Brackett

HFR-626

BRACKETT GENEALOGY

James Brackett

Joshua Brackett M. Mary Cook
B. March 1812 B. April 1, 1814
D. Nov. 23, 1893 Madrid, Maine
D. 1902

Lura Ellen Brackett M. Scott W. Lightner
B. May 6, 1850
D. 1925

Lura Ella Brackett M. G. W. Wood

James Brackett
B. ?
D. 1854

Jame Wood ? ?

Nathan Cook Brackett M. Oct. 16, 1865 N. Louise Wood
B. July 28, 1836 B. ?
Phillips, Maine
D. July 20, 1910 D. May 29, 1936
I. Harper Cemetery I.

Farmington Academy
Maine State Seminary in Lewiston, Maine
Now Bates College Entered 1857
Cocby College was Waterville
Entered 1860
Dartsmouth College
Graduated July 1864
Bates College
PhD. in 1884
Started at Storer Oct. 2, 1867
(Miss Mann in Lockwood 1864-65)
Mrs. Anne S. D. Bates one of the earliest teachers

J.W. Brackett

L. J. Brackett M ?

Anthony Hicks Brackett
Nathan Cook Brackett
Truman Brackett

Mary Brackett Thomas E. Robertson

Celeste Brackett John Curtin Newcomer
D. 1937

Mary Louise Newcomer
Daniel Newcomer
Lionel Newcomer
John N. Newcomer

Daughter
?

Prepared by: Archie W. Franzen with information furnished by Mrs. John N. Newcomer

John Brown

The Children of John Brown and His Wife Dianthe Lusk
6 Sons & 1 Daughter

John Brown Jr., - born July 25, 1821 at Hudson, Ohio; married Wealthy C. Hotchkiss, July, 1847.

Jason Brown - born January 19, 1823 at Hudson; married Ellen Sherbondy, July, 1847.

Owen Brown - born November 4, 1824 at Hudson (never married)

Frederick Brown (1) - born January 9, 1827 at Richmond, Pa.; Died Mar. 31, 1831.

Ruth Brown - born February 18, 1829 at Richmond, Pa.; married Henry Thompson, September 26, 1850.

Frederick Brown (2) - born December 31, 1830 at Richmond, Pa.; murdered at Ossawatomie by Rev. Martin White, August 30, 1856.

Infant son, August 7, 1832; was buried with his mother three days after his birth at Richmond, Pa.

The Children of John Brown and His Wife Mary Anne Day - 7 Sons & 6 Daughters

Sarah Brown - born May 11, 1834 at Richmond, Pa., died September 23, 1843.

Watson Brown - born October 7, 1835 at Franklin, Ohio; married Isabella M. Thompson, September, 1856; killed at Harper's Ferry October 19, 1859.

Salmon Brown - born October 2, 1836 at Hudson, Ohio; married Abbie C. Hinckley, October 15, 1857.

Charles Brown - born November 3, 1837 at Hudson, Ohio; died September 11, 1843.

Oliver Brown - born March 9, 1839 at Franklin, Ohio; married Martha E. Brewster, April 7, 1858; killed at Harper's Ferry, October 17, 1859.

Peter Brown - born December 7, 1840 at Hudson, Ohio; died September 22, 1843.

Austin Brown - born September 14, 1842 at Richfield, Ohio; died September 27, 1843.

Anne Brown - born September 23, 1843 at Richfield, Ohio.

Amelia Brown - born June 22, 1845 at Akron, Ohio; died October 30, 1846.

Sarah Brown (2) - born September 11, 1846 at Akron, Ohio.

The Children of John Brown and His Wife Mary Anne Day - continued

Ellen Brown - born May 20, 1848 at Springfield, Mass.; died April 30, 1849.

Infant son - born April 26, 1852 at Akron, Ohio; died May 17, 1852.

Ellen Brown (2) - born September 25, 1854 at Akron, Ohio

Both Wives ------- 13 Sons and 7 Daughters = 20 Children

This information was taken from the book Life and Letters of John Brown, by F.B. Sanborn. Seasonal Guide Carolyn Miller compiled the information.

WIVES AND CHILDREN OF JOHN BROWN

John Brown's Wives

John Brown married Dianthe Lusk, his housekeeper's daughter, in 1820. Dianthe was amiable and quiet, deeply religious and well-suited as a wife for Brown. He cared for her during bouts of mental illness that came more often as she grew older. Dianthe was 31 when she died shortly after the birth of her seventh child in 1832.

Brown hired a new housekeeper after Dianthe's death. He was attracted to the sister, Mary Ann Day, who came along to help. They were married in 1833 when Mary Ann was 17. Mary had great physical stamina, was devoted to her responsibilities and managed the household effectively. Although she and John Brown had 13 children, only six survived to adulthood, and just four survived their father.

Following Brown's capture, trial and sentencing, his wife, Mary, visited him at the jail in Charles Town. On December 1, 1859 the shared a final meal together and Mary returned to her lodgings in Harpers Ferry where she waited for her husband's body. She obviously supported Brown's political views for she once asked, "Does it seem as freedom were to gain or lose this? I have had 13 children, and only four are left; but if I am to see the ruin of my house, I cannot but hope that Providence may bring out of it some benefit to the poor slaves."

Mary died at age 67 on February 19, 1884, following a long illness. She was buried in Madronia Cemetery in Saratoga, CA. Her headstone reads: "wife of John Brown of Harpers Ferry."

The Children of Dianthe (Lusk) and John Brown

John Brown, Jr. was born July 25, 1821, in Hudson, Ohio. He attended the Grand River Institute in Austinburg, Ohio and married Wealthy Hotchkiss in 1847. He organized a free-state militia unit in the Kansas territory and, as a captain of Kansas cavalry, was the only child of Brown to serve in the Civil War. He died May 3, 1895, of a heart attack and was buried at Put-in-Bay, Ohio.

Jason Brown was born January 19, 1823, in Hudson, Ohio. He married Ellen Sherbondy in 1847. Jason objected to some of his father's violent actions in Kansas. He died December 24, 1912, and was buried in Akron, Ohio.

Owen Brown was born November 4, 1824, in Hudson, Ohio. He participated in the Kansas battles and stayed at the Kennedy Farm during the raid. He fled when failure became apparent. Owen died of pneumonia on January 9, 1889, and was buried on his property near Pasadena, California.

Frederick Brown (1) was born January 9, 1827, in New Richmond, Pennsylvania. He died of unknown causes at age 4 and was buried on family property in New Richmond, Pennsylvania.

Ruth Brown was born February 18, 1829, in New Richmond, Pennsylvania. She attended the Grand River Institute and accidentally caused the scalding death of her sister, Amelia. Ruth married Henry Thompson on September 26, 1850. She died January 18, 1904, and was buried in Mountain View Cemetery, Pasadena, California.

Frederick Brown (2) was born December 21 or 31, 1830, in New Richmond, Pennsylvania. He was shot and killed by Rev. White at Osawatomie, Kansas, on August 30, 1856, and was buried there.

Infant son, unnamed, was born August 7, 1832, and died 3 days later. His mother, Dianthe Lusk, died shortly thereafter. The infant son was buried in his mother's arms at New Richmond, Pennsylvania.

Children of Mary Ann (Day) and John Brown

Sarah Brown (1) was born on May 11, 1834, in New Richmond, Pennsylvania. She died of dysentery at age 9 at Richfield, Ohio, on September 23, 1843, and was buried there.

Watson Brown was born October 7, 1835, in Franklin Mills, Ohio. He married Isabella Thompson in 1856 and died of his wounds at Harpers Ferry on October 19, 1859. His skeleton was displayed at Winchester Medical College. The remains were eventually returned to the family in 1882 and buried at the Brown farm in North Elba, New York.

Salmon Brown was born October 2, 1836, in Hudson, Ohio. He took part in the Kansas fighting, but refused to participate in the Harpers Ferry raid. He married Abbie C. Hinckley in September, 1858. Severe pain, illness and paraplegia caused by a fall from a horse led to Salmon's suicide on May 10, 1919, in Portland, Oregon. He was buried there.

Charles Brown was born November 3, 1837, in Hudson, Ohio. He died of dysentery at age 5 on September 11, 1843 in Richfield, Ohio, and was buried there.

Oliver Brown was born March 9, 1839, in Franklin Mills, Ohio. He married Martha Brewster on April 7, 1858. Oliver died in great pain from wounds received during the raid on October, 18, 1859. He was hastily buried along the banks of the Shenandoah River. His remains were reburied in North Elba, New York in 1899.

Peter Brown was born December 7, 1840, in Hudson, Ohio. He died of dysentery on Sept. 22, 1843, at age 2 and was buried in Richfield.

Austin Brown was born September 14, 1842, in Richfield, Ohio. He died of dysentery on Sept. 27, 1843, at age 1 and was buried in Richfield.

Annie Brown was born December 23, 1843, in Richfield, Ohio. Months before the raid, she joined her father at the Kennedy Farm. Her job was to remain watchful for neighbors and to alleviate their suspicions. She married Samuel Adams in 1869 and died October 5, 1926, and was buried in Shively, California.

Amelia Brown was born June 22, 1845, in Akron, Ohio. She was accidentally scalded to death by Ruth on October 30, 1846, and was buried in Akron.

Sarah Brown (2) was born September 11, 1846, in Akron, Ohio. She never married and died of unknown causes in 1916. She was buried in Saratoga, California.

Ellen Brown (1) was born April 26, 1848, in Springfield, Massachusetts. She died of consumption in her father's arms on April 30, 1849 and was buried in Springfield.

Infant son, unnamed, was born April 26, 1852, in Akron, Ohio, and died of whooping cough twenty-one days later. He was buried in Akron.

Ellen Brown (2) was born September 25, 1854, in Akron, Ohio. She married James Fablinger in 1876 and had eleven children. She died of unknown causes on July 16, 1916, and was buried in Saratoga, California.

Jason, Ruth, Salmon, Annie and Ellen (2) are the only Brown children with descendants.

For Further Information

Mary Brown, From Harpers Ferry to California by Daniel Rosenburg

To Purge This Land with Blood by Stephen B. Oates

John Brown - Fifty Years After by Oswald Garrison

The Life and Letters of John Brown by F. B. Sanborn

John Brown "The Thundering Voice of Jehovah" by Stan Cohen

Dennis Frye
08/24/2004 04:05 PM EDT

To: Richard Raymond/HFC/NPS@NPS, Nancy Hatcher/HFC/NPS@NPS
cc:
Subject: Fw: Mary, Annie, Sarah, and Ellen Brown

FYI -- descendants of John Brown. Could be a useful geneological addition to our library files.

Dennis

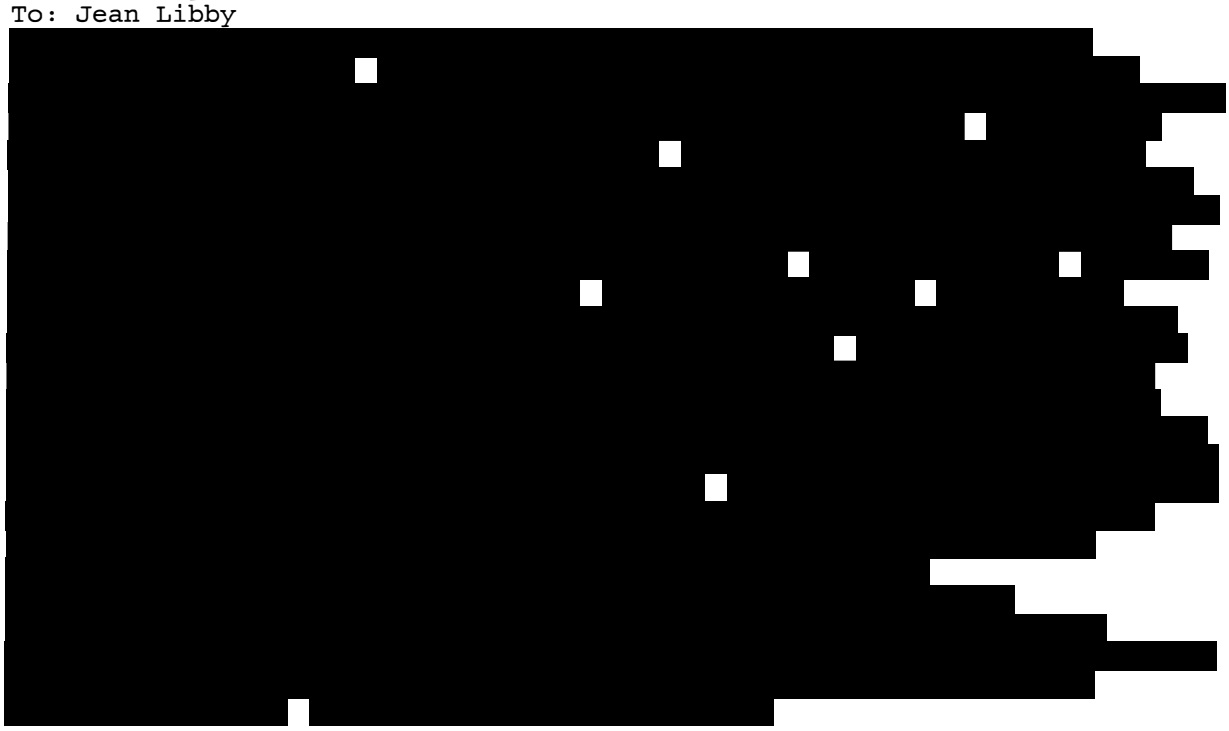
----- Forwarded by Dennis Frye/HAFE/NPS on 08/24/2004 04:05 PM -----



"Debbie Piscitelli" <dkpiscitelli@earthlink.net>
08/23/2004 10:28 AM AST

To: "David Fox" <David Fox@nps.gov>, "Dennis Frye" <Dennis Frye@nps.gov>, "Guinevere Roper" <Guinevere Roper@nps.gov>, "Todd Bolton" <Todd Bolton@nps.gov>
cc:
Subject: FW: Mary, Annie, Sarah, and Ellen Brown

-----Original Message-----
From: Alice.Mecoy@clubcorp.com [mailto:Alice.Mecoy@clubcorp.com]
Sent: Monday, August 23, 2004 9:56 AM
To: Jean Libby



I am proud to be a great-great-great-granddaughter of John Brown (through Annie) and look forward to hearing from other descendents. I am one of the descendents that Jean mentions as "growing up in Palo Alto, California." I now live in Allen, Texas with my husband and twin 18 year old boys, who are very proud of their heritage.

Thank you Jean for all of your wonderful work and for sharing it all with us so freely.

I can be contacted at amecoy75002@yahoo.com

Alice Mecoy
ClubCorp
Deployment Lead
Technology Management Group
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Cell 469-371-5987



[redacted]

Subject: Mary, Annie, Sarah, and Ellen Brown

Dear friends and scholars, I am so elated that this last posting came back with only one bounce that I am sending additional information on the Brown family in California for you and adding people to the send list.

#1 Congratulations to the National Underground Railroad Freedom Center in Cincinnati, grand opening on Monday. Rita Organ has asked for information on Brown descendants. I have sent her the published materials (Damon Nalty, The Browns of Madronia, family of abolitionist John Brown buried in Madronia Cemetery Saratoga, California published by the Saratoga Historical Foundation in 1996, P. O. Box 172 Saratoga, CA 95071, cost $10 plus postage) and (Jean Libby, Instructor, Course Reader "John Brown's Family in California," including a self-guided tour of Saratoga sites of the Brown family, 2003, available at the Harpers Ferry National Park Bookstore for about $5).

Those of you who are Brown descendants on this list who would like to make yourselves known to Rita at the NURFC (and I can attest she is a warm and intellectual young scholar, the niece of my lifelong friend the civil rights activist Henry P. Organ) please do so using the email on this list. I am hesitant to pass yours along without asking. Another good source of descendants is Gwen Mayer of the Hudson Historical Society. Rita, you will want to contact Gwen for good materials on Brown descendants, she keeps a list.

The surviving family of John Brown traveled by covered wagon to California in 1863, led by the widow Mary Brown. They first settled in Red Bluff (her home there is marked) and then as Annie and Ellen married (Samuel Adams and James Fablinger, respectively) and Salmon and his wife Abby & family moved to tend sheep in Portland (Oregon), Mary and Sarah Brown remained together. They had a small farm in San Francisco, now the Mission District, lived on Larkin St. when Sarah worked for the U.S. Mint. When Grover Cleveland was elected threw her out of the job because she was from a "notorious Republican" and the mother and daughter moved south to Saratoga to be near Ellen and James Fablinger. The Fablinger home site is now the Civic Center of the city of Saratoga. There ought to be a plaque there sometime, colleague who has a brother on the City Council, and National Park Service Network to Freedom researchers.

The sites of the homes of Mary and Sarah Brown are all that are left. I recently donated a photograph of the exterior of Sarah's home to the Saratoga Historical Foundation before it was torn down in 1992. April Halberstadt, director of the Foundation, has brought Sarah's artwork to the Palace of Legion of Honor conservation laboratory in San Francisco for preservation. Sarah was an orchardist who taught Japanese farmworkers to

read and speak English, and they did the same for her in Japanese. She did this with Lucy Higgins of Santa Clara; both were members of the Congregational Church. This language work began deliberately in Japan among early emigrants to California, and it was well-developed in San Francisco by the Congregationalists, which is likely where Sarah became associated with the practice.

That practice (learning English) continues today among Japanese students whether or not they intend to emigrate or study in America. English is now the language of commerce and diplomacy. Friends, this is not just an aside. I am learning so much about the emigrants from Japan to the U.S., first from international students and now from newly published sources in English. Mori Arinori (also known as Arinori Mori) the first Japanese minister to the United States, wrote a book "Life and Resources in America" in 1872 and then went back to Japan, became the minister of education, required English to be taught in schools, restored the Meiji emporer, and then was assassinated in 1889. I am using his "Life and Resources" as a description of America in the post-Civil War era. Mori brought women from Japan to study in America, breaking all kinds of social codes, and continued to break them by becoming a close friend of Dorothea Dix, head of the Sanitary Commission in the Civil War. Query: "the westerner born in Japan" Arinori Mori and his relationship with Americans in the early 1870s. He has had two recent American biographers, so that is not where I am going. I am looking at the first generation of Japanese immigrants, the Issei, who follow Mori's ideas and come looking to form cooperative societies and utopian societies and build farms, like the early Americans, in the 1890s. They call their first newspaper "New Japan." They attend the University of California, Berkeley, which was then an agricultural & mechanical school.

The Browns in California become involved in antidiscrimination efforts involving the Japanese as their numbers increased in the early part of the century. Ellen's daughter Mary Fablinger, John Brown's granddaughter, was a pioneer schoolteacher in the county schools and conceived the idea of a unified school district to grow away from the one-room schoolhouse, some of which are still extant. It was she who gave many of the materials that are John Brown-related to the Historical Foundation in Saratoga.

Their museum is at 20450-60 Saratoga-Los Gatos Road. They are open Thursday through Saturday afternoons and have an exhibit about the Browns and Fablingers on permanent display.

As mentioned previously, Sarah Brown (who never married) died of breast cancer in 1916. Her sister Ellen died within a few months, also probably of cancer, and they are buried together in the family plot at Madronia Cemetery, the "daughters of John Brown." Annie Brown Adams, whose first job in California was teaching in a "colored" school near Red Bluff, came from northern California to be with her sisters in their final days. Some of Annie's descendants grew up in Palo Alto, where I live, and remain in Santa Clara County today. Annie passed away in 1926 (last of the Brown children, as well as last of her father's army who went to Harpers Ferry in the summer of 1859); her grave is now unknown in a cemetery in Humboldt County.

Mary Day Brown, "Wife of John Brown of Harper's Ferry," whose grave is visited regularly by school classes and pilgrims, died in 1884, at age 64. I have never been to her farm site on top of Bohlman Road because the road is so windy and high and I am afraid to drive it. Mary's house was sold to her in about 1882 by Rufus Higgins, a realtor, whose descendant Lori Deal found the John Brown letter and portrait given to her great-grandmother by Sarah Brown. The two were friends and artists

together. Lori also has a charming story of Sarah Brown in a journal of a trip to Yosemite with the Higgins family.

Best wishes to all, hope to see you in Saratoga and Cupertino!

Jean Libby
itinerant researcher and instructor of U.S. History

Owen Brown

HFR-626

The Children of Owen Brown - Father of John Brown

10 Sons and 6 Daughters

Owen Brown and Ruth Mills - married February 13, 1793

Levi Blakeslee - adopted son

Salmon Brown (1) - born June 29, 1794 - Died February 18, 1796

Anna Brown - born July 5, 1798

John Brown - Born May 9, 1800

Salmon Brown (2) - born April 30, 1802 - Died September 6, 1833

Oliver O. Brown - born October 20, 1804

Fredrick Brown - born February 13, 1807

Daughter, Infant - born December 9, 1808 - Died a few hours after birth

Wife, Ruth Mills Brown - Died December 9, 1808 a few hours after death of infant daughter.

Re-married - Sallie Root - November 8, 1809

Sally Marian - born April 19, 1811

Watson Hughs - born July 22, 1813 - Died January 29, 1832

Florilla - born May 19, 1816

Jermiah Root - born November 8, 1819

Edward - born July 13, 1823

Martha (1) - born September 21, 1825 - Died September 18, 1826

Lucien - born September 18, 1829

Martha (2) born June 18, 1832

Ruth A. King, born ? Died June 12, 1839

Wife, Sallie Root - Died August 11, 1840

Re-married - Widow Lucy Hinsdale - April 1841

This information was taken from the book Life and Letters of John Brown by F.B. Sanborn.

Alfred Burton

HFR-626

BURTON, Alfred

Page No. 6
Supervisor's Dist. No. 1
Enumeration Dist. No. 2

Note A.—The Census Year begins June 1, 1879, and ends May 31, 1880.
Note B.—All persons will be included in the Enumeration who were living on the 1st day of June, 1880. No others will. Ch[illegible]RN SINCE June 1, 1880, will be OMITTED. Members of Families who have DIED SINCE June 1, 1880, will be INCLUDED.
Note C.—Questions Nos. 13, 14, 22 and 23 are not to be asked in respect to persons under 10 years of age.

SCHEDULE 1.—Inhabitants in Sowers & Bolivar, in the County of Jefferson, State of West Va

enumerated by me on the 3rd day of June, 1880.

Wm B Chandler

Enum

In Cities. Name of Street.	In Cities. House Number.	Dwelling houses numbered in order of visitation.	Families numbered in order of visitation.	The Name of each Person whose place of abode, on 1st day of June, 1880, was in this family.	Personal Description. Color—White, W.; Black, B.; Mulatto, Mu.; Chinese, C.; Indian, I.	Personal Description. Sex—Male, M.; Female, F.	Personal Description. Age at last birthday prior to June 1, 1880. If under 1 year, give months in fractions, thus: 4/12.	If born within the Census year, give the month.	Relationship of each person to the head of this family—whether wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, or other.	Civil Condition. Single,	Civil Condition. Married,	Civil Condition. Widowed,	Civil Condition. Divorced, D.	Married during Census year,	Occupation. Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female.	Occupation. Number of months this person has been unemployed during the Census year.	Health. Is the person [on the day of the Enumerator's visit] sick or temporarily disabled, so as to be unable to attend to ordinary business or duties? If so, what is the sickness or disability?	Health. Blind,	Health. Deaf and Dumb,	Health. Idiotic,	Health. Insane,	Health. Maimed, Crippled, Bedridden, or otherwise disabled,	Education. Attended school within the Census year	Education. Cannot read,	Education. Cannot write,	Nativity. Place of Birth of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Nativity. Place of Birth of the Father of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Nativity. Place of Birth of the Mother of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1		54	54	Otto, Catharine F.	W	F	52					1		Keeping house											Germany	Germany	Ger
2				— Julia Ann,	W	F	18		Daughter	1				At Home											West Va	Germany	Ger
3				— George A.	W	M	16		Son	1				Cooper Boat B.											West Va	Germany	Ger
4				— Charles E,	W	M	12		Son	1				Without occupation											West Va	Germany	Ger
5		55	55	Otto, Joseph Wm,	W	M	29				1			Stone Mason, 3											Maryland	Germany	Ger
				— Gertrude A.	W	F	29		Wife		1			Keeping house											Maryland	Pennsylvania	Pen
				— Edna H,	W	F	12		Daughter	1				Attending School									1		Maryland	Maryland	Mar
				— John Wm,	W	M	6		Son	1															West Va	Maryland	Mar
				— Edward Lee	W	M	4		Son	1															West Va	Maryland	Mar
				— Ethel Mary,	W	F	1 4/12	July	Daughter	1															West Va	Maryland	Mar

Dwelling houses numbered in order of visitation	Families numbered in order of visitation	The Name of each Person whose place of abode, on 1st day of June, 1880, was in this family.	Color—White, W.; Black, B.; Mulatto, M.; Chinese, C.; Indian, I.	Sex—Male, M.; Female, F.	Age at last birthday prior to June 1st, 1880. If under 1 year, give months in fractions.	If born within the Census year, give month.	Relationship of each person to the head of this family—whether wife, son, daughter, servant, boarder, or other.	Single, /.	Married, /.	Widowed, /. Divorced, D.	Married during Census year, /.	Profession, Occupation or Trade of each person, male or female.	Number of months this person has been disabled during the Census year.	Whether sick or temporarily disabled, so as to be unable to attend to ordinary business or duties? If so, what is the sickness or disability?	Blind, /.	Deaf and Dumb, /.	Idiotic, /.	Insane, /.	Maimed, Crippled, Bedridden, or otherwise disabled.	Attended school within the Census year.	Cannot read, /.	Cannot write, /.	Place of Birth of this person, naming State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the FATHER of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.	Place of Birth of the MOTHER of this person, naming the State or Territory of United States, or the Country, if of foreign birth.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	
54	54	Otte, Catharine	W	F	52					1		Keeping house										—	Germany	Germany	Ger
		— Julia Ann,	W	F	18		Daughter	1				At home											West Va	Germany	Ger
		— Jorge A.	W	M	16		Son	1				Cooper Rail R.											West Va	Germany	Ger
		— Charles E,	W	M	12		Son	1				Without occupation											West Va	Germany	Ger
55	55	Ott, Joseph Wm,	W	M	29				1			Stone mason, 3											Maryland	Germany	Ger
		— Gertrude L.	W	F	29		Wife		1			Keeping house											Maryland	Pennsylvania	Virg
		— Edna F,	W	F	12		Daughter	1				Attending School								1			Maryland	Maryland	Mar
		— John Wm,	W	M	6		Son,	1															W. Va	Maryland	Mar
		— Edward Lu,	W	M	4		Son	1															West Va	Maryland	Mar
		— Ethel May,	W	F	1 12	July	Daughter	1															West Va	Maryland	Mar
56	56	Dattmeyer, John	W	M	29				1			Coal Dealer											W. Virginia	Germany	Ger
		— Mary,	W	F	26		Wife		1														Maryland	Germany	Ger
		— Barbary	W	F	70		Mother,			1												—	Germany	Germany	Ger
57	57	Burton, Alfred,	W	M	53				1			Jeweller,											Rhode Island	R. I.	R. I.
		— Sarah E,	W	F	49		Wife		1			Keeping house											Virginia	Virginia	Virg
		— Thomas W,	W	M	21		Son	1				Jeweler											W. Virginia	Rhode Island	Virg
		— Clara V,	W	F	17		Daughter	1				Without occupation											W. Virginia	Rhode Island	Virg
		— Hattie A,	W	F	15		Daughter	1				Without occupation								1			W. Virginia	Rhode Island	Virg
		— Howard W	W	M	12		Son	1				Attending School								1			West Va.	Rhode Island	Virg
		— Jessie B.C,	W	F	4		Daughter	1															West Va,	Rhode Island	Virg
		— E Foster,	W	F	10		Niece	1				Attending School								1			West Va.	Rhode Island	Virg
58	58	Baden, William P,	W	M	61				1			Retail Grocer											W. Virginia		
		— Sarah A,	W	F	58		Wife		1			Keeping house											W. Virginia	England	Virg
		— Anna A,	W	F	32		Daughter	1				Without occupation											W. Virginia	W. Virginia	W. Virg
		— J. William P,	W	M	30		Son,	1				School Teacher											W. Virginia	W. Virginia	W. Virg
		— Joseph E,	W	M	28		Son,	1				Painter,											W. Virginia	W. Virginia	W. Virg
		— Charles H,	W	M	22		Son,	1				Machinist Stone											W. Virginia	W. Virginia	W. Virg
		— Benjamin W,	W	M	20		Son,	1				Running Telegraph											W. Virginia	W. Virginia	W. Virg
		— Hannie B,	W	F	16		Daughter	1				Without occupation											West Va	W. Virginia	W. Virg
		Nunnamaker Lennora,	W	F	30		Niece	1				Seamstress							1				W. Virginia	Virginia	Virg
		Bantom, Isaac,	W	F	2		Boarder	1															West Va	Ohio	Virg

ALFRED BURTON'S BROTHER
OF
H. Ferry

110--YEARS AGO--110

Wheat is quoted in Baltimore at $1.25 a bushel.

The Bushley farm of 403 acres, north of Middleway and owned by D.F. Shoemaker, is sold to G. Milton Lamon, of Berkeley County, at $20 an acre.

Henry A. Burton, a Charles Town jeweler, is shot with a trap revolver he had set for burglars. S J. 10/19/87

Owen Burton

PERMANENT FILE C

James Henry BURTON
8. August 17, 1823
Shannondale Springs, Va.
D. October 18, 1894
Kernstown, Va.
(" , S. of Winchester, Va.)
Buried: Hebron Cemetery,
Winchester, Va.

M._____Cornelia Frances MAUZY
B.
D.
Buried:

---Charles M. (Mauzy ?)

---George Y

---James Francis

M._____Elizabeth Levering KEILER (Keiler-1st. husband)
2nd marriage B. 1830
D. 1858

---Clinton H.
B.1853
D.

---Helen M._____Louis ABRANS
B.1854 B.
D. D.

---Frederick
B.
D.

---E. C. B.
B. March 10, 1858 in Enfield, England
D. August 4, 1858

M._____Eugenia Harper MAUZY
3rd. marriage

---Mary Ellen (Minnie)
B. 1860
D. 1947 (single)

---Rose Lee M._____John Meade SNYDER

---Belle Johnson M._____Dr. Joseph TEARNEY
B. B. 1852
D D. July 25, 1917, 2210 Maryland Ave. Home, Balto., Md.
Buried: Hebron Confed. Cemetery,Winchester, Virginia Buried: Hebron Confederate Cemetery, Winchester, Va.

---Joseph, Jr. M._____Marie A. BARKLAGE
B. 1893 B.
D. 1955 still living as of 1982, Baltimore, Md.
Trainmaster for B&O RR D.
Burial: Burial:

---Frances Margaret M. 1942 Walter C. HAUENSTEIN
Married at Elkridge, Md.

---Robert
B. 1951

---Maria Louise M._____Lane SHOWALTER
B 1921

Lives at 377 La Hacienda Dr., Indian Roc Beach, Florida

---Sarah Louise

---Thomas

---Augusta Belle M._____Kenneth GRONBERT
B. 1919

Lives at 1012 Beechfield Ave., Baltimore, Md.

---Janet Morgan

---Martha Lee

---Kenneth, Jr.

---Edward
B. 1894
D. 1924 never married or 1925

---John
B. 1895
Still living as 1982 in Winchester, Va.-never married--worked for Dupont Co.,Buffal

---Eugenia M_____Mr. ____ MASKELL
B. 1899 B.
D. 1951 D.
Buffalo, N.Y.

---William M._____Miss _____
Manasses, Va.

---Eugenia May

---Barbara Ann

---Robin

---Virginia (Ginnie)
B. 1867
D. England

---Henry Edward M._____Katherine STAUB

---Frank Farquhar M._____Anna CANDEE

---Arthur Greenwood M._____Eva H. TIMBERLAKE (Md.)

---Genevieve
B. 1879
D. 1948 (single-Winchester, Va.)

---Percyde Vere M._____Ethel WHITE (Ark.)

Young

John Young m Susannah

children

1. Jerome B. m Mary E. Stearett(?)
2. Julia m Philip Burkart
3. Maria Louisa m Harrison Cloyne
4. Henrietta m Dr David Kelso (dentist) (Zadoc Bull)
5. Daniel m Mary D. Bull
6. * Mary Ellen m George Mauzy

Burton

1 James Henry Burton m 1. Cornelia Frances Mauzy

children

1. Charles M. (Mauzy?)
2. George Y.
3. James Francis m 2. Elizabeth Lovering b 1830 d 1858 (1st husband Keller)
   1. Clinton H. b 1853
   2. Helen b 1854 m Louis Abram
   3. Frederick
   4. ECB (b Enfield Eng 3/10/1858 d 8/4/1858)
      m 3. Eugenia Harper Mauzy
      1. Mary Ellen (Minnie) b 1860 d 1947 (single)
      2. Rose Lee m John Meade Snyder
      3. Belle Johnson m Dr Joseph Tearney
      4. Virginia (Ginnie) b 1867 d England
      5. Henry Edward m Katherine Staub
      6. Frank Farquhar m Emma Candee
      7. Arthur Greenwood m Eva H. Timberlake (Md)
      8. Genevieve 1879-1948 single (Wyebrester)
      9. Percy de Vere m Ethel White (Ark)

Tearney

Edward Tearney 1818-1902 born Co. Clair
m Mary Jane ___ -1885 born Pa.

children

10 including

Joseph F. who m Belle Burton

(over)

Tearney (cont'd)

Joseph m Belle Burton

children

1. Edward d 1925
X 2. Joseph d 1935
3. Eugenia d 1951
4. John (still living in 1979) in Winchester

Joseph m Marie Backage

children

1. Frances d 1976 left 2 sons
X 2 Belle m Kenneth Gronberg
3. Louise m Showalter

Belle Tearney m Kenneth Gronberg

2 married daughters

1 son

(Belle's parents were divorced when she was very young)

Mrs. Kenneth Gronberg
1012 Beechfield Rd.
Balt. Md. 21229

301 242-8119

HFR-626

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
HARPERS FERRY NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARK
HARPERS FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA 25425
304-535-6371 ext. 6563

IN REPLY REFER TO:
K14HAFE

31 August 1988

Mr. Howard Burton
P.O. Box 434
Dundee, Illinois 60118

Dear Mr. Burton:

As per your telephone request for information on James H. Burton, enclosed are copies of background data we have on Mr. Burton and his family. We do not have much in way of personal materials. However, the enclosed genealogy should prove to be of some use.

If you have additional information to add to the Burton's Family history, we would appreciate receiving a copy.

Sincerely,

Hilda E. Staubs

Hilda E. Staubs
Museum Technician

Enclosures

Microfilm
Collection

REEL 164

COLONEL JAMES HENRY BURTON

CORRESPONDENCE

1845--1861

Also see Reel 165 on Burton.
HAFE purchased Feb. 1986 from: Sterling Memorial Lib.
Manuscripts and Archives (MS Group #117), Yale University

May be used w/o restrictions for any research that DOES NOT RESULT IN PUBLICATION. Need AUTHORIZATION for publication including dissertations.

Microfilm
Collection

REEL 165

COLONEL JAMES HENRY BURTON

CORRESPONDENCE AND RELATED PAPERS

1862-1868, 1871, 1875, 1881-1883,
1893, 1929, n.d. and

DIARIES for 1868 and 1872.

ALSO see Reel 164 on Burton.
HAFE purchased Feb. 1986 from: Sterling Memorial Lib.
Manuscripts and Archives (MS Group #117) Yale University

May be used w/o restrictions for any research that DOES NOT RESULT IN PUBLICATION. Need AUTHORIZATION for publication including dissertations.

TOMBSTONE INSCRIPTION OF JAMES HENRY BURTON:

"COL. JAMES H. BURTON

1823 - 1894

AND HIS WIFE

EUGENIA H. MAUZY ----------3rd. wife also married Eugeni
sister who was his first w

1840 - 1924 "

Burtons are ~~married~~ buried in the Mount Hebron Cemetery, Winchester, Va.

Sept 19, 1851.
Master Armorer, Burton, to receive $1,200 instead of the usual $800. Pay rolls returned to Maj Symington for necessary corrections in regard to above.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, R. G.

R. 19, v. 5, p. 473

Sept 23, 1851.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, R. G.

Wages of master armorer increased during April instead of May.
Returns rolls duly corrected.

R. 24, v. 5, p. 436

Oct 4, 1851.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, R. G.

R. 24, v. 3, p. 280

Master armorer.
Application of John H King for the post of master armorer.

Politics, Mr Burton acting Master Armorer accused of campagining against Mr Faulkner. June 4, 1853.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, R. G.

R. 19, v. 6, p. 571

June 7, 1853.

Reference to claim by Mr Faulkner against Mr Burton, acting master armorer. Statement by Mr Anderson that Mr Faulkner had not spoken or written to the Sec of War to get Burton removed.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, R. G.

R. 24, v. 9, p. 890

June 8, 1853.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, R. G.

R. 24, v. 9, p. 891

Reference to statements by Mr Anderson that Mr Faulkner did not try to get Mr Burton the acting master armorer removed Col Huger comments that the govt should not interfere in politics.

June 9, 1853.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, R. G.

Col Huger recommends that James H Burton, acting master armorer be appointed master armorer, has proved his abilities in past few years.

R. 24, v. 9, p. 894

Sept 22, 1853.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, R. G.

Neither Burton or Rhulman considered suitable for the job of master armorer, some other person to be found for the position.

R. 19, v. 6, p. 585

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, R. G.

Not necessary to send Mr Burton down with the rifles
since Col Huger will be there and can give ay explanations R. 19, v. 7,p. 612
necessary. Mar 3, 1854.

NATIONAL ARCHIVES, R. G.

Master armorer, Mr Samuel Byington appointed to position.
Mr Burton may be retained in subordinate position.
Mar 16, 1854. R. 19, v. 7, p. 617

Burton to goto armory at Springfield for short time in regard to alterations to be made in the old muskets and an arrangement for the Maynard Primer. April 26, 1854. R. 19, v. 7, p. 632 NATIONAL ARCHIVES, R. G.

1855 Enfield Rifle Adopted

Oliver, John W., History of American Technology, N.Y. 1956

America's potential superiority in the manufacture of guns and firearms during the years preceding the Civil War was also recognized throughout Europe. France had ~~led~~held the distinction in this field throughout the 17th century, and Britain had captured it by the close of the Napoleonic Wars. But during the Crimean War, 1854-56, English soldiers had suffered great losses due to ineffective firearms. A commission was appointed to investigate the American method of manufacturing rifles, with the result that a large factory was established at Enfield near London to manufacture rifles. The English company secured the services of the superintendent of the arsenal at Harpers Ferry, Virginia, who went to England in 1855, took with him a number of experienced gunmakers, and began to manufacture guns modeled after the American make. They became known as the Enfield rifle.

This rifle became the general weapon of the British infantry until it was converted into the breechloader in 1867. In its manufacture the British adopted interchangeable parts, in what they termed "the American system."....

Archibald Master Armorer James Burton

Development of the MinieBall 62 BURTON, JAMES H.
Peterson, Harold L., Treasury of The Gun., NY, 1962
p. 150

...The British determined that a slightly redesigned bullet expanded and performed very well without a cup of any kind, although they rapidly reverted from this discovery and added a boxwood plug anyway. It did have the advantage of making the byllets less susceptible to damage in packing. At almost the same time the Americans xxx, experimenting at Harpers Ferry, reached the same conclusions. James Henry Burton, Assistant Master Armorer, designed an excellent varient that needed no plug of any kind, and it was promptly adopted by the United States. It was Burton's bullet, but Americans insisted on calling it a "minie ball" just the same



HF 1239

NUMBER: HF-1239
SUBJECT OR TITLE: JAMES BURTON
NEGATIVE ON FILE: X YES ____ NO
LOCATION OF PIX:
COMMENTS: b. 8/17 23 SHANN N DALE
INGS VA. D. 10 18 1894 KERNSTOWN, VA.
MASTER ARMORER AT H.F. 1848-1854.
PURC. GOVT. LOT DURING 1852 SALE.
PRINT MADE FROM LOAN COPY (JAY MAH24)
APRIL, 1984.



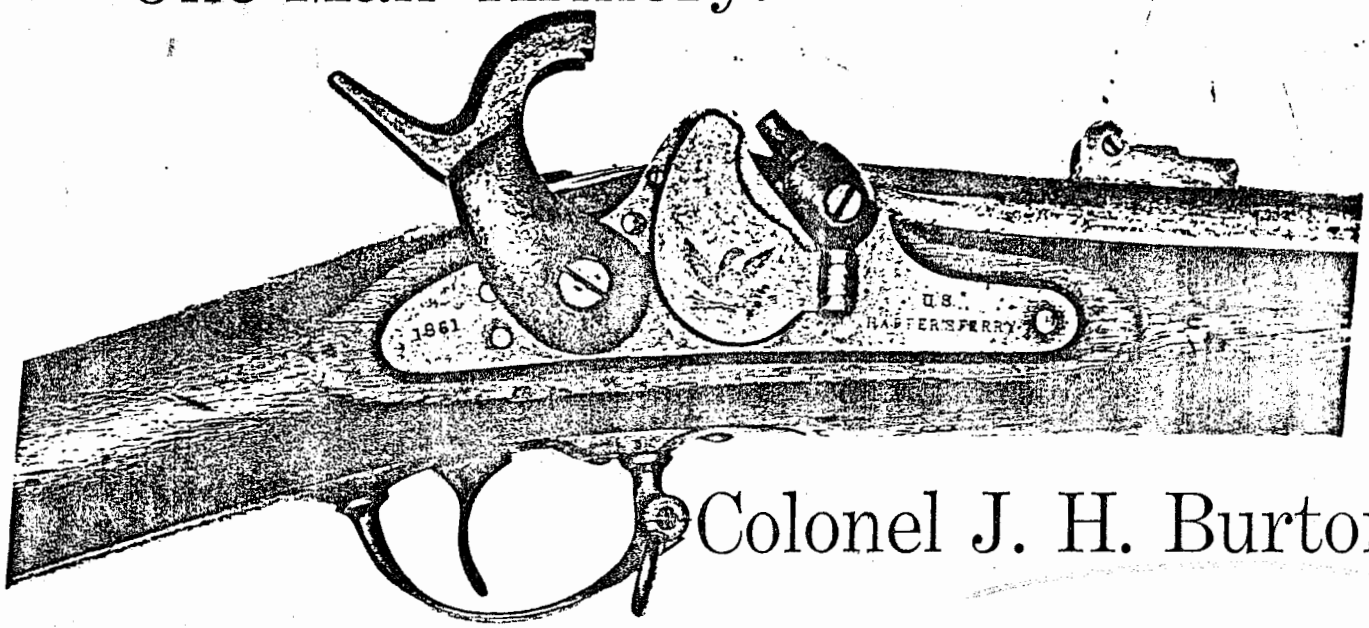
Wm. H. Burton

FILE COPY DO NOT REMOVE

HF 743.

HFB-46

One-Man Armory:



Colonel J. H. Burton

Ordnance Chief General Gorgas is much lauded and well remembered, but this indispensable Virginian who worked under his direction has been virtually ignored.

by William B. Edwards

With Virginia in the Confederacy, the success of secession seemed assured. One of the largest, most industrialized of the states to choose separation from the Union, the Old Dominion brought into the Confederacy not only men of great talent but the fruits of an industrial revolution. General Gorgas in his memoirs wrote later on of the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond as if it had been some negligible accomplishment to have an iron works capable of rolling rails and plate. However, in the whole United States, in 1860 there were only three such establishments and the Tredegar was one of them. Organized not long after the first iron was melted at Pittsburgh, the Tredegar under its agent and later, owner, Joseph R. Anderson, flourished. By 1860 it was employing over 1,000 workmen, had shops for fine machine work and large equipment for making locomotives, while from its cannon foundry, turned and finished on its huge engine lathes, had gone nearly 1,200 cannon for the Union. It was to accomplish a special contract with the State of Virginia, that Joseph Anderson brought James Henry Burton back from England.

Educated at the Westchester Academy in Pennsylvania, Burton at 16 put down his pen and took up tools, as was common in those days. Entering a machine shop in Baltimore, he learned the trade and four years later, took employment at the Harpers Ferry rifle works. The date was important, for in the decade of the 1840s United States arms manufacture was exposed to the first practical program of mass production and interchangeable manufacturing by machinery that had appeared anywhere in the history of the world. Affected were the United States Rifle caliber .54, Model 1841—the world's most accurate military rifle using a round ball—, the fairly standard Model 1842 percussion musket, and the Pistol, Model 1842.

Interchangeable manufacturing had been dimly foreseen since the Englishman Sir Samuel Bentham set up his ship's pulley block handicraft factory late in the 1600s. In 1717 the French artillery general, Gribeauval, devised carriages with standard components, so that a limber or carriage damaged in service could be rebuilt using standard wooden pieces pre-cut and kept in storage. In 1763 H. Blanc, master armorer

of French armories, introduced tools not known before then, in the systematic manufacture of small arms. But few H. Blanc muskets were made, the development of machinery not yet being equal to the demands of H. Blanc's strict system of gauging. Handicraft, try and fit methods, had to persist.

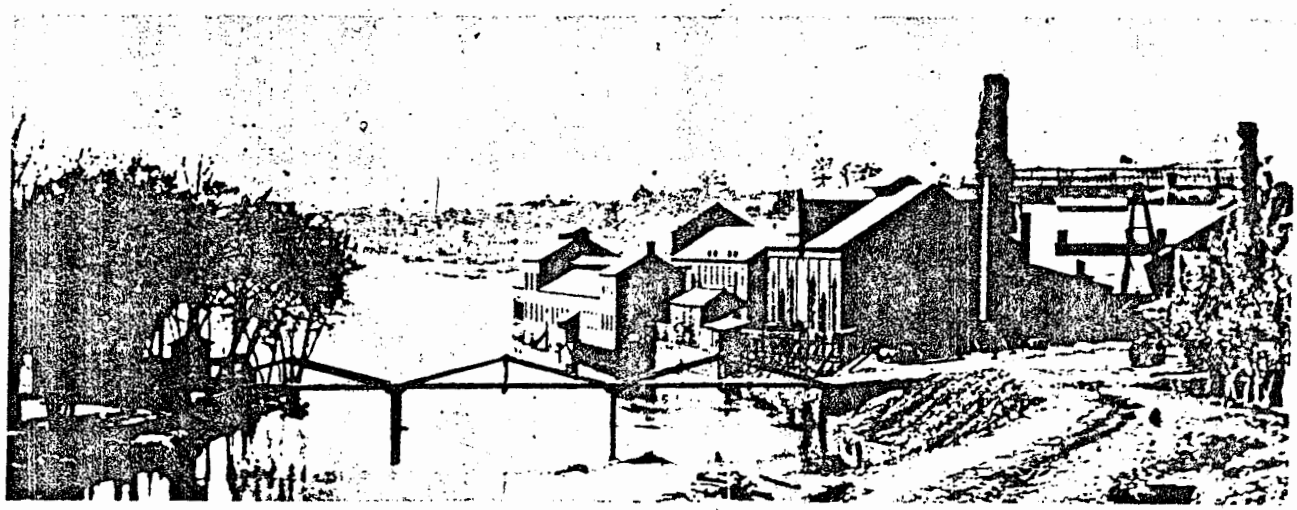
Interchangeability received a major boost in the concept of Captain John Harris Hall, a Maine shipwright, who turned to gunmaking and in 1811 patented the first United States military breech loader. Hall set up production for the "Hall Rifle" at Harpers Ferry and there, in 1829, a history-making experiment occurred. One hundred Hall rifles fabricated in 1819 were disassembled, and the steel parts mounted on 100 new stocks that had just come from the machines. Hall's concept of tolerances, of leeway in dimension that would still permit successful functioning, permitted the 100 new stocks and 100 old sets of parts to be perfectly interchanged. No mere experiment, this was a practical test, showing that interchangeability could be achieved on a factory-made article. The youthful Burton stepped in when the tools for the M1841-42 series of United States arms was being prepared.

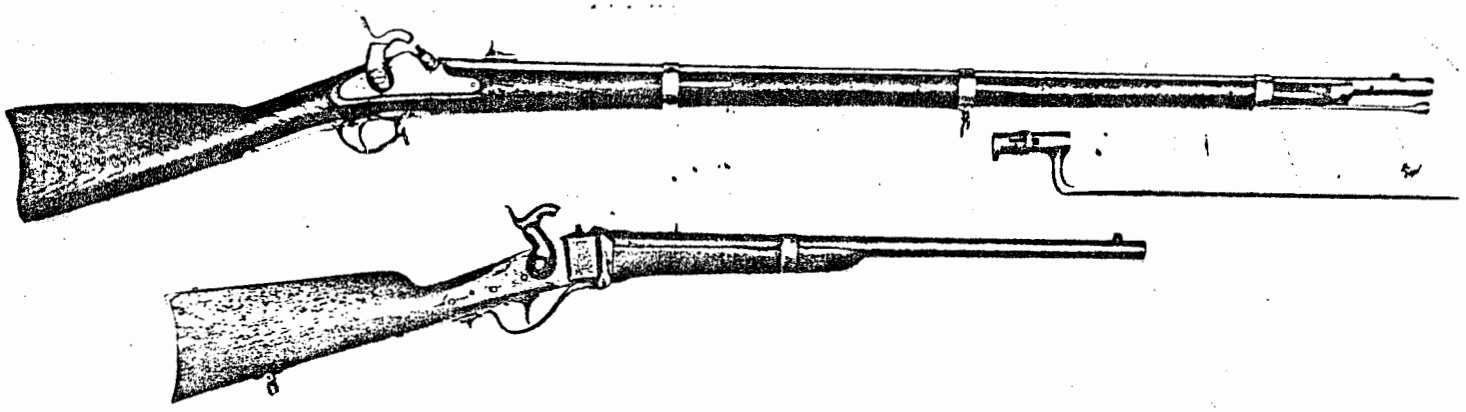
The Harpers Ferry and Springfield armories were rival establishments. Competition to innovate, to invent, to be the first to perfect, was keen between them, but it was a friendly rivalry for the common defense. Nearer to Washington, Harpers Ferry did a good deal of model making under authority of the Chief of Ordnance or Secretary of War. In 1844 Burton put the finishing touches to tools and gauges for the new series of arms, which went out to the contractors, or were used in production at the Armory of the Rifle and the Musket. In 1845, he was appointed foreman, then Assistant Master Armorer, and finally, Master Armorer, all within ten years.

In 1849, Burton developed what a million Americans at war and generations afterwards were to call the "Minnie ball." A modification of the design of Captain C. E. Minié of the French Army, the Burton bullet was simplified in construction, accurate in concept and execution. The deep grooves which ringed the skirt held grease to reduce fouling in the bore, and made an interference in the air which produces a characteristic low JUH-zzzzzzzzz. Only the lucky ones heard this noise ten years later: the others were dead.

In 1854-5, the small arms of the Union were completely revised, with the new Maynard tape primer lock plate. A favorite of Secretary of War Jefferson Davis, the Maynard priming system automatically fed a detonating pellet (glued to paper tape) forward in line as the hammer fell, inflaming the cap against the percussion cone, to fire the shot. Springfield Armory got the tools and models ready for the new smallbore .58 Rifle Musket, taking the Burton ball, but Harpers Ferry built the model for the shorter brass-trimmed M1855 Rifle, and the M1855 Pistol Carbine. Tools for the Rifle Musket were also set up at Harpers Ferry, along with equipment to shape the diverse parts of the Rifle and the Pistol Carbine. It was James H. Burton, Master Armorer, who supervised the design and installation of this equipment, and storage of the older M1841-2 tools which were dismantled from the machines to make way for the new.

At the Tredegar Iron works, the "Krupp of the South," Burton was called to supervise the layout of tooling and machinery and was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance.





Top: Confederate Rifled Musket, .58 caliber. Lock plate made originally for Maynard primer, but unmilled. Stamped "Richmond, Va., 1861." Bottom: Confederate "Sharps" Carbine, made in the Robinson foundry, barrel stamped "Richmond, Va."

In 1855, the "Enfield Commission" under Major R. Anderson of the Royal Artillery came to the United States. Their trip was the result of an exhaustive Parliamentary inquiry into the United States system of gunmaking, as opposed to the older British handicraft system. It resulted in a decision to establish a Royal Manufactory on the interchangeable principle, by machinery, at the old barrel mill at Enfield, north of London. Anderson was charged with buying machines and enlisting workmen, on his tour of the American way of doing things. One man he enlisted was James H. Burton who moved to England.

In 1855 he became Chief Engineer of the Royal Small Arms Factory, Enfield. Among his obvious labors was to design, and build, and supervise the installation of complete equipment for the fabrication of the Enfield Rifle, Short Rifle, Sea Service Carbine or Musketoon, and the Cavalry or Artillery Carbine. All of .577 bore, these guns differed mainly in length of barrel and stock; the lock system was identical, percussion of a simplified form, without the complete tape priming system used by the Americans. It is less well known that as Chief Engineer he also supervised the manufacture of an unknown number, by machine, of prototype-improved Sharps Carbines, at Enfield in 1858. The original Sharps of 1853-55 had been contracted for by the British and among Major Anderson's duties was to visit the fabricant, Robbins & Lawrence, and obtain machinery for Enfield. Certain rights to experiment with the Sharps design were also obviously obtained, and several different models of arms, made in the late 1850s at Enfield.

In 1860 the Cold War was at the breaking point. Furnishing war matériel to the several States was the job of the Ordnance Department in Washington. Funds were obtained under an annual $200,000 appropriation for "equipping and arming the militia," and in 1860 all the Southern States made requisitions for 1861 as well. Rifles, cannon, even equivalent values of their quotas in terms of Colt's revolvers or Sharps Carbines, were issued to the growing Southern armies. Reactivation of the Virginia State Armory at Richmond was begun.

Various alternatives to getting guns fast had been considered. The cake to be cut was a million dollars appropriated for the defense of the state. A choice was made, and a contract given to Colonel Joseph R. Anderson of the Tredegar, to make the machinery and the tools to build the United States Rifle Musket in Richmond. Silas Adams, for 15 years a faithful contractor at Springfield Armory, was appointed Master Armorer of the State.

At Tredegar, the Krupp of the South, no time was lost. James H. Burton was recalled to supervise the layout of the tooling and machinery. In June, 1861, he was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance of Virginia; in December, his old chief, Jefferson Davis, under whose direction he had worked at Harpers Ferry, now commissioned him Lieutenant Colonel in the Confederate States Army, to rank as Superintendent of Armories. He was to report to Gorgas.

Burton was both a public and a private spirited man. Today, he might be accused of war profiteering. In Burton's day, it was a good thing for the South that private interests did influence public careers, at least the career of Burton. While the armies of the Con-

federacy were calling for arms, Burton put his capital and his time into private arms making ventures. The thread of his diverse interests is not easily followed. In November, resting from the labors of rifle machinery designing, Burton worked ahead on Gorgas' suggestion that he should set up a pistol factory next. On November 20, 1861, Burton made a private agreement with former Baltimorean Edward N. Spiller, and David J. Burr, to obtain for them a Confederate contract to supply 15,000 "navy revolvers." These were "of a pattern substantially the same as that known as Colts," and were to be after a pattern supplied by the Confederate War Department. The frames were to be "of good tough brass properly electroplated with silver."

Spiller and Burr never made revolvers in Richmond, nor did they fabricate a Colt type gun. Theirs was a Whitney-style revolver. Burton's interest in the venture was attacked in the Confederate Congress. Gorgas came to his support, but Burton snappily sent in his resignation. Secretary of War, George W. Randolph refused it. Evidently Spiller and Burr felt Richmond was too hot for such a venture, and they moved to Atlanta, Georgia. There they began to organize machinery to make the pistols. By December, 1862, Spiller had actually fabricated, probably largely by hand, a sample of the pistol, which was sent to Richmond and generally approved, but the bore was too small. Meanwhile, at nearby Columbus, Georgia, Haiman Bros. were trying to set up their Columbus Firearms Mfg. Co. and asked Spiller for help. Burton objected to this, but the former Baltimore machinist ignored his chief engineer's warnings and made tools for Haiman, and lent them Burton's drawings. Thus it was that Burton, on duty at the Macon Armory in November, 1862, discovered Haiman Brothers were in possession of some of his drawings.

