

Newsletter

Volume 3, Number 1, January, 1993

BOARD BUSINESS

For those of you who did not get to the December walking tour, here are some highlights. The Union Forge community was well-illuminated with candle light along the sidewalks of both the old and new churches and the interiors of the churches were decorated with trees and greenery and Christian artifacts. The old church sets back and up on a hill and the sight, at night, with the lights, was one of the most beautiful we have ever seen anywhere. The Methodist Church held angel figures made by Winifred Dinges and displayed an antique sleigh she loans every year. The most unusual display was an elaborate table and chairs set with pewter, a medieval display such as our ancestors would have in Europe if they had wealth. There was a gas fireplace and wingchairs as well as a beautiful collection of village buildings set up under a Christmas tree. Both the Christian and UCC churches were beautifully decorated with seasonal flowers and artifacts as well as handsome decorations on the old pump organs. Waterbrook Brethren, on that evening, was filled with children which amazed us to see how many there are living around here. The windows were decorated with elaborate Williamsburg type decorations. We are missing our town treasures if we do not encourage visitors just to come and see what beautifully maintained religious structures we have. The restaurant and shops were open and provided warm hospitality. Thanks to everyone who worked on this project.

There will be a general meeting February 7 at 4 with a board meeting 45 minutes earlier at St. Paul's. Jim Barrett will speak on "Promoting tourism in the Shenandoah Valley with available federal funds." Stay for refreshments. (We will not serve fruit cake) We are sure you have heard the story that there is only one fruit cake in the world which makes the rounds every year but we promise you it is residing on someone else's sideboard.

The first printing of Rich Kleese's book on the Shenandoah Valley has been sold out but there will be a re-printing. Those of you who purchased the first printing did well to do so. Elizabeth Strippy's print of "Turner Ashby's Defense of Edinburg" is selling so well that if you want a print let us know and we will see you get one. As you are aware the Shenandoah Valley is rapidly becoming the center of attention for its importance during the war and locally produced works become collectors' items so don't wait too long if there is something you want.

GERMAN ROOTS

For those Bakers, Blys, Doshes, Funks, Funkhousers, Kellers, Orndorffs, Pitmans, Rosenbergers, Snapps, Spiggles, Supingers and Windles among you, the book From the Rhine to the Shenandoah by Daniel Bly may interest you in your search for roots. It is available from the author at P.O. Box 242, Mt. Sidney, Va. 24467 at \$22 which includes postage.

THE LANTZ FAMILY

Several persons have asked for information about names connected to the Lantz family. Thurston Stoneburner loaned us an out-of-print book, printed in 1931. The book is dedicated to Jacob Lantz who was a leader in the Edinburg German Reformed Church and who was a justice, which corresponded to the county judge position, after the Civil War. Jacob lost his home and almost all his property when Federal troops arrived. Slaves were allowed ten minutes to carry out all the household goods they could before the house was burned.

We are interested in up-dating the descendents. We know Janet Jones, Thurston Stoneburner, Bill Holtzman and Nellie Long are connected to the family. Oh, yes, "Aunt" Georgie Bennett mentioned in the last newsletter was a Lantz. However, a little

background—Hans Georg Lantz came to America on the "Patience" in 1747 followed by his father, George, in 1748. Hans came to the county on a Fairfax Grant located on Swan Hollow Pond, a drain of Stony Creek, Lantz Mill. His children were George, John, Andrew, Margaretha and Jacob. Jacob inherited the home farm. He married (1) Elizabeth Painter (Bender) (2) Christine Maphis. George's children were Jacob who married (1) Rebecca Fravel (2) Elizabeth Wissler Myers (widow of Major Samuel Myers). Children were Elizabeth who married a Maphis, John D. who married Ella Koontz, Samuel who married Rebecca Rinker, Mary Ann who married (1) Captain Israel Rinker (2) Abraham Neff, Catherine who married Joseph Madison Bennett, Christina who married Samuel Hammon, George Washington who married Mary E. Bennett and Robert M. who married Virginia Cassin Baker.

It is impossible to list all related family names but these are from the Lantz Mill line: Keesling, Giede, Kibler, Stoner, Pence Hollar, Coffman, Kingrey, Bly, Kagey, Duffel, Maphis, Koontz, Hammon, Whissen, Keister, Lambert, Sheetz, Ball, Barton, Stone, Oney, Golladay, Holtzniger, Bennett, Green, Henry, Wenson, Lonas, Holtzman, Baker, Tull, Clinedinst, Wildman, Jackson, Tysinger. If you need any particular information, let us know.

From the "Northern Virginia Daily", Oct. 23, 1992, comes the following: Lantz Hall at the Massanutten Military Academy has been placed on the Virginia Landmarks Registrar and nominated for inclusion on the National Register of Historic Landmarks. Our research for the book tells us Edinburg tried desperately to have the Academy located in Edinburg and, in fact, offered more money toward the building than Woodstock but the Woodstock "politicians" out-voted the Edinburgers. The history stated that Wm. Lantz, in 1907, paid for the completion of Lantz Hall (\$6,000) and he was a founding trustee. He was the son of George and Mary Bennett Lantz and was a justice of the peace, schoolteacher, banker and a member of the Reformed Church. There has been some recent articles about a possible replacement of two buildings and when we hear, we will let you know.

THE UNEXPECTED TOYS

Nancy Bowman Hockman, daughter of Frank and Ruby Geary Bowman, wrote the following account.

" One October morning in 1937 my mother woke me with the news that a truckload of toys had upset on our front porch (the Bowman house is beside the Chevron station, directly across from the Stanley Getz home) My bedroom was in the rear of the house and the crash failed to wake me. I really did not believe my mother until I looked out our front door and, sure enough, there were toys everywhere plus loads of children and adults gathering them. I clearly remember, being a tomboy, all I wanted was a Dick Tracy handcuff set and there were several scattered on the porch floor, but mother would not let me or my sister, Jean, outside. The truck had been moved but lines from the electric pole, which had also been cut, were laying about. Of course, the electric company had cut off the current supplied to the lines.

Mother did get dolls for a friend, Jean and myself for Christmas and the trucking company gave me a new tricycle to replace my old one which had been on the porch at the time of the accident. Cliff Fuller of Tomsbrook was the state trooper who investigated the accident and he took several toys home for his two boys. That's probably where two of the Dick Tracy handcuff sets ended up!

My dad operated the Esso station at the northern end of town and realized how dangerous the curve was coming into Edinburg and decided to have our house moved back. He hired a crew from Staunton to do the job. Then, on a rainy night, Jeff Lantz, who was home on leave from the service, took that dangerous curve too fast, ran into one of Dad's gas pumps and was killed. The death of Mr. Lantz finally made the state take action and correct the road leading into Edinburg.

Two notes of interest. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt stopped at Dad's station

It's hard to believe but there is another point of view of the Civil War—the northern. So we will give you the other side which features Philip Sheridan, who perhaps is the most remembered of the northern officers around Edinburg and vicinity.

Harry and Beverly Scanlan, of "Kerry Vale", loaned us a two volume first edition of Sheridan's memoirs, signed by Sheridan, which was printed in 1888. Harry is a Civil War buff and Harry and Beverly both are workers in the Shenandoah Alliance for Shelter at the Alms House. Bev is also a committed advocate for excellent libraries in the county.

Quoting from Sheridan's memoirs: At General Jubal Early's suggestion, General Lee authorized him to move north, cross the Potomac and threaten Washington, because northern troops were ready to "turn their attention" to the lower Shenandoah Valley. However, Early was pushed back to Strasburg but Early had no intention of abandoning the valley. "Indeed the possession of the valley of the Shenandoah at this time was of vast importance to Lee's army, and on every hand there were indications that the Confederate government wished it to be held at least until after the crops could be gathered in to their depots in Lynchburg and Richmond. Its retention, besides being of great advantage in the matter of supplies, would also be a menace to the north which would also be difficult for General Grant to explain." So it was finally decided to merge four geographical districts into one command to destroy the valley and Sheridan was put in command. Some thought he was too young, being only age 24, but his command was approved. So Sheridan got together with Lt. John Meigs to learn all he could about the topography of the valley. "Meigs was familiar with every road and stream west of the Blue Ridge, and was particularly well equipped with knowledge regarding the Shenandoah Valley, even down to the farmhouses." Sheridan describes the topography he learned to know and spoke highly of the macadamized road, U. S. 11. "Nature has been kind to the valley making it rich and productive to an exceptional degree and for three years contending armies had been marching up and down on it, the fertile soil still yielded ample substance for Early's men with a large surplus for the army of Lee. The ground had long been cleared of timber, and the rolling surface presented so few obstacles to the movement of armies that they could march all over the country in any direction almost as well as on the roads, the creeks and rivers being every where fordable, with little or no difficulty beyond that of leveling the approaches. I had opposing me an army largely composed of troops that had operated in the region hitherto under "Stonewall Jackson" with marked success, every time the two armies came into contact." Editor's note: On the map that was in the book, Edinburg was not listed but Stony Creek, Columbia Furnace and Bedford were. Almost all villages on the "middle road" were shown. The army moved not only over the valley pike but also through all the back regions of the county. Sheridan does mention Edinburg: "We reached Woodstock...when our commands were closed up, we pushed on toward Edinburg, in the hopes of making more captures at Narrow Passage Creek, but the Confederates, too fleet for us, got away; so the infantry was halted not far from

Edinburg, until rations could be brought the men." Because one of Sheridan's officers failed to press the initiative which allowed Early to re-group at Rudes' Hill, Averell was relieved of command. One tactic Sheridan admired about the Confederates was their ability to resort to "double quick" (riding) to avoid having to fight on demand from Ynakees. Sheridan got as far as Staunton and returning "carried out my original instructions for desolating the Shenandoah country so as to make it untenable for permanent occupation by the Confederates..The cavalry was stretched across the country from the Blue Ridge to the eastern slopes of the Alleghanies, with orders to drive off all stock and destroy all supplies...The infantry preceded the cavalry, passing down the Valley pike, and as we marched along the many columns of smoke from burning stacks, and mills filled with grain, indicated the country was fast losing the features which hitherto had made it a great magazine of stores for the Confederate armies." In the valley Sheridan spoke of sabre fights which were a popular way of hand-to hand combat. Early reported to Lee that his cavalry was so in disarray that it should be dismounted. "The citizens of the valley, intensely disgusted with the boasting and swaggering that had characterized the arrival of the "laurel Brigade" in that section described the chasing back and forth as the "Woodstock races". A note in the book states that when Rosser moved from Richmond with his brigade, he was proclaimed as the savior of the valley and his men came bedecked with laurel leaves. Sheridan finally came to the point that he felt the Valley had nothing to offer the Confederacy and the heart of his work was done.

FOR THOSE THAT HAVE NOT
PAID YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS,
PLEASE DO SO AS SOON AS
POSSIBLE!!!!

as well as movie star Frankie McHugh. Old-timers may remember him. Shortly before the Pearl Harbor attack, a group of Japanese stopped for gas and wanted to know the quickest way to Washington. After the attack Dad often wondered if those 'Japs knew about the coming attack and were planning to get out of the United States in a hurry.'"

THE EDINBURG PINE BOWL

Rosemary McDonald gave us the following about the Edinburg Baseball Pine Bowl diamond located at the rear of the Edinburg school. The field was a "natural ampitheater" which was described as a flat meadow for a diamond surrounded on three sides by high slopes of a hill. A tract of pine timber fronted the outfield playing grounds. The baseball club organized this field probably in the late thirties and it was used until the middle forties as far as we know. We also know that Ken and Frank Stoneburner erected bleachers on the hillside and back of the home plate. A ditch was made behind the baselines to provide drainage. Much of this information is taken from a newspaper article but from which paper or the date we are not sure.

Much of the materials used was donated and the members of the club provided the labor. It was planned that there would be two tiers of grandstands seating four hundred people and more could be added. The article stated that both first and third base foul lines were 300 feet from home plate and the score board in deep center field was 365 feet away. We feel sure that with the advent of World War 11 the young men went to war and gradually the Pine Bowl became a distant memory. After the war local baseball was never as popular.

In this little section of Edinburg it is interesting to note there was a baseball field, a golf course and tennis courts. There was never a need for a swimming pool with both Stony Creek and the Shenandoah River available.

1915 BEGINNERS AND PRIMARY SONGS

And what did young children sing in Sunday School? The Anti-Saloon League was at work in town and through the churches exerted influence on children to avoid the evils of the world at large. This song is called "The Pledge".

"God help me, evermore to keep this promise that I make.
I will not swear, nor smoke, nor chew, nor poisonous liquors take
I'll try to get my little friends to make this promise too.
And ev'ry day I'll try to find some helpful work to do."

MR PROCTOR'S MEMORIES

Quinton Silone Proctor wrote the following for our memories.

"The story about 'Miss' Ella Miller reminded me of my first grade class with her as our teacher on Academy Hill and the day she ordered me to stand in the corner for what seems hours and if I remember correctly all I did was to try to kiss Clara Fadeley!

Some facts concerning the King Kola Bottling Company. As I know them are that my father, Vernon, and the Garber brothers, Charlie and George, purchased the bottling company from the prior owners (I believe Mr. Joseph Hutchinson had a part of it) in the early 1920's. The Garbers were also in the ice cream business (note: stop at the drug store for some grape-nut today). The Garbers moved to Winchester and sold their interest to my father (about 1924-25). My father continued to operate the company and the Edinburg Bottling Works. Being "on the road" delivering and selling the 'soft drinks' he bottled my father discovered tourists were looking for places to spend the night. It was about 1927-28 that he decided to build what would be known as the Moonlight Cottage Camps near Mt. Jackson and the Garbers supplied the ice cream that was sold in the restaurant. The Proctors continued to operate the bottling company and camp until

about 1931 when the bottling works was sold. The camp was operated until 1947 when it was sold to Mr. Gordon Bowman. Mr. Proctor died in June of 1948. Mr. Bowman decided, correctly, that the applesauce business was more profitable and his success can be seen today at Bowman Apple Products.

WORLD WAR 11

Bill Roller gave us this wartime memory.

"During World War 11 a number of Edinburgers would meet downtown every weeknight to listen to Gabriel Heater, one of the most prominent national radio newscasters of the time, report on the war and other events. Charles "Peg" Mantz, who operated a repair shop beside the Pearl White Theater, now the site of the drug store, had installed a speaker and amplifier over the front of his business, over which he could broadcast radio reports. Heater was on the air from 9 to 9:15 PM. The listeners stood across Main Street in front of Frank Dinges' Drug Store to hear the broadcasts. Depending on the degree of success on the war front, Mr. Heater would usually begin his broadcasts with either "ah, there's good news tonight" or "there's bad news tonight." After the program was over people talked over what they had heard and then walked home. It got to be kind of a habit to go down to Peg's to hear Mr. Heater even if you had a radio at home-which many people did not have in those lingering depression days."

NEXT NEWSLETTER

List of board members, "Dr. Doug", Pitcher Pump and other revelations!



c/o ST. PAULS UCC
P.O. BOX 336
EDINBURG, VA 22824



Janet Jones
2510 Virginia Ave NW
2107
Washington, D.C. 20037

BOARD BUSINESS

We had hoped, with the permission and co-operation of property owners Gary and Ann Laing, to help to restore the old Grandstaff law office. However, in checking with the IRS (as we are a tax-exempt organization), we learned we can put no money into private property and we had to again look at a public land or building. To help with restoration we have some money from our budget and future book sales.

The history of Edinburg book has been proceeding and a larger project than we thought due to a great volume of material from which to select and editing time. We hoped to have the book complete in 1992 but asked the IRS for an extension for 1993. It also takes two to three months for printing. There is a deliberate attempt made to use different materials than will be in the book, as much as possible

The Board looked carefully at what we could manage. A building means handicap access, parking, being open to the public on a regular basis as well as other things. So we selected the old cemetery as a project. It is historic in two ways—as a burying ground for the first settlers and descendants and as the site where Turner Ashby set cannons for the defense of Edinburg and protect the Confederates at Rude's Hill.

