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Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society

Volume XXXVII
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JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY



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

JEFFERSON COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Organized May 21, 1927

Post Office Box 485

Charles Town, West Virginia 25414

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Membership–Open to all who have an interest in the history of Jefferson County. Annual dues of $3.00 should be paid to the Treasurer before the annual meeting in May.
Publications and Prices–One copy of the magazine is mailed to each person holding a paid membership. During the year of publication members may purchase additional copies for $3.00 each, payable to the Treasurer. Original volumes, or facsimile reproductions, for all years are available at $4.00 per Magazine; quantity discount is allowed. Order these from W.H. Wilson, Box 716, Charles Town, W. Va. 25414. Copies of *Prominent Men of Shepherdstown* are available through Mr. Wilson for $5.15 each, mailed.

A.D. Kenamond

Alva Dane Kenamond passed away quietly on December 12, 1970. He was buried in Elmwood Cemetery, Shepherdstown, beside his wife who died just eight months earlier.

Mr. Kenamond was 87 years old and most of his long life was spent in Jefferson County, having come to Shepherdstown in 1912 to join the Shepherd College faculty.

It is quite possible that but for Mr. Kenamond's sustained interest and enthusiasm the Jefferson County Historical Society would never have been founded or have continued to prosper during the 39 years he was active in its affairs and directed its MAGAZINE. When in 1966, advancing age forced him to find a successor as editor, he did not relinquish his interest in the MAGAZINE or in the Society. While our present efforts seem to us feeble in comparison with his, we endeavor to maintain the standards of accuracy and thoroughness which he established.

One of Mr. Kenamond's characteristics was that he accepted responsibility and discharged it fully. He is revered as an historian and he is remembered in many other ways–as a great teacher, a staunch churchman, a member of the town council, head of the fire department. He is remembered happily and with respect.

It is difficult in the pages of this MAGAZINE to write an adequate tribute to A.D. Kenamond. But it is fitting that he is buried in the old Presbyterian part of Elmwood Cemetery and not far away from many of those early citizens with whom he takes his place as a "Prominent Man of Shepherdstown."

L.S.

TRAVELLER'S REST



The house faces south

Southeast corner of parlor

Traveller's Rest

(Editor's Note: It is good news that Traveller's Rest is being preserved and that plans for a careful restoration are being made by its present owner, Mr. Allen K. McIntosh of Leesburg. At the Society's August meeting he gave a brief history of Gen. Gates's career focusing on his life here. A summary of his remarks is presented. Following this is a report by Architect Archie W. Franzen on his painstaking examination of the structure of the house. Note his final comment.)

General Horatio Gates

The summer of 1772 found the Horatio Gates family living in Sandridge, England, near London. Major Gates was not pleased with the economic and political atmosphere in England. He had suffered financial losses toward the end of 1769 when the value of his stocks decreased in a market crash. He had a mounting distrust in the way England was handling the "American problem." Added to this was his disappointment at not being selected as a brigade major for an expedition to East India. Previous service had included Braddock's ill-fated expedition.

Early that summer, Gates wrote Colonel George Washington about the possibilities of acquiring an estate in Virginia. Colonel Washington mislaid the letter, but when he finally replied, Gates already had made up his mind to return to America. The passage was made in the late summer of 1772. Upon arrival in the Virginia capes, Gates got his family temporarily settled, and his son Robert enrolled in a school in St. Mary's County, Maryland.

After seeking counsel on land in Pennsylvania and Virginia, Gates settled on more than 650 acres in Berkeley County, Virginia (now Jefferson County, West Virginia). The mortgage was signed on March 15, 1773. A sum of 1653 pounds was due Joseph Grabel. There were few neighbors in the area. Those that were there were kind. Slaves and servants were cheap. Samual Washington (of Harewood) was willing to

sell a negro, his wife, and child. Gates named his estate "Traveller's Rest," this name gaining factual significance as the Major became more involved in the American independence movement.

The estate that came to be known as Traveller's Rest originated as a grant of 659 acres from Thomas Lord Fairfax to John Hiatt in July of 1761. In August of 1762 John Hiatt sold this parcel of land to John Judy. Four years later, in October 1766, John Judy sold the same parcel of land to Joseph Grabel, who then sold it to Major Gates.

One of the previous owners erected a small stone house on the property. The date of construction is unknown, but we know that part of the house is probably older than 200 years. This will be one of the mysteries that we will try to solve in the coming months.

Hardly a month had passed since Gates had purchased and settled his family at Traveller's Rest before he was off to Baltimore. In spite of the wilderness location of Traveller's Rest, Gates always enjoyed making brief trips into the cities. Three weeks after Gates purchased Traveller's Rest, the Earl of Dunmore, lieutenant general and governor of his Majesty's colony of Virginia, commissioned Gates as a lieutenant colonel in Colonel Adam Stephen's regiment.

For the next two years or so, the pace quickened toward open rebellion against English rule. Governor Thomas Gage of Massachusetts dissolved the Provincial Assembly in Boston. A Provincial Congress was promptly organized, under the leadership of John Hancock. In Virginia, the Virginia Convention, formed when the Earl of Dunmore dissolved the Virginia Assembly, was considering the nonimportation and use of British goods. Colonel Washington had declared his willingness to raise 1,000 men and go to the aid of Boston. In September 1774, representatives from many of the colonies met and formed the Continental Congress. The English placed an embargo on Boston's trade with Britain, the West Indies, and a number of colonies to the south.

On May 2, 1775, Gates left Traveller's Rest for Mount Vernon. There he met and became friends with Richard Henry Lee, the distinguished son of distinguished Virginia lineage. What these men discussed is unknown. We must let the developing events speak for themselves. The meeting took place one week before the convening of the Second Continental Congress. Three weeks had passed since the New Englanders had clashed with British redcoats at Lexington Green and Concord Bridge. The smell of war with England was strong.

During the time between the purchase of Traveller's Rest and the meeting of the Second Continental Congress, Gates did not actively

participate in public life. He devoted his time to farming and enlarging his wilderness home to what it is today. It should be noted here that, with a few exceptions, Traveller's Rest is today practically the same as when he lived there.

At the Second Continental Congress, Colonel Washington was made Commander-in-Chief of all the continental forces. Lieutenant Colonel Gates was promoted to brigadier general and adjutant general of the continental army on June 17, 1775. Thus Gates joined the American cause to fight against his former countrymen and king.

Probably, General Gates was at Traveller's Rest when he was appointed by the Second Continental Congress. After his appointment, Gates moved quickly to join Washington at Cambridge, arriving there during the first few days of July. There he began his task of organizing the new American army and relieving Washington of many administrative duties.

Elizabeth Gates, Horatio Gates' wife, decided that the wilderness had little to offer while her husband was fighting for the cause of liberty, so she joined Mrs. Washington for a trip to Cambridge, arriving there two weeks before Christmas, 1775. In January, 1776, Gates returned to Traveller's Rest to look after the affairs of the farm. Elizabeth probably wasn't with him on this brief journey back to Traveller's Rest.

In April 1776, after the British evacuation of Boston, Washington and Gates along with their families travelled to New York where General Charles Lee (Prato Rio) was fortifying the harbor. On the 16th of May 1776 Gates was promoted to Major General and one month later was sent to take command of the Northern Army retreating from Canada into New York. Mrs. Gates returned to the problems of running a farm in the wilderness with an indifferent overseer.

Gates struggled with the problems of the Northern Army and General Schuyler until December of 1776, when he was ordered South with troops to reinforce Washington at Morristown. Gates spent the winter of 1776-1777 in Philadelphia, with the company of his wife who joined him from Traveller's Rest. There he stayed until March of 1777, when he was ordered back to take command of the Northern Army. Mrs. Gates again returned to Traveller's Rest. Again struggling with the nearly overwhelming demands of the Northern campaign and worry about the poor plight of his estate in Virginia, Gates eventually found fame in his defeat of General Burgoyne at Saratoga, the turning point of the war, on October 17, 1777. Shortly after Gate's victory, his wife Elizabeth joined him at Albany.

In November 1777, Gates was appointed to the Board of War and took his family to York, Pennsylvania, where he was to administer the duties of that position. There he remained until the fall of 1778, going from there to Massachusetts to take command of troops. His family accompanied him on this trip into New England.

Late in 1779 or early in 1780 General Gates returned to Traveller's Rest after having been away for nearly five weary years. Here he remained until the last of June 1780. Leaving his family behind, he journeyed South to assume command of the Southern Department. The autumn of 1780 was perhaps the bitterest of his whole career. Things went badly for him at Camden, South Carolina. He was relieved of his command early in December 1780. It was during these troubled times that his son Bob died, cause unknown. Gates hastened to return to Traveller's Rest late in 1780 or early 1781.

When he arrived back in Berkeley, the farm and the spirit of his wife were at their lowest point. Mrs. Gates no longer was interested in the war as a patriotic enterprise.

Gates left Traveller's Rest in April 1781 for Philadelphia to defend himself against charges being brought against him for the disaster at Camden. He returned to Traveller's Rest a month later. Here he remained until mid 1782, whereupon he left for the Continental Army's Hudson River cantonment. He remained with the Northern Forces until he hurried home to the bedside of his dying wife, in early 1783.

After Elizabeth died, the retired General remained at Traveller's Rest. In 1786 he married Mary Vallance, an heiress with a fortune of close to $500,000. Here he remained until 1790, although Gates and his new wife travelled frequently to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York to visit friends.

In 1790 Gates sold Traveller's Rest to John Mark and moved to Rose Hill Farm in New York City. Before he left Traveller's Rest he called his slaves together and announced they were free.

Gates lived at Rose Hill Farm until 1806 where he died on April 10 at the age of 78.

Architectual Features

In examining the fabric of Traveller's Rest is appears that the structure was constructed in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

From this it can be assumed that the house was built by General Gates in that his purchase of the land made early in 1773.

General Gates apparently built the house as seen today in two stages. The eastern portion was constructed first, with the western portion added not too many years later. The addition might well have been made to the main house at the time of his second marriage.

Both the original portion and the addition are constructed of local limestone laid in ashlar style. The fenestration resembles that of other structures built in the vicinity during the same period. Fragments of shingles found on the premises indicate that the original roof was laid with wood shingles. It is presently roofed over with a standing seam roof.

The present dormers are a later addition as can be seen from an observation of their framing and the more modern plaster of their interior surfaces.

No evidence could be found to clarify what type of portico provided access to the main entrance door but it is certain that the existing porch was added long after General Gates' occupancy. The construction of the latter occludes the transom over the entrance door.

Large flagstone are laid at ground level in front of the house and these have been a part of the original construction and would have served the basement entrance directly below the main entrance door.

The original part of the house had three rooms on both the basement level and the first floor level. The attic space would undoubtedly have been one large room lighted by gable windows.

At this period the large basement room at the front of the house served as a kitchen and possibly a dining room. It has a large stone fireplace at its eastern end. The floor was of masonry and the ceiling was plastered over. A stair, no longer in existence, in the southwest corner provided access to the floor above. The two northern rooms at this level are of equal size separated by a stone wall and at its junction with the back wall are found the foundations for the corner fireplaces of the rooms above. These two rooms were probably used for the storage of foodstuffs.

The basement room of the addition is one large room with a very large fireplace located along the western wall. It was paved with brick and the ceiling is plastered over.

All basement windows are small with vertical wooden bars mortised into the frames and provided more ventilation than light.

At the first floor level the main entrance door opened into a

relatively small hallway within which stairs gave access both to the basement and the attic level. The existing stairway to the floor above shows evidence of alteration and a change in location possibly made necessary by the addition to the west and its need for an access door from the hall. Stair details are not as refined as the details found in other woodwork on the first floor. From the hall there is a door to the main parlor and another to one of the two rooms at the rear. The two back rooms are interconnected by a doorway and the one room in the northeast corner also was connected by a door to the parlor.

The parlor is the most outstanding room of all. Its eastern end with floor to ceiling panelling, surrounding the fireplace, is noteworthy. This room like the hall has a wooden cornice. To the right of the fireplace is a shallow closet. There was, most likely, a corresponding closet to the left of the fireplace and if this were the case it has been closed in, leading to a good deal of speculation in recent years. The two small rooms at the back of the original portion of the house were heated by corner fireplaces set back to back on the north wall. These may have been used as sleeping chambers originally.

