



THE GUARDIAN

Newsletter of the Jefferson County WV Historical Society Volume VI Issue 4 October 2008

Annual Fall Membership Meeting Saturday, November 1

Mark your calendars and be sure to attend the Society's Fall Membership Meeting which will be held at **2pm, Saturday, November 1st** in the meeting room in the basement of the Old Charles Town Library, 200 E. Washington Street. Following a brief business meeting, Pam and Ren Parziale, noted Jefferson County studio potters since 1972, will present a lecture about the history of the 18th & 19th century Weis pottery of Shepherdstown. The Parziales also co-authored "Pottery in the 1800s. The Weis Pottery, Shepherdstown, West Virginia," published in *Studio Potter*, Volume 8, #2, June 1980, which was reprinted in the Jefferson County Historical Society's 1981 Magazine, available for purchase online at <http://jeffersonhistoricalwv.org/thestore.html>.

2008 Summer Picnic at Mount Ellen

About 200 members and guests gathered at Mt. Ellen, the historic home established in Summit Point on land that was originally part of Dr. John McCormick's White House Farm. Abraham Davenport purchased the land in 1787 and gave it to his son, John, who subsequently built this substantial brick home on the property.

Our hosts were Yves and Giulia Tencalla who were pleased to show their guests the beautiful renovations to the interior of Mt. Ellen. The weather was perfect; the setting was delightful and the food was delicious as usual, thanks to Magnolia Tree catering and many Society members, who contributed an assortment of delectable pot-luck dishes. Such a good time was had that it was well past dark when the last guest went home.

JCHS and HLC host fall picnic for Shepherd students at Bellevue

On September 24, 2008, Society board members and

the Jefferson County Historic Landmarks Commission partnered to host a picnic for Shepherd University history and historic preservation students. Mike and Gay Henderson (daughter of Henry Shepherd) graciously offered to hold the event on the lawn of their home, Bellevue, overlooking the Potomac River near Shepherdstown. The event was coordinated by Society Board member Walter Washington and Dr. Keith Alexander, director of the University's Historic Preservation Program. Students in Dr. Alexander's historic preservation class and members of the history department's honors society, Phi Alpha Theta, were invited. The picnic allowed students an opportunity to meet and chat informally with members of the Society's Board and members of the Landmarks Commission, making them aware of the historic resources available in Jefferson County and encouraging them to become involved with some of the many local historic groups. Several of the students are members of a newly formed historic preservation club which is seeking to initiate local preservation projects.



There was an abundance of good food, including Jim Glymph's internationally renowned deviled eggs. The weather was perfect and the waterfront setting was spectacular. Those present generally agreed that the student picnic should become an annual affair. Pictured above from left to right are students Bethany Baddorf and Jessica Curtis and Bethany's daughter Rayne; our hosts Mike and Gay Henderson, Walter Washington, and Keith Alexander.

Bicycle Tour Visits Jefferson County

On Sunday, September 21, the Potomac Pedalers Touring Club of Washington DC hosted their annual Historic Backroads Century Tour in the Shenandoah Valley. Held in Clarke County, VA, and Jefferson County, WV, bicycle tours of 25, 50, 66, and 100 mile lengths along the counties' backroads and past historic farms and homes gave the riders an opportunity to appreciate the many and diverse historical resources of the region. For the 3rd year the first rest stop (shown below) on the 100 mile circuit (and the only one in Jefferson County) was held at White House Farm in Summit Point.



Over the past two years, the PPTC has donated a portion of the event's proceeds to the Jefferson County Historical Society to help support the Society's work in celebrating the County's rich history. For more information, visit the Club web site at: <http://bikepptc.org/>.