The cemetery is known as the Grandstaff Cemetery. How old it is we don't yet know. The plat is being researched. The town has access from route 11 and one can enter from the Waterbrook Brethren Church (with their permission). We know the oldest cemetery is located further north in town (the old Union Cemetery) and suspect the graves are 18th and very early 19th century (speculation), one source says 1776. So far we know that Indians and Blacks were buried there (from old stories) and it may be that landowners were also buried in the first cemetery. The old cemetery was unused after the Civil War. The cemetery (on the ridge south in town overlooking the creek) we plan to help renovate was likely a family cemetery for the Grandstaffs and related families, but when was it begun? If the Civil War cannons were on the site we plan to restore, was there a cemetery there then? Cedarwood Cemetery (the third cemetery) was established by 1878 and this cemetery over-lapped burials in the Grandstaff Cemetery, so the dates of the old cemetery was likely between 1776-1800 (the Grandstaffs were moving away from the Narrow Passage area to Edinburg very early) and 1969 (when the burial of Frank Evans took place) We also know that many town residents and property owners were buried at Union Forge (west of town) and at Bethel (south of town) We do know at the beginning of the 19th century Edinburg was becoming a settlement and graveyards were necessary. Limited land space made common cemeteries necessary.

To recap: in town cemeteries in order of establishment were Union Church, Grandstaff and Cedarwood Cemeteries. Out of town cemeteries were Union Forge and Bethel. Our cemetery project will be the Grandstaff or town cemetery, whichever name you want to call it.

What needs to be done?

1. establish dates
2. establish bounds
3. repair stones
4. repair fencing
5. Make rubbings of the oldest stones to identify persons buried there. Richard Pence has already begun this work and we can have an on-site demonstration by Richard later in the year and take advantage of his expertise. Richard has agreed to be manager of this project.
6. Enlist the aid of a stone company such as Rinker-Frye of Mt. Jackson who have the expertise to date stones for us and who can advise us on repair of stones.
7. place a historical marker

DR. DOUG'S MEMORIES

Doug Wisman's memories are printed often because they not only speak to one family but to events in our history that can only come from personal memories and those facts that came from his father. We encourage everyone to do the same. The following is as Doug wrote it.

Mr. Ernest Wisman was mayor of Edinburg during World War 11 and Defense Co-ordinator for Edinburg and Madison District. During this time the water bonds for the water system, constructed in the early 1900's were retired. The town was debt free! A word about the Defense co-ordinator--the chart of organization had positions such as Wardens of Fire Protection, Blackout, Streets, Aircraft Warning, Public Safety and Medical and First Aid. During blackout practice no lights were to be visible. Men and teenage boys went throughout the town streets checking on visible lights from doors and windows. If found, the house resident received a knock on the door and a warning to black out the light immediately. Of course, all street lights and outdoor lighted signs were turned off. Aircraft watchers were on duty 24 hours a day. (Note: tell us your memories of the war, any personal experiences) Women and men shared this task. We also remember the town darkened--for us, it was a new experience not to have the streetlights on and it was chillingly exciting.

Mr. Wisman taught school for a number of years in the county. He said that Mr. Milt Hollingsworth, Superintendent of Schools, would always send him to a one or two room school that needed discipline.

During prohibition Mr. Wisman served as a federal officer mostly in Franklin County, Virginia. The revenuers raided stills where illegal whiskey was made. Two actual clues, he said, were always present along a creek: first, the water had a reddish tint and secondly, the smell of alcohol in the air and water. A code of honor developed between the feds and the whiskey makers. A man caught in the act of making whiskey at a still would agree to show up the next day at the judge's court for jail or bail. The man was never handcuffed or physically taken before the judge. Of course, he had to give his word he would appear and his word was his bond.

Mr. Wisman brought home a double barreled shotgun from an incident in which a man got the drop on him and ordered him away from his still. The man was later caught at another still and the gun was confiscated. One of the clues to a "moonshiner" operation was a large purchase of sugar, the main ingredient in liquor, thus the feds knew the areas of the woods and mountains to search. Sadly, the moonshiner paid the fine or served time for the people who really ran the moonshine operation i.e. judges, sheriffs and lawyers, many times the elected officials of the county. The term "moonshine" came about because whiskey was usually "cooked off" by the light of the moon.

Mr. Wisman, in 1935, with George Maus (father of Foundation member, Margaret Irvin) began selling insurance and some of his memories tells us of the life of the insurance agent. Mr. Wisman had on many occasions to be the advocate of the policyholder when the company denied or reduced a claim. He had always wanted to be a lawyer so in his defense of policyholders he was 80% successful. During those days cash was in short supply--most people worked for seventy-five cents or \$1.50 a day. People bartered services and commodities so it was with insurance premiums. The premiums ranged from fifty cents to \$1.50 a week and at times the payment was homemade butter, eggs, apples, hams etc. The dinner or supper time was early 4-4:30 at the Wisman home. Early supper was necessary because that is when he made appointments to sell insurance. A red-letter day was when a \$25,000 policy was sold as the usual policy was for \$1,000 to \$5,000. Life insurance was usually bought to pay for funeral expenses and have some money left for the family. I recall one person who had his policy for only ten days prior to

Sixteen booklets (sections) were loaned to us by Frank (Mr. Charles Beazley) which are rarely seen. The booklets are called A History of the Civil War by Benson J. Lossing,LLD and illustrated by Brady war photographs, some in color. It was published in 1895 by The War Memorial Association, New York.

A section in the book tells of Sheridan in the Valley. These booklets were written from the northern perspective and sentiments. The booklets are liberally illustrated with formally posed soldiers, mostly officers and scene after scene of the battlefield dead, a most horrible sight if in color.

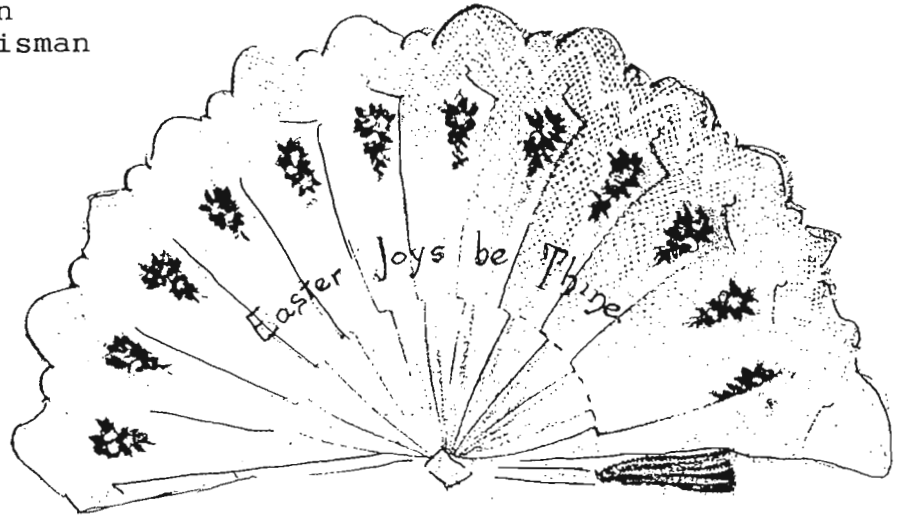
There was a brief lull in the operations against Petersburg and Richmond, about the beginning of July (1864). Early, with about fifteen thousand Confederate troops, swept down the Shenandoah Valley to as far as Frederick, to plunder and to draw northern troops to defend Washington. The plan was defeated with added northern troops who chased the Confederates back up the Valley. Early returned to do battle and plunder again so thirty thousand northern troops, under Wright and Emory, were to be sent into the Valley. Grant visited Sheridan at Charlestown and found him getting ready for action against Early. Seeing that Sheridan was well prepared, Grant said, "Go in." Sheridan did "go in" and very soon sent Early "whirling up the Valley". Sheridan conquered Early's forces at Winchester, September, 1864, when the Confederates were forced back to Fisher's Hill. Sheridan then left for Washington in the belief that Early was defeated; however, Early attacked at Middletown. Sheridan was at Winchester when the battle commenced. The sound of conflict fell upon his ear, and mounting his powerful black horse, he pushed on toward Cedar Creek. Presently he met the van of fugitives hurrying from the lost battlefield, at that stream, who told him a piteous tale of disaster. Sheridan ordered the retreating cavalry to be parked on each side of the turnpike, and telling his escort to follow, he dashed forward, his horse on a swinging gallop, and at that pace he rode nearly twelve miles to the scene of conflict. The fugitives became thicker and thicker every moment. But Sheridan did not stop to hide nor coax, but as his powerful black steed thundered over that magnificent stone road which traverses the Shenandoah Valley, he waved his hat and shouted to the tumultuous crowds, "Face the other way, boys; face the other way! We are going back to our camp to lick them out of their boots!" The man and act were marvellously magnetic in their effects. The tide of disordered troops was instantly turned, and flowed swiftly in the wake of their young commander. As he dashed into the lines, he rode along the front of forming regiments, he gave to each most stirring words of cheer and encouragement, and declared in substance, "We'll have all the camps and cannon back again!" A severe confrontation again began and Early was again "sent whirling up the Valley". The Confederates led "in hot haste" up the Valley pike to Fisher's Hill. The road was clogged with men, cannon and caissons in confusion. This short campaign of Sheridan's ended hostilities in the Valley.

Officers, Board and Advisors

Honorary Chairman-Mary Grove Irvin
 President-Mary Ann Williamson
 Vice-president-Dr. Douglas Wisman
 Secretary-Miriam Irvin
 Treasurer-Pattie Irvin

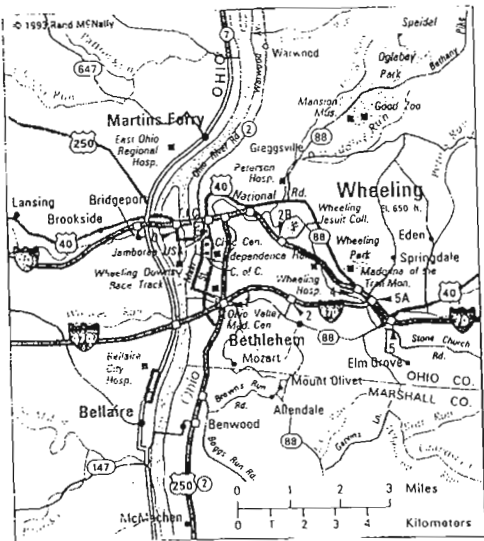
Kay Norris
 James Sheetz
 Pastor Robert Lewis
 Stanley Getz
 Winifred Dinges
 Bill Roller
 Jean Allen Davis
 Nancye Bowman

Nellie Long
 Dan Harshman
 Beverly Scanlan
 Thurston Stoneburner

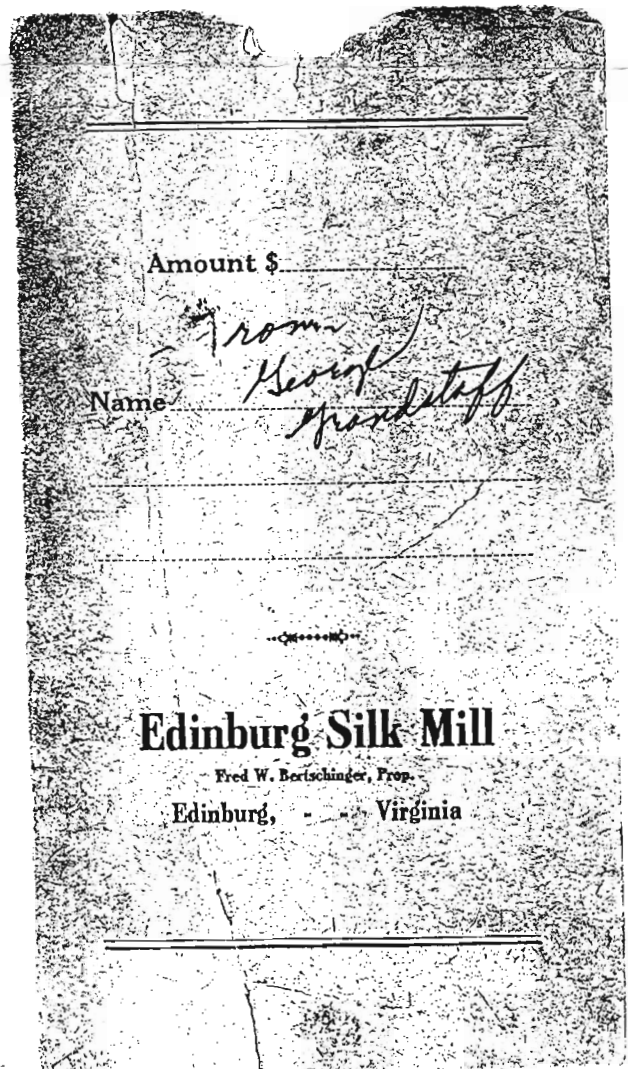


OLD EASTER CARD FROM SALLIE SMITH

EDENBURG WOOLEN MFG.
 CO. CHARTERED 1860



LOCATION OF GRANDSTAFF RUN
 SENT IN BY BETTY GRANDSTAFF.
 DOES ANYONE HAVE ANY INFORMATION
 ABOUT THIS GRANDSTAFF LINE



his death. The widow couldn't believe she was really due the money and only reluctantly accepted it.

A trend out of the depression of the 1930's was that families made great sacrifices to educate their children. Dad promised to give his two sons, Bobby and Douglas, as much education as they could take. The Wisman family may be the only one in Edinburg that produced two doctors. (This is interesting and we'd like to know if any other family has this record)

Dad was a salesman and part owner of the Edinburg Woodcraft Company. The Company made solid walnut coffee tables, flower stands, lamps and mixing bowls. The designer and chief craftsman was Mr. James Barb from Bayse, Virginia. The sales force included Harry and Ernest Wisman and Melvin Lutz. The land was owned by Harry Wisman.

PITCHER PUMP

Don Treece sent in this information. "There was a pond in the field below the spring which had lillies and fish. The children from the old school would come to the pond at noon and sit on the bank and eat lunch. Below the spring hole was a pitcher pump where townspeople would come to get drinking water. Water cress grew along the spring stream all the way to Stony Creek." This was on the property of Truman and Mae Fadeley Coffman (now the Sigmond property) on Water Street.

A NEW SHOP IN TOWN

One of our members, Virginia Hisey Myers, as we understand it, has a shop named after her. Marilyn and Jim Cadle have opened a gift shop, "The Virginia House", in the Hisey house on Main Street, right where you turn the corner to go from Main into Water Street. The double parlors and dining room are particularly attractive and filled with gift items.

OLD RECORDS

In checking through census records of 1850-1860 one finds the basic family unit plus others who, for one reason or another, share the household. Here's a sample.

One house hold was that of Edward Whissen, age 45, who was listed as a farmer in 1860 (He also owned the Whissen's Mill). His house-hold consisted of himself, his wife, Mary, four daughters: Elizabeth, Susan, Frances, Ellen, three sons: Henry, William, Philip, George Sibert (occupation: miller), Albert Marston (occupation: millwright). Although they were not listed as apprentices- who usually lived with the family if they were from elsewhere-they were single and found it convenient to live there. The Whissens were master millers and trained the young in millcraft which was an art as much as a craft. A Susan Miller, age 60 and a mid-wife, was a member of the household. She probably was in some way related to the Whissens, an aunt or cousin.

Many master workers had apprentices living with them. John K. Rau, age 34 and a carpenter, listed Elias Sheetz, age 21, as an apprentice carpenter in his household. Sara, John's wife, was listed as were two minor children, William and James.

Lewis Pence, age 34 in 1860, was a master blacksmith. Living in his household was his wife, Rebecca, as well as minor children: William, Samuel, Virginia, David. Israel Dellinger, age 25, was a blacksmith living there as was Miltner (?), age 20.

Christian Comer, age 53, was a tanner and farmer. Listed were Maria, his wife, and their children: Joseph, who was a farm hand; Mary, who was a teacher in the common school; Catherine; Maria; Thomas, who was a blacksmith; Elizabeth Whetzel, who worked as a housegirl.

Who were listed as worth more financially in the 1850-60 period? The farmers were

richer than craftsmen or merchants in general. One craftsman who made good money was Samuel Jack, wagonmaker, worth \$375.

ANNA CLEM

We regret to report the death of a member, Anna Clem, on January 8. She was born 1904, the daughter of Pearl Clinedinst and John Swann who lived on Main Street, the "Miss Laura Whissen" house. Her grandparents were John Milton Clinedinst who married Anna Belle Newland and Willis Green Swann who married Virginia Belle Miley. She married Graydon Clem, Sr., who died in 1974. They had one son, Graydon, Jr. who died in 1979. Our sympathy to Anna's family. One of Anna's fondest memories was being taken on a train trip to Baltimore by Mabel Zirkle. Mabel survives Anna today.