The addition to the west contained but one room, although it is presently subdivided. The fireplace and chimney breast on the west wall is panelled from floor to ceiling.

The upper floor is at present partitioned off to form a hallway for the stairs from which opens a room to the east, one to the rear and with an access door that was added to serve the addition to the west when it was constructed. As mentioned previously the dormers are a more recent addition and a more detailed investigation may reveal if they are coincidental with the partitioning off of the upper floor.

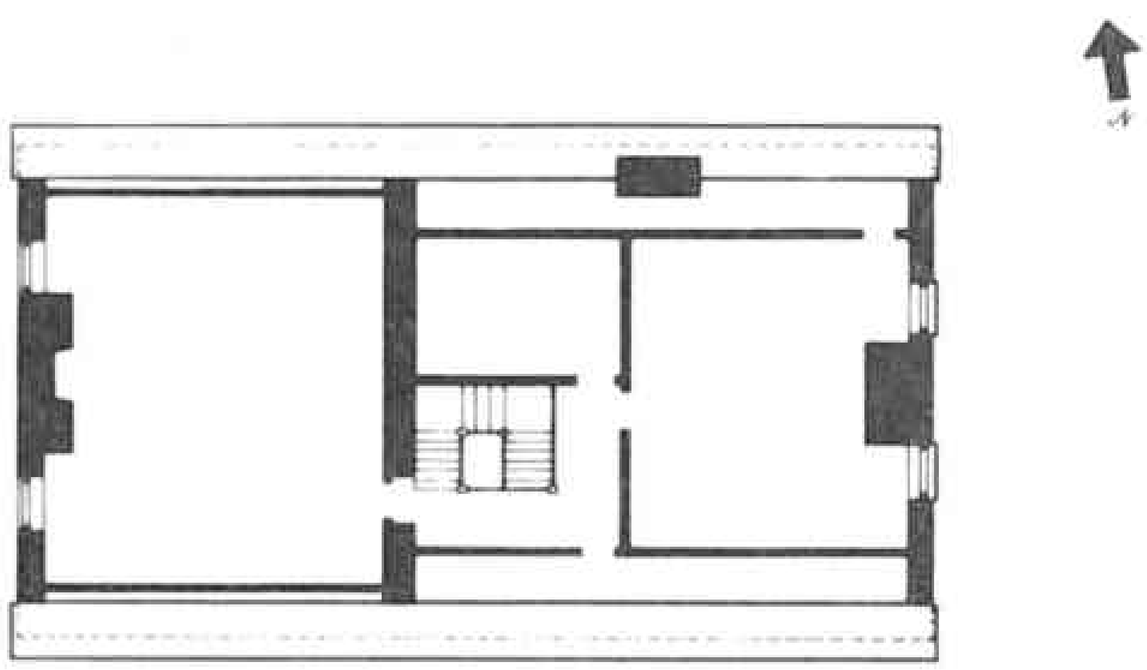
Most of the door hinges of the structure survive and a number of them are handsome examples of wrought iron work with long and well proportioned straps.

Cast firebacks and crane rails must have been used but little evidence of these remain. Many of the glass panes are of blown glass although quite a few have been replaced through breakage over the years.

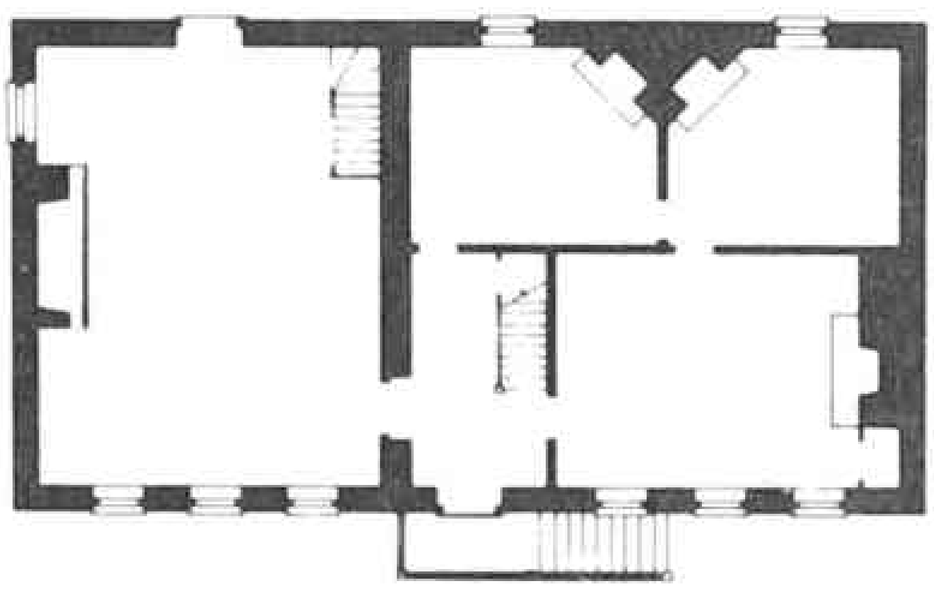
From the exterior one can see signs of a window at the first floor level on the east elevation that has been closed with matching stone. A door opening at the basement level on the west elevation of the addition has similarly been closed. Both of these former openings have curved arch lintels suggesting they were of Victorian vintage and not of the Gates period.

Outbuildings of interest are a spring house to the south which easily dates to the main house construction, a large two story stone house to the northwest and what appears to be a smoke house immediately to the north of the main house. More information on these structures may come to light when the papers of General Gates become available.

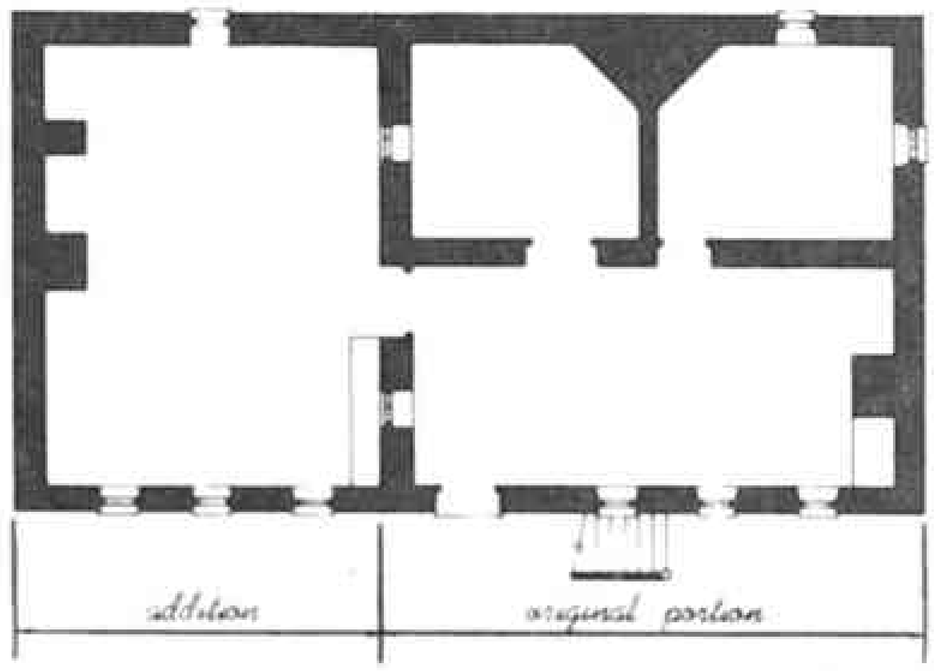
When this structure is restored it will be one of the outstanding showplaces of the Eastern Panhandle and coupled with its historical significance should merit perpetual preservation.



Attic Plan



First Floor Plan



Basement Plan

Diary of
Anne Madison Willis Ambler
A Civil War Experience

Submitted by her granddaughter, Anne Madison Ambler Baylor
(Mrs. Robert Garnet Baylor)

The portions of this diary selected for printing were written at Rock Hall near Summit Point. This location was on an alternate route between Charles Town and Winchester. The writer was one of six daughters of Thomas Hite Willis, a prosperous farmer and mill owner. (See "The Hite Families of Jefferson County" by A.D. Kenamond, Vol. XXI, 1965, pp 49-53). On August 1, 1862 she arrived, with her three children, from her Fauquier County home for a stay of several months with her parents. At first the entries deal with the trials of living in enemy occupied territory. Soon comes the hurried exodus of Northern troops as Lee sweeps through into Maryland and Jackson captures the entire garrison at Harpers Ferry. For a brief period local families are reunited with their soldier husbands and sons. Then comes the retreat from Antietam with its hordes of stragglers and at the end a resumption of the occupation.

The entries are written as though they were to be sent to her soldier husband, Jaquelin Ambler. He and her only brother, Nat, appear at Rock Hall during the Confederate surge. Both of these men survived the war which involved imprisonment which luckily occurred for each of them late in the conflict. A picture of the Rock Hall house with the porch on its top was included by Mr. Kenamond in the 1965 article. The house burned in 1906.

AUGUST 1862

FRIDAY 1st—Pa (Willis) is gloomy enough. He still thinks we will be whipped all to pieces after a while. Our enemies are too strong for us to contend against. Father (Ambler) talked a great deal about England interfering but Pa doesn't think there is the least hope.

SUNDAY 3rd–Pa heard today that the oath is to be administered to all the men, women and children left in their lines and those who refuse to take it will be sent on foot from their home without a mouthful to eat. Can an oath taken under such circumstances be binding? I feel nothing would induce me to take it but I know I can never see my children starving for bread.

MONDAY 4th–I enjoy the delightful fruit here and wish you could enjoy it too. Have been feasting on plums, pears, apples and peaches. There is every appearance that the grapes will be most abundant.

TUESDAY 5th–Can you imagine how we are to get along without servants? As for counting on the lower class in this part of the country taking the place of servants, it is plain to see they won't do it.

THURSDAY 7th–I forgot to mention how intensely hot it has been here every day since I have been here–In spite of the heat, however, we all got into a visiting mood and as we could get the carriage, Ma, Bertie, Emma and I went on to Blakeley and Claymont. Found a house full of pretty young folks at Blakeley and one poor wounded confederate. A Mr. Stewart from Chantilly Fairfax. He looked dreadfully bad. Had been wounded through the jaw, the bullet having passed out of his mouth, knocking out all of his front teeth, both upper and lower. Heard that Mr. Cooke had lost all of his servants and Mrs. Kearsley all of hers. Many gentlemen are leaving the neighborhood for fear of having to take the oath. Poor Mrs. Alexander, I felt very sorry for her all alone at Claymont with her three children. Mrs. Washington's two, and the oldest son of Mr. Lyle, who is deaf and dumb. She is expecting Mrs. Lyle's daughter and Mr. L's sons from Washington. Poor little delicate woman. What will she do with all those children? Surely we all have our troubles these days.

FRIDAY 8th–Mrs. Baylor has been with her husband who was wounded (and is now near Staunton). She brings the news that Jackson will be here before ten days have passed.

SATURDAY 9th–The Yankees are bathing in the run. I am afraid the water will change color after their bodies are cleansed in it. However, I must say there is a very nice looking company at the depot under a German Captain Senbock. He was very kind to Pa, too. One of our neighbors told him that Nat was at home and had been there for several days and though he said he did not believe it, he said he thought it his duty to come and arrest him and came himself for fear it would be done unkindly. Willie Ryland was here and when he saw him he looked quite disappointed and was quite relieved when Pa told him it

was not Nat. He sat down and conversed very agreeably for about an hour as he was happy not to have a disagreeable duty to perform. It is unusual to see a gentlemanly Yankee for all I have seen are anything else but that. For two evenings Fannie, Emma and I have gone to the spring for water, as we want to accustom ourselves to labor, before we are compelled. I think the servants are fixing to leave tho they are as polite and respectful as ever.

SUNDAY 10th–Three Yankees came and asked for milk. I laughed heartily when I looked out and saw "Em" going to the springhouse with a pitcher. She thought all the servants had gone away but she spied Cornelia and sent her. She also gave them some cold rusks.

