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THE PHILIP PRY HOUSE

Headquarters of General George B. McClellan
Antietam National Battlefield



by Gary Scott
Architectural Historian
National Capital Region
National Park Service

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT
THE PHILIP PRY HOUSE
HEADQUARTERS OF MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE B. MC CLELLAN
ANTIETAM NB

by

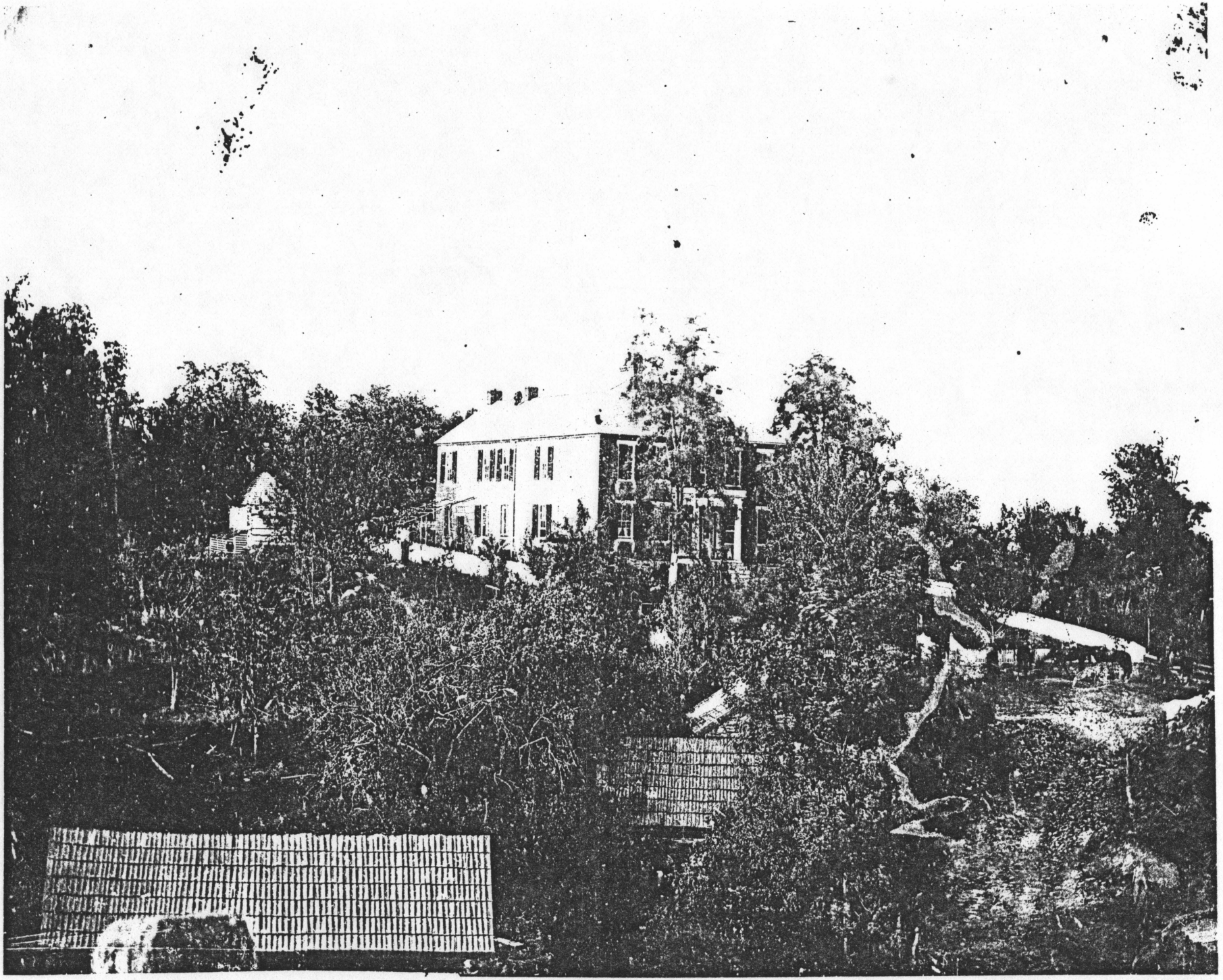
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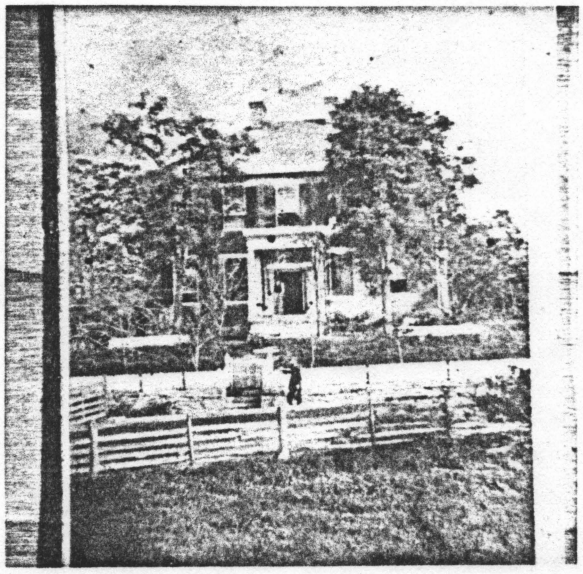
November, 1980

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An Alexander Gardner photograph of the Pry house taken shortly after the battle



A photograph of the Pry house
taken during the Civil War period
by Hagerstown photographer E. M. Recker

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Documentation

The restoration of the Philip Pry house was largely aided by two historic photographs. One was taken by Alexander Gardner very soon after the Battle of Antietam, between September 17-21, 1862, and is preserved in the Mathew Brady collection of the Prints and Photographs Division of the Library of Congress. This photograph is considered authoritative and all exterior restoration has been undertaken with it as an ultimate standard. There is also a small carte-de-viste photograph taken by independent Hagerstown photographer E. M. Recker with two men, presumably of the Pry family, standing in front of the Pry house during the Civil War period. This photograph was given to Antietam NB by Hazel Pry Moreno and was frequently consulted as a standard of preservation.

Existing Conditions

The Pry house was built by the two brothers, Philip and Samuel Pry, in the summer of 1844. The date July 11, 1844, with the name PHILIP PRY is carved in a brick on the left side of the main entrance to the house. On an identical brick on the right side of the entrance is carved PHILIP PRY with the date July 14, 1844. Evidence indicates that the original configuration of the house exists today with virtually no structural changes. The rear ell with side gallery seems to date from the earliest period. There was no evidence found that it was a later addition to the central rectangular block with its retardatair hipped roof. The original front porch which

appears in the two historic photographs is a rural version of classic Greek Revival as is the central doorway with its side and transom window lights. In the late 19th century or early 20th century, the original porch was replaced by a one-story Victorian gallery which stretched across the front of the building. The interior of the house remained much the same during its long occupancy by a succession of owners until remodeling in 1978 for park quarters. At some unknown time the two small south parlors were enlarged into one room. There is evidence that the landing window was taken out and replaced by a stunted door and step to give access to the rear ell gallery. The brickwork is Flemish bond on the front of the building and common bond elsewhere. At some point, the entire exterior was painted red and pencil-striped, but this is nowhere indicated on the Civil War photographs. The Gardner photograph strongly indicates distinct mortar joints and unpainted walls. The exterior trim of the house has always been white, except the shutters. The Civil War photographs indicate a wood shingle roof which was replaced by a crimped seam tin roof later in the 19th century. The door hardware is pre-Civil War Carpenter rim locks throughout. Except for the large kitchen fireplace, fireplaces in the house had at one point been all bricked up indicating the use of wood stoves, perhaps at an early period.

On September 17, 1862, and for several days afterward, the Pry property was occupied by Major General George B. McClellan and served as Union headquarters during the Battle of Antietam. For a few months after the battle, the Pry house was used as a hospital for Union officers with its barn used as a hospital for enlisted men. On November 3, 1862, Major General Israel B. Richardson, the hero of Bloody Lane, died from stomach wounds in the large upstairs bedroom of the Pry house.

On March 8, 1974, Recreational Properties Associates sold two acres containing the Pry house to the United States Government to be placed in custody of the National Park Service. The major portion of the Pry farm tract, except for a scenic easement directly around the house, was developed as a housing project.

At 2100 hours on October 23, 1976, the Pry house burned. The fire was attributed to faulty wiring below the front door and extended to the northeast parlor on the first floor. The exterior walls and roof remained intact but the central hallway with staircase, the northeast parlor, the large upstairs bedroom, and part of the southeast sitting room were damaged considerably. The front door, the front Victorian gallery, the front window sashes, sills, and lintels were all burned out. The floor between the parlor and basement, the floor between the northeast parlor, and the large northeast bedroom also burned.

Restoration

In the fall of 1977, restoration of burnt out areas was begun by Antietam Maintenance under the direction of Buck Gatrell, Chief of Maintenance, with Henry Aufdem-Brinke, project foreman. Historical research for accuracy of building detail was undertaken by the Historic Resource Services Division, National Capital Region under the direction of Paul Goeldner. Project 82 emergency preservation funding was obtained to restore the burnt out house. The decision was made to restore its exterior appearance to the day of the Battle of Antietam, September 17, 1862. The project was conceived to be low budget, largely undertaken by Antietam Maintenance with the assistance of a few contractors for mechanical-electric work and plastering. YACC and CETA workers were also used on the project in scraping paint layers, repointing, and plaster removal. The original 1844 porch was to be reconstructed to

replace the destroyed Victorian gallery.

Work commenced on replacing damaged sills and lintels and window sashes. All carpenter mill work, including the fabricating of doors, intricate historical moldings, the staircase, and the front porch was aptly executed by Sonny Aufdem-Brinke and assistants in the Antietam carpenter shop. Cypress sills and lintels were obtained and angle irons were set in the brickwork behind them for extra reinforcement. When the old sills were taken out, some of the brickwork above fell out and had to be replaced by Hubert Burgess, park mason on the site. Newly fabricated window sashes were set into the window openings. Whenever possible, the old sashes were used.

The floor joists between the basement and northeast parlor were replaced with new, roughly cut joists to give an historic appearance. Those between the first and second floors are modern, since they would be hidden by floor and ceiling. Burnt out floors in the main hallway were also replaced. Random width pine floorboards were used to simulate the historic floor. The large front door with intricate moldings and transom and side lights was fabricated by Aufdem-Brinke and installed.

In the spring of 1978, Hubert Burgess undertook the repointing of the exterior brickwork and corrected the sinking foundation under the pantry room of the rear ell. An area of the old red paint and pencil-striping which once characterized the exterior of the house has been left on the walls of the upstairs gallery of the rear ell.

A mechanical and electrical contract to Biser Electric Company, Thurmont, Maryland, was let out to install the new electric heating system. Electric furnaces were installed in the basement and attic. The basement system of furnace and ductwork will heat the basement and first floor, and

the attic system will heat the second floor. The attic system of ductwork makes access difficult to the attic trap door where legend says McClellan observed the battle through field glasses.

A plastering contract to Eastern Sandblasting Company, Winchester, Virginia, was let and the house was replastered. All old plaster had been knocked off the walls by Antietam Maintenance and the YACC, except for a small area near the door to the attic and the wall next to the top landing of the staircase where the old plaster coats remain.

At the first landing of the staircase was a stunted door leading to the second floor exterior gallery of the rear ell. The door had late Victorian hardware on it, and was reached from the landing by a crude step. The door looked suspiciously like a later addition. It was removed and the brickwork under it was examined, showing that several courses of brick had been cut out to enlarge the opening from a window to a door. A decision was made that the opening had originally been a window and the stunted door was replaced by a window at the landing level.

At this point, Superintendent Virgil Leimer made the decision to rehabilitate the rear ell of the house as well as the east parlors and southeast upper bedroom of the main body of the house as quarters for a park employee. After the structure's interior had burned, remodeling of the interior as residence for park staff would insure its security. The main hallway, large northeast parlor, and the large master bedroom above, where General Richardson had died, is to be reserved for an historical exhibit for the public. It will tell the story of McClellan at the Pry house and the impact of the battle on the local farmers.

There was a rather crude staircase in the rear ell room next to the kitchen. It contained modern nails and looked to be millwork from the turn

of the 20th century. This staircase presented a safety hazard because its steps reached the second floor in the middle of a doorway. This staircase was removed and replaced by a modern spiral staircase since this area was to be put to nonhistorical purposes as quarters.

The bathroom was remodeled and partitioned to provide a hallway from the second floor main body of the house to the rear ell quarters. Also much-needed closet space was added to the redesigned bathroom.

The downstairs southeast parlor contained two fireplaces separated by a wide double-door opening without doors. As this looked suspicious, the wall joist system was exposed and examined. When exposed, it was found that the studding had been cut off and the opening in the wall had been widened. Nail marks on the floor corresponded with the cut-off studding above, proving that there once were two rooms with a connecting door which had been enlarged to one with a large double-door opening. Thus, the decision was made to restore the one room to two with a door between.

The hardware of all the doors consisted of antique Carpenter rim locks, some severely damaged by the fire. Some were missing and were replaced by later hardware. All locks and striker plates were removed and taken to Ball and Ball in Exton, Pennsylvania, where all locks were refurbished and several new reproduction locks and a full set of keys were fabricated.

The floor in the kitchen was defective due to rotting joists under the floorboards. It was removed, exposing a beautiful bluestone hearth in the kitchen fireplace which had previously been covered by floorboards. A new floor was installed with new joists. In the kitchen, vinyl tile was placed on the floor and the kitchen was modernized. The only historic features remaining are the large kitchen fireplace and hearth, and a floor-to-ceiling wall cabinet with doors.

Work continued in the summers of 1978 and 1979. The repointing was finished and the fieldstone foundations and exterior cellar entry with steps were pointed. In the summer of 1979, Aufdem-Brinke fabricated the historic front porch reproduction from a design by NCR Historic Resource Services. Box gutters were placed inside the cornice of the porch and a downspout was built into one of the porch columns.

After the fire, no trace remained of the interior trim paint colors in the interior rooms of the area to be interpreted historically--the main hallway, the east parlor, and the master bedroom. Layers of historic paint remained on the woodwork in the rear ell, however. A paint study was done on paint layers in these back rooms. From this study, early Pry house colors were selected for the trim paint in the historically-interpreted rooms. There was some evidence of graining. It was determined by the superintendent to paint all trim in the quarters a medium brown; the rooms in the historic area were painted brighter colors conforming to the paint study findings. The hallway trim was painted white and all doors were painted dark brown. Evidence showed that exterior trim had always been white. The shutters were painted as original. The pilasters of the restored historic porch covered up part of the name PHILIP PRY, carved in the brick on either side of the doorway.

In order to return the house to its 1862 appearance, a shingle roof should replace the tin roof in 1982. The historic rooms should be furnished with an interpretive historic exhibit after an Interpretive Plan and an Historic Exhibits Plan are written. New gutters and downspouts should be installed above the cornice brick molding and be compatible with the historic photographs. The trellis appearing on the south side of the house in the Gardner photograph should be reconstructed.

Outbuildings

The historic barn remains much as it did during the Civil War as it appears in the Gardner photograph. For authenticity, the "oriental ventilators" should be removed. The superintendent plans to house public restroom facilities in the structure.

Another barn, built in the early 20th century, was torn down and removed from the property, exposing the ruins of a cavehouse or springhouse with archway. This springhouse appeared in a post-Civil War drawing of the Pry house published on page 638 of Battles and Leaders of the Civil War.* Decision was made to stabilize and rebuild the ruin. An architectural drawing exists for its reconstruction. Another small springhouse on the northeast side of the house should be repointed and stabilized.