NEWS YOU CAN USE

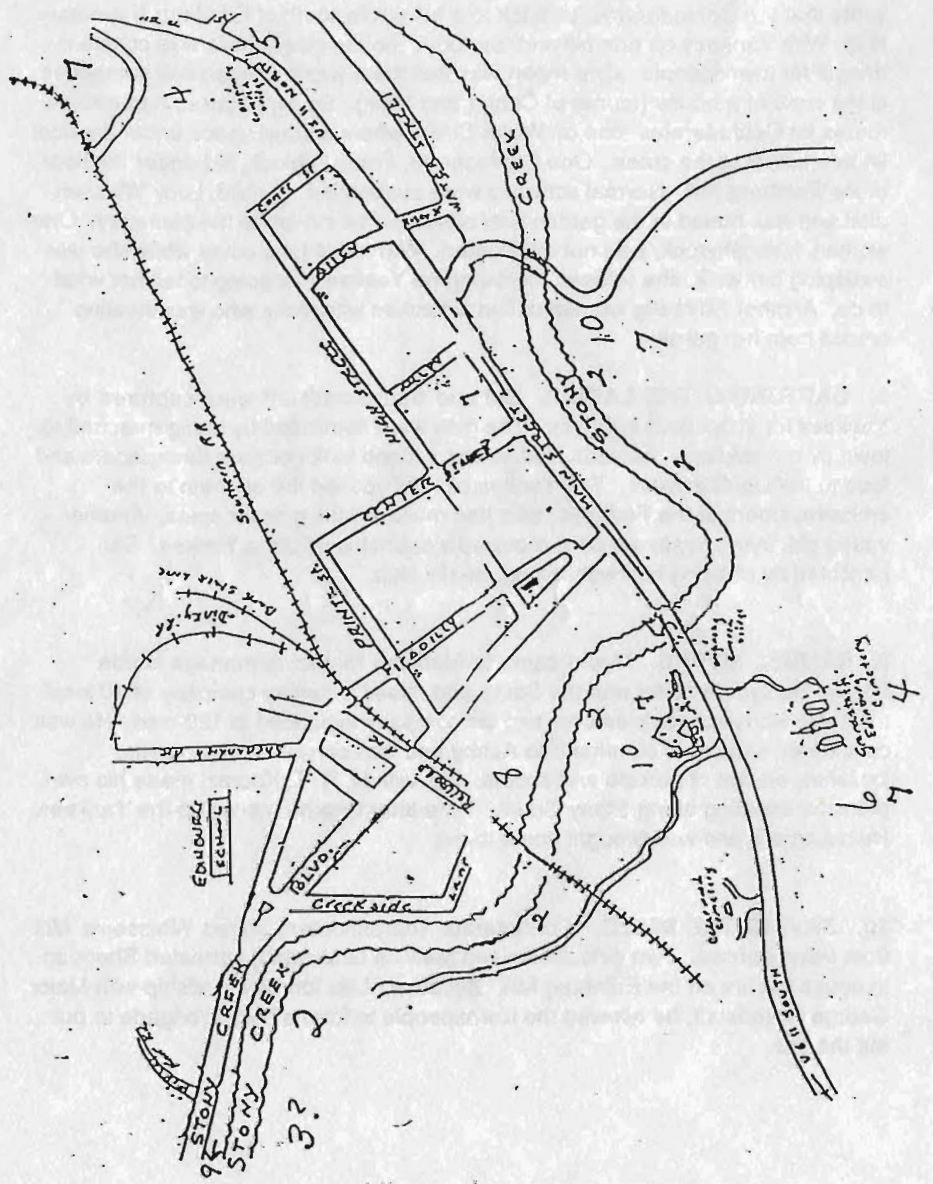
The Free Press, January 21, has two articles that apply to our area. The first describes a survey of 350 historic sites in the county funded by the county government and the Virginia Division of Historic Landmarks. The second describes a bill sponsored by Rep. Frank Wolfe to allow federal grants to localities and federal subsidies to landowners for preservation of Civil War sites. Both reflect the growing interest in the area's historic value.



c/o ST. PAULS UCC
P.O. BOX 336
EDINBURG, VA 22824



Janet Jones
2510 Virginia Ave, NW
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EDINBURG AND THE CIVIL WAR

Before the burning began of the Shenandoah Valley, the Edinburg / Madison District was a scene of prosperous industry and domestic tranquility. The Valley was the garden spot of the state, feeding the Confederate Army and providing pig iron for the manufacture of weapons of war. When the conflict began, to defend states' rights, Valley boys hastened to enlist (those who could afford it took their own rations and horses) in Company C, 7th Virginia Cavalry, captained by Samuel Myers and then by his brother, John Myers; and Company K, 12th Virginia Cavalry, captained by Levi Lutz and then by George Grandstaff. This company became part of the "Laurel Brigade." About one-half of the men in the 33rd Regiment of the Stonewall Brigade were local. The women were left to plant crops, protect houses and provide care and support of the troops. The war ended and the area rebuilt to prosperity.



c/o ST. PAULS UCC
P.O. BOX 336
EDINBURG, VA 22824



MAJ. SAMUEL B. MYERS



Laurel

1. **SOLDIERS' MONUMENT** is a memorial in town dedicated to the members of the "Laurel Brigade." This group was composed of men who belonged to different units but whose units had been disbanded or disorganized, then reformed.
2. **CONFEDERATE PICKET LINE.** This line ran from Edinburg to Lantz Mill. One account of Stony Creek which demonstrates the "Woodstock Races," January, 1865 (chasing back and forth of the opposing troops) was when a soldier in the 12th Cavalry camped west of Mt. Jackson and, while doing picket duty on Stony Creek, heard of Yankees coming south to capture Captain George Grandstaff's picket line. He and 15 others dashed away to prevent this. Another account stated that the Federal Major Young captured some pickets along Stony Creek. Major Grandstaff went after them and, at Maurertown, they were recaptured, as well as 17 Yankees, and brought back to Edinburg by Windle and Grove.
3. **CAMP GORDON** was a Stony Creek Yankee POW camp.
4. **WHISSEN'S HILL AND SCHOOL HOUSE HILL** were the sites of Confederate and Federal bombardment beginning April 1, 1862.
5. **BURNING THE BRIDGE.** To prevent Federal troops moving artillery across creeks or hollows, the Confederates burned bridges. In one Union Dispatch it was reported "at 4 our troops were in possession of Edinburg ... where we attempted to save the bridges ... we will rebuild at once. Ashby, by ordering one bridge burned south in town, was able to hold the line at Stony Creek. Another account was of Confederate Captain John McNeil, told to burn the bridge on the north end of town. The rangers in charge of setting the bridge on fire were touched by local citizens' entreaties not to burn the bridge. The rangers heeded the citizens' pleas and created the illusion of a burning bridge by torching wet straw. After McNeil left the scene the straw was raked from the bridge and the bridge was saved.
6. **TURNER ASHBY** was in charge of the troops on the picket line. He was in and around Edinburg 30 days in March and April, 1862, and engaged the Yankees 28 times (Wayland, p. 309). An account of April, 1862, when fighting was fierce, told of Ashby remaining at the battle site until his aide, "Dixie," was safe. Neese wrote that Ashby rode the line daily. Despite enemy fire, he would not move, as he said a sharpshooter rarely hit the same spot twice.

7. **CANNONADING OF THE TOWN.** A Federal communique from George Cothran, commanding Camp Gordon, near Edinburg, stated "at the Edinburg the Confederates retreated across the North Branch of the Shenandoah and took position on an eminence ... and commenced shelling our advancing cannon. ... I took position on a hill (later called Schoolhouse Hill) overlooking the town. Neese wrote that the Confederates fell back to a hill a little south of Edinburg (Cemetery Hill). With Yankees on one hill and "our boys" on the other, there was constant danger for townspeople. One report was that there was a cannon ball embedded in the walls of a house (corner of Center and Main). Several houses had escape routes for Confederates, one on Water Street where a crawl space under the floor led to a tunnel to the creek. One Confederate, Frank Lublock, hid under the floor of the Edinburg Mill. Normal activities were suspended. A child, Lucy Whissen, died and was buried in the garden until she could be moved to the cemetery. One woman, Mrs. Shyrook, was not intimidated. Warned to take cover while she was sweeping her walk, she refused, declaring no Yankee was going to tell her what to do. Another Edinburg woman pelted a Yankee with rocks who was stealing onions from her garden.

8. **CAPTURING THE LADIES.** Sid and Sac Grandstaff were captured by Yankees for suspicious behavior. The girls were humiliated by being marched to town by the soldiers. Amanda Barton and a friend took northern newspapers and food to the Confederates. The Yankee pickets opened fire on them to the embarrassment of the Federals, who had mistaken the girls for spies. Another young girl, trying to save a cow, received a sabre blow from a Yankee. She retaliated by chasing him with a long, heavy club.

9. **SAMUEL MYERS.** Myers came to Madison District to manage Union Forge. He sympathized with the South and raised a cavalry company of 70 local men. He won Jackson's esteem and his company expanded to 120 men. He was considered second in command to Ashby and was consulted as to roads, localities, station of pickets and scouts. He, with H. R. T. Koontz, made his own plans for scouting along Stony Creek. Time after time he out-witted the Yankees. He became ill and was brought home to die.

10. **SAVING THE MILLS.** Confederate sharpshooters saved Whissen's Mill from being burned. Two girls, Nellie and Melvina Grandstaff, entreated Sheridan to douse the fire on the Edinburg Mill. Because of his former friendship with Major George Grandstaff, he allowed the townspeople to form a bucket brigade to put out the fire.

BOARD BUSINESS

The Board approved the following projects:

1. To establish a speakers' bureau on the history of Edinburg and surrounding area available to schools and senior citizens groups.
2. To preserve/restore the historic old town cemetery.
3. To prepare and distribute the third annual historic map by Edinburg Days. This year the theme will be the Civil War in Edinburg and surrounding area. Please volunteer help.

The Board did not discuss Edinburg Days participation but, from the interest shown last year in the "Family Album", we suspect interest in a like project will emerge.

PAY YOUR CONTRIBUTION TO RECEIVE NEWSLETTER/SPECIAL EDITION

This is the year's schedule of general meetings. We will let you know if there are any changes.

April 25 at 3 at St. Paul's.

July 18—perhaps a meeting at the graveyard! More about this later.

October 24 at 3 at St. Paul's

THANKSGIVING DINNERS

Mary Irvin told us about the public Thanksgiving dinners held after World War 1 in Edinburg. She said, as far as she remembers, they were first held at the town hall which began with the men carrying the oil stoves up to the second floor of the hall. She recalls that Graydon Clem as one who went out to the country to purchase turkeys which his mother-in-law, Mrs. Pearl Swann, would scald and pluck (your editor can remember the awful smell of that process, can you?) In the meantime, Pearl would also begin the work of making the dough for noodles, which were a required side-dish as much as potatoes. Mary recalls that Pearl would roll out the dough, cut very fine, thin strips and dry them to be later cooked in broth. Mrs. John Dellinger (Lulu) was reknown for her superb fried oysters, of which the secret was to fry them in lard, but as little lard as possible. Fleta Lutz was known for her chocolate pie and Mary said this was the only chocolate pie that Paul Wisman would eat. The ladies next began to cook in the basement of the old fire station on Main Street and finally the meals were served at St. Paul's. If you have memories of other church or civic group public dinners let us know so we can write about them.

VIRGINIA BUSINESS DIRECTORY 1880-81

Georgia Smith, daughter of Jack and Lorraine Zirkle, sent us a copy of the business directory published in Richmond. From this directory we learn that Shenandoah County was called the garden spot of the state and that farmers were experimenting with better stocks of cattle and sheep. The early sheep were very small and there was a special interest in developing improved larger breeds. At Mt. Jackson there was a fine race track and training stable for blooded horses. Among several flourishing villages mentioned was 'Edenburgh'. The average assessed value of the land per acre was \$11.20. Of interest to us were people of Edinburg. Geo. Koontz was county treasurer; Geo. J. Grandstaff,

Commissioner of Revenue; J. B. Sheffler, Superintendent of the Poor; Sam C. Campbell, James J. Coffman, Samuel Rinker were Magistrates and R. M. Lantz was Supervisor. Ministers were D. S. Rhodes (Disciples), Henry Tallhelm (German Reformed), J. C. Malory (Methodist), Mr. Kietzer (United Brethren). Joseph F. Holtzman and B. F. Murray ran hotels and Levi Rinker was president of Shenandoah Farmers Mutual. Henry Jennings was Notary Public. Merchants and tradesmen included S. L. Coates, general merchandise; Jos. Comer, tanner; Jos. Evans, shoemaker; Geo. Funk, shoemaker; Luther Grove, livery; Lewis Grove, saddler; L. M. Hisey, cabinetmaker; Benj. Hisey, general merchandise; Jos. Holtzman, saloon; Hollingsworth and Rau, furniture; A. J. Hopewell, general merchandise, watchmaker and jeweler; Wm. Hopewell, drugs; T. J. Marston, general merchandise; M. Riddleberger, gunsmith; Jacob Rinker, general merchandise; S. L. Rinker, general merchandise; Jno. Saum, hardware; Jno. Stoneburner, manfr. fertilizer and general merchandise; Swan and Evans, general merchandise; Jno. Swann, boots and shoes; J. R. Weirman, general merchandise; Mollie Wightman, milliner; Wightman and Bro., grocers. The mills owners were E. B. Whissen and Vincent and Co. Dentists were Albert Bellew, Geo. Dinges and G. Hockman. Physicians were A.P. and Peter Bellew, Samuel Hoffman, N.Q. Humston. Farmers and acres of land were: E. B. Whissen, 60; Lewis Pence ___; Jno. Reeser, ___; Whiten Bowman, ___; Daniel Bowman, 474; Geo A. Grandstaff, 127; Phil M. Grandstaff, 129; R. M. Conn, ___; Wm. Hutchinson, ___; Moses Painter, 162; N. M. Hoffman, 225; Jacob Pence, ___; James Painter, 176; Ambrose B. Frye, ___; Jno. Pitman, 506; Henry Carper, 245; Michael Clinedinst, 522; Jacob Foltz, ___; Jos. Comer, 262; Raphael Foltz and others, 260; Issac Miley, 368; Daniel Keller, 177; Andrew J. Downey, Sr., 127; Robert Lantz, 222; G. W. Windle, ___; B. F. Humston, ___. Look through these names and send us information you have about these families.

RECENT ACQUISITIONS

Thanks to the Scanlans we have originals of old magazines found locally which give us some idea of what valley people were reading years ago. We have the following:

1. "Southern Literary Messenger" March 1860 and October 1861 printed in Richmond.
2. 1876 Centennial Exposition booklet (Philadelphia).
3. "Littell's Living Age" July 1874. This magazine was in one way like "Reader's Digest" in that articles were reprinted from different magazines.
4. Jubal Early's address at Washington and Lee on Robert E. Lee, 2nd ed., 1872. In those days when a man made a speech, he made a speech. The address was 48 pages.
5. "Frank Leslie's Monthly" which was in every literate man's library. No date.
6. "Fruit Recorder and Cottage Gardener", Dec., 1879.
7. The newspaper account of H. H. Riddleberger's address to the convention in Richmond. He was an Edinburg native and U. S. Senator who headed the re-adjuster party to get a fair proportion of the public debt after the Civil War for Virginia. On the reverse is the speech by Gen. Mahone to the Richmond Convention on the debt question. This was from a valley paper and the speeches were printed for people of the valley to consider.