MONDAY 11th–My sewing is standing still and I am tired from nursing all the time so Fannie and I walked over to Mr. Porters and we succeeded in getting a child about ten. I fear she is too small to assist me much, though she may be useful to wait on the children and I only give her her winter clothes.

TUESDAY 12th–This is the fifth anniversary of our wedding day. O what changes.

THURSDAY 14th–Three Yankees came by here after horses pretending Col. Miles had sent them. Pa went to Harpers Ferry and informed on them and the Colonel denied having sent them. Had them arrested and sent to Charlestown and sent three horses back to their owners, which they had stolen. Pa says he is determined justice shall be done the people so far as possible. I wouldn't be surprised if he is only abused for it and called a Union man, when he should have the thanks of the community. Heard that Colonel Baylor's property is all confiscated. What is to become of Mrs. Baylor? I know not.

FRIDAY 15th–I left him (Jacque) with Emma while Fannie and I took a short walk. We met Capt. Senbock coming here and found him sitting in the parlor amusing them when we returned. He is a real gentleman, Says his time will be up in two weeks and he will go home for good. Nothing was said about the war and he talked very agreeably on every subject introduced. Mr. Henry Timberlake, hearing he was here, came walking up with three Yankees who proved to be horse thieves. Professed to have an order from Col. Miles but the Captain said that Col. Miles said he had given no such order to get horses from the people. I am so glad they were caught. Hope they meet their reward. Emma and I walked to Mrs. L–'s. They were inclined to be sarcastic about Pa being able to go in and out of Harpers Ferry when no one else could. Wanted to find out whether he had taken the oath. Emma told

them he had not and it had only been offered to him once when he positively refused to take it. This is the thanks he gets from Mrs. L—who owes the recovering of their horses to Pa's going to the Ferry and finding out this truth.

MONDAY 18th—Captain Senbock has been so kind to the neighborhood that Pa asked him here and we all went out to see him as he is a German and does not willingly come. Is only a militia Captain. Today he presumed on kindness and brought a Maryland Lieutenant visiting as a beau. We did not know he was in the sitting room or none of us would have gone in. Capt. Senbock is a married man. Pa said he heard him ask Tommie where the ladies were. The girls were quite troubled about it for they fear he might be troublesome. I did not like Capt. S. today either. Talked quite violently. Said they would bring thousands against us and we would be forced to submit. Many had taken the oath and Pa would have to do it before four weeks passed over his head.

TUESDAY 19th—Our chief subject of discourse these days is of Yankee proceedings. Oh it is sickening to hear of their impudence to our friends. Willie told of their shooting a young boy just as he surrendered himself and then bragged of it.

WEDNESDAY 20th—Pa went to the depot and came back much troubled. Said that the Captain told him that seven guerillas had been on the place for a week and that Mr. Timberlake had fed them and the night before they were all at Mr. Timberlake's for supper ——— the Captain said ——— by giving such aid he laid himself open to being ——— sent to Fort McHenry. Pa came home and asked Mr. Timberlake of it. He acknowledged that a week ago a confederate had come to his house and asked for food and that he had given it to him and carried some to Pa's woods to six others ———.

SUNDAY 24th—Another Sunday spent at home. ——— no horses, no drivers and those that have them are afraid to use them as they may be taken from us in the road or at church. ——— Pa returned from the depot with the news that a party of sixty men and torn up the tracks. Captured and burned the cars. Taken eight Yankees prisoner and then gone on to Smithfield and surprised and taken 27 men and horses, among them the Lieutenant that the Captain had brought here. We were delighted though Pa thinks they will visit vengenance on the people around. There was a large number of their cavalry scouring the country today but our men are far enough away.

MONDAY 25th—Pa heard today that the Yankees are taking up

citizens to be held as hostages for the persons taken on Saturday. I am afraid it will do only harm to us to for such useless raids to be made while the country is in the enemies possession. We should be able to send a large force to drive them out or refrain altogether from enraging them against the people. There will be a large force of cavalry quartered on the people and that will be ten times worse for us, as cavalry go all over the country stealing the horses and whatever they want. Worse than infantry.

TUESDAY 26th–Pa heard today that Jackson had flanked Pope and gotten to Manassas in his rear. Lee was passing Salem with a large force.

FRIDAY 29th–From the Northern papers we are all inclined to think some of the fighting has been done and we are victorious, though they cannot be honest enough and come out and say so. (Second Battle of Bull Run, August 29, 30)

SATURDAY 30th–This morning we heard cannon and went on the porch on top of the house but could not tell whence it came. Saw Mr. Lackland's carriage coming and when we came down found he had sent for us. (Here the author goes on a visit to the Lackland family–probably the Samuel Lacklands on the Charles Town-Berryville Pike)

SEPTEMBER 1862

WEDNESDAY 3rd–Winchester is evacuated. All of the forces passed by our gate, 5000 men and 700 wagons. Suppose many servants will follow them out as usual.

THURSDAY 4th–This morning early we spied Pa coming and ran out to meet him, calling "Hurrah for Jackson". Pa ––– looked particularly crestfallen and when ––– I asked the news from home. "There is not a servant on the place, all gone. Left last night and I have been up all night and have not had a mouthful to eat" ––––. Pa found out that they had gone at nine o'clock (p.m.) when the bell was rung for Charity and she did not come. ––– Mr. Timberlake went with him ––– and they watched all night at Mr. Allstat's, near Harpers Ferry, Caught eighteen belonging to other people but two men got away and told the men at the Ferry and they sent some men up to take Pa but he had left.

FRIDAY 5th–(Returned to Rock Hall) Found Bertie and Fannie just gone into the kitchen to cook dinner and Ma the picture of woe. In answer to Pa's saying he would whip them if he caught them, she

replied that she would feel like hugging and kissing them all around. ——— The girls cooked a duck and a very nice dinner. We found that James was here and a boy that Pa hired. I suppose that they had only gone to see the others off.

SATURDAY 6th—As I was the first to wake up I slipped in Fannie's room and called the girls. Poor things, and they had all got up and went to work heartily. Cleaned and cooked. My heart aches still but I feel refreshed. Went in to see four confederates who called for their breakfast. ——— Mr. Thompson called and reports that an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men have escaped into Maryland, having crossed at Williamsport.

MONDAY 8th—After supper before nine o'clock, being tired and sleepy, went upstairs and undressed and just then we heard the dogs bark and rushed to the window as we were expecting both Nat and yourself. I ran to the stairs and heard Ma call me. Then I knew it must be you. I flew back to dress and you sprang upstairs before I had scarcely begun. Oh I was glad to see you. At first you looked just like yourself but afterwards I was shocked to see how your illness had altered. So very thin and wrinkles around your eyes.

TUESDAY 9th—Pa sent for his white help (Yankee) and they came this evening. Seemed well pleased and Ma is in fine spirits. Think they will suit admirably. I hope they may but white servants are not to my taste. I dread beginning with them.

WEDNESDAY 10th—You and I took a walk with the children but you were silent and thoughtful. The Yankees still hold the Ferry, though our forces are in Maryland and we are expecting an attack on the Ferry any day.

FRIDAY 12th—My dear husband still with me.

SATURDAY 13th—Pa and I rode to town and heard that Jackson had crossed the river and was before Harpers Ferry and it would probably surrender without a blow.

SUNDAY 14th—We heard cannon all day.

MONDAY 15th—This morning at 8 o'clcok Harpers Ferry surrendered scarcely without firing a gun. It was completely surrounded as we had troups in Maryland as well as on this side. We captured some stores, thousands of arms, 13,000 Yankees and between two and three thousand negroes or contrabands. Many persons went down and got their servants but Pa would not go. Intends to get them tomorrow. Poor things, how sorry I feel for them.

TUESDAY 16th—Nothing but crowds of poor hungry sick soldiers.

We feed them from morning till night. Cousin Willie says they do not deserve it as they would be supplied were they to keep up with the army. They are only stragglers.

WEDNESDAY 17th–This morning when I was dressing you came back to tell me that Hilsy and William had presented themselves in the kitchen. Mr. Flagg had brought them up from the Ferry the evening before. Fannie and Bertie were getting breakfast and as soon as they saw Hilsy, perceived she was not exactly in the right humor. Pa went to the kitchen to speak to them and she kept her seat and answered him impolitely. Poor William seems entirely worn out and subdued. Says he will never go again. ––– After Pa left, Hilsy came in and had a long talk with Ma. Professes to be penitant and vows she will never go again – lost all her clothes. Says she left them here intending to come back and they were stolen. Mr. Porter brought Cornelia home last evening and she came in this morning and Ma ordered dinner as if she had never left. They all look mean and worn out. There were about twenty four men fed at our table and slept here the night. About nine came in the house and we found them quite pleasant gentlemen.

THURSDAY 18th–Pa sent William for Charity and much to our surprise she came home. ––– there has been a fight in Maryland and it is said we drove them from the field but both lost many men. There are stragglers in all the time. At dinner, supper and breakfast the table is crowded. (Battle of Antietam)

TUESDAY 23rd–Made one of the soldiers shirts. Still the soldiers come. Ma has great loaves of bread baked and they vanish immediately. Poor fellows, we can only help a few. Some tell us they went for two or three days in Maryland without a mouthful for a day and no water. Oh why is it they cannot make peace and send these weary men home?

WEDNESDAY 24th–Nat (her brother) came to dinner and took a large snack to his men and got permission to return and spend the night.

THURSDAY 25th–Said goodbye and now you are gone. The last thing you said to me was that I didn't care. I know that I laughed but it was only a nervous affectation. I was crushed. All the soldiers seem tired of the war but say they will fight on.

FRIDAY 26th–Lonesome for you.

SATURDAY 27th–Emma and I went to town in the carriage. Saw two bodies of cavalry. ––– while we were there a man presented himself and said he must press my carriage to send wounded to Winchester. I begged him not to do it as I was six miles from home and

had no other way to go home and could not stay. "I am sorry mam, but I am compelled to do so". I said, "I live on the Winchester road and will take two men out with me". "Well mam, that will do". So we sent the carriage to the Court House and they only sent us one man, but we started home for fear of further delay. Poor fellow, he is from South Carolina, Was quite sick when we reached home. Pa put him to bed and gave him a julep which seemed to revive him considerably. Said it was just what he wanted. His name is Boyd.

OCTOBER 1862

THURSDAY 2nd—Again I am more than a week behind and cannot remember exactly what happened. This much I know, that soldiers were coming and going all the time begging and buying. Pa was compelled to let them have whatever they wanted as they were so insistant. Offered the highest prices. Forty cents a pound for honey, 50 cents for butter, 35 and 40 cents for bacon, 25 cents for soap, 10 cents for a head of cabbage, $1.25 a bushel for apples and $2.50 for potatoes. Pa sold 150 bushels. It is very troublesome to be feeding soldiers all day but they come so starved we cannot resist.

SATURDAY 4th—Pa is having his fall apples gathered. Some of them are the finest I ever had. Here again, I think of you. How you would enjoy them. Rode to Rippon in the carriage yesterday and took Tom and Daisy to have their feet measured. Paid $1.50 for Daisy's shoes, $4.75 for mine. I engaged him to make them for that. Paid $8.00 for shoes for Pa.

SUNDAY 5th—Fanny and Bertie walked up to the church to see a sick man. Found him lying on a bench with only a confort to cover him and with typhoid fever. Poor fellow. Fanny will make him more comfortable if possible.

MONDAY 6th—Fanny proposed we go to see the sick man at the church. Found him better. Fever broken but weak. We would bring him here but he is so filled with lice that Ma cannot consent to put him into her beds. There are two men here still. Mr. Smith from Georgia and Mr. Boyd from South Carolina, Mr. T. is attending the man at the church. He is doing very well, as it is very warm now. One poor fellow died and just as his brother came up with an ambulance to take him away as he had heard he was sick at Mr. Morrows. Nat got home to breakfast spent the day and left again this evening. Poor fellow, think of his sleeping on the ground and you, too.

TUESDAY 7th—Jacque's birthday. One year old today. What

changes in one year. Went to see your Cousin Betty Botts. She seems to be calm but Cousin Fannie says at times she is overwhelmed. Four fatherless boys.