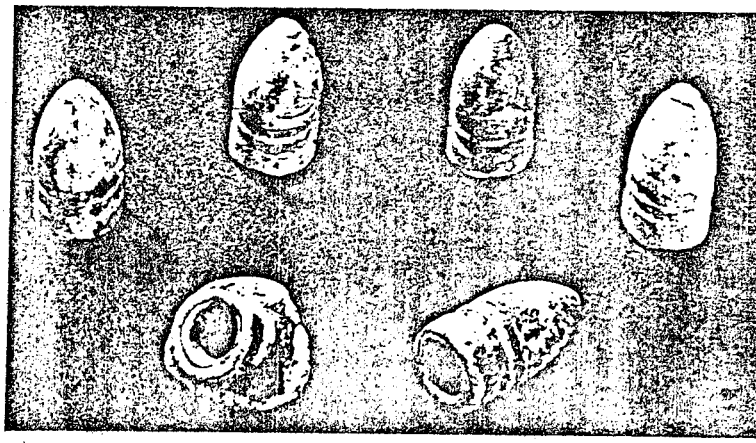
As a Confederate States Ordnance Officer, Burton should have been mailing out copies of Colt Navy blueprints to everybody who wanted to make the gun. As a silent partner in Spiller & Burr, Burton took Spiller through the wringer about giving the competition technical know-how. Doubtless, Burton proposed to make a minor contract with Haiman to supply him with engineering specifications for gunmaking, also. At any rate, Burton then supplied Spiller & Burr with an entirely new set of drawings, for an entirely different gun, the Whitney. Slightly modified, strengthened to use a brass frame instead of the Yankee Whitney revolver's wrought iron frame, the Spiller & Burr revolver was a well-made pistol by any standards. The pistol-making essay of Louis and Elijah Haiman failed. Few guns were made; today they command great attention among collectors. An old Haiman workman, David Wolfson of Columbus, reminisced in 1924 to the late E. Berkeley Bowie, an arms collector of Baltimore, about the Columbus Firearms Manufacturing Company's venture:

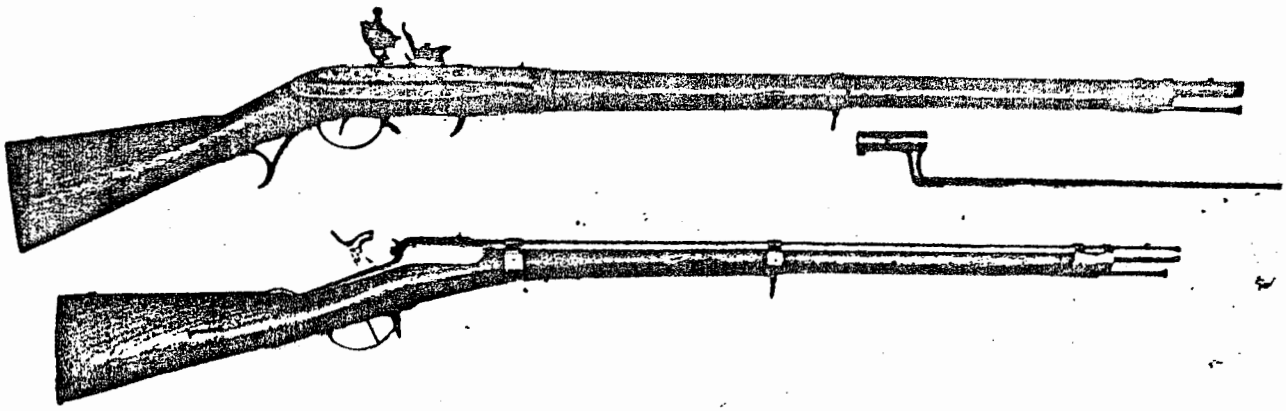
> "(We) . . . had two people from Virginia who were experts in the manufacture of Colt's revolvers or pistols, they built machinery to make the several parts of these pistols and we made quite a large number of them in exact imitation of the Colt army pistol . . . The pistol was made with round barrel, and every part made by machinery . . ."

The "two men" are obviously Burton and Spiller, of Richmond. That "every part was made by machinery," is probably correct, for Burton's emphasis on precision manufacture and his knowledge of modern tooling methods were the bedrock of know-how upon which the Confederacy built her arms.

Burton's complete familiarity with the machinery for the United States Rifle and Rifle Musket, as made at Harpers Ferry and Springfield, was unquestionably the one bit of knowledge which sustained the Confederacy. Without it, the capture of Harpers Ferry in the fall of 1861 would have been useless. Jackson's Raid would have merely ruined a factory potential of the enemy; as it was, it brought to the Southern armories a vast store of raw materials, finished and semi-finished rifles, parts in every stage of completion, and complete tools for the 1855 series of arms, and probably the M1841-42 models as well. In addition, the modern breech loading machinery of George W. Morse was

Minié balls—or "Burton Bullets"—from the Confederate Museum, White House of the Confederacy, Richmond.





Top: Hall Breech-Loading Flintlock, first breech-loading firearm patented in the U.S.A. Bottom: Muzzle-loading Hall Rifle, converted from parts captured at Harper's Ferry, 1861. Virginia Historical Society.

also acquired from Harpers Ferry, later used at Columbia, South Carolina.

The machine manufacturing equipment consists of machines, tools and fixtures. The machines are of ordinary form, except special equipment that may be devised for special purposes. Lathes, drill presses, milling machines are typical of this means of production.

Without a selection of blueprints and work sheets or job sheets, drawings of each operation, before him, an uninitiated person cannot say for what purpose this specially shaped cutter was made, or how to arrange the tools and fixtures on that machine to do a given job. The trainloads of equipment lovingly tended by jubiliant soldiers of Jackson's army all the way back to Richmond would have been utterly useless without such men as Burton to sort them out, label them, make new drawings to specify what the tools and fixtures were to accomplish.

Some of the equipment, which was adapted for making the short Rifle caliber .58, was sent to Fayetteville, North Carolina. In the Fayetteville Armory it was set up—under supervision of Superintendent of Armories James H. Burton—and began to turn out excellent rifles.

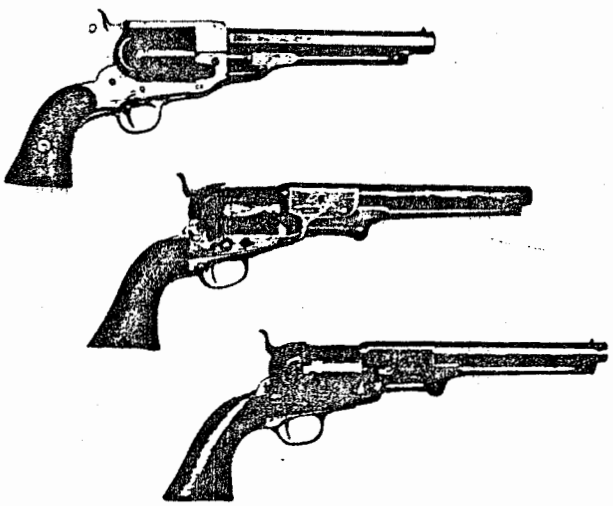
The Rifle Musket equipment was set up in Richmond, in a second Armory, the Confederate States Armory. This was an adjunct to the State Armory. Arms made by the state were marked "Richmond, Va."

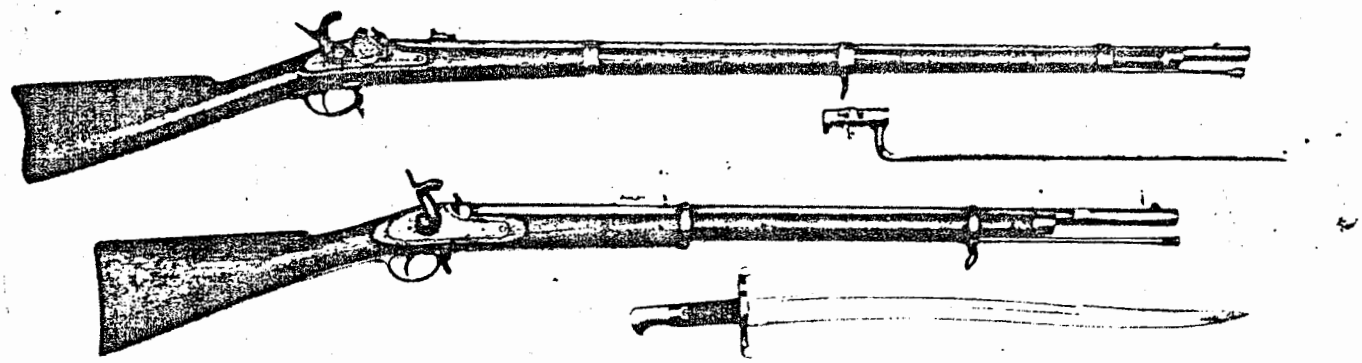
In 1862, Confederate authorities took over control of the State shop and enlarged it, adding the Harpers Ferry machinery. Arms of the same pattern, utilizing the captured Harpers Ferry parts and tools, were now made. These were stamped in addition, "C.S."

The Richmond arms were basically of two patterns: the rifle, and the carbine. The lock plates were stamped in dies which had been made to allow for cutting out the Maynard primer recess, so the characteristic "humpback" form was the pattern. No Maynard primers were used, the lock plates were left blank, and the expense and time of manufacture were conserved by the amount needed to make the Maynard inside parts. The carbines from Richmond had two bands and were really short rifles. A few with defective rifling, or salvaged from rusted or shot-out barrels, were bored to about .64 caliber as sea service musketoons, it is believed. Usually, they took the triangular bayonet. The Fayetteville rifles, as did other rifles, took the brass hilted sword bayonet. In this work, Colonel Burton ruled as an officer of the Confederate States.

Privately, he continued his engineering contracts with other manufacturers. One of these was S. C. Robinson, who established a shop for making Sharps Carbines in Richmond. Burton was the designer of this carbine, a not unnatural thing as he was familiar with

Three Confederate revolvers, top to bottom: Spiller & Burr, 6 shot, .36 caliber; Haiman, 6 shot, .36 caliber; Leech & Rigdon, 6 shot, .36 caliber.





Top: U.S. Model 1855 Long Rifle, with Maynard primer, .58 caliber, Harper's Ferry, 1861. Bottom: British Enfield rifle. Virginia Historical Society.

the problems of manufacture from having made some in 1858 in England. Robinson set up the works, ran it very efficiently for three months, but sold out to the Confederate Ordnance Department in 1863. As with the Richmond rifle muskets, private arms bear the stamp of the city. Confederate Ordnance Factory guns were stamped "C.S."

To supplement the shortage of steel, Burton used wrought iron in revolver cylinders, barrels and rifle barrels. This iron was of that type known as piled, or faggoted, iron, in which small bars of forged iron are laid together and at welding heat united into a larger shape. The process causes the resulting big iron bar to be seamed with oxidized iron, slag, fused silica, producing a fibrous texture when etched. All steel and iron is crystalline by nature, and has no fibers. The "fibers" were an indication of weakness, not strength. Burton decided to make these fibers work to strengthen the iron, so he had the iron twisted. On his Spiller & Burr revolvers, on those even of Griswold & Gunnison made in Georgia, on other Confederate arms, a directional flow is evident in the cylinders and barrels. The laminations spiral because the piled block or iron was twisted while hot. Instead of a seam running the length of a barrel or chamber, it now crossed it. Hopefully, the arm would be less likely to burst.

In 1863, Colonel Burton assumed a vital responsibility, overseeing the machinery for the National Armory at Macon. Early in the War the Confederacy had adopted ".5775" as the standard rifle bore, and the Enfield 1853 and Burton-improved M1856 Enfield rifle musket as the standard long arm for Lee. Now Burton was sent back to England to get machinery made there for the interchangeable Enfield rifle, as fine a muzzle-loading arm as was ever made.

In England, Burton took the contract to Greenwood & Batley, of Leeds. Managing director, Arthur Greenwood, knew Burton from his years at Enfield. Their work on Enfields was well thought out, for they supplied the machinery to make the Whitworth-Enfield-pattern rifles to Sir Joseph Whitworth's Elswick Ordnance factory, a suit to the East India Council (1859), another lot to the Birmingham Small Arms Co. (1861) which was busily making rifles for the Union, a full set to London Armoury Co. (1862) which was busily making rifles for the Confederacy, and now a set to be actually shipped to the South, for installation in the first Southern National Armory. Negotiated as to payments through Fraser, Trenholm & Co., this contract began in late 1863. By late 1864, the machinery and tools for making Enfields had been shipped and were in Nassau, awaiting reshipment to run the blockade. Then the War ended . . .

Burton, master mind of Confederate armories, was a war criminal. He wasted no time in leaving for England. In 1871, he took a job as a consultant again with Greenwood & Batley. They had negotiated a contract with the Russian Government, and needed Burton to help lay out the factory and design the machinery. He took up his pen and squares again, to draw up the manufacturing procedure for—what's this? A rifle by Colonel Hiram Berdan? The Russian service rifle known as Berdan II was the second model of military arm invented by the famous Yankee.

Burton completed the work and planned to go to Russia to supervise setting up of the factory at Tula, but ill health intervened. He decided the scars of war had healed enough, and returned to his beloved land in the valley of Virginia. He became a farmer in Winchester in 1873. Until he died, few knew that this man had been the central pivot of technology which had almost succeeded in building a second new nation on the North American continent.

EXCERPTS ON:
BURTON, James H

Harpers Ferry Armory and the New Technology

THE CHALLENGE OF CHANGE

MERRITT ROE SMITH

Cornell University Press ITHACA AND LONDON

In addition to standard units for hollow milling and trimming components, Hall patented several other machines in 1827 for cutting metallic substances. Because drawings of these devices have yet to be found, their specifications remain hazy. Nevertheless, the Carrington committee designated them as *Straight cutting*, *Curved cutting* & *Lever cutting Machines*," indicating that they formed the largest portion of Hall's production equipment.[24]

Of the three, Hall's straight-cutting machine is most interesting and historically important because it represents an early version of plain milling as practiced today. Designed to produce a combination of straight, flat, fluted, or ribbed surfaces, it could easily be applied to the production of a great variety of regular and irregular shapes. The second or curve-cutting machine served "to produce surfaces of either *double* or *single* curvature of any of the regular curves," though it had been fitted to produce only the latter at the time of the Carrington report. Years later James H. Burton, a former machinist and master armorer at Harpers Ferry, identified the device as a bridge-milling machine or a lathe with a former.[25] Finally, Hall's "lever" machine executed work that could not be conveniently done by either of the other machines. Applied principally to the breech mechanism of the rifle, in December 1826 its functions included boring the pan and cutting recesses in the receiver for the battery, cock, and main spring. In 1881, Fitch described it as "similar in principle to some forms of hand-milling machines now in use." Other than these few facts, nothing is known about this particular device.[26]

24. Leggett, *Index of Patents*, 2:922. Unless indicated otherwise, the following account of Hall's milling machinery is based on the Carrington committee report, January 6, 1827, OCO.

25. Fitch to Burton, July 23, 1881, James H. Burton Papers, Yale University Archives. Bridge milling machines employed a hinged table which held the workpiece in position on its upper side and a copy of the required pattern underneath. The pattern rested on a fixed fulcrum or "bridge" situated directly below the table and in line with the revolving mill cutter. When set in motion the table carrying the workpiece traversed the cutter and bridge simultaneously. The bridge, in turn, traced the pattern and imparted a rising and falling motion to the table, thereby transferring the desired movement to the object being cut.

26. Fitch to Burton, July 23, 1881, James H. Burton Papers, Yale University Archives; Payrolls and accounts, Harpers Ferry armory, 1827, GAO; "Nomenclature of Hall's Rifle," (1835), OCO.

good work, with those machines, under the immediate direction and eye of the Principal, as a man—these Principals hire those boys, and pay them—themselves—for their services, at such rates as are mutually agreed upon between those boys & themselves.

Such a system would have been impossible without self-acting machinery. "To keep a machine in operation," the Carrington committee noted, "*activity* is more necessary than *judgement*, for the machines, after the work is put into them, go thro' with the operation without any further *aid* from the boy, and when the operation is completed, give notice to the boy, who has been employed during the operation, in putting in and taking out work from other machines." In other words, Hall's cutting machines not only functioned without any manual guidance but also ceased operation once the workpiece had been finished. This enabled a laborer to tend as many as three or four machines simultaneously. Since their management required no mechanical skill, any reasonably alert individual could learn the job within a short period of time. At the height of his career Hall boasted "that one boy by the aid of these machines can perform more work than ten men with files, in the same time, and with greater accuracy."[32] While attempting to discredit their utility, even Edward Lucas, Jr., one of Hall's sternest critics, acknowledged that one machine "completed as much work in a day, as three men could file by hand."[33] The Carrington committee confirmed this estimate, adding that "the cost of the cutters & saws does not amount to *half that* of files used to do the same quantity of work."

According to master machinist Burton, the Hall Rifle Works housed "not an occasional machine, but a plant of milling machinery by which the system and economy of the manufacture was

32. Hall to Bedinger, October 29, 1834, payrolls and accounts, Harpers Ferry armory, 1834, GAO; Hall to Poinsett, February 21, 1840, HR.

33. "But," Lucas hastily added, "this operation is not a fair test, because the receiver, upon which the trial was made is necessarily forged much larger, for the saws of the machine to act upon, than the same limb would be if forged for the purpose of being filed by hand." Here Lucas unwittingly contradicted himself, for rather than exposing the supposed inefficiency of Hall's engines, he indicates that they were capable of removing more iron in less time than could be accomplished by hand filing. See Lucas to John Cocke, January 15, 1827, OCO.

materially altered."[34] Featuring solid metal construction, advanced cutting tools, variable speed control, and automatic stop mechanisms, Hall's cutting machines represented a significant step forward in milling iron. Combined with sophisticated gauging techniques, they enabled him to dispense entirely with the use of filing jigs and develop a system of production capable of manufacturing arms with interchangeable parts. In doing so, he far surpassed the legendary work of Whitney and further elaborated upon that of North and other New England contemporaries. Yet all this would have little significance if, as some scholars contend, Hall's improvements languished at Harpers Ferry.[35]

Determining the extent of Hall's influence is not a simple task. Essentially it hinges on whether or not other arms makers adopted his techniques. On this question Hall's sentiments are poignantly clear. Beginning in 1834 he repeatedly complained that his patented machinery had been introduced at the Springfield armory without his permission. "Moreover," he asserted, "by order of the Ordnance Department, they have been and still are used by Col. [Simeon] North, in manufacturing arms for the United States by contract." While Springfield officials and North neither affirmed nor denied these claims, Hall's lawyer, Isaac N. Coffin, and his immediate family made similar allegations. Significantly, the chief of ordnance and the chairmen of the House and Senate committees on military affairs confirmed their validity.[36]

Surely ample opportunity existed for assessing and copying Hall's techniques. Between 1821 and 1835 many gun makers vis-

34. Fitch to Burton, July 23, 1881, James H. Burton Papers, Yale University Archives.

35. See, for example, George H. Daniels, "The Big Questions in the History of American Technology," *Technology and Culture* 11 (1970):13n; Paul J. Uselding, "Henry Burden and the Question of Anglo-American Technological Transfer in the Nineteenth Century," *Journal of Economic History* 30 (1970):317.

36. See, for example, Hall to Cass, October 15, 1834, Statira P. Hall to Talcott, [1840], Letters Received, OCO; Hall to Cass, March 18, 1835, Correspondence Relating to Inventions, OCO; Bomford to Cass, September 16, 1834, Letters Sent to the Secretary of War, OCO; Bomford to James I. McKay, February 8, 1836, Letters Sent, OCO; William A. Hall to House Committee on Military Affairs, February 7, 1840, J. W. Allen, "Report on the Petition of John H. Hall," April 25, 1840, Coffin to Stanley, June 6, 1842, Petition of John H. Hall, HR.

their formative years at the Rifle Works were John H. King, Philip Burkart, Armistead M. Ball, Jerome B. Young, and Daniel J. Young. "Commencing at the bottom of the ladder and ending second in command," King succeeded William A. Hall as director of the rifle factory in 1842 and held the position nearly eight years before going into private business at Martinsburg, Virginia. During this period he not only supervised the retooling and renovation of the Shenandoah shops, but also found time in 1844 to devise an ingenious machine for letting in all component fittings on stocks for the new Model 1841 Harpers Ferry rifle. Burkart started out as a common laborer and by 1844 had worked his way up to foreman of tools and machinery at the Rifle Works. The following year he was promoted to assistant inspector and in 1849 became foreman of the barrel shop at the neighboring Musket Factory. A strict taskmaster and thoroughly competent, Burkart joined his son-in-law, James H. Burton, at the Virginia state armory in Richmond with the outbreak of the Civil War. Like King and Burkart, Ball began his career in 1830 and moved through the ranks to succeed Burton as master machinist at Harpers Ferry in 1849 and Benjamin Mills as master armorer in 1859. Considered one of the best machinists in the United States, Ball proved "uncommonly clever" at designing self-acting machinery for drilling and rifling cast-steel gun barrels. Although the Ames Manufacturing Company and several other New England firms sought his services, Ball stayed on at Harpers Ferry, evidently professing Confederate sympathies until his untimely death in June 1861. Except that they adhered to the Union cause and worked at the Washington arsenal during the war years, Daniel and Jerome Young followed a similar development, rising from machine tenders to the ranks of master machinist and foreman of turners respectively at the Rifle Works and Musket Factory by 1841. Although none of these men garnered the prestige associated with Cyrus Buckland, Thomas Warner, and other New England contemporaries, they nonetheless represented Hall's contribution to a new generation of gifted inventors and mechanics that emerged in the arms business during the 1830s, 1840s, and 1850s.[43]

43. Fitch, "Rise of a Mechanical Ideal," pp. 522–523; Ames to Burton, October 18, 1858, James T. Ames Papers, Bingham Collection.

Lucas' maneuvers as superintendent well illustrate the long-standing controversy that existed over the proper function of the Harpers Ferry armory. By ignoring Bomford's directive to reduce the number of operatives at the Musket Factory, he clearly sacrificed productive efficiency for political expedience. In doing so, Ordnance officers argued, he placed community convenience ahead of national need. Yet, considering that he held public office by virtue of politics, Lucas' position is understandable. He doubtlessly recognized the harmful effects that a large-scale turnout would have on the town and immediate vicinity. Such a measure would not only inflict hardship on the displaced workers and their families but also adversely affect the livelihood of local businessmen and shopkeepers who depended on their patronage. He also realized that the blame for these dismissals would be laid at his doorstep rather than at the Ordnance Department. In other words, the execution of Bomford's order meant jeopardizing his local popularity and possibly even undermining the very basis of his political strength in Jefferson County. This he refused to do.

As much as Lucas disliked reducing the labor force at Harpers Ferry, he did not hesitate in making selected removals. A master spoilsman, he had no compunction about dismissing perfectly competent armorers to make way for political sympathizers. Years later master armorer James Burton estimated that Lucas fired thirty-four workmen between May 1837 and the fall of 1840. Of this number twenty-eight were Whigs and six were Democrats. During the same period he hired thirty-three Democrats and six Whigs. From this Burton surmised that political allegiance rather than mechanical aptitude governed the selection of armorers at the Musket Factory.[11]

Since Burton did not arrive at Harpers Ferry until 1844, he could not speak from actual experience. But others could and did. While characterizing Lucas as "an uncompromising Politician" who "knew no man by any other merit," a machinist named William Chambers found him totally unqualified to manage the Musket

11. Symington to Charles M. Conrad, May 21, 1851, Lucas to Talcott, July 30, 1840, Letters Received, OCO; Lucas to Robb, January 16, February 22, 1839, Letters Received, SAR; James H. Burton, "A list of names of operatives discharged from May 1837 till the fall of 1840," James H. Burton Papers, Yale University Archives.

introduction by the secretary of war and chief of ordnance, Moor and his deputies gained access to virtually every important armory and machine shop in New England. At one time or another during the 1840s their itineraries included Middletown, Salisbury, and Whitneyville in Connecticut; Boston, Fall River, Fitchburg, Lawrence, Lowell, and North Chelmsford in eastern Massachusetts; Cabotville, Chicopee, and Pittsfield in western Massachusetts; Keene and Nashua, New Hampshire; and Providence, Rhode Island. Without doubt, however, their primary rendezvous was the Springfield armory. There they examined machinery, compared notes, and discussed common problems with such master mechanics as Buckland and Warner. After satisfying their curiosity and determining their needs, they then set out for other establishments to gain further information about new and interesting mechanical equipment.

In view of this strategy, mechanization at Harpers Ferry evinces two fundamental characteristics. First, Moor built a large number of machines from patterns and drawings obtained from Springfield and other New England factories. Covering a broad spectrum of mechanical types, they ranged in importance from relatively simple buff wheels and punch presses to more complex multi-spindled draw polishers and drill presses. In "getting up" these machines, Moor relied primarily on younger assistants—notably William Apsey, Henry W. Clowe, John H. King, Jerome B. Young, and James H. Burton—to work out the details.[42] Since the armory lacked foundry facilities, he procured the castings from private firms. Among those most frequently engaged were John Watchman of Baltimore, Hugh Gilleece of Harpers Ferry, and John Wernwag of Virginius. In every case, a standard procedure prevailed through-

42. Craig to Bomford, December 14, 1841, Letters Received, OCO; Fitch to Burton, September 5, 1882, Burton to Fitch, November 27, 1882, James H. Burton Papers, Yale University Archives.

Although nothing is known about his background, Apsey served as master machinist at Harpers Ferry from 1837 until his death in 1844. His successor was Burton, the young Virginian whom Major Craig had recruited from a Baltimore machine shop in April 1844. King and Young were former Hall workmen, and Clowe held the position of master millwright at the Musket Factory during the 1840s.

the contract method. In 1842, for instance, Major Craig announced his intention to procure as many machines as possible from commercial builders because they could be gotten more quickly, economically, and efficiently than similar equipment could be made at Harpers Ferry. Craig carried out this measure, as is well shown by his correspondence with the chief of ordnance and Major Ripley, the military superintendent at Springfield. Unfortunately existent inventories, which are fragmentary and incomplete, do not record every purchase made between 1841 and 1844. It is known that Craig ordered a double-spindle machine for cutting wood screws from the Springfield armory in 1841. He also acquired three stocking machines, two drill presses, two barrel-turning lathes, one screw engine, one cone miller, one pin machine, and one "slabbing" machine from the Ames Company in 1843. Finally, in 1844 he bought a Daniels wood planer from J. H. Hitchcock of West Troy, New York, and a five-hundred-pound Nasmyth direct-action steam hammer from Merrick & Towne of Philadelphia.[44]

When serious illness forced Moor to take an extended leave of absence in 1845, his temporary replacement, Alexander Hitchcock of Troy, New York, continued his administrative strategy. So did James Burton, the talented Virginian who succeeded Moor as master armorer in 1849. The mechanization process, therefore, followed the same pattern during the superintendencies of Major John Symington (1844–1851) and his successor, Colonel Benjamin Huger (1851–1854). Of 121 new machines installed at the Musket Factory between 1845 and 1854, sixty were purchased at a total cost of $34,986. This sum exceeded the amount spent on the on-site construction of machinery by $3,686. Since Hall's machinery was easily adapted to the manufacture of muzzle-loading rifles, much less was spent at the Rifle Works. Thirty-three machines were installed at the Shenandoah shops between 1845 and 1854. Of this number, twenty came from private machine builders.[45]

44. Craig to Talcott, October 21, 1842, Hitchcock to Talcott, April 17, 1843, Letters Received, OCO; Payrolls and accounts, Harpers Ferry armory, 1843–1845, GAO; Craig to Ripley, June 7, 1841, Letters Received, SAR.

45. Craig to John B. Floyd, February 9, 1859, Letters Sent to the Secretary of War, OCO; Payrolls and accounts, Harpers Ferry armory, 1845–1851, GAO; Symington to Burton, December 17, 1849, November 25, 1850, Second Auditor's Accounts, GAO.

French, and other machinists at Springfield during the late 1830s in working out the configurations of a fully evolved milling machine (Figure 15)—a synthesis of principles previously introduced by North and Hall. Once with the Ames Company, he no doubt added a few embellishments of his own. Nevertheless, the earliest plain millers made at the Ames shops were based on patterns loaned by the Springfield armory.[48]

Like the Ames Company, the American Machine Works also specialized in the manufacture of milling and stocking machines. Philos B. Tyler, who owned and operated the firm, relied exclusively on Springfield armory patterns in constructing machinery for Harpers Ferry. Although Tyler did not enter business until 1848, he nonetheless succeeded in drumming up orders by underbidding his neighbor and competitor, James T. Ames. Accordingly, between 1849 and 1854, he furnished four eccentric stock-turning lathes, twelve milling machines, and a number of other production units to the Potomac armory. Still, in terms of output, versatility, and quality of product, the record of the American Machine Works fell far short of that of the Ames Company.[49]

Whether constructed on the premises or purchased from private contractors, nearly every new machine installed at Harpers Ferry after 1839 revealed pronounced New England influences. To many

48. Edward G. Parkhurst, "More Early Milling Machines," *American Machinist* 23 (June 28, 1900):605–606; Martin Lovering, *History of the Town of Holland, Massachusetts* (Rutland, Vt.: By the author, 1915), pp. 604–607; Nathan P. Ames to Moor, January 24, 1845, James T. Ames Papers; James S. Whitney to Ames Manufacturing Company, November 28, 1855, Letters Sent, SAR; Craig to Whitney, November 21, 1855, Letters Sent to Ordnance Officers, OCO; Ripley to Secretary of War, June 11, 1861, Letters Received, SAR.

Since Robbins, Kendall & Lawrence initially equipped their plant with Ames-built machinery in 1845 and made abundant use of Springfield armory patterns thereafter, probably Frederick W. Howe's famous plain milling machine of 1848 was also based on the national armory's designs and specifications. See Robbins, Kendall & Lawrence to Talcott, March 10, 1845, OCO; Ripley to Robbins, Kendall & Lawrence, July 21, 1847, Letters Sent, SAR.

49. Whitney to Ames Manufacturing Company, November 28, 1855, January 9, 1856, to Tyler, January 9, 1856, J. W. Preston to Clowe, June 10, 1856, Letters Sent, SAR; Craig to Clowe, December 1, 4, 14, 1855, to Whitney, December 1, 1855, Letters Sent to Ordnance Officers, OCO; Payrolls and accounts, Harpers Ferry armory, 1849–1852, GAO.

observers, the similarities between the techniques used at Springfield and those adopted at the Ferry were too obvious for comment. As one writer put it, everyone knew "where Mr. Moor obtained his machinery." The same held true for Moor's successor, Burton. Both men traveled extensively in New England, both visited Springfield as often as possible, both made copious notes of what they saw, and both made purchases. Through continual contact, cooperation, and exchange, Harpers Ferry had become thoroughly dependent on Yankee know-how by the 1840s. Technologically speaking, it was a Southern armory in name only.[50]

Except for minor additions, the reconstruction of the Harpers Ferry armory ended in 1854. By that date the waterworks had been completely rebuilt, new workshops erected, machinery installed, and interchangeable manufacture well under way. The new facilities presented a striking contrast with the physical plant of 1841. More spacious and better-lighted brick buildings had replaced earlier jerry-built structures. Neatly situated along paved streets and landscaped terraces, they completely altered the armory's appearance (Figures 16, 17, 18, and 19). Within these shops could be heard the clattering din of machinery. Men who formerly wielded hammers, cold chisels, and files now stood by animated mechanical devices monotonously putting in and taking out work, measuring dimensions with precision gauges, and occasionally making necessary adjustments. Slowly but perceptibly the world of the craftsman had yielded to the world of the machine.

Members of the Ordnance Department were delighted with the results. Although the inspector of arsenals and armories, Colonel Baker, always found room for improvement, he highly approved of the mechanical operations at Harpers Ferry and expressed satisfaction that "the System under which they are conducted is a very excellent one." At the same time, he commended the superintendent, Colonel Huger, and his staff for exercising diligence and efficiency in the discharge of their duties. All things considered,

50. Fitch to Burton, January 13, 1883, James H. Burton Papers, Yale University Archives; Symington to Burton, December 17, 1849, November 25, 1850, Huger to Burton, November 8, 1851, Second Auditor's Accounts, GAO.

George Mauzy, and A. J. Wright openly opposed a return to civilian superintendents as destructive of good order and progress at the armory. Since one of the most hotly debated issues concerned the legitimacy of James Burton's appointment as Moor's successor as acting master armorer in 1849, he naturally sided with his military benefactors. Burton became so involved in the controversy that Congressman Faulkner accused him of interfering in the presidential election of 1852 and demanded his immediate removal from office.

Apart from events at Harpers Ferry, the most telling clashes between the antimilitary faction and the Ordnance Department occurred in Washington. Beginning in 1851 both sides exchanged accusations, insults, and rebuttals in an acriminous debate lasting over three years. On several occasions the controversy seemed to have run its course with the Ordnance Department maintaining the advantage. Each time, however, the persistent Faulkner revived the question at opening sessions of Congress until he finally succeeded in attaching a rider to an army appropriations bill of 1854 that provided for the restoration of civilian superintendents at the national armories. Although Secretary of War Jefferson Davis opposed the measure, the exigencies of interest politics prevailed. Beset by Governor John H. Steele of New Hampshire, former superintendent Robb of Springfield, Faulkner, and many Democratic friends who favored the bill, President Franklin Pierce signed it into law on August 5, 1854.[59]

With demise of the military system the curtain of reform quickly fell at Harpers Ferry. No sooner had Faulkner secured the appointment of Moor's former assistant, Henry W. Clowe, as superintendent, than the armory reverted to the same routines practiced by Stubblefield, Rust, and Lucas years earlier. With "enemies to punish and friends to reward," Clowe dismissed more men in four years than his military predecessors had in thirteen. Most of them possessed skills that the superintendent could ill afford to lose.

59. Symington to Burton, July 5, November 4, 1853, Burton to Major W. W. Mackall, June 21, 1853, to Symington, October 24, 1853, Faulkner to Pierce, n.d., J. W. Preston to Burton, May 17, 1852, James H. Burton Papers, Yale University Archives; Petition presented to the Secretary of War, n.d. [1851], Letters Received, OCO; *Springfield (Massachusetts) Republican*, February 23, 1853; Benet, 2:543–545; U.S. *Statutes at Large*, 10:578.

Nevertheless, as those who survived the purges well knew, politics and its influences controlled the destiny of the armory. According to one machinist, Clowe "used the whole power and patronage of his office to cajole and intimidate the votes of the Armorers and others for the benefit & support of his candidate Mr. Faulkner." Fortunately for him, Burton escaped proscription by accepting a position with the Ames Manufacturing Company before Clowe took office.[60] His departure proved to be a serious loss, as order and discipline lapsed under his well-intentioned but unassertive successor, Samuel Byington. At the same time overemployment and unreasonably high wages were instituted, expenditures exceeded appropriations, favoritism prevailed in letting jobs and contracts, production fell off drastically, and the quality of workmanship steadily deteriorated. By December 1858 the situation at Harpers Ferry had grown so bad that Secretary of War John B. Floyd had no choice but to remove Clowe, a fellow Democrat, from office. Soon afterwards Colonel Ripley, formerly of Springfield, reported that conditions at the armory were "most unsatisfactory."

> A much larger force was borne upon the rolls, than was warranted either by the means on hand, or the pressure of work; and I was given to understand that much of this labor was of that expensive and unprofitable class whose merit lies not so much in mechanical skill, as in other qualifications less difficult to acquire.
>
> The mal-administration of the Armory affairs has by no means been confined to carelessness in watching over its financial interests, or in affording in its shops an asylum for ignorant and indifferent work men. The general regulations of the Department governing its operations, have in many ways been violated, and in every instance which has come under my notice, the Government has invariably been the looser.[61]

60. Thomas K. Lafey to Craig, August 13, 1857, Letters Received, OCO; Craig to Jefferson Davis, March 10, 1854, Letters Sent to the Secretary of War, OCO; Burton to Major William H. Bell, May 22, 1854, Huger to Burton, May 24, 1854, James H. Burton Papers, Yale University Archives.

Actually Burton remained with the Ames Company only a year. In June 1855 he accepted a five-year appointment as chief engineer at the Enfield armory in England.

61. Ripley to Craig, April 14, 1859, Reports of Inspections of Arsenals and Depots, OCO.

son & Company, owners of the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond. Supplementary orders increased the Tredegar contract to $172,364. Later that fall part of the work was subcontracted to the Ames Company and several other New England firms, including Samuel Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Company of Hartford, Connecticut. Most of these purchases consisted of stocking and forging machinery.[9]

Although the contract negotiations consumed a great deal of time, preparing the machinery took even longer. Since the Tredegar Works had never equipped a small-arms factory, the owners and state commissioners agreed that much time and expense would be saved if they could avail themselves of the large collection of machine patterns and specifications already on hand at Springfield. In the past the Ordnance Department had followed a very liberal policy in making this information available to private contractors and representatives of foreign governments. But with the approach of the election of 1860 and the worsening of the sectional crisis, Colonel Henry Craig and other Ordnance officials had become extremely chary about opening up the armories to anyone, especially Southerners.

As early as May 14, Randolph had written to the War Department for permission to have a model rifle-musket and some extra components made at the Springfield armory at the commission's expense. Although Secretary of War John Floyd, a Virginian, acceded to the request, the project languished for more than five months. By November J. R. Anderson had engaged James Burton, the former master armorer at Harpers Ferry who had recently returned from the Enfield armory in England, to engineer the Richmond armory contract. Both men were eager to proceed with the machinery. Evidently believing that Floyd's earlier order also sanctioned the Tredegar Work's use of drawings and patterns at Springfield, Burton accompanied Adams to New England as Anderson's representative. Upon their arrival around November 22, superintendent Isaac H. Wright agreed to prepare the model rifle-

9. Randolph to John B. Floyd, May 14, 1860, Letters Received, OCO; Burton, "History of Richmond Armory"; Charles B. Dew, *Ironmaker to the Confederacy: Joseph R. Anderson and the Tredegar Iron Works* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1966), pp. 53–55, 64–65.

musket but refused to assist Burton in securing the necessary mechanical drawings and patterns without specific authorization from the secretary of war. Another exchange of letters resulted in which Adams and Randolph asked for "free access" to the engineering files and pattern rooms at both national armories. "As this privilege was accorded to the British Government [in 1854]," Randolph wrote Floyd on December 1, "I respectfully ask that it may be granted to the Agents of the State of Virginia." In the meantime, Burton had returned to Richmond, upset and disappointed by the cool reception at Springfield. When Floyd ultimately issued the directive on December 4, the master machinist hurried to Harpers Ferry—a more hospitable environment—and returned several weeks later with a large portfolio of drawings. Even then, the Virginia officials waited with baited breath as "the heated opposition of the republicans" at Springfield delayed further the completion of the model rifle-musket and pattern parts for the Richmond armory.[10]

By the time the Armory Commission completed these arrangements, Abraham Lincoln had been elected president of the United States and a cluster of Southern states stood on the brink of secession. A majority of Virginians, opposing in principle any extremism and favoring compromise, had spurned traditional partisan affiliations and voted for John Bell and Edward Everett of the Constitutional Union party. At Harpers Ferry, a Democratic stronghold since the 1830s, the election outcome was different. There Stephen A. Douglas and the advocates of popular sovereignity won the largest number of ballots, although every other precinct in Jefferson County returned majorities for Bell. The "Southern Rights" ticket of John C. Breckinridge and Joseph Lane ran a distant second in the county with less than 500 votes. Lincoln, the despised "Black Republican," registered no votes at all.[11]

Virginia walked a political tightrope as the nation awaited the inauguration. An aura of dread and suspicion surrounded the new administration, relations with the Federal government were rapidly

10. Ibid.; Benet, *Ordnance Reports*, 3:1–2; Randolph to Floyd, December 1, 1860, February 10, 1861, Adams to Wright, January 26, 1861, Letters Received, OCO.

11. Bushong, *History of Jefferson County*, p. 100.

and, then, mainly because of pressures put upon them by the chief of ordnance.[3] A good example is Thomas Blanchard's patented gunstocking machinery, one of the most versatile and important series of inventions to originate in the antebellum firearms industry. Like most innovations, Blanchard's methods contained flaws and produced only marginal savings during the first few years of use. Royalty fees and construction costs made their adoption expensive—so expensive, in fact, that Waters, who first tested Blanchard's eccentric lathe in 1819, could not afford to install one until 1825 or 1826. Yet, even at the most primitive stage of development, Blanchard's machines produced much more uniform work than could be accomplished by artisans with hand tools. Consequently, arms makers, no matter how hard-pressed they were for funds, almost had to install Blanchard's equipment if they wished to meet Ordnance Department specifications and continue on government contracts. Not until the 1840s, with the rise of a number of new, more heavily capitalized companies such as Colt, Remington, and Robbins & Lawrence, did highly mechanized operations become commonplace among the largest arms producers. By then almost all the elements of the new technology—machine movements as well as gauging devices—had reached a level of refinement sufficient to allow their users some leeway in calculating the economic niceties of high-volume production and the profitability of nonmilitary markets.

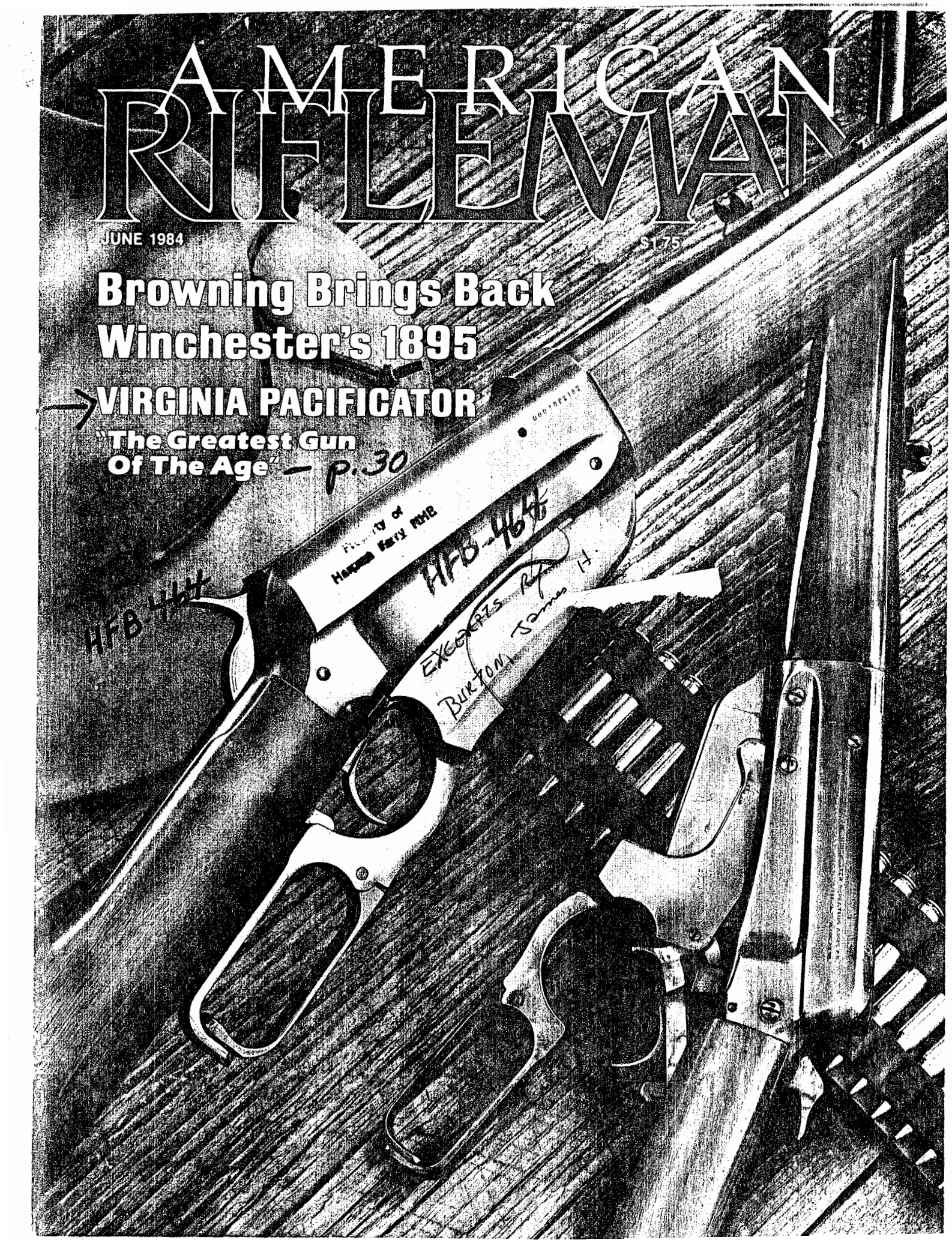
Throughout the period from 1815 to 1861 the Harpers Ferry armory maintained an aloofness from the forces shaping industrial civilization. While the armory's work force never completely repudiated the new technology, they did not eagerly embrace it either. Instead they vacillated between the old and the new, unwilling to break bonds that tied them to the past yet unable to dissociate themselves from the gathering momentum of technical creativity. There were, to be sure, those at the armory who endorsed change and whose thoughts and actions served to further the new technology. But they constituted a small minority who, like John Hall,

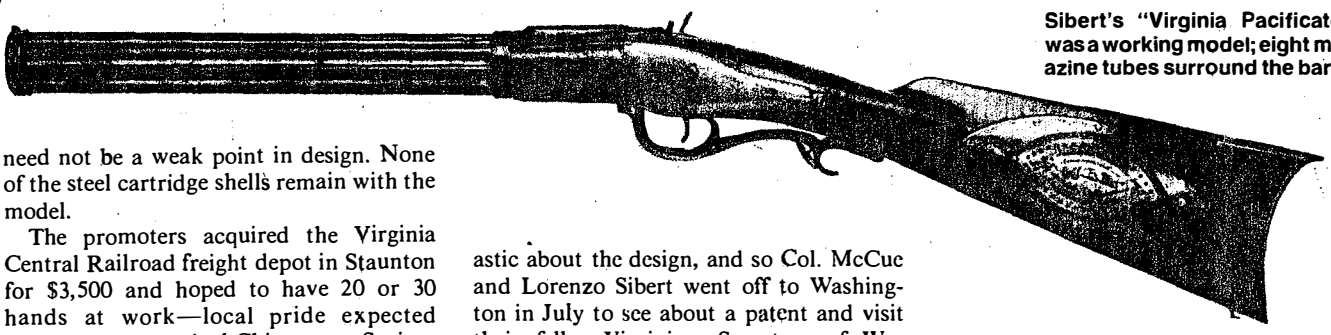
3. See, for example, Nathan Starr to John H. Eaton, July 10, 1829, OCO; Statement of Simeon North, April 1, 1852, Letters Received, OCO.

Benjamin Moor, and James Burton, stood apart from the rest of the community and were frequently belittled for their efforts.

Disenchantment with the new and unfamiliar found many emotional outlets at Harpers Ferry. While the armory experienced a certain amount of physical violence and sabotage during its sixty-three-year history, most workers confined the expression of their feelings to vituperative language and obstinacy on the job. Not surprisingly, they directed their most scornful criticism not at the machines themselves, but at persons who encouraged their use. Over the years no individual or group became more closely identified with this issue and aroused greater ire than the Ordnance Department. Ever since assuming supervision of the national armories in 1815, the chief of ordnance and his staff had unflaggingly promoted the uniformity system and its adjunct, mechanization. The realization of this goal demanded a greater degree of discipline, organization, specialization, and—most odious of all—central control from Washington than most armorers were willing to accept. Such things, in the minds of many Harpers Ferryians, not only smacked of military despotism but also struck at freedoms that a majority of workers had come to consider proprietary rights.

This controversy dated back to the 1790s when George Washington, Tobias Lear, and their mercantile friends had insisted on building an arsenal at Harpers Ferry. Since Washington's commitment was prompted primarily by regional considerations—particularly his desire to make the new Federal City the economic hub of America—his decision to proceed with the project at all costs encouraged the belief that the arsenal existed more to serve local needs than the national interest. In addition to enhancing land values and promoting economic growth along the Potomac Valley, the armory was envisioned by residents of the area as a fountainhead of lucrative contracts, jobs, and other politically related emoluments. While this view clashed with what federal officials considered the armory's primary function—the well-regulated production of military firearms—little could be done to alter the situation because the War Department possessed neither the staff nor the leadership to exercise firm control over armory affairs until after the War of 1812. In the meantime, the armorers, left on their own for the most


AMERICAN
RIFLEMAN
JUNE 1984
$1.75
Browning Brings Back
Winchester's 1895
VIRGINIA PACIFICATOR
"The Greatest Gun
Of The Age" — p.30
HFB-464
HFB-464



Sibert's "Virginia Pacificator" was a working model; eight magazine tubes surround the barrel.

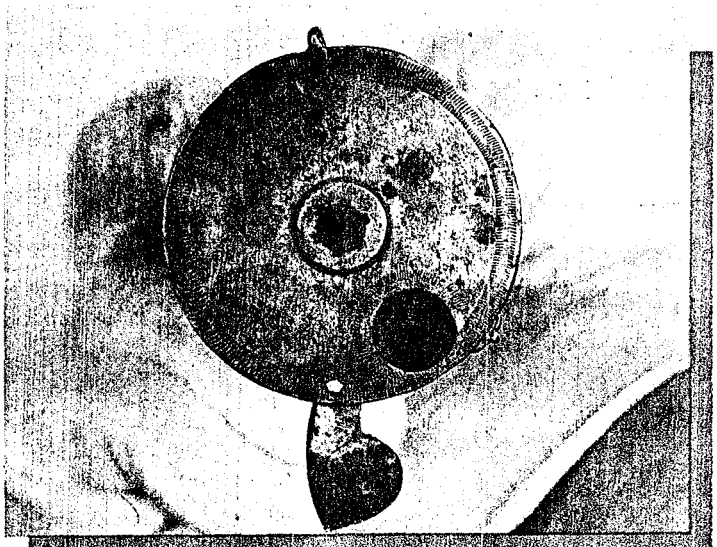
need not be a weak point in design. None of the steel cartridge shells remain with the model.

The promoters acquired the Virginia Central Railroad freight depot in Staunton for $3,500 and hoped to have 20 or 30 hands at work—local pride expected Staunton soon to rival Chicopee or Springfield in production. Called "the greatest gun of the age" by the boosting *Staunton Spectator* newspaper, it was said to shoot 600 times a minute "consecutively for 12 hours" or 100 times a minute in an ounce-ball caliber, e.t. .44 to .52 bore.

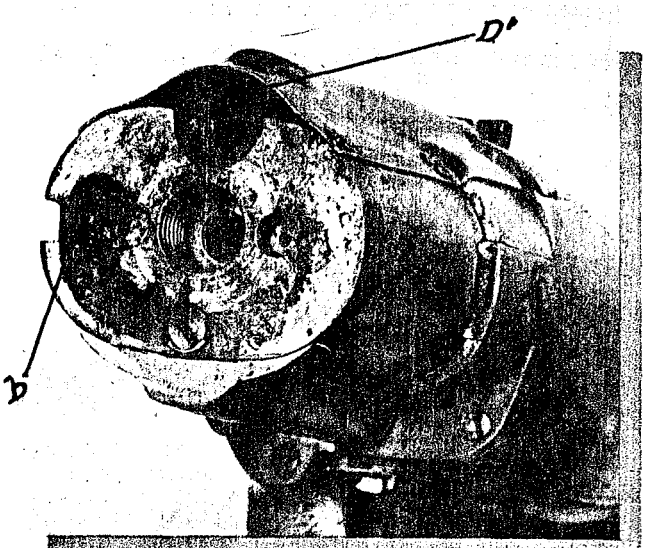
Gov. Letcher and Richmond Mayor Mayo and sundry Virginians were enthusiastic about the design, and so Col. McCue and Lorenzo Sibert went off to Washington in July to see about a patent and visit their fellow-Virginian, Secretary of War John B. Floyd. His letter of July 10, 1860, they preserved and published. Written "for the record," he said, "Whenever such specimen of this arm is presented as you desire, it will afford me pleasure to have it tested by a Board of Ordnance Officers."

Floyd expressed the belief that Sibert's rifle would "prove an extremely valuable addition to breech-loading and repeating arms," but a move by Congress forestalled his ordering a hundred or more for field trials, as had been done only a few years before with Colt's revolving rifles.

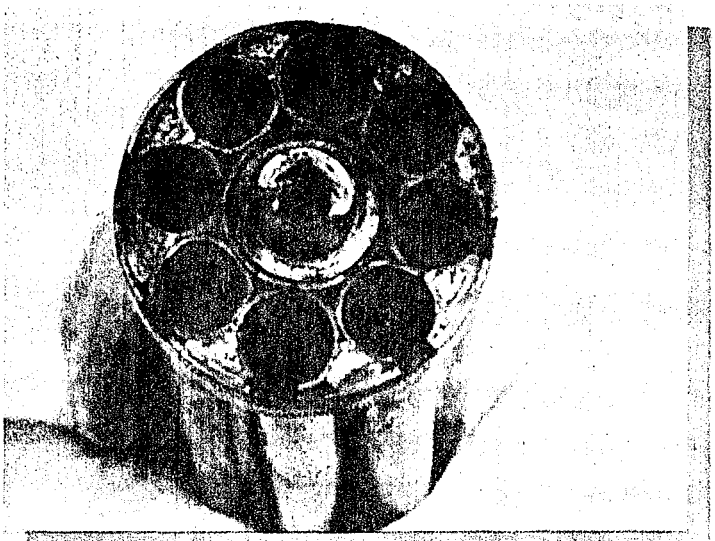
Apparently a larger caliber arm of 40-shot capacity was made for them at Harpers Ferry. This weapon was examined by the *Spectator* on Jan. 22, 1861. Sibert claimed it would shoot a mile with force and accuracy.



The eight magazine tubes are not connected with the barrel but are retained in place by a cap plate screwed onto the muzzle. A hinged sliding plate swings out for loading the magazine tubes.



When charged magazine tube is brought into line with opening *D'*, it is held in position by spring-detent *b* (missing) engaging notches in bottom of magazine.



The barrel and magazine group unscrew from the standing breech, and the ends of eight magazine tubes are seen. Each tube could hold six rounds.

Cartridge breech-loaders were being invented currently with the Sibert. Powder and bullet were in a single container, usually metal, sometimes with priming attached, a "cartridge" or "fixed round." Some cartridges were steel mini-chambers into which the bullet fitted, with a percussion cap placed over a nipple on the back. The Gatling of 1862 and the Ager Battery Gun were of such design. It was this style which Sibert used in his open-chamber gun.

Some of the first cartridge guns had a reciprocating breech bolt to close the back end of the barrel. The cartridge went into a special section of barrel; the "chamber" was then fired, and the bolt or plug pulled back to remove the empty case and then insert a fresh round, as in the Henry or Spencer repeaters. Sibert did away with this reciprocating motion, inventing the open chamber described in his patent

specification, U.S. Patent No. 32,316 issued May 14, 1861:

"... in the combination of two fluted rollers arranged to constitute an open receiving chamber for the loaded cartridge, and in which it is securely held until expelled therefrom by the succeeding cartridge..."

He conceived of:

"... dividing the breech by a vertical slot passing entirely through it, to permit the passage of the cartridge through the same with only the detention necessary for its explosion..."

This concept was a step further than the Gatling or "Coffee Mill" guns. In those the steel chamber-cartridge was held in line with the back of the barrel by a groover rotor, fired and then rotated out, and a fresh round put into place. Sibert added another rotor or roller. Each was on line with the bore, parallel to the barrel but at the breech, and the cartridge was supported momentarily on its entire circumference and length by the fluted channel in each roller.

Gravity fed the shells from a top-positioned tube magazine, and as the external right side cocking lever was thumbed back, an internal "conveyor" pressed the fresh shell into the fluted roller. The fired case dropped below and slid back into the buttstock cavity. Later, the fired shells taken from the butt cavity could be reloaded using a lever and shell holder conveniently fitted to the underside of the stock. Eight magazine tubes surround the barrel, and may be rotated into loading position. The model arm is about a yard long, with a stubby 14" barrel of .24 cal.

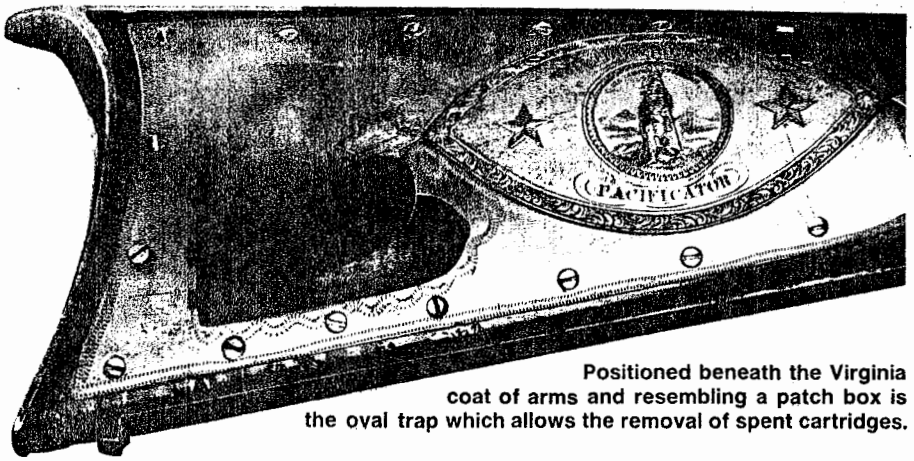
Sibert appreciated the value of removing heat from the gun by rapid discharge of the hot cartridge case. The gun model has been fired, but the rifling is sharp, with six narrow grooves. Sibert's cleaning system was novel.

As the *Spectator* said:

"There is no ramrod, nor is one needed as the gun is cleansed by a new process exceedingly simple and which can be applied to any gun—viz. to discharge a piece of guttapercha in the shape of a ball, which carries all the dirt with it."