The future of many other property features are under consideration. A well was found by Antietam Maintenance on the west side of the house near the modern cesspool. It has been filled with sand. The historic picket fence, for which drawings still exist, should be reconstructed and Pry Lane, with its rows of shade trees on each side, should be restored. The exterior kitchen or washhouse in the rear remains a mystery. It does not seem to appear in the Gardner photo, but its foundations and brickwork seem to be as old as the main Pry house, and the architecture appears to be of the same period. No plans have been made toward its reconstruction nor that of the log smokehouse appearing in the Gardner photograph on the east side of the house, nor the other outbuildings in the foreground of the photograph, in front of the springhouse.

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*Shown on cover of this report.

Maintenance Standards

Routine cyclic maintenance should be carried out under the same standards set for other historic buildings. The reconstructed front porch should be carefully monitored to insure that runoff from the downspouts is unobstructed.

Conclusion

If the historic rooms are interpreted in an historic setting, greater attention needs to be given to the creation of an authentic historic interior, such as wallpaper, and more highly authentic drapes and lighting. As it is now set up, the entire interior is adaptively presented as a space for small conferences and training classes, a situation which will continue until the historic scene is complete and the house is readied for public viewing. More land in fee simple needs to be purchased around the house.

KEEDYSVILLE

Keedysville is a small village in western Maryland located on the Little Antietam, a tributary of Antietam Creek. The village, surrounded by fertile farmland, lies directly south of Red Hill, a spur of Elk Ridge, where the Union Commander General George B. McClellan had his observation lookout during the battle of Antietam. The Pennsylvania Germans settled western Maryland in the 18th century, moving down from Pennsylvania and taking up the land between South Mountain and the Potomac River, now known as Washington County. Originally the area was a center of milling. Among the first settlers was Christian Orndorff, a German from the Palatinate who purchased land on the west bank of Antietam Creek in 1762, and there built a flour mill and a sawmill. The Orndorff mill and the Orndorff house were still part of the scene at the Middle Bridge during the Battle of Antietam in 1862. When one of Orndorff's daughters married Jacob Hess, Christian Orndorff gave the newly-wed couple a farm on the banks of the Little Antietam, where Jacob Hess built his own mill and operated a thriving milling business. Around the Jacob Hess mill and house grew the village of Keedysville.[1] According to local tradition, these mills provided flour for Washington's Army during the American Revolution.[2] Keedysville is eight miles south of Hagerstown and halfway between Boonsboro and Sharpsburg, Maryland. It was settled by John J. Keedy and his brother Samuel. John J. Keedy purchased the Hess mill on

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[1]John W. Schildt, Drums Along the Antietam (Parsons, West Virginia: McClain Printing Company, 1972), pp. 33-34.

[2]Ibid., p. 36.

the Little Antietam and surrounding land from the Hess heirs. The land located on the northwest side of the Boonsboro and Sharpsburg Turnpike Samuel Keedy purchased from his brother. Before the arrival of the Keedy brothers there were three or four log houses in the area close to the mill and owned by the Hesses. Samuel Keedy built the first brick structure in the town about 1836.[3]

Originally the town was known as Centerville for the position that it occupied directly at the center of the turnpike between Boonsboro and Sharpsburg. The inhabitants attempted to petition Washington, D.C., to get a post office established but to no avail. Finally, Samuel Keedy applied to the editor of the Hagerstown Pledge, Thomas Snively, who wrote a letter directly to the Postmaster General. Since Maryland already had a Centerville post office, the application came back designated Keedysville.[4]

The Cost Family

Prominent among the citizens of Keedysville was Samuel Cost. He was born in 1794, the son of Frederick Cost and the grandson of Heinrich Cost. He died in 1868. As a youth, Samuel Cost learned from his father the trade of shoemaking which he successfully plied, keeping a shop on his farm. With his wife's assistance, he became the most successful country shoemaker in the county and was able to buy fine tracts of farming land, eventually amassing over 450 acres. Samuel Cost married Barbara Keedy, the sister of John J. and Samuel Keedy. She was born in 1806 and died in 1854.[5] Samuel Cost was a member of the German Reformed Church and provided the land for

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[3] J. Thomas Sharf, History of Western Maryland (Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1882), II, 1305-1306.

[4] Ibid.

[5] Thomas J. C. Williams, A History of Washington County, Maryland (Baltimore: Regional Publishing Company, 1968), p. 933.

the Mount Vernon German Reformed Church of Keedysville which was erected August 28, 1852.[6] The church was to become the center of the community social life as it had been the center for the life of the Cost family. After the battle of Antietam, it became the sad scene of physical suffering and amputations as it was turned into an army hospital for the wounded.

Six children were born to Samuel Cost and Barbara Keedy Cost. Of the six, three are important to our story. A son, Jacob H. Cost (1833-1910), farmed for thirty years along the banks of Antietam Creek at the Hitt or Upper Bridge over the Antietam. He occupied the large Hitt house, the former home of Reverend Daniel Hitt, an early Methodist minister. The farm had been a favorite stopping place for early circuit-riding Methodist bishop Francis Asbury.[7] Also, two daughters, Mary Ann Cost (1827-1897) and Elizabeth Ellen Cost (1831-1886), married the two brothers, Samuel and Philip Pry.

The Pry Family

John DeBrie, a German-born boy of Huguenot descent, arrived in colonial America through the port of New York as an indentured servant at the age of six years. He had been accompanied by his mother and several brothers and sisters, but the mother had died at sea. John worked out his passage money in New York, remaining indentured until his 21st birthday. He was raised by a Mr. Rohrer. At his 21st birthday, he was given a horse and he decided to move to Pennsylvania. The name DeBrie was difficult for the Pennsylvania Germans to pronounce, so for convenience he changed it either to Bryen or Bryan, and later to Bry. It was in Pennsylvania that a son, Philip, was born (1760-1828). Philip moved to Maryland and changed his

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[6] Ibid., p. 491.

[7] Schildt, pp. 196-197.

name to Pry.[8]

Philip Pry, Sr., son of John Pry, was married twice. By his first wife, Anna Elizabeth, there seem to have been no children, but his second wife, Susannah (1771-1856), bore three children: Samuel Pry (1814-1901), Susannah Pry (1815-1901), and Philip Pry, Jr. (1817-1900).[9] Of the elder Philip Pry little is known. He came to Washington County, Maryland, in 1810.[10] It is recorded in the Washington County Courthouse in Hagerstown that Philip Pry purchased a farm on April 25, 1812, from Abraham Baker. The farm lay on the east bank of Antietam Creek and contained 126 3/4 acres of land from a tract called the "Resurvey of Hills and Dales and the Vineyard."[11] This land, in turn, had been part of a farm of 140 acres purchased by Abraham Baker from Joseph Chapline on March 18, 1812.[12]

The Joseph Chapline on the deed was probably the son of Colonel Joseph Chapline, founder of Sharpsburg, who received the original land grants around Antietam Creek which, no doubt, included "Resurvey of Hills and Dales and the Vineyard."[13]

Philip Pry, Sr., apparently farmed on his land until his death on May 1, 1823. He was buried in Fairview Cemetery at Keedysville. In his will, probated on June 3, 1828, Philip Pry left his land to his wife, Susanna, until such time as his youngest son, Philip, Jr., arrived at the

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[8]Horace Cost, Geneology of the Cost Family, Published by the author, typewritten manuscript in the National Library, Daughters of the American Revolution, Constitution Hall, Washington, D.C., p. 325.

[9]Ibid., p. 91.

[10]Scharf, p. 859.

[11]Washington County Land Records, Hagerstown, Maryland, Liber Y 19, Folio 260-261.

[12]Ibid., Folio 189-190.

[13]Schildt, pp. 22-23.

age of 21, whereupon it was to be divided between the two sons, Samuel and Philip, Jr.[14]

On April 30, 1839, Philip Pry, Jr., and Samuel Pry bought from one Catherine Hershey a parcel of land--part of the tract of "Resurvey of the Hills and Dales and the Vineyard"--adjoining the lands owned "by the heirs of Philip Pry deceased" and containing eighteen acres.[15]

The exact boundaries of the land owned by the Pry brothers cannot be known without a surveyor, who might decipher the old deeds which are filled with distances in perches and rods going from stones to trees and other perishable landmarks. From the original deed of Philip Pry, Sr. (1812), we know that the land began at a "bounded stone standing on the east bank of the Antietam Creek...and running from thence south forty-eight degrees east...." The Pry land was located in an area between Antietam Creek and the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike, probably including the area up to where the Little Antietam joins Antietam Creek. Claims filed after the war mention two farms in the central area of this land, between the Antietam Creek and the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike. Here there is a rise of high ground which offers a commanding view of all the surrounding countryside. It was just east of the crest of this rise that Philip Pry built in the summer of 1844 a two-story brick house with bricks manufactured at the location. The date July 11, 1844, with the name Philip Pry is carved in the brick on the left side of the main entrance. On an identical brick on the right side of the entrance is carved the date July 14, 1844 with the name Philip Pry. The facade of the house is set in red brick Flemish bond with a Georgian roof and a small one-story Greek Revival front porch.

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[14]Will of Philip Pry, May 30, 1828, Will Records of Washington County Maryland, pp. 359-360.

[15]Washington County Land Records, Liber UU 40, Folio 209-211.

A course of molded brick forms a cornice all around the main body of the house, which is rectangular. Extending from the rear on the south side is an ell extension with a gabled roof and a two-storied gallery on the north side. This ell contained the kitchen, dining room and two upstairs bedrooms. The house stands about 1500 feet from the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg turnpike. Standing on the rise as it does, the house presents a stately view as the observer drives down the entrance road, which at one time was an avenue planted with trees. Here, the Philip Pry family lived.

Further north of the Philip Pry house, near the junction of the Antietam Creek and the Little Antietam Creek, the elder brother Samuel Pry owned and operated a large flour mill. The Samuel Pry mill still stands, a large three-story red brick structure which from all appearances dates from the same period as the Philip Pry house. The mill stood on the Little Antietam Creek. There were two other mills in the area: the Hess mill in Keedysville and the Orndorff mill located at the junction of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike and Antietam Creek. During the Civil War, the Orndorff mill was owned and operated by a family named Newcomer. Samuel Pry and his family lived in a frame house on a rise directly above the Pry mill. Across the road in the old Hitt house resided Jacob Cost, the brother of the two Mrs. Pry.

Thus, along the banks of Antietam Creek the two Pry brothers and their wives lived and raised their children. To Samuel and Mary Ann Magdelinda Cost Pry were born five children: twins Aaron Cost and Barbara Ann (October 23, 1845), Emory Albert (December 25, 1849), Alice Myre (1853), and Thomas Jefferson (1858). To the younger brother Philip and his wife Elizabeth Ellen Cost Pry were born seven children: Samuel Cost (September 8, 1848), Alfred Luther (December 12, 1850), Ellen Elizabeth (March 25, 1853), Jacob Alexander (March 13, 1857), Charles Webster (September 18, 1859),

Annie Deaner (August 4, 1861), and Mary Elizabeth (November 8, 1866).[16]

Susanna Pry, wife of Philip Pry, Sr., and mother to Samuel and Philip, died on September 4, 1856. In her will she stated: "to My son Philip, I bequeath three hundred dollars now in the hands of Mr. Samuel Cost and also to the same my large clock."[17]

The Pry families lived quiet lives. They were active in the Mount Vernon Reformed Church in Keedysville. Quite unprepared were these ordinary farmers for the dramatic holocaust which one day was to sweep across their lands, forever altering their lives and their perception of the world.

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[16]Cost, pp. 92-102.

[17]Will Records of Washington County, p. 341.

ANTIETAM

In September of 1862 the Confederate Army, commanded by General Robert E. Lee, invaded Maryland. As soon as this news reached Washington, Major General George B. McClellan was ordered to lead the Army of the Potomac up into western Maryland to drive the rebel invaders out. The initial confrontation of the two armies came on September 14, 1862, at South Mountain between Frederick and Washington County, Maryland, where they clashed on the high ridge at three mountain gaps: Turner's, Fox's, and Crampton's. The Confederate Army suffered heavy losses and withdrew down the mountain to a position behind Antietam Creek below the little village of Sharpsburg with their backs to the Potomac River. Antietam Creek was then spanned by four stone bridges: the Hitt or Upper Bridge, the Middle Bridge, the Lower Bridge, later called Burnside Bridge, and the bridge on the Harpers Ferry Road. The Confederates prepared to defend the Middle and Lower Bridges.

McClellan lost an advantage by not attacking Lee immediately after the Confederate setback at South Mountain. Military intelligence had discovered a lost Confederate order giving McClellan information that Lee's army was dangerously split into three divisions at Harpers Ferry, Hagerstown, and the gaps. But with characteristic caution, McClellan overestimated the numbers of his opponent and delayed. Though the distance between South Mountain and the Antietam was only nine miles, McClellan delayed renewing an all-out attack until the following Wednesday, September 17, by which time scattered divisions of the Confederate Army were able to unite at Sharpsburg.

As Federal troops came down the western slope of South Mountain on September 15 and into the village of Boonsboro, they found the town filled with wounded Confederates and doctors left behind to care for them. Turning left at Boonsboro, they marched toward Keedysville. A member of the Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry recorded the march from Boonsboro to Keedysville:

> Beyond Boonsboro a short distance we turned into a field and halted. All the troops with which we were moving seemed to do the same. A large number of soldiers, belonging to various divisions and corps, were again in sight. All morning there had been great enthusiasm, and here it took the form of noisy demonstrations. All the men cheered and shouted lustily.
>
> The main reason for this exuberance of spirits was, of course, the victory that had been won....
>
> Another reason why the men cheered and shouted at this time was the presence of General McClellan, General Burnside, and other high officials. As we had marched over the mountain, General McClellan, with his endless retinue of staff officers, orderlies, clerks, and body guard, had passed us....
>
> It was the rule at this stage of the war to cheer whenever officers of high rank appeared. In fact, before General McClellan had passed us, as before mentioned, an officer or officers, riding in advance of him, instructed us to cheer when he should pass by. Some of us have wondered since whether it could be that the General himself was in connivance with these officers. Anyway, here, near Boonsboro, after General Burnside had come up with considerable ostentation and many flourishes, and had received a tumultous ovation, General McClellan came a second time. At this, everybody went wild...a considerable time was spent here in this way. Nobody appeared to be in any hurry to terminated the matters in hand, or to proceed with anything else of more importance. Those who care to do so, may now speculate and philosophize as to what might have happened...how many valuable lives in the end might have been saved, and how the course of history might have been changed, if these generals had been a little nearer to the front; if they had been more definitely advised as to the exact posture of affairs at that point, and if they themselves and those about them had been assiduously engaged in urging forward the operations of the army, striving to promote greater activity and zeal in all quarters, clearing the way here, pushing things along there, all laboring with might and main to strike a speedy and telling blow somewhere. Of all things, the battle of Antietam should be fought today, or at the farthest, tomorrow.... Is this the time for pompous displays of vanity and dilly-dallying measures of

> various kinds? When the twenty-seventh moved it followed down the Sharpsburg pike. Sometimes toward evening it went in to bivouac above the Pry house, where in the meantime, McClellan had established his headquarters.[1]

In his own memoirs, McClellan recounted:

> I accompanied the movement, at the head of the column, until the top of the ridge was fairly gained, indicated the new direction to be taken, and then returned to headquarters, not to the camp, but to a house further in advance [Pry's house], where I passed the night.
>
> In front of General Sumner's and Hooker's corps, near Keedysville, and on the ridge of the first line of hills overlooking the Antietam, and between the turnpike and Pry's house on the right of the road were placed Capts. Taft's, Langner's, Von Kleizer's and Lt. Weaver's batteries of 20 pounder Parrott guns....[2]

Charles B. Page of the Fourteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, reported on the scene around the Pry house on September 15:

> The march was continued through Keedysville, which was passed about nine o'clock. On the line of march acres of soldiers were camped upon each side of the road. The scene was at once weird and impressive. Hundreds of campfires were blazing as far as the eye could reach. Some of the men were cooking, some stretched upon the ground chatting cheerfully, while others were enjoying a few hours sleep that the rest afforded. About a mile beyond Keedysville the column of which our regiment was a part bivouacked in a field on the Boonsboro pike, a short distance in the rear of McClellan's headquarters.[3]

The entire Second Corps under Major General Edwin V. Sumner camped around the Pry house on September 15. The Second Corps included three divisions under Major General John Sedgwick, Brigadier General William H. French, and Major General Israel B. Richardson. Richardson's division was camped on the right of the Boonsboro-Sharpsburg Turnpike near the Antietam.

