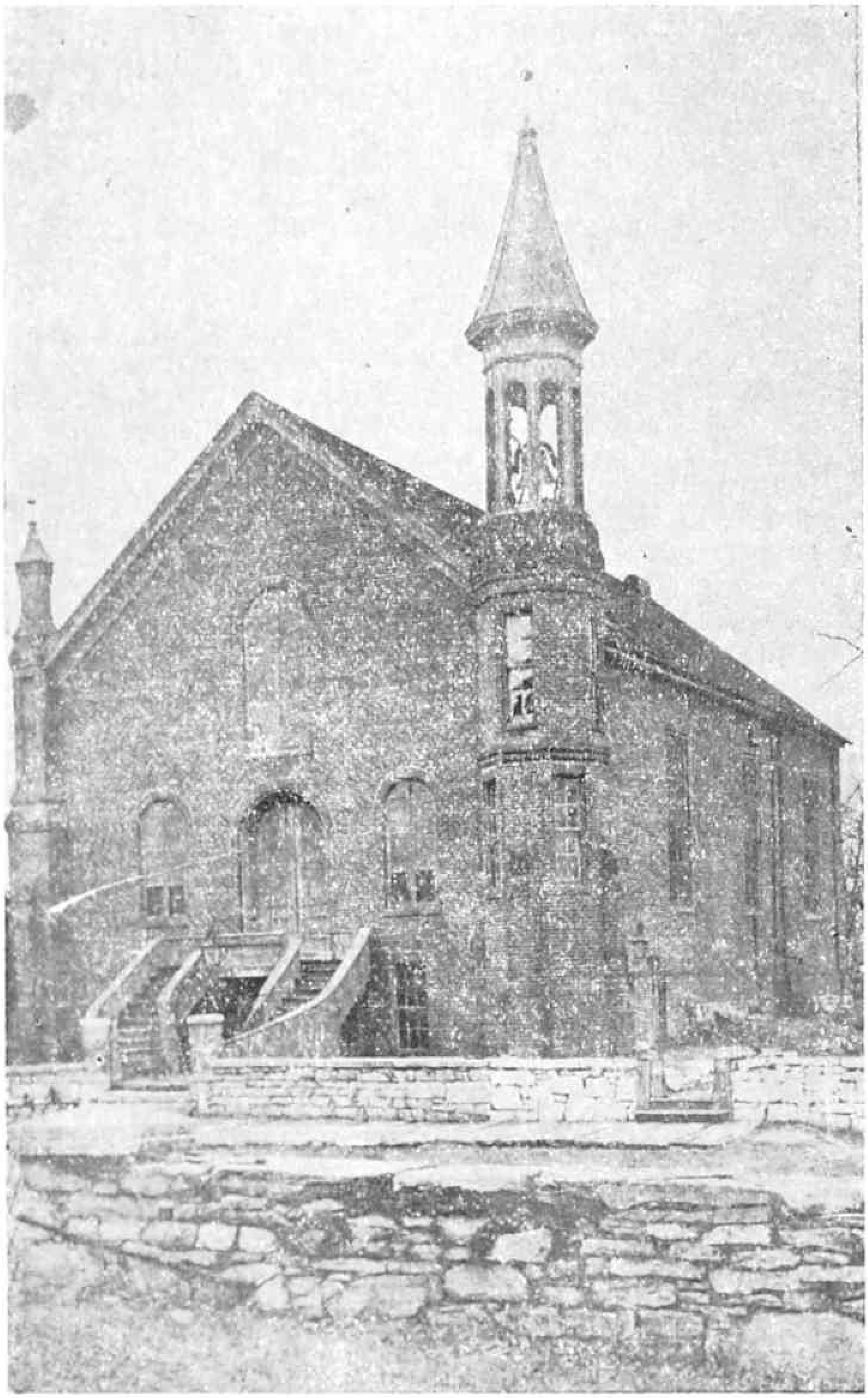
Since the membership had increased, the local Lutherans, with a church council, made up of Martin Endler, senior, Nicholas Stroher, George Raab, Adam Linck, Michael Burket, Johannes Heiser, and Andreas Ronymous, "with trust in God, determined to build a brick church to His honor in these dangerous and troubled times. Indeed it shall be a Lutheran church in which the holy Protestant faith according to the doctrines of the apostles and the unchanging Augsburg Confession may be preached, and where the holy sacrament may be administered."

The solemn laying of the cornerstone took place on the 13th Sunday after Trinity, which was August 30, 1795. One hundred eleven years passed before it was removed to be placed in the wall of the new church in 1906. The old red brick two steepled edifice was destroyed by fire in 1924.

The bell which summoned the Lutherans to worship in their 1795 "Haus des Herrn" was one of a peal of four purchased in Europe by Michael Yeasley. Three of the bells were hung in a stone tower, which still stands at the back of the present Reformed Church. The Lutherans placed one in the belfry of their church. Rachel Snyder in **A History of St. Peter's Church, 1765-1940** wrote: "It is said that the old bell that rang for nearly a century among these hills had also been an emigrant, as had been the early Lutherans. It is believed to have come from the city of Marseilles, France, and to have been thrown overboard by some explosion of the French Revolution that sought to abolish the bell, book and candle of the old religion; but the tone rang as cheerily for those doughty German Lutherans as it had done to summon the French Catholics to Vespers." When a new bell was purchased in 1877, according to St. John Byer, a local writer and Lutheran layman, the old bell was installed at Elmwood Cemetery. A few years ago it was obtained by the Reformers, and the peal is complete again.

Among the Lutheran church's first members were five German artisans who fashioned wares which are collectors' items today: Jacob Kraft, clock-maker; Michael Rickard, whitesmith; Philip Sheetz, gunmaker; Conrad Schindler, Sr., coppersmith; and George Weis, potter. A. D. Kenamond included the stories of these craftsmen in his fifty **Prominent Men of Shepherdstown, 1762-1962.**

Though there is conjecture as to the first house of worship, three important dates are backed up by the records: the Lutheran congregation here was established in 1765; on May 17, 1774, Henry Cookus gave an acre of land on the north side of East German Street to the Lutheran congregation "for the better supporting and maintaining of Religion"; and the cornerstone of the brick church was laid on August 30, 1795.



Old St. Peter's Church on German Street

And so those of the Evangelical Lutheran faith with a regular pastor and a fine new church, alongside their graveyard, thought at last they could settle down to baptize their babies, catechize their children, marry their youth, and bury their dead in the uncompromising faith of the Church of the Reformation. The record reads: "The old man, who had been sitting for half a century in sackcloth and tears, now began to rejoice in hope. A bow of promise spread its glad colors on the passing cloud."

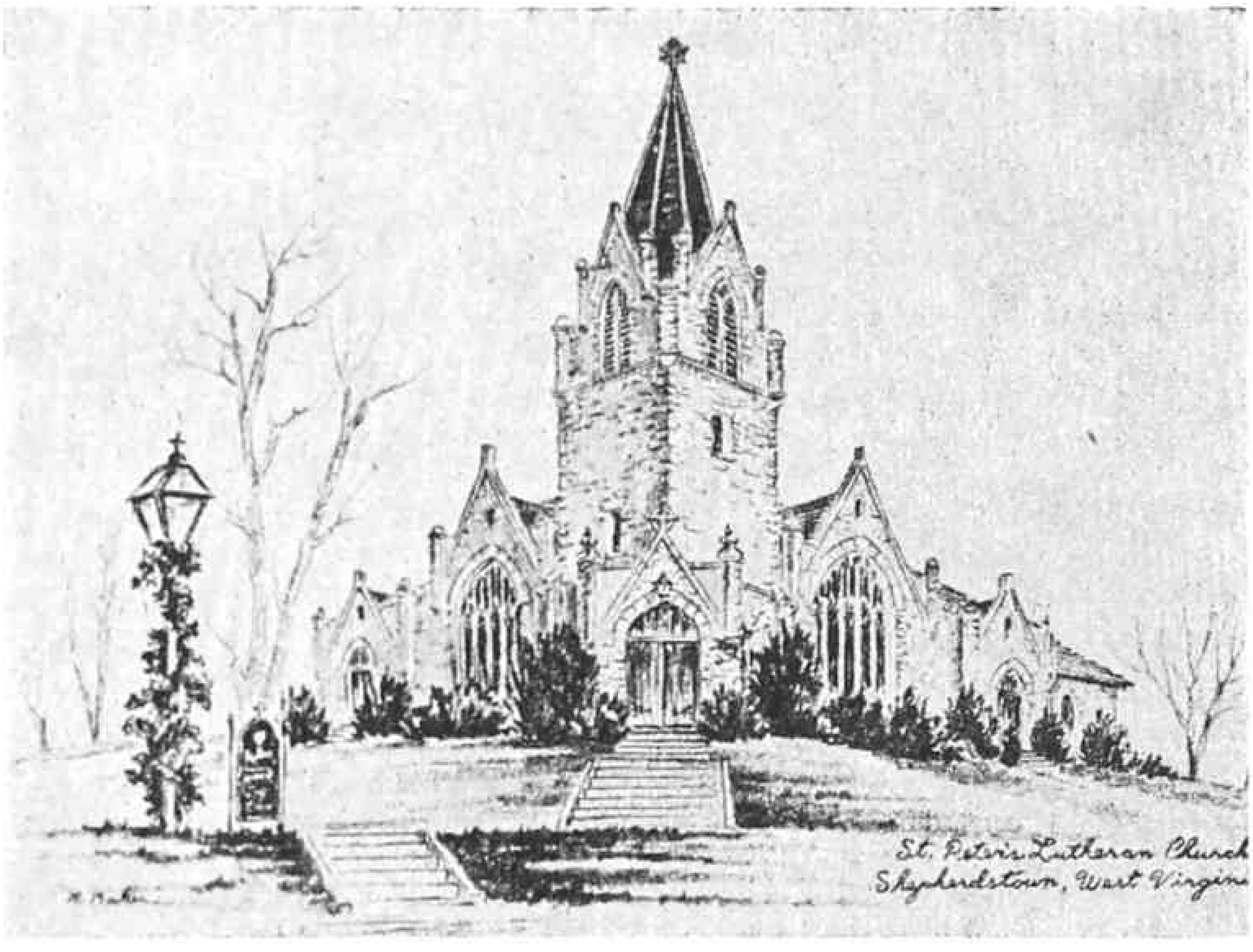
However, with the death of Pastor Young came discord and strife, for the period was one of transition from the German to the English language. Since this was an English speaking community, it was necessary for the church to adopt the English language if it were to survive. Many clung to the speech of their childhood. Some became alienated and "the sister churches were left to reap much of Young's labors." In this period of turmoil, Pastors Frederick William Jasinski, J. K. Rebenach, and John Kaehler served the "racked and dilapidated" congregation.