All these magazines came from one family source but we have not identified the family. These are in our files for your use

LIFE IN EDINBURG IN 1913

Edinburg had a charter, bylaws and ordinances booklet printed in 1913; as far as we know, this is the first published booklet for the town on such matters. The cover of the booklet states "passed finally March 19, 1913". The first chapter deals with an act of the General Assembly amending the town's charter from that of May 24, 1852 to one approved February 6, 1877. The amendment dealt with extending the town's borders over the lands

of Joseph P. and George Grandstaff Sr., D. D. Evans, J. C. McDonald and John A. Saum and from another extension to lands of John Saum, Joseph Comer, D. D. Evans and Charles Hutchinson. The rest of the charter dealt with powers of the governing body. One interesting ordinance states that no person shall drive any horse, mare, gelding, mule, ass or ox or any cart, dray, wagon or pleasure wagon onto the sidewalk. It was also unlawful to throw slop into the street. The fine for such offences was one dollar to three dollars. One could not set off any crackers, squib rockets, or fire-works nor fly a kite, roll any hoop or bullets, play at ball, bandy, shinney which would injure someone except if necessary, or in discharge of a public duty or at a military parade. One could not operate any automobile, locomobile, or any motive power except animals at a rate of speed more than 12 miles an hour. "No person shall strike, molest, insult or ill treat any female or use any...lewd language or make any immodest...gesture in any street, lane, alley or public grounds." Smith shops were to have tight chimneys to prevent fire. There was a danger of hydrophobia among dogs and there were ordinances relating to that. Any person permitting his hog pen or pig sty or privy to become foul from April to November was fined and a hog could not run at large nor could horses, cows, oxen or goats. Any person having a stand for studs or jackasses in a place not suitable or allow any children under age 18 to be near was fined. Chewing tobacco, smoking or eating peanuts were prohibited in the town hall. If you were under 18 you could "not enter and loaf, lounge or play at pool or billiards or ten-pins at the pool room, billiard room or bowling alley". Jennie Lind or bagatelle saloons had to be closed by ten-thirty every night. You could not carry, concealed, a pistol, dirk, bowie knife, razor, slung-shot (not sling-shot) or brass-knuckles. No shop work could be done on Sunday except acts of mercy or necessity. Compare your water rates today with those in 1913. If you had one spigot it was three dollars and an additional one was one dollar. if you also had a bath tub the fee was three dollars. The rate for a private stable, each horse, was one dollar. For a picture gallery the rate was five dollars. These were twice a year fees.

We have underlined some terms that are unclear to us. Would you help identify these terms?

THE MOTHER'S CLUB OF EDINBURG

Mary Irvin loaned us the minutes for the Mother's Club for 1943-46, a civic and social club begun by Bea Mitchell and others. This club was in operation before 1935 but we don't know the names of the members before 1943. In this minutes book were listed Mrs. Courtland Bowman, Mrs. Walter Bowman, Mrs. W. B. Bowers, Mrs. C. Graydon Clem, Mrs. Claude Coffman, Mrs. William J. Coffman, Mrs. P.E. Craig, Mrs. Walter B. Davis, Mrs. C.A. Evans, Mrs. H.M. Evans, Mrs. Paul Kagey, Mrs. Lee Hollar, Mrs. Percy Hollar, Mrs. Robert Irvin, Mrs. A. A. Lutz, Mrs. John Massie, Mrs. Beatrice Mitchell, Mrs. Stanley Murray, Mrs. A. A. Shutters, Mrs. John Saum, Mrs. L. L. Wightman, Mrs. Pauline Wagniere, Mrs. Freddie Younger, Mrs. Paul Zirkle, Mrs. Naomi Thomas, Mrs. Melvin Lutz. Names crossed through were Mrs. Ernie Coffman, Mrs. Lottie Groff, Mrs. Fred Grandstaff, Mrs. G. B. Lightner and Mrs. Harry Rhinehart. These women died or moved or there may have been other reasons for leaving the club.

In reading through the minutes, we see the purposes of the club were to be educated on rearing children and to help with worthy causes. The notes also said delicious refreshments were served and, knowing those women, we know "they were enjoyed by all" (each member took turns in having the meeting at her house)

January Mrs. Shutters led a discussion on "Problems and Handling of Different Situations of the Teenager": Tickets were sold for a benefit movie for the infantile paralysis drive and a rook party was planned.

February The group decided to present the "Family Album" for the benefit of the Red Cross and a motion was carried to ask the town council to make the town hall a recreation center for teen-agers. The mothers agreed to act as hostesses.

PROJECT MANAGER RICHARD PENCE'S CEMETARY REPORT

Richard intends to do research and make surveys of the property and then to come up with a plan for restoration and the wisest use of membership money. He said the earliest date on a stone is 1815 for Melissa Whissen and also believes that earlier burials were made there. People were buried in cemeteries and no stone was placed or stones have completely disappeared. Your editor knew of one person, not in the valley, who removed a stone and kept it. For obvious reasons, this is wrong to do and probably illegal also. Richard noted many names on stones are no longer in the Edinburg area, such as Rau. The present day Rauses are living at Woodstock and Tomsbrook. He speculates the land MAY have been given by the Whissens but this needs to be checked out.

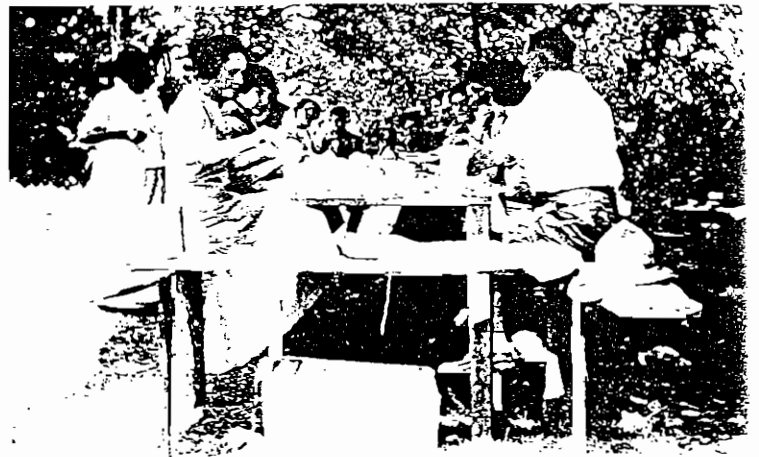
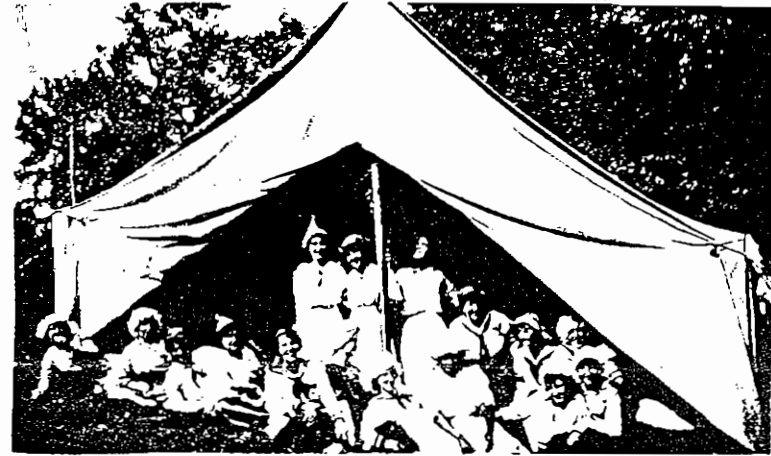


M

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"In the Good Old Summer Time" in 1914-15 members of the YZ Club enjoyed warm weather activities. An earlier newsletter we gave you their names. A favorite recreational place was Red Banks. The black woman was "Aunt Bettie" who did the cooking. Note the buggy that provided the transportation. Courtesy of Sallie Smith.



Area children at the turn of the century learned to read the phonetic way from Graded Classics; New First Reader published by the Johnson Publishing Company in Richmond. The book from which they learned in 1901 was the same as late as 1924. The philosophy was that "the child should learn to read and not read to learn". Interest lessons were first; informational lessons came later. A child was shown an object and asked a question. He responded in a phrase. When the child was ready to respond in a sentence the teacher gave a command such as "get the fan". A child got the fan and "the chalk says it" meaning the teacher wrote "get the fan" on the chalkboard, thus the child could associate the sound with the written word. The last act was to have the child point out the correct word in the sentence that corresponded to the sound. The teacher said "fan" and the child pointed it out on the chalkboard. One excellent technique used was using action with the teaching.

68

bed looked took
la dy hay stack walk



THE TEENY, TINY LADY

Once upon a time there was a teeny, tiny lady.
She lived in a teeny, tiny house.
One day she put on a teeny, tiny hat and went for a teeny, tiny walk.
She walked a teeny, tiny while.
Then she came to a teeny, tiny fence.

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She got over the fence into a teeny, tiny field.
In this field there was a teeny, tiny haystack.
She looked in the haystack and saw a teeny, tiny hen.
"I will take this hen to my teeny, tiny house," said the teeny, tiny lady.
"Then she will lay me a teeny, tiny egg."
So she took the hen to her teeny, tiny house.
Here she found a teeny, tiny box.
In the box she made a teeny, tiny nest.
On the nest she put the teeny, tiny hen.
Then she went to sleep in her teeny, tiny bed.

70

louder heard gone
turned voice give

All at once she heard a teeny, tiny voice. It said,
"Give me my hen!"
The teeny, tiny lady said nothing.
She turned over in her teeny, tiny bed and went to sleep again.
But soon she heard the voice again. This time it said a little, louder,
"Give me my hen!"
The teeny, tiny lady said nothing.
She turned over and went to sleep again.
But in a little while the voice said still louder,
"Give me my hen!"

71

Then the teeny, tiny lady sat up in bed.
She said in a teeny, tiny voice, "Take it!"
Then she went to sleep again.
Early in the morning she jumped out of her teeny, tiny bed.
She ran to the teeny, tiny box.
She looked in the teeny, tiny nest.
Do you wish to know what she found?
Nothing at all; the teeny, tiny hen was gone!



REVIEW WORDS

flow er	once	lived	noth ing
cab bage	guaw	stayed	butch er
oth er	leaf	la dy	to-night
wom an	could	un der	umbrel la

whip China lies nothing lives



THIS LITTLE COW

This little baby lives in China.
Mother plays with the baby's toes.
This is what she says:

This little cow eats grass;
This little cow eats hay;
This little cow drinks water;
This little cow runs away;
This little cow does nothing,
But lies down all day;
We'll whip her!

From "Chinese Mother Goose Rhymes" permission of Fleming H. Revell Co.

May 1993

You may not receive the next newsletter in time for Memorial Day so we are printing a poem and some remembrances for that day.

While we of the older generation remember and honor the soldiers of the wars, young people don't have the same opportunities today because Memorial Day is not commemorated as it was years ago. However, young people are sensitive to the horrors of war from reading, television and from family stories. In this spirit, we print a poem by one young man, 12 years old, the son of members Jim and Penny Cottrell and the grandson of Bob and Mary Ann Williamson.

When They Returned, We Did Not Welcome Them Back

When they returned, we did not welcome them back.
Through horrors of war, they had to face their fear.
Mostly young men, teenagers, white and black.

They fought bravely when "Charlie" would attack,
Though the reason they fought was not really clear.
When they returned, we did not welcome them back.

Coming home wounded, crippled, or in a sack,
When one died, only their family shed a tear.
Mostly young men, teenagers, white and black.

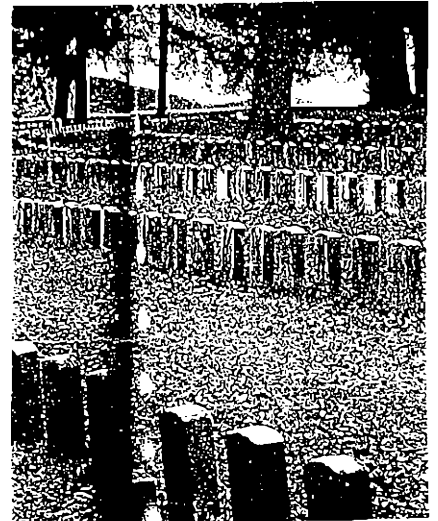
Having a sense of duty that the others lack,
(Those others who lived the good life here)
When they returned, we did not welcome them back.

Through the hellish jungle they would track,
Some, forgotten, were left back there,
Mostly young men, teenagers, white and black.

A quarter-century they waited for the public to react,
They marched to The Wall, their stories to hear.
When they returned, we did not welcome them back,
Mostly young men, teenagers, white and black.

John Cottrell, 12
1993

We can thank the UDC, DAR and other organizations for marking graves, townspeople for placing a memorial in Edinburg to honor the "Laurel Brigade", flowers on the graves on Memorial Day. Do you recall marches to the cemeteries on Memorial Day? Do you remember hearing the horrors of mustard gas in World War 1? Do you remember hearing about Edinburg boys killed in World War 11? If any of you have any remembrances send them along so that we can print them for all of us to remember.



THE GOLD RING CURE FOR STYES, 1946

Pearl Mullins related this tale: My husband kept getting styes off and on and the last time he had a bad stye his eye was swollen shut. The doctor's medicine didn't seem to help. Our neighbor, Miss Add Evans, said to let her look at the eye and she believed she could cure it in a couple of days. So she took his wedding ring and rubbed it over the eye several times and, in a few days, the eye cleared up and there have been no more styes to this day.

CEDARWOOD CEMETERY

May 15, 1903 an act by the General Assembly authorized the town of EDENBURG to acquire land for cemetery purposes and to buy land "to bury the dead". This was, of course, after the cemetery was already established and dedicated July 4, 1876. In 1927 Eula Wightman, Kenneth Saum and G. Robert Irvin were trustees of Cedarwood and Grandstaff cemeteries; in 1948 Bragg Moyer replaced Eula Wightman and in 1988 Frank Drake, Hugh Hollar and Teresa Armstrong were appointed trustees. As of February, 1993 the price was \$300 per plot and perpetual care for town residents and \$450 for non-residents.

VIRGINIA PUBLIC CLAIMS; 1779-1781

After the Revolutionary War families were allowed to submit claims for supplies or services "bought, borrowed, impressed or taken". The claims were submitted to the local court to be verified and then sent to Richmond with the information as well as the branch of service which acquired the supplies-the Continental or French Armies.

We searched for Edinburg names and the following were found:

Lawrence Snapp, Jr. certified (at the local court) by Alexander Hite, # 2025 (claim number), beef worth 33-15 English pounds (written this way as 33-15).

George Grandstaff was paid for 19 days waggoning worth 9-10 English pounds.

Other Edinburg names were Lewis Pence. Thomas Allen, George Lonce (Lantz).

THE CLOSE OF SCHOOL

1895 Taken from
 Souvenir programs
 for Shenandoah
 County Schoolchildren



Rise up proud eagle
 rise up to the clouds.
 Spread thy broad wings
 o'er this fair Western World.
 Fling from thy beak our
 dear banner of old.
 Show that it is still
 for freedom unfurled.

BOARD BUSINESS

Don't forget the general meeting at St. Paul's at 3 to hear Richard Kleese on April 25. He will be speaking on the 23rd Virginia Cavalry. Invite friends who are interested in the Civil War and those local men who served in it. Stay for refreshments and to see your friends.

MISS NELLIE NEVITT

This letter was printed in some valley newspaper (probably the Shenandoah Valley-Herald) and the clipping loaned by Moon Mullins. This letter was written to "Friends of Edinburg High School" from Tai Main, Foochow, China in 1934 by Miss Nevitt, a former teacher at Edinburg High School and a missionary to China.

She spoke of receiving the newspaper in which is the Edinburg school news. "I've rejoiced with you in basketball victories; have been interested in your Thursday afternoon programs and special articles...I thought once or twice that I recognized Jane Skelton as the author." She was surprised the school term ended so early, May 8th. She spoke of receiving a large packet from Hazel Coffman who had enclosed greeting from a lot of Edinburg students. How many of you remember her?

BIG SPRINGS

Homer Long told us about Big Springs which is on his property. This spring is located a little south of Humpston's Woods south of Edinburg on the left side of the "turnpike". He said it was at one time a part of the Jacob Pence property. Dr. R.W. Stoneburner, Thurston's father, told Homer that he remembered going there on picnics. It was a favorite gathering place for folks. Watercress grew there in a pond that measured around 150 by 100 feet. This cress was cut, bunched and carried by train to be sold in Washington. In the winter, boards were thrown in the pond to keep the water from freezing over.

Homer also told us that his son's, Jim, property was owned by Bernard Bowman who was a state legislator and quite an influential one. A cemetery is on that property with local families buried there.

EXCERPTS FROM AN ORIGINAL ACCOUNT

Hugh Hollar loaned us a paper belonging to Lois Marks whose grandfather was Dr. J.S. Crabill of Strasburg. Dr. Crabill was the son of Johnston Stribling Crabill and his second wife, Sarah Ann Hall of Frederick County. Dr. Crabill's first wife was Catherine Hausenflook. Dr. Crabill wrote an account of his life to his sister in 1927 from which we will give you excerpts on such topics as building the Christian Church in Edinburg, impressions of Civil War leaders, capture of the picket post at Edinburg and John Brown at Harper's Ferry. This comes up in a later issue. We want to thank Georgia Smith for helping with the typing.

CONTINUED ON MOTHER'S CLUB MINUTES

March The council consented to have the town hall used. \$65 was collected from the "Family Album" to turn over to the Red Cross.

April It was decided to send a "nice gift" to Laura Stoneburner for making the "Family Album" a success.