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[1]Edmund Randolph Brown, The Twenty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865, First Division 12th and 20th Corps, by a member of Company C (Monticello, Indiana, 1899), pp. 234-235.

[2]George B. McClellan, McClellan's Own Story (New York: Charles L. Webster & Company, 1887), pp. 591, 589.

[3]Charles D. Page, History of the Fourteenth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteer Infantry (Meriden, Connecticut: The Horton Printing Company, 1906), p. 28.

The two divisions of Generals French and Sedgwick halted on either side of the turnpike, between the Middle Bridge over the Antietam and McClellan's headquarters at the Pry house, while the Twelfth Corps under Major General Joseph K. F. Mansfield camped above the Pry house. The historian of the Twenty-seventh Indiana of the Twelfth Corps recounted the time spent there on the 15th and 16th before the battle:

> While we were here we used water from the spring used by the Pry house. The picture of this house, an with its brick spring house, a short distance down the hill, and rather in front of the house, is familiar to the readers of Harper's Weekly, Harper's History of the Rebellion, the Century Magazine, and other publications. To one standing facing this house the position of the Twenty-seventh would be a short distance (not much over one hundred yards) to his left.
>
> We remained at this point throughout the night of the 15th, also all day, and part of the night, of the 16th. The ground we occupied, though not especially low, was protected by higher ground some distance in front. From that higher ground a view could be had of some of the positions of the enemy. Soldiers of the Twenty-seventh relate that General McClellan and other officers came, during the afternoon of the 16th, and were taking observations from this high ground. So many soldiers gathered around them that they drew the fire of a rebel battery. The general did not retire himself, but he gave personal directions for the soldiers to do so....
>
> The 16th of September, was a quiet day with the Twenty-seventh, and seemed to be the same with all the troops in our vicinity. If much was done in the way of an endeavor to bring matters to an issue it must have been done entirely beyond the range of our vision. The writer remembers distinctly that when we lay down that night there was division of sentiment among us. Part believed that the next day would witness a desperate battle. But others contended that it could not be so, as nothing had been done in the way of preparing for it. There was some artillery firing during the day, and at intervals there was picket firing. Just before night closed in there was heavy musketry on the right.[4]

Immediately after the Battle of South Mountain on September 15, the Army Signal Corps established a lookout at Washington's Monument, a stone tower which had been erected atop South Mountain by the citizens of Boonsboro

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[4]Edmund Randolph Brown, pp. 235-236.

in honor of George Washington. From that edifice they could see the Confederate Army retreating and forming behind the Antietam. This information was relayed to McClellan. On September 16, Lieutenant Gloskoski of the Signal Corps established a lookout post on Elk Ridge, known by the Keedysville inhabitants as Red Hill. From this vantage point, Confederate movements were reported regularly to McClellan's headquarters. When it was ascertained that the major battle would be fought on the next day, the 17th, the Signal Corps set up a system of signal stations to monitor enemy strength and movement. The main headquarters at the Pry house was set up to receive signals from the left and right wings of the army:

> At 10 a.m. (September 16), there had been established on the field at Antietam a station communicating with the lookout on Washington; one with the left of General Burnside's forces, that connected with Elk Mountain; and one on the right with General Meade. A station of observation had been constructed on the crest of Elk Mountain (Red Hill) at the gap cut for the convenience of the officers and designated by the soldiers "McClellan's Gap." The extensive view from this position commanding Sharpsburg and Shephardstown, and also main points of the battlefield, with its approaches.... All the stations established were placed in communication with the central station at headquarters (Pry house).... Lieutenant Stone remained at headquarters where he received the messages constantly coming in from all parts of the field.[5]

Thus, McClellan's headquarters at the Pry house was linked to an observation system which commanded a view of every part of the battlefield. One has only to climb Red Hill today (Elk Ridge) from Keedysville to see the panoramic view of the entire battlefield which the prospect afforded. The hill behind the Pry house and the bluff to the west of the house toward the Antietam Creek afforded excellent views too. Though critics have stated that McClellan's choice of headquarters was too far behind the lines to be effective, at least from the standpoint of observation, the vista from the Pry house was excellent.

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[5]J. Willard Brown, The Signal Corps, U.S.A. in the War of the Rebellion (New York: Arno Press, 1974), pp. 331-332.


Signal Station
John Poffenberger
Line
John Hoffmann
Miller
Middlekauff
M. Line
Wagoner
S. Doub
D. Snyder
A. Hammond
J. J. Keedy
From Keedysville to Boonsboro 3 miles
S. Deaner
KEEDYSVILLE
Dr. Smith
Kennedy
J. Cost
Ford
Church
School H.
Signal Sta. Communicating with Washington City on Sth. Mountain
Geeling
Keedy
Snavely
Piccodemus
Baker
Mead's Head Quarters
Confederate Line of Battle on the
Dunker Church
Dr. Piper
S. D. Roper
SHARPSBURG
Hauser
Roulette
Poffenberger
Cemetery
Hill
Cooper
Jacob Miller
Graham
Richardson's Division
Sumner's Division
Hooker's Division
Mansfield's Corps
Williams' Division
Crawford
Gordon
Starr
Piper
Sherrick
Smith
Porter
Locust
Roulette
Blackford
Rev. J. Adams
Antietam Iron Works
Antietam Creek
Potomac River
Signal Station
Burnside
Signal Sta.
Sturgis
Rohrbach
Simmons
McKnight
Benjamin
Hartman
Cox
Wilcox
Leslie
N. Slein
J. Snavely
D. Grove
ROHRERSVILLE
Harper's Ferry
Summit of Elk Ridge Mt.
Col. Church
U.S. Signal Sta. Sept. 11th 1862
PORTERSTOWN
M. Thomas
J. Snyder
J. Rohrer
D. Keedy
Mountain Signal Station
J. Kepler
G. Shiffler
W
E
MAP OF THE
BATTLE of the ANTIETAM
16th & 17th Sept. 1862.
Engd by KINK & RUSSELL, N. York.

On the afternoon of September 16, Major General Joseph Hooker moved the First Corps across the Upper Bridge over the Antietam near the Samuel Pry mill and the Jacob Cost house. On the eve of the battle, General Mansfield took his last supper in the Jacob Cost house.[6] As previously noted, Jacob Cost was the brother of the two Cost sisters who married Samuel and Philip Pry. That evening skirmishing took place near the East Woods and the Smoketown Road; it continued until nightfall.

That same evening McClellan, after making arrangements for the battle, went to bed at the Pry house, sleeping from ten until eight the next morning at which time "the hills around him had been echoing for hours with the roar of Hooker's battle."[7] Philip Pry, who was to remain at the house during the entire battle, stated years later that McClellan was the laziest man he had ever seen, and that he might have won the battle had he not been in bed hours after the battle had started.[8]

Between 7 and 8 a.m. on the 17th, Sumner's Second Corps began crossing the Antietam. Sedgwick's and French's Divisions crossed at Pry's Ford to be followed by Richardson's Division. According to legend, Philip Pry showed the Second Corps the ford on his property to cross. About 9 a.m. McClellan stood in the Pry house yard and, using his field glasses, watched the lines of Sedgwick's Division climbing the hills on the far side of the Antietam.[9] The attack of the Second Corps came after Hooker's forces had been decimated at Miller's Cornfield and in the East Woods, and Mansfield had been killed.

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[6]Schildt, p. 106.

[7]Clarence Edward Macartney, Little Mac, The Life of George B. McClellan (Philadelphia: Dorrance and Company, 1940), p. 265.

[8]Cost, p. 327.

[9]Francis W. Palfrey, The Antietam and Fredricksburg (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1882), p. 82.

The attack of Hooker in the early morning, Mansfield soon after, Sumner in mid-morning, and Burnside in the afternoon was in such a sequence that Lee could adjust his defense to each succeeding wave of Federal troops. McClellan was later criticized for not throwing all of his forces at Lee at once, the Union troops vastly outnumbering those of the Confederates.

McClellan remained on the high ground around the Pry house until the end of the afternoon when the fighting was over. During the battle, he set up some field glasses strapped to the fence so that he could look in different directions.[10] George C. Rohrer of Keedysville, being familiar with the local landscape, was used by McClellan to locate positions on a map. This map was placed before Rohrer at headquarters and whenever puffs of smoke were seen, he would locate them on the map for the general.[11]

Charles Carleton Coffin, correspondent for the Boston Journal, has left the most vivid description of McClellan at the Pry house:

> Turning from the conflict on the right, I rode down the line, toward the center, forded the Antietam and ascended the hill east of it to the large square mansion of Mr. Pry, where General McClellan had established his headquarters. The general was sitting in an arm-chair in front of the house. His staff were about him; their horses saddled and bridled, were hitched to the trees and fences. Stakes had been drived in the earth in front of the house, to which were strapped the headquarters telescopes, through which a view of the operations and movements of the two armies could be obtained.
>
> It was a commanding situation. The panorama included fully two-thirds of the battlefield, from the woods by the Dunker Church southward to the hills below Sharpsburg.
>
> The Fifth Corps, under Fitz John Porter, was behind the ridge extending south toward the bridge, where the artillery of the Ninth Corps was thundering. Porter, I remember, was with McClellan, watching the movements of the troops across the Antietam--French's and Richardson's divisions, which were forming in the fields east of Roulette's and Mumma's houses. What a splendid sight it was!

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[10] Ibid., p. 119.

[11] O. T. Reilly, The Battlefield of Antietam (Hagerstown, Maryland, 1906), p. 21.

> How beautifully the lines deployed! The clouds which had hung low all morning had lifted, and the sun was shining through the rifts, its bright beams falling on the flags and glinting from gun-barrel and bayonet. Upon the crest of the hill south of the Dunker Church, I could see Confederates on horseback, galloping evidently with orders; for, a few moments later, there was another gleam in the sunshine from the bayonets of their troops, who were apparently getting into position to resist the threatened movements of French and Richardson.
>
> Memory recalls the advance of the line of men in blue across the meadow east of Roulette's. They reach the spacious barn, which divides the line of men as a rock parts the current of a river, flowing around it, but uniting beyond. The orchard around the house screens the movement in part. I see the blue uniforms beneath the apple trees. The line halts for alignment. The skirmishers scamper up the hill and disappear. Up the slope moves the line to the top of a knoll. Ah! what a crash! A white cloud, gleams of lightning, a yell, a hurrah, and then up in the corn-field a great commotion, men firing into each other's faces, the Confederate line breaking, the ground strewn with prostrate forms. The Confederate line at "Bloody Lane" had been annihilated, the center pierced.
>
> Just here McClellan lost a great opportunity. It was the plain dictate of common sense that then was the time when Porter's eleven thousand should have been sent across the Antietam and thrown like a thunderbolt upon the enemy. It was so plain that the rank and file saw it...McClellan saw it, but issued no order. All through the day most of the Fifth Corps remained in reserve.
>
> The battle was in the main fought by divisions--one after another. There was no concert action, no hammering all along the line at the same time. Heavy blows were given, but they were not followed up.[12]

McClellan spent most of his time with his friend, Fitz John Porter. The two had established a command post along a rail fence near headquarters. He smoked, chatted frequently with his staff, always with his field glasses in his hand.[13] Aides rode back and forth with orders to different commanders, one of which was George Armstrong Custer.[14] According to Pry family legend, McClellan several times went up to the attic of the house, and standing on

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[12]Charles Carleton Coffin, "Antietam Scenes," Battles and Leaders of the Civil War (New York, 1956), I, 682-684.

[13]Charles Carleton Coffin, The Boys of '61 (Boston, 1896), p. 149.

[14]Macartney, p. 265.

a barrel, he looked out a trapdoor at the battlefield.[15] The trapdoor is still in the attic of the house.

Sometime during the early morning, General Hooker received a wound in the heel. He was placed on a stretcher and carried across Antietam Creek to the Pry house where his wound was dressed. Mrs. Pry reported many years later that an ambulance was sent to the headquarters twice to take Hooker back to the field before General McClellan had eaten his breakfast. He then ordered an ambulance to take Mrs. Pry and her children to Jacob Keedy's farm near Keedysville. That was the last she saw of Hooker, for that afternoon he was taken to Keedysville.[16] Philip Pry remained at the Pry house to look after his property, an enterprise that proved almost futile.[17]

After a gallant attack at Bloody Lane, General Richardson, personally leading the attack of his men and almost cutting the line of the Confederate defenders in two, received a wound from a Minie ball in his side. He was taken to the Pry house and placed in the large upstairs bedroom of Philip Pry, where after much suffering he died on November 3.[18] Though the slaughter at Bloody Lane was terrible, the Second Corps was unable to break the Confederate line, and both sides fell back exhausted. In the afternoon, the center of the battle shifted to the Lower Bridge where waves of Federal troops under Burnside tried desperately to storm the Lower Bridge and the heights above it, which were securely held by Confederate sharpshooters under Brigadier General Robert Toombs of Georgia. The bridge fell and the

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[15]Schildt, p. 174.

[16]Reilly, p. 18. Walter H. Hebert, Fighting Joe Hooker (New York: Bobbs Merrill, 1944), pp. 142-143.

[17]Cost, p. 327.

[18]Reilly, p. 18.

Confederates fell back to be reinforced in the nick of time by forces under Major General Ambrose P. Hill marching in from Harpers Ferry. By mid-afternoon, though Burnside's men were at the edge of Sharpsburg, the little town had not fallen and at nightfall both armies fell back in exhaustion.

Some historians have speculated that McClellan lost Richardson at a crucial time, and had he not fallen at Bloody Lane the Confederate line might have been broken.

> Though little is known of Richardson's own views of McClellan's tactics that day, there is little doubt that his performance during that all too brief period he was on the field was indicative of a determined nature and every reason to believe that, had fate granted him the opportunity, he would have pressed the fight through the Piper fields and on to Sharpsburg. Richardson was not a hero--there would be no heros on September 17, but he has remained in obscurity too long. In contrast to other division commanders and even to some corps commanders, Richardson emerges as a soldier's soldier, far too little appreciated, by his superiors and by history.[19]

As night fell, intelligence filtered back to the Pry house concerning the extent of the slaughter on this the bloodiest single day of the Civil War.