But finally the tone of the old writing changes: "But blessed for the congregation the Reverend Dr. Charles Philip Krauth came in 1819 to the sinking pastorate. Public worship was now begun in the English tongue, and Lutheranism commenced a new era in Shepherdstown."

In the two hundredth anniversary year, the parish is still a lively part of the community. The Reverend John Grissinger, Jr., is the thirty-fourth pastor to serve the Lutherans in this community. Those nine old Germans who organized the church here in 1765 scarcely could have envisioned the Shepherdstown Lutheran Parish of 1965 with its two churches, St. Peter's in the center of town, and St. James', a few miles away, each with its own parish house, and a parsonage for a resident pastor. Neither could they have dreamed of the increased opportunities for worship and the vastly expanded educational program for those of every age.

As the old ledger reads: "So long as Jesus remains Lord, every day dawns more gloriously."

Gladys Hartzell



St. Peter's Lutheran Church

In 1906 a cornerstone was laid for a limestone church, in the center of town, at the corner of King and High Streets; and in 1908, bearing their Bible, communion service, baptismal font, organ, bell, and a picture of Martin Luther, they left their Haus des Herrn on German Street. When in 1938 a limestone parsonage was built on Duke Street at High, the pastor, too, left German Street.

THE HITE FAMILIES IN JEFFERSON COUNTY
A Picture-Narrative

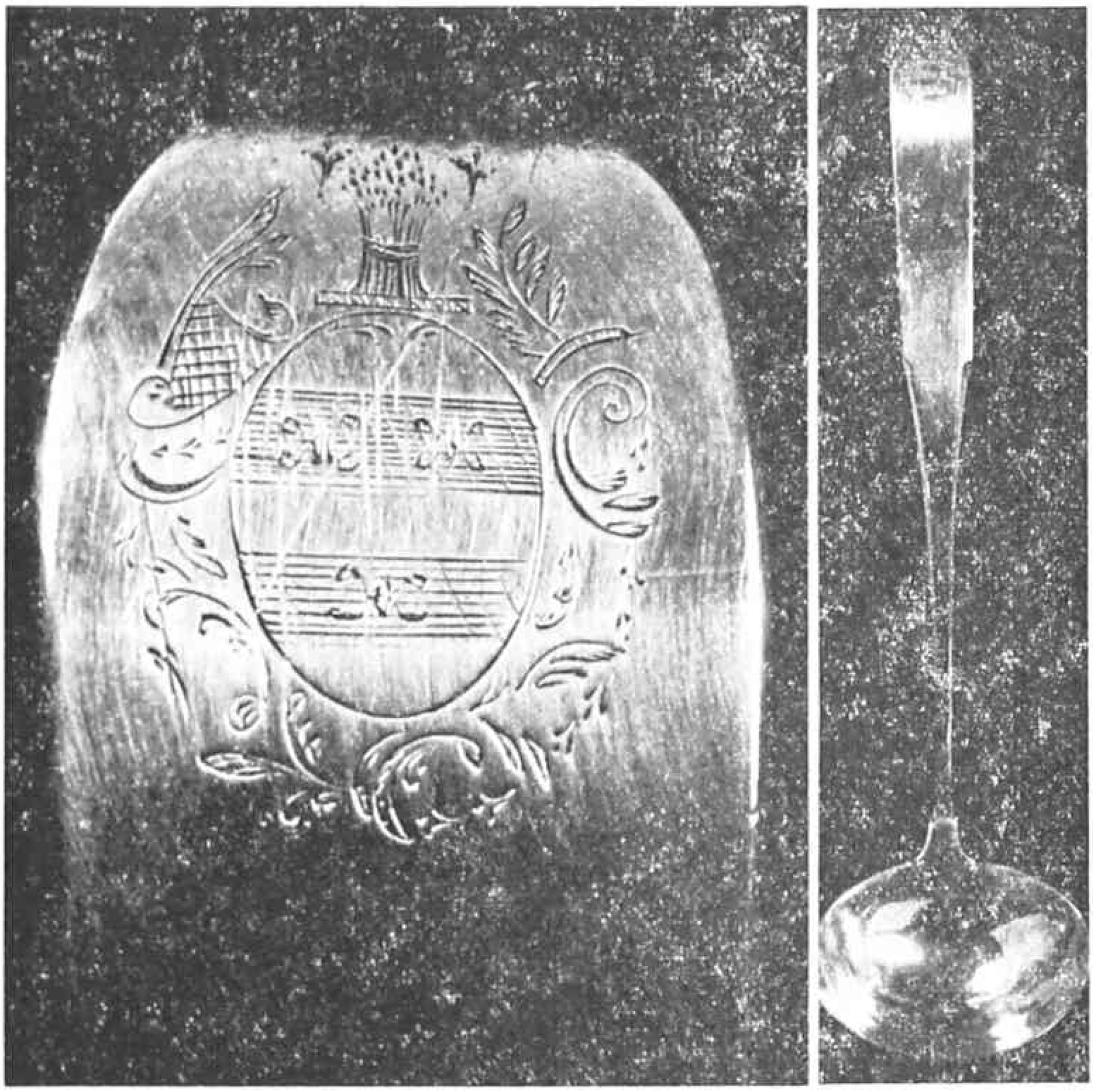
The Hite families in Jefferson County, all of them during more than two centuries, with a few exceptions noted later, may trace their ancestral lines back to Jacob Hite, second son of Joist Hite, the pioneer and colonizer of the lower Shenandoah Valley.

Baron Hans Joist Heydt in the Old World became Joist (pronounced Yost) Hite in America. He was born in the early 1680's in Strasburg, Alsace. It is said that he was a wealthy Alsatian nobleman and that, because of religious strife, he migrated to Holland. It is supposed that his immediate family was wiped out in the religious struggle following the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. This is probably true, for nowhere in the story of the Hites is found reference to Heydts left behind in Alsace.

A man of determination and steady purpose he seems to have succeeded in getting out of Alsace and safe in Holland much of the moveable wealth that was his inheritance. In Holland he found many refugees from the religious struggles under Louis XIV. After a few years in Leyden he met and married Anna Maria DuBois, who used the Dutch language and followed Dutch customs.

Having heard much about America and longing for the open spaces and most of all the freedom of life there, he set out for America in 1710 with Anna Maria and their infant daughter Mary, in his own vessel, the brigantine Benjamin Swift. Accompanying him, on that ship and on his schooner Friendship, were some Dutch and German families. With them he settled in the vicinity of Kingston, N. Y., joining a Dutch colony that included the VanMetre, Eltinge and DuBois families that had preceded him. There his daughters Elizabeth and Magdalene were born and baptized in the Dutch Reformed Church.

In America life was different. He ignored the title he had in Alsace, and his coat-of-arms too. But for some silver plate, handed down through the descendants of his son Jacob, on which his coat-of-arms was engraved, no one would have known that he possessed one, much less what it was.



Joist Hite's Silver Ladle

Has his coat-of-arms engraved on it. Owned by Miss Louisa T. Hall, of Charles Town, a great-great-great-great-granddaughter of Joist Hite. She also owns Jacob Hite's desk said to have been brought over from England.

In 1716 Joist Hite moved to Germantown, Pa., and then to the Schuykill River at the mouth of Perkiomen Creek, where he built a dwelling house and a mill, and, in addition to farming, engaged in milling and weaving.

By 1728 the Indians had made raids upon the colonists on the Schuykill and others in Pennsylvania, destroying property, but the petition signed by Joist Hite and others brought no relief from Governor Gordon of Pennsylvania. Joist Hite, disgusted by the indifference of the government, decided to sell his holdings on the Schuykill and to re-emigrate to "the wilds of the then unknown Shenandoah Valley of Virginia."

On August 5, 1731 he purchased the VanMetres' 1730 contract for the settlement of 40,000 acres of land in Virginia west of the Shenandoah, and on October 21, 1731 Joist Hite with Robert McKay got from the Governor and Council of Virginia an additional contract for 100,000 acres west of the mountains, on condition that he would settle 100 families on them in two years. In June 1734 he had due proof that he had colonized the VanMetre Grant and in addition, by Christmas 1735, had settled fifty-four families on the Hite-McKay tract.

Early in the spring of 1732 Joist Hite took sixteen families, including his sons, daughters and sons-in-law, George Bowman, Paul Froman and Jacob Chrisman, from Pennsylvania and crossed the Potomac River at the ford later called Pack Horse Ford about a mile below the present Shepherdstown. It is a matter of record that those sixteen families, after entering Virginia, were "obliged to live in their Waggons till they could build some Huts to shelter them from the inclemency of the weather."