The butt side-plate resembles a patch box and was engraved by Canfield & Bro. of Baltimore. "THE VIRGINIA/PACIFICATOR" surrounds the coat of arms of Virgina, with the motto *Sic semper tyrannis.* Two five-point and two six-point stars complete the right design. The left side-plate repeats the six-point stars, but surrounding the engraving of hands clasped in friendship is the poem:

"A union of guns and a union of land, A union no power shall sever. A union of hearts & a union of hands, And the American union forever."



Positioned beneath the Virginia coat of arms and resembling a patch box is the oval trap which allows the removal of spent cartridges.

The poem is circled by 34 stars symbolizing the states of the Union in 1861. Evidently Sibert still hoped for Federal adoption, or perhaps the sentiment was only to convince the patent examiner. Issued in May after Lincoln's call for volunteers, it is believed to be the only U.S. patent on firearms issued to a Confederate citizen.

Gen. Imboden and Col. McCue were already in the arms business before setting up the Staunton company. On Jan. 23, 1861, with Joseph R. Anderson of the Tredegar Iron Works and the Tredegar's chief engineer, Col. James Henry Burton, and others, they had formed the Virginia Arms Manufacturing Co. The Sibert group now turned to them for tooling, perhaps using the military-style Harpers Ferry-built model.

On March 11, 1861, Burton sent an estimate of machinery suitable to make 3000 Sibert rifles yearly. Including $15,000 in fixtures, the basic plant came to $41,405. They expected to use bored but not finished barrels from another source; possibly Virginia Arms would sub-contract? Although the model does not show how it could be affixed, Burton figured into the deal several machines for boring and turning bayonet sockets, and two machines for buffing bayonets, and a double-frame tilt hammer for forging bayonet blades. "The cost of motive power, shafting, pulleys, gearing, forges, furnaces, etc. and cost of transportation of machinery and erecting, as also the adaptation and alteration of buildings, is not estimated for, in the absence of special information on these points," the Confederacy's master armorer concluded.

A 48-shot repeater in a close-in cavalry war might have been a deciding tactical weapon. But in a war of musket tactics and line-abreast foot soldiers, the fighting was to be with single-shot smoothbores, and then more accurate, shattering Minie rifles. Sibert and his rifle and his Union-forever sentiments fade from history.

Descendants of Sibert, including great-great-grandson William F. Sibert of Staunton, know nothing about his parents nor where he came from, or died. He married Rebecca Georgiana Thresher of an old family in the mountains: Thresher Creek is an important headwater of the Piney River east of the Blue Ridge in Amherst. Their son, Hamilton Francis Sibert, was born about 1853 near Van Buren Furnace in Shenandoah County. He married Eveline Hanger Eidson, again of an old family: Eidson's Creek is crossed by Route 254 south west of Staunton. On early Augusta County maps of about 1850, a place near Buffalo Gap is marked "Siberton."

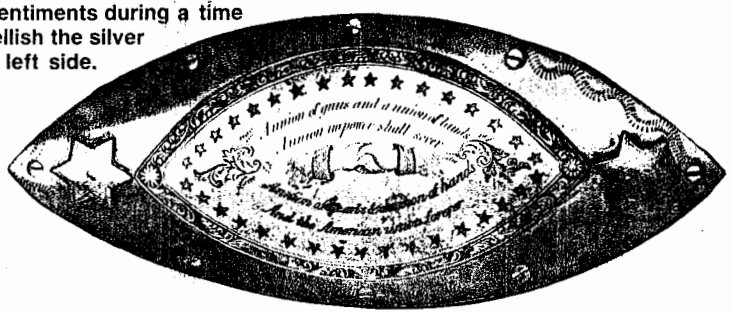
The Sibert open-chamber principle was to be picked up again about 1900 by an unknown inventor, possibly an American. At an Illinois gun collectors show in the 1950s an oval-shaped, hand-crank pocket

continued on p. 65

About The Author

Formerly assistant editor of *Gun Digest* and founder-editor of *Guns Magazine,* William B. Edwards is also author of *Civil War Guns* and other books and articles on weapons. He wishes to express his deep appreciation to William F. Sibert for his kind assistance in the preparation of this article.

Strong "Union" sentiments during a time of disunion embellish the silver plate on stock's left side.



Virginia Pacificator

continued from p. 33

machine gun attracted much notice. The device had two feed openings on top and fluted rollers forming two open chambers for .30-30 cartridges as parallel extensions of the two Winchester 94 carbine barrels sticking out of the front. The chamber flutes supported the brass cartridge cases at the moment of explosion, then rotated them out the bottom of the gun. The casing was painted olive drab; the barrels were the usual Winchester blue. Very professionally made, it was unmarked. Possibly the concept of Sibert, studied by James H. Burton, the Confederate ordnance man, was passed on to his son, Frank, who was an engineer at Winchester about WW I. It is a thread to trace.



A tround used in the Dardick pistol contained a conventional projectile carried in an aluminum sleeve that telescoped into the cartridge case.

By the 1950s, David Dardick and his mentor A.J. Miranda, formerly of the American Automatic Gun Co., had returned to weapons design with their open-chamber handgun shooting triangular cartridges called "trounds." This created a flurry in the industry, and Colt Firearms wanted to know more, discreetly. I visited David Dardick at the company's New York office suite overlooking Central Park and there also met Miranda.

The operational Dardick guns I saw and have owned did not use the concept of the triangular cartridge expanding into another form before rupture, as Gen. Landham supposed they would. The triangle was only a package-handling idea, the fluted chamber forming two sides of the triangle. The gun frame top strap closed the top of the chamber over the tround.

Earliest trounds were machined of aluminum, with moveable front pieces to gas-seal. Some simply supported conventional cartridges, such as .38 Spl. cases. Others, moulded of Cycolac plastic, could be reloaded. Loads equalling the .220 Swift were tried. The trounds rose from inside the handgrip magazine, fitted into the flutes of the rotor, were carried opposite the barrel, fired, and ejected with each pull of the trigger. The pistol was bulky but essentially, except for the odd cartridge, a conventional handgun. With a quick-change barrel and shoulder stock, a pistol carbine for hunting was also offered. But David Dardick's real purpose was to develop a military aircraft cannon using the trounds. He gave credit for the cannon to his associate, Col. Melvin Maynard Johnson, Jr., USMC, who was the innovator of what became the Vulcan aircraft machine cannon.

Mel Johnson, while visiting Cleves Howell at the China Lake Naval Testing Station in California, had resurrected the idea of the electric Gatling from the inventor's patent of the 1890s. Back east, Johnson borrowed an 1886 Gatling from Winchester, hooked up an electric motor, and proved the design was practical. But Dardick moved a step ahead. The Gatling/Vulcan had chambers, one for each of its six barrels. Removing and ejecting the cartridges and feeding fresh rounds consumed much of the time of operation. Dardick, by simply shifting trounds past firing points, intended to speed that up immensely. He showed me a wooden mock-up of a 10-barrel gun, the barrel group nicely balanced on bearings spun briskly when struck with the palm of the hand. The Vulcan fired 6000 shots a minute. Dardick wanted to build a 20 mm cannon on his "open chamber" principle, feeding from four different stations, achieving a rate of 20,000 shots a minute. He proposed to put a cluster of these guns in the nose cone of a missile.

When fired into space, the open chamber guns' bursts would spread a cloud of metal fragments five miles square, through which in theory no enemy atomic missile could penetrate without destruction. As a "clean" anti-ballistic missile, the open chamber principle, with its mechanically possible extremely high rate of fire for machine guns, is worthy of development. It might yet do what Lorenzo Sibert quixotically hoped to do, preserve "the American union forever." ■

R.F. Sedgley

continued from p. 41

Barrel ribs and scope mounts
Submachine guns
Glove pistols

He also made *Bannerman-like hybrid military rifles and a short-lived cartridge (the .22-4000) intended to compete with the .220 Swift*

These products were made and sold, for the most part, as supplements to R.F. Sedgley, Inc.'s main function, that of custom gunsmithing. While the firm could and would undertake any sort of gun work, it listed some specialties that were no less varied and interesting than its branded products.

Sedgley would check the headspace on any Springfield rifle, free of charge to any NRA member. It would heat-treat low-numbered Springfield actions by its own process to prove out at no less than 70,000 p.s.i., and routinely did this on the sporters it sold.

Springfield .22 rimfire, bolt-action M1 rifles were regularly converted to .22 Hornet magazine repeaters and Krags to Hornet single-shots; Winchester Model 52 target rifles were turned into ribbed-barreled sporters.

As late as 1939, Colt New Service, Single-Action Army and Bisley revolvers were being converted to .22 Long Rifle or .22 Hornet. With complete refinishing and new S&W target sights installed, the whole job came to $45.

These services, of course, were in addition to the local and national "everyday" work of custom stocking, barreling, bluing, plating, checkering and engraving that formed a good part of the business.

The real interest today, however, is in the Sedgley-branded revolvers, rifles and "specialty guns" which reflected ingenuity and good workmanship but, above all, a keen knowledge of the market of the time.

"The time" is often said to be from 1897 to 1944. The 1897 date actually represents the founding of Henry M. Kolb's gunworks in Philadelphia, which Sedgley first managed and then took over about 1916. As Kolb's successor, Sedgley continued the sale and manufacture of the Baby Hammerless revolver which Kolb made using patents issued in 1892 and thereafter to Charles Foehl and/or Charles Weeks. He also printed "Established 1897" on his sales literature.

The original Baby Hammerless was a fixed-cylinder, six-shot, .22 Short model that measured less than 4" overall. A vertical catch on the right of the frame secured the cylinder pin which could be withdrawn to remove the cylinder and punch out empties one by one. Folding triggers and bird's-head grips were standard.

A loading slot was cut into the right receiver ear for loading, but no gate was provided.

Deals with State Armory

THE BURTON PAPERS TRANSCRIPT

The Daily Richmond Inquirer
October 09, 1861

ANOTHER COPY ON HIGHER SHELF

THE DAILY RICHMOND ENQUIRER, Oct. 9, 1861.

THE STATE ARMORY.--This valuable establishment, which, form its importance to the cause of Southern independence, may, with more propr be termed a national than a State institution, is situated at the foot 7th street, upon the bank of James river, from whence it draws its abu dant supply of water, for the propelling of the machinery required in manufacture of small arms. The building itself had for many years beer used rather for the receptacle than for the manufacture of arms, until shortly after the John Brown raid,"when the attention of the people of the State, having been thus called to the threatening aspect of Yankee radicalism and to the wisdom of being prepared for any emergency the Legislature, in deference to the popular will, appropriated a large sum of money for the establishment of a Virginia State Armory, and shortly afterwards a Board of Commissioners, to whom was entrusted the duty of carrying out the purposes of the Legislature contracted with the proprietors of the Tredegar Works in this city to provide the esta- blishment with all the requisite machinery, tools &c., for the manu- facture of 5,000 rifle muskets a year, at a cost of $156,590. Before, however, the Messrs Anderson could enter fully upon their contract, the National difficulties had culminated in the disruption of the Union, and the enforcement, by the mobs of the North, of a practical embargo upon the exportation of their manufactures to the South. Under these circumstance, little, if any doubt can be entertained, that but for the timely acquisition of the works at Harper's Ferry, very much of delay and of difficulty would have been encountered before the South could have supplied herself with the required machinery, even for the repair- ing of disable musket, &c. Providence, however, appeared to exert

HFR-621 HFD-388.

PK'S. BURTON FILE

THE HUDSON LIBRARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY
22 AURORA STREET HUDSON, OHIO 44236

November 1, 1974.

to Burton, James Henry

Mr. Neil Randell,
Harpers Ferry National Historic Park,
Harpers Ferry, W. Va. 25425

Dear Mr. Randell:

Enclosed please find typescripts of the Mauzy Family letters that we discussed in our recent telephone conversations.

You will note that they are headed as being owned by the Harpers Ferry National Monument which is probably erroneous. We acquired these typescripts from Dr. Clarence S. Gee of Lockport, N. Y., a noted John Brown authority, whose collection we purchased in May, 1970. Dr. Gee, who had a forty-year correspondence with the late Boyd B. Stutler, reports that he obtained his typescript copies from Mr. Stutler. In double checking with Dr. Gee, he again verified that he had never seen the originals, does not know whether they were at Harpers Ferry, but does not believe they were in Boyd B. Stutler's possession.

We have in our collection the forty years' of letters exchanged between Dr. Gee and Mr. Stutler, and I have checked these for references to the Mauzy Family letters. Enclosed please find a copy of the letter dated July 12, 1958, telling of the letters being acquired by the Harpers Ferry National Monument museum.

Subsequent letters recount the fact that young Frank Mauzy claimed to have the rope with which John Brown was hanged and tried to sell it to P. T. Barnum for $1,000. Another letter (dated May 23, 1961) says that the letters were owned by Mr. Ralph Bloom of Baltimore, third wife of one of the Mauzy descendants who had originally offered the letters for sale. Stutler cites a story in the Baltimore News-Post and a rare letter dealer, Samuel H. Miller, also of Baltimore. Thereafter my tracing of the origin and location of the Mauzy letters fades into oblivion. Stutler did indeed have photostats of the letters.

It was nice talking to you. I have been to Harpers Ferry several times in the last four years and will stop to see your archives next time I'm there. I have also developed an illustrated slide talk on the life of John Brown tracing his career from boyhood in Hudson to execution. I will let you know if anything of interest turns up about the Boyd Stutler collection.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas L. Vince

Thomas L. Vince,
Librarian and Curator.

TLV:mnj

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Veterans Association

"ARTOIS-PICARDY SECTOR"
"ST. MIHIEL OFFENSIVE"
"MEUSE-ARGONNE OFFENSIVE"
FIRST, SECOND AND THIRD PHASES

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS, "HAMILTON P. C.", XXXXXXXXXXX, CHARLESTON, W. VA.
BOYD B. STUTLER, RESIDENT SECRETARY

July 12, 1958

Dear Dr. Gee:

I have three letters from you on my desk, each transmitting interesting and important items picked up on your recent visit to the Kent-Humdson country. My neglect to answer is simply stated - I have been out of circulation for a couple of weeks; able to navigate under my own power, but not in condition to do much work or letter-writing.

In addition, my son grew a bit restless and, after surveying the needs and possibilities, decided the kitchen, living room, basement and first floor stair wells needed painting (though the job was done a couple of years ago). So there is the usual clutter attending such operations, and the strong smell of turpentine and fresh paint. And, in further addition, I have invested in primer and a gallon of white paint to smear on my basement room as soon as I can get around to it (if the Colonel does not beat me to the job.)

In fact, with the painting, the grandchildren and whatnot, every room in the house looks like a whipporwill's nest. But it will all come out in the wash - but will have to put things in some sort of order as the Harpers Ferry National Monumrnt Historian, Mr. Kissling, will be here next week to confer on plans and projects for the John Brown centennial observance. He will represent not only the Monument, but the Harpers Ferry citizens committee as well.

Before starting to answer your letters of June 29th, July 5th and 10th ad seriatim, I must tell you of the latest important discovery in the JB field. A short time ago the Harpers Ferry National Monument museum acquired a collection of family letters written from Harpers Ferry before, during and after the Civil War. I have seen only part of the collection and have photostats of the letters written by George and Mary E. Mauzy to their daughterEugenia, in England, dating from 4 o'clock p. m., October 17, 1859, down to mid-summer 1860 - all dealing with the raid, capture, trial, execution and the aftermath of the JB incursion.

The letter of October 17 - completed on the 19th - is a most interesting document, written while gunfire was rattling in the streets near the Mauzy home, and as would be expected was penned in a nervous, excited manner. Mrs. Mauzy part of the letter has been preserved, that of George has not been located - it was penned just after she had witnessed the killing of Kagi and Leary and the capture of Copeland as they retreated from the Hall Rifle Works.

I have photostats of about a dozen of the letters and am making typed copies at odd spells when I feelk like pounding the old Smith-Corona. Of course I will have a full set for you - and I think you will find them very interesting and particularly informative as to the reaction of the Ferry folk.

From: Mrs. Mary E. Maugy, Harpers Ferry, Va.
To: Mrs. Eugenia Burton, (daughter) in England
Date: October 17, 1859
Source: Original letter, owned by Harpers Ferry National Monument

Monday afternoon
4 o'clock

Oh my dear friend such a day as this. Heaven forbid that I should ever witness such another.

Last night a band a ruffians took possession of the town, took the keys of the armory and made Captive a great many of our Citizens. I cannot write the particulars for I am too Nervous. for such a sight as I have just beheld. Our men chased them in the river just below here and I saw them shot down like dogs. I saw one poor wretch rise above the water and some one strike him with a club he sank again and in a moment they dragged him out a Corpse. I do not know yet how many are shot but I shall never forget the sight. They just marched two wreches their Arms bound fast up to the jail. My dear husband shouldered his rifle and went to join our men May god protect him. Even while I write I hear the guns in the distance I heard they were fighting down street.

I cannot write any more I must wait and see what the end will be. Wednesday morning. (Oct. 18) You may imagine my feelings this morning as I draw this to a close. Mrs. Rokenhays (?) and her family have just gone. they are too afraid to remain at home. Oh every face is so terror sticken. Those wreches that were killed lay in the street until the hogs began to tear them up. They then had them picked up in store Boxes and buried in the Mountain. God only knows what will become of us all. They cut down all the telegraph posts. I cannot write any more - good by beloved ones. M E Maugy

From George Mauzy, Harpers Ferry, Va.
To Mr. & Mrs. James H. Burton, England
Date : December 3, 1859
Source: Original letter owned by Harpers Ferry National Monument

Harpers Ferry
Dec. 3rd 1859

My dear Children:

Your letter of the 4th ulto. was received a few days since, and we were all glad to hear that were enjoying the same blessing of continued good health. I saw Mrs. Burkhart yesterday and she told us that she had recd a letter from our dear Eugenia in which she states that all were well & happy. I am happy to say that we are all enjoying excellent health.

Well the great agony is over. "Old Osawatomie Brown" was executed yesterday at noon - his wife came here the day before, & paid him a short visit, after which she returned here under an escort, where she and her company remained until the body came down from Charlestown, in the evening, after which she took charge of it and went home.

This has been one of the most remarkable circumstances that ever occured in this country, this old fanatic made no confession whatever, nor concession that he was wrong, but contended that he was right in everything he done, that he done great service to God, would not let a minister of any denomination come near or say anything to him, but what else could be expected from him, or anyone else who are imbued with "Freeloveism, Socialism, Spiritualism," and all the other isms that were ever devised by man or devil Which makes them the vilest infidels in the world, but again what else could be expected from any community where such vile doctrines as H.W. Beecher, Theo Parker, Dr. Cheever, and a host of lesser lights are continually preaching: saying nothing of the Lectures delivered by Wendel Phillips & hosts of others upon the subject of the "irrepressible conflict," why this man Brown & his party do not hesitate to tell the most infamous lies, by saying they came not here to injure anyone & yet their actions prove the contrary, both here & in Kansas. He was heard to say in K that he would as soon kill a free state, as a pro-slavery man if he refused to join his party, & here poor Hayward forfeited his life for refusing to join his vile set of robbers & murderers, but

Hayward was buried with the honours of War at Winchester, whereas he Brown died the ignominious death at the gallows, where Cook, Stephens, Coppie & Hazlett, whites and Copeland & Green, Colored, will expiate their crimes, and those who were killed here were huddled together like a parcel of dead dogs, alternately a tier of whites & one of blacks.

Cook, Coppie, whites, Copeland & Green will be executed two weeks hence on the 16th inst. Stephens is to be tried in the Federal Court at Staunton next May, & perhaps Hazlett too.

There is an immense concourse of military at Charlestown, not less than 2000 men are quartered there, the Courthouse, all the churches & all the Lawyers offices are occupied. We have upwards of 300 regulars & 75 or 80 Montgomery Guards. These men were all sent here by the Sec. of War & Gov. Wise to prevent a rescue of Brown & his party by northern infidels & fanatics: of which they boasted loudly, but their courage must have oozed out of their finger ends, as none made their appearance. We are keeping nightly watch, all are vigilant, partys of 10 men out every night, quite a number of incendiary fires have taken place in this vicinity & County, such as grain stacks, barns & other out-buildings.

Mr. Mills resigned his office of Master Armorer to take effect on the 1st of Nov. after having been here just one year. I am not aware of what the difficulty was between him & Mr. Barbour, but the latter was ordered to Springfield, when he appointed "dirty old Kitz" as Supt. which you know was a gross insult, & no doubt was concocted by Craig & Barbour to get rid of him, as he was not a favorite with the former.

A. M. Ball is acting as M. Armorer as yet & may probably get the appointment permanently as I do not think it requires any great skill to perform the duties of M.A. now as the no. of guns now made is very limited, less now probably that before the insurrection. would not this have been diverting if Craig or Symington had been there when Brown made his descent from the hill, either of them would have been the first prisoner he took & would have made the latter rub his hands at a great rate. I am

aware that there is no unanimity here, but still that has nothing to do with Brown's descent upon the place. the great oversight with all the Supt. heretofore, was the neglect or fear to put arms into the hands of even the Armorer, much less into those of the Citizens. Cook had been here long enough to find out that not a man out of ever 100 was armed with anything more than an old shotgun, the very things that A. Kelly & Thos. Boerley were armed with when they made the first attack at Taylor's corner upon the guard at the Arsenal gate, & from whence the latter recd a dead shot by a negro wit a Sharps rifle: Had the armorers & citizens been armed as they now are, this foray would not have occured.

I wish you could see my armory. I have 3 rifles & 3 pistols all ready loaded, for action at a moments warning. I have my old cast steel Rifle, one of Hall's breech loaders given me by Govt. also one Sharp's presented by Frank: one of Colt's Navey revolvers, the one which belonged to A.D. Stephens, one of the Mass Arms Co. presented by A.M. Barbour, and one old-fashioned double-barrel pistol: these are all kept in perfect shooting order: There was some 4 or 5000 of Halls Rifles on hand in the arsena which have nearly all been given out to the citizens in this place & in this and the adjoining counties: it would not be advisable for any desperado to make a descent upon this place now unless they were much stronger than Brown's party:

Whites	1.	John Brown,	of Essex Co., N.Y.	wounded & prisoner (Executed)
	2.	Ottawa Brown	" "	killed
	3.	Watson Brown	" "	do
	4.	Owen Brown	" "	at large
	5.	Aaron D. Stephens	of Conn.	wounded & prisoner
	6.	Edwin Coppic	Iowa	do
	7.	Albert Hazlett	of Pa.	prisoner
	8.	Wm. H. Lehman	of Maine	killed
	9.	Stewart Taylor	of Canada	do
	10.	Charles P. Tidd	of Maine	at large
	11.	Wm. Thompson	New York	killed
	12.	Dolph Thompson	"	do
	13.	John H. Kagi	of Ohio	do
	14.	John E. Cook	Conn.	prisoner
	15.	Barclay Coppic	Iowa	at large
	16.	F. J. Meram	N.Y.	do
	17.	Jerry Anderson	Indiana	killed

Negroes	1. Daingerfield Newby of	Ohio	killed
	2. O. P. Anderson	Pa.	do
	3. Lewis Leary	Ohio	do
	4. Shields Green alias Emperor	Pa.	prisoner
	5. - - - Copeland	Ohio	do

Two men made their escape, but it is not known if they were white (or) black, they were seen under the Cars back of the Arsenal, and afterwards left their three rifles & riggings in George Decker's cellar and must have made their escape Westward.

A colored man Jim, belonging to Dr. Fuller of Winchester, & hired to L.W. Washinton, was with the party at the Rifle Factory, (and probably the only volunteer from this county) in attempting to cross the river, was downed in A.H. Herr's millpond one of J.H. Alstadts men was with this same party, & when they all started to run, he ran too, and hid himself in some bushes, and weeds, but was taken prisoner, and in such a frightened condition that he was taken sick and in a very few days after, died in jail.

After I commenced writing, yours of the 17th Ulto. was read, for which we have been looking for some days, as there were several foreign arrivals. I (am) truly glad to find Charley's letter inclosed. I had been looking for it for a long time. Tell George & Jimmie I am anxiously looking for one from each of them. I have been sending you papers about every day ever since the Foray, do you get them all, or do they get lost on their way out? I am apprehensive you don't get half of them. My object was to keep you fully posted up in the Btown case; we have not heard anything from Uncle Joseph Mauzy for some time, the last time we did hear from him he was little or no better: we have not heard from Aunt Sally for near a month. The men have pretty generally gone to work again, except Jos. & Frank. Jos has been on an extra watch for about a month. Write again as soon as you can. Mary says she will reply soon to dear Eugenia's letter at an early day. Our love to all.

GEORGE MAUZY

Some 700 or 800 military left Charlestown last evening, and about the same number this morning for their several homes, the remainder will probably remain until after the 16th Inst.

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From : Mary and George Mauzy, Harpers Ferry, V.
To : Mrs. Eugie Burton (daughter) in England
Date : November 8, 1859
Source: Original letter sowned by Harpers Ferry National Monument

Harpers Ferry
Nov 8th/59

My dear Genie

My conscience chides me for not writing to you sooner but if you knew how much my mind is constantly excited you would not I am sure blame me. I seem as if I cannot collect my ideas sufficiently to write a letter. Ere this you have received our letters of the 18th Oct with the papers giving a full statement of the recent insurrection. I can imagine your feelings at receiving such news from you home - poor doomed Harpers Ferry. We little dreamed that our quiet peaceful streets should ever be the scene of Battle, and now I can hardly realize it. The streets are filled with Soldiers, and on Sunday when Mr. White preaced there were a great many in Church. You can imagine how strange it looked, and oh such a sermon as dear Mr. White preached and such prayers, it seemed as if he had received inspiration. Everyone said he was not himself, his congregation was carried away. My dear Genie how I wish for you at such times, you always enjoyed those beautiful sermons so much. He spoke of the dangers through which we had passed, of our preservation, of the loss of those were wont to meet in our midst - poor Mr. Beckham - and all in such a beautiful and touching manner. Have you heard anyone that like as well as Mr. White? Have you been to hear Dr. Cummings. Mr. White said he had asked you to go for his sake. You have not answered his letter yet have you? He reminds me of your dear husband and always did. Give my love to your dear James and tell him we received his kind letter of the 21st Oct yesterday. You may know how pleased we were, for it ~~have~~ had been so long since he had written. Ask him please not to make it so long ere he writes again. His letters are always so interesting and then he must remember he promised me to write often, and I have no notion of letting him off:

Enclosed I found a beautiful ribbon from you selected with your usual good

taste - it is a lovely pattern unlike anything we get here. Please accept my thanks for it and the little gloves for Fannie enclosed in your letter received the 29th Oct. You never ~~was~~ saw such a delighted child in your life. Everyone that has come in since must see her gloves that sister sent. She says she expects when she wears them to Church people with think she is some. you know how funny she talks. George talks as much as ever about you. He is the most affectionate little fellow a dozen times during the day he will say Ma let me kiss you. He has improved very much since you saw him. He grows very straight. I made him a blue jacket with gilt buttons, on Saturday evening he wore it and the boys called him Captain of the Marines. He says tell sister Ive a pistol and I am going to shoot Niggers with it. His papa gave him a double barrel Pistol and sometimes he will hold it and let him shoot it off. Everyone children and all seems to have a warlike feeling. Aurelia was down on Monday afternoon she told me she had written to you. This afternoon she Miss Ellen and Myself have been to see a lady at Mt. Smeltzers a Teacher. She is a Yankee by birth but has been for several years South. She pretends to have no sympathy with Old Brown and his party but says if the northern people would come and see they would not cherish such feelings towards the south. I liked her as ~~well~~ as I expected she has been attending our Church and we felt it our duty to give her some attention. It is reported that Miss Jane Gilfillen has come under an assumed name to nurse Brown. I do not know if it is true but I would not put it past her. I believe she hated southern people. Well I know two that did not like her and that was you and I. Aurelia's papient Mr. Hammond came down today from Martinsburg. She had to hurry home on his account. I would not wonder if he had lost his heart with his sweet nurse. He is a fine looking young man and is spoken of highly by everyone. George Murphy is stll poorly but better. Aurelia says he is as cross as a wasp, she told him if he did not behave himself she would crack him across the head with a cane and let him take care of himself. Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Barbour were to see me a short time since. Mrs. Barbour wishes very much you would write her. They

both desired to be kindly remembered to yourself and husband. Mrs. Herr is looking for that promised letter Narcissa has another daughter Oh I forgot to tell you that you have a new niece Kate gave birth to a fine daughter Saturday night. I declare I am getting right jealous. Everybody will have something to amuse them but poor me. Kate is getting along very will. Her mother is staying with her. Poor Kate I hope it may be her last she has more now that she can get along with. Do people have children as fast in England as they do here?

I have not been to see Mrs. Stephens yet but purpose doing so. The Insurrections _____. very little visiting has been done since then. I t will be an awful time when old Osasattomie is executed, everyone dreads the time to come. I always shuddered at the thought of seeing anyone hung, but I believe I could stand and witness their execution without feeling any horror. To think how they came as a Thief in the night and dragged persons from their Beds & made them prisoners. poor Mrs. Alstadt had no idea what they were going to (do) with her husband and asked them if she might go too. They told her they would call for her another time. Mrs. Mills and Lizzie went to the gate and asked old Brown to let them go into the Engine house and see Mr. Mills. He conducted them to the door and they went in among them and stayed some time. Those poor women were all pictures of despair, for they did not know that they should ever meet on earth again. And the men looked so old again when they got out.

Just before dinner Sam Underwood past here with a Sharp Rifle that he had just gotten out of the River. He found a Pistol that shot 22 times. The boys are constantly in skiffs looking in the water to find anything that was lost. Poor Mrs. Clargett got on a regular jerry on the strength of all. She was running around on the Island as drunk as a Sailor. She told Mr. White she saw one man and he was shot right below the Naval (please don't let Mr. Burton read this) Fannie Moore said she never felt so mortified in her life. Edward B was present too - it is such a pity for the Dr. he is such a gentleman.

The Mills have gone back to Old Kentuck - Lizzie bid me give you much love when I

wrote you. They were delighted at going, and I do not think there were many regrets either way. Mrs. M'Cord (?) and Juliet took Tea with me on Saturday. poor Julie she feels her position I think she looked at your picture and tears rolled down her cheeks. she said dear dear Genie the ocean rolls between us____still. she has a good and pleasant school and I hope success may crown her efforts. The old lady is more agreeable than formerly, but still has that disagreeable way of speaking - My dear Genie I must close as your dear Pa wishes to write some - enclosed I send a little song. I have never heard it, but I thought the sentiment was pretty.

Affectionately you Ma

My dear children:

Your kind letter of the 21st ult. was recd on the 7th Inst. for which we are very thankful. I am rather at a loss to know what to write about - as Mary has occupied so much ground. I was truly happy to learn that you and all the children were so well. I shall look ahead for that letter or rather those letters from the boys. We have good reason to be very thankful to an all wise and overuling Providence for bringing us out of this contemplated insurrection & servile war. You will no doubt ere this have learned the whole particulars from my letter of the 17th or 18 ult - and also from the papers. The great scamp Cook was taken prisoner at or near Chambersburg & brot here, his trial is now going on. He has made a full confession; D. Smith Eichelberger went to Balt. today to have it published, the proceeds of which in part, is for the benefit of Mr. Samuel C. Young of Charlestown, who had his arm shattered terribly. Gov. Wise requested to have one of these prisoners tried in the Federal Court, at Staunton, so Aaron C. Stephens of Conn. will be moved up as soon as his health will permit him to be removed. He walked from the jail to the Courthouse on yesterday, although he is shot all to pieces. I tell you some of these fellows are as hard to kill as any grisley bear, even old Brown, he is cut & hacked all to pieces within yet he is as fierce as a lion. They are a hard set customers, they are all

perfect Infidels having no faith in the Bible, and are all imbued with freeloveism, Socialism, Spiritualism & every other ism that was ever thought of by man or Devil, & hence this recklessness of Character. P. Burkhart, D.J. Young & myself took a walk over to Md. to old Brown's ranch. It (is) a place most admirably suited for such a purpose as he made use of it. I found several pounds of large-sized slugs, which I presume were intended to be fired out of a swivel rifle weighing 33 pounds, and carrying a ball 1 to 1½ "in diamr. This would have been a formidable weapon if it had reached its destination at the pinacle (?) or at the mouth of the Bridge. But God willed it otherwise, & it was captured by some Sharpsbury men & taken back where it was purchased by Hon. A.R. Boteler & presented to the State of Va.

Saml Underwood found a Sharp's rifle in the river today. This is the 4th or 5th besides a no. of pistols of various kinds which were found in the Shena. this place is full of S rifles & pistols, such as Colts, Mass Arms Co., Wesson & Smith. I have a rifle & pistol at my house & Mr. Barbour promised me some more - so you see I have quite an armory, even one of Hall's rifles, that arm has been laid aside for a long time but the Govt soon got rid of probably 3 to 4000 - & if some little charge was made they would be but little inferior to Sharps. they have the advantage of the bayonet, and they want the long range sight.

I have just recd "The Standard" of the 20th ult. I have been sending you sundry papers so that you mitht be better posted in regard to the insurrection, the prisoner's trials etc. - I also sent a few days since an illustrated paper showing the prisoners & with this goes an illustrated "Frank Leslie," showing the interior of the Court house, together with Judge Parker, counsel & jurors & many other faces, though but very few of them would be taken for those they were intended for. I forgot to say that another of the insurgents by the name of A. Hazlett was captured at Carlisle, and brought on here for trial. this leaves only one or two at large & Owen Brown is one of them, & probably the only one. My dear James I thank you for your kindness in remembering my last years almanac, & if I get my hands upon it I will try to take

better care of it than I did before. You will ere this reaches you have learned by the papers that Mr. Mills resigned, & that A.M. Ball was put in his place temporary - no appointment has been made to fill Mr. Beckham's place, John Donnoho is acting Agent. Your old quarters are now used as a recruiting station by Capt. Barton. There is a Company of U.S. soldiers, who were sent here from Govt. Island to protect Govesnment property - write again soon

Yours as ever

Geo. Mauzy

From Mrs. Mary E. Mauzy, Harpers Ferry, Va.
To Mrs. Eugenia Burton (daughter) in England
Date December 18, 1859
Source: Original letter owned by Harpers Ferry National Monument

Harpers Ferry
Dec 18th/59

My ever dear Genie:

I have just undressed and put to bed my two little chits and now take my seat to respond to your kind and appreciated letter of the 17th November.

I do not know of anything new or particularly interesting to communicate, for the one absorbing theme monopolizes every thing else. But now that these poor deluded creatures are in Eternity - save two - I do sincerely hope that things may go on as heretofore, and people once more settle down in peach and quiet. Such constant going and coming of Troops Parading around and Cavalry with their long swords glittering and all such warlike doings is all that we have seen for two months. Genie I would not have had you witness what I did, it would (have) haunted you forever. But strange to say almost everybody seemed hardened. I always shrink from looking at death especially when violent but I could look on those wretches after they were dragged out and lying on the hall and never felt the least compassion not near as much a I have felt for brutes. I had forgotten that you had ever met with Cook. I did not see him either time when you did. He came here a few days after you were married to see your Pa about the school room. As he was starting off he turned and say'd to me, so you have lost Miss Eugenia. Really I felt sorry when I heard she was going so far away. I knew she was a great favorite in town and I thought she a beautiful young Lady.

I told hem it was a hard trial to part from you. He said I can appreciate your feelings for when I went to Kansas my poor dear Mother implored me on her knees not to go. I asked him if he was in Kansas at the time of the difficulties. O h yes said he I have seen blood flow like water. I was really pleased with him, he spoke so fluently and intelligently and had all the nice little graces of a gentleman. I told your Pa I could not imagine how he ever came to marry Jennie Kenneday. Rev. Mr. North met with two of his sisters he says they are both Ladys of high rank.

Cooks wife and child are with his sister Mrs. Crowley in New York. Gov. Williard claims the child.. It is said Cook was perfectly devoted to his child, poor little innocent thing, conceived and born in sin as it was, yet God forbid that sin shall rest upon it. Everyone thought that Cook justly deserved death, but no one spoke harshly of him. He seemed to have made a favourable impression upon almost everyone. Even the men that went to see them hung, many could not look at him. I was told by one that was there that he died very hard and Copeland (Negro) his neck did not break at all. He said he would draw himself up and then jerk. I suppose to try to break his neck but just choked to death. I saw them take him prisoner. I f his pistol had gone off Jim Holt would not be living. He was wounded and lying half hid under a rock in the river and as Holt ran past him after Kagi he raised himself and tryed to shoot but it had gotten wet and would not go off. I saw old Brown's wife but did not get a good look at her face she was rather a hard-looking somebody. She said Mr. Brown did right and if he was living she would have him do the same thing over. They ought (to) have bundled her up and thrown her over the wall into the river. Just to think if they had accomplished their ends what a state of degradation this place had been in. They were, it is said, pointing out their victims among the females. Julia Johnson was standing on her porch and one of the white men looked up and said to his Negroes; "Look boys, there is ane d----d pretty woman." Julia said she made her exit in double quick time in the house.

Dear Genie it is just one year since Mr. Burton was here I think he came on the 16th. Don't I wish he was here now and had you all with him couldn't we have a jolly Christmas. I dreamed last night I was at your house and everything looked so sweet and clean I dream so often of you. I fear sometimes something is the matter and am so anxious for a letter but they all tell of health and happiness which dispels all my fears.

Tomorrow I shall begin to bake I have all my fruit for Cake and Plum Pudding.

I have cleaned up for Christmas and hope to spend a happy though quiet one. You must think of us as you gather around your happy fireside. Fannie and George will have a tree this year. Fannie was on the hill today with her Pa ahe says everybody said she looked like Sister. George says he knows all his letters and hesis going to learn to write and write you a nice little letter. He says then sister will says you are my precious lamb. He is a dear little fellow and a perfect bookworm, he never tires of learning his lessons. Fannie will go to school in the spring it is so far I should have sent her this winter, I have the pictures of dear little Helen and the boys now in frames, the same style as Mr. Burton's - the two frames cost over two dollars. Julia received your letter and intends answering very soon. Mr. Burkhart made a narrow escape. Several pounds of powder was quite enough to blow him up and in the shop the windows were all blown out and even the floor was raised. It was a mercy he was spared. He intended writing to your husband and give a full account of himself. Mother sends much love to yourself and husband.....

You ask if I have Mat yet. No indeed, she like to stole everything I had. She even took my shawls and dresses and you know I had not many to spare. She would go off every night and leave her baby and it would shriek and cry and I would have to go down and feed it and put it to sleep. I got tired of that sort of doing and sent her home. Since then I have had an Irish taggy. Did you make your black silk? And how have you any new styles for making dresses? My good man bought me a beautiful dress this fall I will send you a sample. The pattern was $10. I took one of the gay stripes and bordered by black cashmere shawl. You don't know how pretty the dress andsshawl look worn together. Have you a new velvet wrapping this winter? Yours is too small for this style. Cloth cloaks are worn this winter May Davis has a beautiful one also Mag Stephenson, Fannie Mann and Aurelia. Aurelia dresses very handsomely this winter. She has a pink bonnet just like yours of last winter. She is a splendid looking girl in handsome dress. I laughed at Aurelia and Ginnie Foley

they would nearly go off over some of the fine-looking officers. Miss Ellen said it was the brass buttons look captivated them. I delivered your message to Miss Ellen she says you should write her first and she will readily respond. Kate and her little Lizzie are getting along very well all the rest are well. Maria Green has an heir but I do not know what it is. Mollie McManus is at this place, she is going home soon. She says she misses you so much. Give my love to your beloved husband to each of the boys and a kiss for the little ones. Tell Helen Fannie has a nice doll for Christmas and she will call her Helen after her. No more, but remain yours affectionately.

Ma
(Mrs. Mary E. Mauzy)

From : George Mauzy, Harpers, Ferry, Va.
To : Eugenia Burton, daughter, in England
Date : January 16, 1860
Source: Original letter owned by Harpers Ferry National Monument

Haepers Ferry
January 16, 1860

Dear Children

This happens to be just one month since your last letter was written, which was rather longer on its way here than usual: it found us all enjoying our usual good health. We have had a very cold spell of weather, which set in about Christmas, it is said by some of the papers that it was colder in many parts of the U.S. than it has been for 36 years, but such was not the case here, although it made a vast deal of ice, more was secured than I ever knew before, it commenced breaking up two days since, and the rivers are now entirely clear of it and quite flush; we have had but very little snow so far, but a vast deal of rain and sleet - Joseph has a job of nightwatching at the R. factory, and Frank tells me he expects to go to work in a few days, A.M. Ball has been appointed M.A. a day or two since; I asked Mr. Barbour for one of old Brown's pikes for you, he said I should have one, but I have not yet gone to get it. I may call for it tomorrow, they are in great demand and are constantly being carried off in all directions as curiosities. I never yet asked for one for myself, as I did not fancy them: This foray of old Possumwattomie, (as George calls him) has made quite a stir in the Va. house of Delegates, as perhaps you may have seen in some of the papers, there is strong talk of their appropiating half a million dollars to start an armory at Richmond, or rather converting the old arsenal into an Armory, that building it is said would answer very well to begin with, it is 300 feet long & 60 to 80 feet wide with two wings of large dimensions, and a waterfall of 50 feet from the canal. Colt, Penfield and a number of northerners were there to purchase the building but Gov. Wise called Mr. Barbour and Ball to consult with, and they advised him not to sell. Well my dear Eugenia, you could hardly guess who was married - no less a personage than old Mr. Fisher, and to whom do you suppose? Why a Mrs. Ann Hall of Missouri. She is a sister of Mrs. Emmanuel Spangler, and the widow of John Hall,

a brother of Mrs. Marmion. They were married at the residence of Jno. A Shaeffer, on a Sunday night 8th inst. After service Mr. White and myself walked up to Bolivar, where the ceremony was performed. I wish you could have heard the buss he gave her, it could be heard all over the room, she is a young widow (since last March) or 45 or 50, and he is 70 or 75 years of age.

My dear James, I thank you for the two "Diaries" which you sent me, they both came safe to hand. What is the prospect of you procuring the back numbers? Will you be so kind as to enquire if but one volume of Chas. Hutton's "Miscellaneous Mathematics" was published? The one you presented me was published in the year 1775. From the many references made to it, I am inclined to think there must be more that one small volume although it does not say so; the only reason I have for thinking so is that he (H.) refers to a former Miscellany, in his introduction. I have not had a letter from Aunt Sally for a long time, I have written twice since she wrote last, I am apprehensive that she has been sick as usual all winter. I heard from Uncle Jos. Mauzy about Christmas, at which time he was improving, he was then able to go about. AS you will perceive by the papers, the legislature of Va. has passed an Act authorizing Judge Parker to hold a special term of the Circuit Court, for the purpose of trying the other insurgents, Stevens & Hazlett, it was at first designed to move the former or perhaps both to Staunton, and try him or then in the Federal Court, but for some reason or other that has been abandoned, and they will be tried at Charlestown. The court will commence on 1st February.

Our little Fannie and George have both had the chicken fox (as George) calls them, but they are both getting better. George has taken a great notion to learn his letters, he knows them all, he says he wants to learn to write a letter to Sister, he comes to me often to hear him say a lesson. With this goes a letter from Miss Jinne Foley, which will be rather stale as it has been here for some days. Mary sends her best love to dear Eugenia, & says she cannot write this time, but will do so next time. I am truly glad to hear that the boys are getting along so well with their studies. I am

anziously waiting to hear from the, as you stated they would write while they were spending their Christmas Vacation at home, which I suppose has nearly expired by this time. When you write again, let me hear how you succeeded with your improvement on the breech leading arm. I believe all those that were made here turned out to be a complete failure, although a large amount of money, some $5000.00 was expended upon them besides all the guns which were altered were spoiled. Write again as soon as you can; my best love to all, and believe me to be as ever truly and faithfully.

Yours Sc.

GEORGE MAUZY

From : George Mauzy, Harpers Ferry, Va.
To : J.H. Burton, son-in-law, England
Date : January 30, 1860
Source: Original letter owned by Harpers Ferry National Monument

Harpers Ferry
January 30, 1860

My dear Mr. J.H. Burton

I think I mentioned in one of my former letters, and you have no doubt noticed in some of the papers which I sent you, that old John Brown's raid at this place last fall, has worked up the Southern States, generally, and Virginia in particular, in regard to the establishment of an Armory, for the manufacture of arms, tp protect the South against invasions from the North. Now, the bill has passed both houses of the Va. legislature appropiating $5000.00 for the purpose. Its provisions I will not specify, as you will see them in the "Spirit of Jefferson," which goes out with this. Messrs. Barbour & Ball were ordered to Richmond for advise or information. The situation of M.A. was affered to A.M. Ball, but he has not yet consented to accept, and may not, as he has just been appointed M.A. here. Now in the event of his not accepting the situation, it was suggested to me today by a particular friend of yours, that I should write you and appraise you of the fact at one, and ask you how you would like the situation, if it would suit your present arrangements, to leave England. The situation at Rich'd would be a very pleasant one, the salary as you will see is $2500. and quarters, and not liable to those frequent changes that a place like that is here.

There were quite a number of applications for this situation by men from this place, among the number I will only name H.W. Clowe, and J.E.P. Daingerfield! the latter of whom was also an applicant for the office of M.A. here! What do you think of that? I do not advise you in this matter, as I do not know how you may regard this matter, the suggestions are merely thrown out for your consideration, it is true the time is very short, as immediate action will be taken by the Governor. It is also no less true that we would all be happy to have you nearer home, nevertheless I could never consent to interfere with your pecuniary interests. I hope therefore you will view this in the light of merely friendly suggestion.

Mr. Barbour made a slight change here a few days since, by putting Zadock Butts in his old situation as Inspector of Lock work, and displacing Benjamin Wentsel, who it is said has been using his office to benefit his family connections, which you know is very extensive, including all the Chambers, Kirbeys and many others to the number of some 48 or 50.

I cannot write much now, but will try and write again as soon as I can. With this goes a letter from Joseph. I had written a day or two before your last letter came to hand, and we are now looking every day for another from you or dear Eugenia we are having some beautiful weather now. Indeed it is more like April than January. I am getting some manure put on our garden preparatory to making garden. Write immediately upon receipt of this and gi e me your views in regard to my suggestions.

Our best love to all & believe me to be as ever.

Yours

GEORGE MAUZY

From : Mary E. Mauzy, Harpers Ferry, Va.
To : Mrs. Eugenia Burton, daughter, in England
Date : February 16, 1860
Source: Original letter owned by Harpers Ferry National Monument

Harpers Ferry
February 16, 1860

My dear dear Genie

I received your kind and affectionate letter of the 16th Jan on the 6th of the present month. I suppose it was detained in consequence of the heavy gales east we saw noticed in the papers. If we go a few days past the usual time for your letters we get uneasy so I hope you will continue to be as punctual as heretofore. If you cannot find time get that Box of precious Diamonds to write for you. We always enjoy his letters so much. He promised to write me very often but I think I will have to jog his memory frequently or he will forget all about it. You spoke in your.. .... him (your dear husband) being sick. I sincerely hope ere this he is quite recovered. I know he had a good nurse and that is everything in sickness. I have never been very sick but once since you left home and then it was one of those old fashioned spells of nervous headache, and no one knows how to do for one. Oh how I did miss you. Thanks to a kind providence we are all blessed with good health.

I have been fortunate enough to get a good capable woman this year. You remember Lucy Charlotte's daughter. Its her. She is the best I ever had. She is a nice cook and so cleanly about everything. How do you get along with white help? Are they willing to be controlled, or are they as high as they are here? You said in one of your letters you expected I almost despised the sight of a Negro. No indeed. I like them ten thousand times better than the mean low whites. I do not like low white people - and since the insurrection the poor darkies have been so frightened. None of them believed that old Brown wanted to free them. They said he just wanted to sell them and get the money. They think if he had thought so much of them he would not have shot Hayward. You remember Isaac, the Negro that always worked with poor Hayward. Old Brown tried to put a pike in his hands but Isaac would not touch it. He told him he might kill him but he would not touch it.

Stephens and Haslett are to be hung on the 16th of March. Stephens syas he does not want to wait thirty days he wanted to go to his friends and be at rest. I expect there is no doubt but they will all meet, he need not be in a hurry. He was a perfect Fiend he proposed to kill all the prisoners and fire the town. He was eager for it. He it was that nearly killed the Bellringer Jimmie Dornel - you know how funny old Jimmie talks. He was here once on some business and told us all about it - we almost went off - He says by Zusks I thought the devil had me. Poor Mr. Alstarat (Allstadt) has suffered more than anyone. Ben, a servant man, died of fright, the mother of Ben died of grief and exposure, and last week Lutie, his daughter, fourteen of his family were ill. I was deeply gried to hear of the death of Davie Lynn. Did I ever tell you that Dr. Crampton was dead? He died early in the winter, Jimmie L had better set in now for Delia he always admired her so much. I think they try right hard to get him up to Dr. N-a but he will not bite somehow. I do not know why Aurelia does not take with the gentlemen,she is now visiting her friend Miss Davis Mrs. N is now in deep mourning for a deceased sister.

Marion and Mollie are married at last. She was a very sweet looking bride. her clothes were so neat and pretty. And Fannie Grimes to that little Lewis are married. She ran off the night before, they say the Old Lady gave her the whip in style. I think she treated Fannie badly. They went away and I do not know where.

And who do you think is married. Sweet & clean Ginni Gardner to Charlie Trussell. I wonder if she washed her ears and her feet to be married. Her feet looked like they had not been washed since she was an infant. Ginnie Foley spent the day with me last week. She bid me give her love and tell you to answer letter soon. Mrs. Herr was ill for two months she is just convalescent now. The Dr. feared she would lose her sight, poor creature she does have such a hard time. She says she will write you just as soon as she dare use her eyes. Mother sends her best love to you and husband, and wishes it was in her power to be with you or near you. Dear Mother she is so faithful. I do not know how we could do without her. Mary D was ill for three weeks & she

staid with her until this week she had to go home on account of Philly. He was taken sick at College and came home, since he has had an attack of typhoid fever. Dr. Murphy attended him and he is now better. Julia sends her love she will write soon. I suppose Mr. Burton received Mr. Burkharts letter. I expect it was a grand letter. He is the greatest old scamp. Jerome belongs to one of the Military Companys. He is a splendid-looking soldier, so tall and steps so well. There is to be a grand ball the 22nd. The cards are beautifully printed. I expect it will be a nice affair. I received an invitation but of course will not attend. Julia says she is going, but Mother puts her veto on it. There are two regular companys here now. The Floyd Guards and the Armory Musket Company and then there is a regular company that has been here ever since the --------. Capt. Barton is a great favourite with the yound ladies. Poor little Annie Miller grieves herself nearly away about him it is said. I have never met him but there is nothing particularly attractive in his appearance.

Mrs. Littlejohn is very ill it is thought she will never recover. Julia says that Mary Lizzie Shannon had a letter from Mrs. Schofield; she told Mary Lizzie that she was the happiest of women that she was soon to become a mother. Ain't that too good for old Jess he made so many objections to marrying a young woman on that account, and I think his cross old maid has made a pretty good beginning. I wonder if there is any prospect of me winning my gold peice from a certain little lady (balance of letter - chit-chat, over-written and illegible.)

Your devoted Ma

Mary E. Mauzy

From : George Mauzy, Harpers Ferry, Virginia
To : J.H. Burton (son-in-law) in England
Date : May 16, 1860
Source Original letter owned by Harpers Ferry National Monument

Happers Ferry
May 16, 1860

My dear Mr.

Yours of the 26th ulto. was received on Saturday 12th and I much regret to say that I was very much disappointed on learning that your health was so little, if any, better: I had hoped to learn by this time that you would be entirely yourself again. I think your conclusions in reference to leaving that country are correct, for what is this world or its goods to us when health is gone and life is at stake, but still I am or feel incapable of giving advice as to what you had better do, you have seen so much more of the world than I have, that you will be better judge of what you can do: As regards the M.A. office here, Ball still holds on, and I think his course has been a very strange one indeed, he went so far as to show an instrument purporting to be a commission from Governor Letcher, as M.A. of the Virginia Armory. He has also kept three or four men in suspence, offering them clerkships; several armorers were induced to sell out some of their personal effects, others sold out conditionally, with a view of going to Richmond. I think you will agree with me that this is strange conduct. I saw a paragraph in the Sun a few days since, stating that Governor L. and Col. Smith had gone to Springfield to purchase arms, but in another paragraph in the Sun of the 11th inst. I saw where Governor L. has made a contract with Mr. Ames for $127,000. worth of machinery for the Richmond Armory. If this latter statement is correct, this looks as though the Armory may go on, which many persons began to doubt. as there was nothing heard of the Richmond Armory for two or three months. As regards A.M. Ball, my impression in regard to his accepting the appointment, always was that it depends on the action of Congress in reference to the restoration of the Military Superintendency Jeff Davis introduced a bill to that effect in the Senate, which passed in that house by 29 to 18 - 11 majority, but it met with signal defeat in the lower house, as though it was ingenuously gotten up, by being coupled with several other bills, one of which was for

the sale of arms to the various States. I have not been able to learn if any person has received the appointment at Richmond or not: neither do I know whether anyone has been appointed Supt. at the Springfield armory, as you are aware that General Whitney received an appointment at the Custom House in Boston. Mr. Allen has been acting as Supt. up to a late period. Times are said to be exceedingly dull at the North. Several of our young men from here went on there some 10 or 12 months since but that have all come home, they were all engaged at Sewing machines, They say that the market is entirely overstocked with that article, and I think there is no doubt but that John Brown's raid has something to do with that, as the people of the Soughern States are determined to be more independent than they have been, by making and wearing homemade goods, many of our leading men, such as Senator Mason, A.Hunter, R.M. Conrad and many others are wearing what is called "Sheep's Gray." Companies have been formed in Richmond, Staunton, Winchester and etc. for the purpose of manufacturing shoes and boots for the Southern Markets. Quite a large woolen factory has been started at Port Republic and one in Charlotteville. Watson and Porter are also doing a heavy business in this County, hence the reason of the strikes at Lynn etc. the direct trade from our Southern Ports to Liverpool and other points across the water will also have its effect upon the Northern fanatics, and perhaps bring them to their senses.

We have had an unusual quantity of rain to fall during the last week, and even now it is still raining, the streams are very much swollen, you will (see) in the Sun of the 12th Inst. that a great deal of damage was done by flood in Baltimore and many other points. Our rivers here are not quite as high as they were two or three weeks since, the Potomac was higher than it had been for ten years at Cumberland, but it was fortunate for us that the Shenandoah did not get so high. It is said that the prospect for a crop of what is better now than it has been for many years, notwithstanding the season in the early part of the spring was anything but favorable for what or any other ilk that had to grow. Our garden was very backward until about the first of this month, but everything looks well now, our peas are all in bloom and in 10 or 12 days we shall have an abundance.

How does your garden look this spring?

I should be glad if you would keep me advised of your movements in reference to your change of situation. Colonel Ripley was here a few days ago, if I had known anything of your intentions I don't know but I would have said something to him about this matter, though I have no acquaintance with him. I know very well that the ordnance department would be glad to get rid of A.M. Ball, if they could on fair terms. There have been some changes made here recently, B. Wentzel was removed and Z. Butt reinstated as inspector of the Lock department, Jos. A. Brua was made inspector, strange movement when there was nothing to do. He was first put on as Asst. to Butt. He told Barbour he did not want an assistant. He was then sent to W.H. Martin, who did not want him, he was then sent up to the R. Factory where he was not wanted, since then B. Wentzel was put with Martin. Thus you see how things are managed to waste the appropriations and no guns are made. Some inspectors have two or three assistants, when there really is not work for one. I am glad to learn that you are likely to get all the back numbers of the Diarys. I am at a loss to know what to say about the other three volumes. I must leave that to your judgement, if I could see it I would know at once. We are all well, and all join in sending much love to you and yours. Write again early and keep me posted.

Most Respectfully Yours

George Mauzy

Very nervous today.

From Joseph Mauzy, Harpers Ferry, Va.
To Mrs. Eugenia Burton, sister, England
Date November ? 1859
Owned :Mrs. Ralph Bloom, 4719 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md.
Source: Extract printed in Baltimore News-Post, April 5, 1961

I must give you my statement of the affair although I fear it may not be very interesting to you.

I arose about 6 o'clock as near as I can judge, made the fire and sat down to wait the tap of the first bell (the 6:30 a.m. signal bell at the U.S. Arsenal) that I might start the clock for it had stopped sometime during the night.

I waited and waited but the bell didn't ring. I got up and walked out to the gate. I then saw some of the neighbors running down towards the armory yard. I asked what the trouble was and was told the abolitionists had come in from the north, taken possession of the armory and were going to liberate the slaves.

There came from down the street three or four citizens in a pretty fast dog-trot and reported that there were at least 500 abolitionists down at the ferry. They had possession of the armory there and that there was a part of them on their way up here to take possession of the rifle works.