SATURDAY 11th–The wagons were here again today but Pa is tired out with selling and refused them anything but hay. They beg for that at any price.

TUESDAY 14th–General Stuart returned from Maryland today. It was quite a brilliant affair. Went to Pennsylvania and Maryland. Got about 1500 horses and 700 prisoners. Nat was with him and we are most anxious to see him and hear the truth. Soldiers are coming all day. Jackson's men are tearing up the railroad. Presume that indicates the armies are moving away. Some think into Maryland but I fear towards Richmond again and leave us once more.

WEDNESDAY 15th–Pa is becoming rather tired of our South Carolina soldier. Thinks he is sufficiently well to leave. By some means, managed to put him to apple-gathering today. I think he took the hint and will leave tomorrow. Last night began to wean Jacque. Poor little fellow, he cried a great deal during the night.

THURSDAY 16th–Nat came in just as we got up from breakfast but there were some nice hot rolls brought in for him which he enjoyed immensely. Told me about his trip into Maryland and Pennsylvania with General Stewart, took 2000 horses and burned government stores at Chambersburg but General Stewart would not permit his men to straggle and steal. General Jones caught one of his lieutenants coming out of a store with two new hats and made him give them up and had him arrested. Shook another fellow and about thirty yards of calico fell from beneath his coat. "Oh Sir", said an old woman putting her head out an upper window, "They are stealing all we have". "Yes Madam", said Jones, "It is just what your men did in our country, but I don't allow it and am ashamed that I have such a lot of rogues along". They met a man with a fine horse and when told to give him up the man burst into tears exclaiming, "Oh, don't take poor old Billie". Nat says they took him, of course. A man came here who has been gitting Pa's hay and insisted he had a right to Pa's hay, but Pa got very angry and got his pistol and said he would shoot him if he did and when Nat went out the man pretended he was satisfied. The man departed but we were all frightened and fear he may turn up again. He pretended also that he was going to pay Pa in Maryland money and when Pa asked to see it he had none and then said the General said to find out what Pa asked in Maryland money and pay him the same in Confederate. Pa called him a

scoundrel. Had so much to write about today I forgot to say a little on the uninteresting subject of its being my 24th birthday.

FRIDAY 17th–Yesterday evening there came the news that two fights had occurred in town and our men had to retreat, leaving the enemy in possession. They occupied the "Inn" and advanced on every road, driving in our pickets early this morning. Nat left us to search for his company but returned and passed the night.

SATURDAY 18th–The news is that the Yankees have fallen back from Charles Town and our troops are advancing. About 2000 cavalry passed by our gate. The forage masters were here again today. Pa sold them a barrel of wiskey for $10 a gallon.

MONDAY 20th–I heard today of James B's death today. He took the oath when the Yankees were in here and was taken up on conscript law and was so much distressed about it that he died the day he was to go into the army.

WEDNESDAY 22nd–Heard last night of poor Mrs. Mary Johnson losing five children with the scarlet fever. She had seven. All gone but the oldest and the youngest.

SATURDAY 25th–Cousin Edward Willis came by to see us. Seems to be an exceedingly clever person. Says that Cousin Frank's sentiments are precisely like Pa's at which Pa was overjoyed as he had predicted they would be. Said he felt five years younger. Cousin Edward seems to give an impartial view and description of the war. Says is it all untrue about the Yankees not fighting, that we have been taught to respect them on more battle fields than one.

SUNDAY 26th–A company of 75 men asked to stay all night and get supper. Pa consented to let them sleep at the barn and made fires for them in the cellar and quarters for them today as it had been raining all day. Gave each man a drink. Fannie and Bertie assisted in the kitchen and were most expeditious. The men arrived about half past five and by half past eight they had all gotten their suppers.

TUESDAY 28th–Rode to Rippon with Beale to get my shoes for which I paid $4.50. The horse was such a miserable one that I felt rather worse for the ride. Late in the evening we were all astonished to see a body of infantry passing the road by Mrs. Luke's. Pa thought they were going to camp in his woods but they went beyond. Stragglers poured into the yard immediately but Ma has fed so many that Pa says he cannot afford to any longer, so she is obliged to turn them away. It is strange how one becomes accustomed to human suffering. Two months ago we would not turn a soldier off and since we have seen so

many and knowing they often deceive us. The camp fires looked beautiful from the porch on top of the house tonight.

WEDNESDAY 29th–Last night Pa had two lights burned all night to prevent the soldier's stealing but this morning we found that two beehives were gone. –– this morning early the soldiers moved but much to our astonishment during breakfast, a guard appeared and said that a large force was in Pa's woods. Pa was very sorry for it but was determined to make the best of it and did not complain. Went up and invited General A.P. Hill, Pender, Archer, Dr. Hoyt, Capt. Williams and Col. Thomas to dinner. We enjoyed seeing them very much. General Hill is an exceedingly pleasant and gentlemanly person. Company was coming all day.

THURSDAY 30th–General Archer, Col. McGruder and Captain Hopkins dined here. Several others called. Enjoyed myself very much. Engaged in too much light conversation, but I am afraid I do not regret it as I ought to do. Make many good resolutions when I am in my room with the door shut but how little it takes to turn my head. General Pender invited us to a general review in the evening but afterwards sent us word that the division had been ordered to move early in the morning. Several gentlemen brought the band around and serenaded us after tea. The girls entertained the gentlemen.

FRIDAY 31st–Before I was dressed heard that the troops were moving and we all went on the upper porch to see them.

NOVEMBER 1862

SATURDAY 1st–Pa is terribly worried about his woods. We walked out to look at it. A great deal of valuable young timber was destroyed. Amused ourselves looking at the various contrivances for beds. They showed great ingenuity. Emma found a bayonet which she gave Tommie. Was charmed with it and said, "Don't tell Grandpa because he will say it belongs to the soldiers." ––– "put it away till I am a man to fight the Yankees with".

TUESDAY 4th–It is with a sad heart that I open my Journal tonight to record the death of our dear sister "Peachie". ––– Leaving a husband and poor motherless children.

SUNDAY 9th–General Geary made a raid from L. and T. to Rippon, shelling all the way and returned quite late carrying off a great deal of spoil. Cows, hogs, sheep –– heard cannon all morning.

TUESDAY 11th–We are much afraid we will not be able to pay Peachie the respect of wearing mourning as Pa does not like it.

THURSDAY 13th–Just as I was getting my work Colonel Baylor came ———. After dinner Col Baylor walked up to look at the carriage and again offered $480.00 Confederate money. I refused it as I had said I would take that in Virginia notes and not Confederate. So he pulled out the $500 to pay and Pa said he could not take it unless he could get rid of it next day by paying part of a debt in the bank and giving me Virginia money if I need it. I consented.

FRIDAY 14th–awoke with a headache and sore throat. ——— Patty ——— fixed my throat nicely with onions chopped in lard and made hot. Not a pleasant odor, though I slept right well and did not mind it.

WEDNESDAY 19th–Mr. Thompson was here and seemed to have some hope of the war ending. He and Pa both agree that the best thing that could happen would be a reconstruction of the Union. Can it be possible? I am sure I know not but it seems not to me. I don't see how we could ever live in peace and love one another though I am sure we can never be a great nation separate. Oh that God may bring order out of confusion and bring our once peaceful and happy country out of this cruel war.

SATURDAY 22nd–Pa invited General Jones and about twelve of the officers down to dinner. Of course we would not have gone into the parlor but for their sakes. We were disappointed when Cousin Tom Williams came down (they were stationed at the White House) to say they would not come as they were ordered off and Pa heard this evening they had all gone to Winchester and it was supposed Jackson was on the retreat.

SUNDAY 23rd–heard that Jackson had gone. So we are left with only a few cavalry and they will run when the Yankees come.

MONDAY 24th–when I went in to breakfast, Emma handed me two long letters from you. I could scarcely eat my breakfast ———. It makes my heart ache to think of your privations. Though you do not complain ———.

TUESDAY 25th–Tommie was very bad today, would not say his letters even though I whipped him several times. I finally took him to Pa and after he talked to him he would not, so Pa took him to the door and called one of the servants and Robert came and he told him to saddle a horse and take him in the field where the dead mule is and then he yielded. He was overjoyed at his escape and got in the finest glee before he returned. Poor child, it will take most judicious management to train him in the way he should go.

WEDNESDAY 26th–Tommie has been like a different child. ––– I don't think I shall try whipping him again –––.

THURSDAY 27th–Pa –– told us that the day before the Yankees had come up to his factory and destroyed all of the machinery and broken the factory all to pieces on the inside. His loss is about $8000 though some of the machinery belonged to the man who rents it ––– Watson is his name.

FRIDAY 28th–Pa Bertie and I went to town. We went especially to get our teeth plugged. Each of us had only one, but oh me, we had again to encounter dirt. He worked in our mouths with dirty hands. I was never subjected to such an insult before.

SATURDAY 29th–Just as I was ready to retire heard footsteps and voices coming and went to the window and heard someone ask to stay all night. It proved to be Mr. Lackland and Mr. Hoff. They were running from the Yankees. They had suddenly appeared in Berryville and all of our pickets had been withdrawn to or near Winchester.

SUNDAY 30th–Gave my letter a slight touch and sent it by Mr. Hoff. Pa heard that the Yankees had gone back and our pickets were able to return. The Yankees had taken about 50 of Whites' Cavalry and all of his baggage and a great deal that he had captured from them.

DECEMBER 1862

TUESDAY 2nd–Pa rode to the shop today and soon returned with the news that the Yankees had passed through town. Were on the turnpike going to Winchester and that our cavalry has run as there were only a few left to watch the movements of the enemy. There was some firing and Richard Baylor and a Mr. Timberlake were wounded. Poor Richard very badly through the shoulder. Will lose his arm and very probably his life. It is so distressing as he is his mother's favorite child.

THURSDAY 4th–Heard that the Yankees met a wagon loaded with wheat. Took the wheat to the mill and had it ground. Took all the horses and left the wagon in the middle of the road. What is to become of the people? ––– Dear Fannie is unwell. I am always frightened at the least appearance of sickness ––– no doctors ––– no medicine.

FRIDAY 5th–Heard the Yankees were coming around by Smithfield and were going to the Ferry. They encamped on Mr. Aldridge's farm and destroyed all of his fences and pulled down two stacks of his wheat to sleep on and when they left set fire to it, and burnt it all up. It is sad to think of the waste and destruction.

MONDAY 8th–Agnes Williams was to have been married tomorrow

night and Pa heard today that Mr. Smith, groom, had gone about two weeks ago to Harpers Ferry to get some colts the Yankees had stolen from him and had not been heard from since. Presume he is detained as a prisoner.

TUESDAY 9th–Heard today that Mr. Smith got home on Sunday and is to be married tonight as expected.

WEDNESDAY 17th–Pa got several Northern papers and they give an account of the shelling of Fredericksburg and say they crossed the Rappahannock on Friday. Our troops fired upon them from the town and the Federals shelled them out. The Confederates then retired to the breastworks about a mile from the city and on Saturday they were attacked but held their ground though the Federals are still in the city. The Confederates shelled the city also but did not drive the Federals from it. I don't believe this account but Pa says they gained a victory in crossing the river in front of our army. That may be but we killed a great many whilst crossing they admit. ——— I cannot but feel uneasy about my dear husband.

JANUARY 1863

MONDAY 12th–It has been almost a month since I have written in my Journal and I will not go back and write over each day's events but give a short sketch. ———. In the first place my pleasure was derived from the presence of my dear husband. He came very unexpectedly on the 20th of December, Saturday night before Christmas and spent two weeks with us. Left Friday after New Year's Day. I have not had the heart to write since he left me ———. He brought us the good news of a perfect success in the fight at Fredericksburg and said the Yankees had gone over the river and we were in possession of the town. —— All the Confederates have left here and we are in the enemies lines once more.

EARLY SCHOOLS



OAK GROVE SCHOOL IN 1897–Located in District No. 2, this school closed in 1917 and is no longer standing.



STONE SCHOOL–Charles Town's first free school was built on land acquired in 1849. Sold in 1894, it eventually was renovated to become part of the Methodist Church's new Educational Building.



Charles Town Academy before its destruction in 1912.



Shepherd District Free School, the first in present West Virginia.