Joist Hite settled on the Opequon about five miles south of Winchester, where he built a stone house and a mill. This was near "Springdale," built years later by John Hite, his first son. In 1737 he selected another homestead for his immediate family, a three-mile stretch of land, 900 acres of alluvial soil, between Middletown and Strasburg, and designated by him as "Long Meadows." His report to the Council at Williamsburg recited "that it shall become the Homestead of my son Isaac Hite," his third son. During most of his later years he lived at "Long Meadows," and his first wife, Anna Maria DuBois, mother of his daughters and sons, died and was buried there, in 1738.

On November 10, 1741 Joist Hite and Mary Magdalene, widow of Christian Nuschanger, entered into a marriage contract. He was living at the "Old House," his first home on the Opequon south of Kernstown, at the time of his death late in 1760 or early in 1761. It has been conclusively shown that Joist Hite was buried in the plot on the north end of the Opequon Memorial Churchyard, near Kernstown, Virginia.

During his last years he was a relatively poor man; he had contributed liberally to the building of the mansions of at least two of his sons and of his three

sons-in-law. Those of John Hite and Isaac Hite have already been mentioned. George Bowman, who married Mary, built "Harmony Hall" in Shenandoah County 1½ miles south of Middletown. Paul Froman, who married Elizabeth Hite, chose his land "on the north side of Shenandoah." Jacob Chrisman, who married Magdalene Hite, built his house in Frederick County 2 miles south of Stephens City.

In addition to Joist Hite, his sons-in-law and his sons John and Isaac settled beyond the bounds of present Jefferson County, as already stated. His fourth son, Abraham, born in 1729, settled near Moorefield, having married Rebecca VanMetre in 1751. In their elderly years Abraham and his wife Rebecca left Hardy County, then a part of Hampshire, and went to Kentucky, joining their sons Isaac and Abraham Hite, Jr., who were there when they were only 22 and 20 years old. The military records of the two Abraham Hites, father and son, were confusing for the Kentucky Daughters of American Revolution when they wished to place correct markers at their graves in 1961.

Preceding a fairly full account of Jacob Hite and his descendants in Jefferson County, the meager details concerning Joseph Hite, the fifth son of Joist Hite, are included. Born in 1731 Joseph Hite died when 27 years old, leaving a widow with four children. He had a tract of land in the north end of old Frederick County, not specifically located, but it must have been near Jacob Hite's large tract on Hopewell Run and east of the Opequon. In 1774 Joseph Hite, Jr., Jacob Hite being his guardian, deeded land to Thomas Hite, consideration 380 pounds.

It is on record that John Hite, second son of Joseph, Sr., was a merchant in Shepherdstown and served as a Trustee there in 1796, 1799 and 1800. Shepherdstown history makes the last mention of John Hite when he was clerk of the Court of Trustees of Shepherdstown in 1803. He sold the west side of Lot 12 in Shepherdstown in 1804. He probably left for Kentucky, where his sister and a brother had settled.

The number of the early Hites who lived in present Jefferson County is multiplied by a statement in Cartmell's Shenandoah Valley Pioneers. Referring to the emigrant train that crossed Pack Horse Ford and entered Virginia early in the spring of 1732, it said it is well

established that "they spent about one year near Shepherdstown, and awaited for Joist Hite to have surveys made." So, those who "spent about one year near Shepherdstown" included Joist Hite's three daughters and sons-in-law and his five young sons.

Jacob Hite and Immediate Family

Jacob Hite, the second son of Joist Hite, was only about 13 years old when he entered present Jefferson County with the emigrant train which crossed the Potomac at the ford at present Shepherdstown. Until he reached his majority, he and his younger brothers lived in his father's early homestead about five miles south of Winchester.

Then he was sent to Ireland in the brigantine Benjamin Swift for the purpose of inducing thrifty families to emigrate and settle where Joist Hite was planting a colony in the Shenandoah Valley. He was successful, returning with quite a number of Scotch-Irish families who soon became helpful in the development of the county. Parenthetically, it may be stated that his Will showed that in 1770 he owned one-sixth part of the brigantine Beniamin Swift and one-eighth part of the schooner Friendship.

On the trip to Ireland Jacob Hite became acquainted with Catherine O'Bannon, of Dublin, whom he married.

Land on which to build a dwelling house for the young couple was provided by Joist Hite, who gave a deed, dated October 20, 1742 and on record at Orange Court House, to Jacob Hite for 2668 acres "on Hopewell Run in the northeastern part of Frederick County." There "he erected substantial buildings for his own family and buildings for several other families who joined him, and also quarters for his many slaves." It was not long before his settlement acquired the name of Hite's Town, now called Leetown.

It was said that Catherine O'Bannon, the first wife of Jacob Hite, felt that they were living in a sort of wilderness and tried to persuade Jacob to go with her to live in Ireland. She did go so far as to get Jacob to abandon making trips in the brigantine Beniamin Swift to secure more settlers. Catherine O'Bannon Hite became poor in health, but she lived long enough to give birth to three sons and two daughters — John, Thomas, James, Mary and Elizabeth.



Jacob Hite's Hopewell

This dwelling is the one still standing building known to have been erected by Jacob Hite. It is at the southern end of Leetown. A roadside marker gives its name as Prato Rio, the name chosen by General Charles Lee, who acquired it on November 13, 1775, the consideration being 5,504 pounds. The Hopewell tract had about 3,284 acres, 1500 acres from the tract Jacob Hite acquired in 1742 and the remainder from four adjoining tracts acquired between 1752 and 1770.

Jacob Hite married as second wife Mrs. Fanny Madison Beale, widow of Tavenner Beale. Their son George Hite was born in 1761. Later they had daughters Eleanor and Susan.

Jacob Hite had many real estate transactions, acquiring in Jefferson County 2668 acres from Joist Hite in 1742; 3042 acres south of Bardane from Fairfax in 1752; 35 acres on Hopewell Branch from Adam Stephen in 1761; 500 acres from Fairfax in November 1769; 700 acres from Fairfax in December 1769; and 500 acres from Moses Walton heirs in 1770.

From those acres in Jefferson County he deeded 1168 acres to his youngest brother, Joseph, in 1751; to his son John Hite 932 acres west of Hopewell Branch on May 27, 1773; to Alexander Fryer, on May 18, 1773, 200 acres, a part of the 1769 Fairfax grant; to Nathaniel Manning 842 acres on May 28, 1773; to John Briscoe 335 acres on September 17, 1773; to General Charles Lee 3284 acres on November 13, 1775; and to his son John Hite the 35 acres in the Hopewell Mill tract on

November 16, 1775. No record is available to show the extent of his land holdings in Augusta County, Virginia, or what final disposition of them and some lots in Alexandria, Va., was made.

As a man of public affairs Jacob Hite, for example, in 1764 was on the Episcopal Vestry of the large Frederick Parish; served as supervisor of an important road in his neighborhood; and was for at least two terms Sheriff of old Frederick County, which then included present Jefferson County. Since the Sheriff collected the taxes and disbursed the same, the Court required him to give bond, which he executed on November 10, 1749, with James Wood as his surety in penalty of 48,610 pounds of tobacco. Again, in November 1750, Jacob Hite executed bond, with John Hite as his surety, in penalty of 78,452 pounds of tobacco under such conditions as the Court imposed.

The second preceding paragraph shows that Jacob Hite had deeded away all his large land holdings in this county except a little more than 400 acres.

He had what he thought was a good reason for leaving this county. When Berkeley County was cut off from Frederick in 1772, Jacob Hite felt that Hite's Town, the village that had grown up on and around his estate, should be the county seat, but Adam Stephen won out as the advocate of the rising Martinsburg. There was some talk about fraud, and Adam Stephen used his position as Sheriff of the new county to cause further embarrassment to Hite. Many influential friends rose to Jacob's defense, notably Horatio Gates, but after considering the possibility of cutting off a county, to the east, from the new Berkeley, he hastily planned to sell his holdings here and move to South Carolina.

It is said that his sons Thomas and George endeavored to dissuade him. They and his oldest son, John Hite, did not go to South Carolina with him, nor did his two daughters by his first wife. It may be noted that the older daughter, Mary, had married Nathaniel Manning, to whom her father had deeded 842 acres in 1772. Elizabeth had married a brother of Mrs. Thomas Hite.

Jacob Hite had bought a part of the 10,000 acres granted Richard Pearis, near present Greenville, South Carolina. Late in the year 1775 he set out with his wife and younger children, his slaves said to be nearly a

hundred, his horses and wagons, and household equipment, to open a trading station dealing with Cherokee and Seminole Indians in South Carolina, where he built a dwelling house. He had friendly relations with the Indians, but either Pearis, jealous of Hite's popularity, or a dismissed clerk stirred up the Indians against Hite, resulting in the brutal massacre of Jacob Hite, his wife and all the children with him, excepting Eleanor, who was saved by a squaw and taken farther south by the Indians. Some years later Eleanor's relatives in Virginia heard that the squaw had sold her to the wife of an officer, who having no children adopted her. She and her adopted parents became so attached they refused to be separated. One writer stated that, owing to the massacre of her family and broken health as the result of her imprisonment by the Indians, Eleanor died shortly after reaching Pensacola.