Charles Town Heritage Day Successful on Many Levels

Charles Town Heritage Day, held on Saturday, September 20, was deemed a grand success thanks to the integrated efforts of several local organizations, including the City of Charles Town, the Old Opera House, Friends of Happy Retreat, the Save the Jail Committee, the Arts and Humanities Alliance, and the Jefferson County Commissioners. The Save the Jail committee, headed by Randy Hilton, scheduled their morning rededication of the historic jail where the coal miners had been incarcerated in 1922 to occur on Heritage Day. A highlight of this event included the appearance of Bill Blizzard Jr., who had been in Charles Town for the trial of his father, the primary miner defendant when Bill Jr. was only five years old. The Old Opera House offered free movies

featuring the coal strike and the Battle of Matewan. Friends of Happy Retreat hosted a tour of four of the eight remaining Washington family homes: Happy Retreat, Harewood, Cedar Lawn, and Beallair. Over 350 visitors took advantage of the glorious weather and this unique opportunity to tour the grounds and enter each home for a peek inside. Docents related the history and features of the properties to the public and answered questions.

The Heritage Day celebration itself, held on the streets of Charles Town, hosted more than sixty vendor booths, the largest number to date. Music was provided by Colleen Clark, The Garden Variety Singers, Chance McCoy, Terry Tucker, and Nick Blanton. Society members Betsy Wells and Carmen Creamer led walking tours through Charles Town and the Annual Appraisal Fair was held at the Old Charles Town Library and Jefferson County Museum. According to Heritage Day Committee chairman Bob O'Connor, "It was a great effort by a lot of groups working together. I hope we can continue to make it even better in the coming years."



Knights of the Golden Horseshoe.

In 1606 England's King James I authorized the colonization of the Virginia Colony by the Virginia Company. The Virginia Colony included all of the territory along the east coast of North America from present-day South Carolina north to Maine and westward "...to the sea." In May 1607 the Virginia Company founded the first permanent English settlement in North America. Both the village and the river that flowed by it were named in honor of the King – Jamestown on the James River in the Virginia Colony. From 1607 until July 1624, Jamestown and subsequent settlements were a proprietary colony administered by the London Company. During these 17 years the Virginia Company managed land transfers and economic affairs.

In 1624 King James I revoked the charter of the Virginia Company. From 1624 until the conclusion of the American Revolution, the Virginia Colony was a royal colony. This meant that the Royal Governor in the name of the king handled most of the land transfers in the Virginia Colony east of the Blue Ridge during this period. However, due to the proprietary created by James II, land transfers in the

Shenandoah Valley were made first by the governor of the Virginia Colony and then by Lord Fairfax.

Because of continued growth, King Charles I decreed in 1634 that the Virginia Colony be re-organized. Eight shires (later counties), each with its own government, were established. The Shenandoah Valley, including what would become Jefferson County, was not part of the original eight shires. Instead, from 1607 until 1648, the Valley and Jefferson County were included in a distant, unexplored territory called the Indian District of Chickacoan.

With continued growth and prosperity, the Virginia Colony became more interested in expansion to the west. The early leader in encouraging exploration in the Shenandoah Valley was Royal Governor Sir William Berkeley. Berkeley was governor of the Virginia Colony from 1641-1652 and again from 1660-1677. In his second term Berkeley determined to discover what lay beyond the Blue Ridge.

Berkeley chose John Lederer for the job. Lederer, a German physician & explorer, made three trips into the Virginia frontier. In March 1669 Lederer explored the area around the Pamunkey and Mataponi Rivers. In May, 1670, Lederer explored from the James River south to the Carolinas. In August 1670 Lederer became the first colonial explorer of record to investigate the Shenandoah Valley. On this trip Lederer traveled from Fredericksburg up the Rappahannock River to the crest of the Blue Ridge. As they stood along the summit looking down into the beautiful Valley below, Lederer and his companions "*Drank the Kings Health in Brandy.*" An unfortunate entanglement with a spider "*...caused my arm to be Inflamed...*" and Lederer was forced to return home without exploring the Valley – evidently the brandy wasn't medicinal!