We looked down the road and, sure enough, the hill by the graveyard and opposite Herr's Mill and down the road were black with people, making their way towards us as fast as they could. Of course we could not tell who they were and took it for granted they were enemies.

There was then a movement in our little crowd and all appeared to have particularly important business up the road and with one consent we moved in that direction - didn't exactly run but walked right fast.

Soon our town was alive with soldiers and such firing I never heard before.

I was on my feet from Monday morning until Tuesday night, completely drenched with the rain and with only the few mouthfuls of breakfast I had eaten on Monday morning before I left home.

I was one of 24 who stood guard for 23 nights employed by Mr. Harbour at

$1. a night. I am now a regular night watchman at the rifle works, commenced on the 6th of the present month with the promise of a better situation soon.

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End of exteact.

The mame of Joseph L. Mauzy appears on the Armory and Arsenal payroll for October 1859 as extra guard; paid $13.50 for that month. Also, Frank L. Mauzy was paid $10.50 for services as extra guard. Both men signed the roll, receipting for the money. (Original roll owned by BRS.)

From : Frank L. Mauzy, Harpers Ferry, Va.
To : Mrs. Eugenia Burton (sister) England
Date December, 1859
Owned : Mrs. Ralph Bloom, 4719 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md.
Source: Extract printed in Baltimore News-Post, April 5, 1961.

You will have the kindness to excuse my negligence in writing to you for really since Old Devil Brown's invasion of our village my mind has been so unsettled as to frequently forget to go to my meals.

And that invasion came very near being the cause of you being minus a "Big Bub." It was just close enought to cast my hat on one side. Pap, of course, has already given you a detailed account of "thar fight" and it is useless for me to say anything further about it.

Excuse me. I can't write this time. But in a few days I'll write you a long letter. Oh, I send you a piece of the rope that Old Brown was hung with. It is actually a piece of the rope because I have the balance of it.

P.T. Barnum offered me one hundred dollars for them. And I wrote to him that no northern men could get them for one cent less than one thousand dollars and that is what I expect to get for them.

Your brother
Frank

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Another letter, in part reproduced in facsimile to accompany the article, reads: "a long letter. Oh! I sent you, that is James, a Book giving an account of the battle and a piece of the rope that old Brown was hung with. It is actually a piece of the rope because I have the Balance of it and the two that the negroes were hung with. P.T. Barnum offered me one hundred dollars for them and I wrote him that no northern man co ld get them for one cent less than one thousand dollars and that is what I expect to get for them.

"My family is all well and join me in love to you both. They will be down here at home tomorrow possibly. Give my kindest regards to James and all the children, and believe me to be ever Your brother FRANK

Reference to ownership of the rope "that old Brown was hung with" is confusing. See letter Louisa Williamson, New York, Dec. 8, 1859, to Jeddiah Williamson. (Louisa was wife of the undertaker's assistant in New York) who says: "None of his pictures that I have seen do him justice. I never see a finer looking man of his age, after such a death too. his countenance was as serene as if asleep, just red enough to loo life-like. When he come he was black in the face for they slung him into the coffin all his clothes on with his head under his shoulder and the rope he was hung with in the coffin, and strange to say his body wtill warm." (Original owned by BRS)

See also letter of Theodore Tilton, no date or person addressed: "The rope with which Capt. Brown was hung is in my possession, subject to the will and wish of Mrs. Brown. I do not feel at liberty to do anything with it until I hear from her or Wendell Phillips... I do not much believe in relics, and I have very little superstiti but the rope by which a Christian climbed up into heaven is the next best thing to the ladder which Jacob saw." (Sold Dec. 21, 1910, by Anderson Auction Co., New York - Frederick S. Wait sale)

J. Miller McKim and Theodore Tilton accompanied the body from Philadelphia to New York and deli ered it to the undertaking establishment. It is likely that the rope, of noose, mentioned by Mrs. Williamson and Tilton was given into his care by the undertaker.

Frank L. Mauzy was employed as an extra guard at the government works at Harpers Ferry after the raid - his name appears on the payroll for October 1859 in that capacity.

From: George Mauzy, Harpers Ferry, (W.) Va.
To: Mrs. Eugenia Burton (daughter) England
Date: October 18, 1859
Owned: Mrs. Ralph Bloom, 4719 Harford Road, Baltimore, Md.
Source: Extract printed in Baltimore News-Post, April 15, 1961

"This has been one of the saddest days that Harper's Ferry ever experienced. This morning, when the armorers went to the shops to go to work, lo and behold, the shops had been taken possession of by a set of abolitionists and the doors were guarded by Negroes with rifles."

End of extract of letter as printed.

This letter was written to accompany the letter of Mrs. Mary E. Mauzy, begun on Monday afternoon, 4:00 p.m. (Oct. 17) while firing was continued on the streets. Complete letter in BBS file (Photostat and typed copy.)

From : George Mauzy, Harpers Ferry, Va.
To J.H. Burton (son-in-law) in England
Date : April 19, 1861
Source: Original letter, owned by Harpers Ferry National Monument

Harpers Ferry
2 o'clock a.m. April 19, 1861

My dear Mr. Burton

We have truly fallen upon evil times: You are aware that a company of regular troops have been here for several months, commander by Maj. Hunt, who was suddenly ordered off at the time that southern expedition was sent to Sumter: The command than devolved upon Lt. Jones. On yesterday morning a Capt. Kingsbury made his appearance here who took charge after Mr. Barbour's resignation. Considerable excitement prevailed here during the day. Several companys were approaching, that got as far as Halltown, where they halted for want of proper authority to take charge of the public property, and also owing to the resistance offered by our Volunteer Cos., who you know are mostly made up of armorers, who were afraid the armory would stop. Well sir, what should Mr. Supt. and Lt. Jones do but get a large quantity of powder from the magazine during the day, and after night had it distributed through the shops and the two Arsenals, and at about 10 o'clock at night they set fire to the Carpenter shop and grinding mill, stocking shop and the two aresenals, which were both burned down together with some 15,000 guns of various kinds. The first two-named shops are also a perfect heap of ruins, fortunately the stock shop was saved with but little damage. Well after these buildings were set on fire Lt. Jones and his men walked across the bridge and it is said went up the Canal, in the direction of Hagerstown. It is presemed they are making their was across to Pennsylvania. Mr. Supt. is said to be still here, and it is rumored is under guard but of this I am not positive. Now don't this show most clearly what the South may expect from this Abolition Administration, and yet men are crying Union, Union, but where is the Union? Strange infatuation, if the people of the Souther States had taken a firm stand in the outset, I mean immediately after the election, or even before, they could have in my humble opinion, gotten their rights, and perhaps saved the Union: but the stangest infatuation of all, in my opinion, is that the South is blamed for all these troubles, and the Brown raid and all the Northern

aggressions are entirely forgotten. Well sir the HF armory is now in the possession of our Virginia troops. Capt. Ashby with his black horse company. Capt. L. Botts and Capt. Rowan from Charlestown and I learn that in the morning a number of other companys will be here from Winchester and other places -- it was also rumored all day yesterday that a large force was coming here from Richmond, this latter report came from Mr. Barbour.

These are truly the most remarkable times I think I ever saw, we have had three of the greatest freshets in succession that we have had since '52 - these freshets in many respects done more damage, although not quite as high as the one in '52 - my garden is torn all to pieces. I had planted by early potatoes and many other things, they are all gone.

Write soon and let me know haw things are at your place. We cannot learn if Virginia has seceded or not. If she has not I think this ought to hasten that matter. Some men hoisted the Virginia flag during the night.

Much love to all, and in the meantime I remain as ever

George Mauzy

4 o'clock. Two long trains of soldiers just reached here from Winchester. Too dark, I can't see who they are.

From George Mauzy, Harpers Ferry, Va.
To Mr. & Mrs. James H. Burton, England
Date : December 3, 1859
Source: Original letter owned by Harpers Ferry National Monument

Harpers Ferry
Dec. 3rd 1859

My dear Children:

Your letter of the 4th ulto. was received a few days since, and we were all glad to hear that were enjoying the same blessing of continued good health. I saw Mrs. Burkhart yesterday and she told us that she had recd a letter from our dear Eugenia in which she states that all were well & happy. I am happy to say that we are all enjoying excellent health.

Well the great agony is over. "Old Osawatomie Brown" was executed yesterday at noon - his wife came here the day before, & paid him a short visit, after which she returned here under an escort, where she and her company remained until the body came down from Charlestown, in the evening, after which she took charge of it and went home.

This has been one of the most remarkable circumstances that ever occured in this country, this old fanatic made no confession whatever, nor concession that he was wrong, but contended that he was right in everything he done, that he done great service to God, would not let a minister of any denomination come near or say anything to him, but what else could be expected from him, or anyone else who are imbued with "Freeloveism, Socialism, Spiritualism," and all the other isms that were ever devised by man or devil Which makes them the vilest infidels in the world, but again what else could be expected from any community where such vile doctrines as H.W. Beecher, Theo Parker, Dr. Cheever, and a host of lesser lights are continually preaching: saying nothing of the Lectures delivered by Wendel Phillips & hosts of others upon the subject of the "irrepressible conflict," why this man Brown & his party do not hesitate to tell the most infamous lies, by saying they came not here to injure anyone & yet their actions prove the contrary, both here & in Kansas. He was heard to say in K that he would as soon kill a free state, as a pro-slavery man if he refused to join his party, & here poor Hayward forfeited his life for refusing to join his vile set of robbers & murderers, but

Hayward was buried with the honours of War at Winchester, whereas he Brown died t ignominious death at the gallows, where Cook, Stephens, Coppie & Hazlett, whites a Copeland & Green, Colored, will expiate their crimes, and those who were killed he were huddled together like a parcel of dead dogs, alternately a tier of whites & on of blacks.

Cook, Coppie, whites, Copeland & Green will be executed two weeks hence on the 16th inst. Stephens is to be tried in the Federal Court at Staunton next May, & perhaps Hazlett too.

There is an immense concourse of military at Charlestown, not less than 2000 me are quartered there, the Courthouse, all the churches & all the Lawyers offices are occupied. We have upwards of 300 regulars & 75 or 80 Montgomery Guards. These men were all sent here by the Sec. of War & Gov. Wise to prevent a rescue of Brown & his party by northern infidels & fanatics: of which they boasted loudly, but their courag must have oozed out of their finger ends, as none made their appearance. We are keeping nightly watch, all are vigilant, partys of 10 men out every night, quite a num of incendiary fires have taken place in this vicinity & County, such as grain stacks, barns & other out-buildings.

Mr. Mills resigned his office of Master Armorer to take effect on the 1st of Nov after having been here just one year. I am not aware of what the difficulty was betw him & Mr. Barbour, but the latter was ordered to Springfield, when he appointed "dirt old Kitz" as Supt. which you know was a gross insult, & no doubt was concocted by Craig & Barbour to get rid of him, as he was not a favorite with the former.

A. M. Ball is acting as M. Armorer as yet & may probably get the appointment permanently as I do not think it requires any great skill to perform the duties of M. now as the no. of guns now made is very limited, less now probably that before the insurrection. would not this have been diverting if Craig or Barbour had been ther when Brown made his descent from the hill, either of them would have been the first prisoner he took & would have made the latter rub his hands at a great rate. I am

aware that there is no unanimity here, but still that has nothing to do with Brown's descent upon the place. the great oversight with all the Supt. Heretofore, was the neglect or fear to put arms into the hands of even the Armorer, much less into those of the Citizens. Cook had been here long enough to find out that not a man out of ever 100 was armed with anything more than an old shotgun, the very things that A. Kelly & Thos. Boerley were armed with when they made the first attack at Taylor's corner upon the guard at the Arsenal gate, & from whence the latter reed a dead shot by a negro wit a Sharps rifle: Had the armorers & citizens been armed as they now are, this foray would not have occured.

I wish you could see my armory. I have 3 rifles & 3 pistols all ready loaded, for action at a moments warning. I have my old cast steel Rifle, one of Hall's breech loaders given me by Govt. also one Sharp's presented by Frank: one of Colt's Navey revolvers, the one which belonged to A.D. Stephens, one of the Mass Arms Co. presented by A.M. Barbour, and one old-fashioned double-barrel pistol: these are all kept in perfect shooting order: There was some 4 or 5000 of Halls Rifles on hand in the arsena which have nearly all been given out to the citizens in this place & in this and the adjoining counties: it would not be advisable for any desperado to make a descent upon this place now unless they were much stronger than Brown's party:

Whites	1.	John Brown,	of Essex Co., N.Y.	wounded & prisoner (Executed)
	2.	Ottawa Brown	" "	killed
	3.	Watson Brown	" "	do
	4.	Owen Brown	" "	at large
	5.	Aaron D. Stephens	of Conn.	wounded & prisoner
	6.	Edwin Coppic	Iowa	do
	7.	Albert Hazlett	of Pa.	prisoner
	8.	Wm. H. Lehman	of Maine	killed
	9.	Stewart Taylor	of Canada	do
	10.	Charles P. Tidd	of Maine	at large
	11.	Wm. Thompson	New York	killed
	12.	Dolph Thompson	"	do
	13.	John H. Kagi	of Ohio	do
	14.	John E. Cook	Conn.	prisoner
	15.	Barclay Coppic	Iowa	at large
	16.	F. J. Meram	N.Y.	do
	17.	Jerry Anderson	Indiana	killed

Negroes	1. Daingerfield Newby of	Ohio	killed
	2. O. P. Anderson	Pa.	do
	3. Lewis Leary	Ohio	do
	4. Shields Green alias Emperor	Pa.	prisoner
	5. - - - Copeland	Ohio	do

Two men made their escape; but it is not known if they were white (or) black, they were seen under the Cars back of the Arsenal, and afterwards left their three rifles & riggings in George Decker's cellar and must have made their escape Westward.

A colored man Jim, belonging to Dr. Fuller of Winchester, & hired to L.W. Washinton, was with the party at the Rifle Factory, (and probably the only volunteer from this county) in attempting to cross the river, was downed in A.H. Herr's millpond one of J.H. Alstadts men was with this same party, & when they all started to run, he ran too, and hid himself in some bushes, and weeds, but was taken prisoner, and in such a frightened condition that he was taken sick and in a very few days after, died in jail.

After I commenced writing, yours of the 17th Ulto. was read, for which we have been looking for some days, as there were several foreign arrivals. I (am) truly glad to find Charley's letter inclosed. I had been looking for it for a long time. Tell George & Jimmie I am anxiously looking for one from each of them. I have been sending you papers about every day ever since the Foray, do you get them all, or do they get lost on their way out? I am apprehensive you don't get half of them. My object was to keep you fully posted up in the Btown case; we have not heard anything from Uncle Joseph Mauzy for some time, the last time we did hear from him he was little or no better; we have not heard from Aunt Sally fornear a month. The men have pretty generally gone to work again, except Jos. & Frank. Jos has been on an extra watch for about a month. Write again as soon as you can. Mary says she will reply soon to dear Eugenia's letter at an early day. Our love to all.

GEORGE MAUZY

Some 700 or 800 military left Charlestown last evening, and about the same number this morning for their several
the 16th Inst.

HE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS ARE FROM LETTERS THAT APPEARED IN THE BALTIMORE NEWS-POST APRIL 5, 1961
REFERENCE TO LETTERS WRITTEN BY GEORGE, JOSEPH AND FRANK MAUZY CONCERNING THE RAID BY
OHN BROWN AT HARPERS FERRY IN 1859

HFD-38

VIVID LETTERS TO BALTIMORE FAMILY DEPICT JOHN BORWN'S FAMED RAID

LETTERS WRITTEN FROM HARPERS FERRY TO BALTIMORE OVER 100 YEARS AGO PAINT A VIVID PICTURE
THE JOHN BROWN RAID, A BITTER PRELUDE TO THE CIVIL WAR CONFLICT WHICH AMERICANS WILL
MMEMORATE THIS YEAR.

OVER 100 OF THESE LETTERS, WRITTEN ON STURDY RAG PAPER AND STILL READABLE, ARE OWNED BY A
LTIMORE FAMILY, MR. AND MRS. RALPH BLOOM OF 4719 HARFORD ROAD.

THE FOREBEARS OF MRS. BLOOM'S FIRST HUSBAND, JOSEPH TEARNEY, AWOKE ON OCTOBER 17, 1859,
FIND HARPERS FERRY UNDER SIEGE. FOR MONTHS AFTERWARDS, THE ROUTINE OF THEIR LIVES WAS
RRED BY THE IMPACT LEFT BY THE BAND OF ABOLITIONISTS WHO MADE THEIR HOPELESS STAND IN THE
ST VIRGINIA ARMORY.

GEORGE MAUZY SAT DOWN THAT VERY DAY AND WROTE TO HIS DAUGHTER AND SON-IN-LAW, MR. AND
S. JAMES H. BURTON, OF BALTIMORE, AS FOLLOWS:
"THIS HAS BEEN ONE OF THE SADDEST DAYS THAT HARPERS FERRY EVER EXPERIENCED. THIS MORNING
EN THE ARMORERS WENT TO THE SHOPS TO GO TO WORK, LO AND BEHOLD, THE SHOPS HAD BEEN TAKEN
SSESSION OF BY A SET OF ABOLITIONISTS AND THE DOORS WERE GUARDED BY NEGROES ARMED WITH
FLES."

JOSEPH MAUZY, MRS. BURTON'S BROTHER, BEGAN HIS ACCOUNT WITH A BIT OF UNINTENTIONAL IRONY:
AROSE ABOUT 5 O'CLOCK AS NEAR AS I CAN JUDGE, MADE THE FIRE AND SAT DOWN TO AWAIT THE TAP
THE FIRST BELL (THE 6:30 A.M. SIGNAL BELL AT THE U.S. ARSENAL) THAT I MIGHT START THE CLOCK
R IT HAD STOPPED SOMETIME DURING THE NIGHT."
I WAITED AND WAITED BUT THE BELL DIDN'T RING. I GOT UP AND WALKED OUT TO THE GATE. I
EN SAW SOME OF THE NEIGHBORS RUNNING DOWN TOWARDS THE ARMORY YARD. I ASKED WHAT THE TROUBLE WA
WAS TOLD T HE ABOLITIONISTS HAD COME IN FROM THE NORTH, TAKEN POSSESSION OF THE ARMORY
WERE GOING TO LIBERATE THE SLAVES."
THERE CAME FROM DOWN THE STREET THREE OR FOUR CITIZENS IN A PRETTY FAST DOG-TROT AND
ORTED THAT THERE WERE AT LEAST 500 ABOLITIONISTS DOWN AT THE FERRY. THEY HAD POSSESSION
THE ARMORY THERE AND THAT THERE WAS A PART OF THEM ON THEIR WAY UP HERE TO TAKE POSSESSION
THE RIFLE WORKS."
WE LOOKED DOWN THE ROAD AND, SURE ENOUGH, THE HILL BY THE GRAVEYARD AND OPPOSITE GARR'S
L AND DOWN THE ROAD WERE BLACK WITH PEOPLE, MAKING THEIR WAY TOWARDS US AS FAST AS THEY COULD.
COURSE, WE COULD NOT TELL WHO THEY WERE AND TOOK IT FOR GRANTED THEY WERE ENEMIES."
THERE WAS THEN A MOVEMENT IN OUR LITTLE CROWD AND ALL APPEARED TO HAVE PARTICULARLY
ORTANT BUSINESS UP THE ROAD AND WITH ONE CONSENT WE MOVED IN THAT DIRECTION--DIDN'T
CTLY RUN, BUT WALKED, RIGHT FAST."

THE LETTERS RECOUNT THAT TERROR THAT STRUCK THE TOWN AS THE CITIZENS TOOK UP ARMS AND
ED MILITARY UNITS FROM BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON AND VIRGINIA TO BATTER DOWN THE DOORS OF
ARMORY AND FREE THE HOSTAGES TAKEN BY THE REVOLUTIONARIES.
A MOURNFUL ROSTER IS GIVEN OF INTIMATE FRIENDS AND RELATIVES WHO FELL IN THE CROSSFIRE.

SOON OUR TOWN WAS ALIVE WITH SOLDIERS," JOSEPH MAUZY CONTINUES. "AND SUCH FIRING I NEVER
RD BEFORE."
I WAS ON MY FEET FROM MONDAY MORNING UNTIL TUESDAY NIGHT, COMPLETELY DRENCHED WITH RAIN
WITH ONLY THE FEW MOUTHFULS OF BREAKFAST I HAD EATEN ON MONDAY MORNING BEFORE I LEFT HOME.
I WAS ONE OF 24 WHO STOOD GUARD FOR 23 NIGHTS EMPLOYED BY MR. BARBOUR AT $1 A NIGHT. I
NOW A REGULAR NIGHT WATCHMAN AT THE RIFLE WORKS, COMMENCED ON THE 6TH OF THE PRESENT
TH WITH THE PROMISE OF A BETTER SITUATION SOON."

ANOTHER MAUZY, FRANK, WROTE SEVERAL MONTHS AFTER THE RAID.

YOU WILL HAVE THE KINDNESS TO EXCUSE MY NEGLIGENCE IN WRITING TO YOU, FOR REALLY SINCE DEVIL BROWN'S INVASION OF OUR VILLAGE, MY MIND HAS BEEN SO UNSETTLED AS TO FREQUENTLY GET TO GO TO MY MEALS."

AND THAT INVASION CAME VERY NEAR BEING THE CAUSE OF YOU BEING MINUS A 'BIG BUB.' IT WAS T CLOSE ENOUGH TO CAST MY HAT ON ONE SIDE. PAP, OF COURSE, HAS ALREADY GIVEN YOU A AILED ACCOUNT OF THAT THAR FIGHT. AND IT IS USELESS FOR ME TO SAY ANYTHING FURTHER UT IT."

EXCUSE ME, I CAN'T WRITE THIS TIME, BUT IN A FEW DAYS I'LL WRITE YOU A LONG LETTER. I'LL SEND YOU A PIECE OF THE ROPE THAT OLD BROWN WAS HUNG WITH. IT IS ACTUALLY A CE OF THE ROPE BECAUSE I HAVE THE BALANCE OF IT.

P.T. BARNUM OFFERED ME ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS FOR THEM, AND I WROTE TO HIM THAT NO THERN MAN COULD GET THEM FOR ONE CENT LESS THAT ONE THOUSAND AND THAT IS WHAT I ECT TO GET FOR THEM."

" YOUR BROTHER,
FRANK."

Coates

COATES GENEALOGY

James Coates — M. — 5 June 1812 — Elizabeth Clawson
B. 10 Aug 1789 Pa.
D. 187? Harpers Ferry, Va. (WV)
Places of Residences: Pa. and HarpersFerry, Va.

B. 02 Aug 1794
D. 03 Mar 1865 (1863 in Harper's Cemetery listing)
Burial; Harper Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, Va. (WV)
Places of Residences: Pa. and Harpers Ferry, Va.

Occupation: Armorer per 1820-1860 Census
* Armorer 1823 per Snell's Listing
* Paid Gov't. Rent 1823-1828
* Owned lot in Bolivar 1833

-----Mary Jane — M. — John Griffiths
B. 24 Mar 1813 Harpers Ferry, Va. Moved to Cincinnati, Ohio
D. 09 Mar 1881 Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Oh
Burial: Spring Grove Cemetery Cincinnati, Ohio

B 04 Dec 1803 Wednesburg, England

-----William — M. — ?
B. 12 Mar 1815
D. ?
Burial: ?
Residences: Harpers Ferry, Va (WV) and St. Louis, Missouri, Denver, Colorado
*A William Coates listed as Grocery Merchant in Harpers Ferry 1839-1840.

----Emma Doran

-----James
B. 13 Jan 1818
D. 23 Dec 1838
*Burial: Harper Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, Va (WV)

-----John
B. 28 July 1820
D. 08 Mar 1822
*Burial: Harper Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, Va. (WV)

CHILDREN OF James and Elizabeth Clawson COATES cont'd.

*---Durrett_____ M. _____*Isbella A.
B. 24 Sep 1822 B. 1822
*D. 1867 D. 1901
Burial: Bolivar Cemetery Burial: Bolivar Cemetery
Bolivar, WV. Bolivar, WV.
Residences: Harpers Ferry, Va.
Springfield, Mass.
*Paid U.S. Gov't. Rent for House No. 25, Block F, Lot No. 1, Shenandoah St., 1850 and 1851

----Henry
B. 03 Jan 1836
D. 04 Apr 1841
Burial: ?

----Hannah F.
B. 01 Feb 1826
D. ?
Burial: ?

----Thomas F.
B. 18 Jan 1829
D. ?
Burial: ?

----George_____M._____Elizabeth ("Lizzy")
B. 06 Apr 1832 B. ?
D. ? D. ?
Burial: ? Burial: ?
Residences: Springfield, Mass.

Above information typed from data gathered by:
Eleanore L. Purcell, 410 Ridgewood Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45409, 22 July 1988.
*=data from records at Harpers Ferry NHP

FAMILY GROUP No.

Husband's Full Name JAMES COATES

This Information Obtained From: 1820 through 1860 Census Jefferson Co.(W)Va. Hand written list of family members in JOHN GRIFFITHS PAPERS. PERSONAL TESTIMONY OF CLARA SCHWARZ GRIFFITH, MY GRANDMOTHER TO ME. LETTERS OF MARY JANE AND HER BROTHER WILLIAM COATES SETTLEMENT OF ESTATE OF JAMES COATES, CHARLESTOWN, W.VA. COURTRECORDS NAMES CHILDREN STILL ALIVE IN 1870s.

Husband's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Husb
Birth	10 AUG. 1789			PA.	1850 Census
Chr'nd					JEFFERSON C
Mar.	5 JUNE 1812				(W)VA.
Death	1872	HARPERS FERRY, JEFFERSON CO.	(W)VA.		
Burial					

Places of Residence: PA. HARPERS FERRY (W) VA.

Occupation: ARMORER, MFG. MUSKETS — Church Affiliation — Military Rec: U.S. ARMORY WORKED A in 1820-1860 Census

Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.: NONE

His Father — Mother's Maiden Name

Wife's Full Maiden Name ELIZABETH CLAWSON

Wife's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth	2 AUG. 1794			PA.	1850 Census
Chr'nd					JEFFERSON C
Death	3 MARCH 1865				(W)VA
Burial		HARPERS CEMETERY, HARPERS FERRY			JEFFERSON C. (W)V

Places of Residence: PA. HARPERS FERRY, (W)VA.

Occupation if other than Housewife — Church Affiliation

Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar.

Her Father — Mother's Maiden Name

Compiler: Eleanore Larkby Purcell

Address: 410 Ridgewood Ave.

City, State: Dayton, Ohio 45409

Date: 22 July 1988

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Sex	Children's Names in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Childr
1	MARY JANE COATES	Birth	24 MAR. 1813	HARPERS FERRY	JEFFERSON CO.	(W.)VA.	
	Full Name of Spouse* JOHN GRIFFITHS	Mar.					
		Death	9 MAR. 1881	CINCINNATI	HAMILTON CO.	OHIO	WALNUT HILL
		Burial		SPRINGGROVE CEM.	CINCI.	OHIO	
2	WILLIAM COATES	Birth	12 MAR. 1815				LIVED ST. LO
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					DENVER. COL
		Death					DAUGHTER
		Burial					EMMA DORA
3	JAMES COATES	Birth	13 JAN. 1818				
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death	23 DEC. 1838				
		Burial					
4	JOHN COATES	Birth	28 JULY 1820				
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death	8 MAR. 1822				
		Burial					
5	DURRET COATES	Birth	24 SEPT. 1822				LIVED SPRING
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					FIELD, MASS
		Death					
		Burial					
6	HENRY COATES	Birth	3 JAN. 1836				
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death	4 APRIL 1841				
		Burial					
7	HANNAH F. COATES	Birth	1 FEB. 1826				
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
8	THOMAS F. COATES	Birth	18 JAN. 1829				
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
9	GEORGE COATES	Birth	6 APRIL 1832				LIVED
	Full Name of Spouse* LIZZY (ELIZABETH)	Mar.					SPRINGFIEL
		Death					MASS.
		Burial					
10		Birth					
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					

*If married more than once No. each mar. (1) (2) etc. and list in "Add. info. on children" column. Use reverse side for additional children, other notes, references or information.

Griffiths

GRIFFITH(S) GENEALOGY

John Griffiths ____ M ____ Mary

----John ____ M. 14 Nov 1798 Wednesbury, England ____ Mary Elizabeth Russell
B. 1776
England
D. 18 Sep 1820
Harpers Ferry, Va.
Burial: ? not listed in cemeteries listing. Possibly-Harper's Cemetery

B. 1783
D. 7 Aug 1850
Cincinnati, Hamilton Co., Ohio
Burial: Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati, Ohio

Places of Residences: Wednesbury, Pa., H.Ferry & O

----Elizabeth ____ M. ____ ? ____ Jenkins
B. 1 Nov 1799
Wednesbury, England

Residence: H. Ferry
D. ?
Burial: ? Not in cemeteries list ings.

----daughter M. ____ ? Kemp

----Joseph
B. 28 Sep 1800
Wednesbury, England
D. ?
Burial: ?
Residence: Louisville, Ky

----John ____ M. ____ Mary Jane Coates
B. 4 Dec 1803
Wednesbury, England
Moved to Cincinnati, OH
1835 Naturalized citizen
D. 19 Apr 1865
Burial: Spring Grove Cemetery
Cincinnati, Ohio

B. 24 Mar 1813
Harpers Ferry, Va.
D. 9 Mar 1881
Cincinnati, Hamilton C
Ohio
Burial: Spring Grove Ceme
Cincinnati, Ohio

----Ann ____ M. Andrew Sniedawindt
B. 5 June 1806
Wednesbury, England
D. 16 July 1849
Burial: 25 May 1859
Interred from Baptist Grounds-Catherine St. to Spring Grove Cemetery

CONTINUATION OF John and Mary E. Russell GRIFFITHS

CHILDREN

TWINS

- Samuel
  - B. 23 June 1809
  - D. ?
  - Burial: ?
- Charles
  - B. 23 June 1809
  - D. ?
  - Burial: ?
- Sary _____ M. Honorable Judge William Smith
  - B. 13 Oct 1812 — B. ?
  - D. ? — D. ?
  - Burial: ? Fort Wayne, Indiana — Burial: Fort Wayne, Indiana
- Charles
  - B. 6 July 1815
  - D. ?
  - Burial: ?
- Henry _____ M. _____ ?
  - B. 2 May 1817
  - D. 13 Apr 1868
  - Burial: ?
  - ----9 children
- Thomas
  - B. 11 Mar 1820
  - D. ?
  - Burial: ?

Above information typed from data gathered by:
Eleanore L. Purcell, 410 Ridgewood Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45409, 22 July 1988.

Per Mrs. Purcell Wednesbury is pronounced Wedgebray-now in Birmingham and the "s" on Griffiths was dropped in later years

Per data found in some of the Armory Records at Harpers Ferry NHP---NOT ALL records checked, the following people were associated with the U. S. Armory:

John GRIFFITHS (1819-29) was an Armorer

Joseph GRIFFITH (1829) was a Mason. Paid on June 30, 1829 $75.00 for quarrying 50 perches of stone used in a cellar wall of a dwelling house.

Mary GRIFFITH paid on June 18, 1838 $71,00 on a frame house, stable, privy and fence that had been valued at $125.00. 2nd quarters + $360.39

Samuel GRIFFITH - $16.00 claim unsettled as of Dec. 31, 1841.

(the above data on Griffiths is from "Extracts from National Arches Record Group 217, ***** Repairs and Improvments of Physical Plant, Vol. I - 1817 to 1829 prepared by Charles W. Snell. See pp. vii, 90, 275, and 277.)HEStaubs, HAFE

WEDNESBURY is pronounced WEDGEBRAY - Now in Birmingham

FAMILY GROUP No.

Husband's Full Name JOHN GRIFFITHS

This Information Obtained From:

RECORD IN JOSEPHUS IN POSESSION OF E.L.P.
ESTATE SETTLEMENT JEFFERSON CO. W. VA.
SPRINGROVE CEM. CINCI OHIO. LETTERS-NEWS ITEMS OF JUDGE SMITH'S FUNERAL. ALSO OF JOSEPH GRIFFITHS → LDS. RECORDS
PHOTOS OF MARY JANE COATES GRIFFITHS AND JOHN GRIFFITHS.
COURT RECORD, CHARLESTOWN, W. VA. ESTATE JOHN GRIFFITHS (WHO DIED HARPERS FERRY) - WILL J.G. CINCI. O.

Husband's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Husband
Birth	1776				
Chr'nd					
Mar.	14 NOV. 1798	WEDNESBURY,	STAFFORDSHIRE,	ENGLAND	NOW BIRMINGHAM
Death	18 SEPT. 1820	HARPERS FERRY	JEFFERSON	(WEST) VA.	
Burial					

Places of Residence WEDNESBURY, ? PA HARPERS FERRY (W) VA.
Occupation — Church Affiliation — Military Rec.
Other wives, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar. NONE
His Father JOHN GRIFFITHS Mother's Maiden Name MARY

Wife's Full Maiden Name MARY ELIZABETH RUSSELL

Wife's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Wife
Birth	1783				
Chr'nd					
Death	7 AUG. 1850	CINCINNATI	HAMILTON	OHIO	CHOLERA
Burial		SPRINGGROVE CEM. CINCINNATI,		OHIO	INTERRED 1859

Places of Residence WEDNESBURY, STAFFORDSHIRE PA. HARPERS FERRY (W) VA. CINCI, OHIO
Occupation if other than Housewife — Church Affiliation
Other husbands, if any. No. (1) (2) etc. Make separate sheet for each mar. NONE
Her Father — Mother's Maiden Name

Compiler Eleanore L. Purcell
Address 410 Ridgewood Ave
City, State Dayton, Ohio
Date 22 July 1988 45409

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Sex	Children's Names in Full (Arrange in order of birth)	Children's Data	Day Month Year	City, Town or Place	County or Province, etc.	State or Country	Add. Info. on Children
?	1 ELIZABETH	Birth	1 NOV. 1799	WEDNESBURY	STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLAND	BAP. 29 DEC.
	Full Name of Spouse* JENKINS	Mar.					ELIZABETH STAYED HARPERS
		Death					
		Burial		DAUGHTER MARRIED A KEMP			FERRY (W) VA.
	2 JOSEPH	Birth	28 SEPT. 1800	WEDNESBURY	STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLAND	BAP. 18 OCT.
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					LOUISVILLE, KY.
		Burial					
	3 JOHN	Birth	4 DEC. 1803	WEDNESBURY	STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLAND	BAB 25 DEC.
	Full Name of Spouse* MARY JANE COATES	Mar.					NATURALIZED
		Death	19 APRIL 1865	CINCINNATI	HAMILTON CO.	OHIO	CINCI. O. 1835
		Burial		SPRINGGROVE CEM. CINCI,	OHIO	HAMILTON CO.	
	4 ANN	Birth	5 JUNE 1806	WEDNESBURY	STAFFORDSHIRE	ENGLAND	BAP. 8 JUNE
	Full Name of Spouse* ANDREW SNIEDAWINDT	Mar.					
		Death	16 JULY 1849	CINCINNATI	HAMILTON CO	OHIO	TO SPRINGGROVE
		Burial	25 MAY 1859	INTERRED FROM BAPTIST GROUNDS	CATHERINE ST.		CEM.
	5 SAMUEL	Birth	23 JUNE 1809				BAP. 23 JUNE
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
	6 CHARLES	Birth	23 JUNE 1809				BAP. 23 JUNE
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death	13 APRIL 1811				
		Burial					
	7 SARY	Birth	13 OCT. 1812				BAP. 8 NOV
	Full Name of Spouse* THE HONORABLE JUDGE WILLIAM SMITH	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					FT. WAYNE, IN
	8 CHARLES	Birth	6 JULY 1815				BAP. 30 JULY
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					
	9 HENRY	Birth	2 MAY 1817				BAP. 1 JUNE
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.	1838	LOUISVILLE		KY.	9 CHILDREN
		Death	13 APRIL 1868				
		Burial					
	10 THOMAS	Birth	11 MAR. 1820				
	Full Name of Spouse*	Mar.					
		Death					
		Burial					

John H. Hall

HFR-626 HFP-122

Geneological Notes- John H. Hall

The Halls of New England - Reverend David Brainerd Hall of Duanesburgh, N. Y.- Albany N. Y. 1883- P. 515-521

Stephen Hall [1] probably came from Coventry, Warwickshire, England, and was brother of John Hall of Medford Mass and a nephew of John Hall of Yarmouth Mass. The names of Stephen Hall and William Hall are found on a petition in 1653, asking the court to set off a portion of Concord to be incorporated as the town of Chelmsford, but it was known that they did not belong to that part of the town. Stephen married Dec. 3, 1663, Ruth, daughter of Capt. Dolar and Margary (Willard) Davis, of Barnstable, and afterwards of Concord. Margary was a sister of the famous Major Simon Willard of Concord. Stephen Hall removed to Stow, Mass., after 1685, and was the representative of that town on the overthrow of Gov. Andros in 1689. Children were: (1) Samuel, (2) Stephen, (3) Mary, (4) Elizabeth, and probably others who died in infancy.

Stephen Hall [2] born 1667, died in Charlestown [Mass?] Nov 7, 1749 ae 82. Married (1st) Grace, daughter of Thomas and Grace Willis of Woburn and Medford, born in Billerica 1670 and died of smallpox in Charlestown, Nov. 12, 1721 ae 51. Stephen married (2) Martha Hill, married (3) Feb 5, 1739, Anna, widow of Joseph Newell. Stephen Hall was taxed in Medford in 1691, he was admitted to the church of Cambridge in 1795, and was one of the founders of the church in Medford in 1713. Children were: (1) Stephen, (2) Grace, (3) Esther, (4) Willard, (5) Josiah, (6) Ruth

Willard Hall, Born March 11, 1703, died March 14, 1779, ae 76. Married Sept 1729, Abigail Cotton, of Portsmouth, N. H. [died Oct 20, 1789) a descendant of Rev. Mr. Cotton,

graduated at Harvard College in 1722 and was ordained pastor of the church at Westford Nov. 15, 1727- The church was organized a little before on the same day, and the town was incorporated Sept 1729. Mr. Hall has been represented as a pious and useful minister. Dr. Payson, the pastor of Chelsea, spoke in strong terms of gratification of having been acquainted with him, and mentioned the clearness and strength of his mind as remarkable; he not only acted as a minister, but as a physician, the necessity of the times requiring it, this greatly extended his usefulness as well as his labors; he looked well to the general welfare of the people of the town and consequently was a strenuous advocate for common schools and general education; when the town on one occasion considered it expedient on a special emergency not to lay the required school tax, he complained to the general court of the neglect, and arraigned the people of his charge (the town) for their delinquency; his action in the matter offended many, as he knew it would, but he would not allow the law in favor of supporting schools to be set aside in any emergendy, and would make no compromise with delinquency in this matter. Mr. Hall, like [other] ministers in his day owned a good farm; he had a fine taste in agriculture, and cultivated fruit trees, plums, apricots, peaches, pears, apples, currants; his garden, his orchard and his fields bore witness to his skill and industry years after his death. His pastorate was a long one, ending only with his death, including a period of fifty-one years. Children were: (1) Willard (2) Elizabeth (3) Abigail (4) Ann (5) Mary (6) Martha (7) Stephen (8) Widlis (9) Josiah or Isabha (10) Martha (11) Grace

Stephen Hall [3] born May 28, 1743, died 1795, ae 51, married 1777 or 1778 Mary, daughter of Deacon William Cotton and widow of Moses Holt, who was a graduate of Harvard College in 1767 and was master of a grammar school in Portland Maine. Mr. Holt married Mary Cotton 1771. Deacon Cotton went from Portsmouth N. H. to Portland Me about 1733, when he was 30 years old, and became a wealthy tanner; his tanyard was on ground now covered with buildings within the city; he served as a deacon from 1768 until his death. Stephen Hall graduated from Harvard College 1765, and was tutor from 1771 to 1778- he then removed to Portland; he studied theology but was never settled as a pastor; he was ardent and zealous in his temperment, and was a warm politician; he was a stremuous advocate for the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and was one of the delegates to a convention called for that purpose in 1785; and to obviate the objection of expense in maintaining a separate government, he offered to serve in any suitable capacity without compensation, for he was very wealthy; he served once as a selectman, and was a representative to general court in 1780 and 1781; his wife died on July 27, 1800. Children were: (1) John (2) Martha (3) Mary (4) William A. (5) Willard (6) Martha Cotton. The family were all gone in 1848....Martha bequeathed all her property $5500 to the First Parish Church in Portland, the income of which was to be devoted to promote the caude of religion, charity and good morals; a short time before her death she presented two silver communion goblets, one in her own name and the other in the name of her sister Mary, deceased. [The first child Martha died in infancy, Martha Cotton made the above bequest]

John Hall- born Jan 21, 1778- Feb 26, 1841- he was the inventor of the valuable improvement of the rifle, known as "Hall's carbine" and was employed by the government many years at Harpers Ferry, Va; one of his children was the Hon. Willard P. Hall, member of Congress and governor of Missouri; another was William A. Hall, a judge of the same state, both eminent lawyers.

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Copied and transcribed by
Charlotte J. Fairbairn
Historian

Dictionary of American Biography- Vol VIII, p.146
Dumas Malone, Editor, N. Y. 1932

Hall, Willard Preble (May 9, 1820- Nov. 3, 1882) - Lawyer, soldier, lieutenant-governor and governor of Missouri, was born at Harpers Ferry, Va. of New England ancestry. He was the son of John and Statira (Preble) Hall. His father, for many years superintendent of the government armory at Harpers Ferry, and inventor of a breechloading gun called "Hall's carbine" was descended from Stephen Hall who was in Concord Mass., as early as 1653 and settled at Stowe, Mass., about 1685. His mother, a native of Maine, sister of William Pitt Preble, traced her ancestry to Abraham Preble who settled at Scituate, Mass in 1636. Among his progenitors were men of distinction in the law and ministry. Willard Hall was prepared for college in the schools of his native town and in Baltimore and was graduated from Yale College in 1839 at the age of 19. In 1840 he removed to Huntsville, Mo., where he studied law under his brother and began the practice of his profession. The following year he settled at Sparta, Mo., and in 1843 made his permanent home in St. Joseph, Mo. In that year he was appointed circuit attorney by Governor Reynolds. His cordial manner won him a large measure of popularity, and in 1844 he was presidential elector on the Democratic ticket, and helped to carry Missouri for James K. Polk. Hall was chosen to take the certificate to Washington. When the Mexican War began he was a candidate for Congress, but notwithstanding he entered as a private in the regiment commanded by Col. A. W. Doniphan. When the army took possession of Santa Fe, Gen. Stephen W. Kearny ordered Hall to collaborate with Col. Doniphan in preparing a code of laws for governing New Mexico. This code survived,

in its main features, for more than a generation. While at Santa Fe, Hall was notified of his release from military service on account of his election to Congress. Pending the beginning of the session, he volunteered for the expedition which took possession of California. He served three terms in Congress, where he secured a grant of 600,000 acres of land for the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad. He also aided in the passage of acts giving to the State of Missouri swamp and waste lands which helped to endow its public school system. At the expiration of his congressional career he returned to the practice of law, and was soon recognized as one of the best lawyers in a circuit conspicuous for able men. He opposed the secession of Missouri from the Union, and was elected a delegate to the state convention of 1861. At the first session he became one of the recognized leaders. When Hamilton R. Gamble was made provisional governor in July 1861, after Governor Jackson had been driven from the state by Federal forces, Hall was chosen Lieutenant-Governor, and after Gamble's death in 1864, succeeded him as provisional governor. When his term expired the following year he returned to St. Joseph, Mo. There he owned a farm and took great interest in agricultural experiments. On Oct 28, 1847, at St. Joseph, Hall was married to Ann Elizabeth Richardson, daughter of Major Wm. P. Richardson, by whom he had four children. After her death he was married a second time, on June 22, 1864, to Ollie L. Oliver, by whom he had two sons and a daughter.

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Judd Fairbairn, Historian

Portland in the Past- William Goould, Portland, Maine, 1886, p. 294
In about 1812, John H. Hall of the town, a boat-builder, completed a breechloading rifle, the first ever known here. To show his success and skill, he stood at the foot of Temple Street and put a ball through the vane /of the First Parish Church/ as he claimed, but many doubted. On examination it was found to be true, and now with a glass the patch may be seen that covers it. In the War of 1812, the United States Government purchased Hall's patent, and employed him to superintend the manufacture of his arm at Harpers Ferry.

Ibid, pps. 448-449 - Another of the early and hastily built privateers of the war was the sloop "Yankee". She was built by a boatbuilder by the name of John H. Hall, who had a shop near Richardson's Wharf and lived at the corner of Fore and Cotton Streets. He was best known as the inventor of Hall's breechloading rifle, the first, I think, of the breechloaders. He sold his patent to the United States government and went to Harpers Ferry to superintend its manufacture.

The model of the Yankee was as long a step from the beaten track as was the cutting off of the rifle barrel and making it spring up to be loaded. The sloop was about one hundred tons, flat bottomed and having a keel nearly six feet deep, bolted through and through to the keelson, intended to have the same effect in sailing as the modern center-board, and might have been the first suggestion of it, but unfortunately could not, like the center-board, be drawn up in a heavy sea. The Yankee was owned in shares by a company as were most of the privateers. She sailed in command of Captain James Brooks, an Englishman by birth, who had sailed

from Portland several years in the merchant service. He was the father of James Brooks, who was once the editor of the Portland Advertiser and afterward established the New York Express. He was subsequently a representative to Congress. His brother, Erastus, was associated with him in the management of the Express.

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Journals of the Rev. Thomas Smith and the Rev. Samuel Deane, Pastors of the First Parish Church in Portland- Edited by William Willis, Portland, 1849- pps 92-94

[cut of "First Parish Meeting House", 1740-1825- same as in William Goold's Portland in the Past]

The settlement on the Neck was principally below the old Meeting House- there were not more than seven or eight houses above it at the time. The house which the Parish voted to accept was quite small, and without steeple or porches, but still an improvement on the old one which stood on the corner of Middle and King Streets- [first meeting in "new " church July 20, 1740] It remained unfinished for many years- The view we exhibit of itrepresents it as it appeared after the various improvements it received in a succession of years up to its final removal in 1825, to give place to the stone house which now occupies the same spot..... In 1760 the tower was built which next year was crowned by a tall spire which for 64 years survived the storm of war and elements and finally after the War of the Revolution it was for the first time painted- it was taken down in 1825.

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Baptisms and Admissions From the Records of the First Church in Falmouth (now Portland Maine) with Appendix of Historical Notes- Compiled by Marquis Fayette King- Published by Maine Geological Society, Portland, Maine, 1898- Page 73 /Baptismal Records/

Hall, of Stephen: Martha, Oct 24, 1779
John Hancock, Feb 11, 1781
William Augustus, Oct 9, 1785
Willard, June 8, 1788
Martha Cotton, July 29, 1792

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Hall was the son of Stephen and Mary Cotton Hall and came to North Yarmouth sometime during the first decade of the nineteenth century, starting a shop as a boatbuilder. In 1811 he invented and patented his breechloading rifle and started a small factory in which he manufactured single and double-barelled shotguns and a few pistols in company with one Thornton. In 1812 he moved to Portland and there again took up the boatbuilding business, launching during the war a small privateer named the Yankee. He lived at the corner of Fore and Hancock Streets and soon took up the manufacture of his rifle at a shop on Richardson's Wharf. In 1816 the United States Government decided to try his arm and during that year one hundred of his rifles were made and issued to a company of riflemen for trial. Captain Hall removed to Harpers Ferry to superintend their manufacture.

SHIPBUILDING DAYS IN CASCO BAY- William Hutchinson Rowe- Portland, Portland, Maine, 1929- Pps 29-30

Another of the early privateers, hastily built and of short life, was the sloop "Yankee". Her builder was John Harris Hall who should be given a prominent place among the notable men of Cumberland County (Maine) as the inventor of the first practical breechloading rifle and as one of the first to employ the interchangeable system of manufacture which has made possible the cheap sewing machine, bicycle and automobile. He was a boatbuilder by trade and had but lately removed to Portland from North Yarmouth Maine where some years before he had invented his rifle which he had manufactured in that town on a small scale.....

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Records of the Massachusetts Militia in the War of 1812-14- Brigadier-General Gardner W. Pearson- Boston, Mass, 1913- p.243

Capt. N. Shaw's Company, Lieut Col M. Nichols' Regiment- From Sept 7 to Sept. 19, and Sept 26 to Oct 3, 1814. Raised at Portland- Service at Portland- Portland Light Infantry- Organized June 6, 1803:

Rank and Name [Officers]	Privates
Nathaniel Shaw, Captain	Bradberry, Andrew
John H. Hall, Lieutenant	Briggs, John
James Poole, Jr., Ensign	Chadwell, John
Moses I. Plummer, Sergeant	Chamberlin, William
Augustus Adams, Sergeant	Cobb, Stephen
James Henley, Sergeant	Dresser, John
Stephen Noyes, Corporal	Ham, Jeremiah
James Tukey, Corporal	Ingram, Joseph
William Shaw, Corporal	Insley, Benjamin
John Foy, Musician	Lasley, Richard
Rufus Porter, Musician	Libby, Simon
	Lunt, Isaac
	McLaughlin, John
	Milikin, Phinehas
	Moyes, James
	Neale, Benjamin
	Rice, Samuel
	Roberts, Nathaniel
	Ryers, John
	Spiller, Amos
	Treats, James
	Warren, M.
	Whitmarsh, Charles
	Wiswell, Joseph

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Historian

EXCERPT- HALL FAMILY DATA

BREECHLOADERS

John H. Hall's Invention and Development of a Breechloading Rifle with Precision-made Interchangeable Parts, and Its Introduction into the United States Service.

by R. T. HUNTINGTON

---

edited by Nancy Bagby

GEORGE SHUMWAY PUBLISHER

York • Pennsylvania

APPENDIX V

HALL FAMILY DATA

John H. Hall's ancestry dates back to about twelve years after the Mayflower's arrival in the New World; the first Halls came to Massachusetts from Coventry, Warwickshire in England in 1634.[1] Stephen Hall, his great-great grandfather, had by 1653 settled in Concord, Massachusetts.[2] His grandson, and John H. Hall's grandfather, was the Reverend Willard Hall, who was graduated from Harvard in 1722 and settled in Westford, Massachusetts. Here his son Stephen was born in 1744. Stephen Hall likewise studied for the ministry, and was graduated from Harvard in 1765, but never took up clerical duties; from 1772 to 1778 he remained as a tutor and a fellow of Harvard College.[3] He seems though to have taken no active part in the Revolutionary War.

In late 1772 he visited Portland, in the District of Maine; on December 27th a clergyman notes that "Mr. Hall preached all day."[4] And he revisited Portland in August 1775.[5] On these visits he undoubtedly met Mary Cotton Holt, the widow of a fellow Harvard graduate, whom he was later to marry.

Mary Cotton was the daughter of a well-to-do tanner, Deacon William Cotton, originally from Portsmouth, New Hampshire,[2] as Stephen Hall's mother, Abigail Cotton Hall, was also from Portsmouth, Mary Cotton may have been Stephen's first or second cousin.[3] In 1771 she married Moses Holt, Jr., a graduate of the Class of 1767 at Harvard, who was master of a grammar school in Portland.[2] He died in the following year, leaving her a widow at the age of eighteen.

In 1778 Stephen Hall gave up his bachelor lodgings at Cambridge and moved to Portland, where he married Mary Cotton Holt and took over the operations of the tannery that she had inherited from her father.[4] Stephen Hall's marriage seems to have turned out well; with the addition of his wife's inheritance the Halls were unquestionably quite well off.[2] Stephen is described as a man of a "sanguine and ardent temperament, (who) engaged earnestly in the political questions of the day, particularly those relating to a separation of Maine from Massachusetts." As befitted his background, he took an active part in local politics; he served as a selectman of the town, and, in 1780-1781, as a representative to the Massachusetts legislature, the General Court.[3] In 1785 he was a delegate to a convention called to discuss the separation of Maine from Massachusetts.[2]

Stephen and Mary Hall had six children:[3]

Martha, born Oct. 10, 1779; probably died in early childhood.

John Hancock Hall, born Jan. 21, 1781; died Feb. 26, 1841.

Mary, born December 13, 1783; died in 1845.

William Augustus, born Oct. 6, 1785; date of death unknown.

Willard, born June 5, 1788; living in 1817, but date of death unknown.

Martha Cotton, born July 26, 1792; died Nov. 26, 1847, the last survivor of her generation.

Although William Willis gives other dates for the birth and death of Hall's father, and even for Hall's birth, in his HISTORY OF PORTLAND FROM 1632 TO 1864, the author feels that the dates shown, which are taken from the JOURNAL OF THE REV. THOMAS SMITH AND THE REV. SAMUEL DEANE, PASTORS OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN PORTLAND, published in 1849, by the same author, are the more reliable; they are in accord with the dates of baptism of the Hall children and with the marriage of their parents in 1778. The same Journal gives the date of Stephen Hall's death as September 13, 1794 and that of his wife, Mary Cotton Hall, as July 27, 1808, at the age of 54 years.

HALL GRAVEMARKERS

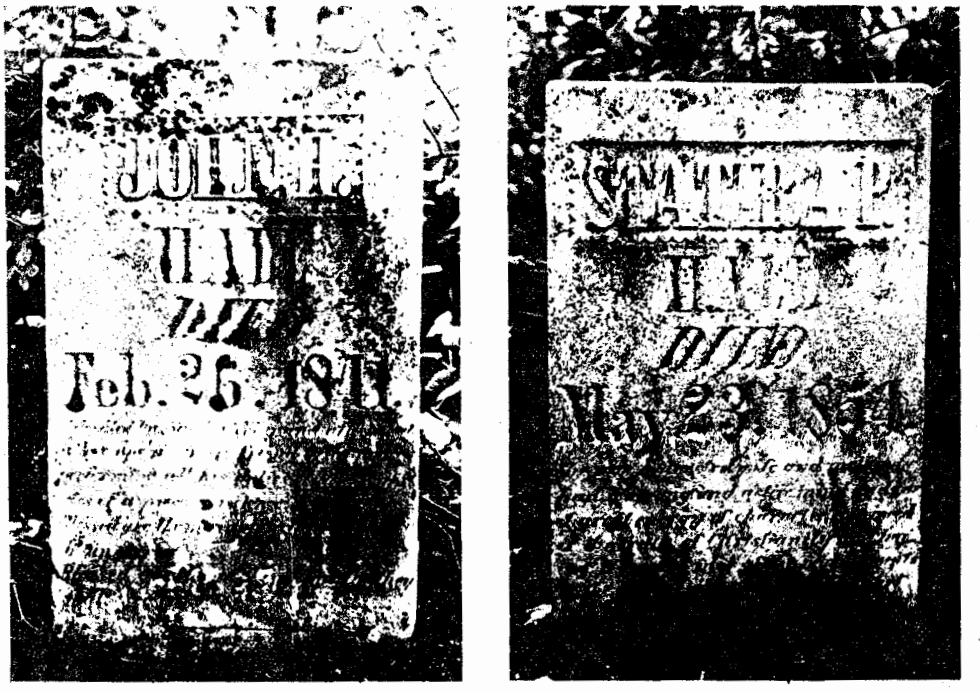


FIGURE 50.

Epitaphs of John H. and Statira P. Hall, near Huntsville, Mo.

JOHN H. HALL

Died
Feb. 26, 1841

A devoted husband, a tender and affectionate father and a sincere friend to the poor, performing all his duties from the dictates of a pure conscience.

Blessed are the merciful, for they shall receive mercy.

Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God.

STATIRA P. HALL

Died
May 23, 1834

She was a devoted wife and mother; she had a strong and active mind, and was of great energy of character, convinced of the truth of Christianity and having a correct idea of the requirements of the Gospel; she acted well her part while living, and died honored, esteemed, and loved.,

The Hall family occupied the house at Fore and Cotton Streets in Portland which had been left to Mary Cotton Hall by her father.[5] Upon her death she left the property jointly to her children; the estate was sold at public auction in August 1820 to pay off a series of mortgages whose proceeds had been used by Hall to finance the development of his rifle.[6]

In February 1813 Hall was married in York, Maine to Statira Preble; born on March 28, 1788, she was the thirteenth child of Colonel Esaias (or Isaiah) Preble and Lydia Ingraham Preble of York, Maine. She was a relative, possibly a niece, of Commodore Preble of naval fame.[7]

Credit must be given to Mrs. Charlotte Judd Fairbairn (now Mrs. Edward P. Crouch) for much of our knowledge of Hall's own family. From her data, supplemented by information from the Missouri Historical Society, we know the following about the six children of John and Statira Hall:

John H. Hall, born on December 22, 1813 at Portland; still living in 1851 in Randolph County, Missouri; date of death unknown.

William Augustus Hall, born on October 29, 1815, at Portland; later a judge in Missouri. Died 1888.

Lydia Ingraham Hall, born Dec. 23, 1817 at Portland; prior to 1840 married Dr. Nicholas Marmion at Harpers Ferry. The date of her death is unknown.