The "Shenandoah Valley Pioneers" has this: "Jacob O'Bannon Hite mentioned as the third son of Jacob was killed by Indians in South Carolina. The mention of this incident very properly introduces the very dramatic incidents in the life and death of Jacob, the father." Another writer stated that John Hite, the eldest son of Jacob Hite, died before his father. Thus two discrepancies may be found. Jacob Hite's Will gives James as the name of his third son, and John Hite's Will gives Jacob O'Bannon Hite as his son and the grandson of Jacob Hite. And John Hite's Will, dated October 25, 1776, mentions Jacob O'Bannon Hite as living and has this: "inasmuch as my father has been unfortunately killed by the hand of violence." Incidently, one history gave 1778 as the year Jacob Hite was killed by the Indians, while John Hite's Will would place it before October 25, 1776. A further explanation may clear up the identity of the Hite killed as an introduction to the massacre of Jacob Hite. In olden days James and Jacob were names used interchangeably. Saying it was Jacob O'Bannon Hite who was then killed would be the same as saying it was James (O'Bannon) Hite.

It seems too bad that reportedly the Indians left Jacob Hite in ashes, having burned his dwelling after the massacre. Unfortunately, due to that burning, it is not possible for his many descendants here to visit a beautiful old cemetery at Greenville, S. C., to see a grave and tombstone of Jacob Hite.

It is hard to realize that at the age of about 57 years Jacob Hite had contributed so much to the development of Jefferson County and rendered so much public service.

John Hite, Oldest Son of Jacob

John Hite, the first child of Jacob Hite and his wife Catherine O'Bannon, was born about 1747. He and his wife Sarah had one son, Jacob O'Bannon Hite, and three daughters: Mary, who married Edward Grant; Catherine, who married Theodoric Lee; and Sarah, who married Alexander Pitt Buchanan. When John Hite made his Will, dated October 25, 1776, Sarah was an unnamed child, not yet baptized.

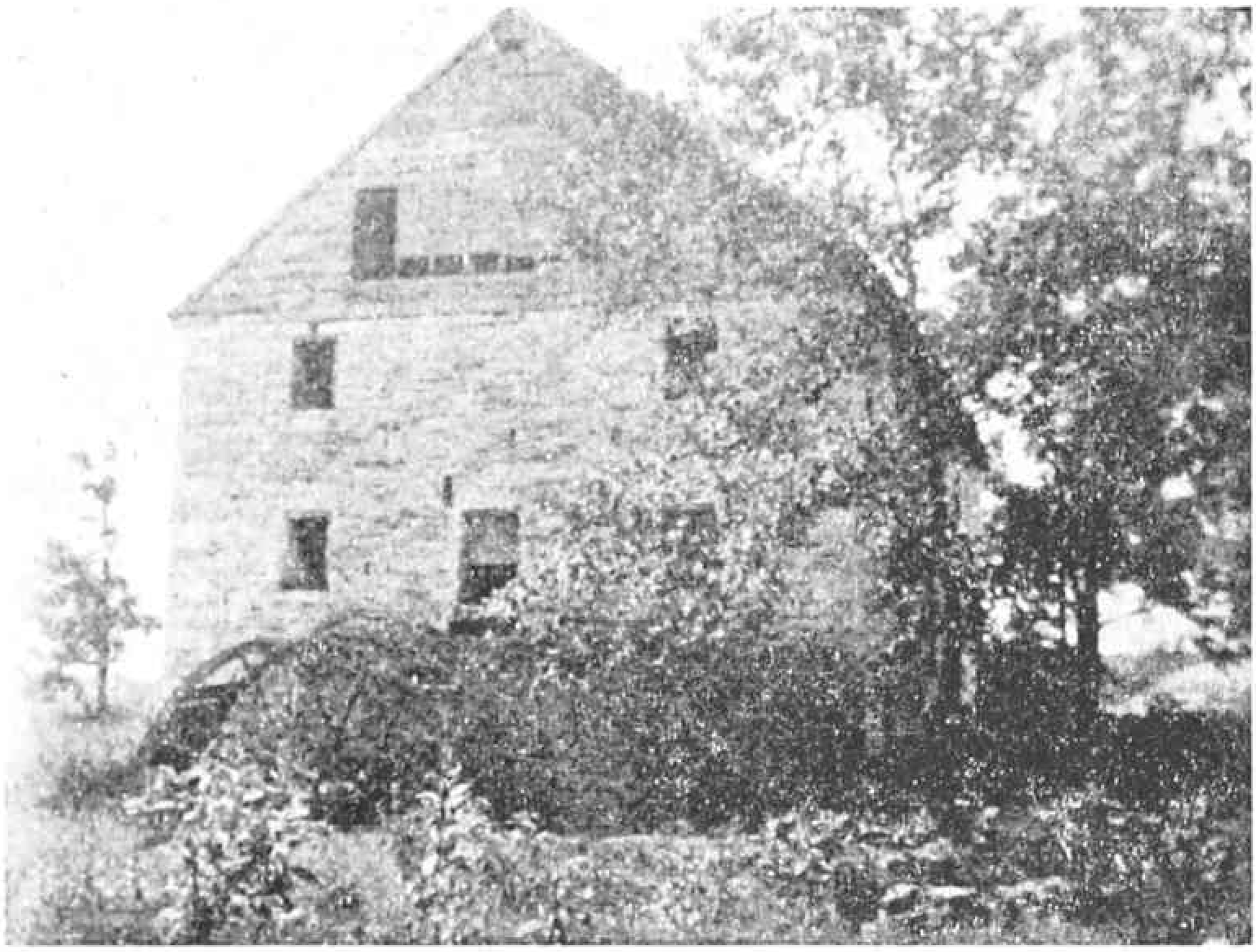
On May 27, 1773, John Hite acquired from his father Jacob 932 acres near the Hopewell Branch.

On May 16, 1761 Jacob Hite had bought from Adam Stephen 35 acres of land on Hopewell Branch near its juncture with the Opequon. On that tract Jacob Hite erected a mill for the grinding of grain. On March 30, 1774 Adam Stephen agreed to deliver all his "clean and able wheat" to be ground into flour by Jacob Hite. Since Adam Stephen then had about 1,759 acres in his "Bower" tract, he must have been able to deliver a lot of wheat.

On November 16, 1775 Jacob Hite sold those 35 acres, on which were his "Hopewell Mill" and a dwelling, to his son John Hite for 3,000 pounds.

John Hite lived only a little more than a year to operate Hopewell Mill. He died early in 1777, aged about 30 years. He had been a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1775. One writer said he was a lawyer and had his office in Winchester.

According to John Hite's Will his wife Sarah was to have one-half of the plantation on which he lived and his son Jacob O'Bannon Hite was to have "the residue of that plantation." In 1802 a real estate transaction in which his heirs were involved only his three married daughters were mentioned. Evidently Jacob O'Bannon Hite had died some time between 1776 and 1801. It was Sarah, aged about 26 years, the youngest daughter of John Hite, who with her husband, Alexander Pitt Buchanan, sold 110 acres, including the Hopewell tract, to Isaac Strider in 1801. The estate of John Hite, except the part willed to his wife Sarah, had evidently been



Hopewell Mill

Reproduction of a picture in Freeman H. Hart's "Valley of Virginia in the American Revolution," used by permission of the author.

Built on the 35 acre tract Jacob Hite bought from Adam Stephen in 1761. Owned and operated by John Hite and his heirs from 1775 till it was sold to Isaac Strider on October 3, 1801.

In the earlier years flour sold to Alexandria merchants was hauled by ox carts over the Warm Springs and Alexandria Road, but in 1850 the Striders delivered it to the B. & O. Railroad at Kearneysville and to the C. and O. Canal across from Shepherdstown.

On June 7, 1869 the executor of Isaac Strider sold the Hopewell Mill to Eugene Baker.

In 1889 the partial ruin of the Mill by fire caused by lightning was completed by a cloudburst at the time of the Johnstown flood. The Mill's water wheel was still standing in 1928.

Preserved from Hopewell Mill is a desk used in the mill by the Striders and now owned by James Strider, of Charles Town.

apportioned to his daughters when Sarah, the youngest, reached her majority.

Thomas Hite, Second Son of Jacob

Thomas Hite was born on September 13, 1750. On November 10, 1772 he married Frances Madison Beale, the daughter of his stepmother by her first marriage. On January 17, 1774 he bought from his cousin Joseph Hite, Jr., eldest son and heir at law of Joseph Hite, Sr.,

the youngest son of Joist Hite, 774 acres, which had been acquired by Joseph Hite, Sr., in 1751 from the 1742 grant to Jacob Hite. There near his father's home Thomas Hite built his house and called it New Hopewell.