John Yates and Jefferson's Many Schools — Their Evolution

by John Y. McDonald

In 1779, John Yates, the 4th child of John O. Yates, was born in Skirwith Abbey near Carlisle, England. His father had prospered trading with India. John's Uncle Charles Yates, born in 1728, emigrated to America when 21.

In 1752 Charles became a merchant in Fredericksburg, Virginia. He prospered greatly, mainly exporting tobacco. He took no part in the Revolution due to advanced age.

Charles writes in December, 1786: "I bought an almost invaluable tract of land containing 1,000 acres for which I gave 3000 pounds. It is my purpose to settle this land." Being a bachelor, he writes to his brother, John O., and suggests that he send his son, John, over to inherit his estate. "I know many objections might be made by a mother–the danger of a voyage, strange climate, care of youth here, and want to the best education."

Later Charles wrote: "But are St. Bees, Appleby or your academies the only places where the language or other use knowledge can be obtained? I know they are not."

Again in 1792: "If favorable, I will make the necessary arrangements for John's safe conduct from Liverpool to Virginia." In May, 1792, after a 2 week wait at Liverpool, John, aged 13, sails–takes 3 months to cross the Atlantic.

John's first letter, September 11, 1792: "All the country I have yet seen is quite covered with wood, except here and there a field of Indian corn, I have already found the heat very disagreeable.

"Four days after I arrived in Fredericksburg, I went with my uncle to his plantation over the Blue Mountains. We went in 2 days and a half, in my uncle's carriage. I like the place very well. There are more black people here than I expected to see; the streets are full of them.

"In some places going to the Blue Ridge you will see the stumps of trees 2 feet high in the middle of the road. They are overbusy to stop and cut them away. I wish you had a little of the wood here."

Later: "My uncle intends to enter me here at the academy in a few days. The master's name is Woodville."

February 1793, he writes: "I go to school to a very good master in this town. At night I read or write my school exercises. I go to the academy in this town where there are 2 masters. I am reading Sallust's Jugurthine war. I have to walk 1½ miles to school."

From his mother this: "I desire you to particularly attend to your manner of speaking; avoid all vulgar expressions . . . no well-bred man ever uses them. Form your expressions from the books you read."

June 1796, Uncle Charles writes to John at Princeton: "As to very early rising, it may not be a pleasure, but hath always been esteemed wholesome." His mother writes: "We rejoice that your situation at Princeton is agreeable to you. From what you say, it strikes me that your college is more like an English academy than our universities." Again she writes: "You give me no reason, dear John, for not returning to Princeton. I should be glad to know. Is the college at Williamsburg in reputation?" John writes: "No son ever had more reason to love his parents, nor did nephew ever receive more kindness from an uncle."

Actually, the Yates family were not strangers to William and Mary College. John's great uncle, Robert Yates, an ordained minister of the Church of England, had emigrated in 1699. He promptly became Rector of Christ Church, Middlesex County, Virginia. After four years, bad health caused him to return to England. He was succeeded by his brother, Bartholomew Yates, trained at Oxford. He served the same parish for 31 years, dying in 1734, and is much praised in Bishop Meade's *Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia.* He preached at William and Mary and became the first professor of Divinity there in 1729. Next his son, Bartholomew Yates II, occupied the same parish, starting in 1767. He had two sons in the Divinity School and was a visitor to William and Mary in 1766. Another brother, William Yates, became rector of Bruton Parish and president of William and Mary from 1761 to 1764. No doubt, these relatives influenced John to attend this college, which even today has a Yates Building.

From his mother, 1799: "I have great satisfaction in your quitting Princeton. The yellow fever in Philadelphia gave me constant apprehension."

John Yates writes, January 30, 1800: "Throughout the United States, we are all in mourning for the loss of General Washington. His death was followed by instant and general grief. I am thankful to say that I have seen this great man, though I was never introduced to him. Without the common advantages of education, he seems far the greatest

soldier and statesman that has existed; and the goodness of his private life is perhaps unequalled."

John writes: "But should Jefferson, the Vice President, supercede Mr. Adams, we may dread the evils of anarchy."

John Yates next reads the law with a friend in Frederickburg. Later he attended the law lectures of John St. George Tucker at William and Mary, 1800-1801.

1802. John writes his mother about his engagement: "I am far from exaggerating my Julia's merit; I do not possess language to do it justice. Did you know her worth, my dear Mother, you would rejoice to embrace her as your daughter."

In 1803, shortly after his marriage, his mother writes: "Why do you abandon law for agriculture? If you pursue agriculture, my dear John, give your mind wholly to it, make it both your business and pleasure." After marrying, John Yates and his wife farmed at Germanna in Culpepper County until 1807 when they moved to Walnut Grove, 3 miles north of Charles Town, then Virginia.

Uncle Charles writes in 1807: "I said that when you arrived at Walnut Grove, you were to take the management of everything upon yourself,without being accountable to me for sales of produce of the farm, or what else you might think necessary to dispose of, including Negroes, if requisite, and it can be done with humanity." In his will, Charles left $2,000 to educate the poor.

Education of His Children

He writes, first in 1816: "I have now no teachers in the house, having a school established a mile and a half away, to which Charles and William, your eldest grandsons, carry their dinners every day, on foot or on horseback."

Again in 1822, John Yates writes: "My boys all go to a good classical school at Charles Town, where they are doing well."

In 1826, he writes: "My 2 older sons are at college at Princeton, in New Jersey, where I once was. They are from all accounts doing well, though using more money than is entirely convenient. The 2 younger boys go to a good academy in a neighboring village and are fine boys; the 3 younger girls all go to another school at the same place."

In 1829: "John is at school as are my 3 youngest daughters. Francis has a good education."

(Further details about John Yates are in Vol. XXVII of this MAGAZINE, pages 26-31.)

Earliest Education in Jefferson

Before there were any schools in the county, some prosperous settlers hired tutors, who lived with the family, and taught the children. Often neighboring children came in to get the benefit; this helped to pay for the tutor. One of these tutors who adds much to our history was Charles W. Andrews of Vermont. He came to this section in 1827 when a college student. Later he married Miss Page of Annfield. He was ordained in 1832, and in 1842 became rector of Trintity Episcopal Church, Shepherdstown. He was for 33 years an eminent figure and influence in the community and on the national scene. His grandson, Matthew Page Andrews, wrote several histories including one of the United States, and one of Virginia. The latter contains a fine chapter on early education in Virginia.

Another noteworthy tutor was Benjamin Wilson, who taught several small private schools near Middleway before the Civil War. His son, the Honorable William L. Wilson, maintained his home in Charles Town, even when in President Cleveland's Cabinet.

At a much later date, in 1892 and 1893, Major E.H. MacDonald employed John W. Davis to instruct his large family of 10 children. It was cheaper and more practical than to send them all, 3 miles each way, daily, to the Charles Town school. Davis was 19 when he took the job. When the election for Cleveland came up, the tutor did not vote because he was too young, a fact he concealed–as his employer learned years later. Some neighboring children were brought in; there were about 16 pupils in all. One of the older girls taught the younger children of whom the writer was one. Later, John Davis became Solicitor General, then, Ambassador to England. Julia Davis, his daughter, is a well known writer.

Twenty-eight years earlier, the Reverend William T. Leavell employed a tutor, Mr. Poindexter, at the same place, Media. He brought in some outside pupils to help defray the cost of the school.

Early Schools

As towns began to grow, numerous private schools developed. In Shepherdstown, the oldest town, there were many schools during the first hundred years – academies, seminaries, dancing schools and what not. Many were short-lived; some, very good. Considerable knowledge

of the schools comes from advertisements in the local paper. There is a fine article in Vol. V, Page 28 by A.D. Kenamond on early schools of Shepherdstown. See also Vol. X, Page 25 and Vol. XXVII, Page 33, regarding U.S. Martin's gift to Shepherd College of one of the original public schools, now restored as a public monument. It had 4 fireplaces, was about 21 feet square, and was sturdily built.

In 1794, "on Mr. Alexander's land was repaired a commodious Union School." In 1795 there appears a bill to build another school – "the house to be weather boarded and to have 4 windows and a door." In May '95 it was raised. On October 6th, 1800, there was a repair bill on this school. The trustees engaged Robert T. Jones to teach here; his pay was 60 pounds, and 560 pounds of pork, 16 barrels and 4 bushels of corn, and 14 bu. of good wheat. Next Frederick Hurst was employed to teach here in 1802: (For further description, see Vol. XI, Page 24.)

Another important early school, 3 miles north on the road to Scrabble from Shepherdstown, was the Turner School. First mentioned in a deed of 1791, it was located on land of Anthony Turner. His son, Thomas Turner II was quite wealthy in land and had 9 children. The school may have been started much earlier, perhaps by 1770. The 6 sons and 2 daughters of Thomas Turner III attended it later. On September 14, 1767, the trustees hired W. Manning Lemen to teach here. (See Vol. XXX, P. 32-*The Turner School*)

A German school and also an English one were started in Shepherdstown by 1762; the English teacher here was Robert Cockburn. Some outstanding early teachers in Shepherdstown were J.S. Pierce, R.L. Fray, Joseph McMurran, and Miss L.B. Davenport.

James Boyden's diary (Vol. XXXII, 1966) gives a most amusing account of a Middleway private school in 1837-8. Although teaching Dr. Scollay's children and living there, he had a few other pupils, the school being located several blocks away. Attendance was irregular, discipline a problem, but the social diversions are most amusing. (This Boyden was a relative of the famous Frank Boyden of Deerfield Academy, and a nephew of Joseph Boyden, mentioned below.)

Another teacher was William Hartman Kable, born in this county on the family farm near Kabletown in 1837. After attending a nearby local school in Jefferson County, he entered the University of Virginia in 1857. About 1860, he started to teach in the Charles Town Male Academy. From 1861 to 1865 he fought gallantly with the Confederate forces–had 1 horse shot under him, was wounded, and promoted to captain. After the war he taught again in the academy. Next, in 1868,

he took his M.A. degree at the University of Virginia. From 1872 to 1884 he was headmaster at the Charlestown Academy. He tried to purchase purchase Mordington and move "his academy" there. This deal collapsed so he moved it to Staunton. There Kable's School grew rapidly and became the Staunton Military Academy. The S.M.A. has been a large successful school for nearly a century; numerous Charles Town boys have gone to it.

A most important teacher arrived in 1892–Wright Denny. After one year at the Academy he began his 46 year career as Principal of the Charles Town Graded and High Schools. (See Vol. XXI, p. 32)

Charles Town

The Academy

When Charles Town was first incorporated in 1795, a movement was launched to build an academy. Eighty-one contributors put up 514 pounds. Some of the 12 trustees were Philip Pendleton, Thomas Rutherford, Gabriel Nourse, George Steptoe Washington, George Hite and Ferdinando Fairfax. When the Academy opened in 1798, it was planned to educate some students free. Very early there were 70 pupils. The first principal was William Hill. In Vol. I of this MAGAZINE, there is a very interesting article about the Academy by Miss L.C. Ambler. It includes a glowing account of finals and of the play given, "The Tragedy of Cato." One early teacher in the 1830's was Joseph Boyden, trained at Cambridge University. The Academy ran, most of the time, for over 100 years; during the period it occupied several substantial buildings. Among the pupils were Dr. Edward Tiffin, Thomas Worthington, Jeremiah Morrow and Robert Lucas, each of whom, in time became Governor of Ohio.

One of the late teachers was Henry St. George Tucker; be became a missionary to Japan and later the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church. He taught at the Academy in 1895-1896. One of his scholars was my brother, P.N. McDonald. In his memoirs Tucker wrote; "After a month of recruiting, I succeeded in mustering 20 odd students–the principal had to do all the teaching–from late primary to College preparatory–there were almost as many classes as boys–many subjects were taught, even double entry bookkeeping, about which my knowledge was, and is, abysmal."

The Academy's final closure occurred in 1905. John W. Warner was the last teacher. Coming here as a tutor for Bishop Gravatt's children, he taught during the last year. Major Thornton Perry was one of his students.