The next day, September 18, McClellan was still at the Pry house, the Union Army was still in the positions they had gained the evening before, and the Confederates were still on the heights around Sharpsburg. Lee had suffered many casualties, but on this day he did not withdraw. McClellan, still at the Pry house, gave orders not to precipitate hostilities, indicating that he was waiting for reinforcements. Both armies stood nervously facing one another throughout the day as Confederate sharpshooters interchanged fire with Federal pickets. But there was no order from headquarters to attack. That night the Army of Northern Virginia quietly withdrew across the Potomac at Blackford's Ford into Virginia. McClellan made excuses,

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[19]James V. Murfin, The Gleam of Bayonets (New York: Bonanza Books, 1965), p. 266.

stating that he did not hazard another battle for fear of defeat. All along he had overestimated the numbers of Lee's forces. He maintained that his men were tired, demoralized, and out of ammunition. Critics immediately began to upbraid McClellan for not renewing the attack on the 18th, for allowing Lee's army to escape, and for not following the Confederates back into Virginia.[20]

> At Antietam, McClellan in the center, above the Antietam Creek on high ground, with Porter's large and efficient corps at his elbow, and all his cavalry within five hundred yards of Lee's guns, which alone connected the two wings of the army, should have seen his opportunity. He was not accustomed...to be on the ground visiting in turn all the critical positions, in contact with his generals, and almost with his enemy, ready to fight his battle as opportunity offered, taking advantage of his enemy's errors, and snatching victory from him. But he could not help seeing the chance at Antietam, for it was thundered into his ears, and must have burned his eyes. He was of the generals who fight battles in tents, on paper at a table the day before. His enthusiasm was shown at reviews, or before the battle. The battlefield showed him nothing.[21]

McClellan's reluctance to throw in all his forces at once, thereby annihilating the Army of Northern Virginia and ending the Civil War in the East, cost him his military career. Lincoln removed him from command seven weeks later. The Civil War was to drag on for two and one half more years. McClellan always insisted that his aim had been only to drive Lee out of Maryland. This he did with considerable cost and bloodshed: 22,000 casualties at Antietam alone. Historians have repeatedly insisted that he should have been stationed closer to the field of action and taken a more aggressive role in the battle. Instead, he remained at the Pry house, safely behind the lines on a hill overlooking the Antietam Creek, a place with a lovely view of the rolling hills beyond.

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[20] Ibid., pp. 289-301.

[21] Benjamin W. Crowinshield, A History of the First Regiment of Massachusetts Cavalry Volunteers (Boston, 1891), pp. 38-39.

EVERY FARMHOUSE AND BARN

Jonathan Letterman served as Medical Director for the Army of the Potomac under McClellan. He had been responsible for organizing the army ambulance corps a few months before the battle. By September 17, 1862, there were a fair number of ambulances on hand to carry the wounded off the battlefield. However, in the haste of leaving Washington to meet Lee's army, few medical supplies had been taken along with the Army of the Potomac. Letterman, on the evening of the battle, telegraphed Washington for supplies. They were sent by train and reached the bank of the Monocacy River near Frederick, where the Confederates had partially destroyed the railroad bridge. There being no medical officer traveling with the supplies to press them onward, they did not reach the battlefield until Sunday, September 21.[1] Thus, Letterman had few supplies with which to care for the thousands of wounded.

Hospitals were hurriedly set up in the farmhouses, barns, and outbuildings around the battlefield. In his report, Letterman specified that barns were to be preferred to houses, being well provided with straw and ventilation and being better suited for medical officers to attend a greater number of wounded.[2]

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[1]Louis C. Duncan, "The Bloodiest Day in American History--Antietam," The Military Surgeon, XXXII, no. 5 (May, 1913), 433, 447, 468.

[2]Jonathan Letterman, "Extract from a Report of the Operations of the Medical Department of the Army of the Potomac from July 4 to December 21, 1862," Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion, Part First, Medical Volume and Appendix (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1870), p. 97.

Hospitals were set up according to divisions near where they had fought, but far enough behind the lines to be out of enemy range. The wounded from Sumner's Second Corps were spread out from the Hammond farm on the Upper Bridge Road all the way to Keedysville, with every available building in between, including many houses and buildings in Keedysville, filled with suffering men. Richardson's Division casualties from Bloody Lane were housed at the J. Hoffman house near the Upper Bridge and also at three hospitals under the direction of Dr. J. H. Taylor, located at the Kennedy and Neikirk farm on the west bank of the Antietam, and at the Philip Pry farm on the east bank, where General Richardson himself lay dying in the large upstairs bedroom. According to a report by the U. S. Sanitary Commission, all the surgeons under Dr. Taylor were overworked, caring for a maximum of 1500 wounded. Two hundred and fifty wounded remained at the time of the Sanitary Commission visit of inspection. A number of patients were without beds; some had cots. There was a deficiency of clothing and covering as well.[3]

While the army was insufficient in providing its own medical supplies, the U. S. Sanitary Commission had started sending supplies from Washington on Wednesday night, September 17, and got them to the battlefield two days ahead of the regular supplies, arriving with two wagon trains on September 19. Four other Sanitary Commission wagon trains reached the field as early as the regular army supplies, some earlier. The Commission claimed that it had 25 wagon loads of supplies at Sharpsburg and Keedysville before any of the supplies sent by the medical department reached the battlefield. This was due in part to the destroyed bridge at Monocacy holding up the

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[3]Elisha Harris, "Report on Field Hospitals indicated on Map of Battlefield of Antietam," U. S. Sanitary Commission of New York, unpublished manuscript copy, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

government medical railway cars and partly due to the fact that the Sanitary Commission had independent transportation, while the medical department of the army was forced to turn over their supplies to the quartermaster, where they took their chances with all other supplies.[4]

The arrival of Sanitary Commission supplies at the Pry house, still McClellan's headquarters on September 19, was vividly recounted by Dr. C. R. Agnew of the Sanitary Commission, who also described the conditions of the wounded:

> Early on Friday morning I went on to Keedysville, and to General McClellan's headquarters. About noon (Friday 19) Dunning arrived with his wagon, and early on the evening of Friday, Mitchell and his train of wagons; on Saturday morning Dr. Brink and Mr. Peverly arrived, and now our store of stimulants, condensed food, bandages, etc., became abundant.
>
> Dunning and myself went out with stores of beef-stock, stimulants, and surgical dressings, as soon as he arrived, and visited barns and farm houses within a mile and a half from headquarters, and carried some relief to nearly two thousand wounded. Everywhere we were asked for chloroform and opiates, instruments and bedpans, and everything, in fact, required for the wounded, except the coarser food furnished by the Commissary, and the comforts provided to the extent of their abilities by the inhabitants, who had been previously nearly stripped by the Rebels....
>
> I left Dunning's wagon--in fact all the two-horse wagons and ambulances of our train--constantly going, and carrying relief to thousands of wounded.
>
> The wounded were mainly clustered around barns, occupying the barnyards, and floors and stables, having plenty of good straw, well broken by the power threshing machine. I saw fifteen hundred wounded men lying upon the straw about two barns, within sight of each other! Indeed there is not a barn, or farm-house, or store or church, or schoolhouse, between Boonesville, Keedysville, and Sharpsburg, and the later and Smoketown, that is not gorged with wounded--rebel and union. Even the corn-cribs, and in many instances the cow stable, and in one place the mangers were filled. Several thousands lie in the open air upon straw, and all are receiving the kind services of the farmers' families and the surgeons.
>
> I hope that I never shall forget the evidences everywhere manifested of the unselfish and devoted heroism of our surgeons, regular or

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[4]Duncan, p. 468.

> volunteer, in the care of both Federal and rebel wounded. Wherever I went I encountered surgeons and chaplains who had given themselves no rest in view of the overwhelming claims of suffering humanity. General McClellan's Medical Director had several times been over the field, and given personal direction to the labors of the surgeons, and Dr. Rauch, U.S.A., and others, were everywhere actively engaged. General McClellan moved his headquarters from Keedysville on Saturday to Sharpsburg.... Everything was carried away to the new camp ground within two hours after the tents were struck--except the medical stores--they remained a solitary pile in the midst of a deserted camp, for nearly twenty-four hours, awaiting transportation.... But everything in the way of medical supplies was deficient; poor fellows with lacerated and broken thighs, had to be carried out of barns into the open fields to answer a call of nature; men suffering the agony of terrible wounds, were without opiates; tourniquets were wanting in many instances; stimulants very deficient; concentrated food also scanty; in fact, everthing was wanting that wounded men need, except a place to lie down, and the attentions of personally devoted surgeons (without proper stores, however).... I venture to say, that nearly every barn and hospital, and cluster of wounded over the wide extent of the late military operations, embracing a circle of nearly thirty miles, was receiving most essential relief from the Commission while the regular medical stores lay at Monocacy Bridge.[5]

With the restoration of the railway bridge on Sunday, September 21, supplies came in abundance. Letterman directed that all but the most seriously wounded be moved to Frederick where they could receive better care and where they could be moved by rail to Washington or Baltimore. For those unable to bear the transportation, two large outdoor hospitals were established at Locust Spring farm near Keedysville and at Smoketown.[6] The Philip Pry house was used as a hospital for at least two months after the battle, occupied by General Richardson and perhaps other wounded officers. There were also hospitals in his barn and outbuildings.[7]

The nearby Samuel Pry mill served as a hospital for Sumner's and Hooker's Corps, with 140 patients at the time of the U. S. Sanitary Commission visit of

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[5] U. S. Sanitary Commission Documents (New York, 1866), I, nos. 1-60, pp. 10-13.

[6] Duncan, p. 460.

[7] Philip Pry, "Civil War Claims File," Office of the Quartermaster General, Claims Branch, 1861-1889, Document File, Books G and H, National Archives.

inspection and 225 patients maximum at its peak. The Sanitary Commission reported that here there were deficiencies of clothing and subsistence and the hospital needed better management. The surgeons were young and under "extra stimulation."[8]

At the Jacob Cost house across the road from the Samuel Pry mill and near the Upper Bridge over the Antietam Creek, Dr. Wilcox of New York established an emergency hospital where over 500 wounded were treated. Wounded men occupied Cost's barn and outbuildings, and 25 were accommodated in his parlor. Twenty-two died and were buried on the Cost farm and were later moved to Antietam National Cemetery. Jacob Cost was remembered for his aid to the Union forces and wounded.[9]

The Mount Vernon German Reformed Church in Keedysville, where the Pry and Cost families attended church, was used for hospital purposes by the Federal troops. A large hole was dug just outside of the rear windows of the church where amputated limbs of the wounded were thrown along with waste water, which allegedly caused the walls to crack and necessitated the use of iron rods to hold the walls together. In 1892 the congregation built a new church.[10]

Like all other inhabitants of the Keedysville community, the lives of the entire Pry-Cost family were disrupted and, in a sense, would never be the same again. Their crops were eaten, their fences were cut down for firewood, and their houses and barns were occupied as hospitals. Yet the record states that they tried to give aid and assistance to the wounded.

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[8] Harris

[9] Williams, p. 934.

[10] Ibid., p. 491.

The U. S. Christian Commission was also at Antietam near the Pry house:

> Immediately after South Mountain, several delegates in charge of four ambulances, well filled with stores left Washington. They reached Antietam in advance of other stores. Other delegates followed the next day, and soon over seventy were at work in the hospitals and on the field. Several at the "Stone Bridge" near McClellan's headquarters were exposed throughout the whole day of the battle to the fire of the enemy's artillery.[11]

The Reverend I. O. Sloan of the Christian Commission, who took two loads of supplies, made this report:

> At Keedysville several houses were filled with wounded. We halted at the last one, used as a hospital by Sedgwick's Division. Every room in the house was filled with wounded, and every spot almost in the yard. This hospital was in charge of Dr. Houston, a good man who was trying to do all he could, but they had as yet received no stores, and were entirely without anything to eat. We gave them what we could spare.
>
> From the hills a little beyond here the conflict was plainly visible. All day they were still bringing wounded to this place.... Nearly every farmhouse and barn in all that region was made a hospital; we visited all and left some supplies. On Sunday we established ourselves at the Hoffman House (hospital of Richardson's Division, Sumner's Corps.) In every spot here--the barn, the carriage house, sheds, strawstacks, orchards, and indeed everywhere--were to be seen wounded and dying men....
>
> A great proportion of the sufferers were youths from sixteen to twenty-one.[12]

After the battle, hundreds of northern people came to Sharpsburg and Keedysville hunting dead or missing relatives, or friends. Upon this phenomenon, Medical Director Letterman wrote:

> Immediately after the battle, a great many citizens came within our lines, in order to remove their relatives or friends who had been injured, and in a great many instances when the life of the man depended on his remaining at rest. It was impossible to make them understand that they were better where they were, and that a removal would probably involve the sacrifice of life. Their minds seemed bent on having their friends in houses. All would, in their opinion, be well if that could be accomplished. No greater mistake could exist, and the results of that battle only added additional evidence of the

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[11]Reverend Edward R. Smith, Incidents Amid Shot and Shell, U. S. Christian Commission (Pennsylvania: Elwood Printing Co., 1868)

[12]Duncan, pp. 452-453.

> absolute necessity of wounded men to a full supply of pure air, constantly renewed, a supply which cannot be obtained in the most perfectly constructed building. Within a few yards, a marked contrast could be seen between the wounded in houses, barns and in the open air. Those in houses progressed less favorably than those in barns, and those in barns less favorably than those in the open air, although all were in other respects treated alike. The capacious barns, abundently provided with hay and straw, the delightful weather with which we were favored, and the kindness exhibited by the people of the neighborhood afforded increased facilities to the medical department for taking care of the wounded thrown upon it by that battle.[13]

Among the Northerners who came to the battlefield to care for wounded relatives were the wife and sister of General Israel Richardson, who throughout his illness nursed him at the Pry house. Mrs. Pry said many years later that she believed that the Richardson ladies wanted to be too kind and gave him things to eat against the doctor's orders, thus causing his death.[14] In an extraordinary letter written from the Pry house, Richardson's wife, Frances A. Traver Richardson, gave an account of nursing the dying general.

> Near Keedysville, Md. Oct. 1862
>
> My Dear Marcia:
>
> We were very glad to receive a letter from you day before yesterday, as we began to grow some what anxious at not hearing from home. We hoped and expected to be able to commence our journey home tomorrow (Monday) but Israel does not gain strength as rapidly as the Dr. at first anticipated, and rather than run any risk we shall remain longer. How long I do not yet know, but we will write and let you know certainly before we start. Israel is slowly but steadily improving the Dr. has just gone and says he is much better this morning. We see the greatest change since we came. He has grown very thin and is very weak yet. He said yesterday "what will Father say to see me so broken down?" If he would only try and think that he was improving I think he would get better much faster. He is very much depressed, not at all like himself and inclined to look on the dark side, more than is good for him. When he was first wounded Gen. McClellan sent the Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac, Dr. Letterman,

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[13]Letterman, p. 99.

[14]Reilly, p. 19.

and one of the surgeons on his staff, Dr. Howard to examine the case. Dr. Taylor, the medical director of Israel's Corps Division, was too much occupied with the wounded in the Hospitals under his charge, to be with I.B. as constantly for the first two or three days as he wished and these other Surgeons both made up their minds I.B. would not live. He himself thought so, and asked "what his chances were". They told him "one in twenty," but went directly and told Major Norvell one in four. They then insisted that Dr. Taylor should tell Israel he could not live. He said he could not, he did not think so and it would kill Israel if he did. Since then he has been under Dr. T's care and has been constantly improving.