May It was planned to install a nickelodian at the town hall and the group decided to give a party in honor of the "members who will soon leave for the service". A gift each month was raffled off (five cents a chance) to raise money for the treasury. Mrs. Shuttters read an article entitled "The Heedless Child".

June Dues were collected (35c for dues and 50c for a party). Some people needed change and it was discussed "buying a book of 20 checks for the club but the fact that the bank book is held by Bea Mitchell it was decided to await her return to make change." Parties at the town hall were discontinued temporarily due to the heat "unless it cools". Secret pals were selected. Mrs. Younger discussed "Children of War" and Mrs. Alvin Lutz gave an outline of a book of morale.

July Mrs. Lightner read a paper entitled "Junior Blows Up" and Mrs. Lee Hollar read "A Child Must Protect Self Against Hard Facts of Life". This was followed by a discussion on "the well-trained and obedient child being less trouble to raise" led by Mrs. Claude Coffman.

August Mrs. Rose Tapley was the speaker. "She gave a very delightful and entertaining talk of the movies as she had known them when she herself played in them some years ago." She also recited two poems written by herself and dedicated to her daughter.

September "Miss Cecil gave a report of the health work in the county such as the clinics and means of handling communicable diseases."

October The group met in Woodstock at the home of Mrs. Thomas Morrison, the daughter of Mrs. Lucy Evans. Two guests were Mrs. Warren French and Mrs. Morrison. This must have been a night meeting as "a program had been arranged but, due to a blackout which lasted sometime, could not be given". Mrs. Lightner left the group and Rose Tapley read a poem to honor her.

November Donations were given to the the TB and War Fund. They decided to help with the Christmas baskets (candy and oranges)

December Mr. Alvin Lutz offered to speak to the group on the changes in the school curriculum due to war conditions.

January The meeting took place after the benefit for the Infantile Paralysis Drive and two dollars was donated to the cause.

February Donations were made to the Red Cross. Mr. Lutz spoke on "The New Program for Schools in the State of Virginia".

March Mrs. Grace Massie "asked us to co-operate in the move for an additional Bible teacher in the county schools".

April A discussion was held on the mass TB clinic held at Woodstock.

May Mrs. Shuttters talked about "Reassurances for Mothers". The idea was presented to have an honor roll for Edinburg. A reception was held for service men with Harold Bowman the guest of honor.

June Arline Davis presented a talk on "Children Can Be Taught Life" from "Reader's Digest".

July Announcements were made that there would be a blood donor's clinic in Winchester and that the club should meet with the council to discuss the dedication of the new bridge.

August No business meeting, only a social meeting was held at Mrs. Paul Zirkle's.

September Rev. Wayne Bowers spoke on "Women of Spain".

October Money was donated to the war fund and they would make up a box for the children who were polio victims in town.

November Jane Hollar expressed a wish to direct a play which the group decided would be given after Christmas. Arline Davis talked about how to give your children self-

esteem.

December A Christmas poem was read followed by tongue twisters ("I never felt felt feel flat like that felt felt" or "Slippery sleds slide smoothly down the sluiceway")

January The ladies decided to see if "Coffman's Restaurant" building could be fixed as a center for the young people.

February Discussion of Red Cross funds.

March For the benefit of the Red Cross, it was decided to chance off cakes, sell popcorn and take donations at the movie. There would also be a window sale at Hugh Saum's store. It was decided to do away with the recreation hall for the present.

April It was decided to do away with the young people's project. "Mrs. Bowman offered lard and such for doughnuts" and each member would take orders and the money would go toward some project.

May Mrs. McLane gave a talk on the religious work being done in the schools. Ten dollars was given to the Religious Education Program. The gift of last month was noted as appreciated and it was suggested others donate materials for baking if they did not wish to bake goods themselves.

June A report on the year's work was given.

July A program was given on Iceland and its customs. It was decided to do away with the "Secret Sisters" program.

September Plans were made to entertain returned veterans. Other organizations would contribute such as the P.T.A. (Mrs. Young, Mrs. Lindamood, Bragg Moyer), M.E.C. (Virginia Coffman and Edith Miller), Reformed Church (Elizabeth Crabill), Christian Church (Ruth Downey), U.B. Church (Amelia Coffman), Methodist Men's Club (Mr. Prescott), Masons (Dr. Downey), IOOF (E. E. Coffman), Fire Company (Mark Getz). A motion was made to sell the contents of the loan chest (this was filled with loan items for the needy)

October Mr. Prescott of the "Men's Business Club" spoke about a banquet for returned veterans.

November The only "business" was eating "delicious ice cream".

January Money was given to the TB and Infantile Paralysis Fund and it was decided to remember Mrs. Ernie Coffman with a sunshine box and "also one for the little Craig boy who has been ill so long" and to send Mrs. Sadie Evans a flower. Plans were made to chance off a cake and have a covered dish luncheon.

February Cakes would be chanced off at the movies (benefit of the Red Cross) with different women helping, including "Hilda's girls" on Saturday (Hilda Bowman Grove)

March "Good House Keeping" magazine was subscribed to by the group.

April No one offered to be president so Mrs. Mitchell agreed to serve. A resolution of respect was written for Mrs. Lou Coffman.

NEWS YOU CAN USE

One of our members, Jim Barrett, has co-founded an organization entitled "Valley Tracks and Trails". Of interest to Edinburg particularly is a possible replication of the train station as well as rebuilding the Dinky railroad which could carry tourists to visit Liberty Furnace. These are among the ideas that his group has. If you are interested in learning more, the mailing address is Valley Trains and Trails, P.O. Box 703, Woodstock, Va. 22664.

Dr. Marvin Vann, one of our members, of Waldorf, Maryland, with roots in the Fort Valley, has completed volume one of his research on valley families. Marvin's books are based on the 1860 census which he has copied and upon which he has elaborated. Future volumes are expected to be in print in the next few years. This is a must for those interested in valley history.

ODDS 'N ENDS

Thanks for the nice note from John Hutcheson who remembers the ZY snapshots at the Hopewells.

Thanks to Betty Grandstaff for defining terms in the town by-laws and also to Jean Allen Davis.

For those of you who read the Metro Business section of the Richmond Times-Dispatch of March 22, you saw the article about one of our members, Warren French Jr. The article tells of the modernization of the telephone company by Warren which has made it one of the bright stars in the independent telephone industry. It made us feel good to see the map of Virginia in the section with Richmond, Roanoke, Waynesboro and EDINBURG the only cities/towns listed. This is history in the making for Edinburg.

RICHARD PENCE WILL GIVE A REPORT ON THE PROGRESS AT THE OLD TOWN CEMETARY. THIS WILL BE INTERESTING TO EVERYONE.



/o ST. PAULS UCC
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EDINBURG, VA 22824

M & M

TREES OF EDINBURG

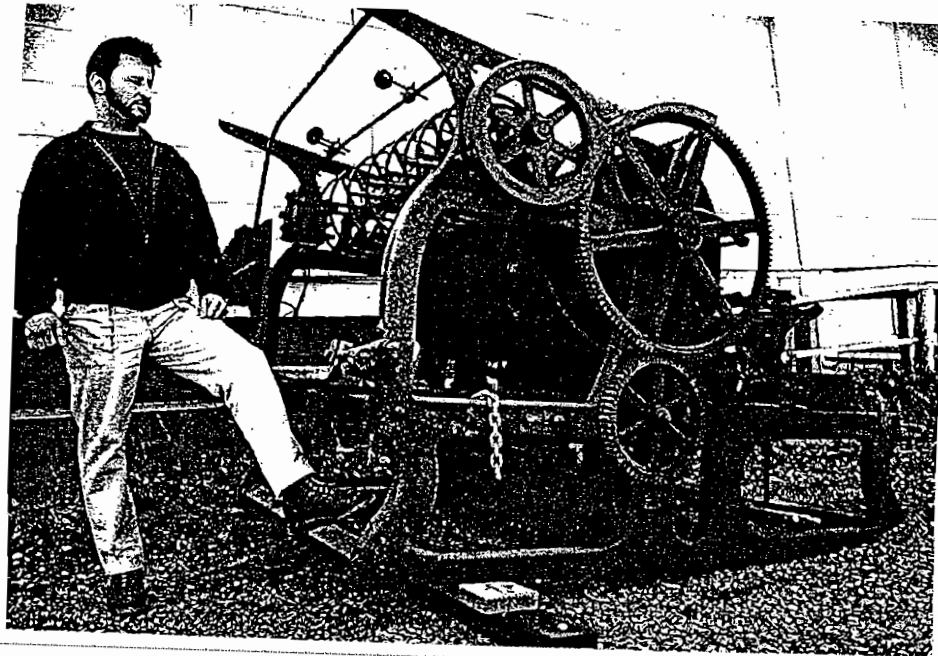
We see the trees and shrubs every day but perhaps don't stop to think of their history. Behind Ashley Ritenour's house (the former Allison/Burk/Lemmon/Lutz house on Stony Creek Blvd) are twelve black walnut trees (after the twelve apostles?) These were planted by Philip Marcus Grandstaff who was the grandfather of Mable Stoneburner Zirkle. Mable was born in 1895 and vaguely remembers Philip Marcus ("Grandpappy"). These trees likely are Civil War era. On the grounds is also a hundred year old pecan tree. Rosemary McDonald recalls seeing Sam Lemmon picking the pecans. We have no doubt that there are hundreds of trees and shrubs in town that have interesting stories because in former days people gave slips to each other to start new plants. This is how many of the oldest living shrub, the peony, was started. The lilac is another long lasting shrub which was "slipped". One yard even has a magnolia from the White House with its own history. When houses burned or were torn down, many trees and shrubs survived and are growing today. On the northern outskirts of town is a tree which bears great green balls (the oswego orange?-please correct us if we are wrong) which is not indigenous to this area. Somewhere in our subconscious we identify ourselves with these botanicals because we notice when a tree is gone or a shrub does not survive a winter. Today towns and cities tend to plant trees and shrubs that are easy to care for and "not messy" (as the flowering crab or flowering cherry) but not in former years. The black walnut, apple, persimmon shrub were valued for food. Trees represented emotions such as the weeping willow or the mighty oak. Today old plants are being lost. People prefer, for instance, hybrid roses instead of the old-fashioned ones. Therefore botanists search out old homesteads that are abandoned to search out old species. Do you have any memories of plant life in town?

NEWS OF OUR MEMBERS

Charles (Moon) Mullins was honored as a recipient of the "Take Pride in America" contest in Richmond for his work with establishing the recreation area in the Fort Valley (at the site of the old Camp Roosevelt. He also, with the aid of his wife pearl, organizes a CCC reunion every year.

The press (Cottrell and Sons) which printed the "Edinburg Sentinel" in the 19th and early 20th centuries has been brought home and donated to the Edinburg Museum. This magnificent donation was from John Keister whose father, E.E. Keister, used the press from 1918 until July 29, 1920. Jack Dodson said that he understood that the press could be put in usable condition. Dan Harshman, vice-president is shown with the press.

Picture of Mullins courtesy of THE FREE PRESS and that of Harshman with the press courtesy of the NORTHERN VIRGINIA DAILY.



Our Memorial Day comments brought one beautiful poem from Marianna Coffman Berger in memory of one Edinburg man.

Harry Walters

You passed by me in halls we shared
I once saw you stand and fight when dared
Then on a list, I saw your name
Among the dead who won acclaim.

I felt deep hurt, sharp like a knife
Stabbing at me from the cover of Life
For your name, Harry Walters, made the scene
'Neath Old Glory unfurled o'er a vast magazine.

Our town remains, the mountains are blue
Our valley is green as in '42
Yet, Harry Walters, tomorrow and today
Sons will die, bands will play.

And your friends will remember
Their grief and pain
For the price being death
At your moment of fame.

GENERIC POSTCARDS OR REAL EDINBURG SCENES?

Rosemary McDonald unearthed postcards which supposedly depicted scenes from Edinburg. We are not sure if these are generic ones upon which any town could put its stamp. HELP!!



Greetings from EDINBURG, VA.



Greetings from EDINBURG, VA.

LOIS MARKS'S GRANDFATHER'S CIVIL WAR MEMOIRS

One teacher he remembered having in Strasburg was Mrs. Lucy Berry, wife of Dr. Berry of Edinburg.

He recalled "five of Major Gilmore's Cavalry came by riding by calling to the boys that the yankees had gone up at Harper's Ferry and was captured by the Caditts and carried up (to) Charlestown, W.Va. and tried and John Brown was hung on a sour apple tree as we go marching on. This happened on Nov. 16, 1859. There being no rr (railroad) there further than Strasburg, Va. in the Valley no phone or telegraph wires....Soon after South Carolina suceed out of the Union and the Civil War started."

The next pages are as they were written and typed. Instead of a synopsis we felt you would rather read it as Dr. Crabill wrote it. This section describes the capturing of the Grandstaff picket post:

(This supplement comes in on page 7 on seventh line) When I was about nine years old when attended Sunday School and had a picnic at Pugh's Run and an exhibetion at right an while in swimming in midst of filing (?) a _____ ? _____ rumbling occurred and the clatter of Horses felt - It broke up our services for awhile, Govenor Wise then Gov. of Va. called the Cadditts out from Lexington VA & started them for Harper's Ferry to intercept one John Brown who had took the arsenal there & had two other henchmen _____ ? _____ John Seward and Tom Seratt abolishment from Massachehett making speeches to the negros at night and _____ to leave their home & Master Brown had _____ ? _____ acorded themselves in the Cedar Creek Valley & expected to come out at Columbia Furnace in the Valley which they did and burned the buildings & came on down the Valley and Ben & John fell in company with the five men & started up the road and had only gone 3/4 of a mile when they met the Yankees & the seven turned & back down the road as fast as they could ride yankees in hot pursuit shooting at the 7 soldiers after passing our house, five turned to the right while John & one of Gilmore's men turned to the left. Ben with (the) other four to right up over a hill with stake & rider fence on hill and over fence they went and Ben behind riding a little Black mustang Pony with an old citizen Saddle having an old rope girth, and just as he got to the fence his saddle turned to one side and he jumped off took his knife out of his pocket, cut girth and jumped the horse back as he went over the fence and where he went over fence you could not have laid your hand for bullets sticking in the rail a mistory to me he was not killed outright - I standing home on our front portico expècting every minute to see one of them shot & fall back luck would have it the other way. Over fences across fields

into the road in woods they went still in hot pursuit passing Doctor Rosenberger's place where Sister Lou Ellen had gone to have a tooth pulled leaving her horse hitched at front & the Yankees returning from the chase with no luck they took her horse and rode off with saddle and horse leaving her to walk home about one & 1/2 miles. Along in the evening Ben & the other four men came ridding up to Mother's front gate laughing and talking of their nice chase they had. It sure was a miracle they were not killed. About twenty five or fifty shooting though nothing certain in riding in hitting running (?). Not long after this I happened to be at home on a certain cold night it being clear when I layed down having put my horse behind two cows in the same stable.