Other Private Schools

Among the schools for girls was one established by Mrs. Anna Forrest in 1865; her daughter married Dr. Richardson who was a much loved doctor in Charles Town for 35 years. The first location of the Forrest School was at the corner of Samuel and Washington Streets. My mother, Julia Leavell, went here for a time. The last place it occupied is now the Knott Nursing Home on Congress Street. Pages 40-41 of Vol. XXXIV of this MAGAZINE give some interesting recollections of the Forrest School by the daughter, Jennie Love Richardson.

Miss Angelica Collins had a female seminary much earlier; Miss Julia Kennedy had one much later.

Mr. Stevenson left 4 acres and some money to build the Stevenson Seminary. After 2 years at Mt. Parvo, the school moved to its large new building on East Washington Street. A very good school for girls, it ran from 1882 until 1910. Reverend C.N. Campbell was the able principal.

At the same time, Miss Sally Brown operated a school in what is now the Chew house on George Street. Later Miss Judith Sublett had a successful primary school for many years. Mrs. Barbara Fowle operated a small school for 10 years, beginning about 1905. Its last location was in a small building on the ground now occupied by the Junior High School.

When nearby Powhatan Hotel ceased to pay, it was turned into a school. Established about 1900 by Professor Hatton it was named the "Powhatan College for Girls." The boarding scholars were numerous, and all had to wear caps and gowns. Among the Charles Town girls who attended were Mary Richardson, Euphemia Davenport, Frances Moore, Cecilia Davenport, Eloise Beckwith and Margaret Chew. The "College" closed after a few years.

Later, this building became St. Hilda's Hall; Miss Maria P. Duvall, the founder, had been principal of Stuart Hall in Staunton. For a time it was a good and growing girls' school, but closed during the depression, after having erected a large adjoining building, "Peterkin Hall." The school site now is occupied by the Charles Town Hospital.

The Literary Fund

Thomas Jefferson submitted a bill to provide for education for all in 1779. It proposed free schooling in Virginia for those unable to pay their way, even in the universities. It was easily defeated by rich planters. In 1809 Governor Tyler backed a law which established the Literary Fund. It provided that "All escheats, confiscations, penalties and forfeitures, and all right in personal property found derelict, should be appropriated to the encouragement of learning." Later, other sources of income were added.

Jefferson County, Virginia, it seems, received payments of $2,000 yearly from May 1818 until 1824. Smith Slaughter received the money from this fund in November 1818. John Yates was chosen next. For 16 consecutive years he received and dispersed this money; each year he gave bond to execute his duty honestly, and to make proper reports. In 1830, '31, '37, and '38 he received larger sums. It must have required much effort and tact to see that it reached the "indigent". While we find no specific details of how he carried out this long task, it must have won for Yates the "eternal gratitude" expressed for him on the marble tablet erected the year he died, 1851, on the Lemon School House, Dist. No. 1. The tablet has now been placed on the front of the Court House. The inscription is:

JOHN YATES
The Orphan's Friend In The Hour of Need
GOOD JUST GENEROUS
He Deserves
ETERNAL GRATITUDE
1851

Free Schools are Started in Jefferson

The Virginia Legislature passed, on February 26, 1846, an enabling act to establish free schools in Jefferson and 13 other counties. On April 23, 1846, our county gave a favorable vote of more than the two-thirds necessary for the bill. The amended act of 1847 required

pupils, who were able, to pay tuitions of 50 cents per quarter, and each district to erect its own school house. On June 3, 1847, Jefferson County approved this revised act and became the first county in present West Virginia to have free schools. On September 9, 1846, the old school commissioners had met and established the school districts. County Surveyor Howell Brown mapped them in 1852. Jefferson County was divided into 24 school districts. Later 3 more were added. Another election on August 7, 1847, had named a special commissioner for each district. A few examples are: for District No. 1, Martin Billmyer; for 2, E.T. Lee; for 3, J.P.A. Entler; for 18, John Yates; for 19, Dr. W.F. Alexander; for 20, W.C. Worthington. On September 3, 1847, the commissioners met and elected John Yates president and William A. Worthington as clerk. (See *School Superintendents* by Henry Sydnor, Vol. XII, 24.)

The building of new schools progressed rapidly. A new tax was levied to help with the cost. 13 new buildings were completed by December, 1847; and 7 more were under construction. A year later 23 schools were in operation and 1100 pupils provided for—some, no doubt, in rented buildings. In 1855, 27 were in operation. The fact that each district built its own accounts in part for the program's efficiency. An item in the Shepherdstown Register of October 22, 1850 states simply, "Free School House—A new school house is being built in the lower Free School District in town; this improvement has been much needed for a long time." Some of the cash may have come from the Literary Fund. From this source Thomas Jefferson obtained 1½ million dollars to help build the University of Virginia. Jefferson County's population in 1850 was approximately 15,300.

Some Deeds for Free School Sites

The deed for the plot in District 1, where the Lemen School stood, is dated October 1857. W.N. Lemen and wife for $40 deeded one quarter acre, according to a survey by S. Howell Brown, signed "Willoughby N. Lemen & wife."

Christian Reinhart donated the land for the free school at Moler's Cross Roads—"free so long as it be used only for school purposes." He had many children. Actually four different denominations used this school for a church; one had a Sunday School of 10 classes, 2 of them for slaves. Jacob Moler, "for $5, conveys the right for a school already

built at Zoar by John Yates on this plot, only for such time as it shall be used as such." In District 3 in Shepherdstown—"between Princess and New Street, being 2/3 of lot 20 between Baker, White, Taylor—owners of part of lot 120 for $100." For ¼ acre in Bolivar, District 21, school commissioners paid E.L. Wager $100.

In Charles Town, in 1849, William Crow, for $100, sold ¼ acre next to the Methodist Church, on Charles Street.

Some Information About the Early Free Schools

The Oak Grove School in District 1, ran until 1917. The last teacher here was Florence McQuilkin Walper. Franklin McQuilkin was one of the last pupils to attend it. The only traces left are a cistern top, one oak and 2 maples.

The school house of District 2, just 200 feet northeast of the entrance to Leeland, is now being torn down. Edmund Jennings Lee was Commissioner for this school. Miss Helen Goldsborough recalls that her grandmother Lee attended here.

Near this school on August 8, 1857, was held a tournament of which Henry Kyd Douglas was the chief and he addressed the group. Another jousting tournament was held near a one room school close to Middleway about the same time. Seats were removed and a big dance held inside the school after the jousts.

East of Halltown, just to the south of Route 340, is the Thomas Hinkle house. It is built on the foundation of the old school, said to have been destroyed by artillery fire in the Civil War, even using some of the stone and bricks. Its first teacher was Robert H. Duke. The last teacher before the war was William Rider, father of Miss Virginia Rider, now a retired teacher of the public school system.

In Charles Town, next to the old Methodist Church and across Charles Street, stands a well built 2 story stone and brick building. Formerly it was the first "public" school of Charles Town. Later it became a creamery and now remodeled, is part of the Methodist Sunday School.

During the Civil War

Most of the public schools were closed during the Civil War. Afterwards recovery was slow; no Confederate veteran was allowed to teach for some years. Money was very scarce.

On October 14, 1865, Samuel V.B. Strider was elected to serve as the first County Superintendent of Jefferson County. In the fall election of 1871, William L. Wilson was elected to the same office by a large majority. He served very effectively until September 1874, when he resigned to give more time to his growing law practice.

Middleway and Leetown

In the 1830's when James Boyden taught in Middleway, Henry St. George Tucker had a small private law school in Winchester, Virginia. Later he became dean of the law school at the University of Virginia–from 1841 to 1845. There he founded the "honor system," the first in the United States. He came to Leetown for summers. Here be built Woodberry, a large and imposing house in which, it is said, he had a summer law school; some of the students in this short-lived school doubtless dwelt in the small rooms on the top floor.

In 1874 an Agricultural College was organized at Leetown, stock was sold but not enough and the movement collapsed.

The last private school in Middleway was held in the Masonic Hall next to the Episcopal Church. Here, just after 1900, Arthur Gray taught a remarkable group of about 20 from the surrounding countryside. One, R.E.L. Strider, became the Episcopal Bishop of West Virginia. Two, John P. Lucas and Mitchell Willis became Generals of the Army. Miss Dorothy Thompson married General Breckenridge. Robert Bates became a doctor of philosophy and taught for many years at V.M.I. Later he wrote a 2 volume history of Middleway, a valuable book for historians. Arthur Gray later became an Episcopal minister. He was a most valuable adviser to R.E. L. Strider and to the writer when we attended the University of Virginia together.

Eastern Fish Disease Laboratory

The only school of its kind in the free world, this center is operated by the government and has been in operation at Leetown for about 18 years. It has had about 400 students. Last year students came from the United States, Canada and Ireland. Fordham University gives credit for these courses which are taught by six instructors.

Shepherd College

Founded in 1871, James McMurran, a former free school teacher, was the first head of Shepherd College. It grew slowly for 50 years. Its phenomenal growth in recent years deserves a separate article. The Jefferson County Historical Society joins with Shepherd College in the centennial celebration which began in September of this year.

Growth of Public Free Schools

The Shepherdstown Register in 1855 reported that 27 schools were in operation. The operating cost, which possibly included building funds for the year, was stated: "from the sheriff $9,862; from the Literary Fund and Richmond $4,682, making a total of $14,544"; signed W.J. Hawkins, Treasurer.

When the writer attended The Graded School in Charles Town in 1900 there were about 350 pupils. It was located in the new office building on the Ranson Circle. Mr. Denny was the able principal.

Figures, supplied by the courtesy of the School Board recently, show better than words the growth of our public schools.

	1950–51	1969–70
Teachers	134	228
Buses	20	32
Pupils–Elementary	2,422	2,942
Pupils–High	1,306	1,940
Annual Budget	$668,000	$2,821,000

Acknowledgements

The writer is much indebted to Dr. H.B. Allen for aid in many ways, especially in referring me to earlier articles in this Magazine, Dr. O.C. Stine for the gift of research papers written by him, Dr. John A. Washington for help and encouragement.

References

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History of Education in West Virginia, Morgan and Cork
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History of Education in West Virginia, Charles H. Ambler
History of Jefferson County, Millard Bushong
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Exploring the Silent Shores of Memory, H. St. George Tucker

(Note: The writer, John Y. McDonald, served for 12 years as a member of the Jefferson County School Board.)

Background of Beall-Air

By Dr. Howard Allen

The construction of Beall-Air is fully described in an article by Henry T. McDonald in the 1946 Magazine of the Jefferson Co. Historical Society. It tells us that Lewis William Washington inherited it from his grandfather, Thomas Beall (1748-1819). Thomas Beall and his wife, Anne Orme (1752-1827), had a daughter, Elizabeth Ridgely (1786-1820), who married George Corbin Washington (1789-1854) in 1807. By inheritance the property passed to Col. Lewis W. Washington, who occupied Beall-Air, and who was a victim of the famous kidnapping during the John Brown raid.

Recent correspondence with Mrs. Mary W. Talbert, of Ocala, Florida, reveals a thrilling background for Thomas Beall. It traces the lineage back to Ninian Beall, who is called the "forgotten Presbyterian", and who founded the Rock of Dumbarton estate in 1702, sixteen acres of which became the famous Dumbarton Oaks, where the peace conference was held in 1944. Colonel Beall, beginning in 1654, devoted fifty years to planting the Presbyterian faith on this continent. This effort was continued during the western migration as we hear how Samuel Williams, born in Montgomery County, Md., married Elizabeth Threlkeld, great, great granddaughter of Col. Ninian Beall, (1770-1835). Ninian Beall donated the land on which a Presbyterian church was built in 1704 and which is now known as the Hyattsville Presbyterian Church, now in its 266th year.

It is also noted that Anne Orme and Elizabeth Threlkeld Williams were first cousins. The Thomas Beall home still stands in Georgetown, and was purchased by Mrs. John F. Kennedy when she left the White House in 1963.