Drs. L & H come occasionally to see him, and though they held out as long as possible, and soon obliged to acknowledge that Dr. T was right in his first view of the case which was that this attack of pleuro-pneumonia was not occasioned by the wound and that it might have occurred had there been none. The others insisted that the projectile had entered the lungs; and now find themselves mistaken. Israel was so much better a day or two since that Marcella and I went to visit the battle ground. I have pieces of shell, some bullets and shots from there, for you, so do not say again that no one has ever brought you anything. I am very glad the baby is so good, and cannot tell you how much I want to see him again I hope if he needs anything at all you will please get it for him and have Mrs. Kest make it for him. I hope Aunt Lula finished his little shirts and sent them to him, with the little pink sack they were doing for him. We saw in the papers that you had several paintings at the State Fair, so were not surprised when you wrote you had two premiums. I suppose, of course you would have. Israel is partly asleep, but wakes up enough to say "tell them I'll come as soon as I can."

Marcella says tell Marcia I write to her back here to ask Mrs. Knight and Mrs. Draper if they would take part of the stuff; and to put the stove out of the dining room into the kitchen, put a matting on the dining room floor, and a drugget in the sitting room. Probably Dr. and Mrs. Taylor, Major Norvell, Captain McMahon, and Lt. Miller will come with us. Marcella and I do not know yet when we travel as Miss and Mrs Richardson, his female nurses, Gen. Richardson's servants. Probably the latter. We hope however to resume our proper characters when once we reach home again. Tell poor mother please that she never in her life saw so dirty a place, or such poor food as we have here. I imagine I smell the delicious odors of the boiled dinner, and salt my coffee with tears of separation. Kiss dear little Rip for us all, and believe me dear Marcia, Yours truly

Fannie

Israel has got his leave and transportation for self, horses, his servants and baggage.[15]

---

[15]Unpublished letter, Israel B. Richardson Papers, Archives, U. S. Army Military History Institute, Charlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania 17013.

Colonel Charles S. Wainwright left an account in his diary of visiting the Pry house while Richardson was dying there.

> Near Sharpsburg, Sept. 19, Friday
>
> In the afternoon I rode with General Meade as far as McClellan's headquarters at Sharpsburg and then on to Keedysville to see Hooker who was lying there. Found him in bed, but in very good spirits, expects to leave for Washington tomorrow.... General Richardson lies in the same house with Hooker, he was shot through the bowels and cannot possibly live. He seemed in great pain as I could hear his groans the whole time I was in the house.[16]

Wainwright conflicts with C. R. Agnew of the Sanitary Commission who stated that McClellan moved his headquarters to Sharpsburg on Saturday, September 20. He also conflicts with other sources which state that Hooker was taken from the Pry house to Keedysville on the afternoon of the battle.[17]

On October 1, President Lincoln visited Antietam and remained for several days.[18] He came to investigate why McClellan had been so dilatory in his pursuit of Lee's army, and his visit was followed by the removal of McClellan from command. There are indications that Lincoln visited the Pry house. First of all the diary of Colonel Wainwright:

> Oct. 2, Thursday. President Lincoln was to review the corps today. He was to come from McClellan's headquarters which has been moved some two or three miles below Sharpsburg....
>
> The first place where we halted was on a high knoll where McClellan took his post during the battle. Here we all dismounted, and the President got out. McClellan commenced to explaining to him his arrangements and what took place during the battle. I stood near enough to him to hear all that he said, but was astonished to notice how little interest Mr. Lincoln took in the recital. Indeed he did not allow McClellan to more than open the fight when he turned off to his ambulance and said, "Let us go and see where Hooker went in."[19]

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[16]Colonel Charles S. Wainwright, The Diary of Battle. The Personal Journals of Colonel Charles S. Wainwright, 1861-1865, ed. Allan Nevins (New York: Harcourt, Brace & World, 1962), p. 103-104.

[17]U. S. Sanitary Commission Documents, I, nos. 1-60, pp. 10-13.

[18]Coffin, Battles and Leaders of the Civil War, II, 659.

[19]Wainwright, p. 109.

Lincoln visited hospitals while at Antietam, both Union and Confederate. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial traveling with the President reported in his paper on October 17:

> After leaving General Richardson, the party passed a house in which was a large number of Confederate wounded.[20]

Richardson died on November 3, and his wife and sisters took his body back home to Pontiac, Michigan for burial.[21] For years afterward the Pry family kept the large bedroom in which Richardson died shut off. According to family legend, Elizabeth Cost Pry kept cakes and pies in the room because the children were afraid to go in.[22] Another Pry family legend maintains that Philip Pry buried a load of cannonballs somewhere near the Pry barn. He did this with the help of a slave named Georgianna. According to the story, no one but Philip Pry and Georgianna knew where the cannonballs were buried.[23]

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[20] Cincinnati Commercial, October 17, 1862. Quoted by Virginia Mumma Hildebrand in "Antietam Remembered," unpublished manuscript, Antietam National Battlefield, Sharpsburg, Maryland.

[21] Dumas Malone, ed., Dictionary of American Biography (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918), XV, 570.

[22] Letter of Elizabeth Jones to Hazel Pry Moreno, August 4, 1962.

[23] Cost, p. 327.

APPENDIX I

Israel Bush Richardson (December 26, 1815-November 3, 1862), Union soldier, the son of Israel Putnam and Susan (Holmes) Richardson, and a descendant of Israel Putnam [q.v.], was born in Fairfax, Vermont. He was appointed a cadet to the United States Military Academy from Vermont in 1836. Upon graduation, July 1, 1841, he was commissioned brevet second lieutenant, 3rd Infantry, and immediately saw active service against the Seminole Indians in Florida.

He was promoted to second lieutenant on September 30, 1841. After the campaign against the Seminoles, he served in various garrisons from 1842 to 1845, when he joined the army of military occupation in Texas. In the Mexican War he served in General Taylor's army at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, and Monterrey during 1846 and was promoted to first lieutenant on September 21 of that year. From February 1847 to the end of the war he served in Lieutenant General Winfield Scott's army, being actively engaged in every important battle from the siege of Veracruz to the capture of Mexico City. For gallant and meritorious services during this campaign he was twice brevetted, first as captain and later as major. For the calm intrepidity with which he led his company at Cerro Gordo, his comrades dubbed him "Fighting Dick," a name he bore until his death. For seven years following the war he served in various garrisons in the Southwest and was promoted to the rank of captain on March 5, 1851. In 1855, he resigned from the army and took up farming at Pontiac, Michigan.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he organized the 2nd Michigan Volunteer Infantry Regiment of which he became colonel on May 25, 1861. Near the end of June he reported with his regiment in the defense of Washington, D.C., and shortly thereafter was assigned to the command of a brigade. At the Battle of Manassas (Bull Run), July 21, 1861, his brigade, guarding Blackburn's Ford on the flank of McDowell's army helped cover the retreat of the Union forces in an orderly manner. After the battle, he was promoted brigadier general of United States Volunteers, being commissioned to rank from May 17th of that year. The following March he was given command of a division in Sumner's corps with which he served throughout the Peninsula Campaign. His prudence and skill in the command of his division earned him a promotion to major general of Volunteers on July 4, 1862. At Antietam on September 17, 1862, his division won glory by driving the Confederates from the "Bloody Lane," but its brave commander fell mortally wounded while directing the fire of a battery. He died near Sharpsburg, Maryland, on November 3, 1862.

With his massive frame and iron expression, his unpretentious manners and absolute fearlessness, he had been a true leader of men and his untimely death was an inestimable loss to the Union. He was twice married: first on August 3, 1850, to Rita Stevenson of El Paso, Texas, who died the following year, and again on May 29, 1861, to Frances A. Traver of Kalamazoo, Michigan, who, with their infant son, survived him.*

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*Dumas Malone (ed.), Dictionary of American Biography (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1918), XV, 570.

APPENDIX II

Pry Family Artifacts

In 1874 when the Philip Pry family moved to Tennessee, they took with them various articles of furniture, documents, and household goods which remained in possession of family members until the present day. Two wills of Pry descendants document artifacts and furnishings which belonged to Philip Pry and were most certainly in the Pry house during the Battle of Antietam.

The three younger Pry children passed on family artifacts. Charles Webster Pry (September 18, 1859- March 16, 1908) passed on family artifacts to two daughters, Cleo Pry Flook of Keedysville, Maryland, and Hazel Pry Moreno of Sarasota, Florida. In 1978, Cleo Pry Flook gave to Antietam National Battlefield a handwoven coverlet and four sandwich glass cup plates which she stated had been in the Pry house during the Civil War. She also gave the Park Service photographs of Philip Pry and Elizabeth Ellen Cost Pry. Her sister, Hazel Pry Moreno, was very helpful in locating other Pry descendents and gave Antietam National Battlefield a small carte de visite photograph of the Pry house during the time that the Philip Pry family lived there, showing the original Civil War period porch. This photograph was useful in the reconstruction of the original porch in the 1977-79 restoration.

Annie Deaner Pry Jones (August 14, 1861-July 13, 1936) was one of Pry's younger daughters. She lived with her father in Johnson City, Tennessee,

where she eventually married. She passed on many Pry artifacts to her daughter, Elizabeth Jones, who enumerated them in a letter to Hazel Pry Moreno in 1962.

Johnson City Tennessee
August 4, 1962

Dear Hazel:

...our family came to Tenn. about 1872 or 1873. I have a quilt that Mamma's friends wrote on when they came. One square was dated 1872 and one 1873.

I've heard Mamma and Aunt Mary talk about the Pry house. Grand father Pry burned the brick and built the house--on a brick by the door is his name and some where on one is the number of bricks he used.

In the vicinity of the barn a load of Cannon balls is buried. Grand father and Georgian were the only ones who knew where.

Hooker had headquarters there too. We have the camp stool he sat on. Gen. Richardson died in an upstairs bed room. Grandmother Pry said it was the way his family fed him. They came to take care of him after he was wounded. Grandmother said if she could have given him some wholesome food he would have lived.

The Pry children were afraid of the Richardson room--so to keep cakes, etc.--they were simply stored in that room....

I think Horace Cost has found out about the Costs, Keedys and Prys. I corresponded with him several years while he was working on the geneology. It was completed in March 1961 runs 472 pages....

He wrote me that Mr. Wyand (who lives at the Pry place) is talking with the government about selling the place for $75,000°°. It seems that a National Park is being considered. (this was two years ago).

I think some time the house may be restored. When asked to put some old pieces in a museum here--(Cobb House)--I said that I'll wait and if the Pry house can use them that is where they belong.

I have the clock and a bed that we did over. Also some dishes, pictures and dresses worn by the Pry children--a chest and family Bible--secretary, dishes and I don't know what else, except a table that is yours--it was Uncle Charlies'--I have some chairs--they have some too--same kind. I want my things to all go there some time and I'll get them labeled and in my will. At one time we had some of the carpet.

> As you enter the house to your left is a room then from that room you enter a room--that was where all the children were born. Mamma told me when she and her father visited the house he stopped in that room and cried. After he came to Tenn. he finished paying off...a number of those old notes....
>
> Elizabeth

The will of Miss Elizabeth Jones was probated in Washington County, Tennessee, on October 26, 1969. The will mentions an old chest containing clothes worn in the Civil War era, several items of furniture, a grandfather clock, and "my old blue dishes from the Pry home in Maryland." (see will) Her estate eventually came to a cousin, Frank Alfred Jones, who upon death left it to his wife, Wanita Jones. Wanita Jones of Bristol, Tennessee, helped the writer identify several Pry pieces in her possession, including the very beautiful 1818 George Woltz Hager's Town grandfather clock which she still has, and the Civil War clothes and flow blue Pry family china which she has given to the National Park Service for the Pry house. She also has given the Park Service several Pry family photographs which she and the writer found in the old farmhouse owned by Elizabeth Jones, near Johnson City, Tennessee. (see accompanying will of Mary Elizabeth Jones and correspondence with Wanita Jones) The boxes of Civil War clothing contained the wedding shoe of Elizabeth Ellen Cost Pry and several of the children's shoes, as well as a scarf marked "E. E. Pry."

Mary Elizabeth Pry Haire (November 8, 1868-December 1, 1946) was the youngest Pry daughter. She passed on Pry family possessions to two daughters, Ruby Haire Riley and Mary Haire Brown. The former's inheritance went to her son, Lynn Riley of Maryville, Tennessee. He received the Philip Pry safe which is filled with original manuscripts relating to the financial and personal affairs of Philip Pry. Mr. Riley opened this safe for me on January 16, 1980, and allowed me to photocopy several Philip Pry documents for the Park Service. Lynn Riley is also in possession of a

Pry family rocker, a coverlet, two Civil War period rifles, a cane bottom ladder back arm chair, a small collapsible drinking cup said to have been used by General Hooker when he was wounded at the Pry house, and a Civil War sword said to have been used by General McClellan at the Pry house.

Mr. Riley also fell heir to all Pry family artifacts owned by his aunt, Mary Haire Brown, who died in 1979. Her will, written in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on June 3, 1975, states:

> ...the larger items originally from the home of my grandfather, Philip Pry, are as follows: one (1) desk and contents (including papers), two (2) chairs (antique), one (1) tole chest and contents, one (1) tole tray, one (1) dutch pipe, one (1) glass marble (hand blown), one (1) rolling pin, one (1) Fasnacht cutter (cooking utinsil), one (1) bureau and contents, one (1) handmade cover lid which also includes any other items....

When the writer visited Lynn Riley in Maryville, Tennessee, I saw all the items mentioned in the will of Mary Haire Brown and several others, including: a Civil War period Philip Pry photograph album with several family photos; the tole chest and tole tray which appeared to me to be Pennsylvania Dutch; a beautiful woven coverlet signed Boonsboro, Maryland, 1848; a box full of old books, many signed by Philip Pry; and a box of old Pry family photographs. The desk mentioned in the will was a plantation type desk; the chest was massive late empire style; two chairs were of the "fancy" chair variety; the Dutch pipe appeared to be late 19th century. Certainly the largest collection of documented Philip Pry family artifacts from the Civil War period are in the possession of Mr. Riley. He gave the Park Service a small book of poetry inscribed "The property of Philip Pry Bought in Philadelphia December 1843." The Philip Pry safe contained the will of Philip Pry's mother and father, Philip Pry, Sr., and Susannah Pry, as well as the original deeds to the Pry farm in Keedysville, which he loaned to the Park Service. (see accompanying will of Mary Haire Brown)

APPENDIX III

Philip Pry War Claims*

The Battle of Antietam just about ruined Philip Pry. He had to wait until November 27, 1865, for his first payment for military damages to his farm. His fields were heavily damaged during their occupancy by the Union Army during September, October, and early November 1862. Most of his livestock, crops, and fruit were also used by the army and by army horses.

According to Mr. Pry, General McClellan had promised him that a board of appraisers would be appointed to appraise the value of the property used. Such a board was appointed, but the army moved before the task could be completed.

Philip Pry listed his damages as:

800 bushels of wheat (unthreshed) at	$ 1.40	$1,120.00
5 barrels of Flour	7.00	35.00
720 bushels of Corn	.75	540.00
24 loads of Hay	10.00	240.00
38 bushels of Corn	.75	28.50
2 beef Cattle	22.00	44.00
10 Sheep	8.00	80.00
7 large Hogs	12.00	84.00
15 Shoats	5.00	75.00
25 Pigs	1.00	25.00
75 bushels of potatoes	1.00	75.00
150 bushels of Apples	.25	112.50
Amounting		$2,459.00

"Alleged to have been furnished to the Army of the Potomac by order of Generals Hooker and Sumner." (See Cl. G. 1759/1873 in the National Archives.)