Willard Preble Hall, born on May 9, 1820, at Harpers Ferry. Graduate of Yale in 1839. Settled in Missouri. Went to Mexico as a volunteer in Doniphan's regiment in the War. Became a judge and lieutenant governor of Missouri. Died November 3, 1882.

Annie Hall, born at Harpers Ferry, date of birth unknown. Removed with family to Missouri, where she married at Mr. Terrill. Still living in 1851; date of death unknown.

Mary Cotton Hall, born at Harpers Ferry, date of birth unknown. Removed with Family to Missouri Still living, apparently a spinster, in 1851. Date of death unknown.[8]

The Hall children were educated at Harpers Ferry, where Hall, who was keenly interested in education, had urged the establishment of adequate schools. His older sons assisted him at the Rifle Works; after the incident in 1837 it is probable that John H. Hall Jr. moved out to Missouri. He may have become a farmer; his mother's will refers to him in 1851 as living on a forty-acre tract in Randolph County, Missouri.[9]

William A. Hall served as his father's clerk at the Rifle Works in 1839; when ill health forced his father to ask for a leave of absence at the beginning of 1840, the latter recommended that his twenty-four year old son be placed in charge of the Rifle Works in his absence. William left Harpers Ferry late in 1841 to join the family in Missouri, where he had a law office in Fayette and for a short time edited a newspaper. He later became a judge.[9]

Willard Preble Hall, the youngest son and the only one to achieve national recognition, prepared for college at Baltimore and was graduated from Yale in 1839. He went to Huntsville, where he is said to have studied law for a time with his older brother William. Young Willard's life reads like an adventure story. By 1844, at the age of 24, he was prominent enough in Missouri politics to be one of the presidential electors for Polk, and to be selected to carry the electoral certificate to Washington. The Mexican War broke out in 1846 while he was a candidate for Congress; he immediately volunteered as a private in Capt. Moss' Company "C" of Doniphan's famous Missouri regiment. He took part in the regiment's march to New Mexico and the capture of Santa Fe, where General Kearny assigned him (as an experienced lawyer) to help prepare a constitution and a code of laws for the territory.



FIGURE 51. Willard Preble Hall, son of John H. Hall.

REFERENCES

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3. Willis, William, JOURNAL OF THE REV. THOMAS SMITH AND THE REV. SAMUEL DEANE, PASTORS OF THE FIRST CHURCH IN PORTLAND, Portland Maine, 1849, p. 372.
4. Ibid, p. 333
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6. Portland EASTERN ARGUS, July 1820, Notice of Sheriff's Sale
7. Portland EASTERN ARGUS, 4 March 1813, News item.
8. Will of Statira Hall, 12 February 1851, Randolph County Records, Huntsville, Mo.
9. Author Unknown, HISTORY OF RANDOLPH AND MACON COUNTIES, MISSOURI, 1884, p. 149.
10. DICTIONARY OF AMERICAN BIOGRAPHY (1946) Vol. VII, p. 147
11. DeVoto, Bernard, YEAR OF DECISION: 1846, Little, Brown & Co. Boston, 1943; pp 326, 372, 461, 464

Elected to Congress, he was eligible for discharge from military service; but instead of returning to Washington he volunteered to go to California with Colonel Philip St. George Cooke and the Mormon Battalion. At last, in June 1847, he left California for the East and Congress, where he served three terms as a representative from Missouri and testified as a witness at the trial of General John C. Fremont for his acts in California.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Hall opposed Missouri's secession; he later served as lieutenant governor and in 1864, upon the governor's death, became provisional governor for a time. He died in Missouri on November 3, 1882.[10] [11]

Statira Preble Hall died on May 23, 1854 and was buried beside her husband in the Hall family plot.

The wills of John H. and Statira Hall are given herewith.

WILL OF JOHN H. HALL

I, John H. Hall of Harpers Ferry, Jefferson County, in the State of Virginia, hereby will, devise, & bequeath, all the Property, real & personal in possession or in action, which I may have at the time of my death, to my wife Statira P. Hall, to hold and possess absolutely at her own disposal.

I hereby constitute my son William Augustus Hall the executor of this my last will & testament. Witness my hand & seal this 25th of September 1838.

Willard P. Hall)
) Witnesses
Lydia L. Hall)

JOHN H. HALL (L.S.)

WILL OF STATIRA P. HALL

I, Statira Preble Hall of Randolph County Missouri do hereby declare this to be my last will & testament and do hereby make the following disposition of all the property real and personal in possession or in action of which I shall die the owner.

I hereby devise Willard P. Hall the forty acres tract of land on which my son John H. Hall now lives and the forty acres tract known as the lake field forty during the life of my son John H. Hall and at the death of said John I devise said tracts of land to the children of said John lawfully begotten if he have any and if he has none at the death of said John I devise said two tracts to George H. Hall. I devise to my daughter Annie Terrill my black girl Jane to be hers for life and at the death of said Annie to go to her children and if she leave no children at her death to go to George H. Hall & Mary C. Hall under the condition by which they hold the property hereinafter wilfed to them. All the residue of my estate I bequeath & devise as follows: One half of all the residue real and personal in possession & in action to go to George Henry Hall absolutely.

The other half to go to Mary Cotton Hall for her life and at her death to her children if she have any. If Mary marry and leave no children at her death then to her for her life and at her death to George Henry Hall. If she never marries to her for her life and to be disposed of at her death as she may by will direct.

Lydia Marmion, William A. Hall, John H. Hall and Willard P. Hall to have no other rights to my property than herein specified.

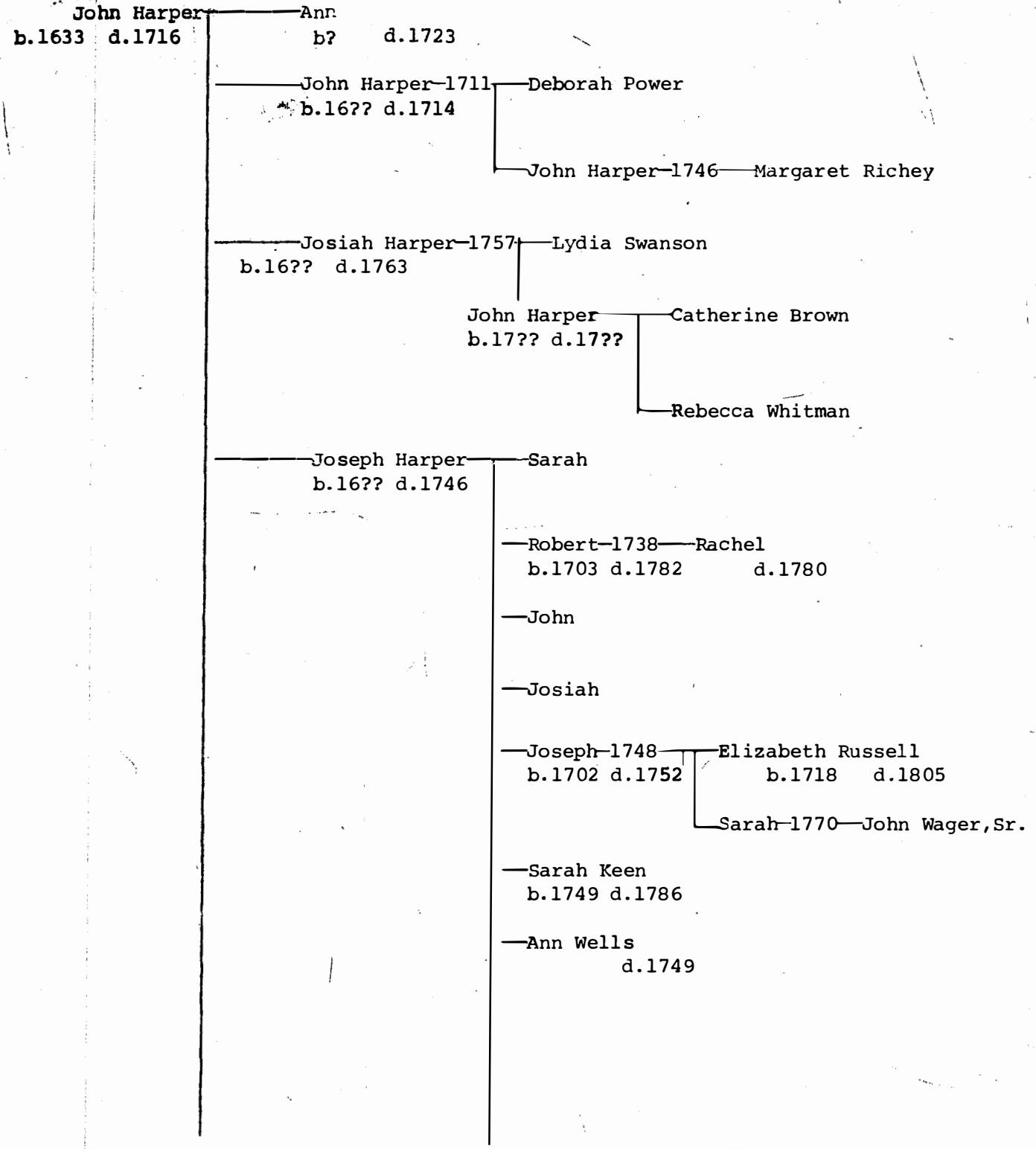
I desire William A. Hall to act as the executor of this my last will to which I have affixed my hand this 12th February eighteen hundred and fifty-one.

STATIRA P. HALL

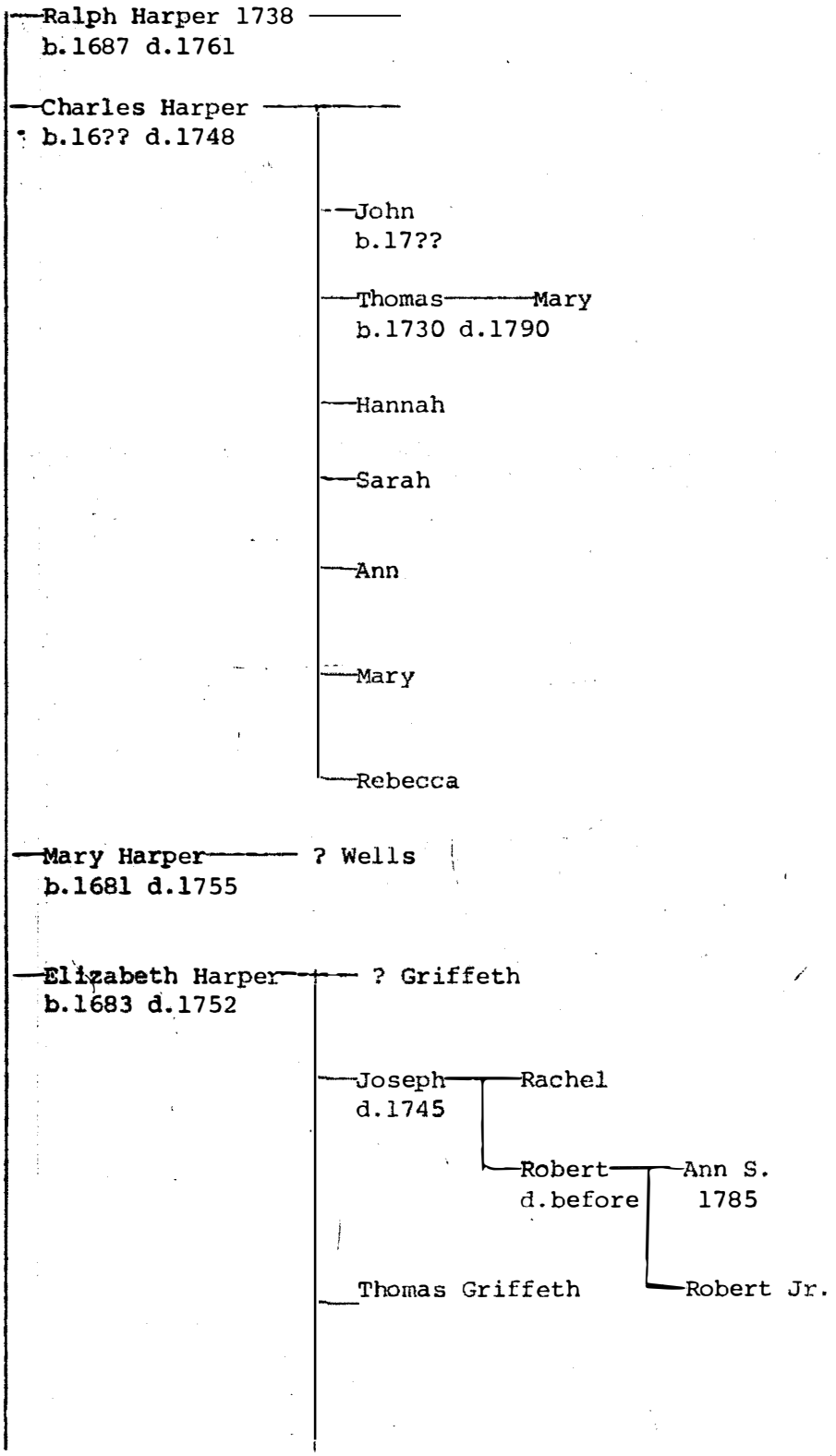
William H. Hall)
)Witnesses
E. H. Trimble

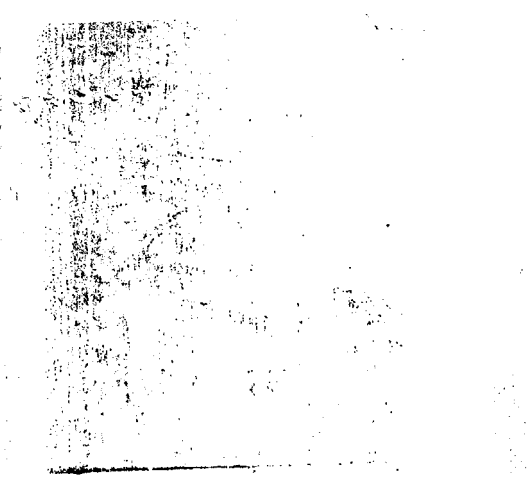
Harper

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(Continued on Next Page)


Ralph Harper 1738
b.1687 d.1761
Charles Harper
b.16?? d.1748
John
b.17??
Thomas
Mary
b.1730 d.1790
Hannah
Sarah
Ann
Mary
Rebecca
Mary Harper
? Wells
b.1681 d.1755
Elizabeth Harper
? Griffeth
b.1683 d.1752
Joseph
Rachel
d.1745
Robert
Ann S.
d.before
1785
Thomas Griffeth
Robert Jr.



Another possible source:

Book entitled: McClelland-Harper Settlers in the Wabash Valley 1774-1954 by Eliza H. Brevoort. Published by Bey Printing Office, Lawrenceville, Illinois 1955.

HFR-62 Washington, D C., National Archives, R.G. 153, Office of the Judge Advocate General, Military Reservation Division, Reservation File, West Virginia Box No. 44, 1 Harpers Ferry (ms), (A copy of the last will, Robert Harper. Berkeley County, Virginia, 26 September 1782)

61.

FROM HOFFINGER'S NOTEBOOK

"In the Name of God Amen. I Robert Harper of Berkeley County in the Commonwealth of Virginia being sick and weak in Body but sound in Memory and Judgement calling to mind the frailty and vicissitudes of Life and succeeding Eternity do hereby make Constitute, ordain and appoint this to be my last will and Testament revoking, disallowing and rescinding all other Wills or Testament by me heretofore made in manner and form as follows Viz. I leave my Body to the Earth to be burried /sic./ in a decent manner at the discretion of my Executors after mentioned and recommend /sic./ my Soul to the hands of that God who gave it in hopes of a glorious Resuraction /sic./ there the atonement and ato/n/ement of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ: and for what Worldy Estate it hath pleased God to bestow upon me I give leave and bequeath a & follows after my Just Debts Death Bed and Funeral Expenses are paid off Viz. Imprimis I give Leave and Bequeath to my Nephew Robert Griffith one moiety or half of my Ferry Survey to form a Straight & direct line to run along the two fences on the East Side or that Side next to the Ferry The one fence Lying on the North and the other on the South Side of the road leading from the Ferry to Winchester the Sides of the above mentioned Fences to be a derector /sic/ or to Show where each end of the Devision /sic./ line Shall terminate, The end of the line leading to Potowmack to terminate as Soon as it Strikes that River, the end Leading to Shenandoah to keep a Straight Course till it likewise strikes said River and to Contain and Include the Island opposite where the said line strikes, Thence to Run up my Line Joining Samples line, to Continue with said line

/Second Page/

and to Include Ninety Acres of a New Survey Thence to Continue its Course till where the Devision /sic./ line Shall Strike Potowmack River Including therewith my Saw Mill and Grist mill with all The utensils belonging to both Mills, likewise I do leave unto my said Nephew all my moveable Estate whatsoever Except my negroe wench Deck.-----

2dly I give leave and bequeath unto my Niece /sic./ Sarah Harper Daughter of my Brother Joseph Harper Joiner and Cabinet maker late of Philadelphia or her heirs my Ferry and Ferry house on Potowmack River and all the remainder of my ferry survey not before devised to Robert Griffith together with all my Estate Right and Title to the Maryland Shore of the Said Ferry, and also all my Estate Right and Title to and for Ten Acres upon what is now called The big Island up Potowmack River adjoining

the Ferry aforesaid But it is my will that neither my said Neice /sic./ Sarah or her husband if alive shall enjoy the said Ferry and Lands hereby devised and bequeathed longer than their natural life or Lives, and it is likewise my will that my said Niece Sarah or her Husband Shall and may have full power and authority to leave and bequeath the said Ferry and Lands to them devised as above to either of their sons whom they Shall Judge most deserving Thereof and in case of failure of male line to leave and give the premises aforesaid to either of Their Daughters as may appear to them or the survivor of them the most suitable It is likewise my will that my Debts all and sundry Shall be paid out of the rents of my Ferry by my Executors aftermentioned who are hereby empowered to retain the same till all Just Claims and Demands against my Estate are paid off and discharged-----

Thirdly It is my will in Consideration of what is above

devised and made over to my said Neice /sic./ Sarah that she her or assigns shall be obliged to ferry over at the Ferry above-mentioned passage free every person or persons who shall bring with them Grist of any kind to the Mills on the Lands now belonging to me adjoining the same-----

Fourthly, I hereby give leave and bequeath unto my Neiphew /sic./ Joseph Vreen a Tract of Land Containing Three hundred acres of Land Lying at the mouth of Indian Run Sleepy Creek in Berkeley County being the same as was purchased by me from Aron Rice----

Fifthly, I hereby give and leave and bequeath unto my Nephew Robert Harper Josiah Harper, Jonas Vreen, Hezekiah Vreen and Israel Vreen the whole amount of what my Negroe wench Beck Shall bring to be equally Devided /sic./ and Shared amongst them, and for that purpose it is my will that my Executors Shall as Soon as Convenient for them after my Decease Cause the said Negroe Wench Beck to be Sold-----

And for the more sure causing this my Last will and Testament to be put into due Execution, I do hereby prdain nominate Constitute and appoint and by these presents have ordained nominated Constituted and appointed my well beloved friends Edward Lucas John Ryan of Berkeley County and Robert Griffith of Bedford County in the Commonwealty /sic./ of Virginia to be my only true and Lawfull /sic./ Executors for the purposes before mentioned, hereby ratifying and Confirming all and whatsoever my said attorneys shall lawfully do with regard to the premises, and They or either of Them Shall not be liable to any Neglect or Omissions respecting the Same, In Witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal unto this my Last Will and Testament This Twenty Sixth Day of September in the year of our Lord

/Fourth Page/

one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty Two-

Signed sealed published pronounced and
declared by the said Robert Harper to
be his Last Will and Testament in presence of us-
R. M. Knight
T /?/ Hamilton
John Duncan
William Duncan
Wm Darke

Robert Harper

Be it known to all men by these Presents that I Robert Harper of the County of Berkeley & Commonwealth of Virginia, have made & declared my Last Will and Testament in writing Bearing date this first day of october one Thousand Seven Hundred and Eighty-Two, I Robert Harper by this present Co--il /?/ do ratify confirm sd last will & Testament, and it is further my Last will that four acres of Land most Convenient round my Grave yard Shall be laid off By my Executors & be inti--ly /?/ Appropriate to the use of a grave yard and all my Debts due by Bond note or Back Debt and all the rents now due from my ferry Be By my Executors disposed of in the best manner Towards Erecting a grave yard and Building a church on sd four acres of Land, & /?/ He--ing /?/ a head and foot stone for my Wife so /?/ grave and likewise for my own and my will and meaning is that this co codicil be adjudged to be a part and parcel of my last will and Testament and that all things contained therein, be faithfully and truly preformed /sic./ and as fully and amply in every respect as if the same had been declaired /sic./ and sit /sic./ down in my last will & testament as Witness my hand this first Day October one thousand Seven hundred and Eighty-two
Signed in presence of us
R. M. Knight
Wm Darke
James Claypoole

Robert Harper his mark

At a court held for Berkeley County the 19th day of October 1782 This last will and Testament together with the codecil /sic./ annexed of Robert Harper Deceased Was presented to court by John Ryan Edward Lucas and Robert Griffith the Executors wherein named who made Oath thereto according to Law and the same being provd /sic./ by the Oaths of Robert M. Knight William Darke and William Duncan witnesses thereto and ordered to be recorded and on the motion of the said Executors who entered into Bond with William Darke and John Briscoe Junr their securities in the penalty of five Hundred pounds conditioned for their true and faithful administration of the said Estate Certificate is granted them for obtaining a probate thereof in due form

Teste

Will Drew

A Copy Teste

D. Hunter CBC"

Another possible source:

Book entitled: McClelland-Harper Settlers in the Wabash Valley 1774-1954 by Eliza H. Brevoort. Published by Bey Printing Office, Lawrenceville, Illinois 1955.

COMPTON GENEALOGY---partial

Samuel COMPTON _____ M. _____ Elizabeth HARPER *
B. _____ B. _____
Virginia
D. _____

1796 migrated to Kentucky
1806 " to Adams Co., Ohio
present site of
Dunkinsville
D. _____
Adams Co., Oh

Occupation: Tailor

----George _____ M. _____ Mary Ann Ham
B. _____ B. _____
Adams Co. Oh Maine
D. _____ D. _____

Occupation: Apprentice to Father in Tailor Shop then farmed in Jefferson Township

Daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Snow) Ham who lived in Maine, N.Y.; started for Illinois thru Pittsburg, down Ohio River stopped at Maysville due to his health but he died shortly after landing. Family changed plans and stayed in Adams Co.,Ohio.

----Joel B. _____ M. _____

----Emma _____ M. _____

----Agatha ____ M. ___Smit

----Son

may have had more children

*Per information in the data from "Hanging Rock Iron Region, Lewis Pub. Co. 1916", Elizabeth Harper's father was the original proprietor of Harper's Ferry, Va.

Taken from the Hanging Rock Iron Region, Lewis Pub. Co. 1916: Reprinted 1983, Walsworth, Marceline, MO. Vol II.

Samuel Compton, Was born in Virginia, Of English ancestry. In 1796 he migrated to Kentucky and 10 years later, in 1806 he settled in Adams Co., Ohio, near the present site of Dunkinsville, and there cleared and improved a homestead, on which he lived and labored until his death. He married Elizabeth Harper, whose father was the original proprietor of Harper's Ferry, Va. Their son, George Compton, a native of Adams Co. served an apprenticeship at the tailor's trade when young, and followed it at home for many years. He subsequently turned his attention to agriclture, and having bought land in Jefferson Twp. there carried on general farming the remainder of his life. The maiden name of the wife of George Compton was Mary Ann Ham. She was born in Maine, a daughter of Jonathan and Sarah(Snow) Ham, natives of the same state. Jonathan Ham moved with his family from Maine to New York and after living for a time there,started for Illinois, going first to Pittsburgh with teams, and thence down the Ohio River on a boat. His health being very poor, the family stopped off at Maysville for him to recuperate, but he died very soon after landing, and the family changed their plans, locating in Adams County, Ohio, instead of going to Illinois. Mary Ann Ham Compton lived to be nearly four score years old.

The above data supplied to the park by Mrs. Agatha Smith who's mother was Robert Harper's great, great, grand-daughter on Elizabeth (Harper) Compton side of family. THIS DATA DIFFERENTS FROM PARK'S. PER PARK'S DATA- Robert & Rachel HARPER Had NO CHILDREN.

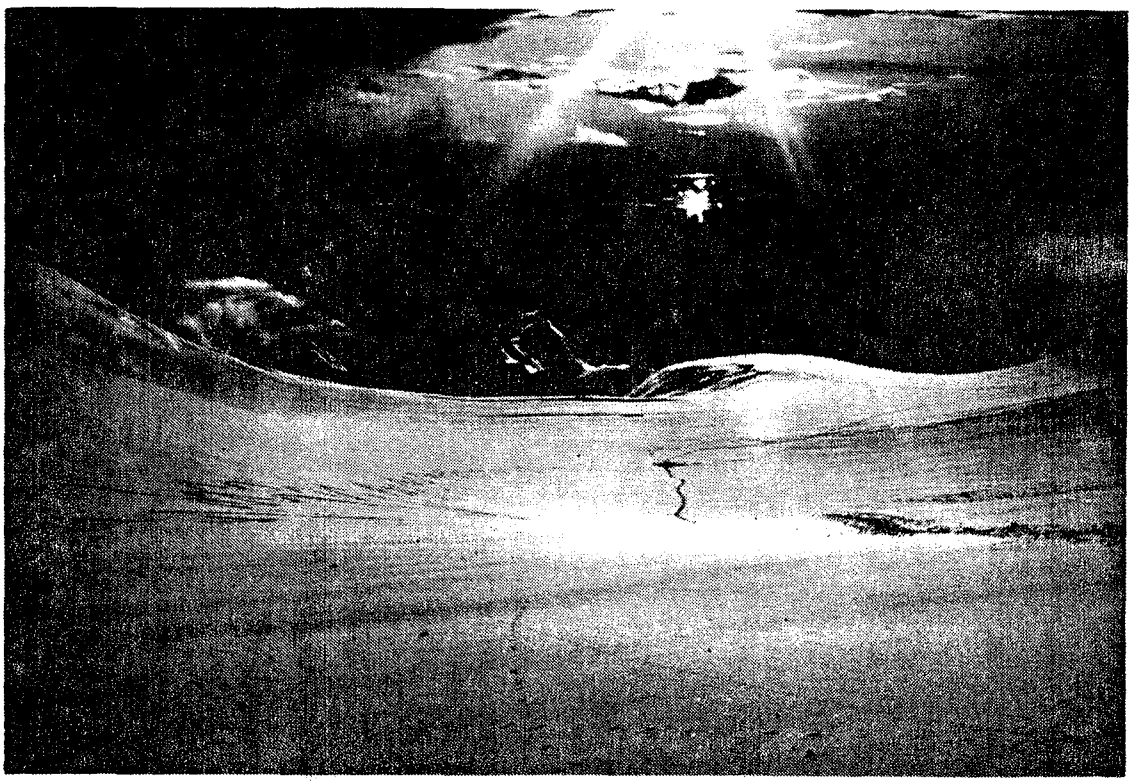
HARPERS FERRY NHP

HFR-626

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HARPER

Journey of Faith



- Bill Peele,Jr.

Pat Peele Darley

MUSIC MINISTRY

September 7, 2004

David P. Shreve
Minister of Music, BA, BCM, MCM

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service
Harpers Ferry National Park
PO Box 65
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Dear Sir:

I believe it was the Director there who gave me assistance a few years ago. I wish to thank her and all of you. I have traced 63 co-lateral family trees and, when following up on my grandmother, I remember my mother saying that she remembered my grandmother saying, "My grandmother told me that her grandfather was Dr. Robert Harper of Harpers Ferry. "

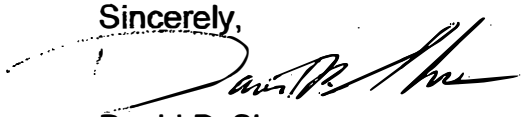
I immediately dismissed the Dr. title but wanted to check further. Your office gave me several pages relative to the Harper family as well as a copy of his will. Robert Harper had no children. Therefore no granddaughter. The genealogist, whom she paid, ha taken her for a ride.

I put this on hold for a few years until I found a document in my grandmother's handwriting saying that the family came through John Harper, Robert's brother, both born in Philadelphia but lived in Harpers Ferry. That got me excited.

I pulled the information your office gave me and finished writing the life story of my grandmother, Jim Ella (Lelllah) Hancock Shreve whose many lines come from **brothers** of two well-know men: Robert Harper and Gov. John Hancock. (If someone does not write these stories most will be lost. Many ignore the women and write of the men. Lellah was quite a woman.)

The following may be of interest to someone there. I simply wish to thank your office for being so helpful.

Sincerely,



David P. Shreve
540-460-2920

THE HARPER FAMILY

(Confirmation of early information done with considerable assistance of the United States Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Harpers Ferry National Park, PO Box 65, Harpers Ferry, WV 25425)

David Prentiss Shreve

John and **Ann Harper** left Noke in Oxford Shire England, August 2, 1682, with other Quakers in William Penn's "Holy Experiment" and purchased 500 acres of land eight miles from Philadelphia. They named the area where they lived Oxford Township, as many immigrants named their new portion of land after the place they had lived in the old country. The Harpers came with five small children.

Ann had been **Ann Butcher,** daughter of **Charles Butcher** of King Sulten in North Hamptonshire. Although they were Quaker John and Ann Harper were buried in the Oxford Trinity Churchyard (Anglican). Ann's will identified John as a Yeoman (a farmer who cultivates his own land.)

CHILDREN OF JOHN AND ANN BUTCHER HARPER

John, Josiah, Mary, Charles, and **Joseph** (born in England). Elizabeth (b. 1684) and Ralph (b. 1687) were born in Pennsylvania.

JOSEPH HARPER

Joseph Harper was born in England and came, as a young child, to Philadelphia with his parents, John and Ann Butcher Harper. He became a carpenter in the rapidly growing town of Philadelphia. He married **Sarah** who lived in Oxford Township eight miles from the court house in Philadelphia. Three of their children were baptized in the Oxford Trinity Church: Sarah, Robert (builder and millwright) and **John.**

John Harper (1720-1793) followed his brother Robert, to Harper's Ferry, raised his family there, and died there in 1793.

JOHN HARPER'S DAUGHTER

Teresa Mildred (Milly) Harper married **Frank Allen Hancock**

MILLY AND FRANK'S FIRST SON

James Call Hancock married **Eleanor Redding** (of Gallloway, Tenn.)

MILLY AND FRANK'S FIFTH CHILD

Jim Ella (Lellah) Hancock of Poplar Springs, Miss. married **Prentiss Albert Shreve** of Dunn Loring, VA.

LELLAH AND PRENTISS' TWO CHILDREN

Viola Shreve married **Charles Gotthardt:** Their children: Charles William, Jr., Norman Paul, Frederick Allen, Anne, Nancy, and Linda Susan.

Paul Hancock Shreve married **Loraine Mozelle Zile:** Their three sons: Robert Paul Shreve, David Prentiss Shreve, and Ronald Harrison Shreve.

INTERESTING INFORMATION CONCERING THE HARPER NAME

The **Harper** family is one of the oldest in English history. At the Battle of Hastings in 1066, a French Norman officer by that name was knighted on the field for bravery by William the Conqueror.

The name, **Harper,** was a surname derived from the occupation of playing the harp. *The Harper* was one who made his living by playing the harp at fairs and festivals, or one who held an official position as a musical performer. As early as 1273, the names **Henry le Harpur, Ralph le Harpur, Nicholas le Harpur** and **Adam le Harpur** appeared in the official English record.

A **Michael Harper** immigrated to the American colonies, probably in 1741. He settled on the South Branch of the Potomac in Virginia, in an area known as the Bullpasture and Cowpasture, and with his sons, Hance and Matthew, was one of the inhabitants who petitioned for a road from Asten's Mill to the Calfpasture, in the early 1750's.

Matthew Harper administered the estate of Michael Harper in November 1767 in Augusta County, VA. Hanse Harper was named as a son of Michael Harper in a court order in 1751. Michael Harper and his wife Isabel conveyed 224 acres of land in Newfoundland Creek, January 27, 1760, to William Shannon.

HARPERS IN EARLY ALEXANDRA, VIRIGINIA

Sea Captain John Harper conveyed 111 and 109 Prince Street to Michael Thorn in 1783 for an annual ground rent.

Ship captain John Harper's waterfront warehouse, on the Northeast corner of Union Street and Prince Street, was built about 1785.The warehouse was four stories with a hip roof.

John Harper purchased 1012 Prince Street from William Veitch in 1818 for $3,000.

John Harper built 211, 213 and 109 Prince Street that, along with 215 and 207, are the finest 18th century street facades in Alexandria. 213 was conveyed to his daughter, Peggy, in April 1793.

The heirs of John Harper sold 118 and 120 Lee Street South to Edward Sheehy in 1825 for $210 each. This 2½-story brick house was a soap factory previous to Harper's owning it.

Samuel Harper acquired lot (S.W. corner) 601 Lee Street South. He may have built the small 2-story brick house.

Frances Harper Riddle sold lot 107 Prince Street *with appurtenances* to a D. Collinsworth in 1844 for $337.

Joshua Riddle and his wife, Frances Harper Riddle, a daughter of Captain John Harper, owned 105 and 103 Prince Street.

The
1774
List of Tithables
and Wheel Carriages
in Berkeley County, Virginia



Edited by
William H. Rice

975.497
Cen74r

Obtained info from Berkeley County Historical Society 7/27/07

925.497
Cen74R

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2006

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2006

William Dark.....On 17 May 1774 the Berkeley County Court named William Dark to view road from Rutherford's Mill to Shepherd's Town (Order Book 2, Page 312)

On 17 October 1775 Joseph Dark sells a tract to William Dark on Elk Branch "where said William now lives" adjacent to Godwin Swift and George William Fairfax (Berkeley County Deeds 3-430)

Robert Harper.....1751 Grant to Robert Harper of 125 acres at Mouth of Shenandoah (Page 794 Sims Index to Land Grants in West Virginia)

In 16 March 1774 suit against Mathias Keen, Senior, Robert Harper paid Robert Griffith, Alexander Butler & Benjamin Ellidge for traveling 200 miles to be witnesses for him (Berkeley County Order Book 2, Pages 196 & 198).

Robert Harper's Will is probated in Berkeley County in 1782 and names Edward Lucas & John Ryon as his Executors (Will Book 1, Page 291).

Bennajah Martin....29 August 1774 Deed by Jacob Dunn to Bennajah Martin for 121 acres on Meadow Branch adjacent John & Jacob VanMeter (Berkeley County Deed Book 3, Page 111)

On 20 December 1774 in Berkeley County Court, Harry, a slave owned by John Keywood, was found guilty of breaking into the houses of John Clawson and Bennajah Martin (Order Book 2, Pg 337)

George Smallwood...On 17 May 1774 he was appointed by the Berkeley County Court to oversee the road from Rutherford's Mill to Shepherd's Town (Order Book 2, Page 312).

George Smallwood, along with 3 slaves, is listed in the 1783 Berkeley County Personal Property Tax List taken by John Cooke.

— DAR

index DAR

/dia X (X) X X CS PS NC
m (1) Lydia Murdock Pvt MA
m (1) Eunice Parsons PS VT
n (X) Deborah (Prouty) Griswold (X) Kezia

(1) Abial Sheldon MM CT
ı (1) Mary Smith 2Lt MA
) Anna Curtis (Sheldon) Foster (X) Elizabeth

(1) Lydia Elden Pvt MA
ıncy Walker Sol VA
ı (1) Abigail Moulton Cpl Fif MA PNSR
C m (1) Rebecca Petty Sol CS PS NC

Hall (X) Sarah X CS DE

1) Elizabeth Lowe Sgt PA
m (1) Anne Sutton Pvt PA PNSR

MA m (1) Hannah Kidder LT MA
Pierce Capt MA
r m (1) X X Sgt PS NYCT
m (1) Esther Pierce Pvt MA
m (1) Sarah Cornell LT MA
ına Draper Pvt NY

:lizabeth Youcum PS VA
ınice Petty Capt VA
argaret Lair Pvt VA PNSR
1) Maria Elizabeth Diffenbach PS VA

m (1) Deborah Comstock Pvt VA
atharine Arvacost LT PA VA
ı Compstock Sol VA

n (1) Isabelle Mills LT DE
nah Paderick Col NC

) Elizabeth Thompson Pvt PA
Esther Burkholder (X) Susanna X Pvt PA
ına Eva Burkholder Pvt PA

1) Cathrine Null PS VA
l) Anna Barbara Miller Pvt PS VA
Christina Miller Pvt VA
A m (1) Mary X Sol VA

)H m (X) Catherine Eklof (X) Christina X Pvt

Eva Klaarwater (X) Lydia Wood Sgt NY

HARPAREE :
John : b 1763 NJ d p 1793 NJ m (1) Jane Rankins Pvt NJ
HARPEL :
Philip Jr. : b 12-12-1759 PA d 3-12-1843 PA m (1) Mary M. Rothrock Pvt PA
HARPENDING :
Andrew Merton : bpt 6-14-1761 NJ d a 1831 KY m (1) Sarah Compton Pvt NJ
HARPER:
Abraham : b 1- -1762 PA d 12-16-1826 PA m (1) Ann Harper Pvt PA
Adam : b 11-22-1722 GR d p 1781 PA m (1) Catherine Bosler CMman PA
Alexander : b 2-22-1744 CT d 9-10-1798 NT m (1) Elizabeth Bartholomew Capt PS NY
Ansel : b 1-26-1750 VA d 11- -1822 GA m (1) Nancy Parke Pvt GA
Benjamin : b 1735 IR d 6-12-1801 SC m (1) Martha Knox PS SC
Benjamin : b 1758 PA d 8-22-1798 PA m (1) Rachel Conrad Pvt PA
Daniel : b 3-10-1766 NH d 8-3-1839 OH m (1) Mary McAllaster Pvt NH PNSR WPNS
Daniel : b 6-17-1753 EN d 5-16-1831 PA m (1) Elizabeth Miller Bosn Gnr PA PNSR
Elizabeth (Bartholomew) : b 2-13-1749 d 6-10-1833 OH m (1) Alexander Harper PS NY
Francis Jr. : b --- NC d p 1790 NC m (1) Theresa Hopton Pvt NC
Francis Sr. : b c 1737 NC d p 1790 NC m (1) Elizabeth Bright LT NC
George : b 9-11-1763 VA d 11-27-1839 GA m (1) Lydia Jane Sexton Pvt GA
Godfrey : b c 1750 MA d p 1777 m (1) Alida Stall Pvt NY
Henry : b c 1762 PA d 10-6-1813 PA m (1) Agatha Wolf Pvt PA
Isaac : b --- d a 4-16-1800 NC m (1) X X PS NC
Jacob : b c 1743/4 GR d 1828 VA m (1) Margaret Simmons PS VA
Jeduthan : b 11-15-1734 VA d 11- -1819 NC m (1) Gazeal Parke LCol NC
Jesse : b 1734 VA d 1811 MS m (1) Maria Jones Pvt VA
John : b 10-3-1728 PA d 5-7-1804 VA m (X) Mrs Mary Reynolds Cunningham (X) Sarah Wells PS VA
John : b 1736 PA d 9-3-1803 PA m (1) Phoebe Vernon BgdMaj QM PA
John : b 1758 VA d p 1780 VA m (1) Elizabeth Warren Pvt VA
John : b 1759 VA d 1817 OH m (1) Ann Thomas Pvt MD
John : b 1-8-1760 PA d 2-19-1827 PA m (1) Barbara Backenstoss Pvt PA
John : b 2- -1756 d 9-14-1834 KY m (1) Barbara Strable Pvt PA PNSR
John : b 4-28-1744 MA d 1819 NY m (X) Martha X (X) Mary Bothwell Pvt MA
John : b 9-25-1740 MA d 11-3-1825 NY m (1) Elizabeth Proctor LT NH
John : b c 1740 d a 9-18-1793 VA m (1) Margery Robinson CS PS VA
John : b c 1740 VA d a 1-13-1794 VA m (1) Frances X PS VA
John : b c 1745 d a 1- -1840 KY m (1) Mary Ann X Pvt Sct PS VA
John Jr. : b 5-31-1734 MA d 11-20-1811 NY m (X) Isabelle McKnight (X) Miriam Thompson Col NY
John Sr. : b 8-10-1705 IR d 4-20-1785 NY m (X) Abigail Montgomery (X) Rebeccah X PS NY
Joseph : b 1756 d 6-9-1824 DE m (X) Hetty West (X) Patience Allen Sgt DEMD WPNS HPNS
Joseph Jr. : b 1-14-1727 CT d 1-11-1783 CT m (1) Isabel McKnight Pvt CT
Josiah : b 1761-63 d p 9-9-1837 TN m (1) Sally X Pvt VA PNSR
Matthew : b c 1760 d a 9-4-1807 TN m (1) Patsey X Mil SC
Nathan : b 11-8-1764 NC d c 1839 NC m (1) Pharabe X Pvt NC PNSR
Nathan : b a 1760 MD d 11-10-1843 MD m (1) Ann Roberts Drm MD
Nathaniel : b c 1730 VA d 1794 VA m (1) X X Pvt VA
Nicholas : b 1-25-1706 HL d 9-15-1803 KY m (1) Elizabeth Behrn CS VA
Nicholas : b 1738 GR d 1818 VA m (1) Elizabeth Penninger Lt PS VA
Philip : b --- d p 1810 m (1) X X PS VA

HARPER :

Richard : b 1763 NC d 5-21-1851 TN m (1) Anne Forrest Pvt NC PNSR
Robert : b 8-12-1748 MA d 7-31-1814 NY m (1) Sarah McFarland Pvt MA
Robert : b c 1742 d a 11-17-1801 SC m (1) Jean X Sgt SC
Robert : b c 1760 MD d 1826 GA m (1) Lucy Groce LT GA
Samuel : b 10-18-1761 PA d 1812 PA m (X) Sarah Grimes (X) X X Pvt PA
Samuel : b 1744 NH d 1834 ME m (1) Sarah Godfrey Pvt NH
Samuel : b 5-22-1722 NH d 8-25-1790 NH m (1) Elizabeth Scribner PS NH
Samuel : b c 1754 --- d 6-10-1839 PA m (X) Mrs. Jane (McMillan) Moorehead (1) Hannah X Pvt PA
Samuel : b c 1757 d p 5-18-1836 TN m (1) Mrs Ruth Bonner Capt GA
Samuel Sr. : b c 1730 ST d p 1783 PA m (1) Jane Strang Pvt PA
Thomas : b --- d a 1793 PA m (1) Mary Davis Pvt PA
William : b 1-23-1759 SC d 1850 CD m (1) Abigail Estabrooks Pvt SC
William : b 1730 MA d 1817 NY m (1) Lady Mortimer PS NY
William : b 1745 MD d 1828 IN m (1) Kevan X Pvt MD
William : b 1746 IR d 9-19-1813 SC m (1) Ann Young Sol PS SC
William : b 1749/50 PA d p 1781 m (1) Rebecca Kenton Pvt PA
William : b 1759 PA d 7-10-1845 OH m (X) Nancy Ferris (X) X X Pvt PA
William : b c 1750 VA d 1823 GA m (1) Mary Ingram Pvt VA
William : b c 1758 VA d a 2-1-1828 GA m (1) Ann Phelida Hudson PS GA

HARPOLE :

Nicholas : b c 1744 d a 9-2-1806 VA m (1) Margaret X PS VA

HARPSTER :

David : b c 1730 GR d 1787 PA m (1) X X Sol PA
Jacob : b 1756 PA d 1832 PA m (1) Mary X Sol PA

HARR :

Simon : b 1725 GR d 3- -1797 VA m (X) Eve Brouzler (X) Margaret Baer (X) X X Clerk VA

HARRAR :

Daniel : b 2- 5-1756 PA d 9-27-1845 PA m (1) Lydia --- Pvt PA PNSR

HARRELL : HARRALL, HORRALL

Abraham : b 1747 NC d 5-1-1810 NC m (1) Mary Davis Pvt CL NC
Asa : b 4-21-1762 NC d c 1842 m (1) Rachel Beeman Sol NC
Benjamin : b c 1754 NC d 9-26-1796 NC m (1) Winifred Pittman Sol NC
Elisha : b c 1752 NC d a 5- -1813 NC m (1) Pheraba X PS NC
George Edward : b 1744 GR d 1798 SC m (1) Barbara Ann X Pvt SC
Hardy : b c 1760 --- d a 8-16-1831 GA m (1) Barbara --- Sol GA
Housen : b 1731 VA d p 7-1-1806 NC m (1) Frances Delphia Street Pvt VA
Jacob : b 9- -1760 NC d 2- -1837 GA m (1) X X Pvt NC
James : b c 1747 VA d 1817/18 KY m (1) X Cotton Pvt VA
James Sr. : b 1729/30 NC d p 4-2-1781 NC m (1) Judith X (2) Grace X PS NC
Jesse Jr. : b c 1755 d a 9-19-1786 NC m (1) X X PS NC
Joel : b 1758 NC d 6-30-1846 IL m (X) Arcadia Smith (X) Betsey Shoulders (X) Polly Foster Pvt NCVA
John : b 1735 VA d p 1797 VA m (1) Sarah X Ens VA
John : b 1738 NC d c 1827 NC m (1) Mary Burgess Pvt NC
John : b 1761 NC d 5-22-1840 AL m (1) Jane X Pvt NC PNSR
John : b 8-12-1761 VA d 9-4-1838 VA m (1) Margaret Montgomery Pvt VA PNSR
Josiah : b c 1740 NC d a 11- -1783 NC m (1) X X CS NC
Josiah : b c 1763 d a 2- -1825 NC m (1) Judith Fryer Pvt NC

HARRELL : HARRALL, HORRAL

Levi : b c 1750 NC d a 2-25-1806
Lewis : b 1741 SC d a 10-6-1823 S
Moses : b c 1738 VA d p 1792 m (
Samuel : b a 1740 NC d p 2-13-18
Thomas : b c 1755 VA d p 12-11-1
William Jr. : b 1757 VA d 2-15-18
Calvet Houghton Pvt VA PN
William Sr. : b c 1730 VA d p 178

HARRELSON :

Elkanah : b a 1750 d a 5- -1781 N
Lewis H. : b a 1756 SC d a 5-25-1
Nathaniel : b c 1740 d a 6- -1781

HARRIMAN :

Asa : b 1-30-1742/43 MA d 7-1-1
Asa : b 3-5-1736 MA d 11-29-182
Todd LT MA
Daniel : b 3-22-1754 NH d 3-22-1
David : b c 1756 MD d p 9-10-18
Ebenezer : b 2-22-1734 NH d 12-
Enoch : b 10-5-1736 MA d 9-16-1
Ezekiel : b 12-23-1757 NH d 4-26
Jasiel : b 3-11-1726/7 MA d 8-17-
Joab : b 7- -1760 NH d 5-25-1834
Jonathan : b 1753 EN d 6-16-183
Joseph : b 4-18-1726 d 1820 m (1
Joshua : b 5-20-1768 NH d 3-2-18
Leonard : b 3-12-1739 MA d 8- -
Leonard : b 8-11-1718 MA d 180
Levi : b 1-17-1760 NH d p 9-2-18
Moses : b 4-10-1737 MA d 8-24-
Moses : bpt 9-22-1734 MA d 177
Nathaniel : b 6-14-1744 MA d 18
Peter : b 4- -1727 MA d 10-6-181
Reuben : b 11-5-1725 MA d 4-12
Samuel : b 1-18-1752 d 8-21-182
Simon : b 10-11-1761 MA d 7-29
Stephen Jr. : b 3-10-1757 MA d 2
Pvt NH
Stephen Sr. : b 3-9-1728 MA d 2
Thomas : b 1-19-1744 MA d p 18

HARRINGTON :

Abraham : b 12-11-1756 RI d 9-9
Abraham : b 1750 MA d 2-14-18
Abraham : b 9-4-1758 CT d 10-2
Anthony : b 1762 MD d a 10-3-1
Antipas : b 9-30-1753 MA d 1-27
Daniel : b 10-5-1707 MA d 8-31-
Daniel : b 4-5-1746 CT d 9-7-18
Daniel : b 5-25-1739 MA d 9-27
Daniel : b 9-3-1761 MA d 2-2-18
David : b c 1745 RI d 6-12-1811

January 23, 2007

Harpers Ferry Historical Association
PO Box 197
Harpers Ferry, WV 25425

Dear Sir or Madam:

A friend of mine who lives in the Noke/Islip area of England – near Oxford – recently discovered a link between Noke and Harpers Ferry, WV. Please see the paragraph below taken from the Internet:

THE HARPERS OF NOKE

The Quaker John Harper of Noke sailed from England with his wife and children aboard one of the ships in William Penn's fleet, landing in Pennsylvania on 2nd August 1682. They purchased 500 acres of land in William Penn's new colony, and settled just outside Philadelphia in a township to which the Harpers gave the name of Oxford. One of their grandsons, Robert, founded the settlement at Harpers Ferry, now a famous beauty spot in West Virginia.

My friend in England knows I visit the Harper's Ferry area frequently because my mom lives in Charles Town. I am bringing this Noke/Harpers Ferry link to your attention because my friend's wife, Lindsey Stead, is organizing a tour of the Oxfordshire area. Lindsey has told me that if anyone from the Harpers Ferry Historical Association signed up, she would be happy to organize a special visit to Noke – John Harper's homeplace and would research whether John Harper's house is still standing.

If anyone from your Association is interested in visiting Noke and seeing this interesting piece of Harpers Ferry history, please contact me. I can speak from experience that Oxfordshire is a lovely part of England and would be particularly interesting to anyone interested in the origins of Harpers Ferry and the Harper family.

Best wishes, and thanks in advance for your interest,

Mark

Mark Hurley

Kitzmiller-Hilliard

KITZMILLER and HILLIARD GENEALOGY

MARTIN KITZMILLER M. ELIZA
Will made April 11, 1825
Probated June 13, 1826

JOSEPH HILLIARD M. Sept. 1824 ANN ELIZA HOUGH
Will made June 1, 1853
Probated Oct. 10, 1853
Owned Brickyard in Leesburg
Wife No. 1
ANN EMILY CHILLINGSWORTH
Wife No. 2
-- No Issue

WILLIAM
LYDIA
ARCHIBALD M. M. Oct. 3, 1833 ANN E. HILLIARD
B. Dec. 18, 1811
D. Oct. 26, 1886
Buried Glenwood Cemetery
Sect. O, Lot 89
Wash., D.C.
Moved to Harpers Ferry
1836 from Leesburg, Va.
Armory Supt.'s Clerk
c. 1837 or 1838 until
Civil War
Actg. Supt. during
J. Brown Raid
Lived in Bldg. 57
1858 until C.War 1861
In Bolivar by 1870
Expelled from Masons
in H.Ferry Feb. 9, 1871

B. July 25, 1813
D. Mar. 18, 1888
Buried Glenwood Cemetery
Sect. O, Lot 89
Wash., D.C.

JOHN COHEN

SOPHIA M. FRANK FITZSIMMONS
Husband No. 1
--JOSEPH
--BETTY
--WILLIAM
--HUMPHREY
--ARIANNA M. GEORGE NEIMAN (? sp.)
Husband No. 1
-- MAMIE
Died at 13 years
of typhoid
M. JOSEPH KEYSER
Husband No. 2
-- ? Issue

JOSEPH
Killed
in
Mex.War

WILLIAM

EMILY M. Nov. 26, 1829 JOHN P. SMART
D. in
Texas
-- Son
-- Son

M. Feb. 22, 1862
THOMAS Wm. JENKINS M. MARY ?
B. Mar. 4, 1802
D. May 23, 1874
Wife No. 1
D. May 15, 1861
---THOMAS Wm. Jr.
B. May 10, 1863
D. Nov. 17, 1864

CHILLINGSWORTH
B. Nov. 26, 1834
Leesburg, Va.
D. June 28, 1879
Richmond, Va.

WILLIAM
B. 1836 or 1837
D. Oct. 5, 1871
Ilion, N.Y.

ARCHIBALD
B. 1839
D. Dec. 28, 1884
Newport, KY.

EMILY S., M. ? Roanoke, Va.
B. 1840 or
1841
-- EMILY
-- IRENE M. JOHNSON
a Lawyer
-- EMILY
-- MARGARET

ANNA G.
B. 1844
D. May 23, 1915

JAMES
B. 1845 or
1846

JENNINGS M. MOLLY ?
B. 1846 or 1847

JOSEPH L., M. ?
B. 1850 or
1851
-- Son
-- Daughter

MARTIN M. ALICE PLANT
B. Dec. 16, 1855
D. Jan. 14, 1894
--ALICE M. CAROL McPHERSON
--CAROL, JR.
--MAGGIE M. MR. PENGREE
a widower
w/2 sons
--MAMIE

(Compiled by Archie W. Franzen)

NEWS OF OTHER YEARS

5, 5, 2/23/84

100—YEARS AGO—100

MARRIED

In Hagerstown, Md., Milton M. Skinner to Miss Ella May Thompson, both of this county.

DIED

In Newport, Ky., Archebald Kitzniller, formerly of Harpers Ferry, 45.

Lovett

HFK-0250



Professor A. Mercer Daniel, Professor Emeritus

by A. Mercer Daniel

The family tradition and connections of many Americans of color are shrouded in mystery and live only within the unknown. However, there are glimpses into this area which can be given by persons who seek to pierce the veil and place themselves on sure foundations. This research in geneology has been made by several black descendants of prominent American families who have extended their researches into Europe and Africa. A. Mercer Daniel as a lawyer and librarian makes this type of search, which shows relationships based also upon will, marriage and legal right from 1821. —(Ed.)

THE LOVETTS OF HARPERS FERRY, WEST VIRGINIA



Thomas S. Lovett

When T. S. Lovett entertained, as guests in his hotel, THE HILL TOP HOUSE at Harpers Ferry, West Virginia, the President of the United States, WOODROW WILSON, Members of his Cabinet, members of the diplomatic corps, members of Congress and other government officials, he reached a zenith in his career as a Hotel Proprietor. The beginning of that career reaches back to his father and mother, WILLIAM AND SARAH LOVETT.

The beginning of the Lovetts of Harpers Ferry however dates back to the period before the Civil War. Marcia Blue, the mother of Sarah Lovett, was made a freed person by the will of Sallie Parker dated February 2, 1821. This Will was admitted to probate by the Court held for Frederick County, Virginia, the 5th day of November, 1821, freeing Marcia with the yearly allowance of twenty dollars during her life and she was given a cow.

She must have been very young and very close kin to the English-born Hiram Opie, brother of Sallie Parker. Hiram Opie wrote his Will in 1839, in which he made additional provisions for Marcia. He acknowledged having given her $400.00 more and di-



Left to right, standing on the rock: Allen P. Daniel (author's father), John H. Hill (uncle by marriage). Left to right, seated on the rock: Mrs. Marsha Elizabeth Evans (aunt), Mrs. Maggie Lovett Daniel (author's mother), unknown, unknown, Charles E. Jones, Mrs. Etta Lovett Hill (aunt), Mrs. Florence Lovett Canty (aunt), unknown.

rected his son to pay out of his own property or division, Marcia Blue's legacy given her by his sister, Sallie Parker. This part of the Will of Hiram Opie was witnessed but he added to it several codicils, one of which read, "I give to M. Blue my Winchester lots and twenty acres of land over the river called Hambleton Spring."

From the efforts of Hiram Opie to try to give Marcia a large part of his property, it appears that she must have been a very close blood relative of his and tends to bear out the word passed down in the Lovett family that she was a daughter of Hiram. From a picture of Marcia in the author's possession, she appears to be of Caucasian ancestry.

Marcia Blue married an Indian named FAIRFAX WEAVER and we find that she went to New York as a nurse for a Mrs. Algernon R. Woods. In Marcia's Bible given to her by Mrs. Woods, is an inscription dated 1850 as follows: "To Marcia Weaver from Mrs. Algernon R. Woods, as a small remembrance for her devoted attention to her infant, November 17, 1850, New York." (NOTE) (This Bible is in the possession of A. Mercer Daniel).



Greatgrandmother Marcia Blue Weaver

FAIRFAX and MARCIA WEAVER had two children, Sarah Weaver and James Weaver. Sarah Weaver, being a free woman, married WILLIAM LOVETT, who was a fireman on the Valley Branch of the B & O Railroad. They were married in Winchester, Virginia and lived there until the hostilities of the Civil War compelled them to move to Pennsylvania, taking Marcia Weaver, Sarah's mother, with them.

The move to Pennsylvania was an arduous task. Sarah R. Herrod, one of the older children of Sarah Lovett, wrote a letter to the author recalling the suffering endured on this trip.

She said, "They followed General Banks' retreat of the Union Army with a wagon full of belongings and when they got to Martinsburg, Union soldiers pressed the wagon into service to haul the guns and made father, grandmother and mother and eight



Grandmother Sarah Weaver Lovett and Grandfather William Lovett

children get out of the wagon and left us wholly unprepared to go further. She (mother) lost all the things of value in the wagon. The children were very small and my grandmother could hardly walk, being aged, but all were forced to walk to the river."