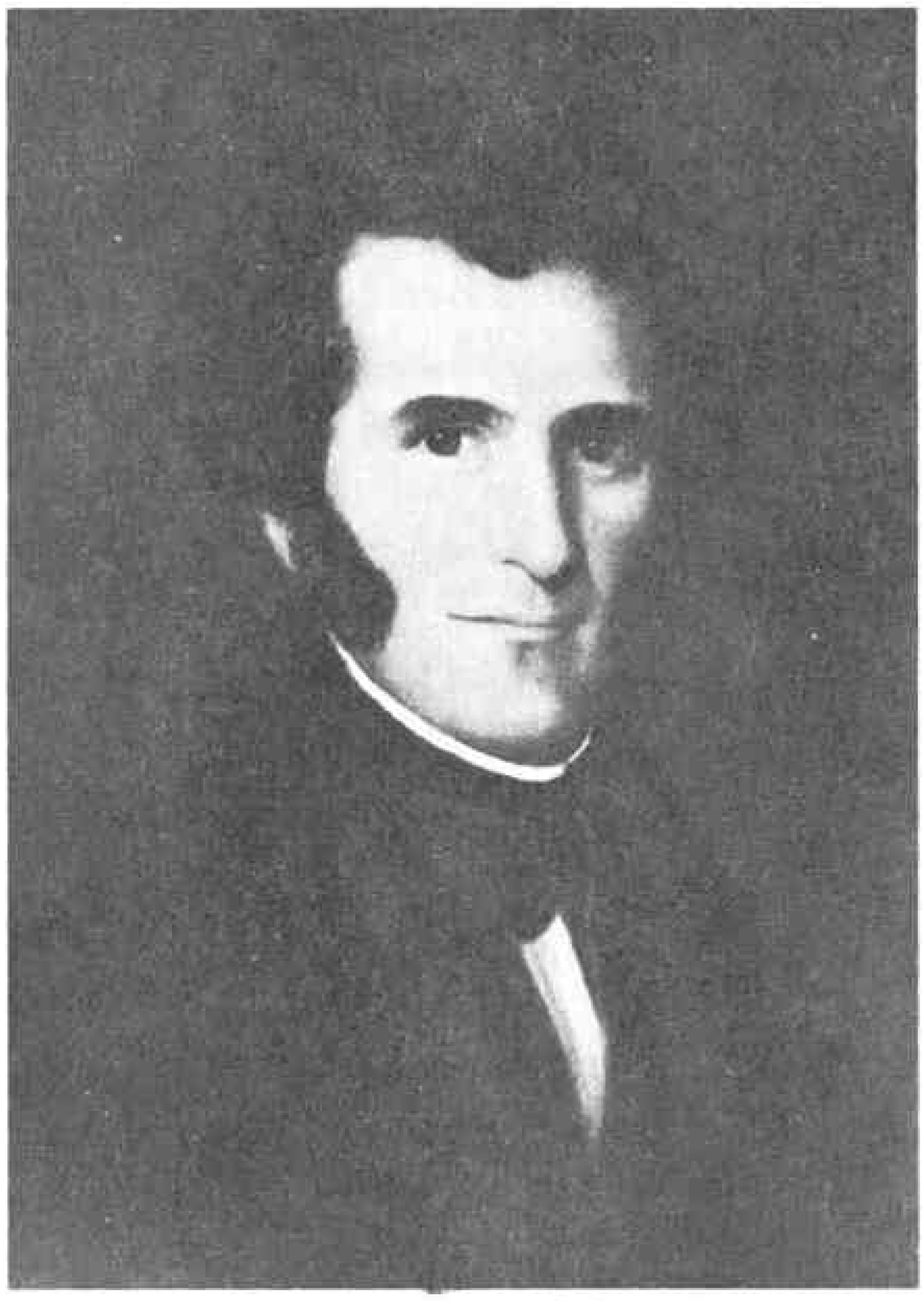
Thomas Beall was host to General George Washington in 1791 when he came to Washington, D.C. at its creation.

The family of Samuel Williams was very prominant in the history of Missouri, serving in the first state legislature when the state was recognized in 1821.

This review of the Beall family would be incomplete without mention of the career of John Yates Beall, fully revealed in an article in our 1953 Magazine. This martyr was a grandson of the Charles Beall who first purchased the Beall-Air estate, and was the son of George Beall, who acquired much land in Jefferson County, including the inheritance of his wife, a Yates of the "Media" group, who proudly perpetuate this name.

Supplemental inquiry reveals that Thomas Beall returned to his farm in Fairfax County, Virginia, and is buried in a graveyard at Bailey's Cross Roads.

Portraits attributed to Bass Otis



William Lucas (1800-1877)



Virginia Bedinger Lucas (1808-1840)

The Curtilage of Rion Hall

William Lucas was the third son of Sarah Rion and Robert Lucas. He was born on November 30, 1800, at "Cold Spring," an ancient stone house on the original Lucas grant, near Duffields in Jefferson County. He studied law under Judge Henry St. George Tucker in Winchester, Virginia and practiced in Shepherdstown and Charles Town. (His son, Daniel, married Judge Tucker's grand-daughter, Evelina Tucker Brooke). He served two terms in the U.S. Congress, from 1839-1841 and from 1843-1845, and was a delegate to the Virginia constitutional convention in 1850 and 1851.[1]

While law was his vocation, horticulture was his avocation. He started with a small farm or two and developed them into a large estate (before 1861) known as "Rion Hall."[2] The name comes from two branches of the family, the Rions and the Halls, early owners of much of the land.

In 1830, William Lucas married Virginia Ann Bedinger, a daughter of Sarah Rutherford and Daniel Bedinger of Shepherdstown. She died in 1840, leaving four young children.[3] William never remarried, but devoted himself to his curtilage and "goodly home on the banks of the Shenandoah." When he died there on 29 August 1877, he had outlived all but one child, Judge Daniel Bedinger Lucas, who inherited "Rion Hall," "with 300 acres attached."[4]

Still extant are the following letters of 1855, concerning the purchase of trees and shrubs for that prized home. Although there is no copy of the extensive list William sent to the nurseryman, what has survived does give an idea of the kinds of plants he ordered from the Prince nursery on Long Island.

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1. *Biographical Directory of the American Congress, 1774-1961*, p. 1240.
2. *Spirit of Jefferson*, Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Va., Tuesday Morning, October 9, 1877.
3. Zion Episcopal Churchyard, Lot No. 1, and Church records.
4. Jefferson County Will Book A. p. 115.

William Robert Prince was the fourth generation proprietor of a nursery at Flushing, which originally had been established by his great grandfather, Robert Prince in 1730. This was probably the first general commercial nursery in the New World.[5] His grandfather and his father, both named William Prince, had developed their nursery into one of the centers of American horticulture, which reached its height in the first third of the nineteenth century. Foreign trees and plants were imported and unknown American species discovered, as well as new varieties created from seed. "For fully fifty years the nursery was conducted much less for profit than from a love of horticulture and botany. It was designed to contain every known kind of tree, shrub, vine and plant known to England and America that possessed any horticultural merit. The catalogues from 1815 to 1840 ranked among the standard horticultural publications of the country."[6]

W.R. Prince wrote, with his father, the "Treatise on the Vine." He also published the "Pomological Manual," in two volumes, and the "Manual of Roses." He died on 28 March 1869. The oldest cedar of Lebanon in the United States, and perhaps some of their other trees, are said still to be standing in the grounds of the old Prince homestead in Flushing, Long Island.

Prince's Linnaean Botanic Garden and Nurseries, Flushing
Long Island, near New York
WM. R. PRINCE & CO.

Honble Wm. Lucas
Hall Town
Jeffn Cty Va

Sir

Your favor recd enclosing List of Trees etc.–It is a great & tedious labour to take up & select out so long a list of single specimen trees & in the pressure of business we could not find time to do it as we have such masses of orders where from 5 to 20 of a kind are wanted & where the labour & time is so much less in proportion. We will however attend to it for you and all the deciduous Trees & shrubs should be sent you in March or by 10th April & all the Evergreens before the 1st May.

5. L.H. Bailey, *The Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture,* (New York, 1915) vol. III, p. 1517.
6. *Ibid,* p. 1590-91.

We have overlooked the Fruit Trees & small Fruits & enclose you a schedule of prices for them & in point of fact many you have selected are so rare that they are worth much more than the low priced (sic) we have rated them at in our Catalogue– The Fruit Trees etc. at prices we have stated will amt to about $162. exclusive of Raspberries, which as they vary so much in value & as you did not say how many dozen you want, we leave to you to say the number of kinds we shall send a dozen each of– We could select a dozen varieties that we think you ought to have in your Collection– Strawberries, much to our astonishment you have not named & yet our Collection of them is superior to all you can possibly have seen any where–

As to the Ornamental Trees & Shrubs we can only refer you to the reduced prices of our last yrs Catalogue (40th Edition) & in regard to Evergreens, you must be aware that a low price will buy but a petty plant–You had better therefore not limit us to the lowest prices named for them in the Catalogue as often such would not suit you at all & in fact in many cases we could not send them at all–We mean such prices as 25c or 50 Cts–If you will give us some option on the subject–the same as we are glad to do when ordering such from Europe, we will do for you as we would for ourselves–

As you propose remitting, you might remit $150. on acct of the Evergreens & all other Ornamental Trees & Shrubs etc. – & as we will make out everything separately priced, we can readily settle the balance as it may be at the conclusion–

Yours vry Try
Wm. R. Prince & Co.

38 Apples of the largest size)
at 40 Cts
23 Pears either on Pear or Quince)
of the Dollar sizes for 75 Cts) or at same ratio for larger sizes

7 Plums assorted 50 c
6 Cherries of $1 size for 75 c
All the Peaches we can spare at 25, 50c & 75 as priced in the Catalogue but we cannot supply all the varieties this spring, we will oblige you as far as possible–
Nectarines 37½ to 50c they are scarce also but we can supply them–
Apricots at Cat'g prices–they are very scarce but we can supply the most of them–

Quinces, the 5 varieties for $2.60 Cts.
Madeira Nuts, Spanish & French Chestnuts, Filberts & Medlars & (extra size written over each)
Pomegranates & Figs precisely as priced in the Catlge.
Grapes, 21 Foreign vars at 50 Cts, some worth 75 & $1.
DO 16 Native do precisely as priced
Raspberries one Dozen each, precisely as priced
Currants one Dozen each at 20 Prct Disct)
from the retail Catge prices)
Gooseberries as pr Catge prices exactly & we have some most splended 3 year old Plants trained as trees that we sell at an extra price, but will put yours at only $2.50 pr dozen–

Hall Town Jefferson Co. Va
Jany 25th 1855

Messrs: Wm. R. Prince & Co.

I have been absent from home and just returned and received your favor of the 15th inst. stating the terms upon which you will furnish me the fruit trees etc. and the ornamental Evergreen trees and shrubs and deciduous trees, shrubs, etc. contained in the list which I sent you a short time ago, excepting some of the peach trees named which you have not at present to share (?) My object in ordering but one of each variety was to be able to find places in my yard or curtilage, for as many varieties (sic) as possible, my space being already pretty well occupied with trees etc. It did not occur to me that it would occasion much additional trouble to you. Moreover I have already nearly every one of the kinds named but I have been deceived by nurserymen in some instances, and fear I have been in others but knew from your high personal character and reputation in your business and long standing of your celebrated nursery that I should be now sure to get genuine and all true to name. I have between twelve and fifteen acres of land enclosed by a paling fence seven feet high within my yard, which secures me from the depredations of man & stock and I shall hardly find places for all I have listed without crowding too much and you know in the country it is useless to plant without having such a guard & protection. The Winchester and Harpersferry R. Road (sic) runs about a mile and three fourths through my farm which leaves me the more exposed. In consequence of the annual drought here in June, I would prefer receiving the fruit and deciduous trees & shrubs by the 1st of April at farthest and the Evergreens etc. by the 10th of April. From experience

I have found they succeed best when thus early planted as they stand this summer drought better.

I accede to your suggestions in reference to the size of the evergreens and will therefore about the 15th of March send you my check or the cash (sic) for three hundred and twelve dollars. The $162. for the fruit trees etc. and the $150. for the evergreens etc. which sum you state will pay for all covered by my list (?)

I shall rely then upon your judgment in the selection and expect the largest sized evergreens as you recommend. From experience I know small plants will not live after I have bought & paid for them. Please answer this letter and inform me if you will send the trees etc. so as to arrive at the time above mentioned if the check is sent to you about 15th of March

Very Truly
Wm Lucas

(A true copy of letter sent W.L.)