New Hopewell

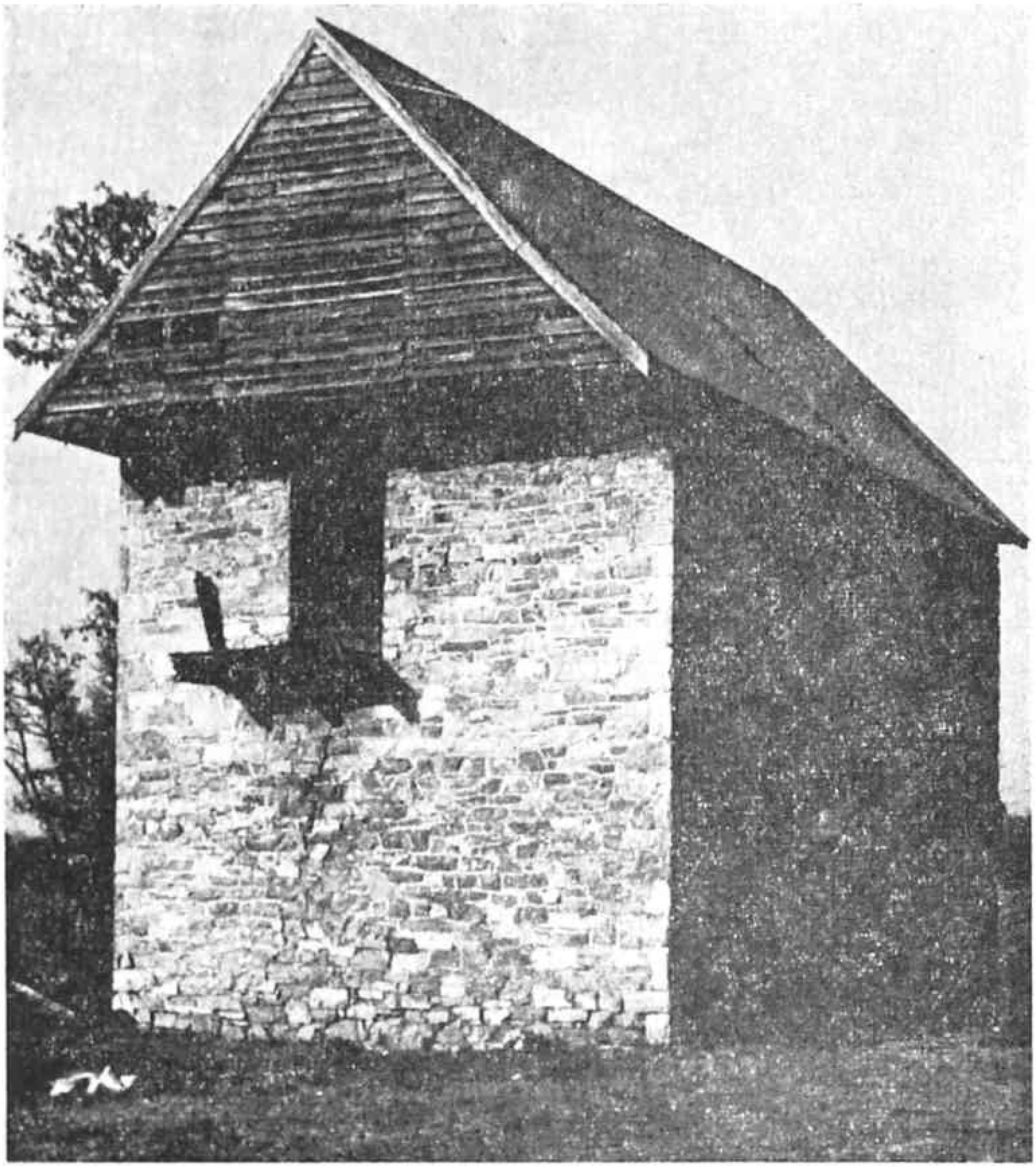
As it is now, owned by Adam Link and Sons. Passed out of possession of the Hite line in 1893.

According to a highly regarded history published in 1909, Thomas Hite called his home New Hopewell to distinguish it from Jacob Hite's plantation called Hopewell.

Thomas Hite became a Lieutenant in Capt. Hugh Stephenson's Company of Riflemen of 1775-76. In November 1775 he was engaged in severe fighting at King's Bridge, in which he was wounded. Lieutenant Hite was later "promoted to the rank of major."

Thomas Hite was said to have been one of the handsomest men of his day and a man of high culture.

He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1772, 1773 and 1774. He was a Berkeley County Delegate in the May 1777 Session of the General Assembly of Virginia, and again in the May and October 1778 Sessions and the May 1779 Session. He was elected to the October 1779 General Assembly, but died before the beginning of the Session.



A Hite Fort

Stands near New Hopewell. Its stone work has suggested that the same stone mason worked on both the "fort" and Jacob Hite's Hopewell Mill.

His death in August 1779 was after an illness that resulted from his wound at King's Bridge in November 1775. It might be interesting to note that his successor as a Berkeley County Delegate to the General Assembly was Adam Stephen, who had won over Thomas Hite's father, Jacob Hite, by getting the County Court House located at Martinsburg rather than at Hite's Town, now Leetown.

Major and Mrs. Thomas Hite of "New Hopewell" had two children: Frances Madison Hite, born on October 4, 1774; and James Hite, born on October 6, 1776.

Thomas Hite's Will, dated September 22, 1778, bequeathed to his wife one-third of his estate, real and personal, during her life. The remainder was given to his children in an equal division.

Mrs. Thomas Hite was a woman of heroic spirit and continued at New Hopewell with her small children and faithful colored servants throughout the terrors of the Revolution. Her last years, those since 1799, were spent at "Medley Springs" with her married daughter, Mrs. Carver Willis.

Frances Madison Hite had married Carver Willis in December 1798. A later section will be devoted to them and their descendants. Preference in space will be given to James Hite though he was two years younger than his sister, Mrs. Carver Willis.

James Hite, 1776-1855

James Hite, son of Thomas Hite, has been credited with being wealthy in lands and owning more than a hundred colored servants. He was also wealthy in children, and his descendants are almost innumerable. He married three times and had sixteen children, three of whom died in infancy or youth.

His first marriage was on February 22, 1798, to Juliet Wood Baker (1777-1816), daughter of Judith Wood and John Baker, the senior John Baker. They had nine children:

1. Frances Conway Hite, born on December 21, 1798, who married Dr. William Waters in December 1825. Their daughter Susan Waters became the first wife of Dr. Joshua Gregg Gibson. From that union came Agnes Gibson, who was a music teacher in Shepherdstown as late as 1920.

2. Juliet Wood Hite, born on February 1, 1802, died on January 23, 1878. On May 27, 1819 she married Major Thomas Briscoe, born at "Piedmont," the third son of Dr. John Briscoe.

A great-granddaughter of Juliet Wood Hite and Major Thomas Briscoe, Elizabeth Briscoe Hall, lived in Shepherdstown from the time of her marriage to Samuel J. Hodges in 1909 till her death in 1919. Her daughter, Sarah Briscoe, and two sons, Sam and Tom, no longer live in Jefferson County, but her granddaughter, Ida Hodges (Mrs. William) Hendricks, lives in Shepherdstown

as organist of the Presbyterian Church and a teacher in Harpers Ferry High School.

Elizabeth Briscoe Hall, the great-granddaughter of Juiet Wood Hite and Major Thomas Briscoe, was the granddaughter of Elizabeth Caroline Briscoe and Dr. William Hite Hall, and the daughter of Thomas Briscoe Hall and Sarah Little Asquith.

3. Thomas Hite, born on December 14, 1803, died in 1882 unmarried. His extensive land holdings then included "New Hopewell" and a large tract adioining "Woodbury." "New Hopewell" came into possession of his nephew James Grove.

4. Alcinda Baker Hite, a twin, born on February 3, 1805, married John Baker, of Winchester, Va. She died on July 25, 1842.

5. Amelia Baker Hite, a twin, born on February 3, 1805, died on August 24, 1822.

6. Mary Ann Hite, who was born on April 7, 1806, and died in 1877, married Jacob Grove. Three descended from them lived in Shepherdstown. Juliet Baker Grove, of Shepherdstown, who died on July 23, 1923, was a daughter.

Mary Ann Hite and Jacob Grove had a daughter, Alice Baker Grove, who became the second wife of Dr. Joshua Gregg Gibson and had two sons. Robert Gibson, then the Shepherdstown druggist, died in 1940. Hopkins Gibson was the Shepherdstown dentist for many years; rather late in life he married the daughter of Charles Baltzel ("Broadway") Rouss and went to live in Frederick, Maryland; surviving her, he died on October 20, 1964.

Mary Ann Hite and Jacob Grove had son Washington Berry Grove, U. S. Navy Surgeon, who married Elizabeth Thomson of historic "Hawthorn" at the edge of Summit Point. They had two sons, Washington Berry Grove, a Charles Town insurance man, now deceased, and Pembroke Grove, a Winchester physician.

7. Arabella Wood Hite, born on March 9, 1808, died unmarried.

8. Caroline M. Hite, born on June 24, 1809, died in 1880. She had married Daniel Buckey. Though then living at "New Hopewell," Caroline Hite and her sister Arabella Hite, became members of the Shepherdstown Presbyterian Church in 1832.

On January 21, 1813 James Hite married, as his second wife, Elizabeth Harrison Briscoe, daughter of John and

Ellen Briscoe. The second wife died on August 13, 1825. They had seven children, numbered here as 9 to 15.

9. Eleanor Briscoe Hite, born in December 1813, died on May 9, 1903. She had married Isaac Sydnor Bowman, of "Mt. Pleasant."

10. James Hite, born in 1815, died in 1816.

11. Elizabeth Susan Hite, 1817-1843, married Dr. William H. D. Hall on February 18, 1840. Their granddaughter, Miss Louisa T. Hall, of 224 E. Liberty Street, Charles Town, is the daughter of Louisa Tapscott Tabb and John Hite Hall. Her brother John Harrison Hall died in 1959 and her sister Elizabeth Hite Hall in 1952. Her sister Katherine Caroline died when only 16. Her brother William Baker Hall lives in Charleston, W. Va., and her sister Virginia (Mrs. Richard B. Pue) lives in Baltimore.

12. John Hite, 1819-1820.

13. James Hite, born and died in 1820.

14. Charles James Hite, born on December 2, 1822. During the Civil War he disappeared and could not be traced.

15. John Briscoe Hite. 1825-1838.

Colonel James Hite married, as his third wife, Lydia Peterson on May 12, 1831. They had one child, a son named Peter Yost Hite, 1832-1884, who married Susan R. Richardson on November 14, 1855.

Helen Hite (Mrs. John) Martin, 109 Alexandria Avenue, Clarksburg, W. Va., is a granddaughter of Peter Yost Hite.