Lederer made some interesting observations based on his exploration. In his words, "*They are certainly in great error, who imagine that the Continent of North America is but eight or ten days journey over the Atlantick (sic) to the Indian Ocean...*" Lederer also speculated that an arm of the Gulf of California stretched inland to the west side of the Appalachians. In his opinion, the Appalachian Mountains "*...had long rivers stretching to the eastward but short streams falling quickly into the ocean on the west side.*" Lederer's observations were not completely correct, but for someone who did not explore further than the skyline of the Blue Ridge, his understanding

of the geography of the Virginia frontier was not too far from reality.

Sometime between 1703 and 1707 Swiss explorer Louis Michel (Michelle) became the first European of record to both explore and map the Valley. Michel followed existing game trails and traversed the Valley from present-day Jefferson County to as far south as the vicinity of present-day Woodstock. Michel's purpose was to secure a land grant in the Shenandoah Valley to create a Swiss colony in the New World. Although the Swiss colony was never established, Michel's map provided important insights about the Valley's topography. In Michel's words the Valley "*...contains mountains, valleys, and plains. There is land that is dry and barren and where it is difficult to pass through the brushwood. On the contrary, there is good land, where there are great forest trees of oak, and where game abounds. All the country is uninhabited except some Indians. From one hut to another marks a day's journey.*"

The expedition that literally opened the door to settlement west of the Blue Ridge started from Williamsburg in August 1716. Led by Lt. Governor Alexander Spotswood, the first governor to reside in the Governor's Palace, the expedition of 63 men explored remote parts of Virginia in search of the Great Lakes that were thought to be just west of the Blue Ridge. On the eighth day of their journey, the party reached the foot of the Blue Ridge. Among the 63 were rangers who hacked a path to the top and the "*...gay young cavaliers...*" ascended on horseback to the summit of the Blue Ridge.

Lt. John Fontaine kept a journal during the expedition. On the day that the explorers reached the summit Fontaine wrote, "*The Governor had graving irons, but could not grave any thing, the stones were so hard. I graved my name on a tree by the river side; and the Governor buried a bottle with a paper inclosed (sic), on which he writ that he took possession of this place in the name and for King George the First of England. We had a good dinner, and after it we got the men together, and loaded all their arms, and we drank the King's health in Champagne, and fired a volley—the Princess's health in Burgundy, and fired a volley, and all the rest of the Royal Family in claret, and a volley. We drank the Governor's health and fired another volley. We had several sorts of Liquors, namely Virginia Red Wine and White Wine, Irish Usquebaugh, Brandy Shrub, two sort of Rum, Champagne, Canary, Cherry punch, Cider, Water,*

etc. We called the highest mountain Mount George, and the one we crossed over Mount Spotswood."

Mount George faded into the clouds with the last toast. It is probable that Spotswood's expedition navigated the Blue Ridge through Swift Run Gap to Hightop, elevation 3,587 feet above sea level. From that vantage Spotswood and his "...gay young cavaliers..." looked down into the Valley to the place where Elkton, Virginia, is located today.

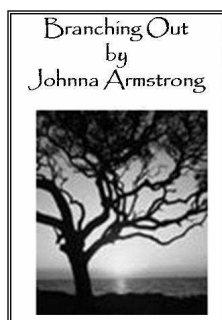
In his book *The Present State of Virginia*, written in 1724, Hugh Jones had this to say about the Spotswood expedition, "*For this expedition they were obliged to provide a great Quantity of Horseshoes; (Things seldom used in the lower Parts of the Country, where there are few stones) Upon which account the Governor upon their Return presented each of his Companions with a Golden Horse-Shoe, (some of which I have seen studded with valuable Stones resembling the Heads of Nails) with this inscription on the one Side: 'Sic Juvat Transcendere Montes' (roughly translated to mean 'How delightful it is to cross mountains' or 'Thus he swears to cross the mountains'); And on the other is written 'Tramontane Order'. The "Tramontane Order" was a group, also known as "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe," established by Governor Spotswood to encourage both exploration and settlement in the trans-mountain portion of the Virginia Colony.*