Wm. R. PRINCE & CO.
Fbry 1/55

Honble Wm Lucas
Hall Town Jeffn Cty
Virga

Sir

We wrote you on the 15th, since which we have thought you may have misconstrued our remarks about you remitting in advance. We have not asked it of you & should not do so, but you made a proposal to that effect & stated you "would send your Check with the order on the Valley Bank in Charlestown"—We make this explanation as due to you in courtesy—We have made no enquiries as you urged us, as we can generally tell an honorable man by his correspondence.

In regard to this matter you will please remit such amt as you think proper with the order & the Balance can be paid afterwards. We will allow 5 prCt on the Amt prepaid. Your order is so special an one & comprises so many rare species & varieties that it will require our personal attention throughout in its careful execution, & we will endeavour to give you satisfaction in every respect. We could send part of the articles the middle or end of the present month if desirable.

Yours vy trly
Wm. R. Prince & Co.

Wm. R. PRINCE & CO.
Fbry 8/55

Honble Wm Lucas
Hall Town Jeffn Cty Va

Yours of 25th ulto redd in reference to ours of the 15th & you propose remitting as there suggested $162 for Fruit trees & $150 on account of Evergreens about the 15th Mrh. We will pack & forward you the respective classes of Trees to arrive at the periods you name as nearly as we can calculate, say the 1st & 10th of April–Will you be kind enough to state by what route you wish them sent & how many days they will probably be on the route. We have sent trees to Charlestown in your Cty some years since, but forget now whether they were sent via Baltimore or some other town–The Raspberries were not included in the Calculation of Fruits–You will please to say how many dozen we shall send. All will be priced specially in detail, so you will have all plain & explicit.

Yours vry try
Wm. R. Prince & Co.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO.
Febry 12/55

Honble Wm Lucas
Hall Town
Jeffn Cty Va

Sir

We wrote you 3 or 4 dys since in reply to your last–Since then we have thought that from your devotion to Pomology you would be the most proper person for us to communicate with on a matter we have thought much–I (WRP) am 58 yrs old & my 2 sons will be engaged in other pursuits–My grounds are all eligible for Building Lots & I am closing up my business gradually–There are in our Collection a Very considerable number of very estimable & peculiar varieties of Fruits that no other Nursery has & which they dont seem even to be aware of & I have felt assured in my mind that they would be lost to the world if I could not find some person who had love / taste for Pomology enough to perpetuate them and their names in his grounds–There are some Peaches of most astonishing character–Cherries larger than any that can be obtained elsewhere in the Union–The Red Prool (?) for one the largest in the World–Some extraordinary Pears & Apples–The Lafayette Apricot–twice the size of any other & as large as a good sized

Peach—It is a seedling that grew in a New York yard & I named it—So I could go on & recount these to you, but I have not time at present—Some have dwindled down to a single tree & I must have it budded from—In the Summer I could perfect the list—Prince's Excelsior, Pavie (?) de Pompano, October Scarlet is Pavie tartive—Scotts Maximum & Nectar Rareripe (?) Peaches, are some of them—Of some we can spare a tree now—Of others not till budded from as the Rail Road cut up the square they were contained in—I now can only call your attention to the subject.—Yours in haste

W.R. Prince & Co.

I have a peculiar feeling that the Fruits that my father hunted up throughout all Creation & that I have also hunted up should not be lost & unknown to the World after I am gone—

Frederica H. Trapnell

Of Interest to Members

Summer Meetings

Tour of Traveller's Rest

On August 7th, an hour before sundown, a tour of Traveller's Rest was made by about 70 members and their friends. This provided an opportunity to see this property before restoration begins. Having been unoccupied for a number of years, extensive repairs must be made by the present owners, Mr. and Mrs. Alan McIntosh.

Prior to the tour, members gathered on the Harewood lawn, each family bringing their own picnic supper. A distinguished guest was Dr. Carolyn Zinn, Director of the Department of Archives and History of the State of West Virginia. Dr. Zinn spoke briefly about the facilities of her department at the State Capitol.

Mr. McIntosh then outlined the career of General Horatio Gates with special reference to his life at Traveller's Rest.

Felicitations to Shepherd College in its 100th Anniversary Year

In the afternoon of September 11, the Society met in the auditorium of the Shepherd College Library to participate in the College's 100th Anniversary celebrations.

The program, arranged by Mrs. James Butcher, was opened by selections from "Camelot" rendered by members of the School of Music. There followed an intensely interesting sketch of the College's history by Dean A. Gordon Slonaker. Often plagued by lack of appropriations, there were times when the citizens of Shepherdstown provided funds for the School's survival. The emergence of an attractively housed institution with over 2000 students is a tribute to the interest and self sacrifice of many far-seeing persons. An enjoyable finale was provided by the serving of refreshments in the Student Union Building.

Historic Preservation

With the Eastern Seaboard's swelling population now spilling over the Blue Ridge, Jefferson Countians face the challenge of retaining as much as possible of the County's charm, at the same time making room for permanent-minded newcomers. Obviously, much farmland will become residential.

The County's *Planning Commission*, under the leadership of Senator Louise Leonard, hopes to win approval of a rational set of zoning regulations for land development. This will include protection of scenic and historic features.

Much of the County's charm stems from the prosperity of its farmlands. Beginning in the 1700's, even before the Revolution, numerous farm homes, of varying pretension, appeared. As transport down the Potomac to Georgetown, first by barge and then by canal developed, followed in 1834 by rail contact with Baltimore, agricultural affluence boomed. The construction of tasteful homes–especially during the four decades preceding the Civil War, as recorded in this Magazine's *Album of Historic Homes* –places Jefferson County in the forefront of areas possessing noteworthy ante-bellum structures. The post-Civil War Supreme Court's rejection of the County's petition to rejoin Virginia isolated it from the mystique associated with life in the Old South–for better or for worse. One result has been a delay in the purchase of abandoned homes by persons interested in preservation.

Assistance from the National Trust for Historic Preservation

At the suggestion of one of West Virginia's Advisors for the National Trust–Mayor Bradley Nash of Harpers Ferry – the Historical Society, in conjunction with the Planning Commission, has applied to the Trust for the services of a consultant to survey the County's historic places and recommend steps to protect them.

To provide legal recourse, legislation has been introduced in Charleston, by Senator Leonard, to enable county courts to establish and enforce appropriate zoning. Called the *Historic Districts Act*,

members are urged to voice their support, and Dr. Zinn has sent a special appeal to all West Virginia historical societies to join in this effort.

Finally, it has been suggested that owners of noteworthy homes form a front to deal directly with any action required. Tentatively named *Jefferson County Historic Places, Inc.*, this organization may play a major role in preserving significant areas from uncontrolled urban blight.

All Back Numbers Now Available

The reproduction of out-of-print volumes of the Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society has been completed and all back numbers, 1935 through 1970, are now available. Orders should be sent to Mr. William H. Wilson, Box 716, Charles Town, West Virginia 25414. The price is $4.00 each.

Memorial Gift Received

The Society acknowledges with appreciation a gift of money in memory of Mr. Walter Jex of Shepherdstown, a Life Member, who passed away on August 8, 1971.

The 1972 Magazine

Articles being considered include the 1849 Diary of Susan Wood Keyes, more on the early Van Swearingens, and historic Eastwood.

Index to Tombstone Inscriptions

Zion Episcopal Churchyard

References are to lot numbers, not to pages of the Magazines.

"a" indicates lots published in Volumn xxxiv (Dec., 1968) of the Magazine.

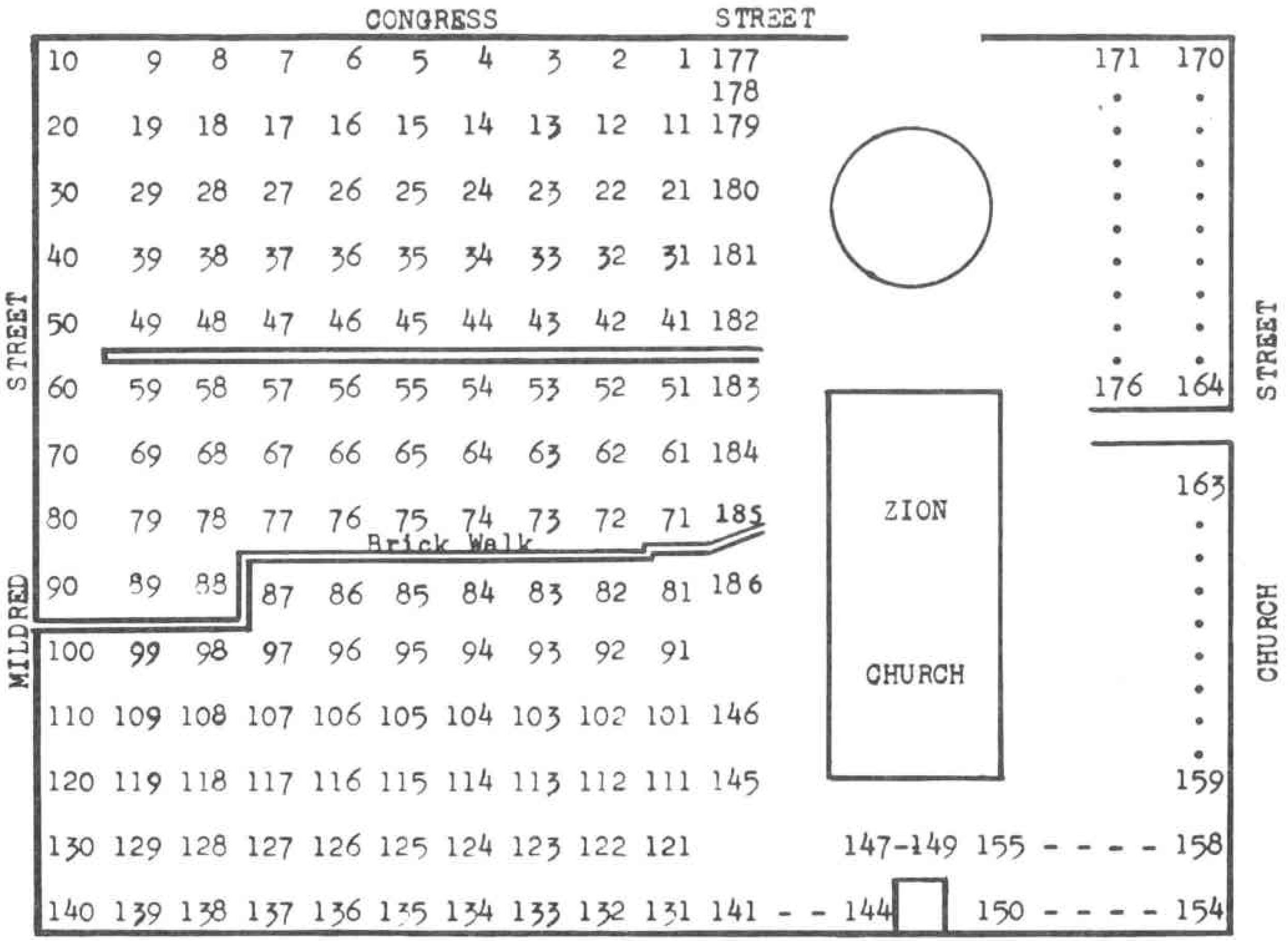
"b" indicates lots published in Volume xxv (Dec., 1969) of the Magazine.

"c" indicates lots published in Volume xxxvi (Dec., 1970) of the Magazine.

Names are given in more fully expanded form in the index than shown in the inscriptions, if accurate information is available. Thus the index may give full names for which only initials are shown on gravestones. It may supply maiden names of married women, or include middle names not indicated in the graveyard.

Married women are indexed under both married and maiden names, if the maiden name is known with certainty. Thus, Mrs. Mary Smith Jones (born Smith) would be indexed both under "Jones, Mary Smith (Mrs.)" and under "Smith, Mary (Mrs. Jones)."

The index omits references to Biblical and other quotations. It also omits references to "Charles Town," to "Jefferson County," to "Virginia," and to "West Virginia." Every name mentioned on the stones is included, whether the individual is buried in the Churchyard or not.



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