It clouded up and snowed about 16 inches deep in the night and the dog began to bark & woked me. So I looked out seeing snow all patted down in front of (the) house in (the) road. I dressed quick as I could and down the steps two at a time thought I could go out of back door without Mother hearing me but the door squeaked and she came to the door to see what was going on telling her a lot of Yankees had gone by and one rode along under the Barn Shed to see if any horses abouts - seeing nothing but cows in Stable rode on while my horse in behind the two cows. I was not long getting him out and Saddle on & leaving for parts unknown. Down the hill road I went via Zions Church & Ike Ritenour's down to Mr. Andrews Hottels Mill where I knew his two boys Frank & Sam Hottle, Silas & Andy Wright, George and Mark Bushong were bivwacking in an old mill when I rode up & hallowed all was excitement at once when I told them about 50 Yankees had gone up about two o'clock that morning & then it was getting day light. We divided up our ammunition and each had nine rounds. So we started & followed them & when we got up the road about three miles I preferred to go over in Mary Bakers field in a sink hole & leave a man to watch the Woodstock Hill one & 1/2 miles away. The Yankees went up to Edinburg, there they took Captain Grandstaff's picket post & some of his reserve some of 10/15 & were coming back when our watchmen hollowed they were coming over the hill. So we arranged ourselved for the attack and stampeded them & they shot George Bushong leaving Silas Wright to take care of him & he ran several miles into side ? and ran off & left Bushong to fall off in the snow & ran by ? Bakers & told him Bushong lay over there on (the) hill in the snow while the other 7 of ours in hot pursuit after them one George Riley a union man from Woodstock was with the yankees. He lost his plug hat a fine silk beaver down the road pell mell after them, snow balls flying high from the horses feet & shooting at times. We stopped first in front of Mother's & across the road stood a Blacksmith Shop, a house & barn where we stopped. They were five yankees behind us & they broke around to our right passing these old building & just as they passed the barn we fired dropping them & just fifty yards further on one of them turned to fire & Cousin Milt Cradill & down he went & his horse stood by him. I got to him raised his head up & kicked the snow out from under his head he hollowing oh! My Mary Oh! my Mary. I can hear that fellow a hollering often when I think of the occasion. I hitched his horse to a post. I looked up & the yankees had rallied after coming over a hill & curve in the road & here they came & here I crossed ? the old Blacksmith Shop near the lot & down the mill road & circled around to a hill towards the pike again with the others following them in site of road again. The yankees put the fellow on his horse & rode away with him. Just then Captain Grandstaff with his company were a following & John Hoover - he rode a spotted horse & we fell in with the company & down the road snow balls flying & we overtaken the Yanks shortly. & even now & then you could see a Yank drop into the snow. We stopped the chase at John Hupps barn beyond Strasburg - killing five and wounding as many more & liberated the 8 prisoners pretty good only lost one man. Poor George was buried next day in home burying ground near Toms Brook. Shortly after I had occasion to go home & I found Yankees all around the barn on the porches under apple trees lying asleep, I wearing a yankee cape & coat. In the front gate I went around the house up the steps stepping over three yankees who lay stretched out on the floor & up to Mother's door & I knocked & when she opened the door she came near fainting at seeing who I was. I asked her to sell me a pie & she brought me two little fried ? pies for which I gave her ten cents in silver &

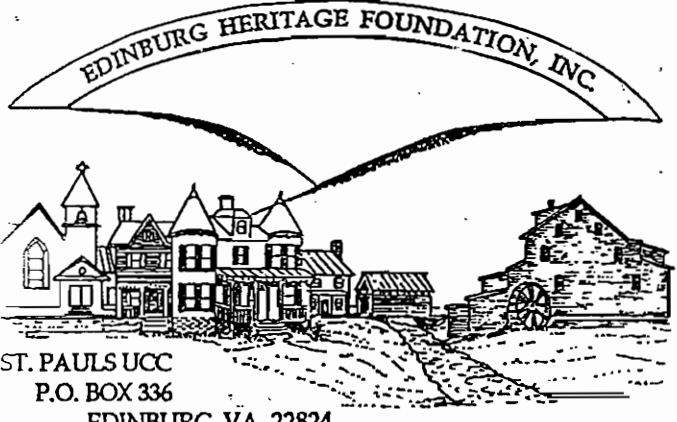
6) turned & slipped back over the yanks down the steps around the house to front gate. Chickens began to crow for day & as I went out the gate a fine gray horse being tied to (the) fence I threw rein over his head & I backed him finding a brace of pistols a hanging on the saddle and the way I went angleing to across the road & when I crossed the road I was flying soon turning down the mill road, the clatter of his feet crossing the road. Several shots were fired after me, but I didn't stop. On I flew down the hollow & never stopped until crossed the _____ Shenandoah River & then proceeded on to the mountain field and turned my horse to pasture & took the pistols & buckled around _____ the one on saddle I put in my right boot leg & put my pants down over _____ and went down to Mr. Annonias Goods to get my breakfast & told the news - And when I went back to get my horse, Someone had stole my bridle & Saddle so I had to go down to Uncle Jacob Pence's & borrow a Saddle & Bridal - I got my horse & then started up the River thinking I might hear something of Saddle and Bridle as soldiers would steal & trade things off for something to eat. I rode on up to Mr. Isaac Burner's down through his barnyard down the lane to the River across I went over to Uncle John Housenflocks while at table eating, Mr. Burner's dogs began barking and I went out the back window onto the ground & to my horse and down the lane to the river crossing over. There were 3 yanks rode down & Mr. Burner's yard. I now being on same side of river & came in site of these three yanks. They taking back tracks up the hill to top turning to the left. I followed after them to top of hill & I turned to the right _____ my horse to see how fast he could run refusing 750 dollars that morning for him. Just as I was about to stop him a small ravine ran down from the mountain making a very short turn & washing a deep ditch out. My old horse stumbled on a round Boulder and over his head I went horse & all down into this ditch knocking the breath out of me lying there some 30 minutes. When I got up my horse lay there & could not stand. He knocked both knee caps down so I tore up an old shirt I had on & tied around his knees so he could stand. I picked up the old saddle & threw it on him hind & foremost, leading the horse down the ravine getting out of same into the road.

The three yanks turned and followed me and came up to me just as I got out on the road and asked me what in the H_____ I was doing down in the ditch and told them he fell and down we went into the ditch. Then they wanted to know what I had my saddle hind and foremost and I looked down and saw I had it on backward, asking me if I had any arms. I unbuckled my brace from around me and handed them up. The one got down and searched me and found no more saying to me consider myself a prisoner and turned my saddle and mounted with one in front and the other two behind me going down the ridge crossing the river bottom. That was about 200 hundred yards wide(r) than the river. Just as we started down the bank Malf (?) Spigle shot a squirrel not over 50 yards away. He had not saw yet _____. The yanks behind broke by into the water they went and one on right of me. His horse went swimming right away for he got _____ the riffle and I got as quick as I could grab my pants leg for the pistol in my boot. I open fire and shot the fellow in the back and kept shooting until I had emptied all the shots I had hitting their horses and one fellow in the leg while the one I shot dropped off into the water and drowned. Spigle came running to me and wanted to now who I was shooting at and I said don't you see them soldiers going over there and he _____ and fired two shots to (the) other side of (the) river _____ and I went down to where the drowned fellow hung on a _____ that ran out in the water after pulling him up the bank. I never saw as much water run out of a human being before. Malph (?) says what are you going to do with him. Said leave him for the buzzards to pick his eyes out. I then went through his pockets and took his money, his pistols and a gold watch.

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Starting away seeing he had a nice pair boots on Spigle pulled one and I the other off and threw my old ones away and put on the new ones, started away again. Spigle said are you going to leave him here. Yes said I and off I rode going to the Refugee Camp down the river and when I got there I got some of the boys had gone down to Mr. Pence's to help boil cain molasses as they had stocked it in the barn. The rest of the crowd wanted to know what that shooting up theroad was about and I told them what had happened and just then shooting began down at Mr. Pence's, as their were 19 yanks and two wagons come down to Rickard's Mill for forage from the Pike and found none at the Mill crossed over the river to get cane at Pence's and those boys seeing the yanks outnumbering them ran down around the house hiding in shocks of corn and in rush the yanks after them and down the side where the boys went from the cornfield and just as ___ came around the barn an old Dutchman who was quarreling with Miss Mary Pence stopped her and kicking her down as she arose she with a round stick of chesnut pole struck the dutchman over the mouth knocking seven teeth out and first their was opened fire on the yank as they were first coming out of the Bottom with three of the boys and down the road and around "Tharon" (?) River hills they went and over after them several with ___ turned up and out by Zions Churchdown by Mr. Andrew Hottels Mill out to the Turnpike at Haun's Lane down the pike to Fisher's Hill and around the short curve and over the wall. Several of them went hose and rider thirty feet below. Coming back that night to Pence's we had five

NEXT ISSUE, THE LAST PAGE OF THIS DOCUMENT TELLS OF AN EDINBURG ROMANCE, THE "NEW" EDINBURG CHRISTIAN CHURCH AND OUR CONFEDERATE HEROS AND THE SURRENDER AT APPOMATTOX. STAY TUNED!



ST. PAULS UCC
 P.O. BOX 336
 EDINBURG, VA 22824

2

BOARD BUSINESS

A board meeting will be held at St. Paul's at 3 on July 18. At 4 all interested persons please meet at the old cemetery and you will be given a tour and a demonstration of stone rubbings by Ricard Pence. To help you with the tour we are enclosing a list of all the persons buried in the old cemetery.

The book will be out soon. We already have so much done but the details is what takes time.

THE BIG SPRING

Elizabeth Crabill remembers when she was a little girl going on picnics to the Pence's Big Spring, now owned by Homer Long. One special time she remembers going with Aunt Ella Lindamood, her mother (Lula Dellinger) and Maudie Lindamood on a picnic taking a griddle on which to cook. The griddle was placed over rocks on a fire and the smell of fried country ham and eggs soon filled the air. One time a big thunderstorm came up and, on the way home, they came up to Sam Pence's house (still standing, right on the road) stopping under a big tree. Aunt Ella drove a horse and buggy as she was a cripple (and could not easily walk). Maudie and Lula held the horse in the storm and pouring rain and got soaked. Despite the rain, everyone had a good time.

Bill Roller remembers the times he and his parents walked to the family favorite picnic place, up through the old cemetery path to an overhanging rock shaped like a chair.

Where was YOUR favorite place?

IS THERE A DOCTOR IN THE HOUSE?

Lucia Ziegler Kilby says YES!-a whole bunch of them. The Stoneburner family has produced eleven of them.

Lewis T. Stoneburner (1857-1933) and his wife, Mary M. (1857-1948) had two sons, both MD's. Dr. Ralph. W. (1888-1962) lived and practiced in Edinburg and Dr. Lewis T. Jr. (1884-1962) lived and practiced in Richmond.

Three grandsons of Lewis and Mary were doctors: Richard G., John M., and Lewis T. III (deceased-W.W.11, 1943, North Africa) are all buried in Cedarwood, Edinburg.

Six of their great-grandchildren are MD's: Seabury, Frank D. Jr., Sara, Hugh and William I. Kilby. Also, one grandson, (John M.) and three great-granddaughters are married to doctors.

MISS NELLIE NEVITT

Frances Edgar loaned us a letter from Nellie Nevitt written from Foochow, China, September, 1939. She vividly describes the situation in China at that time and her difficulties in getting out. We will print it later. Quentin Proctor remembers a lady he thinks was Nellie who gave him a nice tip for hauling coal.

CONCLUSION OF LOIS MARKS' GRANDFATHER'S HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

prisoners searching them taking all their affects from them and placing them in nine parcels and then drawing straws for first choice. The three first drawn straws always had to dispoose of the prisoners. S.K. Wright first straw, Mark Bushong second and I third straw. Starting that morning for Lynchburg, Va. and crossing Massanutten Mountain over the Powels Fort and into Lurray Valley and patrolling all but those that abuse women and children and they generally stoped in the mountain in some lovely spot well as the Civil War is about over and one Great General Jackson who was his picket first got shot by one of his own men and a great loss to the Confederates. Gen. Lee sees that we are overpowered, not whiped, but thought best to Surrender and save life. He like a man did meet Gen. Grant at Appomattox Court House several times and on other battlefields with thought best to stop the Civil War on the 9th of April, 1865. While I could not believe Lee had surrendered untill the Soldiers began to come home and then I thought it impossible so peace is declared and times are hard and dull and everything scarce we fell into and tried to rebuild our horses again. Well as has regained many times and I wild reckless boy only fifteen years old this summer 1866. Preacher Crabill had a protracted meeting at Zion's Church and 22 conversions and I being one of them all were baptised in the Shenandoah River one at a time.

Later I went to school at Joe McInturff and Aunt Mattie Hall. Later I taught a school at Powel's Fort and still later went in 1867 and learned the Photograph business with Silas K. Wright giving him fifty dollars to learn me buying an outfit and later building a car afterwards. I went to learn the house carpenter business with one Mr. John Saum who had a contract to build a church in Edinburg, Va., for the Christian people there and his sons Israel and David Saum and I worked with their father and completed the church that being the year 1869. When the church was dedicated I went to Edinburg being a member of Zion's Church and to the co-operation meeting held that year in Edinburg in the new church and stopping at Uncle Joe Evans tending the meetings. On a Sunday night Israel Saum took Jennie E. Slater to church and I took her home going with her. Seeing Bro. George W. Ogden at the co-operation saying he was going to Lexington Ky. to the Transillvania College and wanted me to go with him which I agreed to meet him two weeks from then at Middle Town, Va. and there we met and went on our way rejoining in Lexington, Ky. Next day at 2:30 pm all day and night on the road riding tired and sore coming to the college at President Milligans where Wm. matriculated in the college each paying ten dollars fee. Being some time before college opened we went to the County to a Mr. Vanmeters and worked untill the school opened. In the meantime I had made fifteen dollars above only having two and one-half dollars left of the money I took with me to commence colledge with while I was good at cutting hair in the neighborhood before I left home I struck a card on (the) front door of our Dormitory where there were 24 rooms and 4 students to a room. I had lots of time after lecture hours to cut and I have the boys I make my way through colledge and in vacations I sold books making a good

salary all through vacations and a getting acquainted around the country finding some of mother's relations by name of Blarrs (?) Uncle Eli and Uncle Henry and Uncle Eli lived in Clark County and Uncle Henry lived in Montgomery County, Ky. I had 95 dollars given to me as presents during Xmas and vacation in ____ Taking with a fellow (?) on my left hand I could not sleep or stand so I went to the country and stayed (at) Cousin Lizey Dooleys (who) made me a large poultice and put on (my) thumb but as ____wicked still going one day with Cousin Bennett Bean to Parris, Ky. I cut my thumb often. Lucky I did not lost any bone from my thumb. Leaving Ky. and coming home I took (the) evening train out of Cincinnati, Ohio going out to Cleveland and on by Parkersburg, W.Va. to Harpers Ferry to home and Uncle Bill Rosenberger carried me out of the train at Tomsbrook and sat me down on a box there so weak and faged out ____ After being home that summer and fall I builded another car and went up to Edinburg taking Mr. Ross Gillrik with me. While there I became acquainted with my first wife Jennie E. Slater and became engaged to her. That was in the spring of 1872. She living at Mr. Billy Whiteman's there. She ____ to Mr. Milligan's ____ and comeing by near my thumb bleeding very ____ In the latter part of May she went to Ohio ____ and to a Mr. Andrew Andersons and I was there in the washing maching business. I went to Ohio to see her. We were to be married Setp. 6?16 that year and I insisted we get married while I was there this being August 6th.

THE HAISLIP PIANO

Douglas Wisman came across interesting information about the early cultural life of the valley and it all began with an entry in Levi Pitman's diary dated August 9, 1884. Levi wrote, "Reuban Maphis came by and brought his old piano that was made by my brother Anthony about 50 years ago. He wants me to repair it."

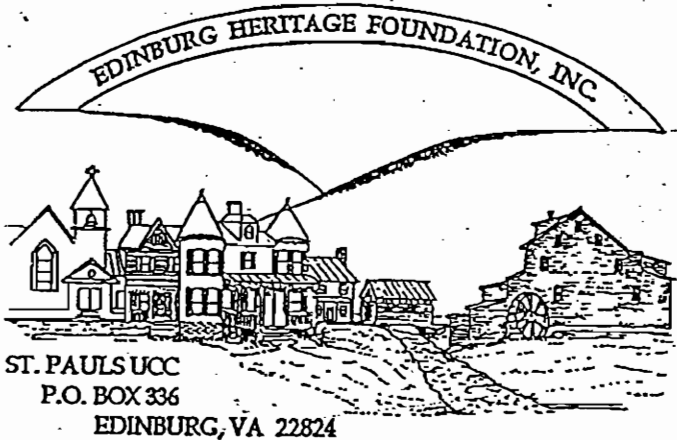
Anthony Pitman (born 1803) was a son of Emanuel and Esther Funkhouser Pitman of Mt. Olive. Anthony moved to Harrison County, Indiana and left the piano with his father. When Emanuel's estate was settled the catalog of items at the sale listed '1 piano forte' (Will Book Z, page 368) and listed Reuban Maphis as the buyer. Reuban was the son of John and Rosina Pitman Maphis (Anthony's sister who lived with her husband west of Woodstock near St. Luke) and the grandson of Emanuel and Esther Pitman and the father of Laura Belle Shrum at whose property sale Anne Clower bought the piano, which in 1946 was sold to Wade Hampton Haislip (who was born in Woodstock in 1889) Ernest Wisman was administrator of the estate of Laura Shrum and in the sale notice was listed a home-made piano. This same piano will be put in the Woodstock Museum. If we receive a picture of this Shenandoah County made piano, complete with gut strings, we will print it.

From family notes we learn that Anthony was not the only one in the family associated with musical instruments. Levi Pitman (1807-1892) was listed. "He was a musician, manufacturer of musical instruments, tuned pianos, etc."