The family consisting of Sarah and William Lovett, Marcia Weaver and eight children arrived in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, where they remained four years. Many of their household goods left in Winchester were confiscated by the Army and their home was used as a hospital. While living in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania, a third set of twins was born to Sarah and William Lovett. One of the twins survived. That was Maggie Lovett, who was later to become the mother of A. Mercer Daniel.

After the War they left Chambersburg and brought the family back to Winchester, and later to Harpers Ferry, where NATHAN C. BRACKETT was making an effort to start a school to be known as STORER COLLEGE. They were given employment and they entered their children in the school.

The buildings, on what was later called "Camp Hill," used by the officers of the Army stationed at the Arsenal, were turned over by the government to Storer College. One building, which was destined to become the first hotel to be operated by the Lovetts, was used by the Paymaster of the Arsenal as his residence. It was a two-story and basement structure and was damaged by the heavy shelling of the town from both Maryland and Loudoun Heights. This building was remodeled by an addition of a third story of eight rooms and two large attic rooms. It housed the first students to enroll in the school and the first classes were held there. As the school grew, other buildings were remodeled and new dwellings erected about four city blocks from its first location. The school was then moved to the new buildings.

After the school moved to its new location, Sarah and William Lovett rented the old building and began a boarding-house business. They continued to operate this business, which grew as the town be-

came a popular summer resort for people from Washington and elsewhere. They called it the LOCKWOOD HOUSE after one of the Generals of the Civil War who once occupied it.

One interesting piece of history regarding the Lockwood House is that during the War some of the horses were brought into the building for protection from the shelling from the mountains and there is still evidence of this in the house. The sides of the window sashes show the print of the horses' teeth where they chewed off the woodwork. When this modest boarding house later grew in fame and became known as a hotel, this room, where the horses were kept was made the office and these window sashes took on historic significance as one of the momentoes of the War.

The first to register at the hotel was CAPTAIN McCONNELL in 1883, along with his family. He continued to patronize the hotel until he built a home for his family across the street from the hotel. Among the early guests were WILLIAM E. HUTCHINSON and family who held the record for continued patronage. They and some of their descendants were guests of the hotel from 1880 to 1926, the year the hotel closed. On the death of William Lovett, Sarah Lovett operated the hotel with the aid of her large family. Her son, James Lovett, was the chef and continued in that capacity for many years. Her son Thomas S. Lovett, was the clerk in charge of the office.

Juliet Bacon Smith of New Hampshire, who was teaching at Storer College was responsible for Lavinia Holloway joining the college staff. Miss Holloway had been a ward and virtually a family member in the Smith household, from the age of five. She had been educated in New Hampshire and was a trained nurse when she came to Storer. On one occasion when Miss Smith organized a hiking trip with Thomas S. Lovett as guide, he started a courtship with Lavinia Holloway which culminated in marriage.

They lived in the Brackett house at the other end of the lot on which the Lockwood stands. They took in the overflow guests from the Lockwood. This continued until 1890. In the meantime, two daughters were born to the T. S. Lovett family, Misses Florence Lovett and Charlotte Lovett. Charlotte was born the year they moved to the first Hill Top House.

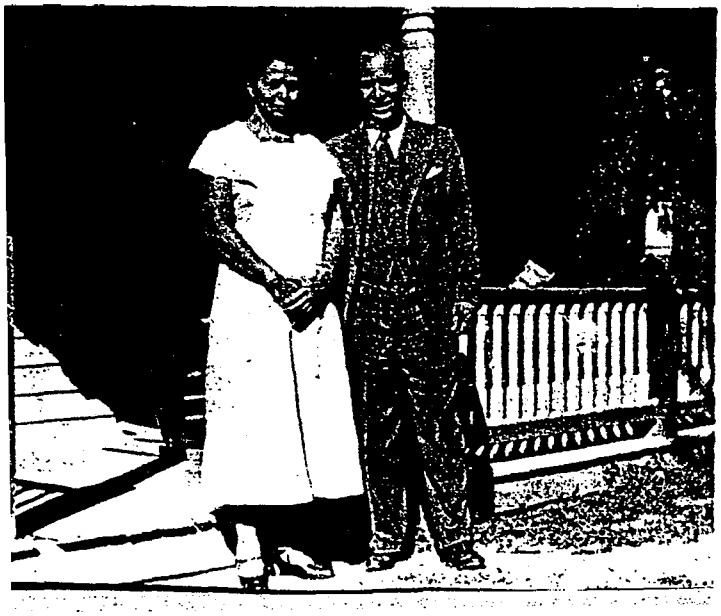
When Thomas and Lavinia opened the first Hill Top House, there came to Harpers Ferry, Allen P. Daniel, who had married Maggie Lovett. They had been living in Rochester, New York. While Thomas operated Hill Top House A. P. Daniel took over the office of the Lockwood for Sarah Lovett, continuing in that capacity until Sarah retired. Upon his death in 1918 his widow, Maggie Lovett Daniel took over the proprietorship and continued until the hotel closed in 1926. When Sarah Lovett died in 1911, at Tom Lovett's request, the officials of the B & O furnished a special train to take Sarah Lovett's body and her children and grandchildren to her final resting place beside her husband, William Lovett, in Winchester, Virginia. Thus they avoided the "jim crow" laws of Virginia, while West Virginia had no "jim crow" law.

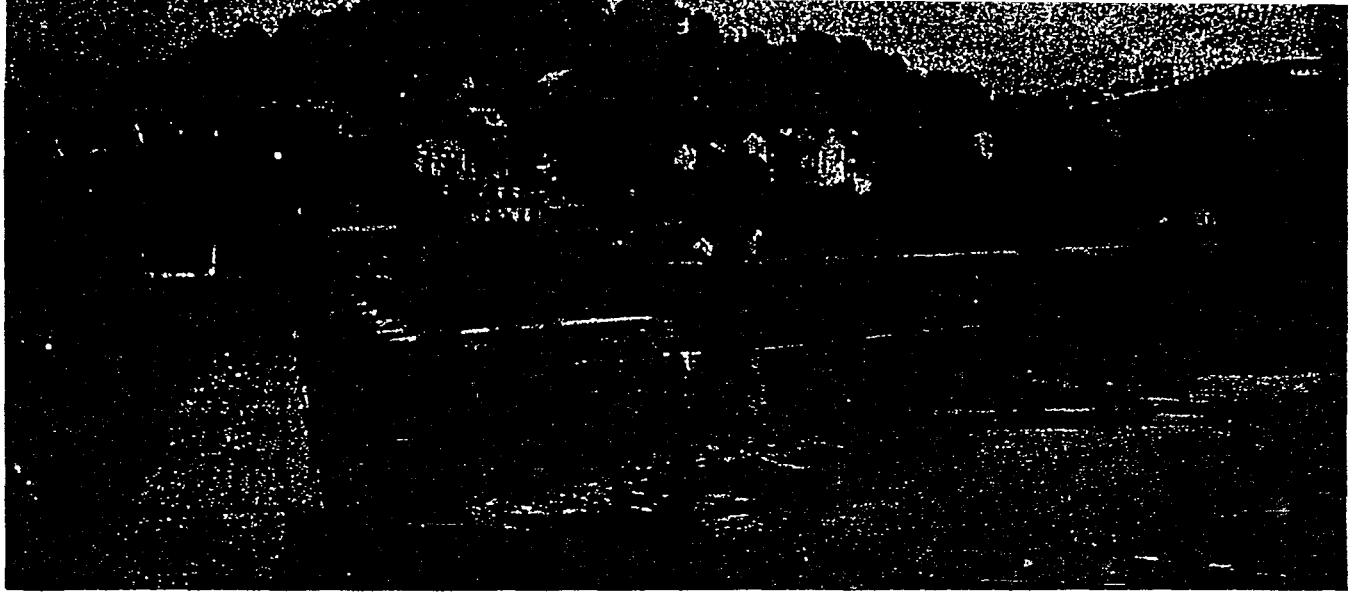
Harpers Ferry is divided by a highway, and on one hill stands the Lockwood House. About a stones throw away is Jefferson's Rock, so called because Thomas Jefferson proclaimed it to the world that the view from that rock was worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Thomas Lovett stood on the other hill and



Mother Maggie Daniel and father Allen P. Daniel (whose picture here was taken in Rochester, New York in 1884.)

Miss Charlotte C. Lovett, the last survivor with the name "Lovett" and her second cousin, Mr. A. Mercer Daniel, in front of Mr. Daniel's home in Harpers Ferry.





Harpers Ferry from the old bridge



A very old picture of the hall in the Lockwood House. (Note the oil lamps)

The annex to Lockwood House (Brackett House)

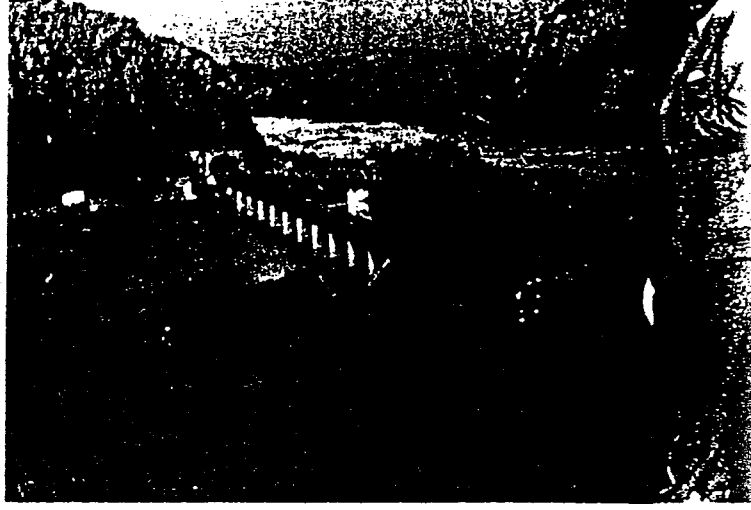


Hilltop House





The view that Thomas Jefferson saw.



The view that Thomas Lovett saw, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia.

looked upon a scene of unequalled beauty. Here, he thought, "where the martyrdom of John Brown took place, I will build my hotel."

His first venture burned in December, 1912 and his second in 1917 or 1918, but Tom Lovett and Lavinia, through sacrifice, struggle and determination and unselfish service, had built up a reputation that extended far beyond the town of Harpers Ferry. Never discouraged by previous efforts that ended disastrously, they had the courage to build this last structure out of native rock and on solid rock foundation. And there it stands today on a reputation built on service to others.

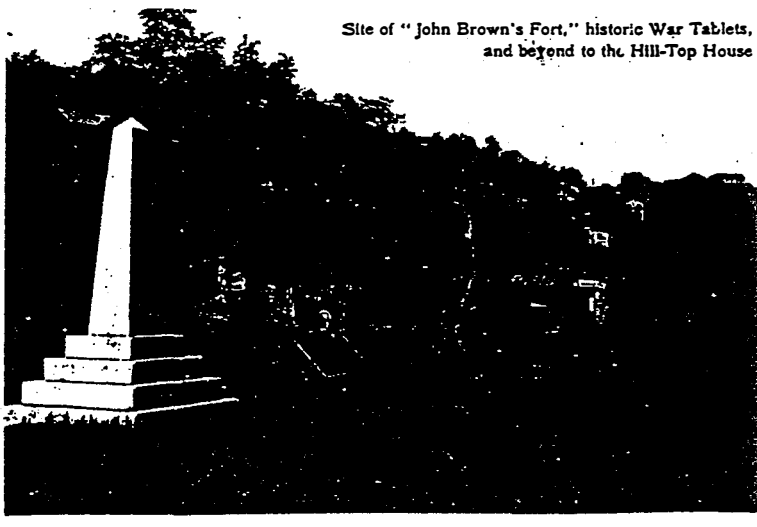
Before the advent of the automobile and during the early history of the hotel business and before the coming of the great hotel chains, the Hill Top House was well known. During its most successful years, the American Automobile Association and the B & O Railroad recommended its services to its customers. During this time, Harpers Ferry was a progressive town and many of the industries of the town were dependent upon the hotel trade.

If you were on train No. 5 of the B & O Railroad as it passed through the tunnel under Maryland Heights and over the bridge that spanned the Potomac River and stopped at the station at Harpers Ferry, you would leave the train and while on the platform you would glance to the West and see etched against the sunset sky the Hill Top House as solid as the Rock of Gibraltar standing as a monument to Thomas S. Lovett. ■

The new Hilltop House at Harpers Ferry.



The site of "John Brown's Fort," historic War Tablets, and beyond to the Hilltop House.



PARITAL GENEALOGY---LOVETTS

Hiram OPIE M. _____
English Born

Will 1839 gave Marcia Blue, freed slave, $400. & directed son to pay Marcia legacy given by his sister, Sallie; plus gave her Winchester lots and 20 acres over river called "Hambleton Spring"

----Sallie Parker
Will Feb. 2, 1821 to free Marcia Blue
Nov.5, 1821 Court, Frederick Co., Va. freed Marcia w/yearly allowance $20.00 for life and a cow.

----Hiram

----daughter Marcia Blue _____ M. Fairfax WEAVER (an Indian)
(per picture in Lovett family Marcia was of caucasion ancestry & was daughter of Hiram)

Marcia went to N.Y. Nurse for Mrs. Algernon R. Woods. Bible given to her by Woods in 1850, still in Daniel family.

----Sarah _____ M. William LOVETT
Married in Winchester, Va.

B.
D. 1911 at H.F.
Buried: Winchester, Va.
Special B&O RR train carried body & family to Winchester to avoid "jim crow" laws in Va. (no such law in W.Va.)

B.
D.
Buried:

William-Fireman on Valley Branch of B&O RR. Lived in Winchester until C.War-moved to Chambersburg, Pa., taking Sarah's mother Marcia & their eight children. (had 2 sets of twins at this time. Stayed in Chambersburg 4 years, then back to Winchester. (Home used as Union Hospital)
Later, moved to H. Ferry, employed at Storer College and enrolled children in S.C.

PAYMASTER HOUSE--after the college moved from building, Sarah & William rented the bldg. as boarding-house. They called the bldg. "Lockwood House", after C.W. General. Later called Lockwood Hotel. First to _____ 1883, register at the hotel/was Capt. McConnell. Capt. MnConnell later built a house across street.
Lockwood Hotel closed in 1926.

----James

NOT IN ORDER OF BIRTH

---- Sarah R. HERROD

---- Thomas S. _____ M. Lavinia HOLLOWAY
B. Staff member of S.C.
D. B.
Buried: D.
BUILT Hilltop Hotel Buried:
1st. burned Dec 1912
2nd. " 1917 or 1918
3rd. built of native stone-still standing
Lived at Brackett House-took in over-flow guest from Lockwood until 1890

Children of Sarah & William LOVETT
continued

NOT IN ORDER BY BIRTH, except last two - 1 unknown name & surviving twin Maggie

----Florence

----Charlotte
B.
D.
Buried:
Lived on Fillmore St., across from Brackett House-now occupied by Mrs. Brown
Charlotte born 1st. yr. moved to Hilltop Hotel.

----James

----)3rd. set of twins-born in Chambersburg. Only Maggie survived.

----Maggie _____ M. Allen Per DANIEL
B.
Chambersburg,Pa
D.
Buried:
Lived in Rochester,N.Y. for while

B.
D. 1918
Buried:
Managed Lockwood Hotel for mother-in-law, Sarah Lovett. Widow Maggie operated Lockwood Hotel until closed in 1926.

----A. Mercer Daniel
B.
D.Feb. 17, 1976
Buried:

Compiled by HEStaubs, July 13, 1989 from information in article "The Lovetts of Harpers Ferry, West Virginia"

Marmion

NICHOLAS MARMION GENEALOGY
(no middle initial)

Nicholas Marmion — M. 10 July 1839 — Lydia Ingraham Hall

B. c. 15 Aug 1798
Rathmullen, County Down, Ireland
1817 or 1818 Came to America
Settled near Wizard Clip, Jefferson Co.
c.1820 moved to Charles Town
1827 Practice Medicine in Charles Town
1829 Moved to Harpers Ferry to practice; practiced until 1882
D. ?
Burial: ?

EDUCATION:
private tutor, kept at home of maternal Grandmother Isabel Clarke; classic & mathematical course by Rev. Nelson, Belfast; passed brilliant examination, elected to Professorship in Belfast Academy now Queen's College. Private tutor for Col. Hite's Family and young men in Charlestown. Studied medicine under Dr. Samuel Johnson Cramer and then to University of Pa. in Philadelphia to complete medical course.
1827 graduated from U. of Pa.
1827 April - Open practice in Chas. Town
1829 Moved to H. Ferry to practice & practicsed until 1882. Attending people in H.Ferry, neighboring counties of Va., Md. and Ohio; soldiers at Armory, and Israel Green and Luke Quinn during John Brown Raid.
POLITICS -- Democrat
RELIGION---Catholic
CLUBS/ORGANIZATIONS--None

Harpers Ferry, Va.

B. 23 Dec 1818
Portland, Maine (daughter of Capt. John Hancock and Statira Prebel Hall-came to H. Ferry as an infant)

---
14 children; 5 did not survive many hours.
---
listed names not in order by birth

---Annie
B.
D.
Burial:

---William Vincent — M. 1880 — Caroline Walker McClellan

B.
D.
Burial:
Educated:
Private Tutors
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmittsburg, Md. U of Pa.-Degree of MD. Studied Eye/Ear U. of Vienna, Austria

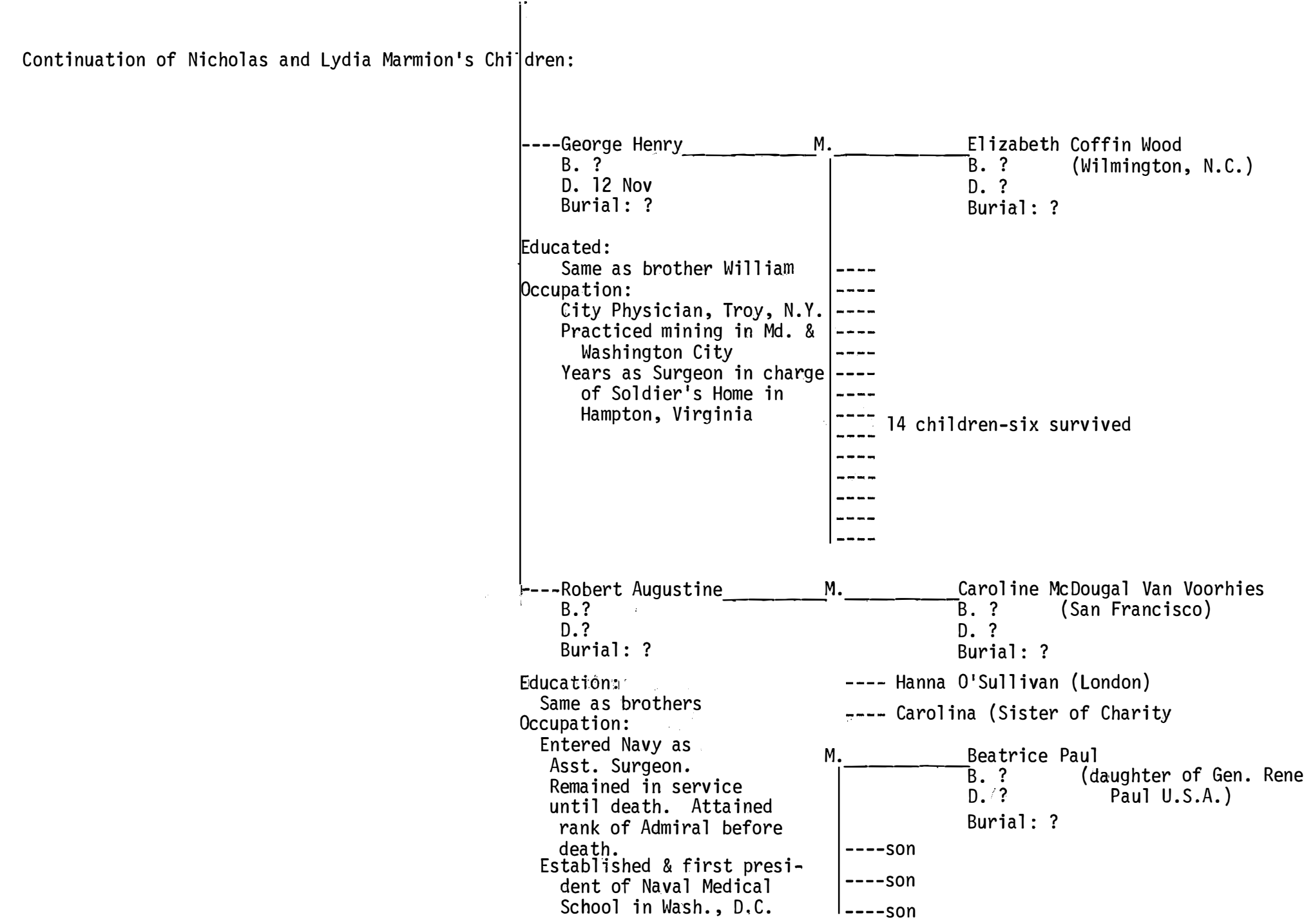
Occupation:
Entered Navy, served as Assistant Surgeon

B. ?
D. ?
Burial: ?

(cousin of Gen. Geo. McClelland and Robert E. Lee)

---
only 2 survived

Continuation of Nicholas and Lydia Marmion's Children:



Typed from information provided to park by one of Marmion's daughters.

NICHOLAS MARMION FAMILY HISTORY

1. FULL NAME. (NO INITIALS). Nicholas Marmion.

2. WHEN AND WHERE BORN. Rathmullen, County Down, Ireland. Never told his age. good reasons for placing date of birth 1798. August 15th "Lady Day in harvest."

3. EDUCATION, NOTING ALL SCHOOLS AND GRADUATIONS. Early education was received from private tutor kept at home of his maternal Grandmother Isabel Clarke; classic & mathematical course under Reverend Nelson in Belfast. passed a brilliant examination and was elected to a Professorship in Belfast Academy now Queen's College. "The oath of Allegiance to the King of England was one which no Catholic with a conscience could take."

4. BUSINESS LIFE; ALL CHANGES FROM FIRST TO PRESENT BUSINESS WITH SOME DETAILS OF THAT.

Disgusted with the tyranny of the English Government he came to America in the summer of 1817 or 18 his effective point being the McSherry home near Wizard Clip in Jefferson County. For fourteen months he was private tutor in the family of Colonel Hite a wealthy Englishman at Newtown near Winchester. Then came to Charlestown of Jefferson County Virginia where he taught a class of young men Latin, Greek and French. At same time studying medicine under Dr. Samuel Johnson Cramer an eminent practitioner of that place and though not a Catholic an Irish Patriot; thence to the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia where he completed his medical course graduating in 1827. Began the practice of his proffession in Charlestown in April of same year. By invitation of Physicians of the town of Harper's Ferry he removed to that place in 1829 where he lived and practised for 53 years. Attaining emminence and being sought in consultation and as attending Physician in neighboring counties of Virginia

as far as Montgomery County Maryland and in Ohio. In politics he was a life long Democrat and was faithful to vote except during the time when as a rebel he was denied the privilege by Uncle Sam. though a warm Southern sympathizer he was anti-slavery but not an abolitionist. For some years he was in charge of the health of regular soldiers and officers stationed in Harper's Ferry in connection with the United States Armory an Arsenal was thus employed when John Brown invaded the town. Among his patients on that occasion were Lieutenant Green who was wounded in a hand to hand encounter with Brown in the Fort which he stormed-and a private Luke Quyrm (?) wounded in same storming the latter died and was buried with military honors in the Catholic Cemetery of the place Green recovered and died a few years ago in Nebraska or one of the Dakotas

9. A MEMBER OF CLUBS? GIVE NAMES. Of none.

10. SUBJECT AND FAMILY, MEMBERS OF WHAT CHURCH? Catholic.

11. DATE AND PLACE OF MARRIAGE. Harper's Ferry Virginia in 1839 July 10th.

12. MAIDEN NAME OF WIFE; WHEN AND WHERE WAS SHE BORN? Lydia Ingraham Hall, born on December 23rd 1818 in Portland Maine-whence she was brought in her infancy to Harper's Ferry.

13. FULL NAMES OF HER FATHER AND MOTHER; HER FATHER'S OCCUPATION, PUBLIC SERVICES, MILITARY RECORD, AND NAMES OF THEIR CHILDREN.

Her parents were Captain John Hancock Hall and Statira Prebel his wife. Captain Hall was the inventor of the breech loading rifle the United States adopting the gun sent him to Harper's Ferry to superintend making them and built handsome factories for his use on the Shenandoah River atrthat town. He organized a company of Volunteers for the war of (this was left blank) but did not see any active service.

14. FULL NAMES OF SUBJECT'S CHILDREN AND DATE OF BIRTH; EDUCATION AND GRADUATION, PRESENT OCCUPATION, IF MARRIED, TO WHOM, FULL NAMES OF THEIR CHILDREN.

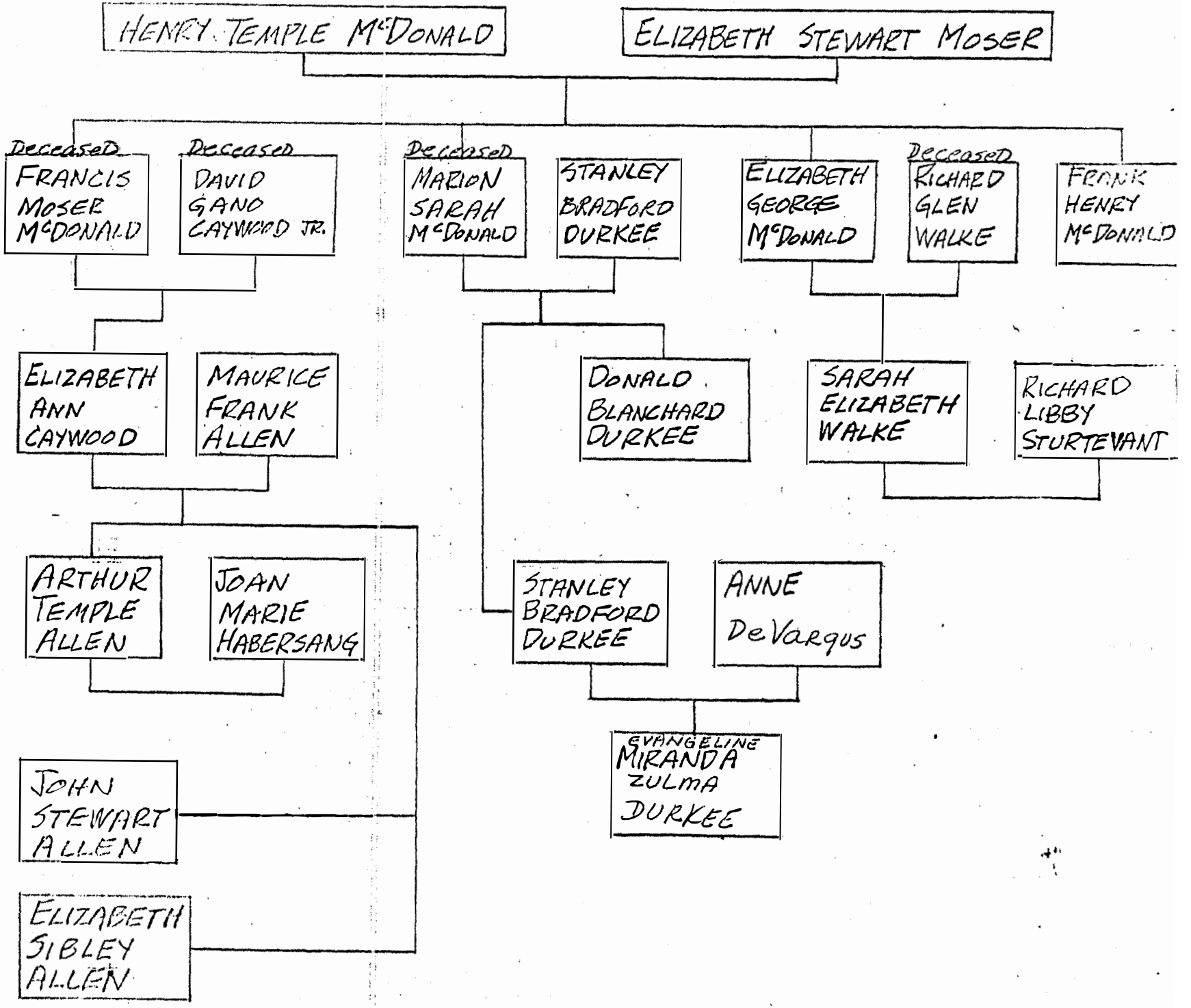
Of their Captain and Mrs. Hall's children John the eldest was born in Portland Maine, lived in Harper's Ferry to early manhood, died young a pioneer farmer in Randolph County Missouri, William Augustus born in Maine educated at Harvard and University of Virginia. Was Circuit Judge and served two terms in Congress in the Civil War period. Willard Preble Hall born in Harper's Ferry educated at Yale was leading lawyer in Missouri of which he was Lieutenant Governor afterward War Governor had previously served one term in United States Senate. George Henry born in Harper's Ferry educated in the Home Schools emigranted to Missouri went to California during the "gold fever" was afterwards Mayor of St. Joseph Missouri and General of a regiment of Home Guards of that State during Civil War. Mary Cotton a woman of piety and charity became a Catholic and joined the Sisters of Mercy in Wilmington North Carolina where she died. Annie Statira married Dr. Robert Terrill who practised medicine in Randolph County Missouri. (The following/sentences have been marked out) All had children except John and of course Mary. All were maried except Mary and all save John had children. It will be observed that I have placed my Uncles and aunts where my brothers and sisters should be. Of the fourteen children of Nicholas and Lydia Marmion five did not survive many hours. Of the nine William Vincent George Henry and Robert Augustine were educated by private tutors in parochial schools at Mount St. Mary's College Emmittsburg Maryland, and at the University of Pennsylvania. At latter Institution all three received their degree of M.D. William entered the Navy and served as Assistant and Past (5.6) Assistant Surgeon. Studied as specialty the Eye and Ear at University of Vienna Austria practised in the Nations Capital and attained Emminence. Married in 1880 Caroline Walker McClellan of Washington a cousin of Generals George B McClellan and Robert

E. Lee. they had four children of whom two with their father survive. He is an enthusiastic student of Latin German and French. Practised law in Denver Colorado before studying medicine. George Henry married Elizabeth Coffin Wood of Wilmington North Carolina, had fourteen children of whom six survive. He was city physician in Troy New York, practised in the mining regions of Maryland and in Washington City, and was for a term of years Surgeon in Charge of the Soldier's Home at Hampton Virginia. Died on November 12th. Was a man of study and prayer.

Robert Augustine entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon and remained in the Service until his death before which he had attained the rank of Admiral. Visited all the countries of the Globe was a fine lingust (?). Established and was first President of the Naval Medical School in Washington D.C. He was married twice. First in San Francisco Caroline McDougal Van Voorhies adopted and grand daughter of Admiral David McDougal, who was survived by two daughters Hanna O'Sullivan of London and Caroline a Sister of Charity. After first wife's death he married Beatrice Paul daughter of General Rene Paul U.S.A. who with her three sons survive him.

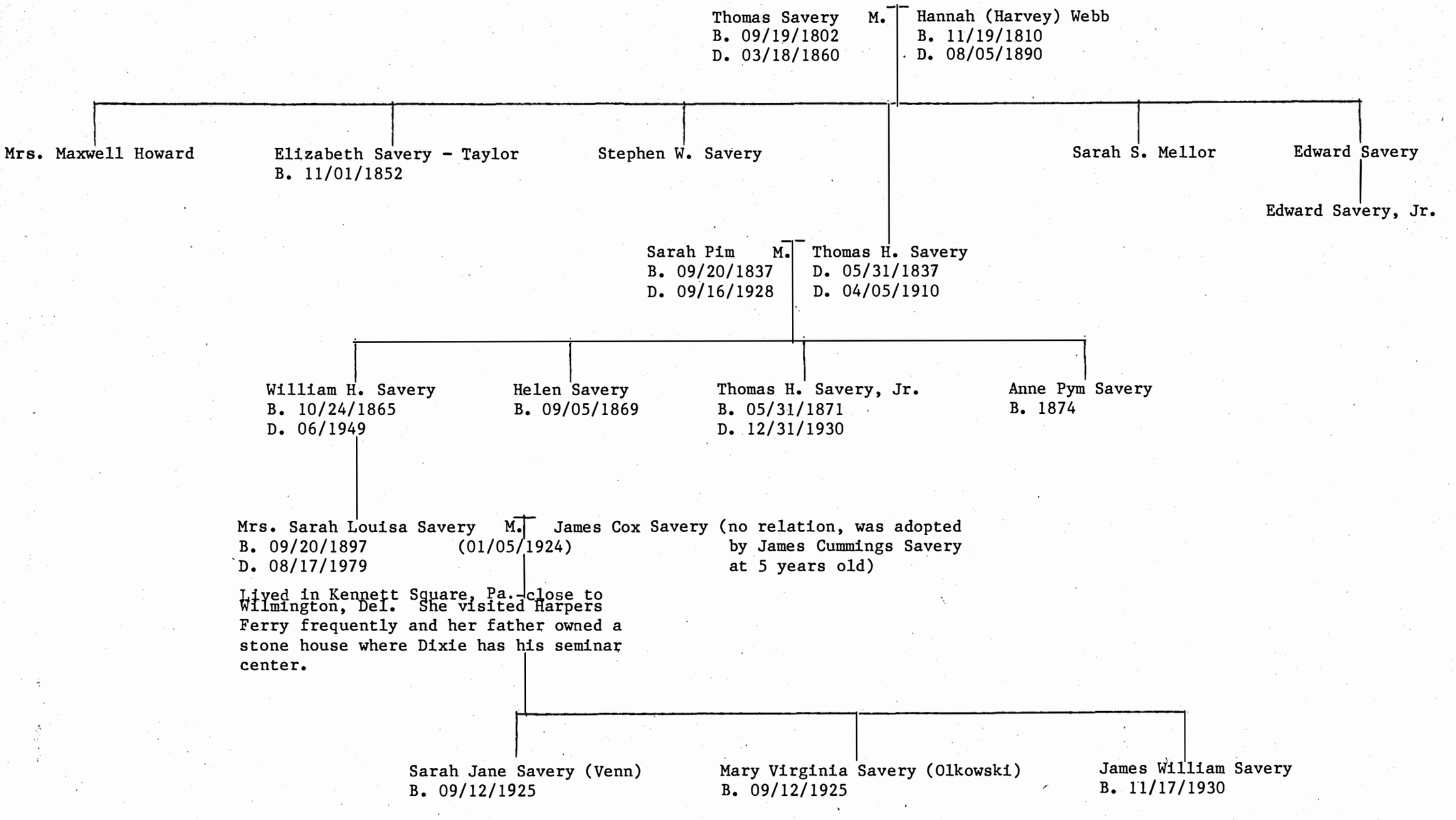
McDonald

1982


HENRY TEMPLE McDONALD
ELIZABETH STEWART MOSER
Deceased
FRANCIS MOSER McDONALD
Deceased
DAVID GANO CAYWOOD JR.
Deceased
MARION SARAH McDONALD
STANLEY BRADFORD DURKEE
ELIZABETH GEORGE McDONALD
Deceased
RICHARD GLEN WALKE
FRANK HENRY McDONALD
ELIZABETH ANN CAYWOOD
MAURICE FRANK ALLEN
DONALD BLANCHARD DURKEE
SARAH ELIZABETH WALKE
RICHARD LIBBY STURTEVANT
ARTHUR TEMPLE ALLEN
JOAN MARIE HABERSANG
STANLEY BRADFORD DURKEE
ANNE DeVargus
EVANGELINE MIRANDA ZULMA DURKEE
JOHN STEWART ALLEN
ELIZABETH SIBLEY ALLEN

Savery

This info received from:
Mary Virginia Savery Olkowski
January 1983



Stephenson

LEE MECCA
2510 CHIMNEY HOUSE CT.
MIDLOTHIAN VA 23112
804-744-0165

Caroline Stephenson Wolfe.

Descendant of William Tabb.
b. Nov. 9, 1745.

Great Great Grand Parents | Soldier of the Revolutionary War in ~~Capt.~~ Maj. Hugh Stephenson's ~~Artillery~~ Riflemen Co. of Which mention to the rolls of Berton in 1775. Copy of his honorable discharge (with his brother George Tabb) ~~was~~ recorded in the files of the Archives of the Sons of the American Revolution, District of Columbia (Copy this in full). William Tabb ~~Enlisted~~ from Berkeley Co. Va.; he married Joanna Tompkins of Va.

Great Grand Parents | Lieut. John Leland Tabb, of Va. (War 1812) b. ; d. July 14, 1839. m. 1804, Elizabeth Shepherd, of Va.

Grand Parents | Elizabeth Tabb, b. Oct. 11, 1804 m. Jan. 23, 1823 — Nathaniel Mitchell, of Md.

Parents | Virginia Lelia Mitchell

great grand parents. Descendant of Reuben Mitchell
Soldier of the Revolution.
b. 1749; d. 1823.
Private in "Castle Haven"
Co. (Dorchester Co. Md.) under
Capt. Joseph Byus, in
1776. (See Archives, Dorchester
Co. Md. No. 12. Folio 391.)
married April 10, 1776 —
Ruth Lee.

Grand parents Nathaniel Mitchell of Md.
b. Aug. 21, 1796: d. Feb. 14/884.
Married Jan. 23, 1823
Elizabeth Tabb. of Va

Parents - Virginia Lelia Mitchell
b. Oct. 20, 1831: d. May 27/888.
Married May 16, 1855 —
Charles Benjamin Stephenson
of Va.

Carolina Stephenson Wolfe

great great grand Parents Descendant of Lieut. Wm Stephenson of Artillery - (Copy his full record from Stephenson Records)
b. in Ireland; d. ——
m. Jane Newton, of Va.
(Give Saffel reference)

Great grand parents William Stephenson
b : d
m. ——
Hannah Shaw, of Va.
(Copy above dates from Records)

Grand Parents Ferdinand William Stephenson
b : d :
m ——
Phillipi Frances Strider of Va.
(Copy above dates from Records)

Parents - Charles Benjamin Stephenson
C. S. A. of Va.
b. m.
Virginia Lelia Mitchell.

I would send you
the necessary data.
I am very busy, +
fully enjoying my work
My Fit records go to
prove in a couple
of weeks: it takes
like a very long book.
I hope you are all
well + "comfy" ——
My love for each + all

Devotedly Sister
Elizabeth.

where it is recorded
just as you have it.
In filling out your
application the more
minute the details the
more valuable your record
will be.
In case you desire
to join the Daughters
of 1812 - You are eligible
through Great Grand
father Lieut. John Leland
Sabb - whose record I send
you. In this organization
one is only Eligible if
descended from an Officer
of the line.
If you wish to join
the Colonial Dames you
are also Eligible through
several lines - You
could let me know

your credit: I certainly
hope Virginia will ac
the Stephenson, Mitchell
& Tabb records as well
as the Wolfe — it will
add greatly to her Standing
in the organization to enter
on more than one Comb
& She is Eligible on all
the three on your side.
If you enter, use the
three of course.
Copy Lieut. Stephenson's
record & give Authority
first as I give it in
the records. I also
sent you the Copy of
the "Honorable Discharge"
of our ancestor Wm Tabb.
Copy that — & refer to

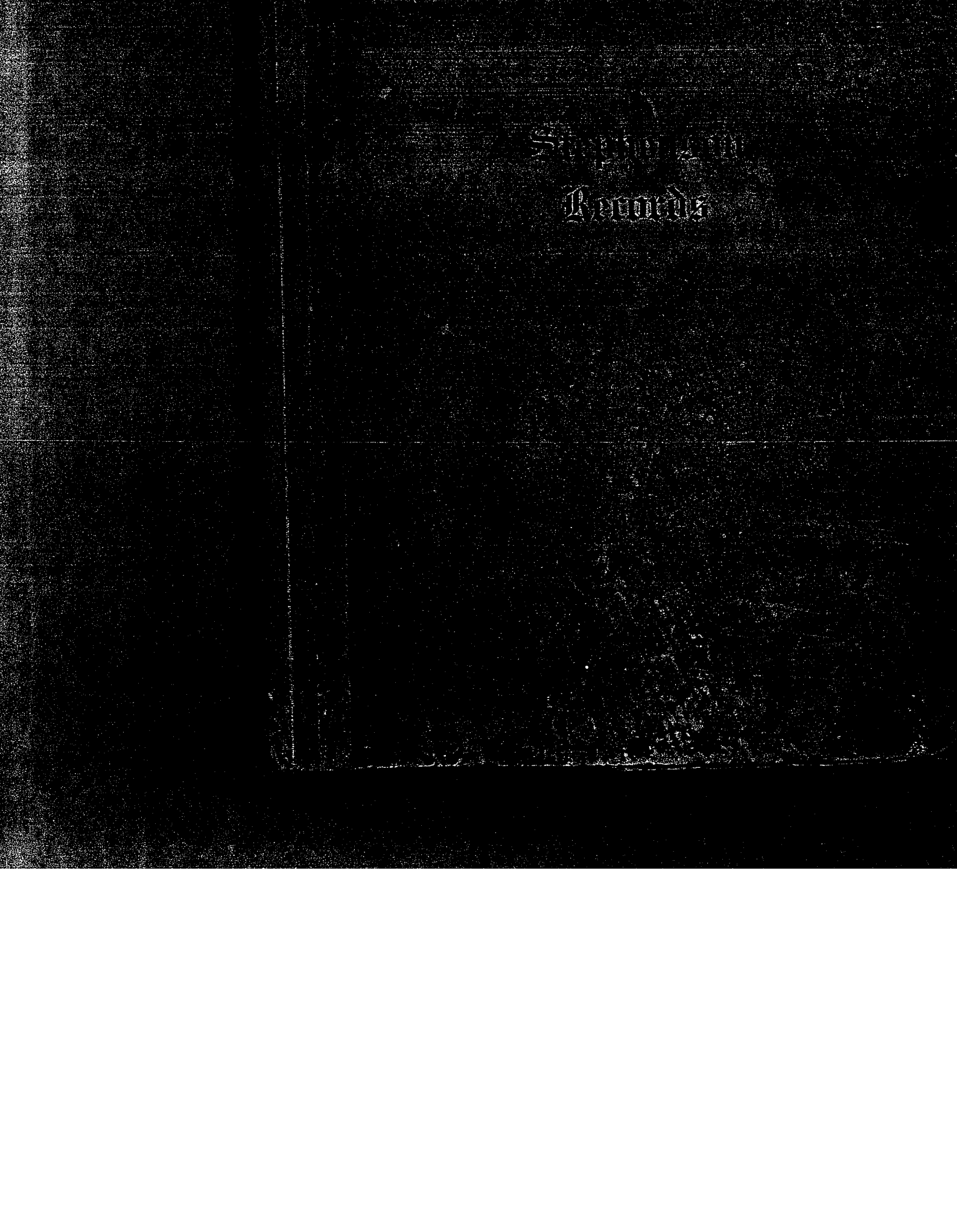
102 West 93rd
N. Y. Nov. 24/1906.

My dear Callie.

Was very glad to hear a line from you again. I had one of The Circle blanks sent you today, offering the special "Charter members" proposition, as you say you want to subscribe. Speak over & you will find much of interest in "The Magazine".

I had not heard of Beth's marriage: it is news to me — do write me the particulars. I have declined an invitation to Dana-Lan Nuits marriage however.

I am enclosing in this the necessary Jahr & Mitchell data for The D. A. R. Of course the more counts you enter on, the more it is to


Rounds



Coat of Arms
of the
Lobb family of Virginia.

The Rt honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax Baron of Cameron in that part of Great Britain called Scotland Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia TO ALL TO WHOM THIS PRESENT WRITING SHALL COME SENDS GREETING. Know Ye that for good causes for and and in consideration of the composition to me paid and for the annual rent hereinafter reserved I have Given Granted and Confirmed and by these presents for me My Heirs and Assigns do give grant and confirm unto William Stephenson of Frederick County a certain tract of waste and ungranted land in the said County where he lives on Mulberry runn a branch of Shannandoah: and bounded as by a survey made by Mr. John Baylie as followeth:

Beginning at a white oak corner to William Blackburn and in the line of William Wilson, thence along the said Wilson's line S 52° Wt twenty poles to two red oaks, corner to said Wilson, the course continued from thence South Sixty four poles to a red oak on the side of a hill, thence S 21° Wt Ninety eight poles to a white oak on a hill side between George Eager's house and Stephenson's field, thence S 69° Et Nineteen poles to a Red oak and Locust Sapling on a knowle, thence S 21° Wt One hundred poles to a white oak by a ledge of Limestone rocks, Thence So 38° Et Ninety nine poles to a three red oak saplings on a hill side, Thence N 52° Et Two hundred and forty six poles to two white oaks and a red oak in the line of Wm. Blackburne on the end of a point, Thence with the said Blackburne's line N 38° Wt Ninety five poles to a white oak stake near a marked Stooping white oak, Thence N 52° Et with another of his lines Ninety poles to three white oaks on a level; Thence No 38° Wt Sixty two poles to two red oaks at the foot of a hill; Thence S 52° Wt Nineteen poles to a hiccory; Thence N 38° Wt Sixty eight poles to the beginning. Containing Two hundred and eight eight acres of land Together with all Rights, Members and Appurtenances thereunto belonging Royal Mines Excepted and a full third part of all Lead, Copper, Tinn, Coals, Iron Mines and Iron Ore that shall be found thereon; To have and to hold the said Two hundred and eighty eight acres of Land together with all Rights Profits and Benefits to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining Except before Excepted to him the said Willm. Stephenson his heirs and assigns forever He the said Wm. Stephenson his heirs or assigns therefore yielding and paying to me my Heirs or Assigns or to my certain Attorney or Attornies, Agent or Agents or to the certain Attorney or Attornies of my heirs or Assigns proprietors of the said Northern Neck Yearly and every year on the feast day of St. Michael the Arch Angel the fee rent of one shilling Sterling money for every fifty acres of Land hereby granted and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity Provided that if the said Wm. Stephenson his heirs or assigns shall not pay the before reserved Annual rent so that the same or any part thereof shall be behind or unpaid by the space of two whole years after the same shall become due if lawfully demanded That it shall and may be lawful for me my Heirs or Assigns proprietors as aforesaid my or their certain Attorney or Attorneys, Agent or Agents into the above granted premises to reenter and hold the same so as if this grant had never passed. Given at my Office in the County of Fairfax within my said proprietary under my hand and seal Dated this eighth day of Nov in the twentyeighth year of ye reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defender of the faith &c Ann Dom one thousand seven hundred and fifty four.

FAIRFAX.

Willm. Stephenson's Deed for 288 acres of Land in Frederick County.

Verbatim copy of patent to William Stephenson for 288 acres, recorded in Northern Neck Patent Book H, Page 551 of the Virginia Land Office Records.

R. C. KASEY, Clerk.

The Right honourable Thomas Lord Fairfax Baron of Cameron In that part of Great Britain called Scotland Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia.

TO ALL TO WHOM THIS PRESENT WRITING SHALL COME SENDS GREETING. Know Yee that for good causes for and in Consideration of the Composition to me paid and for the annual rent herein after reserved I have given, granted & confirmed and by these presents for me my heirs and Assigns do give grant and confirm unto William Stephenson of Fredereick County a Certain Tract of waste and ungranted land on the So Westerly side of Cedar Creek in the sd County and bounded as by a survey made by Robert Rutherford Beginning At three Spanish Oaks by the foot of a Mountain in the line of William Wilson and running with Wilson's Line So 38 Et One Hundred and Thirty One poles to his corner two red oaks in the line of the sd Stephenson's late survey then with the line of the sd survey as followeth So 52 Wt Sixty four poles to a red oak then So 21 Wt ninety eight poles to a white Oak then then S 69 Et nineteen poles to a locust and black oak saplings then So 21 Wt One hundred poles to a white oak corner to Stephenson and John Blackburn's line No 60 Wt two hundred poles to two White Oaks at the foot of a Knoll on the North side of a branch Then No 38 Et Three hundred and ten poles to the Beginning Containing Two hundred and Fifty Acres Together with all Rights Members and Appurtenances thereunto belonging Royal Mines Excepted and a full third part of all Lead Copper Tin Coals Iron Mine and Iron Ore that shall be found thereon to have and to hold the sd Two hundred and Fifty acres of Land together with all Rights Profits and Benefits to the same belonging or in any wise Except before Excepted To him the sd William Stephenson his Heirs and Assigns for Ever. He the said William Stephenson his Heirs and Assigns therefore Yielding and paying to me my Heirs or Assigns or to my Certain Attorney or Attornies Agent or Agents or to the Certain Attorney or Attornies of my Heirs or Assigns Proprietors of the sd Northern Neck Yearly and every year on the Feast day of St. Michael the Archangel the Fee rent of one Shilling Sterling Money for every Fifty acres of land hereby granted and so proportionably for a Greater or Lesser quantity Provided That if the sd William Stephenson his Heirs and Assigns shall not pay the sd reserved Annual Rent as aforesd so that the same or any part thereof shall be behind and unpaid by the space of Two Whole years after the same shall be come due if Legally demanded That then it shall and may be Lawfull for me my Heirs or Assigns Proprietors as Aforesd my or their Certain Attorney or Attornies Agent or Agents Into the above granted Premises to reenter and hold the same so as if this Grant had never passed. Given at my Office in the County of Frederick under my Hand and seal this 12th day of January Ao Dm 1767.

FAIRFAX.

William Stephenson's Deed for 250 acres of Land in Frederick County.
Exd. Tho. Bry. Martin.

Verbatim copy of patent to William Stephenson for 250 acres, recorded in Northern Neck Patent Book O, Page 9 of the Virginia Land Office Records.

R. C. KASEY.
Clerk.

(19) ELLA ISABELLA[5]
b. April 15, 1859.
m.
Dec. 14. 1881
PASCHAL PENNINGTON TUCKER.

- CHARLES[6] BENJAMIN TUCKER b, Jan. 23. 1883, d. March 24, 1884.
- GEORGE[6] PENNINGTON TUCKER b. Sept. 26, 1884.
- MARGARET[6] VIRGINIA TUCKER b. Dec 10, 1886.
- PASCHAL[6] EDWARD TUCKER b. May 1, 1888.
- ELIZABETH[6] GLOVER TUCKER b. Feb. 17, 1890.
- ELLA[6] BELLE TUCKER b. April 28, 1892.
- WILLIE[6] CHILDS TUCKER b. [illegible]

(8) EDWARD WILLIAM[4]
b. Jan. 5, 1826.
d. Dec. 20, 1849.
unmarried.

(9) CHARLES BENJAMI
b. Sept. 5, 1827.
m. twice.

May 16, 1855—1st

VIRGINIA LELIA MITCHELL.

(20) SOUTH CAROLINA[5]
b. Dec. 19, 1860
m.
May 14, 1882
SOLOMON WOLFE.

(21) EDWARD LEE[5]
b. Dec. 13, 1863
d. Dec. 21, 1863

(22) CHARLES TABB[5]
b. Aug. 4, 1865.
m.
July 27, 1891
EDITH BLANCHE WILSON

(23) ELIZABETH MITCHELL[5]
b. Feb. 5, 1868.
m.
Sept. 18, 1886
CAMPBELL COLDWELL FITE

ELLA BELLE TUCKER[6]
b. April 19, 1892.

WILLIE CHILDRESS TUCKER[6]
b. March 30, 1901.

MARION SAILING WOLFE[6]
b. Jan. 28, 1883.

VIRGINIA TABB WOLFE[6]
b. Aug. 2, 1885.

OLIVER PERRY SHIRAS WOLFE[6]
b. Jan. 16, 1888.

HENRY WOLFE[6]
b. Aug. 13, 1890.

ELIZABETH WOLFE[6]
b. Oct. 12, 1893.

(26) CHARLES TABB[6]
b. July 7, 1892.

(27) MARTHA VIRGINIA[6]
b. Feb. 3, 1894.

(28) LEE[6]
b. Feb. 16, 1896.

(29) EDITH[6]
b. July 27, 1897.

FRANK EVANS FITE[6]
b. Sept. 18, 1887.

JACOB NORTHCOTE FITE[6]
b. May 10, 1892.

ELI
BI
b. Ju

Chart of

Stephenson

Family, of Va.

"S'rioghal Mo Dhream."

(1) WILLIAM[1]
b. in Ireland.
d. Oct. 3, 1793
in Virginia.
m.
JANE NEWTON
of Virginia.

(2) WILLIAM[2]
b. March 31, 1777.
d. Oct. 14, 1820.
m.
Dec. 28, 1802
HANNAH SHAW
of Virginia.

(4) FERDINAND WILLIAM[3]
b. Nov. 3, 1803.
d. July 21, 1874.
m. twice

March 24, 1825—1st
PHILLIPI FRANCES STRIDER
b. in Virginia, 1803.
d. Dec. 20, 1837.

2nd—Nov. 3, 1838
HARRIET ELIZABETH BRUA
of Harpers Ferry, Va.

(8) EDWARD WILLIAM[4]
b. Jan. 5, 1826.
d. Dec. 20, 1849.
unmarried.

(9) CHARLES BENJAMIN[4]
b. Sept. 5, 1827.
m. twice.

May 16, 1855—1st
VIRGINIA LELIA MITCHELL.

2nd—June 16, 1889.
MARY ARMSTRONG-STEVENS.
No issue.

(10) JAMES NEWTON[4]
b. Jan. 4, 1830.
d. Nov. 19, 1859.
unmarried.

(11) ANNE ELIZABETH VIRGINIA[4]
b. Feb. 15, 1832.
d. Jan. 15, 1833.

(12) PHILLIPI FRANCIS[4]
b. Aug. 6, 1834.
d. April 8, 1840.

(13) HAMMETT LYTTLETON[4]
b. Sept. 8, 1839.
d. April 30, 1875.
m.
Feb. 26, 1868
HETTIE ANN CHERRY.

(22) CHARLES TABB[5]
b. Aug. 4, 1865.
m.
July 27, 1891
EDITH BLANCHE WILSON

(23) ELIZABETH MITCHELL[5]
b. Feb. 5, 1868.
m.
Sept. 18, 1886
CAMPBELL COLDWELL FITE

(24) ROBERTA LEE[5]
b. June 1, 1869.
m.
Sept. 1, 1887
WILLIAM TERRY BLYTHE

(25) ANDREW PICKENS[5]
b. Feb. 26, 1875.
m.
Feb. 12, 1896
MARY ADELAIDE LORANGER.

(31) FERDINAND WILLIAM[5]
b. July 24, 1869.
m.
Oct. 29. 1903
ROBERT MARGUERITE BRUCE

(32) ALICE CLAY[5]
b. Dec. 13, 1871
m.
Oct. 12, 1898
ROBERT LEE STEPHENSON

(33) CLEMI
b. Ma
d. Dec

(28) LEE[6]
b. Feb. 16, 1896.

(29) EDITH[6]
b. July 27, 1897.

FRANK EVANS FITE[6]
b. Sept. 18, 1887.

JACOB NORTHCOTE FITE[6]
b. May 10, 1892.

ELIZABETH BLYTHE[6]
b. June 18, 1888.

RALPH BLYTHE[6]
b. June 30, 1890.

WILLIAM BLYTHE[6]
b. Oct. 8, 1894.

RICHARD BLYTHE[6]
b. May 1, 1901.

(30) PASCHAL JOSEPH[6]
b. Sept. 1896.

(35) HETTIE[6]
b. Sept. 2, 1905.

ROBERT LEE STEPHENSON[6]
b. March 31, 1901.

CH
STEP
b. Mar

Chart of

Stephenson

Family, of Ba.

S'rioghal Mo-Dhream."

(1) WILLIAM
b. in Ireland.
d. Oct. 3, 1793
in Virginia.
m.
JANE NEWTON
of Virginia.

JOHN
b. in Ireland.
Issue not traced.

JAMES
b. in Ireland.
Issue not traced.

(2) WILLIAM
b. March 31, 1777.
d. Oct. 14, 1820.
m.
Dec. 28, 1802
HANNAH SHAW
of Virginia.

(3) JANE
m.
MR. DENNIS
of Virginia.
Issue not traced.

FERDINAND WILLIAM
b. Nov. 3, 1803.
d. July 21, 1874.
m. twice

1st

2nd—Nov. 3, 1838

HARRIET ELIZABETH BRUA
of Harpers Ferry, Va.

(5) LORENZO WILLIAM
b. July 28, 1808.
d. Oct. 16, 1861.
m.
Oct. 28, 1837
ELIZABETH MELISSA SIMPSON

(34) FLORENCE MAY
d. in infancy.

(6) JAMES NEWTON
b. May 16, 1811.
d. Dec. 8, 1860.
m. twice.
CAROLINE MARTHA SIMPSON
and
FANNY ADRIAN.
No issue.