The name "Yost" in the name Peter Yost Hite has been used by Hite historians to prove that the name of the Hite pioneer, Joist, was pronounced Yost. Court records have been found in which the name Jost Hite rather than Joist appeared.

James Hite, called Colonel, was commissioned a Major on June 25, 1810. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, 1806-1807, and Sheriff of Jefferson County, 1826-1828. Born at "New Hopewell" in 1776, he "lived at the old homestead during his entire life and died there in 1855."

George Hite, Youngest Son of Jacob

George Hite, son of Jacob Hite by his second wife, Frances M. Beale, was said to be born in 1761. Historians of Hite descent said that when Jacob Hite left for South Carolina he placed his son George at William and Mary College.

The historians said also that George Hite, a Captain in the Revolutionary Army, in 1784 returned from South Carolina in an unsuccessful search for his sister Eleanor, who had been a captive of the Indians.

One historian said that when Jacob Hite left for South Carolina "he made ample provision for such of his family as desired to remain in Virginia." No record has been found to show that any land had then been deeded to George Hite; the ample provision referred to must have been cash.

For some reason George Hite showed an acquisitive nature in respect to real estate, possibly because his brothers John and Thomas and sister Mary had acquired lands before their father left for South Carolina. Between the years 1796 and 1800 there are deeds on record in Martinsburg showing that George Hite acquired seven pieces of land in or near Charles Town, the grantors being John Anderson, Charles Washington, Hezekiah Briscoe, Frederick Lee, Thos. Owen, Samuel Washington, and Robert Rutherford. It so happens that before 1793 George Hite had become a son-in-law of Robert Rutherford.

A further evidence of George Hite's acquisitive nature is a quit claim deed to him dated July 17, 1802. Between March 20, 1770, the date of Jacob Hite's Will, and the time of his death, his land holdings had so changed that George Hite had to enter a suit in chancery, involving James Hite and the three married daughters of John Hite, to secure the share devised to him by the Will of Jacob Hite that was not discovered till years after his death. The description of what was deeded to George Hite on July 17, 1802 is so indefinite that one may only assume that it was for the lands not deeded away by Jacob Hite before his death.

George Hite had a lot of property in Charles Town. His first sale was in 1803, to Ferdinando Fairfax, deeding a tract on Liberty Street near Evitt's Run for a thousand pounds. He sold another tract on Liberty Street in 1807 and smaller tracts in 1815 and 1816. On December 25, 1812 he advertised, in the Charles Town newspaper, "Private Entertainment," his house and stableage.

On June 6, 1791, when the Methodists organized a congregation in Charles Town, he was a Trustee of their proposed building. His seeming Methodist persuasion then was later changed, probably by his wife. George Hite and his wife were buried in the Zion Episcopal Churchyard.

In August 1795 George Hite was on the Board of Trustees of the Charles Town Academy.

When Jefferson County was formed in 1801 he had been appointed a justice of peace by Governor Monroe. He became the Clerk of the County Court in 1801 and served in that capacity till his death.



Portrait of George Hite

Owned by Eloise Beckwith (Mrs. J. Randolph) Tucker, a great-great-granddaughter of George Hite. This is an enlarged copy of his portrait owned by Elizabeth Beckwith (Mrs. Paul T.) MacKie, of Baltimore.

George Hite married Deborah Rutherford, daughter of Robert Rutherford, whose Will dated 1793 made a bequest to Deborah Rutherford Hite.

They had six children, numbered 1 to 6 as follows:

1. Margaret Hite, who entered the Convent at Georgetown and died there at an advanced age. She had been a member of the Shepherdstown Presbyterian Church from 1813 to 1816.



Portrait of Robert G. Hite

Owned by Miss Anne Lloyd Baylor, Charles Town. His uniform shown in the miniature identifies him as an officer in the War of 1812. The Department of Military History National Museum, said it is the "Uniform of Major in U. S. Army between 1813 and 1820."

2. Robert Gates Hite, who served in the War of 1812 as a 1st Lieutenant in 1812, a Captain in January 1813, and a Major in August 1813.

Robert G. Hite married Courtenay Briscoe on January 19, 1823. They had no children. He died on September 2, 1823, having succeeded his deceased father as Clerk of the County Court, serving from 1817 till his death.

3. Frances Hite. On May 16, 1820 she married James L. Ranson, who had served in the War of 1812, as a 2nd Lieutenant in Captain Humphrey's Company on August 22, 1814. For 25 years Frances Hite and James L. Ranson owned the Gap View mansion and farm.



Gap View Mansion
Now owned by Frank Woodruff Buckles.

James L. Ranson died on November 15, 1868. He had rented the Gap View farm on September 16, 1867. His executor sold Gap View to Parker H. Strode, who paid $99.45 per acre, then a high price per acre for a large farm.

Frances Hite and James L. Ranson had three daughters, all of whom married. On January 20, 1851 Sarah Elizabeth Ranson married Captain Lawson Botts of Company G, 2nd Virginia Infantry in 1861.

4. Susan Rutherford Hite married John R. Flagg, who had been in Capt. Marmaduke's Company of Infantry

on April 27, 1814. They were the parents of George Hite Flagg, called Captain, but mustered into service as a private in Company G, 2nd Virginia Infantry, on May 11, 1861.

George H. Flagg was the Charles Town postmaster from 1886 to 1890 and again from 1894 to 1896, having a part in the experimental introduction of Rural Free Delivery of mail, in 1896. He married Elizabeth C. Washington on January 23, 1868. They lived at the Flagg homestead, "Richwood Hall," on Washington territory southwest of "Harewood." They later moved to 323 E. Washington Street in Charles Town where they ran a boarding house. The home is still referred to as the "Flagg House," which is now owned by Dr. John A. Washington and his brother, S. Walter Washington, of Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. Mrs. George H. Flagg was a sister of these present owners' father.

An interesting description of George H. Flagg is that he "was stout, full faced with mustache and heavy pointed chin whiskers and wore a high silk hat."

5. Mary Hite, who married outside of Jefferson County. A member of the Shepherdstown Presbyterian Church from 1813 to 1816.

6. Sara Hite. She married Richard Marmaduke Barnes Beckwith and had a son, George Hite Jennings Beckwith, who married Annie Lloyd Scollay, of Middleway.

The George Hite J. Beckwiths had a daughter, Sally Madison Beckwith, who married T. Garnett Baylor, a relative of the Baylors of "Woodbury." Miss Anne Lloyd Baylor, of 529 S. George Street, Charles Town, is a daughter of Sally Beckwith and Garnett Baylor and owns a miniature portrait of her grandfather George Hite J. Beckwith.

George Hite J. Beckwith and Annie Lloyd Scollay had a son remembered as Judge Frank Beckwith, born at Scollay Hall, of Middleway, in July 1848. Frank Beckwith practiced law in Charles Town. He was a State Senator, 1915-1917, and before that, in 1911, was a Judge, and as a young man, in 1881, had been a member of the W. Va. House of Delegates.

Frank Beckwith married Leacy McDonald and lived at 611 S. George Street, where their daughters Eloise Lloyd Beckwith and Elizabeth Morton Beckwith and their son Frank J. Beckwith were born.

Eloise Lloyd Beckwith, the widow of John Randolph Tucker, lives at 611 S. George Street, Charles Town, the

long-time Beckwith home. Born to the Tuckers were (1) Leacy Tucker, who as Mrs. Arthur Wahl, of Wyomissing, Pa., has two children; (2) John Randolph Tucker, Jr., of Kansas City, Missouri, who has five children; (3) Captain Frank Beckwith Tucker, who was killed in action in Korea; and (4) Augustine W. Tucker, who married and has four children in Raleigh, North Carolina.

The other daughter of Judge Beckwith is Elizabeth Morton Beckwith, who as Mrs. Paul T. MacKie, of Baltimore, has a son Paul T. MacKie, the father of three children in Baltimore; a daughter, Elizabeth Morton MacKie, who as Mrs. Dandridge Kennedy Mason, of Pasadena, California, has two children; and a daughter, Eloise Lloyd MacKie, who as Mrs. Barton Childs, of Baltimore, has two children.

Frank J. Beckwith, of 600 S. Samuel Street, practices law in Charles Town. He was a World War soldier, a member of the W. Va. House of Delegates in 1921, and served a term on the State Board of Education. He married Shannon Denny, the daughter of Wright Denny, Charles Town school principal for many years. To the Frank J. Beckwiths were born (1) Frank D. Beckwith living with his parents; and (2) George S. Beckwith, now in San Diego, California.

Hite-Willis Descendants

The line of Hite-Willis descendants arose from the marriage, already mentioned, of Frances Madison Hite, daughter of the first Thomas Hite, to Carver Willis, born in 1774, the son of Elizabeth Edwards and Francis Willis and the grandson of John Willis and Mildred Smith, a daughter of Augustine and Sarah Carver Smith. After the marriage of the parents of Carver Willis they lived in present Jefferson County at "Shannon Hill" on the Shenandoah for fifteen years, till 1784.

Carver Willis represented Jefferson County in the Virginia Legislatures in 1807-08, 1825-26, and 1827-28, and as Sheriff from 1820 to 1822. He was a Captain in the War of 1812.

At the marriage of Frances Madison Hite and Carver Willis, they settled on an estate on the Opequon about two miles above "The Bower" and called it Medley Springs. The estate apparently was a part of Jacob Hite's land holdings, which had later belonged to his nephew Joseph Hite.

What remains of the "Medley Springs" residence is the foundation of a stone house burned about ten years ago. The S. Howell Brown map of 1852 had the place then owned by the heirs of Carver Willis. The grave of a Timberlake child who died in 1847 shows that a daughter of Carver Willis, Mildred Carver Willis, and her husband Thomas Timberlake lived then at "Medley Springs."