The first county established west of the Blue Ridge was Frederick County. Named for Prince Frederick, the eldest son of King George II, Frederick County was authorized by the Virginia House of Burgesses in November 1738. Organization of the administration required to conduct county business took five years to complete. The first Court for Frederick County was held in November 1743. The county seat, originally called Frederick Town, was established in 1744. In 1752 the county seat was renamed Winchester to honor the ancestral home of the town's founder, James Wood. Located in the northern or Lower Valley, Frederick County was roughly triangular in shape. The northern boundary followed the course of the Potomac River from its headspring in the west eastward to The Gap at Harpers Ferry. The eastern border was the Blue Ridge. The southern boundary was described by the Fairfax Line surveyed in 1746 that connected the headwaters of the Potomac to the headwaters of the Rappahannock River.

As more settlers moved in to the Valley, it became necessary to create additional counties. In 1772, Frederick County was divided into three separate

counties. The northern division was called Berkeley County named in honor of Norborne Berkeley, Baron de Botetourt who was Governor of the Virginia Colony from 1768 to 1770. Founded in 1778 by Adam Stephen, Martinsburg became the county seat and was named in honor of Thomas Bryan Martin, a nephew of Lord Fairfax. The central district remained Frederick County. The southern district was named Dunmore County to honor Lord Dunmore who was the Governor of Virginia from 1771 to the start of the American Revolution. As the war progressed, Dunmore remained loyal to King George III and fell from favor. In 1778 the name of the county was changed to Shenandoah in recognition of both the natural beauty of the river and its importance to the Valley. During the 1730s, German settlers established the village of Muellerstadt. In 1761 George Washington secured a charter for the town from the House of Burgesses and it was renamed Woodstock.

Conducting research requires access to public records. If you are researching Jefferson County, keep in mind that Jefferson County was not established until 1801. From 1734-1743 official records of people who settled here will be found in Orange, Orange County, Virginia. Records for the time period 1743-1772 are located in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia. From 1772-1801 records are housed in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, West Virginia.



The George Tyler Moore Center for the Study of the Civil War.

I spent a couple of mornings over at the George Tyler Moore Center for the Study of the Civil War recently, and if you have been meaning to learn more about your Jefferson County ancestors

who fought in the War, I can recommend a cozy chair in the Center's library where you can curl up with some good books.

The Center's own history is interesting, and you may already know that the Center is named for Mary Tyler Moore's father and that it was Mary Tyler Moore who rescued the Center from its broom closet-sized offices at Shepherd College when she donated the Conrad Shindler house (on main street in Shepherdstown) as headquarters for the Center. The Center is a part of Shepherd

University and receives some funding from the WV Division of Culture and History.

The staff is small in number but mighty: there is Director Mark Snell, who also teaches at Shepherd and acts as Advisor to all History majors concentrating in the Civil War; Program Assistant Denise Messinger, who keeps the Center running and gave me a lot of the material for this column; Tom White, Research Associate/Historical Records Specialist and Al Pejack, the Database Administrator.

The Center not only houses a very large repository of research materials, it also runs a number of educational programs, such as the Civil War CD it produced and is sending free of charge to all secondary schools in the state of West Virginia; educational seminars and annual tours to Europe to focus on WWI and WWII history; and the West Virginia Civil War Soldiers database. The goal is to include information about as many of the estimated 22,000 to 25,000 WV soldiers who fought in the Civil War as possible. The database information is pulled from compiled service records (and will one day include pension file information) and is obviously a long term project.

With all that the Center is involved in, it's easy to understand why the staff cannot do research for you, even though they might like to. They just don't have the resources or the time. However, on the day I went in, Tom was happy to point me toward some useful resources and he is clearly an expert in his field. He has done quite a bit of genealogy research on his own Civil War ancestors and a lot of his expertise went into the Civil War CD for students. Although you cannot take books out of the library, you can make copies for 15 cents each.