(7) JANE MARIA
b. Nov. 27, 1814.
d. March 20, 1837.
unmarried.

(13) HAMMETT LYTTLETON
b. Sept. 8, 1839.
d. April 30, 1875.
m.
Feb. 26, 1863
HETTIE ANN CHERRY.

(14) MATILDA LOUISA
b. June 1, 1841.
m.
April 5, 1870
CHAMP CARTER CONNER.

(15) HARVEY HAMILTON
b. March 25, 1843.
d. July 16, 1857.

(16) PHILIP DAINGERFIELD
b. Sept. 7, 1845.
m.
Dec. 30, 1875
JENNIE MINGE FRIEND.
A Son d. in infancy.

(17) ELLA
b. June 14, 1849.
m.
Nov. 16, 1869
THOMAS WILLIAM BARTLETT.

(18) LEWIS BERRYMAN
b. Dec. 16, 1852.
d. May 28, 1854.

(32) ALICE CLAY
b. Dec. 13, 1871.
m.
Oct. 12, 1898
ROBERT LEE STEPHENSON

(33) CLEMENT CLAY
b. May 5, 1874.
d. Dec. 19, 1887.

HAMMETT SLAUGHTER CONNER
b. Feb. 28, 1871.
d. Jan. 9, 1884.

CHAMP CARTER CONNER
b. Aug. 6, 1873.

PHILIP DAINGERFIELD STEPHENSON CONNER
b. Sept. 6, 1876.
m.
May 1, 1905
FLORA BYAM.

HALLE ELIZABETH CONNER
b. Feb. 28, 1879.
m.
July 8, 1901,
VANCE PATTERSON WILKINS.

PHILIP ALLEN BARTLETT
b. Jan. 20, 1871,
d. April, 1871.

ELLA BARTLETT
b. April 27, 1873.
m.
Aug. 28, 1896,
MADISON RUSSELL PORTER

HARRIET MAY BARTLETT
b. May 24, 1880.
m.
May 31, 1905
CHARLES STEPHEN NORTHEN.

ROBERT LEE STEPHENSON
b. March 31, 1901.

CHERRY STEPHENSON
b. March 23, 1905.

ELISE PORTER
b. Oct. 5, 1899.

DEDICATED

to my cousin

FERDINAND WILLIAM STEPHENSON

who bears his Grand Fathers' names of three generations,
and to my sons

FRANK EVANS FITE

and

JACOB NORTHCOTE FITE

for whom these records were compiled.
Worthy descendants of worthy ancestors.

To My dear Niece and
Namesake
Elizabeth Wolfe —
E. M. S. F.

INTRODUCTORY.

I WILL preface these remarks by giving the origin of the name STEPHENSON, which means "Son of Stephen."

"The first Stephens were Greek (Stepan, a crown), Stephen King of Hungary and Stephen King of England were the occasion of the spread of the name, but did not and do not entitle the users of the name to any royal designation. The English branch Stephens came into prominence from their support of Stephen against the Empress Maud (Matilda), daughter of Henry I., and wife of the German Emperor."

"S'rioghal Mo Dhream" is the Gaelic motto of the Stephens and STEPHENSONS, and means "My Race is Royal;" it is the motto of Clan Alpin, descendants of Alpin King of Scotland, A. D. 787, but more recently has been used only by the grand clan, known as the MacGregor Clan, to which the Stephens claim allegiance; the Grants, McKinnons, McNabbs and others may be entitled to use the motto. (Consult "Scottish Clans and their Tartans," published by Scribner, and "Burke's Peerage"). (See note 1, in back of book for early data of STEPHENSONS in Scotland and Ireland).

It has been my earnest endeavor to put in simple form, for preservation, the data pertaining to the STEPHENSON family of which I am a member, said data having been collected and tabulated after months of correspondence with members of the family and hours of reading and verifying. What I now have to offer is the accumulated result of my labors—a labor of love and duty; for I consider it a duty we owe our children to give them some knowledge of their ancestry. To quote one writer: "Genealogy accumulates facts for the scientific study of man and his prospects—the study of genealogy leads us into the history of one's country and the party government thereof, and trains the mind to appreciate the development which earnest and pius ancestors have given to the basis of self-government and equal liberty, as well as the centuries of a struggle they endured in their efforts." If the more important work of writing a thorough family history is attempted in the future, by some member of the family, the verified facts contained in this volume may be found useful as a reference.

I have made somewhat of a study of all the STEPHENSON families living in Virginia prior to and during the Revolution, so as to avoid confusing records of our first Virginia ancestor

with others of like name, and I find of the few families of STEPHENSONS then residing in Virginia, our ancestor was the only one bearing the name WILLIAM; there may have been others, if so, I have failed to find them, and I have made long and diligent search. There were several STEPHENSONS in Virginia bearing the names James and John, of Frederick and other counties, who are frequently mentioned in the statistics of those times, but which of those mentioned refers to the brothers of our WILLIAM I have not been able to ascertain; we know that WILLIAM STEPHENSON, our ancestor, had two brothers, named James and John, who came with him to this country, some years prior to the Revolutionary War, from the North of Ireland, presumably from Donegal, as in 1785 a James W. Stephenson and his young son William, age 13, came from Burnside, Donegal, and settled in Frederick County, and said to have been cousins of our ancestor. My opinion is that all of the STEPHENSONS of Virginia at that time were related in some degree. They all came from Ulster and were of the Scotch-Irish stock, so-called, the "Irish" being added because of their residence in Ireland, the people really being pure Scotch and, as Fisk explains to us in his "Old Virginia and Her Neighbors," Vol. II., when the Scotch-Irish "Began coming to America those families that had been longest in Ireland had dwelt there but three generations, and confusion seems to lurk in any nomenclature which couples them with the true Irish. The antipathy between the Scotch-Irish as a group and the true Irish as a group is perhaps unsurpassed for bitterness and intensity."

I have digressed thus to show that our people were not Irish though coming from Ireland. They were pure Scotch, a thrifty and hardy people who reclaimed the waste lands of Ulster in Ireland, and in this country they acted "as a buffer between the expanding colony and the Indian frontier." "It was chiefly Scotch-Irish troops that won the pivotal battle at King's Mountain, that crushed the Indians of Alabama, and overthrew Wellington's veterans of the Spanish Peninsula in that brief but acute agony of New Orleans."

I judge that our ancestor WILLIAM STEPHENSON was between twenty and thirty years of age when he came to Virginia. He and both of his brothers were soldiers of the Revolution on the side of the Colonies, this my father has told me from my earliest recollection, and I have given WILLIAM'S service under his name at the beginning of the Records, which can be verified at the War Department at Washington. Right here I will say for the benefit of others making search for names that the old spelling of names was never a fixed matter, and unless this is borne in mind, confusion is bound to occur in the mind

of the person interested. In the old spellings of the name STEPHENSON I have found it spelled, when meaning the same man, both Stevenson and Stephenson. Other spellings are Steevenson and Stevenston and Steenson.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON married in middle life JANE NEWTON, of Virginia, who came from a long line of distinguished ancestors. The NEWTON coat-of-arms was conferred by Richard I., at the battle of Ascalon, in the Holy Land, in 1192. A sketch of the Newtons is given in the "Notes," on page (26). Our family Bible shows that there were only two children of this marriage, i. e., WILLIAM II., and JANE II., and we presume they were born on the same land deeded to WILLIAM I. by Lord Fairfax, for in the deed for 288 acres the wording is used "and confirm unto WILLIAM STEPHENSON of Frederick County a certain tract of and ungranted land in the said County where he lives on Mulberry Runn a branch of the Shennandoah." So we know for a fact that prior to his son's birth WILLIAM I. lived on this land, and we presume the first WILLIAM and his wife, JANE NEWTON were buried on this land. In the deed for 250 acres it speaks of the land as lying on the "South Westerly side of Cedar Creek in said County", and it was in the line of STEPHENSON'S "late survey" —so we know this property all lay in the bend of the Shennandoah River between Cedar Creek and Mulberry Runn, which would be some miles Southeast of the present town of Strasburg, South of Winchester and not so very far from the home of Lord Fairfax at that time., i. e., "Vau Cluse."

We know as a fact that WILLIAM I. or his son WILLIAM was private secretary to Lord Fairfax at one time and the land grants so near to Lord Fairfax's own home lends color to the statement of my father, his brothers and sisters that it was the first WILLIAM that held the office; but I am very much inclined to believe my great aunt, Mrs. Lizzie STEPHENSON, was correct when she wrote me in 1890 that "your great grandfather, WILLIAM STEPHENSON, was private secretary to Lord Fairfax." This meant WILLIAM II., and we know that he named his eldest son for a member of the Fairfax family, i. e., my grandfather, FERDINAND STEPHENSON, and I find no record of a Ferdinand in the Fairfax family between the second Baron and the ninth Baron, Thomas, who had a brother "Ferdinando," who was a contemporary of WILLIAM STEPHENSON II, which goes far toward confirming my belief stated above; however, the only way for this question to be settled is by a search through many great old volumes which I find to be unindexed.

My father remembers the old STEPHENSON home at Harpers Ferry very well, as he was nearly grown when he left

Harpers Ferry for the West. It has been described to me as a beautiful house, of colonial structure, that stood on "Camp Hill west of the cemetery about one thousand feet." It was on a very high point commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the historic Potomac River. The old sexton at Harpers Ferry writes me that the **STEPHENSON** home was destroyed some years since and a little cottage marks the spot.

It was in all probability **WILLIAM II** who built the home at Harpers Ferry in which we know two generations were born, the prevailing idea that **WILLIAM II.** was also born there I believe to be erroneous, as above stated I believe he and his sister were born on the granted land. Of course, it is possible that **WILLIAM STEPHENSON I.** could have purchased land at Harpers Ferry and built there, but I doubt that he did. **WILLIAM II.** and his wife **HANNAH SHAW** were buried at Harpers Ferry in the **STEPHENSON** plot in the old Harper Cemetery where later generations are buried. Last year I had the sexton mow the grass in the **STEPHENSON** plot and trim the graves, but instructed him not to remove the moss from the tombstones.

Following this, I give a complete list of the descendants of **WILLIAM STEPHENSON** and his wife, **JANE NEWTON**, with the exception of their daughter **JANE'S** descendants. She married a Mr. Dennis of Lower Virginia, and grandfather and his brother **LORENZO** used to visit her, but the younger generation kept no record of her whereabouts or of her children, if she had any; this was probably due to grandfather moving West when communication between States was not an easy matter.

The Chart readily shows the generation to which each member of the family belongs and the degree of relationship to each other. Wherever a **STEPHENSON** name is given, descendant of **WILLIAM STEPHENSON**, the number preceding name indicates the individual. The small number after the name indicates the generation to which the individual belongs, counting our ancestor **WILLIAM STEPHENSON** as the first.

I send out this little volume to the members of the family, hoping it will meet with a cordial reception, in which case I will feel fully repaid for the time and patience involved in compiling the contents.

ELIZABETH MITCHELL STEPHENSON FITE.

New York, September, 1905.

(1) Lieut. **WILLIAM**(1) **STEPHENSON.**—Born in the North of Ireland, the early part of the eighteenth century.

Died Oct. 3, 1793, in Frederick County, Colony of Virginia.

Married to
JANE NEWTON:
b. in Virginia;
d. Dec. 21, 1794,
in Frederick Co., Va.
(See Note 2, for Newton.)
Issue,
(2) WILLIAM(2) STEPHENSON,
(3) JANE(2) STEPHENSON,
b. in Frederick Co., Va.,
and married a Mr. Dennis
of Lower Virginia.
Issue not traced.
(See note 3.)

WILLIAM came to the Colony of Virginia with his brothers, **JAMES** and **JOHN**, some years prior to the Revolutionary War, and brought with him a letter from the "Kirk" in Ireland to the "Kirk" in Virginia, introducing him as a church-member in good standing, and speaking of him as a citizen in highly complimentary terms; bearing testimony to the latter fact, he had in his possession an open-face gold watch, with an inscription in the back, showing it had been presented to him by his fellow townsmen as a token of esteem.

He had two grants of land from Lord Fairfax, in the Northern Neck of Virginia. Copies of these grants are appended. He was one of the many in Frederick County to furnish the militia with provisions in 1758. (See Note 8.)

In the Revolutionary War he served as a Second Lieutenant in Capt. Thomas Baytop's company, 1st Artillery Regiment, Continental troops, commanded by Col. Charles Harrison. He was commisioned Second Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1777, and on June 15, 1778, he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the same regiment and assigned to Capt. Nathaniel Burwell's company. His name last appears on the muster roll of the latter company dated at Park of Artillery, Morristown, April 13, 1780, on which he is reported on furlough.

In 1782 and 1783 his name appears on the list of claims, brought against the State of Virginia by officers of her Line on Continental establishment, for pay as Lieutenant of Artillery.

(2) WILLIAM[2] STEPHENSON—(William[1])—Born March 31, 1777, in Frederick County, Va.

Died Oct. 14, 1820, thought to be buried in the old Harper Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, Va.

It is a question whether this William or his father was secretary to Lord Fairfax. I am inclined to believe this William held the office, as we know he named his eldest son, my grandfather, Ferdinand, for one of the Fairfax family.

Married
Dec. 28, 1802,
to
HANNAH SHAW:

b. June 20, 1779, in Virginia;
d. Feb. 21, 1824, and buried in the old Harper Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, Va.

Issue,

(4) FERDINAND WILLIAM(3) STEPHENSON,
(5) LORENZO WILLIAM(3) STEPHENSON.
(6) JAMES NEWTON(3) STEPHENSON.
(7) JANE MARIA(3) STEPHENSON:

b. Nov. 27, 1814, at the old homestead on Camp Hill, Harpers Ferry, Va.
d. March 20, 1837, from pneumonia, contracted while visiting in Baltimore. At the time of Jane's death she was engaged to be married to Mr. Tom Moore, of Harpers Ferry. He never married, and lived to be a very old man, and as long as he lived he visited Jane's grave every Sunday, in the old Harper Cemetery, where she was laid to rest.

(4) FERDINAND WILLIAM(3) STEPHENSON—(William(2), William(1).)

Married first
March 24, 1825, by the Rev. Mr. Black, to
PHILLIPI FRANCES STRIDER,

b. 1803 in Virginia.

d. Dec. 20, 1837, and buried in the old Harper Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, Va. She was the daughter of Philip Strider and his wife, Elizabeth Fowke, of Loudoun Co, Va.

Issue,

(8) EDWARD WILLIAM(4) STEPHENSON,

b. Jan. 5, 1826, at Harpers Ferry, Va., in the old home place.

d. Dec. 20, 1849, from the effects of wounds received at the Battle of Monterey. Edward William was under age when he enlisted in the War with Mexico as a member of the Baltimore Battalion, under Capt. Boyd; he was in the battles of Buena Vista, Monterey and others, a non-commissioned officer. I have the pocket Bible which Uncle Edward carried with him through this war and letters written by him from Mexico to his father. He never married. Was buried in the Bellefontaine Cemetery at St. Louis, Mo.

(9) CHARLES BENJAMIN(4) STEPHENSON.

(10) JAMES NEWTON (4) STEPHENSON,

b. Jan. 4, 1830, at Harpers Ferry, Va., in the old home on Camp Hill.

d. Nov. 19, 1859. He was a member of a Mississippi regiment under Jefferson Davis in the war with Mexico, and saw service in the battles of Buena Vista, Monterey and others. After his return to the States he entered the employ of the Government in charge of the mail and express overland to California, and was killed on the plains in a fight with the Indians. Unmarried. Was buried at Carson City, Nev. I have letters from him to his father and to my father and mother.

(11) ANNE ELIZABETH VIRGINIA(4) STEPHENSON

b. Feb. 15, 1832, at Harpers Ferry, Va.

d. Jan. 15, 1833, and buried near her mother in the old Harper Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, Va. Her tombstone inscription is still quite legible and reads, "Blighted is the early rose."

(12) PHILLIPI FRANCES(4) STEPHENSON,

b. Aug. 6, 1834, at Harpers Ferry, Va.

d. April 8, 1840, and buried in the old Harper Cemetery.

Born Nov. 3, 1803, at Harpers Ferry, Va., in the old home on Camp Hill.

Died July 21, 1874, and buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, Saint Louis, Mo.

He lived half his life in Harpers Ferry and married twice In 1842 Ferdinand sold the old home place and moved with his family to St. Louis, Mo., where he was for many years a prominent merchant. He lived to see his sons soldiers in the two wars and return home with records of which he was justly proud.

While too old to take an active part in the Civil War, his sympathies were entirely with his mother State and the Southern people.

He was a member of the Presbyterian Church, as were his father and grandfather before him.

(Continued)

(4) FERDINAND WILLIAM(3) STEPHENSON—William(2), William(1))—

Married second,

Nov. 3, 1838, 8:30 P. M., at the Brua homestead, near Harpers Ferry, to

HARRIET ELIZABETH BRUA,

a descendant of the Huguenot family of "de Brua."

Issue:

(13) HAMMETT LYTTLETON(4) STEPHENSON.

(14) MATILDA LOUISA(4) STEPHENSON.

(15) HARVEY HAMILTON(4) STEPHENSON,

b. March 25, 1843, at St. Louis, Mo.

d. July 16, 1857, and buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

(16) PHILIP DAINGERFIELD(4) STEPHENSON,

(17) ELLA(4) STEPHENSON,

(18) LEWIS BERRYMAN(4) STEPHENSON,

b. Dec. 16, 1852, at St. Louis, Mo.

d. May 28, 1854, and buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery, St. Louis, Mo.

(9) CHARLES BENJAMIN(4) STEPHENSON—(Ferdinand(3), William(2), William(1).—Born Sept. 5, 1827, at Harpers Ferry, Va., in the old homestead on Camp Hill. He went West at the age of nineteen and prospected for gold in California and Montana, and was one of the so-called "forty-niners."

From California he went in a sailing vessel to the Sandwich Islands and resided in Honolulu four years, where he learned to speak the language fluently. After his return to the States he married, and during the early part of the Civil War he enlisted in the Confederate service and served three years, part of the time as Assistant Quartermaster in Gen Polk's department, and later in the Secret Service until he was captured by the Federals and imprisoned at Memphis, Tenn., where he was paroled within the limits of the city; he was exchanged and rejoined the army at Vicksburg, Miss.

At the close of the war my father took my mother and their two children to Montana, where he had mining interests. Three children were born to them there, at Helena, my eldest brother, my youngest sister and myself. The life in Montana proving too hard for my mother, they returned, about 1870, as far east as St. Louis, Mo., thence to Dallas, Texas, where they built a home and decided to live permanently.

My father still resides in Dallas, now with his second wife, who was the widow Mrs. Mary Armstrong Stevens, with two children when he married her, June 16, 1889, at Dallas. No issue by this marriage.

My father fell heir to the "Kirk" letter brought from Ireland by his great grandfather (1) WILLIAM(1) STEPHENSON.

Married,

May 16, 1855, at 4 P. M., by the Rev. Mr. Dustin at Springfield, Ohio, to

VIRGINIA LELIA MITCHELL,

b. Oct. 20, 1831, at Smyrna, Del.

d. May 27, 1888, and buried in Trinity Cemetery at Dallas, Texas.

My mother was the eldest daughter of Nathaniel Mitchell of "Mitchell's Garden," near Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Md., and his wife, Elizabeth Tabb of Shepherdstown, Va.

(See Notes 4.)

My mother was one of the noblest of women. A most devout Christian of the highest type, bearing charity in her heart toward all and malice toward none; gentle and shrinking by nature, she was strong to do and dare when necessity required.

Issue:

(19) ELLA ISABELLA(5) STEPHENSON,

(20) SOUTH CAROLINA(5) STEPHENSON,

(21) EDWARD LEE(5) STEPHENSON,

b. Dec. 13, 1863, at Chillicothe, Mo.

d. Dec. 21, 1863, and buried at Chillicothe, Mo.

(22) CHARLES TABB(5) STEPHENSON,

(23) ELIZABETH MITCHELL(5) STEPHENSON,

(24) ROBERTA LEE(5) STEPHENSON,

(25) ANDREW PICKENS(5) STEPHENSON.

(19) ELLA ISABELLA[5] STEPHENSON—(Charles[4], Ferdinand[3], William[2], William[1].—Born April 15, 1859, at Tolona, Ill. At this date Ella resides in Dallas, Texas, in her own home, where she leads an active life as the mother of a large family, and outside of her home is active in charities and club life, as well as in the educational work of the city.

Married,

Dec. 14, 1881, at Dallas, Texas, in St. Matthew's Cathedral, by the Rev. William D. Sartwell, brother-in-law of the groom, to

PASCHAL PENNINGTON TUCKER, of Louisiana, now in the insurance business in Dallas, Texas.

Issue:

CHARLES BENJAMIN(6) TUCKER,
b. Jan. 23, 1883, at Dallas, Texas.
d. March 24, 1884, and buried in Trinity Cemetery, Dallas, Texas.

GEORGE PENNINGTON(6) TUCKER,
b. Sept. 26, 1884, at Dallas, Texas.

MARGARET VIRGINIA(6) TUCKER,
b. Dec. 10, 1886, at Dallas, Texas.

PASCHAL EDWARD(6) TUCKER,
b. May 1, 1888, at Dallas, Texas.

ELIZABETH GLOVER(6) TUCKER,
b. Feb. 17, 1890, at Sulphur Springs, Texas.

ELLA BELLE(6) TUCKER,
b. April 19, 1892, at Sulphur Springs, Texas.

WILLIE CHILDRESS(6) TUCKER,
b. March 30, 1901, at Dallas, Texas.

(20) SOUTH CAROLINA[5] STEPHENSON—Charles[4], Ferdinand[3], William[2], William[1].—Born Dec. 19, 1860, at Memphis, Tenn., the day and the hour South Carolina seceded from the Union. Now residing in Chicago, Ill., where she is Mrs. Gesterfeld's assistant in the Exodus Society and one of the principal lecturers in the society. A woman of noble characteristics, beloved by all who know her.

Married,
May 14, 1882, at Dallas, Texas, to
SOLOMON WOLFE,
of Winsboro, S. C., now a merchant in Chicago, Ill.

Issue:

MARION SAILING(6) WOLFE,
b. Jan. 28, 1883, at Dallas, Texas.

VIRGINIA TABB(6) WOLFE,
b. Aug. 2, 1885, at Dallas, Texas.

OLIVER PERRY SHIRAS(6) WOLFE,
b. Jan. 16, 1888, at Rockwall, Texas.

HENRY(6) WOLFE,
b. Aug. 13, 1890, at Chicago, Ill.

ELIZABETH(6) WOLFE,
b. Oct. 12, 1893, at Chicago, Ill.

(22) CHARLES TABB(5) STEPHENSON—Charles(4), Ferdinand(3), William(2), William(1).—Born Aug. 4, 1865, at Helena, Mont. Now residing in Dallas, Texas, where he is in business.

Married,
July 27, 1891, at Remington, Ohio, to
EDITH BLANCHE WILSON.

Issue:

(26) CHARLES TABB(6) STEPHENSON,
b. July 7, 1892, at Palestine, Texas.

(27) MARTHA VIRGINIA(6) STEPHENSON,
b. Feb. 8, 1894, at Longview, Texas.

(28) LEE(6) STEPHENSON,
b. Feb. 16, 1896 at Dallas, Texas.

(29) EDITH(6) STEPHENSON,
b. July 27, 1897, at Dallas, Texas.

(23) ELIZABETH MITCHELL[5] STEPHENSON—(Charles[4], Ferdinand[3], William[2], William[1]).—Born Feb. 5, 1868, at Helena, Mont. Baptized April 20, 1878, in St. Matthew's Cathedral, Dallas, Texas, by the Rev. Stephen H. Greene, of Mississippi, and confirmed in Christ Church, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1883, by Bishop Charles Todd Quintard. I was educated at Ward's Seminary, Nashville, Tenn.; compiler of these records as well as the records of the Mitchells of Maryland, the Tabbs and Shepherds of Virginia, and assisting Dr. Fite in his work on the Fite, Coldwell and Northcote records, all of which we hope to see published in time.

Having always been a lover of art, I have studied in New York under William M. Chase and F. Luis Mora, and am making of it a profession.

Married,

Sept. 18, 1886, in Calvary Church, Memphis, Tenn., by Rev. Dr. Kline to

Dr. CAMPBELL COLDWELL FITE,

b. July 29, 1855, at "Shady Side," Shelbyville, Tenn., five miles out on the Fairfield Pike. Baptized Nov. 3, 1867, by Rev. Henry Palethorp Hay in the Church of the Redeemer, Shelbyville, Tenn., and confirmed in the same church, Feb. 13, 1868, by Bishop Gregg, of Texas.

(See Note 5.)

Issue:.

FRANK EVANS(6) FITE,

b. Sept. 18, 1887, at Knoxville, Tenn. Baptized Oct. 30, 1887, in St. John's Church at Knoxville by the Rev. Samuel Ringgold. Confirmed April 17, 1903, in St. Agnes' Chapel, Trinity Parish, New York City, by Bishop Charles Tyler Olmsted. Graduate of Trinity School, June 2, 1905, and winner of gold, silver and bronze medals for athletics. Secretary of the New York Children of the Confederacy.

JACOB NORTHCOTE(6) FITE,

b. May 10, 1892, in New York City. Baptized Sept. 25, 1892, in St. Agnes' Chapel, Trinity Parish, by Rev. Edward Bradley. Confirmed Low Sunday, April 30, 1905, in St. Agnes' Chapel by Bishop David Hummell Greer. Is a student of Trinity School, New York, and Second Vice-President of the New York Children of the Confederacy.

(24) ROBERTA LEE[5] STEPHENSON—Charles[4], Ferdinand[3], William[2], William[1]).—Born June 1, 1869, at Helena, Mont. Is living in her own home at Oak Cliff, a suburb of Dallas, Texas, a devoted wife and mother.

Married,
Sept. 1, 1887, to
Dr. WILLIAM TERRY BLYTHE,
of Sulphur Springs, Texas.
Issue:

ELIZABETH(6) BLYTHE,
b. June 18, 1888, at Sulphur Springs, Texas.

RALPH(6) BLYTHE,
b. June 30, 1890, at Vernon, Texas.

WILLIAM(6) BLYTHE,
b. Oct. 8, 1894, at Sulphur Springs, Texas.

RICHARD(6) BLYTHE,
b. May 1, 1901, at Dallas, Texas.

(25) ANDREW PICKENS(5) STEPHENSON—(Charles(4), Ferdinand(3), William(2), William(1).—Born Feb. 26, 1875, at Dallas, Texas. Is now living in British Columbia, where he is locating timber lands and thinks to remain permanently.

Married,
Feb. 12, 1896, at Chicago, Ill., to
MARY ADELAIDE LORANGER.
Issue:
(30) PASCHAL JOSEPH(6) STEPHENSON,
b. Sept. 4, 1896, at Chicago, Ill.

(13) **HAMMETT LYTTLETON**(4) **STEPHENSON**—(Ferdinand(3), William(2), William(1)). — Born Sept. 8, 1839, at the old homestead on Camp Hill at Harpers Ferry, Va.

Died April 30, 1875, and buried in Bellefontaine Cemetery at St. Louis, Mo.

As a lad of eighteen Hammett succeeded in passing the Federal lines at St. Louis, with his younger brother Philip, and joining his elder brother Charles (my father) at Memphis, Tenn., with a letter from their father asking Charles to help the boys to join the Confederate Army in case they could not be persuaded out of the idea. (I have this letter and others written by Grandfather.) Hammett joined the 13th Regiment of Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, Col. J. C. Tappan commanding, at Fort Pillow, Tenn., and when this regiment and the 15th Arkansas Regiment were combined Hammett was made Adjutant of the regiment, which indicates that he was Lieutenant of the 13th prior to the combination. If, as Aunt Tillie writes, "he was Adjutant with the rank of Major," then he must have been transferred to the Adjutant-General's department, where he was made Adjutant-Major, as there is no "rank of Major" for an Adjutant. He fought to the end of the war, and never surrendered. He saved his regimental flag by winding it about his body under his clothes, and carried it home; this flag is now in the possession of his son Ferdinand.

After the war, Hammett was for a time a merchant in Ripley and Memphis, Tenn., and St. Louis, Mo. He was of a gentle and loving disposition, and at his death left a widow who mourns him to this day, and three small children who were left fatherless at an early age.

Married,
Feb. 26, 1868, to
HETTIE ANN CHERRY
of "Cherryville," Tenn.

It is largely due to Aunt Hettie's sympathetic appreciation and interest in these records that has made their publication possible. For this she has my sincere appreciation, and for her lovable qualities as a woman and devout Christian she has my lasting affection and admiration.

Issue:

(31) FERDINAND WILLIAM(5) STEPHENSON.
(32) ALICE CLAY(5) STEPHENSON.
(33) CLEMENT CLAY(5) STEPHENSON,
b. May 5 1874, at Memphis, Tenn.
d. Dec. 19, 1867, at San Francisco, Cal.

(31) **FERDINAND WILLIAM(5) STEPHENSON**—Hammett(4), Ferdinand(3), William(2), William(1)).—Born July 24, 1869, at "Cherryville," Crocket County, Tenn. When but a small child Ferdinand was taken to California by his mother, then a widow. He was educated in San Francisco and has continued to make it his home. He lives in the home, 2310 Steiner Street, that his mother turned over to him at the time of his marriage. He has been for some years a member of the firm of Sherman Clay & Co.

Married,
Oct. 29, 1903, in Trinity Church, San Francisco, Cal., to
ROBERT MARGUERITE BRUCE,
daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bruce of San Francisco, Cal.
Issue:
(35) HETTIE(6) STEPHENSON,
b. Saturday, Sept. 2, 1905, at 12:40 P. M., San Francisco.

(32) ALICE CLAY[5] STEPHENSON—(Hammett[4], Ferdinand[3], William[2], William[1]).—Born Dec. 13, 1871, at "Cherryville," Crocket County, Tenn., and now lives in her own home at Oakland, Cal.

Married,
Oct. 12, 1898, to
ROBERT LEE STEPHENSON,
of Memphis, Tenn. So far as I can judge from the study I have made of the several STEPHENSON families, I believe ROBERT LEE to be the descendant of John White Stephenson, who moved to Tennessee in 1808. (See Note 10.)

Issue:

ROBERT LEE(6) STEPHENSON,
b. March 31, 1901, at Oakland, Cal.
CHERRY(6) STEPHENSON,
b. May 23, 1905, at Oakland, Cal.

(14) MATILDA LOUISA[4] STEPHENSON—(Ferdinand[3], William[2], William[1]) — Born June 1, 1841, at the old home on Camp Hill at Harpers Ferry, Va.

Aunt Tillie is a woman of great dignity and charm of manner, talented in music and an interesting letter writer. Her letters written, during the Civil War, to my father and mother have been preserved and given to me. They are full of enthusiasm for the Southern cause, and beautifully written and expressed. She was a veritable little "Rebel," and never hesitated to give assistance to the "Boys in Grey" when she could, the only wonder being that she was never detected in the act.

She and Uncle Champ still live at Ripley, Tenn., where their children visit them at regular intervals.

Married,
April 5, 1870, by the Revs. S. J. Anderson and Robert J. Branch, to

Capt. CHAMP CARTER CONNER,

of Lauderdale County, Tenn., son of the Rev. Champ C. Conner and Annie E. Slaughter, originally from Virginia. Capt. Conner was a student at the University of Oxford, Mississippi, at the beginning of the Civil War. He enlisted as a member of the "University Grays," 11th Mississippi Regiment, in the Confederate service, and was sent to Virginia in 1861; was in the first battle of Manassas. He was prostrated with rheumatism, discharged, and recuperated at his grandfather's home in Virginia, Col. John F. Slaughter; returned to Tennessee where he was given a commission as Captain and raised a company; he joined Col. Neely's regiment, 14th Tennessee Cavalry, and served under Gen. Forrest in all of his battles to the close of the war. He was wounded at "Sulphur Trestle" and surrendered with Gen. Forrest.

At the close of the war, Capt. Conner entered business in Memphis, Tenn., but soon returned to Lauderdale County, where he has since lived.

Issue:

HAMMETT SLAUGHTER (5) CONNER,

b. Feb. 28, 1871, at "Indian Mound," Lauderdale County, Tenn.

d. Jan. 9, 1884, at Ripley, Tenn.

CHAMP CARTER(5) CONNER,

b. Sept. 6, 1873, in Lauderdale County, Tenn. Now a lawyer in St. Louis, Mo.

PHILIP DAINGERFIELD STEPHENSON(5) CONNER,

b. Sept. 6, 1876, in Lauderdale County, Tenn. First Sergeant 2d Tennessee Regiment in War with Spain, 1898. Married May 1, 1905, to FLORA BYAM, of Boston, Mass.

HALLE ELIZABETH(5) CONNER,

b. Feb. 23, 1879, in Lauderdale County, Tenn. Married July 8, 1901, to VANCE PATTERSON WILKINS, Civil Engineer.

(16) Rev. **PHILIP DAINGERFIELD**[4] **STEPHENSON**—Ferdinand[3], William[2], William[1]). —Born Sept. 7, 1845, at St. Louis, Mo.

As a lad of fifteen years Philip, with his brother Hammett, ran the blockade at St. Louis to get into the Confederate lines; this was in August, 1861. He reached Memphis, Tenn., and joined the 13th Regiment of Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, under Col. J. C. Tappan, at Fort Pillow, Tenn.

After serving two years he changed to the 5th Company of Washington Artillery of New Orleans, La., and served with it to the surrender of the command, viz., early in May, 1865, at Meridan, Miss. He served four years, lacking three months, and was in seventeen or eighteen battles and many "skirmishes."

After the war, Philip studied for the ministry of the Presbyterian Church, and at this date has a parish at Woodstock, Va.

Married,
Dec. 30, 1875, at 7:30 P. M., in the Chapel of the Union Theological Seminary, Hampden Sidney, Virginia, by Rev. Dr. Churchill H. Gibson, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Petersburg, Va., uncle of the bride, to

JENNIE MINGE FRIEND,
of Virginia.

Issue:
A son, who lived but an hour.

(17) ELLA(4) STEPHENSON—(Ferdinand(3), William(2), William(1)).—Born June 14, 1849, at St. Louis, Mo.

It has never been my good fortune to know my Aunt Ella Bartlett, but I know, through her letters to me and from my father's descriptions of her, she is a lovable character, gentle and winning in her manners, a devoted mother of the two daughters who are only two happy to have her divide her time between them.

Married,
Nov. 16, 1869, to

Capt. THOMAS WILLIAM BARTLETT, of St. Louis, Mo.

Capt. Bartlett left St. Louis in 1861 and joined the 13th Arkansas Regiment at Fort Pillow, Tenn. He was made Second Lieutenant, rose to First Lieutenant, and when the 13th and 15th Regiments were consolidated he was made Captain. At the Battle of Franklin he was left badly wounded on the field, was taken prisoner, and refused to have his arm amputated, but saved it by constant massage, while at Fort Delaware.

After the war, Capt. Bartlett returned to his home in St. Louis, where he lived until his death.

Issue:

PHILIP ALLEN(5) BARTLETT,
b. Jan. 20, 1871, at St. Louis, Mo.
d. April, 1871, at St. Louis, Mo.

ELLA(5) BARTLETT,
b. April 27, 1873, at St. Louis Mo. Married Aug. 28, 1896, at Memphis, Tenn., to MADISON RUSSELL PORTER, now living in Louisville, Ky.; issue, ELISE PORTER, b. Oct. 5, 1899, at Union City, Tenn.

HARRIETT MAY(5) BARTLETT,
b. May 24, 1880, at Carthage, Mo. Married May 31, 1905, to Dr. CHARLES STEPHEN NORTHEN, of Talladega, Ala.

(5) LORENZO(3) STEPHENSON—William(2), William(1).—Born July 28, 1808, in the Stephenson home on Camp Hill at Harpers Ferry, Va.

Died Oct. 16, 1861, at Maryville, Cal.

In a letter to me, written Sept. 1, 1890, by Aunt Lizzie Stephenson, she writes of my great uncle Lorenzo, her husband, as follows:

"Lorenzo was a man of unusual refinement and delicacy of sentiment, genial and graceful, brilliant in society, well informed, being a great reader, and his education above mediocrity; he was a good Latin scholar, with considerable knowledge of French and Spanish. He went to California from New York, through the Straits of Magellan, where I joined him in 1853-4."

Married,
Oct. 28, 1837, in Cincinnati, Ohio, to
ELIZABETH MELISSA SIMPSON,
b. March 18, 1816, in Baltimore, Md., of English parents.

Aunt Lizzie has lived for many years in Penrith, Cumberland, England, where I visited her during the summer of 1884. She has always been greatly admired for her brilliant intellect and beloved for her gentleness of character. In spite of her great age and feeble health she has corresponded with me regularly up to within a few months back, and I have kept a number of her letters to give to my sons because of their beauty of composition and interest.

Aunt Lizzie has always had a great love for children, and when her one little child died she adopted two children at different times; the first one died; the second one was Sally Fall now Mrs. Rodgers, wife of Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, of the United States Navy.

Issue:

(34) FLORENCE MAY(4) STEPHENSON, died in infancy.

(6) JAMES NEWTON[3] STEPHENSON—(William[2], William[1]).—Born March 16, 1811, in the Stephenson home on Camp Hill, at Harpers Ferry, Va.

Died Dec. 8, 1866, and buried in the Bellefontaine Cemetery at St. Louis, Mo.

Married twice.
First, Dec. 23, 1833, to
CAROLINE MARTHA SIMPSON,
Sister to Lizzie Simpson, who married Lorenzo.
Second, to
FANNY ADRIAN.
No issue by either marriage.

Additional death records inserted in the family Bible of CHARLES BENJAMIN STEPHENSON, of Dallas, Texas:

ELIZABETH SHAW, died Nov. 9, 1815.

SARAH SHAW, died Dec. 15, 1815.

THOMAS SHAW, died Oct. 12, 1820.

(The above are supposed sisters and brother to HANNAH SHAW, wife of (2) WILLIAM[2] STEPHENSON.)

ELIZABETH STRIDER, died at Springfield, Ohio, May 6, 1839.

SOPHIA C. POWERS, daughter of ELIZABETH STRIDER, died Feb. 10, 1830.

(The above were mother and sister of PHILLIPI FRANCES STRIDER, first wife of (4) FERDINAND WILLIAM[3] STEPHENSON.)

NOTES.

Note 1.—Hanna's "Scotch-Irish," Vol. II., gives the earliest records of Stevensons in Scotland as "Estervene de Stevenston, of Peebleshire," "John de Stevenston, Lanarkshire." On page 455, same volume, he says, "Stevenson, Lanarkshire, first found place in existing records."

Among members of the Scottish Parliament, we find "James Stevenson, of Peebles, 1593;" "William Stevenson, of Pittenween, 1612, 1617, '43, '45;" "William Stevenston, Inverwrie, 1612;" "James Stevenson, of Pittenween, 1628, 1633;" "James Stevenson, of Sterling, 1667, 1669, 1674;" "Alexander Stevenson, of Kilrenny, 1693, 1702."

Hanna, Vol. I., page 534: "Abstract of Nicholas Pynnar's Survey in 1619" (Inquisitions of Ulster, Donegal, 5 Car. 1.), specifies among others who are resident on the 1,000 acres belonging to one James Cunningham (May 1, 1613), "Peter Stevenson," and in the County of Down at "Little Ards Grey Abbey and Lisburnagh Quarters—Lord Clanboy's Quarters" I find "John Stevenson" among other names.

Hanna, Vol. II., page 379: "Early Presbyterian Congregations in Ireland, Grey Abbey, County Down—The Congregation was united with that of Ballywalter until 1733. Samuel Martin Stephenson, 1774 to 1785," was pastor.

Note 2.—Mr. William Walton Harper, of Orange Court House, Va., has written me the following about the Newton family, his mother having been a Newton. Mr. Harper has made an extensive study of the origin of the family, and has very extensive and interesting records and charts in consequence. "All the Newtons in England, Wales and Scotland, as well as those in this country, derive their descent from the old aristocratic, Kingly family of Caradoc of Ancient Britain and Wales. The first Newton was a son of Sir William Caradoc of Wales, and he assumed the name of New-ton (new house), on his manor. Caractacus (Caradoc) delivering his sword to Claudius, Emperor of Rome, in A. D. 53, is the crest of the Newton coat-of-arms as borne by John Newton who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1650, and settled in Westmoreland County, Va.

Caractacus was the father of Claudia, who married Rufus Pudens, a Roman poet. Pudens and Claudia were converted under the preaching of the Apostle St. Paul. Pudens established a Christian oratory in his house, and St. Paul and the early Christians did their worship of God in 'Puden's house' before A. D. 96. This oratory has recently been discovered in the excavating now going on in Rome. Bishop Pius, who died in A. D. 167, preached in a new church building standing over the 'house of Pudens.' This new church was dedicated to a daughter of

Puden or to his wife. The Popes of Rome derived their names from Bishop Pius.

Linus, the second son of Caractacus, a disciple of St. Paul (see II. Timothy, iv., 21), was the first Bishop of the Church of Rome ordained by St. Paul. (See Romans, xvi., 13), Puden's house is the oldest church in the world.

From Cyllinus, the eldest son of Caractacus, descended Constantine the Great. He, a British king, married Helena, a daughter of old King Coell of Britain. Ardd Mawr, a prince, the ancestor of Caractacus, came with his colony into Ancient Britain many years before the birth of Caractacus, and from him descended the kings and rulers of Ancient Britain and Wales down to Caractacus."

Note 3.—My great aunt, Mrs. Lizzie Stephenson wrote me in 1890 that she thought there was also a son, James Stephenson, of this generation; if so, we have no record of his birth. I find a record of where a William Stephenson of Shenandoah served as a private in Capt. Samuel Colvill's company, 6th (Coleman's) Regiment of Virginia Militia, War of 1812. He may have been a son of this James Stephenson and grand son of our ancesstor WILLIAM 1st. The land on which WILLIAM STEPHENSON'S children were doubtless born lies now in Shenandoah, having been cut off from Frederick when Shenandoah County was formed, and it is possible that this son James remained on this land and had issue there.

Note 4.—Nathaniel Mitchell's great grandfather was the founder of the family on the eastern shore of Maryland, where he patented land in the latter part of the seventeenth century, and named his home "Mitchell's Garden." Several generations were born on this old place and "Mitchell's Garden" remained in the family until about 1872. Reuben, father of Nathaniel Mitchell, was a member of the Castle Haven Company, under Capt. Byus, in the Revolution.

John Leland Tabb served as Second Lieutenant in Capt. Van Bennet's company of light infantry, attached to the 57th (Lieut.-Col. Mason's) Regiment of Virginia Militia, War of 1812. He was son of William Tabb, who was a member of Capt. Hugh Stephenson's company of artillery in the Revolution.. I have a copy of William Tabb's honorable discharge from the army. William Tabb was the son of William Tabb of Gloucester County, Va., and great great grandson of Humphrey Tabb of Elizabeth City County, Va., the founder of the Tabb family in this country, who was Burgess for Elizabeth City County in 1652. Lieut. John Leland Tabb married Elizabeth Shepherd, granddaughter of Capt. Thomas Shepherd, the founder of Shepherdstown, Va.

Note 5.—Dr. Fite is the eldest child and only son of Capt. Jacob Cross Fite, C. S. A., deceased, of Gen. Hardee's staff, and Mary S. Coldwell, eldest daughter of John Campbell Coldwell and his wife, Jane Northcote. - (John C. Coldwell was with Gen. Jackson in the Indian War and War of 1812). Dr. Fite took his degree at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, in 1877. Upon his return to Shelbyville he organized

the Board of Health and served as its president three years. In 1882 he was elected secretary for the State Medical Society of Tennessee for six years. Served several years as Assistant Superintendent of the East Tennessee Hospital for the Insane. Member of the American Public Health Association, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Medical Association. Has been living in New York fifteen years, and is a member of the New York Southern Society and of the Drug Club.

STEPHENSON FAMILIES LIVING IN VIRGINIA WHEN IT WAS A COLONY.

Note 6.—In the article on Washington's early days, in "The Century," the family of Crawfords-Stephenson is mentioned living at Fredericksburg, Va. The widow of Mr. Crawford, who was Onora Grimes, married Richard Stephenson, and their sons were JOHN, HUGH, RICHARD, JAMES and MARCUS. The father died in 1742, and the widow and her family moved to Frederick County, Va., in 1747, and settled on Bullskin Creek, southeast of Charlestown. The son HUGH was Captain of a company in the Revolutionary War.

Note 7.—REV. JAMES STEPHENSON, who lived in Frederick County before his ordination (see pages 70 to 73, Mead's "Old Families," Vol I., and Hayden's "Virginia Genealogies"), married Frances Arnet Littlepage. He was ordained by the Lord Bishop of London and licensed for the Plantations in Virginia, September 29, 1768. In 1769, he became Rector of Berkeley Parish, Spotsylvania County, where he ministered until 1780, when St. Mark's Parish, Culpeper County, agreed to receive him as minister of their Parish according to law. He resigned from ill health in 1802, and died June, 1809. His children were: (1)JAMES, M.D., (2)ELIZABETH, (3)EDWARD, (4)NANCY, (5)JANE. (6)SARAH, (7)CARTER LITTLEPAGE, (8)LEWIS, (9)ANDREW.

Query.—Was the above Rev. JAMES STEPHENSON the brother of our ancestor WILLIAM STEPHENSON, or the son of Mrs. Crawford who married RICHARD STEPHENSON? I am convinced he was one or the other!—E. M. S. F.

Note 8.—"Henning's Statutes," Vol. VII., under Frederick County, to "The Militia of the County for provisions furnished by sundry inhabitants of said County," in September, 1758, I find

		£	s.	d.
To WILLIAM STEPHENSON To MATHEW STEPHENSON To JOHN STEPHENSON	each	2	13	4
To WILLIAM STEPHENSON		11	5	
To ADAM STEPHENSON		3	15	
To ADAM STEPHENSON		3	4	
To JAMES STEPHENSON To THOMAS STEPHENSON To JOHN STEPHENSON	each	11	15	
To JAMES STEPHENSON		2	5	

Note 9.—JOHN STEPHENSON, Member of Company 2, in the Militia of Augusta County, 1742. DAVID STEPHENSON, Member of Company 3, in the Militia of Augusta County, 1742. (See Vol. VIII., page 279, "Virginia Historical Magazine.")

Note 10.—The above JOHN or DAVID must have been the father of the Rev. JAMES WHITE STEPHENSON, MOSES, NATHANIEL and THOMAS STEPHENSON, all brothers. The parents of these brothers "came from the North of Ireland and settled first in Lancaster County, Pa., and from there moved to Augusta County, Va., where the Rev. JAMES WHITE STEPHENSON was born in 1756." They remained there only a few years, then moved to the Williamsburg District (Kingstree), S. C. In 1808 Rev. JAMES WHITE STEPHENSON, then pastor of the Williamsburg church (South Carolina), followed to Tennessee the little colony which had preceded him, and settled about seven miles west of Columbia in Maury County upon a 5,000-acre tract of land which was purchased jointly by the Scotch-Irish families STEPHENSONS, ARMSTRONGS, DICKEYS and others and divided among them according to the amount of purchase money paid by each family. This land was purchased from the heirs of Gen. Nathaniel Greene of Revolutionary fame, and is a part of a 25,000-acre grant which he received for military services. Rev. JAMES WHITE STEPHENSON married in 1809 a widow, Mrs. Mary Frierson Fleming, with four sons. They had one son, JOHN JAMES STEPHENSON, who died at Athens in North Alabama, in 1838; he left a son, JOHN JAMES STEPHENSON, JR., who lives at Ashwood, Tenn., and a daughter, MARY, wife of W. Vance Thompson, deceased.

JOHN WHITE STEPHENSON, nephew of Rev. JAMES WHITE STEPHENSON, was also of this colony, married, and his descendants live in Middle and West Tennessee.

Note 11.—JOHN STEPHENSON—probably a son of the above JOHN or DAVID of Augusta County—was a soldier of the Revolution. He was born March 28, 1761, in Amherst County, Va. Resided in Henry County, Va., when he enlisted, and lived in Cabell County, Va., when he applied for his pension, Sept. 23, 1833. His claim was allowed. He married Sally Morehead, April 28, 1791, in Greenbrier County, Va., and died March 3, 1846. She was pensioned as his widow. Record in the Pension Office at Washington.

Note 12.—JAMES W. STEPHENSON came from Burnside, Donegal County, Ireland, in 1785, bringing his family with him, and settled in Frederick County, Va., near what is now Charlestown, Jefferson County, W. Va., and near our ancestor WILLIAM STEPHENSON, and supposed to be his cousin. JAMES was a man of influence and wealth in Ireland, of Scotch descent and a member of the Presbyterian Church. His children were as follows:

(1)JOSEPH, who lived in Virginia for years, afterwards moved to Missouri, and died there unmarried.

(2)JOHN, founded the STEPHENSON SEMINARY at Charlestown, Va.; died wealthy and unmarried.

(3)**JAMES**, lived in Virginia, died many years ago, leaving sons, **LLOYD, JAMES** and **JOHN**, and daughters, **JOSEPHINE**, who married Hon. George R. Wendling, a prominent lawyer of Washington, D. C.—sons living in Missouri.

(4)**ISABELLA**, died unmarried.

(5)**WILLIAM**, age 13, in 1785, when he came from Ireland with his father. At his majority he purchased an estate of 1,000 acres near Winchester, Va., and built his home "Kenilworth." The small village, railroad station and post office on this estate was named for him. He married twice. By his first marriage he had issue, **ISABELLA**, who married Dr. G. F. **MASON** of Charlestown, and **MARGARET**, who married Hon. **ISAAC DOUGLAS**, Judge of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County. By his second marriage he had issue, (1)**HENRY**, (2)**JOHN**, (3)**WILLIAM**, (4)**VIRGINIA**, (5)**LUCY**, (6)**MARY**, (7)**ISABELLA**. (1)**HENRY** was educated at Princeton College; married Sept. 12, 1878, Helen Murray Marbury of Georgetown, D. C. He died Feb. 17, 1904, in the 69th year of his age. His sons are **JOHN TAYLOR STEPHENSON** and **HENRY NEVILLE STEPHENSON**. He was a member of Company D, 6th Virginia Cavalry (the Clarke Cavalry), of Gen. Thos. L. Rosser's Brigade, in the Confederate Army, and served four years.

(2)**JOHN**, is now 73 years of age, the last of his generation and lives with his son **ROY STEPHENSON**, a prominent lawyer, in Winchester, Va. He was also a soldier in the Confederate service and suffers to-day from wounds received forty years ago.

Tearney

HFR-626

John TEARNEY
B. 1757 Co Clare, Ireland
1822 Arrived in America Balto., Md. Settled Hagerstown, Md.
1830 Built St. Peter's Church, Harpers Ferry, Va. Returned to Ireland
D. 1840
Buried: Ireland

(See HFB-359 for details on Tearney Family)

M._____Mary PLUNKETT

---Matt (left in Ireland)

---William (left in Ireland)

---Edward
B. 1819 in Ireland
D. 1902 in Bolivar, W.Va.
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

---Sarah Elizabeth
B. Ireland
Shows up in 1850 Balto., Md. Census-nothing else

---Mary M.___Mr. Moriatry
B. Ireland
Came to America
Listed in Ed Tearney's Will-nothing else known

M._____Mary Jane McGONIGLE
B. in Pa.
D. 1885
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

---Mary Jane
B. 1842
D. 1920
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery, H. Ferry, W.Va.

---Edward Plunkett
D. In Infancy

---Elizabeth M._____J. Garland HURST
B. 1852 |--- No Issue
D. 1920
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery, H. Ferry, W.Va.

---Kate M._____Mr. ____ WALSH
B. 1847
D. 1873
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery, H. Ferry, W.Va.

---Joseph F., Dr. M._____Belle Johnson BURTON
B. 1852 B.
D. July 25, 1917 D.
2210 Maryland Ave. Balto.,Md.-Home Buried: Hebron Confederate Cemetery Winchester, Va.
Buried: Hebron Confederate Cemetery, Winchester, Va.

---Joseph, Jr. M._____Marie A. BARKLAGE
B. 1893 B.
D. 1955 Still living as of 1982, Balto.,Md.
Trainmaster for B&O RR D.
Buried: Buried:

---Joseph, Jr. M._____Marie A. BARKLAGE
B. 1893 B.
D. 1955 still living as of 1982, Baltimore, Md.
Trainmaster for B&O RR D.
Burial: Burial:

---Frances Margaret M. 1942 Walter C. HAUENSTEIN
Married at Elkridge, Md.
---Robert
B. 1951

---Maria Louise M._____Lane SHOWALTER
B 1921 Lives at 377 La Hacienda Dr., Indian Rock Beach, Florida
---Sarah Louise
---Thomas

---Augusta Belle M._____Kenneth GROMBERT
B. 1919 Lives at 1012 Beechfield Ave., Baltimore, Md.
---Janet Morgan
---Martha Lee
---Kenneth, Jr.

---Edward
B. 1894
D. 1924 never married or 1925

---John
B. 1895
Still living as 1982 in Winchester, Va.-never married--worked for Dupont Co.,Buffalo

---Eugenia M._____Mr. ____ MASKELL
B. 1899 B.
D. 1951 D.
Buffalo, N.Y.
---William M._____ Miss _____ _____
Manasses, Va.
---Eugenia May
---Barbara Ann
---Robin

---Edward McGonigle
B. 1858
D. 1935
Buried: Church Cemetery, Lynchburg, Va.(Mosignor of Catholic Church)

---Francis T.
D. In Infancy

---Thomas Albert
B. 1862
D. 1900
Buried: St. Peters Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

---George Leonidas
B. 1866
D. 1902
Buried: St. Peters Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

---James A. M._____Mary Bunton or Binton
B. 1822 @ High Seas 1st.mar. B. 1820
D. 1902 D. 1850
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, W.Va.
---Plunkett
B.
D. 1862
accident
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

M.Dec. 20 or 22, 1851 Mary Elizabeth Elder CRAYTON
2nd. marriage B. Sep 2, 1828
at St. Peter's D. Mar 18, 1915
Buried: St. Joseph of the Valley, S. of Lowemont, Kansas

---James A. Jr.,
B. 1853
D. 1872
Buried: St. Joseph of the Valley, S. of Lowemont

---Mary Joseph (Mollie) M._____Dr. T. Cloyd CRAIG
B. 1854
D. 1888
Buried: St. Joseph of the Valley, S. of Lowemont

---John B. M._____Mary Ann GALE
B. 1856 B. 1861
D. 1939 D. 1955 Buried: Mt. Calvary
Buried: Mt. Calvary Cemetery,Atchison, Kansas
---Florence M._____OCHS

---Charles L. M._____Susie Smith
B. 1858 B.
D. 1948 D.
Buried: St. Joseph of the Valley, S. of Lowemont, Kansas

---Martha M._____Emmett GWARTNEY
B. 1862
D. 1954 Buried: Evergreen Cemetery
Buried: Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs, Colorado

---Sons, Twins, killed by Union Soldiers 1862

---George M. M.Dec.8,1893 Annie Rooney
B. 1866 |--- 7# B. 1869
D. 1949 D. 1949
Buried: Calvary Cemetery,Kansas City, Missouri

---John America M. 1845 Laura KERSHNER
B. 1822 @ High Seas Berkely Co. B.
D. 1855 D.
Hagerstown, Md. Buried: Rose Hill Cemetery, Hagerstown, Md. Sec. J.
Buried: Rose Hill Cemetery Hagerstown, Md. Sec J. Catholic Section

---Ben Franklin
B. 1846
D. 1915

---Maria
B. 1850 ALL of John & Laura' Family
D. 1917 buried Rose Hill Cemetery

---Annie
B. 1852
D. 1922

---C. Leonidas
B. 1826
D. 1916 never married

---Michael M._____Sarah
B. 1830 In Balto. B. 1843
D. 1898 D. 1898
Buried: St. Peters and Paul Cemetery lot D 156, Cumberland, Md. Buried: St. Peters and Paul Cemetery, Lot D 156 Cumberland, Md.

---Charles James
B. 1874
D. 1892

---Leonidas Bernard M. 1913 Salley Magraw
B. 1880 |---No Issue
D. 1950's
Buried: St Phillips & James Church/New Cathedral Cemetery, Balto.

---Maria M._____Frank Widner
|---Frank still living as of 1983, Florida
|---Cheri--Colorado Springs
|---Michael John--Aurora, Colorado

Qestion--James A. and John A. have same birth year (1822)

NOTE: Tearneys with business connections at Harpers Ferry:
John-1st.--supervised & built stone piers for bridge across Potomac River & 1830 built 1st.St. Peter's Catholic Church
Edward--Stone Contractor, Quarry Owner, Pres. of First Nat'l. Bank of Jefferson Cou., Sheriff & Co. Supervisor, & 1896 St. Peter's C.Church probably last structure he built
Michael-Store in H.Ferry, franchise w/ armory workers & after C.War Edward set Michael up in business in Cumberland

SEE HFB-359 FOR MORE DETAILS ON TEARNEY FAMILY

TEARNEY/BURTON GENEALOGY

John TEARNEY
B. 1757 Co Clare, Ireland
1822 Arrived in America
Balto., Md. Settled
Hagerstown, Md.
1830 Built St. Peter's
Church, Harpers
Ferry, Va.
Returned to
Ireland
D. 1840
Buried: Ireland

(See HFB-359 for details
on Tearney Family)

M._____Mary PLUNKETT

---Matt (left in Ireland)

---William (left in Ireland)

---Edward
B. 1819 in Ireland
D. 1902 in Bolivar, W.Va.
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery
Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

M._____Mary Jane McGONIGLE
B. in Pa.
D. 1885
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery
Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

---Mary Jane
B. 1842
D. 1920
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery, H. Ferry, W.Va.