Carver Willis acquired a moiety of "Locust Grove," across from "New Hopewell" and along the Leetown to Bardane road, in 1832 and lived there till his death in 1836.

Frances Madison Hite and Carver Willis had one son and four daughters who lived to maturity. Named in order of their birth they are listed here, numbering them 1 to 5 as follows:

1. Thomas Hite Willis, born on June 16, 1800, died on April 20, 1884. A separate section will be devoted to him later.

2. Elizabeth Edwards Willis, born in December 1802, married Archibald Brown, of Northumberland County, Virginia.

3. Fanny Beale Willis, born on June 16, 1805, married William B. Willis, son of Richard Willis, on April 1, 1828. She died on April 20, 1859. In 1864 William B. Willis married a descendant of a daughter of Jacob Hite. They went to Tennessee, but five years later they returned and bought a place on the Shenandoah at Millville. Burnt out there they went to Carroll County, Maryland, where they were buried.

4. Eleanor Ann Madison Willis, born on June 15, 1808. No further record is available.

5. Mildred Carver Willis, born on May 28, 1810, married Thomas Timberlake, of Jefferson County. They had four children, one of them buried at "Medley Springs."

On April 9, 1860, Mrs. Timberlake as a widow married Dr. William Waters, of Frederick, Maryland. Dr. Waters died a few years later and she went to live with her son Benjamin Timberlake in Texas. She died in 1882.

Thomas Hite Willis, 1800-1884

Thomas Hite Willis, the first of that name, was once said to be the wealthiest man in Jefferson County. He seems to have amassed his large possessions by skillful farming, by buying and selling land tracts, and by

operating two mills along the Shenandoah. He bought large tracts, such as "Locust Grove" with its 336 acres, for $50 per acre and sold them at a profit, getting $65 to $75 per acre.

On March 25, 1830 he bought from Matthew Ranson the "Rock Hall" known as George Washington's Bullskin Plantation on the South Fork or big Bullskin Run. Mr. Willis had a bargain when he paid only $14,630 for this valuable tract said then to contain 565 acres.



Rock Hall

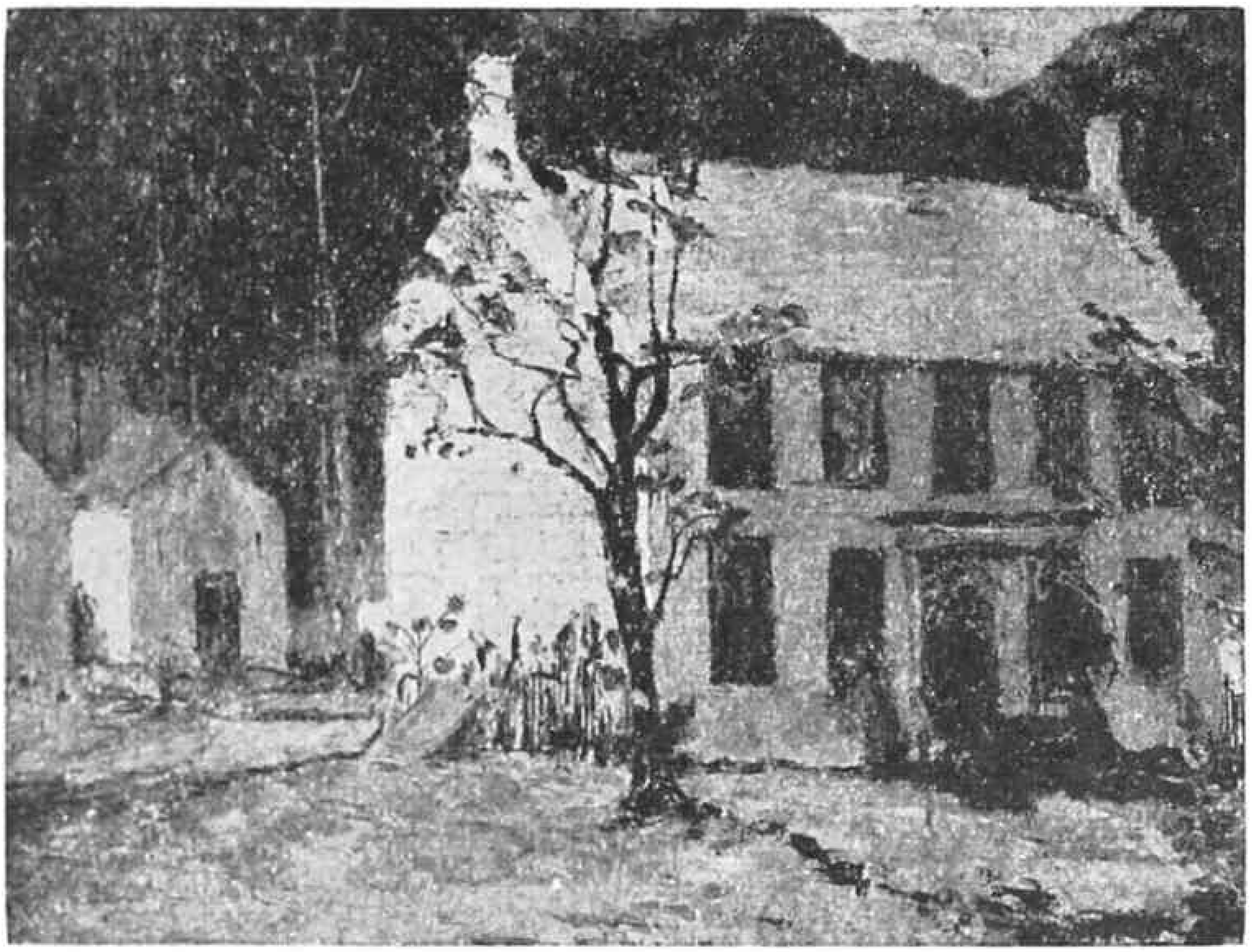
Considerably enlarged by Thomas Hite Willis in the 1840's, the earlier house may have been the structure built in 1755 by George Washington and referred to as his "Room." Rock Hall was destroyed by fire in 1906. Picture taken in 1897.

The Rock Hall tract was fertile blue grass land. Thomas Hite Willis was a good farmer, raising fine steers and growing tobacco. He planted an extensive garden with a variety of fruit trees and small fruit plants.

In August 1843 he bought jointly with William B. Willis the Shenandoah acres on which was a Mill, which

they called "Hopewell Mill." He bought the other share on January 1, 1851. He sold the Hopewell place in December 1862 to James Watson, and through successive owners it came into possession of the present owner, Harold G. Moulton.

In 1851 Thomas Hite Willis bought 36 acres on the Shenandoah, the description in the deed reasonably identifying it as the location of the Millville Mill and the Millville home.



Millville Willis Home

Where Thomas Hite Willis, 1800-1884, spent his last years. It was painted by the artist Patty Willis, his granddaughter, before its destruction to make room for the power plant operated by the Potomac Light and Power Company.

When he was about 67 years old Thomas Hite Willis was ruined financially. The Civil War was one cause. It is said that his endorsement of a cousin's note cost him $80,000 and that unfortunate buying of wheat on the margin added to the disaster. He had to sell most of his property.

He then went to live in the Millville house. In the notes or scrap book of the late Elizabeth Ryland Willis (Mrs. S. Walter) Washington was found the following: "I have lovely memories of staying at The Mill when I was a little girl. My grandmother had died before I remember. There was my Aunt Bertie, and Aunt Fannie, and Grandfather." Thus it is inferred that Thomas Hite Willis spent his last years at "The Mill," the Millville house, with whom lived his unmarried daughters, Roberta and Fannie.



Thomas Hite Willis



Elizabeth Ryland Willis

Portraits owned by Mrs. Paul Wilson, a great-granddaughter.

Thomas Hite Willis and his wife, born Elizabeth F. Ryland, had seven children, numbered 1 to 7, as follows:

1. Martha Ellen Willis, who married Thomas Lackland on April 16, 1851 and had five children. The 1883 map of Jefferson County shows "Riverside" between the Hopewell Mill and the Millville Mill, and that it was then owned by the heirs of Thomas Lackland. Apparently he had taken over "Riverside" when Thomas Hite Willis was ruined financially.
2. Fannie E. Willis, who died, unmarried, in Charles Town in 1906.
3. Roberta Willis, who died, unmarried, in Charles Town.
4. Catherine Peachy Willis, who married John T. Shanks on May 27, 1857, and went to Tennessee.

5. Annie Madison Willis, who on August 12, 1857 married R. Jacquelin Ambler, of Fauquier County, Virginia. Only two of their children lived in Jefferson County.

One, Nannie Jacqueline Ambler, married George Eyster, of Charles Town. They lived at 417 E. Washington Street, and had a daughter, Eleanor, and a son, George Eyster, Jr.

George Eyster, Jr., was born at Charles Town in 1895, was graduated from West Point in 1917, commissioned Brigadier General in 1942. From 1946 to 1948 he was director of public relations division of the military forces in Europe, with headquarters in Frankfurt, Germany. He retired in September 1950 and died on March 9, 1951.

The other daughter of Annie Madison Willis and R. Jacquelin Ambler was Emma Ambler, who married Keenan Wright. They lived at 414 S. Mildred Street in the present Crane place.

6. Nathaniel Hite Willis, 1842-1915. A separate section will be devoted to him later.

7. Emma Willis. On November 20, 1878 she married Bushrod C. Washington, 2nd Lieutenant, Co. B., 12th Va. Cavalry, Army of Northern Virginia in the Civil War. They first lived at "Braddock," which the Shaw-Whitmer 1921 map of Jefferson County places a mile and a half southwest of Charles Town along the road to "Claymont." "Braddock" doubtless got its name from Braddock's well, where a detachment of Braddock's army camped, digging a shallow well, while on their way to western Pennsylvania where General Braddock was fatally wounded in an engagement with the French and Indians.