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*As quoted from John W. Schildt, Drums Along the Antietam, pp. 175-177.

When a claim was submitted, an agent came to investigate. In the claim of Mr. Pry it was Agent Sallade of the Quartermaster Corps. The individual making a claim had to appear before a justice of the peace and under oath state that his claim was true. His loyalty to the Union during wartime was investigated, and character witnesses sought. Philip Pry's loyalty was attested by Jonathan Thomas, Daniel Bovey, and John Cost, the Keedysville postmaster.

Jacob Cost, C. M. Keedy, Samuel Keedy, Alfred N. Cost, Ezra Lantz, F. Wyand, and David Bell testified that they were farmers and neighbors of the Prys. They reported visiting the Pry farm frequently in the fall of 1862, and personally knowing that Philip lost heavily. They all said that General McClellan occupied the house for nearly two weeks in September. The horses of the commanding general's escort cavalry, the horses of the Twelfth and Thirteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, and the horses of the ambulance corps consumed 900 bushels of wheat in straw. Pry said, "They stayed until the rick was all eaten up."

Burnside's and Hooker's Corps along with cavalry burned all of the Pry fences. This was another large loss. Twenty acres of ripe corn, all ready to be picked, was eaten by the horses. Another claim issued by Pry said that eighty-five acres of the farm was used as a pasture by Union horses. He asked ninety cents an acre rent, as well as fifty dollars rent for use of his house as a hospital.

But this was not all. Pry was connected with a lumber business in Keedysville. Fifteen hundred feet of lumber were taken to build Union hospitals. This amounted to $450 which was paid at a later date.

There is a volume of material in the National Archives relating to damage at the Pry farm. These amounts were paid:

1. Claim 77/23 paid on November 27, 1865; Amount, $2,662.50.

2. Claim 95/1030 paid on August 17, 1872; $339.78.

3. Claim G 2695 amounting to $1,241.25 was also paid.

However, there was a claim by the government that this was an overpayment. It seems as though this was the fault of a Mr. Keedy who represented himself as a collection agent. Thus Philip Pry had to repay $1,209.38. He states in his testimony that he had great difficulty in collecting the money to repay the overpayment.

William B. Hill of Baltimore was hired to represent the Prys, then an Attorney Rittenhouse. However, the damage to the farm in 1862, waiting for government payments, an overpayment, legal fees, and attempting to get the farm back in shape proved a terrible burden to Mr. Pry. In 1873 he sold the farm and moved to Tennessee.

William T. Hamilton, writing from the U. S. Senate Chamber on February 25, 1874, said of Philip Pry:

> Before the war he was a prosperous man, owning one of the finest farms in the county lying in the vicinity of the battlefield of Antietam. He is now in serious circumstances. I have known him for thirty years, an upright, honest man and good citizen. His loyalty is unquestioned.

APPENDIX IV

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.	BIRTHS.
Philip Fry was born October 22 in the year of our Lord eight hundred and seventeen (1817)	Mary Elizabeth Jones was born. Aug. 15th 1892. Died Oct. 21 1964
Elizabeth Ellen Fry was born October 12 in the year of our Lord Eighteen Hundred and thirty	Ruth Jones Born Sept. 6th 1894 Died Nov. 5th 1894
	Charles Edward W. October 12, 1914 Died Dec. 22, 1962 Buried Monta Vista Johnson City, Texas

FAMILY RECORD.

MARRIAGES.	MARRIAGES.
Philip Pry and Elizabeth E Cost was Married December 4th in the year of our Lord Eighteenhundred and Fortyseven	David Henry Jones and Anna Deaner Pry were married July 22nd 11 A.D. 1891 —

FAMILY RECORD.

BIRTHS.	BIRTHS.
Samuel Cost Pry was Born September 8th in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and Fortyeight	Jacob A Pry was born on March 13th in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and fifty seven 1857
Alfred Luther Pry was born December 12th in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and Fifty	Charles H Pry was born September 19th in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and fifty nine 1859
Ellen K Pry was Born March 27th in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty three	Anna L Pry was born August 4th in the year of our Lord Eighteen hundred and sixty one 1861
	Mary E Pry was born in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty six November the 6th 1866

FAMILY RECORD.

DEATHS.

Ellen K. Pry Died
January 27th 1855

Elizabeth Ellen Pry
Died
Feb. 2nd " 1886—

Philip Pry
Died
Feb. 3rd " 1900.

Charles Webster Pry
Died
March 16th " 1908—

Jacob Alexander Pry
died
May. 24. 1924.

Samuel Cost Pry
died

Alfred Luther Pry
died

DEATHS.

David Henry Jones
Died
Wed. December 25. 19[illegible]
Appalachian Hospital

Annie D. Pry Jones
Died
July 13th 1936 at
Appalachian Hospital
Johnson City Tenn

Annie Miller Pry Fichtl
died - Wed Jan. 11 - 1967.
9:30 pm - would have been
99 years old Jan. 15 - 1967
Hagerstown, Maryland.

Mary E. Pry Haire
Died 11:15 P.M.
Sun. Dec 1 1946

Elle Clark [illegible]
August 3rd 1925
[illegible]
day.

APPENDIX V

Obituaries.

Obituaries to be inserted must be no longer than three hundred words.

DIED.—Near Johnson City, Washington county, Tennessee, February 1st, Mrs. Elizabeth E. Pry, aged 55 years, 3 months and 20 days.

Mrs. Pry lived in the bonds of matrimony with Mr. Philip Pry for a period of 38 years. She was the mother of seven children, all of whom are living but one. Twelve years ago the family left Keedysville, Md., their native place, to locate in the State of Tennessee. Far removed from kindred, and living in what was then a comparatively unsettled state of society, the family were exposed to many trials and hardships, which they, however, patiently endured as being necessarily incidental to the seeking of a new home in what appeared to be a promising section of the country.

A few years ago the mother's health became enfeebled, and subsequently she was paralyzed, and thus came to be [illegible] d towards the close of her life. Under these circumstances her heart naturally yearned after her home and kindred, and she desired to be laid to rest at her native place. This request was faithfully complied with by her bereaved husband and eldest daughter, who had also tenderly soothed her sufferings and sorrows during her sickness, and now accompanied her remains to her chosen place of interment, Keedysville, Md.

The funeral service, which was largely attended, was held in the Reformed church, the church of her fathers and kindred, in which the departed one and her husband also still retained their membership, and was conducted by the pastor, Rev. A. C. Geary. A return home for the first time after such a long interval of separation, under such circumstances, was peculiarly sad and affecting. Deep sympathy and a cordial welcome home was extended to the afflicted ones on every side, and a kindly interest manifested in those of the family who were left behind; all of which was highly appreciated by those upon whom it was bestowed.

The departed one was greatly esteemed and loved during all her life, and by all who knew her, on account of her kindness of heart and uprightness of life. She has thus left a rich legacy to her family which they will do well sacredly to cherish and lovingly to imitate.

"A few more years shall roll,
A few more seasons come,
And we shall be with those that rest
Asleep within the tomb."

A. C. G.

PHILIP PRY.

Philip Pry, a brother of Sam[illegible] Pry, Keedysville, died at his h[illegible] in Johnson City, Tenn, from c[illegible] of the stomach, aged 83 years. He was a native of Keedysville and formerly owned the farm where Gen. McClellan had his headquarters during the battle of Antietam. He left Keedysville 25 years ago and moved to Tennessee residing in the last state ever since. These children survive: Samuel, Jacob, Charles, [illegible] Mary Hare, Mrs. Anna Jones, Tennessee; Alfred, Illinois; sister, [illegible]irs. David Neikirk, aged 84, D[illegible] ville. The body will be brought to Keedysville. Funeral today; service in Reformed church, Keedysville, at 2:30 p. m.; interment in Fairview cemetery.

APPENDIX VI

I, Miss Mary Elizabeth Jones, of "Three Pines" Johnson City (outside) Washington County, Tennessee, being of sound mind and disposing memory, do hereby make, declare and publish this, my last Will and Testament, hereby revoking any and all other Wills by me heretofore at any time made:

I do hereby give, devise and bequeath unto the persons etc. named and set out hereinafter the property, real and personal, as shown and set out after their names, as follows:

1. Unto Lynn Riley, son of Ruby Haire Riley, now of Maryville, Tennessee:

(a) The Pry Family Bible

(b) My old chest containing clothes worn about Civil War times, and the contents thereof.

2. Unto Charles Flook, now of Keedysville, Maryland, who is my cousin:

(a) The Old German Bible now in my sun room.

3. Unto Montgomery Sherwood, son of Clarence Sherwood, of Johnson City, Tennessee, at the present time:

(a) The little four legged table (small and nearly square and having drawer, and used as school desk years ago by Frank Gildersleeve.

4. Unto Kirby Lee Jones, daughter of Frank Alford Jones, now of Bristol, Tennessee:

(a) All the old jewelry that belonged to my Mother.

5. Unto (East Tennessee) State College and/or unto the State of Tennessee for the use and benefit of said College, and especially to be placed in the College Museum of said College at Johnson City, Tennessee:

(a) The small corner cupboard now in my dining room, and my grandfather clock, but same

p. 2, Will of Miss Mary Elizabeth Jones

to stay in the house and be used by Charles Edward May as long as he wishes to use them.

(b) My wax doll, now in my cedar chest.

(c) My old blue dishes from Pry home in Maryland.

(d) My pitcher collection (between 300 and 400 of same.)

(e) My great grandmother's old (about 200 years old) quilt and her two coverlets.

6. Unto Frank Alford Jones, now of Bristol, Tennessee, who is my first cousin:

(a) My pair of dueling pistols, an heirloom of the Jones Family

(b) My coin collection, an heirloom of the Jones Family

(c) My set of surveyor's drawing instruments (now loaned to Clarence Sherwood, and which have been handed down in the Jones family.

(d) The naturalization papers of Great Frandfather Jones, Father of Grandfather Jacob Jones.

(e) All my pictures of my Jones and Hussey ancestors. (seven of these now hanging in my middle room.)

(f) One old trunk and its contents, same containing papers of D. H. Jones, my Father.

(g) My half corner cupboard and my three-quarter bed and dresser.

(h) My silver teaspoons and tablespoons, made from silver dollars and coins and having "Jones" engraved on the handles of same.

(i) My pair of china statues (figurines); my big corner cupboard (if he or other members of Jones family do not want this cupboard, let it be

p. 3, Will of Miss Mary Elizabeth Jones

given to State College Museum at Johnson City, Tennessee, the same as the items mentioned in 5 hereof) my three square bottom straight cane chairs and one matching rocker.

(j) My set of surveying instruments, and which have been handed down in the Jones family.

(k) The unused portion of Lot # 1, Section 21, of Monte Vista Cemetery, being 20 ft. by 20 ft. originally, where I expect to be buried, and which was purchased by my Father, David H. Jones, and ownership of same in him being evidenced by Certificate No. 159 (of ownership) dated May 9, 1923, and acquired by me from my said Father, he having fully paid for same, $50.00, said certificate being now kept by me in my Peoples Bank lock box, Johnson City.

(l) The full remainder interest inand to all my other household goods and effects, furniture, household equipment and furnishings, including rugs, curtains, shades, dishes, cooking utensils, linens, mattresses, springs and including all other household goods and effects belonging to me and not otherwise specifically disposed of by me herein; this remainder interest being subject to the life estate in and to said household goods and effects which is hereinafter given to Charles Edward May for the duration of his natural life.

(m) The full remainder interest in and to all my other real property, consisting of the farm where I now make my home known as "Three Pines"

[illegible]

p. 4, Will of Miss Mary Elizabeth Jones

and which farm I acquired from my Father, David H. Jones, such part of same as shall at my death remain undisposed of; this real property lies in Washington County, Tennessee, outside of Johnson City on the Watauga Road. The devise of this farm, or remainder of same, is made subject to the life estate in and to said farm which is hereinafter given to Charles Edward May for the duration of his natural life; and is also subject to the right hereinafter given to Amanda May, Bob May and/or Warren May, all and singular, (who are the sister and brothers of Charles Edward May) to live in my tenant house on said farm rent free all or any part of their natural lives that they may elect so to do, but only so long as they while so living in same help Charles Edward May to cultivate the rest of the place, and or so help Frank Alford Jones as long as he has an interest therein. The deeds and papers pertaining to this farm now kept in my Peoples Bank lock box are also given to said Frank Alford Jones, but he is required, on request of Charles Edward May, to give said Charles Edward May copies of same.

7. Unto Amanda May, Bob May and/or Warren May, all and singular:

(a) The right to live in my tenant house as mentioned in the preceding section of my Will, to-wit, in Section 6 (m) of same.

8. Unto Charles Edward May, who has for many years lived on my farm and helped me to cultivate same and look after same:

P. 5, Will of Miss Mary Elizabeth Jones

(a) My automobile, if any I have.

(b) My Teacher Retirement Fund.

(c) All of my farm machinery and equipment. (Most of the farm machinery and equipment now on the farm, my homeplace, already belongs to the said Charles Edward May, he having purchased most of same with his own funds.)

(d) A life estate or interest in and to the same household goods and effects, etc., described in Section 6 (l) hereof, for the duration of the life of the said Charles Edward May, and being the same personalty in which the full remainder interest has hereinbefore been given and bequeathed unto my cousin, Frank Alford Jones; and,

(e) Subject to the rights hereinbefore given to Amanda May, Bob May and/or Warren May, all and singular in Section 7 (a) hereof, a life estate or interest in and to the same real property, consisting of farm and home known as "Three Pines", for the duration of his natural life, the remainder interest in and to which was devised by me to my first cousin, Frank Alford Jones, in Section 6 (m) hereof, with the right to have copies of all title papers and other papers pertaining to same from Frank Alford Jones, on request.

I hereby direct that no public sale be made of any of my property; that if I leave debts, sufficient of my real property be privately sold by my Executor, or if he fails or refuses to

p.6, Will of Miss Elizabeth Jones

qualify, by my Administrator with Will Annexed, to pay same, including funeral and burial charges, inheritance tax, if any, and expenses of administration; and I direct that no personalty be sold to pay any charge against my estate so long as real property remains undisposed of.

I hereby nominate and appoint as my Executor to carry out this, my Will, George Edens, of Elizabethton, Tennessee, and excuse him from bond.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I, the hereinbefore named Testatrix, have hereunto set my hand this the 16th day of May 1959.

Mary Elizabeth Jones
(Miss) Mary Elizabeth Jones
TESTATRIX

The foregoing and attached instrument in writing, consisting of this page and five preceding pages, six in all, was signed, sealed, published and declared to us, the undersigned, by the said (Miss) Mary Elizabeth Jones to be her last Will and Testament, and signed by her in our sight and presence as such, and declared to us to be such by said Testatrix, and we, at her request, and in her sight and presence and in the sight and presence of each other have and do hereunto set our hands as and for subscribing and attesting witnesses thereto.

This the same day and date and substantially the same time as executed above by the said Testatrix, Miss Elizabeth Jones, one and the same person as Miss Mary Elizabeth Jones, whose genuine signature appears above on this page.