So, what can you expect to find when you make your trip to the GTM Center for the Study of the Civil War? The list below is just a small sample, and does not even touch on the large collection of historical and biographical books in the back room, or the Civil War periodicals. The Center has listings of its periodical and book holdings at the Center, and you can also search the Max Catalog online at <http://www.shepherd.edu>.

- **Civil War Rosters** – The rosters typically tell you the name, rank and designation of each soldier. The Confederate rosters are alphabetical, while the Union rosters are broken out by state, which can be frustrating, especially since a soldier did not always enlist in his home state. This was often the case when state quotas had been filled, but there were still men eager to enlist. These

men often formed groups and traveled to neighboring states to sign up. The rosters are a good place to start if you don't know many details about how and when your ancestor served.

- **The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies** (series) – This set of books takes up one whole wall in the library, and is also available on two CDs, which are searchable. The series also has an index. These books contain official reports, orders, correspondence, and is arranged chronologically by campaign.
- **Virginia Regimental Histories** – This is a series of books, one per regiment, i.e., “7th Virginia Cavalry” and “4th Virginia Infantry”. The books give detailed history on battles fought, campaign strategies, numbers of deaths and injuries, and in the back of each book is a listing of soldiers in the regiment, when and where they enlisted, if known, date of death, and more. These records are compiled from the service records, and the Library of Virginia has a searchable index:
<http://www.lva.virginia.gov>
- **Confederate Veteran** – Published monthly from 1893 to 1932, the *Veteran* contained stories, recollections, obituaries, reunion notices and the like; submissions were accepted from any soldier or his family. In 1986, Broadfoot published an index to the series, and reprinted a bound version of the magazines. The *Veteran* is a folksy publication, full of photographs, memories, tall tales, family members defending Grandpa's honor, etc. There is an index at the Center, and the Library of Virginia also has a searchable index on their website (see link, above).
- **Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States War Papers series** – This is the Northern version of the Confederate Veteran, although the Loyal Legion is a member organization, and originally was limited to officers, although now it also admits descendants of those officers. As the series name suggests, it contains reports on battles and reminiscences of the officers' experiences.

As with the Union rosters, the papers are broken out by state.

- **Civil War Pension Index** – This is the complete index of Pension Records, on microfilm. The Index will give you the information you need to order a copy of your ancestors Pension file. Many of these files are quite large and have great genealogical information in them, as wives and children often had to prove they were eligible for a pension.
- **Pennsylvania in the Civil War (series)**
- **North Carolina in the Civil War (series)**
- **Official records of the Union and Confederate navies in the war of the rebellion (series)**

For More Information:

George Tyler Moore Center for the Study of the Civil War. <http://www.shepherd.edu/gtmcweb>
136 W. German Street, Shepherdstown
(304) 876-5429 Open Monday–Friday: 8am- 4:30 pm

The Museum Corner
by Sue Collins, Curator
"Juvenile Endeavors"

For those interested in collecting school-related memorabilia there is a large and varied field to select from. The smallest, and most fragile collectibles are the little "Reward of Merit" cards, printed throughout the Victorian era and into the early 20th century. The very early examples are printed on thin paper and hand-colored; with the refining of color printing, known as chromolithography, "Reward of Merit" cards became much more colorful. The finest examples display a jewel-like brilliance that not only must have appealed to children but also delight the eyes of modern adults.

The Jefferson County Museum has several examples of this genre, the earliest being from the 1830's, presented to Elizabeth Yates for "Spelling". Measuring four and a half inches by two and a quarter and printed on paper, the design is restrained and elegant, yet says a great deal. The words, "A token of Esteem" embellish one end and "Reward of Merit" the other. To drive the message home, placed in the center is, "This Certifies that Elizabeth Yates by diligence and good behavior merits the approbation of her Instructor T. Ellsworth". Hovering

gracefully over all is an angel (no doubt the recording variety) who flies languidly through the clouds blowing on a long trumpet, crowned with a laurel wreath and wearing a stylish gown. This card shows signs of having been cut from a sheet of paper. No doubt the teacher cut from this sheet as needed and painted them herself. This delicate little gem was probably preserved by being placed between the pages of a book.