In 1902 General W. P. Craighill wrote that a country place named "Braddock" had been there for more than a century on Washington land near Charles Town.

Moving into Charles Town from "Braddock" Mr. and Mrs. Bushrod C. Washington lived at 426 S. George Street in the large house now owned and occupied by R. Owen A. and Kitty Lou Wetzel McCormick. The last move of the Washingtons was to Washington State.

Nathaniel Hite Willis, 1842-1914

The only son of Thomas Hite Willis, 1800-1884, he married Jane C. Washington on January 13, 1869 at "Blakeley." Jane C. Washington had first lived at Mount Vernon, till her father, Colonel John Augustine Washington, sold Mount Vernon in 1858. The Washingtons

then lived at "Waveland" in Fauquier County, Virginia, when Colonel Washington, C. S. A., was killed at Elkwater, Randolph County, W. Va., in September 1861. "Blakeley," where Jane C. Washington and Nathaniel Hite Willis were married, was the birthplace of her father and the family homestead, near Charles Town.

Jane C. Washington and Nathaniel Hite Willis spent their honeymoon at the Millville Willis home. Later in the year they moved to Rock Hall. With funds possessed by his wife Nathaniel Hite Willis retrieved Rock Hall from his father's ruined estate.

Nathaniel Hite Willis was born at Rock Hall, attended the Charles Town Academy and the University of Virginia, which he left to enlist in the Cavalry in 1861. He served during the entire war, surviving a broken leg, typhoid fever, and a bullet through his chest. The war's end released him from the Point Lookout Prison.

At Rock Hall he was a versatile and skillful farmer. One of his specialties was a dairy. At one time butter from the Rock Hall Dairy was shipped to Washington, where its RH stamp was esteemed by those acquainted with it.

All the children of Nathaniel Hite Willis were born at Rock Hall, and the last of them left there when the house was burned in 1906. The historic place was sold by the Willis family in 1912.

Jane C. Washington and Nathaniel Hite Willis had five daughters and three sons, numbered 1 to 8, as follows:

1. Elizabeth Ryland Willis. She married Samuel Walter Washington and until 1907 they lived in Charles Town on S. George Street. After that they lived at 506 S. Mildred Street during the rest of their lives.

At the time Elizabeth Willis Washington became a widow, in July 1923, the older of her two sons, S. Walter Washington, Jr., born on September 30, 1901, was studying at Hertford College, Oxford, as a Rhodes Scholar. Her younger son, John A. Washington, was preparing to become a medical doctor.

S. Walter Washington, Jr., the older of the two Washington brothers, after being in the U. S. Foreign Service from 1927 to 1954, was a Foreign Affairs Professor at the University of Virginia from 1954 to 1959. He is currently a Professor at the University in Puerto Rico. He has a son, John A. Washington, a physician at the National Institute of Health.

Dr. John A. Washington, now practicing medicine in Washington, D. C., spends his vacations and frequent week-ends near Charles Town at his historic "Harewood" which he has considerably restored. A picture of "Harewood" owned by this Hite descendant appeared in the 1957 issue of this Magazine. Dr. John A. and Margaret Kenderdine Washington have a teen age son, S. Walter Washington.

Elizabeth Ryland Willis Washington was a valuable member of the Jefferson County Historical Society from its organization in 1927 till her death on February 5, 1960.

2. Eleanor L. Willis. She married Edmond Pendleton and lived in Wythesville, Virginia.

3. Thomas Hite Willis, named for his grandfather. When he was 23 years old, he left Rock Hall and went to Chicago as a real estate broker. There he married Josephine Bangs, of Louisville. Born to them were three daughters, Adelia, Jane and Josephine, and one son, Nathaniel Willis. Their descendants live in the mid-West and California.



Belvedere

In a beautiful grove at the end of Euclid Avenue. Made historic during the time of Magnus Tate, his son and his grandson. In 1937 Thomas Hite Willis, of Chicago, bought it and used it as his summer home.

Adelia Bangs Willis married Paul Wilson, of Chicago. They now live at Belvedere, their farm adjoining Charles Town.

Jane Willis, second daughter of Thomas Hite Willis, lives in Columbus, Ohio, with her husband, Duncan McConnell, a professor.

Nathaniel Hite Willis lives in California. He and his wife Georgette have a daughter, but Nathaniel Hite Willis, doubtless named for his grandfather, is the last male of this line.

Josephine, the youngest daughter of Thomas Hite Willis, married Edward Eaton, of Indianapolis.

4. Richard Washington Willis. He lived near Chicago. Now deceased.

5. Eliza Willis, 1876-1955. After leaving Rock Hall she lived at 500 S. Mildred Street. A year later Mrs. Washington, her sister, became a neighbor.

6. Patty Willis, 1879-1953. In Charles Town she lived with her sister Eliza.

Patty Willis was a talented artist. In 1940 she had completed the monumental task of locating, identifying and listing the portraits here that were done by Jefferson Countians, and the other portraits owned in the County but done by other artists. The list of those portraits appeared in the December 1940 Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society, which has been sought by dealers in rare books.

7. John Augustine Willis. Deceased. Lived near Charleston, W. Va.

8. Jean Willis. Died when a young woman.

Many details of this Hite story have been contributed by Dr. John A. Washington, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wilson, and several others.

References Used

Shenandoah Valley Pioneers, by T. K. Cartmell, for 25 years Clerk of the Old Frederick County Court, 1909. Printed by the Eddy Press Corporation, Winchester, Va. Has Joist Hite, the Pioneer, Chapter XLVIII, pp. 252-269. (T. K. Cartmell's grandfather, Thomas Cartmell, married Ann Hite, daughter of Joseph Hite and granddaughter of Joist Hite.)

Jost Hite, in Dictionary of American Biography.

Louisa T. Hall's Historical Manuscript.

The Hite-Fairfax Suit, Transcript of Testimony, especially page 8.

W. S. Laidley, of Charleston, W. Va., editor of the West Virginia Historical and Antiquarian Society's Quarterly. Vol. 3, No. 2, 1903, pages 99-113, had an article on Jost Hite, Pioneer of Shenandoah Valley, 1732, and the Hite Family. (W. S. Laidley was a great-great-grandson of John Hite, first son of Jost Hite.)

Minnie Hite Moody's Long Meadows, The Macmillan Company, New York, 1941, has factual material acquired by extensive research on the North Branch of the Shenandoah and in the Old World. The book is called a novel because of the imagined conversations of the Hites and their associates.

Louise Pecquet du Bellet's Some Prominent Virginia Families, 1907, J. B. Bell Company, Publishers, Lynchburg, Va. Has the Hite Family in Volume IV, pages 332-372, and the Willis Genealogy in Volume II.

Anna W. and Linnie Schley's Old Homes of the Leetown Neighborhood, in the December 1941 issue of the Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society.

Elizabeth Willis (Mrs. Samuel Walter) Washington's Manuscript on the Hite and Willis Families.

Wills and Deeds recorded in the offices of the Clerk of the County Court in Martinsburg and Charles Town.

— A. D. K.

THE KENAMONDS OF SHEPHERDSTOWN

The Jefferson County Historical Society has been singularly blessed through the outstanding and loyal service over three decades of an unusual and capable couple, Mr. A. D. Kenamond and his wife, Alice. Now that Mr. Kenamond's thirty years tenure as the only editor of our Magazine comes to the close he has requested, the Society hereby records unmeasurable thanks to them for their enrichment of our Jefferson County heritage.

As some members of our Society may not possess the two hundred year history of Shepherdstown men written by the Kenamonds and published under the auspices of our Society in 1963 we re-print "for the record" the following from the Foreword and the brief biography of the writer:

". . . . Mr. Kenamond's interest in local history as researcher, writer and editor and his extensive collection of materials are surpassed only by the information he carries in his memory and which he has used to assist countless others. His fifty years of painstaking research and assembling of facts attest that he is a reliable and accurate historian. With him, Mrs. Kenamond has devoted much time to studying local history."

"A. D. Kenamond chose teaching as a career. He taught four years in the public elementary and high schools, was first assistant at West Liberty State Normal School for five years and then on the faculty of Shepherd College for thirty-six, serving as assistant to the president from 1919 to 1924 and, as the position came to be known, dean from 1924 to 1948."

"He was a judge on the State Court of Claims, 1950 to 1953; president of the Shepherdstown Fire Company seven years; on the town council three times, two of them as recorder; secretary of the Rumseyan Society since December, 1936; and in a few months will have been a Presbyterian elder for fifty years."

"Mr. Kenamond was president of the Jefferson County Historical Society from its organization in 1927 to 1950 and again from 1954 to 1960. His interest in the State's history has gone beyond Shepherdstown and Jefferson County; he served a term as president of the West Virginia Historical Society."

Rare Books Recently Acquired by the Historical Society's Library

Boteler, Alexander. My Ride to the Barbecue. S. A. Rolls, New York. 1860.

Engle, Winfield S. H. The Melchoir Engle Family. Published by the author. Lima, Ohio. 1934.

Holmes, Anne Middleton. Mary Mildred Sullivan. Rumford Press, Concord, N. H. 1924.

New Book by a Member of the Society

Eby, Cecil D. The Siege of the Alcazar. Random House, New York. Dr. Eby is now a professor at the University of Michigan.

Table of Contents

NOTES

Table of Contents

NOTES

Table of Contents

NOTES

Table of Contents

NOTES

Table of Contents

NOTES