Nelson Swan
Attesting Witness

Marie Blevins
Attesting Witness

& Frank Hawkins
Attesting Witness

The foregoing will filed and admitted to probate on this the 28th day of October, 1969, Court Order admitting same to probate and appointment of Frank Alfred Jones as Administrator with the Will Annexed, entered in Minute Book RR, Page No. 205.

Marion R. Carr, Clerk
By Jack E. Jones D. C.

Sept. 18, 1978

Dear Mr. Scott,

Please accept my apologies for not answering your letter sooner. My own details and a few major problems have taken much of my attention, plus the fact of coping with my new situation in life since my husband's death.

I have examined the will and papers concerning the estate of Elizabeth Jones. Believe me it's quite a large amount since it took two years to settle the estate. Elizabeth Jones was killed October 21, 1969 and my husband, Frank Jones, was made administrator. Elizabeth Jones' will was quite complicated and made more complicated by a codicil (rather vague in spots) in her own handwriting. There were quite a few large claims made against the farm. Many things were willed to a number of people--no relations except my husband. The original will was made May 16, 1959 and the codicil added August 1966. I have tried to identify some of the objects you pointed out in the copy of the letter she wrote to Hazel and find the intention of Elizabeth to donate some of the items to the Pry house did not materialize. It is strange that nothing was left in the will or codicil to any member of the Pry side of the family or to Kate Lucas. I never did find out the reason for the omissions. Perhaps, if Kate Lucas had lived, she would have told me the story, as she indicated to me on one occasion she would do so. There was one exception. The family bible, (quite a large one) was left to a Mr. Lynn Riley--son of Mrs. Clarence C. Riley (Ruby Haire Riley), Route 9, Big Springs Rd., Maryville, Tenn. You may be able to trace this some way. The Cost family genealogy was given to Emily Barnes McClellin (Mrs. David), JohnSevier Chapter, Johnson City, Tennessee.

Among the search of my papers here, I have found very little pertaining tothe Prys. The bulk is concerning the Jones' side of the family. Among the few I have found so far is a certificate of Mary Elizabeth Jones as a daughter of the American Revolution. After all she is a Pry decendent. Also there is a certificate to Mrs. D.H. Jones (Annie Pry Jones) as a member of the Maysville Guild of Home Weavers. Another document (very Old) of confirmation of Samuel Cost Pry. Included is a newspaper account of the Pry house visited by Lincoln. The booklet of "The Battlefield of Antietam" has a few passages with the Prys mentioned. I would like to have this booklet returned to me as my husband's grandfather was Surgeon General under Stonewall Jackson at Antietam. Perhaps you could get the Smithsonian Institution make a copy of this booklet for your own use. Under another seperate cover, I am also sending two small books of Psalms and Hymns--one belonging to Elizabeth Pry 1868 the other to Annie Pry, 1887. There is a large box containing a number of letters which I haven't tried to read. As far as I can see they are addressed to Annie Pry Jones and to Elizabeth Jones.

Now to get to the subject of the furniture belonging to the Pry family. A number of people taped names to various pieces of furniture belonging to the Pry and Jones' family, as well to other items, which I supposed they wished to claim. Our lawyer ruled these were inconclusive, and that only those mentioned in the will be recognized. To my knowledge I never saw anything that resembled a camp stool that General Hooker sat on. Frankly, I was told that some items that should have been at the farm were no longer there. These could have been stolen or taken during the few days after Elizabeth's funeral when there was so much confusion, or for some other reasons not known to me.

I have the Grandmother quilt and clock in my possession. Also some other items that probably belonged to the Prys originally. Which and what belonged to whom of the Prys originally that was in the house is not clear to me. Several items listed in the codicil mentioned they could go to a museum (maybe). The lawyer overuled this because of the word "maybe", and said we would claim the items and do with them as we wished. Some museums in our own area tried to claim the clock which we refused. My husband had a clock maker work on the clock to put it in running condition which worked for awhile, but at present still needs some other adjustments. In my own will I have left the clock to my son who is quite a clock "buff". I have no idea about a carpet. Several rooms, hallway , stairs and drapes had the same color rugs or carpeting-a deep maroon color. These I gave away. There is still at the farm a very large oval braided rug. If this is what you want you may have it. The grandmother quilt (crazy quilt) has some pieces that have disintergrated or rotted away, though the handwork is still beautiful. It needs to be handled with extreme care. I do not know which chairs are mentioned in the letter to Hazel. There were some cane bottom ones which evidently belonged to Frank's Aunt Regina--unless there were two seperate sets. These were mentioned in a note given to Elizabeth from Regina her things from the Jones' side of the family. We gave these chairs to our daughter who resides in New Jersey. We also gave our daughter the bed which I suppose is the one you mention. Our son has the old chest as far as I know. I can't account for the dishes unless there are a few that date back to civil war days Some of them are either cracked or damaged too badly tobe of any use. Most of the furniture that could be used was divided between our two children except the pieces I have here in my own home. Some pieces are still at the farm, but I am sure these belonged to the Jones' side. Some chairs and dishes were willed to a church. As I've said before many things were willed to various people not related to either the Jones' or Pry family.

There is a large picture (framed with glass) of grandmother Pry still at the farm. I had intended to send this to Cleo Flook. but time passes and I didn't know how to pack it for sending. You can have this if you can arrange somehow to get it to you. There may be other pictures or photos at the farm of some of the Pry antecedents, but there is no way that I can identify them or those of the Jones' for that matter. Also, I think there is a box of old clothing there that might contain some dresses and some belonging to children that came out of the old chest. These you also can have.

I didn't intend to write you so many details in this letter, but it should give you an idea how complicated the whole situation was. Neither is my typing the best. If I were a novelist I could write a book concerning the life and times and problems of Elizabeth's estate. I hope you understand that since I am administrator of my husband's estate, it entails a lot of running and tending to details which I was ill equipped to handle at first. I intend to clear out the farm house of remaining items this fall, if all goes well. If I find anything concerning the Pry family I shall be glad to inform you.

Most Sincerely Yours,

Wanita W. Jones

Wanita W. Jones

212 Fairfield Drive
Bristol, Tenn. 37620

J. ERNEST COREY
ATTORNEY AT LAW
3110 MONTE VISTA BLVD., N. E.
ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO 87106

TELEPHONE 268-3522
AREA CODE 505

August 6, 1979

Boonsboro Historical Society
P.O. Box 121
Boonsboro, Maryland 21713

Gentlemen:

For your information I am sending you herewith a copy of the Last Will and Testament of Mary Haire Brown and a Codicil thereto, also copy of Notice of Probate. The reason for mailing this to you is that in the original will she had named your Society as a beneficiary of certain items but in the Codicil she changed the beneficiary as you will note; so under the Codicil your Society receives nothing.

Sincerely,

J. Ernest Corey

JEC:pd

Enclosures

Last Will and Testament of

MARY HAIRE BROWN

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS:

I, MARY HAIRE BROWN, a widow and a resident of Albuquerque, in the County of Bernalillo and State of New Mexico, being of sound and disposing mind and memory and desiring to make an orderly disposition of my affairs, do hereby make, publish and declare this to be my Last Will and Testament, hereby revoking any and all former wills and codicils.

1. I name and appoint the ALBUQUERQUE NATIONAL BANK, Albuquerque, New Mexico to be the Executor of this, my Last Will and Testament, hereby revoking any and all former wills and codicils.

2. I direct that my just debts and funeral expenses be paid as soon after my death as convenient and practical.

3. I declare that I have no child nor children living or deceased and no living descendants of any child or children.

4. It is my request and direction that my body be cremated and the ashes delivered to Mt. Olivet, San Francisco, California for interment beside the ashes of my husband, Byron R. Brown. Should my attorney or any other person incur the necessary expenses in carrying out this instruction I direct my executor, when appointed, to pay or repay the same.

5. I give and bequeath unto my nephew, Lynn A. Riley, now residing at Maryville, Tennessee, the automobile which I own at the time of my death and any furniture and household effects, including linen, which he may select, which selection shall be made within

thirty (30) days after the appointment of the executor hereof. Any of such items which he does not select for himself except for any antiques, shall be given to Good Will of Albuquerque, New Mexico or, if I am not a resident of Albuquerque, then to the Good Will in the town or area in which I am a resident and if no such organization is in existance there then to the Salvation Army Post which my Executor may select.

I likewise give and bequeath to the said Lynn A. Riley so much of my library, being books of every nature and kind, which I possess at my death which he desires and which he shall likewise select within thirty (30) days of the appointment of my Executor; all the residue and remainder thereof shall be given to the Public Library of the city of Albuquerque, New Mexico.

6. I give and bequeath unto the Boonsboro Historical Society of Boonsboro, Maryland (P. O. Box 121) all antiques which I possess at my death, which have not been claimed by the Lynn A. Riley under paragraph 5 above, the larger items being items originaly from the home of my grandfather, Philip Pry, are as follows: one (1) desk and contents (including papers), two (2) chairs (antique), one (1) tole chest and contents, one (1) tole tray, one (1) Dutch pipe, one (1) glass marble (hand blown), one (1) rolling pin, one (1) Fasnacht cutter (cooking utensil), one (1) bureau and contents, one (1) hand-made cover lid and also includes any other items, many of which are small, which my said executor, in its sole determination, shall determine or consider to be antiques. My said Executor is hereby instructed to send all such antiques to such Historical Society by whatever method of transportation it may deem fit and proper and shall pay from my estate the cost of proper packaging, transportation and any other expenses incurred therewith.

CODICIL

TO

Last Will and Testament

OF

MARY HAIRE BROWN

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESNETS:

I, MARY HAIRE BROWN, a widow and a resident of Albuquerque, in the County of Bernalillo and State of New Mexico, being of sound and disposing mind and memory and desiring to make certain changes in my Last Will and Testament do hereby make, publish and declare the following as a Codicil to my Last Will and Testament heretofore executed by me on the 26th day of November, 1973, to-wit:

1. Paragraph four (4) is amended in this:
It is my intention to offer my body to a medical college. Should said offer be accepted I request the same be honored by those who survive me. Should said offer not be accepted I direct that my body be cremated and the ashes disposed of without ceremony; further, that no funeral or memorial service shall be held nor a casket purchased.

2. Paragraph six (6) is amended in that the Rocky Mountain Historical Society of Johnson County, Tennessee is substituted in the first two lines thereof and shall be the beneficiary of the property therein bequeathed except and provided further, that the bureau and contents, if any remaining, shall go to the residuary beneficiary named in the first paragraph of item five (5).

3. It is further provided that my Executor shall also pay for the transportation of all furniture, including that so going to the said Lynn A. Riley.

4. As to the provisions of paragraph seven (7) said trustee shall disburse to the said April Lynn Riley and Xanthe Riley as soon as it

considers them old enough to appreciate the same, even though they be still under age, and may take their receipt therefor and shall have no further or other liability whatsoever as to said property.

5. As to paragraph eight (8), I declare that the said Barbara Haire Hagler is now deceased and her name and any provisions for her are hereby deleted from said paragraph.

6. All clothing, handbags, bedding and all other similiar articles, except any selected by my said nephew, Lynn A. Riley, shall likewise be disposed of to Goodwill or otherwise as my Executor in it's sole judgment shall determine.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have on this 3rd day of June, 1975, signed, sealed, published and declared this to be a Codicil to My Last Will and Testament.

Mary Haire Brown

The foregoing instrument, consisting of two (2) pages, including this, was at the date hereof, by the said MARY HAIRE BROWN, signed, sealed, published and declared to be a Codicil to her Last Will and Testament in the presance of us, who, at her request and in her presence, and in the presence of each other, have signed our names as witnesses hereto.

Jane L. Longenbaugh
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Paul T. Carey
Albuquerque, New Mexico

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
: ss:
COUNTY OF BERNALILLO)

We, MARY HAIRE BROWN, JUNE L. LONGENBAUGH and Paul F. Corey, the Testatrix and the Witnesses, respectively, whose names are signed to the attached or foregoing instrument, being first duly sworn, do hereby declare to the undersigned authority that the Testatrix signed and executed the instrument a Codicil to her Last Will and that she signed willingly, that she executed it as her free and voluntary act for the purposes therein expressed; and that each of the witnesses saw the Testatrix sign and in the presence of the Testatrix, at her request and in the presence of each other signed the Codicil as Witnesses and that to the best of their knowledge the Testatrix was at that time 18 or more years of age of sound mind and under no contraint or undue influence.

Mary Haire Brown
Testatrix

June L Longenbaugh
Witness

Paul F. Corey
Witness

Subscribed, sworn to and acknowledged before me by Mary Haire Brown, the Testatrix, and subscribed and sworn to before me by June L. Longenbaugh and Paul F. Corey, Witnesses, this 3d day of June, 1975.

(SEAL)

Notary Public

My Commission Expires:

5/31/75

APPENDIX VII

Subsequent Owners of the Pry Farm

December 13, 1874--Philip and Elizabeth E. Pry sold the farm to Daniel W. Wyand of Washington County, Maryland for the sum of $14,172.50, containing 141½ acres.
Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, Liber W MC KK 6 GBO 72, Folio 278-279.

March 19, 1877--Daniel W. and Mary E. Wyand sold the farm to George W. Barger of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the sum of $11,000, containing 123 acres.
Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, Liber GBO 75, Folio 300-301.

March 17, 1893--George W. Barger sold the farm to Dawson Germanus Kefauver of Washington County, Maryland, for the sum of $7,625, containing 132 acres.
Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, Liber GBO 100, Folio 214-215.

March 30, 1917--Dawson G. and Martha E. Kefauver sold the farm to J. Howard and Edna V. Smith of Washington County, Maryland, for the sum of $16,500, containing 123 acres.
Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, Liber EO 150, Folio 744.

March 6, 1919--J. Howard and Edna V. Smith, upon the assumption of two mortgages on the lands conveyed in favor of the Maryland Surety and Trust Company totaling $16,500, granted the farm to Caleb Long of Washington County, Maryland, containing 123 acres.
Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, Liber EO 154, Folio 467-468.

March 6, 1919--Caleb and Fannie C. Long, upon the assumption of two mortgages on the lands conveyed totaling $16,500 by the grantee, granted the farm to Erasmus M. and Mary K. Garrott of Washington County, Maryland, containing 123 acres.
Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, Liber EO 154, Folio 468-469.

May 5, 1925--Erasmus M. and Mary K. Garrott conveyed the farm to Victor P. and Ruth M. Stine, and Oscar L. and Ruth E. Stine of Washington County, Maryland, for the sum of $10.00 and other considerations, containing 123 acres.
Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, Liber EO 171, Folio 415.

March 25, 1936--Victor F. and Ruth M. Stine conveyed their seven-eights interest in the farm to Oscar L. and Ruth E. Stine.
Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, Liber EO 200, Folio 445.

January 11, 1941--Ruth E. Stine (widow) conveyed the farm back to Victor F. and Ruth M. Stine upon the assumption by them of two mortgages totaling $13,000, containing 123 acres of land.
Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, Liber EO 214, Folio 307.

January 31, 1956--Victor F. and Ruth M. Stine sold the farm along with another parcel of land to Leo B. and Viola Wyand for the sum of $10.00 and "other good and valuable considerations," containing 123 acres.
Mr. Leo Wyand told the writer that Stine allowed him to pay for the farm over a period of years.
Land Reocrds of Washington County, Maryland, Liber 306, Folio 308- 310.

October 14, 1971--Leo B. and Vila M. Wyand conveyed the farm along with the adjoining parcel of land bought from the Stines to Recreational Properties Associates, Seymour P. Nagan, trustee. At this point, the land was resurveyed and the total parcel sold contained 155.68 acres.
Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, Liber 532, Folio 226.