From 1874, we have three excellent examples of chromolithography. Awarded to young Mary A. Jeffries by her teacher A.E. Stark for "Department" – an ambiguous phrase! Larger than the usual "merit" cards, they measure six and a quarter by three and a half inches. Each card bears the title "The Seasons", and underneath, "Waiting for the May", "Summer" (illustration) and "Beautiful Snow". The colors are fresh and clear and each card bears a verse, an idea that continues in our modern greeting cards.



Finally, from the years 1884 and 1886, are three examples of chromolithography. These are inferior in quality to the earlier cards from 1874: the floral designs are pedestrian and the coloring floods outside the perimeter of the design. Young Claude Koonce attended Halltown school and apparently achieved great success in the area of spelling. Carefully put

away by loving mothers, despite the vagaries of design and production, one thing never changes with these cards: the beautiful copperplate handwriting of the teachers.

A step above the "merit" cards are silver pins. In the Museum's collection is an example from "Stephenson Female Seminary" dated 1887. Designed to resemble a Maltese cross, it is a Music award presented by "Madam Ruhl". It was meant to be worn by the unnamed recipient and the pin is a simple "T" bar construction with no safety catch. More rarely come across are pins, usually "star" shaped, made of gold. I found one with a worn inscription on the front and a date from the 1860's. A simple straight pin on the reverse made it inevitable that they were often lost: sad for the original owner but a wonderful discovery for a collector. This example was found among costume jewelry at a flea market!

Come see them at 200 S. Washington Street, Charles Town, WV www.JeffCtyWVMuseum.org.

Civil War Markers In Jefferson County

Have you ever wondered what those concrete obelisks are that sit beside several county roads? Here's the story of how they got there and what they commemorate.

In 1910 the Jefferson County Camp, United Confederate Veterans made plans to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the War Between the States. Aably led by Col. R. Preston Chew, the Camp set about to permanently mark locations throughout Jefferson County where skirmishes or battles took place during the Civil War. Funds were raised by the Camp to place 25 concrete obelisks. Each site would serve as a reminder to posterity of the sacrifices made by the men who fought there.

In 1911 it was decided to publish a pamphlet to accompany the concrete obelisks. The pamphlet would provide a brief description of the action that took place at each site. Again Col. Chew provided the leadership that resulted in the publication of *Military Operations in Jefferson County Virginia (Now West Virginia) 1861-1865*. By reading accounts written by men who had first-hand knowledge of The War Between the States, it is possible to have a clearer understanding of their experience. These descriptions are also located on the Society's web site at <http://jeffersonhistoricalwv.org/CWmarkers.html>.

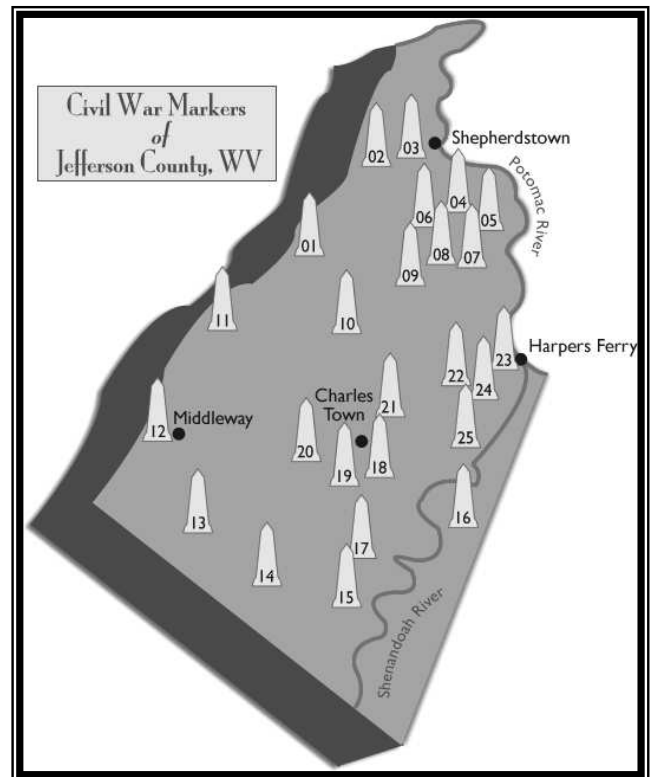
The pamphlet included a map that showed the locations of each of the concrete obelisks, numbered 1 through 25. This map has been used as the basis for the map shown here and on our web site.