---Edward Plunkett
D. In Infancy

---Elizabeth
B. 1852
D. 1920
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery, H. Ferry, W.Va.

M._____J. Garland HURST
--- No Issue

---Kate
B. 1847
D. 1873
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery, H. Ferry, W.Va.

M._____Mr. _____ WALSH

---Joseph F., Dr.
B. 1852
D. July 25, 1917
2210 Maryland Ave.
Balto.,Md.-Home
Buried: Hebron Confederate
Cemetery, Winchester, Va.

M._____Belle Johnson BURTON
B.
D.
Buried: Hebron Confederate Cemetery
Winchester, Va.

---Joseph, Jr.
B. 1893
D. 1955
Trainmaster
for B&O RR
Buried:

M._____Marie A. BARKLAGE
B.
Still living as of
1982, Balto.,Md.
D.
Buried:

---Joseph, Jr.
B. 1893
D. 1955
Trainmaster for
B&O RR
Burial:

M._____Marie A. BARKLAGE
B.
still living as of 1982, Baltimore, Md.
D.
Burial:

---Frances Margaret — M. 1942 Walter C. HAUENSTEIN
Married at Elkridge, Md.
---Robert
B. 1951

---Maria Louise
B 1921 — M._____Lane SHOMALTER
Lives at 377 La Hacienda Dr., Indian Rock Beach, Florida
---Sarah Louise
---Thomas

---Augusta Belle
B. 1919 — M._____Kenneth GRONBERT
Lives at 1012 Beechfield Ave., Baltimore, Md.
---Janet Morgan
---Martha Lee
---Kenneth, Jr.

---Edward
B. 1894
D. 1924 never married
or 1925

---John
B. 1895
Still living as 1982 in Winchester, Va.-never married--worked for Dupont Co.,Buffalo

---Eugenia
B. 1899
D. 1951
Buffalo, N.Y. — M._____Mr. _____ MASKELL
B.
D.

---William — M._____ Miss _____ _____
Manasses, Va.
---Eugenia May
---Barbara Ann
---Robin

---Edward McGonigle
B. 1858
D. 1935
Buried: Church Cemetery, Lynchburg, Va.(Mosignor of Catholic Church)

---Francis T.
D. In Infancy

---Thomas Albert
B. 1862
D. 1900
Buried: St. Peters Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

---George Leonidas
B. 1866
D. 1902
Buried: St. Peters Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

---James A.
B. 1822 @ High Seas
D. 1902

M._____Mary Bunton or Binton
1st.mar. — B. 1820
D. 1850
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

---Plunkett
B.
D. 1862
accident
Buried: St. Peter's Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, W.Va.

M.Dec. 20 or 22, 1851 Mary Elizabeth Elder CRAYTON
2nd. marriage at St. Peter's — B. Sep 2, 1828
D. Mar 18, 1915
Buried: St. Joseph of the Valley, S. of Lowemont, Kansas

---James A. Jr.,
B. 1853
D. 1872
Buried: St. Joseph of the Valley, S. of Lowemont

---Mary Joseph (Mollie) — M._____Dr. T. Cloyd CRAIG
B. 1854
D. 1888
Buried: St. Joseph of the Valley, S. of Lowemont

---John B. — M._____Mary Ann GALE
B. 1856 — B. 1861
D. 1939 — D. 1955 Buried: Mt. Calvary
Buried: Mt. Calvary Cemetery,Atchison, Kansas
---Florence — M._____OCHS

---Charles L. — M._____Susie Smith
B. 1858 — B.
D. 1948 — D.
Buried: St. Joseph of the Valley, S. of Lowemont, Kansas

---Martha — M._____Emmett GWARTNEY
B. 1862
D. 1954 — Buried: Evergreen Cemetery
Buried: Evergreen Cemetery, Colorado Springs, Colorado

---Sons, Twins, killed by Union Soldiers
1862

---George M. — M.Dec.8,1893 Annie Rooney
B. 1866 — --- ?# — B. 1869
D. 1949 — D. 1949
Buried: Calvary Cemetery,Kansas City, Missouri

---John America
B. 1822 @ High Seas
D. 1855
Hagerstown, Md.
Buried: Rose Hill Cemetery
Hagerstown, Md. Sec J.
Catholic Section

M. 1845 _____ Laura KERSHNER
Berkely Co. — B.
D.
Buried: Rose Hill Cemetery,
Hagerstown, Md. Sec. J.

---Ben Franklin
B. 1846
D. 1915

---Maria
B. 1850
D. 1917

---Annie
B. 1852
D. 1922

ALL of John & Laura' Family
buried Rose Hill Cemetery

---C. Leonidas
B. 1826
D. 1916 never married

---Michael
B. 1830
D. 1898
Buried: St. Peters and Paul Cemetery
lot D 156, Cumberland, Md.

M._____Sarah
In Balto. — B. 1843
D. 1898
Buried: St. Peters and Paul Cemetery, Lot D 156
Cumberland, Md.

---Charles James
B. 1874
D. 1892

---Leonidas Bernard — M. 1913 Salley Magraw
B. 1880 — ---No Issue
D. 1950's
Buried: St Phillips & James Church/New Cathedral Cemetery, Balto.

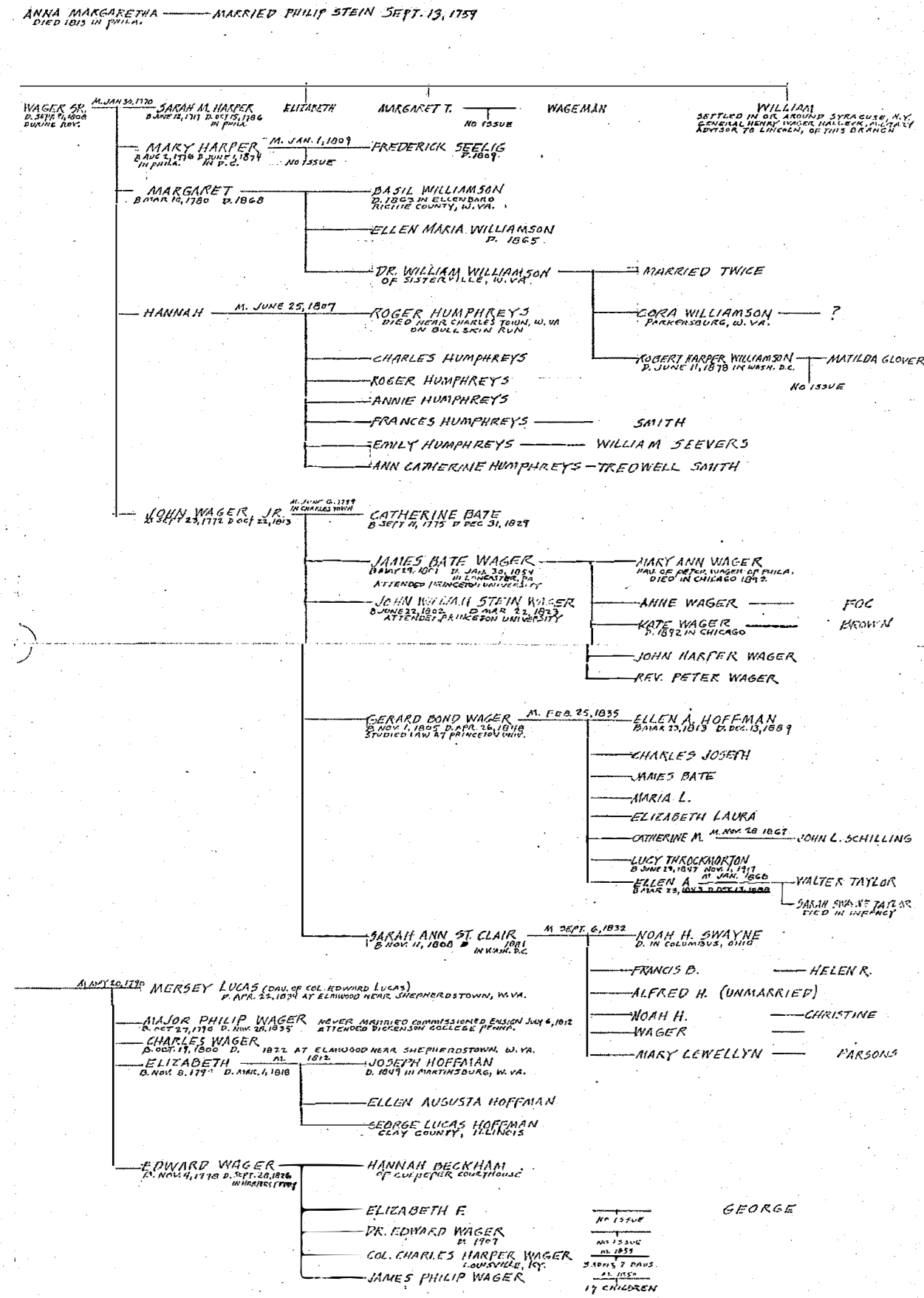
---Maria — M._____Frank Widner
---Frank still living as of 1983, Florida
---Cheri--Colorado Springs
---Michael John--Aurora, Colorado

Qestion--James A. and
John A. have same
birth year (1822)

NOTE: Tearneys with business connections
at Harpers Ferry:
John-1st.--supervised & built
stone piers for bridge
across Potomac River &
1830 built 1st.St. Peter's
Catholic Church
Edward--Stone Contractor, Quarry Owner,
Pres. of First Nat'l. Bank of
Jefferson Cou., Sheriff & Co.
Supervisor, & 1896 St. Peter's
C.Church probably last structure
he built
Michael-Store in H.Ferry, franchise w/
armory workers & after C.War Edward set Michael up in business in Cumberland

SEE HFB-359 FOR MORE DETAILS ON TEARNEY FAMILY

Wager


ANNA MARGARETHA — MARRIED PHILIP STEIN SEPT. 13, 1759
DIED 1813 IN PHILA.
WAGER SR.
D. 36TH ?, 1808
DIVINE REV.
M. JAN 30, 1770
SARAH M. HARPER
B ANE 12, 1711 D. OCT 15, 1786
IN PHILA.
ELIZABETH
MARGARET T. — WAGEMAN
NO ISSUE
WILLIAM
SETTLED IN OR AROUND SYRACUSE, N.Y.
GENERAL HENRY WAGER HALLECK, MILITARY
ADVISOR TO LINCOLN, OF THIS BRANCH
MARY HARPER
B AUG 2, 1778 D JUNE 5, 1874
IN PHILA. IN D. C.
M. JAN. 1, 1809
FREDERICK SEELIG
D. 1809
NO ISSUE
MARGARET
B MAR 10, 1780 D. 1868
BASIL WILLIAMSON
D. 1863 IN ELLENBORO
RITCHIE COUNTY, W. VA.
ELLEN MARIA WILLIAMSON
D. 1865
DR. WILLIAM WILLIAMSON
OF SISTERVILLE, W. VA.
MARRIED TWICE
CORA WILLIAMSON — ?
PARKERSBURG, W. VA.
ROBERT HARPER WILLIAMSON
D. JUNE 11, 1878 IN WASH. D.C.
MATILDA GLOVER
NO ISSUE
HANNAH
M. JUNE 25, 1807
ROGER HUMPHREYS
DIED NEAR CHARLES TOWN, W. VA
ON BULL SKIN RUN
CHARLES HUMPHREYS
ROGER HUMPHREYS
ANNIE HUMPHREYS
FRANCES HUMPHREYS — SMITH
EMILY HUMPHREYS — WILLIAM SEEVERS
ANN CATHERINE HUMPHREYS — TREDWELL SMITH
JOHN WAGER JR.
B SEPT 23, 1772 D OCT 22, 1813
M. JUNE 6, 1799 IN CHARLES TOWN
CATHERINE BATE
B SEPT 11, 1775 D DEC 31, 1829
JAMES BATE WAGER
B MAY 29, 1801 D. JAN 30, 1854
IN LANCASTER, PA.
ATTENDED PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
MARY ANN WAGER
HAD OF PETER WAGER OF PHILA.
DIED IN CHICAGO 1892
JOHN WILLIAM STEIN WAGER
B JUNE 22, 1802 D MAR 22, 1873
ATTENDED PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
ANNE WAGER — FOC
KATE WAGER — BROWN
D. 1892 IN CHICAGO
JOHN HARPER WAGER
REV. PETER WAGER
GERARD BOND WAGER
B NOV. 1, 1805 D APR. 26, 1848
STUDIED LAW AT PRINCETON UNIV.
M. FEB. 25, 1835
ELLEN A. HOFFMAN
B MAR 23, 1813 D DEC. 13, 1889
CHARLES JOSEPH
JAMES BATE
MARIA L.
ELIZABETH LAURA
CATHERINE M.
M. NOV. 28 1867
JOHN L. SCHILLING
LUCY THROCKMORTON
B JUNE 29, 1847 NOV. 1, 1917
ELLEN A
M. JAN. 1866
WALTER TAYLOR
B MAR 23, 1843 D NOV 13, 1868
SARAH SWAYNE TAYLOR
DIED IN INFANCY
SARAH ANN ST. CLAIR
B NOV. 11, 1800
1881
IN WASH. D.C.
M SEPT. 6, 1832
NOAH H. SWAYNE
D. IN COLUMBUS, OHIO
FRANCIS B. — HELEN R.
ALFRED H. (UNMARRIED)
NOAH H. — CHRISTINE
WAGER
MARY LEWELLYN — PARSONS
MARY 20, 1770
MERSEY LUCAS (DAU. OF COL. EDWARD LUCAS)
D. APR. 22, 1834 AT ELMWOOD NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA.
MAJOR PHILIP WAGER
B. OCT 27, 1798 D. NOV. 28, 1835
NEVER MARRIED COMMISSIONED ENSIGN JULY 6, 1812
ATTENDED DICKENSON COLLEGE PENNA.
CHARLES WAGER
B. OCT. 19, 1800 D. 1872 AT ELMWOOD NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA.
ELIZABETH
B. NOV. 8, 1799 D. MAR. 1, 1818
M. 1812.
JOSEPH HOFFMAN
D. 1849 IN MARTINSBURG, W. VA.
ELLEN AUGUSTA HOFFMAN
GEORGE LUCAS HOFFMAN
CLAY COUNTY, ILLINOIS
EDWARD WAGER
B. NOV 4, 1798 D. SEPT. 28, 1826
IN HARRIS'S FERRY
HANNAH BECKHAM
OF CULPEPER COURTHOUSE
ELIZABETH E.
DR. EDWARD WAGER
B. 1907
COL. CHARLES HARPER WAGER
LOUISVILLE, KY.
JAMES PHILIP WAGER
GEORGE
NO ISSUE
NO ISSUE
M. 1859
3 SONS 7 DAUS.
ALL LIVE
17 CHILDREN

HFR-626 THIS FAMILY GENEALOGY REC'D. FROM MRS. JOYCE HECKMAN Old Saybrook, CT. 6/3/1986

Husband's Name John[2] Wager, Sr. | Wife's Name (1) Sarah Harper

Military | Residences

Born 1747 Place | Born Place

Married 30 Jan 1770 Place Philadelphia, PA | Please make a new chart for other marriages.

Other Wife's ** | Other husband's

Married 2 times Name Mersey Lucas m. abt 1787 | Married times Name

Died 21 Sept 1803 Place Harpers Ferry, VA | Died 15 OCT 1786 Place Harpers Ferry, Va

Where Buried | Where Buried

His Father's Name Peter Wager | Her Father's Name Joseph Harper

His Mother's Maiden Name Margaretha | Her Mother's Maiden Name Elizabeth Russell

Please include Middle Names if known. Write Day, Month, Year on Dates.

M F	CHILDREN	BORN When	BORN Where	MARRIED When	MARRIED Where	MARRIED Whom	DIED When	DIED Where
	1st wife							
1	John[3]	1772	Philadelphia, PA	1799		Catherine Bate	1812 ~~1854~~	~~Washington~~,
2	** Mary Harper	3 August 1776	Philadelphia, PA.	1 Jan 1807	Harpers Ferry, VA	Frederick Seelig,	12 June 187~~8~~	Washington, D.C. Lawyer
3	Margaret	1780	Philadelphia, PA		Harpers Ferry	Basil Williamson	1868	Res. Baltimore, Wash Pittsburg, Wheeling +
4	Hannah*	1785		1807		Roger Humphreys of Jefferson Co., VA.	1849	Ritchie Co. Berryville, VA
	2nd wife							
5	Philip	27 OCT 1790					28 Nov 1835	
6	Edward	* Nov 1795					War 1919 marker 28 Sept 1826 ae	Harpers Ferry, VA
7								
8	* Hannah lived with her Grandmother Harper from the Time of her mothers death (1786) To her marriage.							
9								
10	** Her brother, (over) Col. Edward Lucas, a Virginian, was Supt. of Harpers Ferr Armory 1827 - 1841. see Annals of Harpers F. p. 10							
11	*** Mary moved To Columbus in 1836 & lived with her niece, Sarah W. Swayne							
12								

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Mersey (Lucas) Wager's will, dated 19 Apr 1834; proved 19 May 183

mentions sons Philip, Edward Wager; grandson George L. Hoffma
son Edward's children; brother Edward Lucas; Robert Lucas;
Garland M. Davis, sister Elizabeth Coons; and her
single daus.; Charles Wager Coons, s. of Resin Coons;
Ellen A. Hoffman.

Will of Frederic Seelig dated 27 Mar 1809; proved 10 May 1809;
leaves property in Ohio To wife Mary (2/3s) and to
Brother Jacob (1/3); money + household goods To wife Mary.
witnessed by John Wager

Husband's Name John[3] Wager, Jr

Military

Born 1772 Place Philadelphia, PA

Married 1799 Place CharlesTown, WV

Married ____ times Other Wife's Name

Died 29 oct 1813 Place Harpers Ferry, WV

Where Buried

His Father's Name John[2] Wager

His Mother's Maiden Name Sarah Harper

Wife's Name Catherine Bate

Residences

Born 11 Sept 1775 Place

Please make a new chart for other marriages.

Married ____ times Other husband's Name

Died 31 Dec 1839 Place

Where Buried

Her Father's Name Dr. James Bate.

Her Mother's Maiden Name Susan

Please include Middle Names if known. Write Day, Month, Year on Dates.

M F	CHILDREN	BORN When	BORN Where	MARRIED When	MARRIED Where	MARRIED Whom	DIED When	DIED Where
1	James Bate	1801						1853
2	John W.S.	1802					1823	
3	Gerard Bond	1 Nov 1805		25 Feb 1835		Ellen Augusta Hoffman 1830		1848
*4	Sarah Ann					Noah H. Swayne		
5	Mary					Parsons		
6								
7								
8	* Sarah Ann	Wager made the case + grey silk quilt ca. 1830, owned by Katherine Bate Schilling, granddau. of Gerard Bond Wager, + daughter of John and Catherine Mersey (Wager) Schilling.						
9								
10								
11								
12								

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Husband's Name Gerard Bond[4] Wager

Military Princeton Graduate

Born 1 Nov 1805 Place

Married 25 Feb 1835 Place

Married ____ times Other Wife's Name

Died 26 Apr. 1848 Place Harpers Ferry

Where Buried Harper Cemetery

His Father's Name John Wager, Jr.

His Mother's Maiden Name Catherine Bate

Wife's Name Ellen Augusta Hoffman

Residences

Born 25 Sept 1813 Place

Please make a new chart for other marriages.

Married ____ times Other husband's Name

Died ~~29 Sept 1834~~ 28 Sept 1864 Place

Where Buried

Her Father's Name

Her Mother's Maiden Name

Please include Middle Names if known. Write Day, Month, Year on Dates.

M F	CHILDREN	BORN When	BORN Where	MARRIED When	MARRIED Where	MARRIED Whom	DIED When	DIED Where
1	Catherine Mercy	10 Mar 1836	Culpepper, VA			1867		1880
							John Lawrence Schilli	
2	Lucy Throckmorton	23 June 1847					1 Nov. 1917	
3	Ellen A.	28 Mar 1834				1868	13 Dec.	1888
4	Charles Joseph						age 7 mos. 20 das.	
5	James Bate						11 yrs. 1 mo.	
6	Maria L.						3 yrs. 1 mo. 9 days	
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

P. O. Box 39128, Indianapolis, IN 46239

Husband's Name Noah H. Swayne

Military

Born Place

Married Place

Married times Other Wife's Name

will 24 Nov 1883

Died prov. 9 Dec 1884 Place NY City

Where Buried

His Father's Name

His Mother's Maiden Name

Wife's Name Sarah Ann[4] Wager

Residences

Born Place

Please make a new chart for other marriages.

Married times Other husband's Name

Died Place

Where Buried

Her Father's Name John[3] Wager, Jr.

Her Mother's Maiden Name Catherine Bate

Please include Middle Names if known. Write Day, Month, Year on Dates.

M F	CHILDREN	BORN When	BORN Where	MARRIED When	MARRIED Where	MARRIED Whom	DIED When	DIED Where
1	Noah H., Jr.							
2	Francis B.							
3	Henry							
4	Mary					Edwin Parsons		
5	General Wager							
6	Rebecca	4 Mar 1837					15 Apr 1844	
7								
8								
9								
10								
11								
12								

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Husband's Name John Lawrence Schilling

Wife's Name (1) Catherine Mersey Wager

Military

Residences

Born 7 OCT 1842 Place Harpers Ferry

Born 10 Mar 1836 Place Culpepper, VA

Married (1) 1867 Place

Please make a new chart for other marriages.

Other Wife's

Other husband's

Married 3 times Name (2) Leah P. Davis d. 18 Mar 1888 Bellaire, Ohio

Married 1 times Name

Died 8 May 1911 Place Toledo, Ohio

Died 1880 Place

Where Buried Woodlawn Cemetery, Toledo, O.

Where Buried

His Father's Name Charles E. Schilling

Her Father's Name Gerard Bond Wager

His Mother's Maiden Name Catherine Wertheim

Her Mother's Maiden Name Ellen Augusta Hoffman

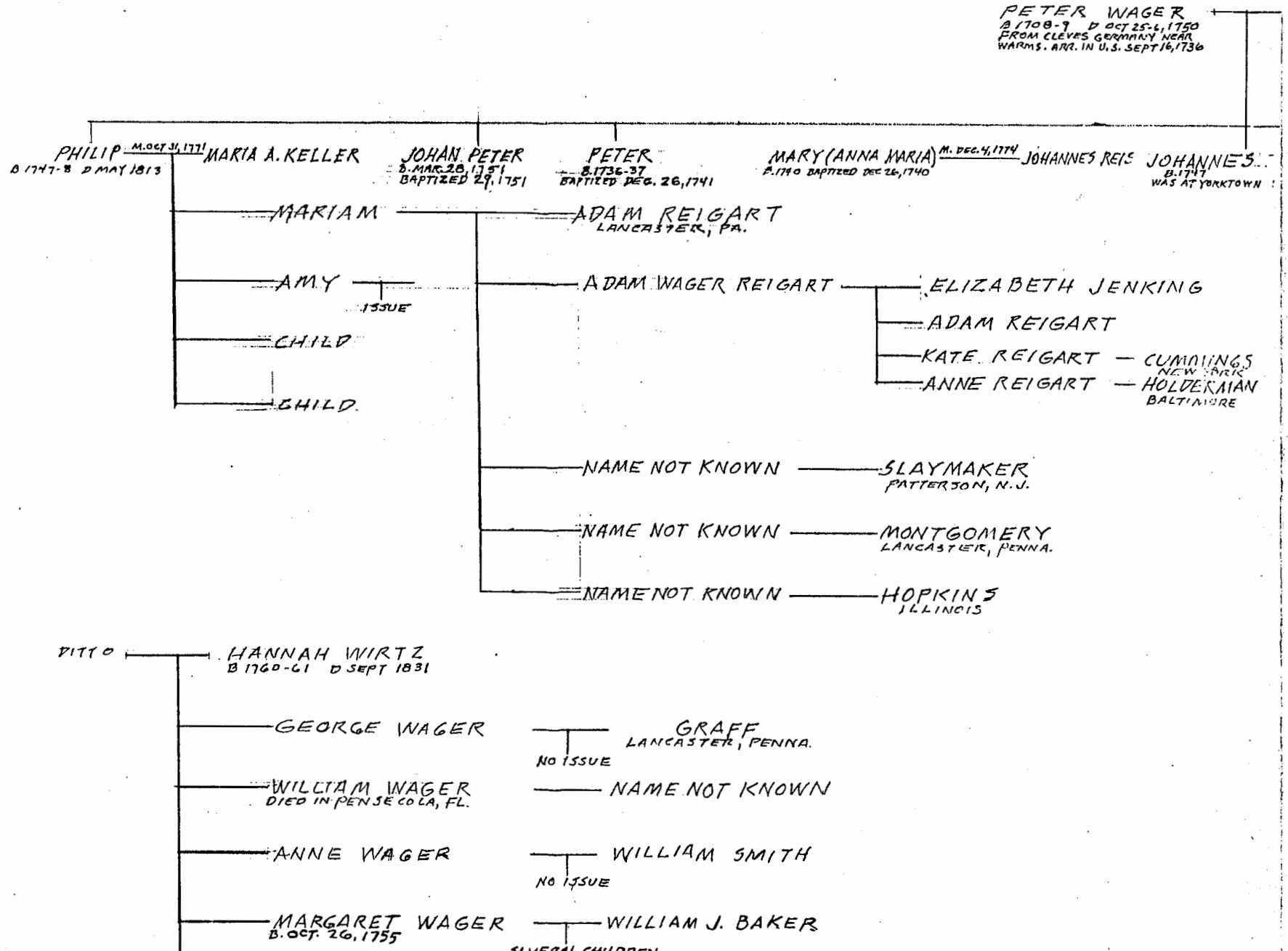
Please include Middle Names if known. Write Day, Month, Year on Dates.

m(3) Marie Antoinette Battelle b. 8 Sept 1853, Newport, Ohio; d. 18 OCT 1920, Williamantic, CT; m. 4 Dec 1888 Bellaire, Ohio. Dau. of Andrew Brimmer and Elizabeth Mary (Barker) Battelle

M F	CHILDREN	BORN When	BORN Where	MARRIED When	MARRIED Where	MARRIED Whom	DIED When	DIED Where
† wife								
	1 Willie Francis	17 Sept 1868	Harpers Ferry, WV		D.Y.		16 Mar 1877	Reading, PA
	2 Bessie Wager	20 Mar 1870	Harpers Ferry, WV			Dunlap	17 Nov 1947	Toledo, Ohio
	3 E. Wager	20 Mar 1871	Harpers Ferry, WV				D.Y.	
	4 Lawrence Harper	14 Apr 1872	Harpers Ferry, WV	Ran away from home at ca. 12		Never heard from.		
	5 Charles Llewellyn	2 OCT 1873	Reading, PA		D.Y.		2 Mar 1879	Harpers Ferry, WV
	6 Catherine Bate	10 Aug 1876	Reading, PA		Unmarried		10 May 1962	Hartford, CT
2nd wife †	7 John Joseph	16 June 1880	Martins Ferry, Ohio		unmarried		15 May 1949	Indianapolis, IN
	8 Philip Edward	16 July 1882	Martins Ferry, Ohio		ca 1905-6 Ethel Pratt		11 Apr. 1940	Gulfport, MS
	9 Elena Leah	15 Sept 1887	Bellaire, Ohio		D.Y.		22 Jan 1888	Bellaire, Ohio
3rd wife †	10 Gordon Durant	3 Mar 1891	Bellaire, Ohio		D.Y.		17 July 1891	Bellaire, Ohio
	11 Nellie Battelle	24 Feb. 1892	Bellaire, Ohio	6 Apr. 1915	Toledo, Ohio	Archibald R. Sharpe	23 Aug 1972	Hartford, CT
	12 Dana Brooke	18 June 1893	Bellaire, Ohio		D.Y.		16 Sept 1893	Bellaire, Ohio

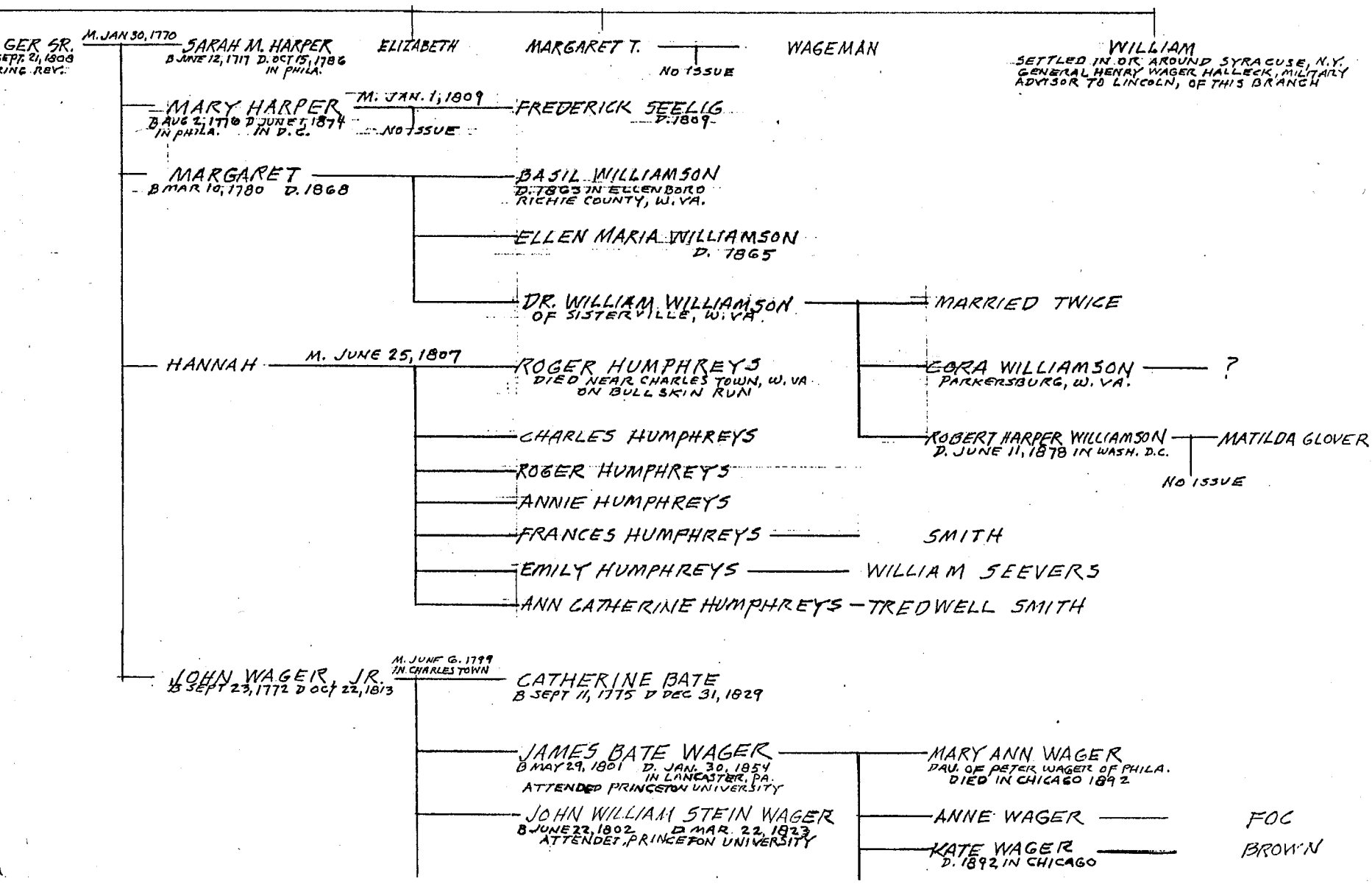
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LEFT TOP


PETER WAGER
B 1708-9 D OCT 25-6, 1750
FROM CLEVES GERMANY NEAR WARMS. ARR. IN U.S. SEPT 16, 1736
PHILIP M. OCT 31, 1771 MARIA A. KELLER
B 1747-8 D MAY 1813
JOHAN PETER
B. MAR. 28, 1751
BAPTIZED 29, 1751
PETER
B. 1736-37
BAPTIZED DEC. 26, 1741
MARY (ANNA MARIA) M. DEC. 4, 1774 JOHANNES REIS
B. 1740 BAPTIZED DEC 26, 1740
JOHANNES
B. 1747
WAS AT YORKTOWN
MARIAM
ADAM REIGART
LANCASTER, PA.
AMY
ISSUE
CHILD
CHILD
ADAM WAGER REIGART
ELIZABETH JENKING
ADAM REIGART
KATE REIGART — CUMMINGS
NEW YORK
ANNE REIGART — HOLDERMAN
BALTIMORE
NAME NOT KNOWN — SLAYMAKER
PATTERSON, N.J.
NAME NOT KNOWN — MONTGOMERY
LANCASTER, PENNA.
NAME NOT KNOWN — HOPKINS
ILLINOIS
PITTO — HANNAH WIRTZ
B 1760-61 D SEPT 1831
GEORGE WAGER — GRAFF
LANCASTER, PENNA.
NO ISSUE
WILLIAM WAGER — NAME NOT KNOWN
DIED IN PENSECOLA, FL.
ANNE WAGER — WILLIAM SMITH
NO ISSUE
MARGARET WAGER — WILLIAM J. BAKER
B. OCT. 26, 1755

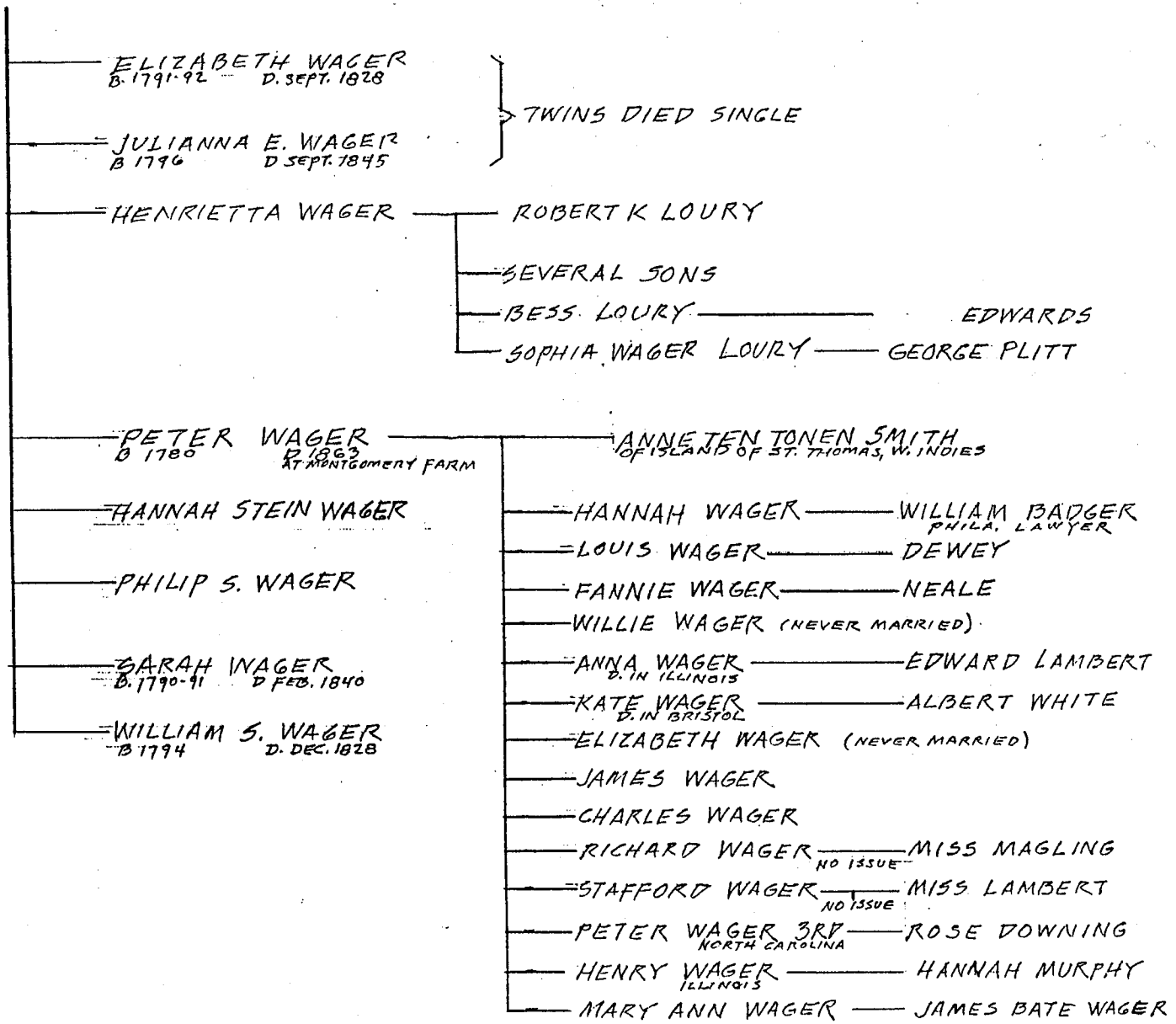
RIGHT TOP

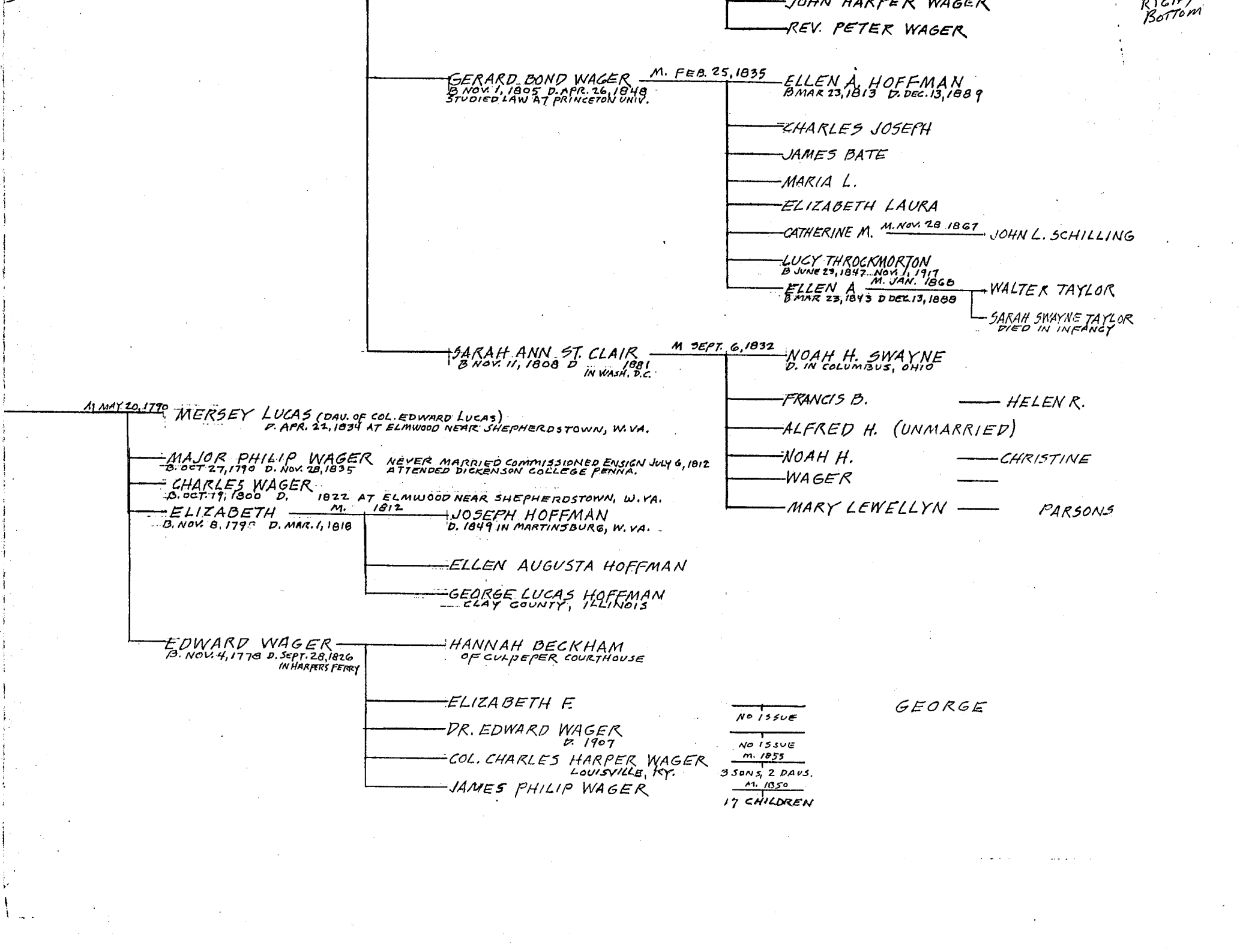
INA MARGARETHA ——— MARRIED PHILIP STEIN SEPT. 13, 1759
IED 1813 IN PHILA.



HFR-626

LEFT BOTTOM




JOHN HARPER WAGER
REV. PETER WAGER
GERARD BOND WAGER
B NOV. 1, 1805 D. APR. 26, 1848
STUDIED LAW AT PRINCETON UNIV.
M. FEB. 25, 1835
ELLEN A. HOFFMAN
B MAR 23, 1813 D. DEC. 13, 1889
CHARLES JOSEPH
JAMES BATE
MARIA L.
ELIZABETH LAURA
CATHERINE M.
M. NOV. 28 1867
JOHN L. SCHILLING
LUCY THROCKMORTON
B JUNE 29, 1847 NOV. 1, 1917
ELLEN A.
B MAR 23, 1843 D DEC. 13, 1888
M. JAN. 1868
WALTER TAYLOR
SARAH SWAYNE TAYLOR
DIED IN INFANCY
SARAH ANN ST. CLAIR
B NOV. 11, 1808 D 1881
IN WASH. D.C.
M SEPT. 6, 1832
NOAH H. SWAYNE
D. IN COLUMBUS, OHIO
FRANCIS B.
HELEN R.
ALFRED H. (UNMARRIED)
NOAH H.
CHRISTINE
WAGER
MARY LEWELLYN
PARSONS
M MAY 20, 1790
MERSEY LUCAS (DAU. OF COL. EDWARD LUCAS)
D. APR. 22, 1834 AT ELMWOOD NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA.
MAJOR PHILIP WAGER
B. OCT 27, 1790 D. NOV. 28, 1835
NEVER MARRIED COMMISSIONED ENSIGN JULY 6, 1812
ATTENDED DICKENSON COLLEGE PENNA.
CHARLES WAGER
B. OCT. 19, 1800 D. 1822 AT ELMWOOD NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN, W. VA.
ELIZABETH
B. NOV. 8, 179[illegible] D. MAR. 1, 1818
M. 1812
JOSEPH HOFFMAN
D. 1849 IN MARTINSBURG, W. VA.
ELLEN AUGUSTA HOFFMAN
GEORGE LUCAS HOFFMAN
CLAY COUNTY, ILLINOIS
EDWARD WAGER
B. NOV. 4, 1778 D. SEPT. 28, 1826
IN HARPERS FERRY
HANNAH BECKHAM
OF CULPEPER COURTHOUSE
ELIZABETH F.
NO ISSUE
DR. EDWARD WAGER
D. 1907
NO ISSUE
M. 1855
COL. CHARLES HARPER WAGER
LOUISVILLE, KY.
3 SONS, 2 DAUS.
M. 1850
JAMES PHILIP WAGER
17 CHILDREN
GEORGE

Webb

HFR-626

AFTER MAKING CORRECTIONS/REVISIO
RETURN TO:

Hilda E. STAUBS
HARPERS FERRY NHP
P.O. Box 65
HARPERS FERRY, W.VA. 25425

Revised copy Rec'd from Mrs. Harkey made changed on Staubs copy

FAMILY GENEALOGY

OF

SAMUEL BANKS WEBB & WIFE, SARA (Sarah) ANN BLINCOE WEBB

Children:

John Elisha
Thomas William
George Franklin
Mary Ann Elizabeth (married William Jefferson AVIS)
Eliza Ellen
Emma Jane
Alice Virginia
Samuel Banks, Jr.
Charles Alexander
Joseph Edgar
James Lawrence
Ernest
Minnie Ranson (married John Albert WEBER and Jacob WEBER)
Wilbert
Robert Luther

---Samuel Banks
b. Jan. 13, 1827
* d. 1900
Res. Loud. Co., Va.
& Harpers Ferry, WV.
Occup. Armourer at
Harpers Ferry & a
Cooper

---? other issue

*per Harper Cemetery Tombstones and Burial Lots by D.A.R.

M. Feb. 11, 1847 Sara (Sarah) Ann BLINCOE
Fred. Co., Md. b. Jan. 31, 1831
* d. 1904

---John Elisha
b. Jan. 26, 1849
d.

M. Dec. 15, 1873 Mary E. BUTTS
Loud. Co., Va. b.
d.

#2 Minnie Ann STONE

---Thomas)
)by wife #1
---Ernest)

---Thomas William
b. Oct. 16, 1850
Loud. Co.,Va.
d. 1932
Ellicot City, Md.
Res. Alberton (now Daniels)
Ellicot City, Md.
Occup. Farmer/Tanner

M. Oct. 30, 1872 Margaret Gertrude RILEY (REILLY)?
Loud. Co.,Va. b. 1854
Loud. Co., Va.
d.
Res. Loud. Co., Va.

---George M. _____ Elsie KEIGLER
b. b.
d. d.

---Etta M. _____ Crawford MOXLEY
b. b.
d. d.

---Lillian M. _____ William McCLEARY
b. b.
d. d.

---Rosa M. _____ Arthur AULT
b. b.
d. d. ___, 4, 1952

---Susie Single
b.
d. Dec. 31, 1955

---Ada Single
b.
d.

(line the vertical lines up per page for family tree)

Samuel Banks Webb & Sara (Sarah) Ann Blincoe Webb's children

---Emma — Single
b.
d. Jan. 17, 1952

---Charles — M. _____ — Mary WITTINGTON
b. — b.
d. — d.

---George Franklin
b. ~~Nov. 2, 1853~~ FEB 11, 1853
d.
Res. New Market, Va.

---Mary Ann Elizabeth — M. Jan. 19, 1881 Charles Twn., WV. — William Jefferson AVIS
b. ~~Apr. 18, 1855~~ OR May 14, 1855 Loud. Co., Va.
b. Feb. 6, 1841 Harpers Ferry, Va.
d. May 24, 1912 OR ~~Dec. 24, 1912~~ Newark, Essex, N.J. Res. Harpers Ferry, WV ~~Newark, N.J.~~
d. Dec. 21, 1907 Harpers Ferry, WV.
Burial: Harpers Ferry, WV.
Occup. Painter

BELIEVE TO BE

(RES. VERY SHORT TIME 1 YR 1900's EARLY)

D. & BURIAL

---Emma Estelle — M. _____ — James E. FARRINGTON
b. Dec. 28, 1882 Harpers Ferry, WV.
b. ~~Jan. 12, 1865~~ OR Dec. 1, 1865
d. July 24, 1945 OR ~~Apr. 24, 1954~~ Newark, Essex, N.J.
d. Oct. 9, 1937 Newark, N.J.
Burial: " "

---Mary — M. 3-20-1909 — John J. WILLS
b. — b. 6-10-1906
d. — d. 7-7-85
Burial — Burial BLOOMFIELD, N.J.

JOHN WESLEY B. 7-18-35
VIRGINIA B. 7-9-39 ---? issue
DORIS B. 1-2-44
ROBERT DOUGLAS B. 10-1-46

---Anna — M. OCT 6-1907 — Elmer F. LYON
b. — b. 8-5-1899
d. — d. JUNE 28-1975
Burial — Burial FT MYERS, FL

---? issue
NONE

---Elizabeth M. Frank J. GILBERT
b. 3-21-1911 b. 8-16-1911
d. d.
Burial Burial

~~—?~~ issue
JOHN AVIS B. 9-14-1941

---Agnes M. Donald B. HARKEY
b. 6-26-1916 b. 1-20-1909
d. d.
Burial Burial

~~—?~~ issue
DONALD JEFFREY B. 1-29-1942

---Raymond J. M. Josephine BRYS
b. 11-10-1919 b. 12-9-1923
d. d.
Burial Burial

~~—?~~ issue
RAY ALAN B. 5-26-1947

---Basil M. Bertha
b. ~~Sept 4~~ APR 9, 1884 b.
Harpers Ferry, WV.
d. ~~Oct.~~ APR 20, 1964
Balto., Md.
Burial: "

---George Briscoe M. Claire WOOTON
b. Aug. 15, 1885 b.
Harpers Ferry, WV. d.
d. June 15, 1950
Balto., Md.
Burial: "

---Della
b. ~~Mar. 9, 1887~~
~~OR~~
Sept. 3, 1887
Harpers Ferry, WV.
d. at 5 years
Harpers Ferry, WV.

Samuel Banks Webb & Sara (Sarah) Ann Blincoe Webb's children

---Lida M. Joseph SHIPE
b. Apr. 29, 1890 Harpers Ferry, WV.
d. June 15, 1945 Harpers Ferry, WV.
Burial: Harper Cemetery Harpers Ferry, WV.

b. Aug. 9, 1877
d. Oct. 8. 1967
Burial: Harper Cemetery Harpers Ferry, WV.

---? issue
GEORGE, WILMA, RUSSELL, JUNE, DONALD

---Floy (~~Lee~~) M. Chris PETERSON
b. Sept. 7, 1892 Harpers Ferry, WV.
d. Mar. 5, 1959 Cedar Grove, Essex, N.J.

b.
d. Oct 1971

---? issue
DONALD AVIS B. 7-20-22
HAROLD EDGAR B. 3-31-24

---Wilma M. Harry GOODALE
b. June 2, 1894 Harpers Ferry, WV.
d. 1980
Burial: Harper Cemetery Harpers Ferry, WV.

b. Nov. 13, 1897
d. Oct. 20, 1958
Burial: Harper Cemetery Harpers Ferry, WV.

---? issue
NONE

---Raymond J. M. Therese GAUGH
b. Mar. 30, 1898 Harpers Ferry, WV.
d. Dec. 27, 1858 Cedar Grove, Essex, N.J.
Montclair, " "

b. 2-14-1899
d. 2-19-1944

ALSO ISSUE OF

---Jack M. 8-23-52 Betty Ann _____
b. 7-30-1926
d.

b.
d.

---JUNE M. 10-7-44 THOMAS DUTHIE
B. 12-7-23
D. 1951

---VIRGINIA-LYNN
B. 5-23-1950

---Gregory John
b. July 7, 1953
Monclair, Essex, N.J.

---Timothy Paul
b. Aug. 20 (?), 1954
Monclair, Essex, N.J.
d.

---M___ Mary
b. Feb. 22, 1956
d. Montclair, Essex, N.J.

Samuel Banks Webb & Sara (Sarah) Ann Blincoe Webb's children

---Eliza Ellen
b. ~~Jan. 1, 1857~~
~~OR~~
Feb. 1, 1857
d.

---Theresa Mary
b. Nov. 21, 1957
Evergreen Park, Cook, IL
d.

---Elizabeth Mary
b. May 14, 1959
Evergreen Park, Cook, IL
d.

---Margaret Mary
b. Jan. 1, 1961
Evergreen Park, Cook, IL
d. Apr. 22, 1965
Chicago, Cook, Ill.

---Rebecca Mary
b. Nov. 19, 1963
Evergreen Park, Cook, Il
d.

---MONICA Mary
b. Nov. 21, 1966
Evergreen Park, Cook, IL
d.

---Josephine Marie
b. June 26, 1969
Evergreen Park, Cook, IL

---_____Mark
b. Dec. 16, 1971
Plainfield, Union, N.J.
d.

Samuel Banks Webb & Sara (Sarah) Ann Blincoe Webb's children

---Emma Jane
b. Mar. 17, 1859
~~OR~~
~~Apr. 17, 1859~~
Loudoun Co.,Va.

M. Dec. 23, 1886
Jefferson Co.,WV.

Lewis Washington ANGELL
b.
d.

---Gertrude
b.
d.

M. _____ David MORRIS
b.
d.
---? issue

---Nellie
b.
d.

M. _____ Thomas JONES
b.
d.
---? issue

---Sam
b.
d.

M. _____ Blanche KELLY
b.
d.
---? issue

---Mildred
b.
d.

M. _____ Wilfred CAREY
b.
d.
---? issue

---Alice Virginia
b. Nov. 25, 1860
d.

M. _____ William E (or C.) MANUEL
b.
d.

---Maude
b.
d.

M. _____ Jesse COGLE (? sp. may be COYLE)
b.
d.
---? issue

---Elmer
b.
d.

---Samuel Banks, Jr.
b. Aug. 23, 1863
d.

M. _____ Della OWENS
b.
d.
---Marge

Samuel Banks Webb & Sara (Sarah) Ann Blincoe Webb's children

---Charles Alexander
b. Mar. 17, 1865
d.

ANY RELATION TO HILDA STAUBS ??

---Joseph Edgar
b. Aug. 16, 1866
d. ?
Joseph W. Webb
Buried in Harper Cemetery, Harpers Ferry, W.V. who died Jan. 09, 1934
?? same person as Joseph Edgar.
99

M. _____ Jennie STAUBBS (# wife #1)
Jefferson Co. b.
WV. d.

AND HAEFER
M. 2-17-1891 Laura ~~HOEFER~~ (? Sp.) ~~possibly Heafer~~ (? wife #2)
b. July 1, 1870
d. Aug. 15, 1924
Burial: Harper Cemetery)
Harpers Ferry, WV.) ? same person

? which wife had first 5 children below: BELIEVE WIFE #2

---Edgar
b.
d.

---Edith
b.
d.

---Mary
b.
d.

---Ellen
b.
d.

---Charles
b.
d.

---Margaret
d. Nov. 13, 1879 (1yr. 5 mos. 4 days) belong to Laura Heafer wife of Joseph
Burial: Harper Cemetery

---James Lawrence
b. July 25, 1868
d. ~~Aug.~~ ?, ~~1889~~

M. 8-1889 Rheunecker MONTGOMERY
Jeff. Co., b.
WV. d.

AND
19 ? Rebecca CHAMBERLIN
b.

Samuel Banks Webb & Sara (Sarah) Ann Blincoe Webb's children

---Ernest
b. ~~June~~ 30, 1870
OR
July 31, 1870 OR 74

---Minnie Ranson
b. Sept. 23, 1872
Harpers Ferry,
WV.
d. May 4, 1945
Montclair N.J. Hosp.
Cremated-Rosedale-Linden,
N.J.
Res. Harpers Ferry, W.V.,
Balto., Md. &
Newark, N.J.

M. Nov. 25, 1896 John Albert WEBER
Harpers Ferry, WV. b. July 9, 1866
OR
Sept. 7, 1866
d. Sept. 17, 1932
Newark, N.J. (on street during parade)
Cremated-Rosedale-Linden, N.J.
Occup. Tinsmith

AND

Jacob WEBER (not related to husband #1)

children by wife #1 who died when children were young.

--Marie Weber M. Karl STAEHLE
b. b.
d. d.
--Marie Ann M. Phil POWERS
--? issue
--Lorinda M. FARRAO
b. b. PARRO
d. d.
--issue
--issue

--Erwin Jacob M. Madeline HAHN
b. b.
d. d.
--Jack
--Shirley
--issue
--issue

---Christina May
b. May 18, 1899
1028 Boyd St.,
Balto., Md.
d. Nov. 10, 1961
Meyersville Morris Co.,
N.J.

M. June 26, 1918
Trinity Reform
Church, Newark,
N.J.

George Francis BOUTILLETT
b.
d.

---George, Jr.
b.
d. 19?

M. _____

Ruth _____
b.
d.

---Nancy

---LeRoy Bruce
b.
d.

M. _____

Betty _____
b.
d.

---Henry Ford
b.
d.

M. _____

_____
b.
d.

---John Albert
b. Oct. 19, 1903
Balto., Md.
d.

M. _____

_____
b.
d.

---issue ? NONE

AND

M. _____

Gertrude _____
b.
d.

---issue ? NONE

AND

M. _____

Marge _____
b.
d.

---issue? NONE

---Alvermon M.
b. Sept. 19, 1905
d. June 6, 1906
Burial: Fairmount Cemetery
Newark, N.J.

Samuel Banks Webb & Sara (Sarah) Ann Elincoe WEBB'S Children

---Wilbert
b. Mar. 22, 1874
d.

---Robert Luther
b. ~~Mar. 23, 1876~~
~~OR~~
Apr. 23, 1876