March 7, 1974--Recreational Properties Associates, Seymour P. Nagan, trustee, sold a tract of land containing two acres around the Pry house and barn to the United States of America with 24.67 acres scenic easement for $62,500, under an Act of April 22, 1960 (Public Law 86-438) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to acquire lands and interests in lands to preserve, protect and improve the Antietam National Battlefield Site.
Land Records of Washington County, Maryland, Liber 574, Folio 491-493.

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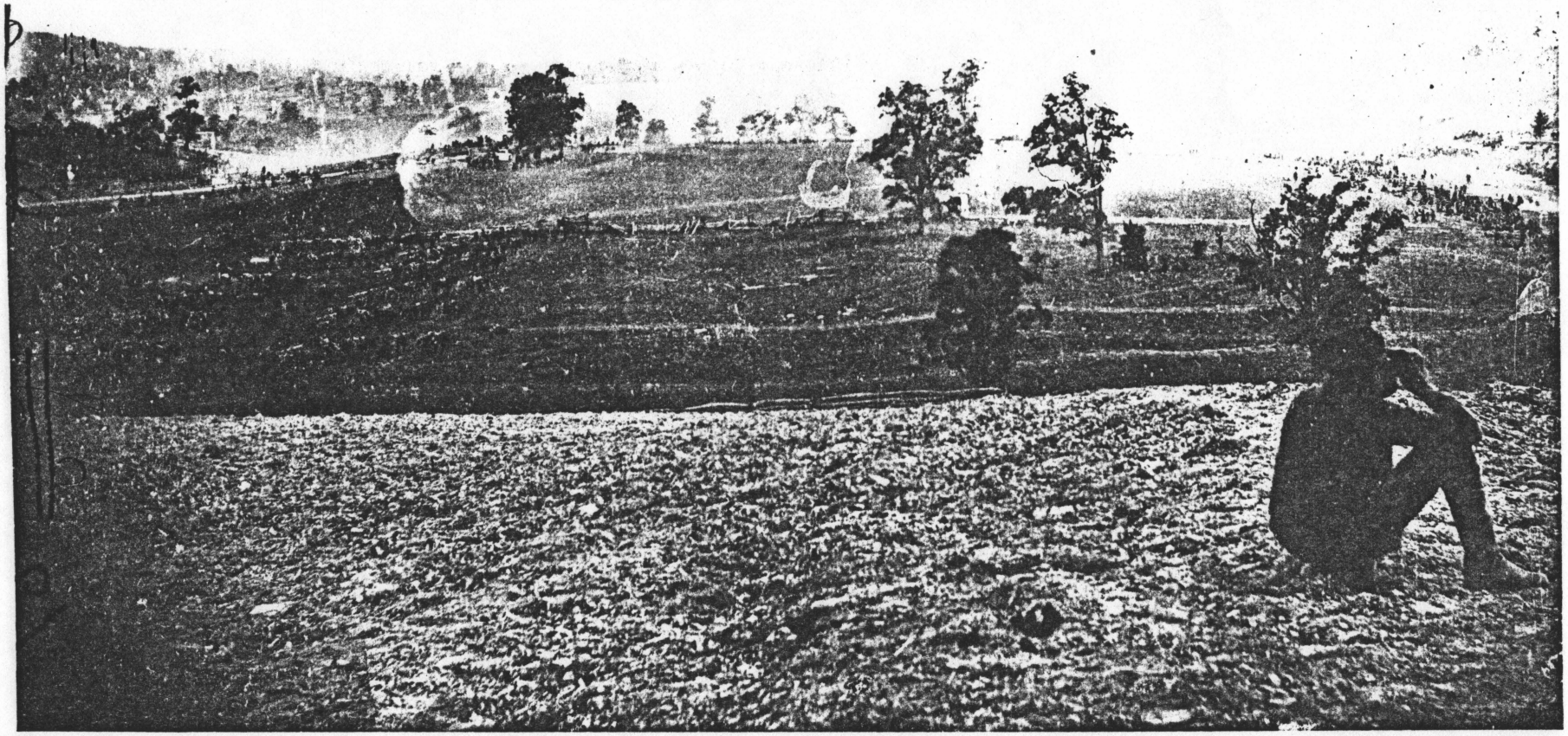
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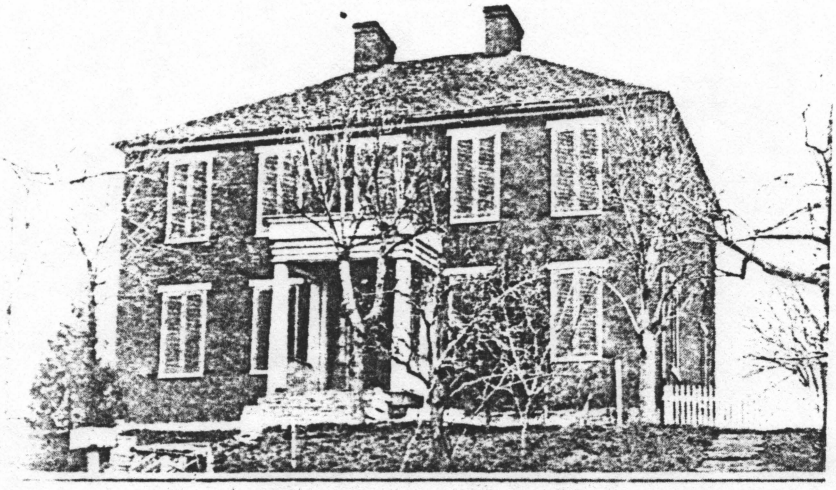
Cleo Pry Flook
Hazel Pry Moreno
Helen Physiac
Reverend John Schildt
Lynn Riley

ILLUSTRATIONS



This Alexander Gardner photograph, taken from the Pry house during the struggle, looks west toward the field of battle

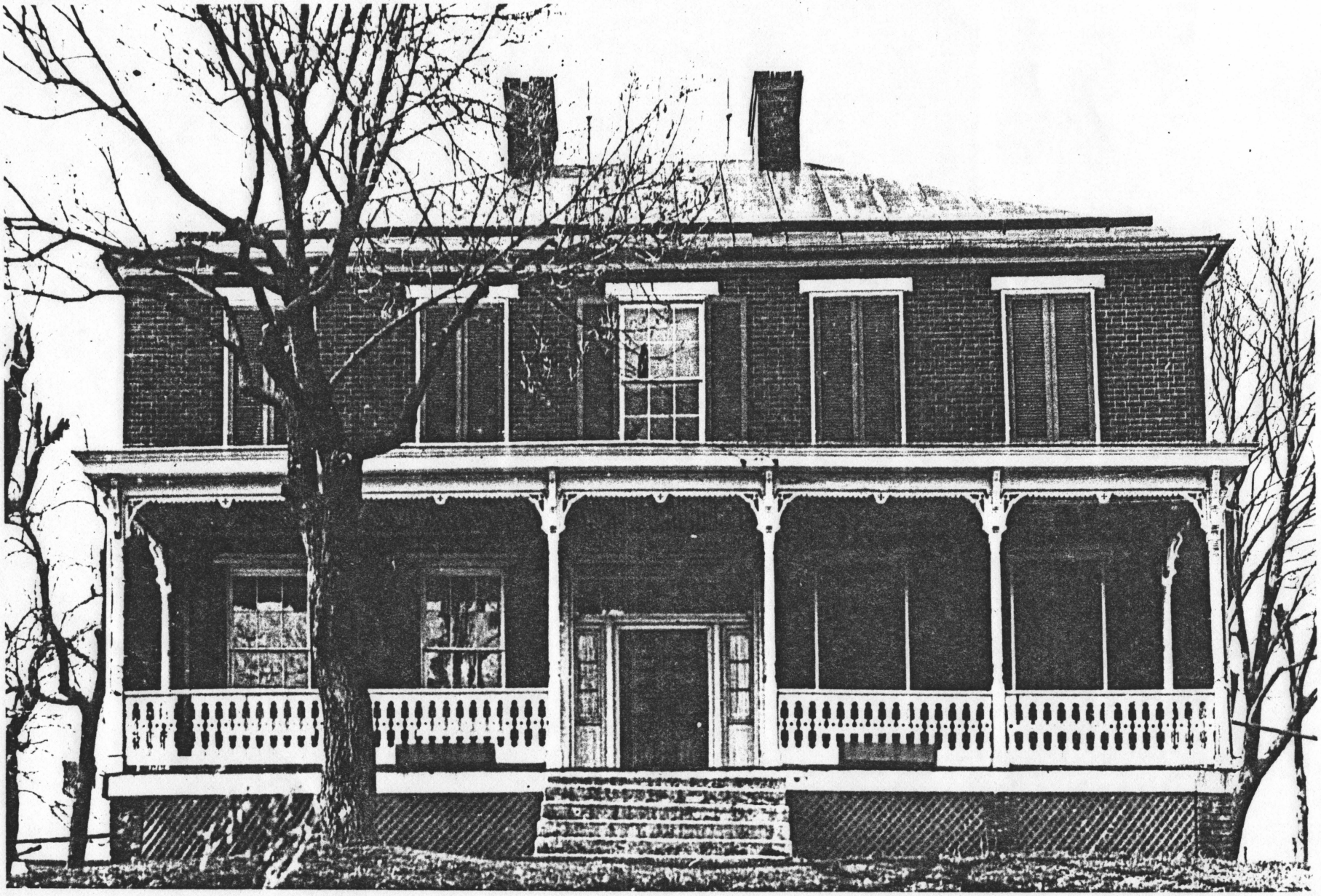




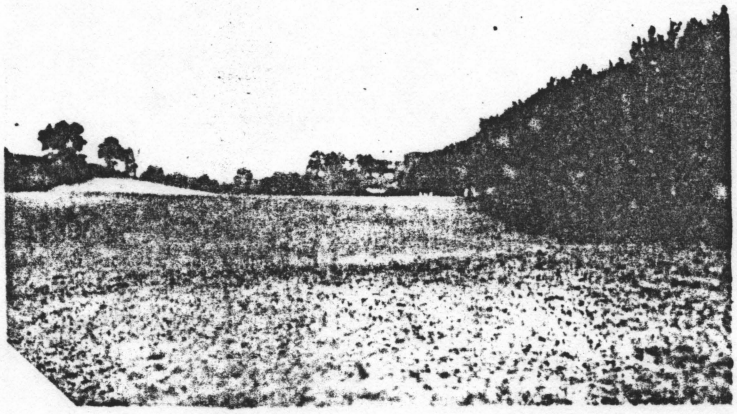
McCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS. ANTIETAM
PUBLISHED BY M. L. BURGAN



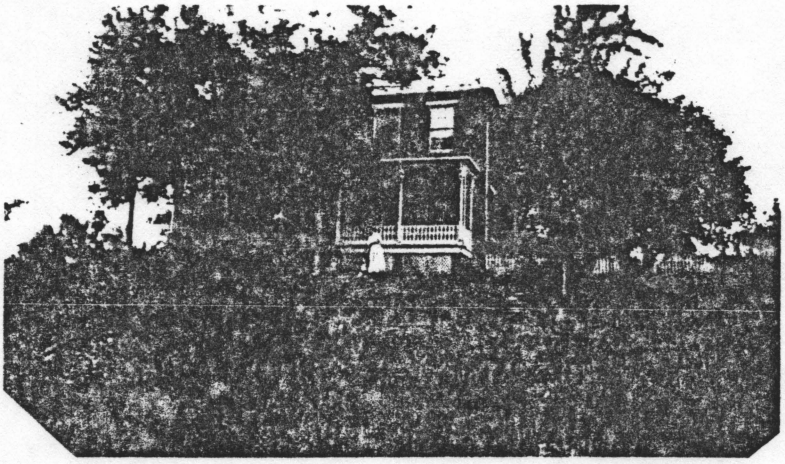
PLATE 132 *J. D. Woodward* THE PRY HOUSE, MCCLELLAN'S HEADQUARTERS



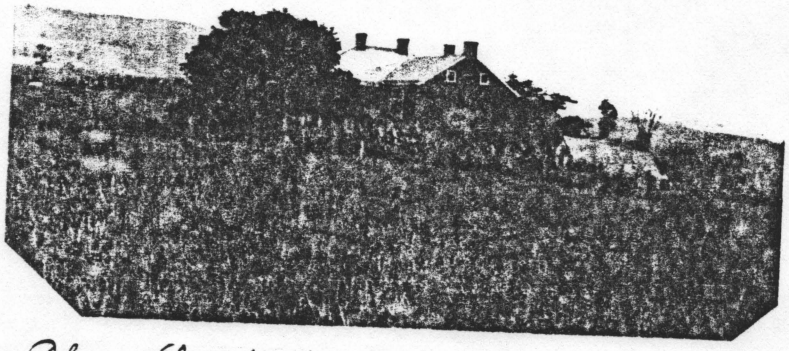
The house as it appears with its Late Victorian veranda



Philip Pry House in distance - 1919
McClellan's Headquarters



Philip Pry House - 1920 - McClellan's Headquarters
In right front Chamber Gen. Israel Richardson died.

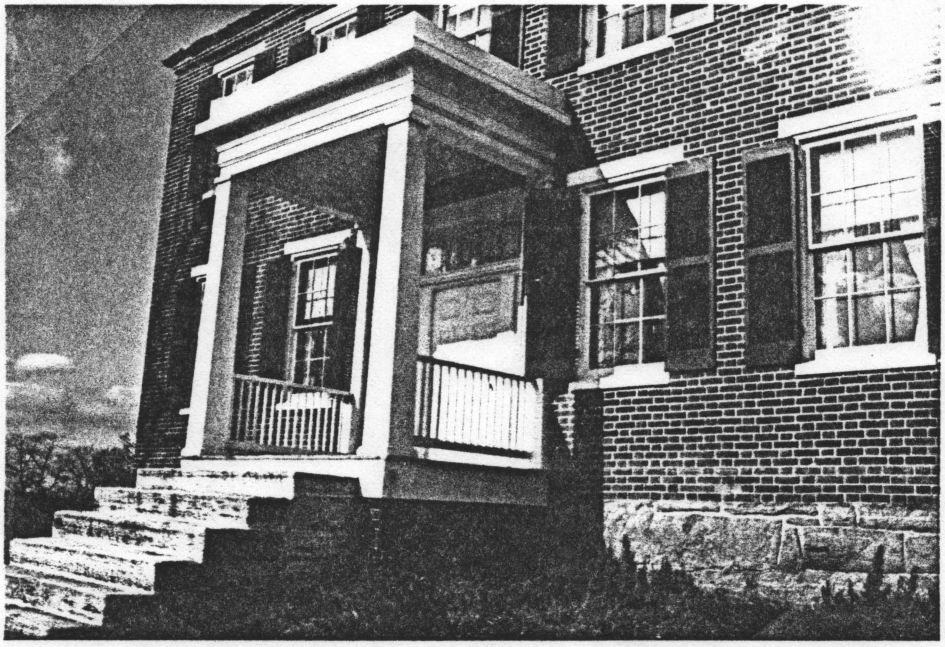


Philip Pry House - 1920 - Rear view



THE PRY HOUSE—General George McClellan watched the holocaust that was the Battle of Antietam from a trapdoor in the roof of his solid brick house, located southwest of Keedysville. Here, too, Lincoln set up headquarters when he visited the wounded after the battle and ordered McClellan to follow Lee into Virginia.





The restored Pry house