As of spring 2007, all markers had been found. Their locations are described and identified by latitude and longitude and with photographs depicting their settings. However, it must be kept in mind that for a number of reasons the markers themselves may not be located at the site of the event they commemorate. Many have been moved from their original locations, such as Marker #16, which was moved away from the Shenandoah River, apparently to ensure it was not swept away in a flood. In some cases, the initial location itself was not intended to mark the actual spot of the event. Where possible, such situations have been noted. However, individuals aware of the reasons for such discrepancies or of other situations affecting the accuracy of our descriptions are encouraged to contact us so that we might make the information public.

The booklet was reprinted in 1960 and in 2004 by the Henry Kyd Douglas Camp, No. 199, Sons of Confederate Veterans. The 2004 edition is available for purchase at selected locations in Jefferson County and online from the Jefferson County Historical Society at

<http://jeffersonhistoricalwv.org/thestore.html>.

The Society is grateful to the Henry Kyd Douglas Camp, No. 199 of the Sons of Confederate Veterans for permission to post this information and for allowing the booklet to be sold on-line.



New Subsidiary Builds Upon the National Trust's Experience in Heritage Travel.

On October 8, 2008, The National Trust for Historic Preservation announced the creation of Heritage Travel, Inc., a comprehensive, online resource for heritage travelers and historic destinations. Heritage Travel, a new, for-profit subsidiary, will launch its new website in early 2009. The site will provide extensive visibility for historic destinations, enable consumers to find and share heritage-rich experiences and provide a professional forum where historic destinations can network and share best practices. More information is available at <http://www.heritagetravelinc.com>



**THEN and NOW
Gap View Farm
ca 1774**

Gap View Farm in the 1930's (photo courtesy Historic American Buildings Survey)

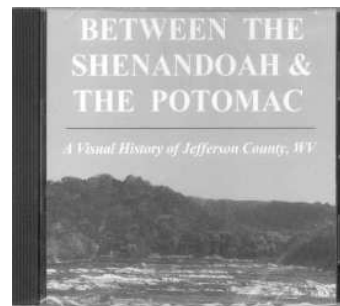


Gap View Farm, near Shenandoah Junction, West Virginia, is an historic farm complex whose main house was built in 1774 by a loyal Tory, John Baker and his wife Judith Wood, granddaughter of Sir Henry Howard and the Duke of Norfolk. The property gets its name from its view of the gap in the Blue Ridge made by the Potomac River at Harpers Ferry. The property passed to James L. Ranson in 1820, then to Parker Strode in 1868. In 1871 the property was acquired by Charles Aglionby, who owned the adjoining Mount Pleasant

Gap View Farm in 2008 (thanks to Susannah and Mike Flanagan for allowing this photo to be taken)

estate and a portion of Media Farm. In 1954, Mr. Frank Buckles and his wife Audrey purchased Gap View Farm, located in a portion of the county that Mr. Buckles' ancestors had settled in the 1700s. Fifty-four years later Buckles, age 108 and the only surviving U.S. veteran of WWI, lives in the 18th-century stone farmhouse with views of rolling hills and the Gap. His daughter Susannah and her husband, Michael Flanagan, manage the 330-acre cattle farm and have recently completed extensive landscaping around the farm house, evident in the lower photo.