66 Daniel Bly wrote a letter describing the background of the instrument. " As for the oral traditions surrounding it (the piano) well-it doesn't take long for a story to be distorted. The modern piano as we know it only came into use in the 1790's. By that time all of Anthony Pitman's ancestors had already been here for two generations. More than likely Anthony found the design on a trip to Phila. or Baltimore himself or I believe the plans could have been brought from Phila. or Baltimore by Moritz Heller, an Austrian-Jewish immigrant who came to the valley about 1830-32 with his brother, Adolph. The Hellers were peddlers who later settled in Woodstock and had to make trips to Phila. and Baltimore to purchase goods. Moritz married Elizabeth Pitman (Anthony's younger sister) and they lived in Woodstock where they had a store, was a Masonic member and converted to the Lutheran Church. "

THE WHISSEN HOUSE

We had a phone call from a delighted new homeowner in Edinburg. Hal Sharp has purchased the Whissen house and he hopes, when he retires, he can move here. He has dated the house to 1817 (which, co-incidentally, was the date that we by pure chance were able to date the construction of the Whissen Mill) and dates the ownership of land to 1777. He says the house has the original woodwork and the treatment of the wood is the comb and feathers decoration, so called because actual combs and feathers were used to stipple the wood) The glass is original in the nine pane windows. As we learn more we will let you know.



Rosemary,
Please give to
Lorraine

Mu & Mu

Members of the EHF are:

Mr. and Mrs. James Barrett, Don Beasley, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Bahn, Sally Bliley, Nancye Bowman, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Cadle, Anna Clem, W.F. Calohan, Janice Clem, Mr. and Mrs. Ivan Coffelt, Elizabeth Coffman, Elizabeth Crabill, Julia Danley, Jean Allen Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William Davis, Winifred Dinges, Frances Edgar, Ann Fadeley, Hilda Flanagan, Meta Foltz, Mardi Fadely, Mr. and Mrs. Carlos France, Mr. and Mrs. Warren French, Marilyn Gavin, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Getz, Mr. and Mrs. William Getz, Mr. and Mrs. Geoge Grandstaff Jr., Mr. and Mrs. William Grandstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Grandstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Grandstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Granstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Grandstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Lynn Grandstaff, Lottie Groff, Mr. and Mrs. David Grandstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Grandstaff, Virginia Calohan Harrell, Mr. and Mrs. Dan Harshman, Mr. and Mrs. Earl Harvey, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Hassell, Edwin Hisey, Mr. and Mrs. John Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hite, Mr. and Mrs. Mike Hollar, Hugh Hollar, Marcia Holtzman, Holtzman Oil, John Hutcheson, Mr. and Mrs. John Irvin, Mary Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. George Irvin, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Dick Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Mason Johnson, Richard Kleese, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Kerchavil, Mr. and Mrs. Irvin Kilby, Anna Belle Lamar, Rev. and Mr. and Mrs. Bob Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Homer Long, Josephine Magnifico, Mr. and Mrs. Gary Laing, Lois Marks, Joanne Marston, Mr. and Mrs. Jim Clark, Charles Mullins, Susan Mayer, Mark Mayer, Rosemary McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Dean Pence, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Pence, Mr. and Mrs. George Ring 111, John W. Rollar, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Scanlan, Mr. and Mrs. James Sheetz, Mr. and Mrs. Ronald Sheetz, Mr. and Mrs. David Pickens, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Polk, Quenton Silone Proctor, Ashley Ritenour, Sallie Raynor, Ruth Sheetz, Mrs. Rawley Shelton Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth Shenk, Mr. and Mrs. Danuel Smith, Sallie Smith, St. Paul's UCC, Thurston Stoneburner, Elizabeth Strippy, Dorothy Turner, Paul Wade, Clara Boyd Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wightman, Mr. and Mrs. R.L. Williamson, Dr. and Mrs. Douglas Wisman, Hilda Wightman, Ethel Wisman, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Wisman, L. Blake Wood, Florence Young, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Zirkle.

We are setting up our membership schedule on a calendar year so please pay your membership fees OR that portion if you joined later in the year 1991. We appreciate it if you can. If you can't recall when you joined we think we have enclosed the information in previous newsletter but send us a card if you need information.

August

We regret to report the death of one of our members on June 17. Eddie Hisey was born Oct. 9, 1914, the son of Walter and Mary Wightman Hisey. He was married to the late Charlotte Wisman and has two children and one grandchild.

Eddie is best remembered in terms of this organization in his generous sharing of pictures of "old" Edinburg. The history of Edinburg book would be sadly lacking without these pictures.

His name reflects two prominent long-time Edinburg families, the Wightmans and the Hiseys. We were fortunate to have a person who cared enough about the past to collect historic momentos.

BEAUTIFYING EDINBURG

Beverly Scanlan has been responsible for encouraging business owners to plant boxes of flowers on Main Street. In her travels she was impressed by the towns where flowers reflected the beauty of buildings and is doing the same for Edinburg. She has had window boxes made and helped to plant annuals. As you are aware, buildings on Main Street are aligned on the street and so a great deal of ingenuity was required to place flowers. As you walk down the street take a minute to look not only at what Beverly has done but also the very attractive circle of flowers which Florine and Bill Getz plant every year in the "dropped" lot. This lot on which they plant was the site of the home of Melvina Grandstaff and later "Jerry" Shefler. You may not know the name of Shefler. He was a familiar sight around Edinburg in the last century and this as he had lost an arm in the Civil War. He had a store in Edinburg where he sold lamp supplies. Later he was the Superintendent of the Alms House at Maurertown.

STADT KAFFEE

For you who want to capture culinary memories of Germany or who seek ancestral food tastes can visit the Stadt Kaffee (city cafe) in old town Front Royal. This restaurant, with the Bavarian Inn in Shepardstown, may be, as far as we know, the only two area German restaurants. Wurst (different kinds), schnitzel, spaetzle, goulash, dumplings and sauerbraten are familiar names on the menu.

AN EDINBURG COLLECTION

The Edinburg Community Library is closed and the Board voted to place a collection of books on history in the custody of the Foundation so that the books would always remain in Edinburg. Because the Foundation office is in the UCC building and, for the present, this building serves as a safe repository, the books were taken to what is the reading room. The most valuable book is an original copy of Lake's Atlas for which an acid proof box was purchased and this will be stored in a locked case. Another glass front case will be built to house the rest of the books. By this fall regular hours will be set up for anyone to come in and do research. By that time we should have all of the research notes and original papers in folders and available for research. The hard-working little Apple computer that was purchased on which to store history book information has also been used to type and print library cards at the Community Library. This will also be used to inventory museum holdings. With the computer we received a genealogy program but have not had time to use this yet.

A BOOK REVIEW FOR YOU

The Rinkers of Virginia, Their Neighbors & Kin and the Shenandoah Valley by Daniel Warrick Burruss, 11 has just been published and is available from the Shenandoah County Library or Mr. Burruss at Rt. 2, Box 17, Mt. Jackson, Va. 22842.

Hundreds of people in Edinburg and in the valley will appreciate this book because so many people are kin to the Rinkers. Especially helpful is that the research began in the Canton of Zurich, Switzerland with the birth of Hans Ringger in 1520. Six generations are listed before Jacob Rinker, Sr., our valley pioneer. Jacob, as most of you are aware, settled at what is now Conicville on the Jerome Road, where his stone meeting house still stands. Jacob was of the Reformed faith, as were some of his descendants in Edinburg. Jacob is buried in the old Rinker-Lutz cemetery off the Jerome Road. At his death it was stated he was "a good Christian and a true Republican" (that is a lover of freedom)

The book tells of the one child of Jacob Sr. in which you may be most interested, Jacob Jr. This Jacob was one of the most influential men who ever lived in the county. He was, according to Burruss, "a surveyor, soldier, magistrate and statesman" among his many talents. There was a saying that "if it was surveyed by Jacob Rinker, you know it's right". He was also among the wealthiest men in the county. Another point that Burruss makes is that Jacob Jr. was a well educated man, above average for his day. Burruss notes, as many of us have, the dozens of court documents made and signed by Rinker in the Clerk's Office. Jacob's father couldn't write in English and if he spoke in English, it was almost certainly broken. Where did Jacob Jr. pick up his fluency? From Burruss's notes, it was certainly in Jacob's extended military service, serving with educated English speaking officers and his friendship with such men as James Madison and Thomas Jefferson. He was certainly at home with men of stature as he was the delegate to the Virginia Constitutional Convention "to vote for approval of the Constitution of the United States".

In looking through the index of names, here are some Edinburg names of descendants: Allen, Bennett, Bowman, Clinedinst, Clem, Coffelt, Coffman, Cooper, Crabill, Dellinger, Dinges, Evans, Foltz, Fravel, French, Fry, Funkhouser, Getz, Grandstaff, Hausenfluck, Heaton, Helsley, Hite, Holtzman, Hottel, Irvin, Kagey, Kline, Koontz, Lambert, Lantz, Lindamood, Long, Ludwig, Lutz, Miller, Moyer, Newland, Pence, Rinehart, Rudy, Saum, Sheetz, Stickley, Stoneburner, Whissen, Windle, Zirkel.

Mr. Burruss has given us a book that is chock full of history and genealogy, including such items as the establishment of Stony Creek March 1822 with Jacob Shyrook as postmaster followed by postmaster Richard Miller.

We urge you to consider this book if you are interested in valley history. The price is \$20.90 plus \$2.50 if mailed.

With Edinburg Old Time Festival Days coming up, the third weekend in September, we thought we'd do some research and present clothing which people in our area wore. Most of the clothes were simple but for those who read a Philadelphia fashion magazine and could afford the fabric, some stylish clothes were made and worn. Fashions followed those of the 1850's-buckskins, denim, "cavalry" shirts, bloomers and hoopskirts (crinoline) The sewing machine was begun to be used in the home as well as the factory. Mass production produced the first factory made shoes.

However, between 1861-1865, fashion changed little. It was a time of altering clothes. A mended dress or shirt became a symbol of deprivation and was not unprudently worn. Men wore their service clothing, long after the War was over (stripped of insignia), as they had nothing else to wear, except a "Sunday" suit. Children wore versions of adult clothing. Women generally wore lawn, cotton or wool dresses and an alpaca shawl served as a coat. However, for a woman to be properly dressed she layered herself in clothes:

first a shift or chemise

secondly a corset

then one/two petticoats

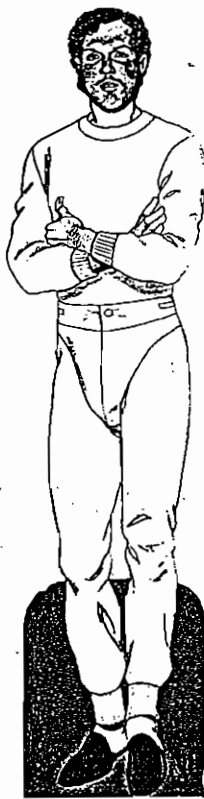
then a crinoline

last a two pieced dress (the skirt measuring 4-6 ft. across)



Gingham dress with leg o'mutton sleeves. Apron of canvas (used for picnics, shopping etc). She carries a sewing basket and a darning egg. Man dressed for hunting and trapping. Buckskin fringes drained off rain and a source of binding tongs.

Black wool coat and trousers and a brocaded satin vest, top hat and boots. Lady wears a design from magazine by Worth, forerunner of the 20th century tailored suit.



Women wore whale bone corsets. The 15 inch waist considered ideal. Men wore a wool "union" suit ("union" because one piece instead of top and bottom) and plush slippers.

Women's hair almost always parted in the middle (men too IF they had enough hair) For evening, hair curled with rags. Men wore red wool undershirt and drawers. Side whiskers a must for men.



Gray wool shirt cavalry style, pants held up by suspenders. Men liked ruffled look.

Hoopless daily clothes—gingham dress and canvas-lined bodice for warmth. Daily worn apron. Not only housewives wore aprons but schoolteachers factory workers, shop assistants and butchers. Men wore denim pullover work shirt and cotton pants. Sashes worn instead of a belt. Knee-high boots most common footwear.

American Family of the Civil War Era

by Tom Tierney

CEDARWOOD CEMETERY

For the first time in publication as far as we know, we have a list of persons who purchased lots in Cedarwood Cemetery. To read the information: person's name who purchased the lot; number of the lot which, if number alone, means that five plots come with each lot; if there is an alphabetical listing beside the person's name it means a split lot and the number of plots within the lot. The numbers corresponds to a map in the town hall and we will have one printed for the Foundation files. Summertime is the time for cemetery searching and we hope this will help you. We might also add that the cemetery road is used by walkers out for exercise and you may want to join them.

CEDARWOOD CEMETERY

J. R. Baker Lot # 68	M. L. Hite Lot # 69	James Foster Lot # 5
Robert Baker Lot # 130	F. M. Hockman Lot # 45	George Fravel Lot # 70
W. H. Ballingee Lot # 21	R. C. Hockman Lot # 100	Clara Fry Lot # 106
Charles Barkam Lot # 110	Milton Hoffman Lot # 114	George T. Garber Lot # 83 (ABC)
W. D. Barton Lot # 29	Philip Hoffman Lot # 93	S. L. Getz Lot # 108
Erasmus Bauserman Lot # 41	W. L. Hollar Lot # 13	Samuel G. Getz Lot # 137
J. W. Bixler Lot # 136	Charles Hollingsworth Lot # 30	Hugh Grandstaff Lot # 109
C. M. Bowman Lot # 65	J. F. Holtzman Lot # 72	Hagey Lot # 139
Fletcher Bowman Lot # 102	B. L. Hoover Lot # 88	J. P. Harner Lot # 135
Harvey Bowman Lot # 59	D. J. Hottle Lot # 36	E. D. Hawkins Lot # 11
Joe S. Bowman Lot # 23	H. Q. Humbston Lot # 58	James Heishman Lot # 98
Malandia Bowman Lot # 32	J. C. Hutcheson Lot # 60	Lorenzy Heishman Lot # 117
O. M. Bussard Lot # 80	F. D. Jennings Lot # 101	Perry a. Heishman Lot # 125
George Chilcott Lot # 84	Irene Jennings Lot # 133	W. A. Hisey Lot # 4
Mahlon Clem Lot # 77	Harry Jones Lot # 118	W. B. Hisey Lot # 127
M. R. Clinedinst Lot # 7	Jennie Keller Lot # 198	William H. Moyer Lot # 8
P. S. Coffelt Lot # 35	Addie Kelly Lot # 112	William H. Moyer Lot # 15
E. F. Coffman Lot # 27	Mrs. Valley Kingree Lot # 111	B. F. Myers Lot # 18
James B. Coffman Lot # 85	R. J. Lantz Lot # 64	John C. Myers Lot # 14
L. A. Coffman Lot # 31	Charles Lemman Lot # 43	T. G. Nevitt Lot # 39
H. E. Cook Lot # 28	J. D. Lemmon Lot # 56	Lacey Newland Lot # 74
George J. Cooper Lot # 79	Robert Lemon Lot # 48	Joseph Painter Lot # 71
Wade Copenheaver Lot # 66	Robert Lemon Lot # 51	J. W. Pence Lot # 113
John E. Dellinger Lot # 17	A. L. Lindamood Lot # 19	Sam Pence Lot # 90
F. C. Dinges Lot # 87	William H. Lindamood Lot # 52	Joe Pullurn Lot # 82
George W. Dinges Lot # 34 (ABC)	William Lineweaver Lot # 2	Leo Reynard Lot # 63
Guy Dinges Lot # 47	I. W. Lloyd Lot # 120	N. Reynard Lot # 61 (ABC)
Victor Dinges Lot # 44	Mrs. J. E. Mantz Lot # 42	Charles Rhinehart Lot # 91
William Donovan Lot # 16	Howard Markley Lot # 55	Edna Rosenbarger Lot # 50
C. Downey Lot # 61 Dr.	T. J. Marston Lot # 6	C. B. Rudasille Lot # 54
Dr. F. C. Downey Lot # 86	R. C. McDonald Lot # 134	
M. B. Ellis Lot # 129	A. F. Miller Lot # 105	
Charles Evans Lot # 94	B. W. Miller Lot # 89	
F. M. Evans Lot # 104	Milton Miller Lot # 132	
Frank Evans Lot # 103	Monroe Miller Lot # 26	
William H. Evans Lot # 95	Ruben Miller Lot # 124	
Elizabeth Fadely Lot # 97	William Mowery Lot # 73	
Russell Foltz Lot # 141	M. W. Moyer Lot # 119	

To be continued

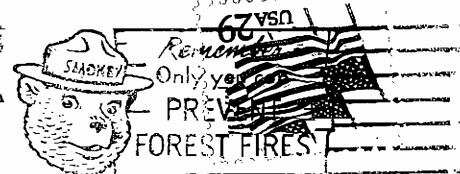
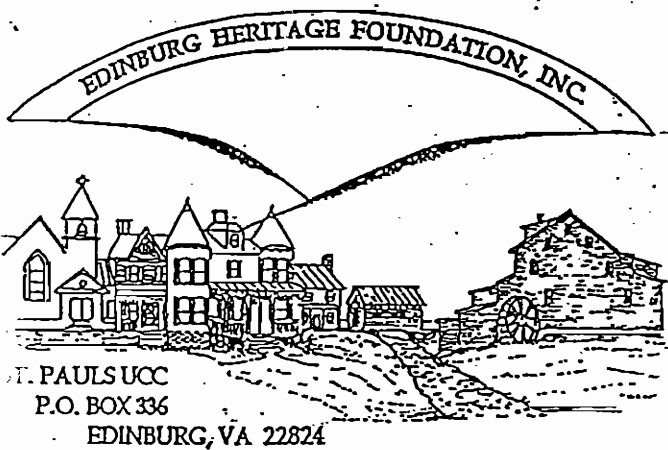
CARE OF THE OLD CEMETERY

From the July 31, 1925 Shenandoah Herald we find this note about the cemetery:

"The old cemetery at Edinburg where sleep so many of our loved ones, has been put in excellent shape by the caretaker, John Wetzell, for no stated sum, but just what the lot-owners choose to give him. Surely no one having loved ones buried there will give less than \$1.00 per year, paying immediately to Miss Edith Miller, Edinburg."