JCHS PUBLICATIONS
FREE SHIPPING ON ALL ORDERS



Publications of the Society and our partners are available for purchase by mail or on our web site, which also includes brief descriptions of each of the following products. (<http://jeffersonhistoricalwv.org/thestore.html>)

- ***“Between the Shenandoah and the Potomac,”*** a DVD presenting a comprehensive illustrated history of Jefferson County, West Virginia. (\$14). In an online review, Susan Scouras of the West Virginia Division of Culture and History states:
"The Jefferson County Historical Society has produced a wonderful history of their homeland through the combined use of beautifully scenic videotape photography, interesting still photos and artists' representations of the natural landscape and resources, the man-made structures and the people themselves that comprise the past and present of Jefferson County. As the title indicates, the influence of the county's location between the Shenandoah and the Potomac Rivers is woven through both the narrative and the visual images from beginning to end. Strategically placed commentary by local experts and representatives of various agencies and organizations add support to the factual history of Jefferson County as drawn from *Historic Jefferson County*, by Millard Kessler Bushong. Excellent narration by Charlie Glaize and well-chosen background music round out the presentation of Writer/Producer Melissa Wallace."
- ***Between the Shenandoah and Potomac: Historic Homes of Jefferson County, WV. hardbound book. \$49.95***
- ***The Magazine of the Jefferson County Historical Society*** is mailed annually to each member and contains articles about local historical places, people, and events. Prices for purchase and shipping of back issues of the magazines are as follows:

1935-1964:	\$20/copy
1965-1994:	\$15/copy
1995-Current:	\$10/copy
- ***The Washington Homes of Jefferson County. \$10.***
- ***Prominent Men of Shepherdstown. A.D. Kenamond, 1962 \$10***
- ***Between the Shenandoah and Potomac: Historic Homes of Jefferson County. Hard-bound \$50***
- ***Calendar & Index to Recorded Plats in Jefferson County, WV (VA) Courthouse, 1801-1901. Michael. D. Thompson \$25***
- ***Tombstone Inscriptions, Jefferson County, W. Va 1687-1980.*** Compiled by the Bee Line Chapter, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (DAR), 1981. \$22
- ***Burials in Jefferson County, West Virginia, 1978-97.*** Compiled by Hugh E. Voress, 1998, \$18

GUEST PUBLICATIONS (Prices include postage)

- ***West Virginia Encyclopedia.*** A new "must have" reference book loaded with information. **\$45**
- ***Military Operations in Jefferson County--An annotated guide to the Sons of Confederate Veterans network of Civil War Markers \$15***
- ***The Perfect Steel Trap, Harpers Ferry, 1859*** This historical novel, written by Bob O'Connor, JCHS Board member, provides eye-witness accounts of the John Brown insurrection. Read about the preparations, the raid, the trials, the executions and the aftermath and then decide: was John Brown a hero or a scoundrel? **\$23**
- ***The Virginian Who Might have Saved Lincoln*** President Lincoln's trusted friend, former law partner and heavily armed bodyguard, Ward Hill Lamon, a Summit Point, VA native, was not at Ford's Theater the night of April 14, 1865. Learn of his whereabouts that fateful evening by reading this historical novel by Bob O'Connor and consider how different history might be if Lamon had been at his post. **\$16**

Please mail a check with your name, address, telephone number, and e-mail address to: The Guardian, Attention Publications, PO Box 485, Charles Town, WV 25414. Or order and pay online at:

<http://www.jeffersonhistoricalwv.org/thestore.html>

THE GUARDIAN
Jefferson County Historical Society
P.O. Box 485
Charles Town, WV 25414



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PAID
Charles Town, WV
Permit No. 10

Join the Jefferson County Historical Society Today!!

Name _____

Address _____

E-mail Address _____

_____ Annual Membership (\$15)

_____ Life Membership (\$400)

Mail checks to: Membership Secretary, Jefferson County Historical Society
P.O. Box 485, Charles Town, WV 25414

Already a member? Mail next year's dues after January 1*