MRS. LINDA SHUTTERS

The NVD, July 3 issue told of the death of Linda Shuttters, age 92, who died July 2. She was born August 30, 1900 at New Market, the daughter of L. Benton and Edna Baker. She was the wife of Dr. Abram Shuttters and is survived by a son, Samuel R. Her husband and her daughter, Joyce, died before Mrs. Shuttters. Do you remember when they lived in Edinburg in the house nearest the railroad on Center Street? Do you remember Dr. Shuttters practicing dentistry in town? Most of us 55 and older remember him very well and the trembling feeling we had at GOING TO THE DENTIST!

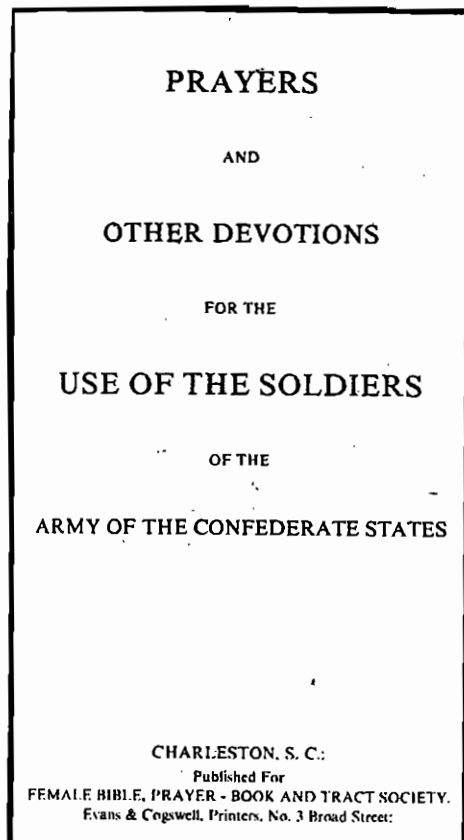


Edinburg, VA 22824

ROCK OF AGES

When soldiers went off to war Bibles and other religious material went with them. We were particularly interested in some of the tracts and hymnals that Confederate soldiers carried from home or given to them by chaplains who traveled with the units.

One such booklet was Prayers and Other Devotions for the Use of the Soldiers of the Army of the Confederate States. The booklet contained readings from the Psalms, the soldier's prayer in camp, prayers to be used before battle, a thanksgiving after victory, songs such as "Just as I Am, Without One Plea". Another booklet was Hymns for the Camp. Only verses were printed as the hymns were familiar to all soldiers.

**HOW TO BE SAVED**

BY REV. H. C. HORNADY.

— 0 —
WHAT MUST I DO TO BE SAVED?

"Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved."

Reader, art thou an awakened, anxious sinner, earnestly inquiring for the way of life? Oppressed with a heavy load of guilt, would'st thou be relieved of its intolerable burden? Fearing the wrath of God, wouldst thou seek to be reconciled to Him? Then permit me to address thee, through this little Tract, upon the subject of the great salvation. To thee, and such as thou art, the Saviour addresses words of encouragement and hope. He declares to thee, that He "came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance;" and He further says, that "He came to seek and save that which was lost." He is, himself, "the way, the truth and the life," and is "able to save to the uttermost, all who come unto God by Him.

Besides, "there is not another name under heaven given amongst men, by which we must be saved." He then is the only refuge, the only hope; and in order that thou mayest be saved, thou must believe on Him, with all thy heart. But thou mayest ask, what is it to believe on Him? I answer, "it is to be so fully persuaded of his ability and his willingness to save sinners, that thou wilt cast all the interest of thy

THE GRANDSTAFF FAMILY NEWS

Fred and Betty Grandstaff sent us notice of The Grandstaff Family News, 1181 S. Parker Rd. #102, Denver, Co., 80231 which publishes a 16 page newsletter four times a year. The next edition will have the Grandstaff Baby Book which lists the names the Grandstaff ancestors named the new-borns. The price is \$12 for one year or \$30 for three years which includes a free history of the Grandstaff family. "Satisfaction guaranteed or full refund" says this publication.

By R. P. THOMPSON

Shenandoah County Bureau

EDINBURG — Town Clerk Hugh Hollar always breathes a sigh of relief when somebody mentions the date Oct. 15.

Besides serving as town clerk, Mr. Hollar supervises the town's water and sewer system.

On Oct. 15, two of the town's laborers would have received premature burials if Mr. Hollar had not switched plans and decided to use a backhoe instead of the men to dig up a sewer line.

For several months, town officials had been puzzled about where the drainage from a coin laundry was going. Tracer dyes had indicated it was not going into the main sewer or the sewerage treatment plant.

The town decided to dig up the line and have a look.

Mr. Hollar first hired the laborers, but as an economy measure, switched to a backhoe.

The machine was pulled into place near the laundry on the Wightman property just off Main Street and when the bucket began to chew out its first bite of earth, a yawning, pear-shaped hole opened. The opening was some 25 feet deep and about 12 feet in diameter at its widest point. It tapered up to the three-foot opening the backhoe had clawed out.

The clerk, who was witnessing the operation, said the digging abruptly stopped as the operator quickly pulled his machine away to prevent its

being swallowed by the grotto.

An examination of the opening revealed that the earth that had supported the sewer line had sunk away and the lack of support had not only broken the laundry's pipe but the town sewer main as well.

Sidewalk inspectors cautiously crept up to the hole left by the backhoe and peered into the crevice.

Opinions concerning the latest of several underground mysteries were free for the asking, but A. A. Lutz, a lifelong resident of Edinburg and a member of the town council, recalled that a state geologist said about three years ago that Edinburg or a part of it appeared to be perched astride a large underground lake.

Mr. Lutz recalled that about six years ago, some 10 feet of Printz Street dropped about six feet. Some reported that the rear of an underground stream could be heard through the opening.

The Printz Street sink was bridged over by the State Highway Department instead of being filled with rock and dirt.

Another bit of evidence of the underground mystery is that sinkholes have developed at different times during the town's history — the most recent was last summer when a lot owned by Miss Mildred Painter sank and had to be filled.

The Painter house is on High Street and almost in a straight line from Printz Street and the newest cave-in on Main Street.

The geologists theory is further supported by a well the town dug three years ago.

At 360 feet, the drill struck an underground stream that yielded 300 gallons of water an hour.

Still another piece of evidence suggests a large underground water source.

A spring which flows into Stoney Creek on Water Street gushes out in such volume that the creek flow is almost doubled below the spring.

During a recent council meeting, Mayor Peter Craig said that a few years ago, Miss Bess Bowman, a resident of the suspected area, lost a long steel digging iron in her garden.

Although Mayor Craig would not vouch for the entire truth of the story, he said Miss Bowman reportedly was using the iron to punch holes in the ground in which to place beanpoles when she jabbed the instrument into a certain spot in the garden and it disappeared.

The council has voted to fill

the hole on the Wightman property and the work is slated to begin shortly after Jan. 1.

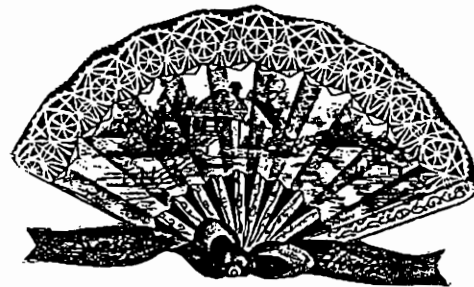
Councilman William Thompson estimates it will require a minimum of 100 loads of rock and dirt to make the area solid. After that, the sewer lines will be repaired and installed again.

Highway department engineers who have advised the town on the best way to cope with the cave-in problem also apparently feel there is some credibility to the underground stream theory.

They have suggested that the first layers of the fill material should be of coarse rock so any underground stream — if there is one, will not be blocked and possibly cause trouble elsewhere in the town.

Since the cave-ins and the unexpected large water supplies have occurred in the same area, Mr. Lutz feels that if a lake does not exist, there is a good possibility that an underground stream does.

Mr. Hollar hopes this will be the last job because the Painter job last summer was expensive and town officials will not estimate the cost of filling the latest crevice.



SHENANDOAH SEASONS

We want to mention a valley newsletter you may enjoy. It is \$12 a year and is available from Shenandoah Seasons, Rt.1, Box 148, Maurertown, Va. 22644. The reason we bring this to your attention is because of two reasons. One is that descriptive writings of the valley appear in every issue which add to your "valley" feeling and because one of our members, Trudy Pence, is a contributing writer. Trudy writes a column termed "The Light Touch" which features recipes WHICH ARE GOOD FOR YOU! She is also an herb expert and many of her recipes reflect her interest. For those of you who did not read a column she wrote in "The Free Press", May 10, 1993, missed a very humorous report of her experience with Miricle-Gro.

CEDARWOOD CEMETERY

Aiken & Ella May Armstrong Lot # 43
 M. S. Allison Lot # 146 (AB)
 Hilbert Barrick Lot # 141 (AB)
 A. L. Beable Lot # 80
 Charles F. Beazley Lot # 147 (AB)
 Dr. Charles H. Beazley Lot # 75
 Louisa Blair Lot # 83 (A)
 Albert O. Bowers Lot # 71
 Donald R. Bowers Lot # 129
 W. C. Bowers Lot # 112 (CD)
 Charles G. Bowman Lot # 5
 Elmer E. Bowman Lot # 107 (AB)
 Harold B. Bowman Lot # 57 (CDE)
 Leo Bowman Lot # 6
 Roy O. Bowman Lot # 141 (CDE)
 Mrs. V. M. Bowman Lot # 128 (CD)
 E. C. Brumback Lot # 95
 Casper W. Carper Lot # 123 (CD)
 Claude Carter Lot # 97
 Louis Cesaletti Lot # 140
 D. F. Chrisman Lot # 17
 Mrs. Claude Clark Lot # 101
 Earl Clark Lot # 34
 W. M. Clark Lot # 33
 Clem Lot # 138 (BC)
 Robert M. Clem Lot # 87
 Mrs. C. Clinedinst Lot # 110
 Miss Helen Clinedinst Lot # 77
 Lee Clinedinst Lot # 42
 Ivan Coffelt Lot # 120
 Claude Coffman Lot # 61
 Claude Coffman Lot # 62
 Mae Coffman Lot # 150
 Mrs. R. B. Coffman Lot # 53
 Mrs. Roy Coffman Lot # 92
 Truman Coffman Lot # 117
 Truman Coffman Walkway Between 116 & 117
 Truman Coffman Walkway Between 117 & 118
 Ramsay Conger Lot # 9
 Elmer Cook Lot # 1
 Louise Cook Lot # 127 (CD)
 C. L. Cover Lot # 23
 Calvin Crabill Lot # 131 (BCD)
 John D. Crisman Lot # 109
 Mrs. Clark Darrah Lot # 83 (CDE)
 Mrs. Walter Davis Lot # 100
 Charles W. Dellinger Lot # 102
 Clyde Dellinger Lot # 131 (E)
 Clyde Dellinger Walkway Between 131 & 132
 Roy Didawick Lot # 144
 Mrs. Harry Dinges Lot # 128 (AB)
 Truman Dorton Lot # 52 (ABC)
 Mrs. Ruth Downey Lot # 125 (AB)
 Mrs. George Drummond Lot # 78
 M. W. Dysart Lot # 60
 Mrs. Ada Eastep Lot # 82
 Douglas V. Evans Lot # 90 (CDE)
 Mrs. L. C. Evans Lot # 41
 O. C. Evans Lot # 44
 Mrs. Lloyd Fadeley Lot # 55
 Betty Faifbanks Lot # 99
 Waldo Finks Lot # 113 (CD)
 W. O. Fleet Lot # 76 (CDE)
 B. A. Foltz Lot # 74
 C. Cooper Foltz Lot # 46
 J. Ray Foltz Lot # 116
 Mark Foltz Lot # 32
 George A. Frye Lot # 96
 Neal V. Funk Lot # 151
 William Furry Lot # 12
 Johnny George Lot # 130 (A)
 Johnny George Walkway Between 129 & 130
 L. T. Golladay Lot # 88
 Hilda Grove Lot # 67
 Stanley W. Guess Lot # 63
 Leon Gund Lot # 135 (AB)
 Mrs. R. L. Headley Lot # 10
 Lester Heishman Lot # 132
 Tirzah L. Heishman Lot # 56
 Mrs. D. J. Hendryx Lot # 115 (AB)
 Mrs. G. T. Henry Lot # 57 (AB)
 Joe Hite Lot # 24
 Hugh Hoffman Lot # 28
 Earl Holler Lot # 64
 Grover M. Holler, Jr. Lot # 108
 Mary Holler Lot # 86 (CDE)
 Milton C. Hollingsworth Lot # 134 (AB)
 George Hoover Lot # 86 (AB)
 Fred Hottle Lot # 135 (CDE)
 Joe Howe Lot # 145 (AB)
 G. Robert Irvin Lot # 65
 John Robert Irvin Lot # 68
 Mrs. Robert Jones Lot # 84
 Paul Kagey Lot # 91
 Mrs. Dorothy Kellam Lot # 22
 Pearl Keller Lot # 15
 F. E. Kipps Lot # 118
 Mrs. L. V. Kline Lot # 14
 W. E. Land Lot # 76 (AB)
 Hilda Lindamood Lot # 70
 Lineweaver Lot # 89
 Steven Litwin Lot # 146 (C)
 H. K. Allison Lot # 45
 J. E. Beazley Lot # 19
 P. Bellew Lot # 3
 Lucy Berry Lot # 84
 D. Bowman Lot # 99
 Ras Bowman Lot # 104
 John Burke Lot # 22
 R. W. Burke Lot # 64
 Albert Carper Lot # 88
 H. Carper Lot # 96
 Lester Carper Lot # 90
 Phil Clem Lot # 25
 G. M. Clinedinst Lot # 24
 Edward Coates Lot # 43
 W. O. Coates Lot # 98
 Harrison Coffelt Lot # 91
 J. Coffman Lot # 105
 Joseph Comer Lot # 102
 John Cooper Lot # 16
 William Cooper Lot # 12
 George Copenhaver Lot # 5
 Mrs. J. D. Creighton Lot # 100
 Lewis Crissman Lot # 72
 George Dellinger Lot # 86
 Joseph Downey Lot # 95
 R. L. Evans Lot # 23
 Ambrose Fry Lot # 28
 Henry Fry Lot # 66 (B)
 Turner Frye Lot # 26
 Frank Garrett Lot # 66 (A)
 George J. Grandstaff Lot # 73
 William Grandstaff Lot # 36
 Fred Grove Lot # 2
 L. W. Grove Lot # 29
 Caroline Haller Lot # 35
 T. J. Hanson Lot # 34
 B. F. Hisey Lot # 54
 C. P. Hisey Lot # 13
 F. M. Hisey Lot # 74
 H. O. Hisey Lot # 15
 Dr. C. Hockman Lot # 78
 William Hockman Lot # 80
 Joseph Hoffman Lot # 42
 T. A. Hoffman Lot # 39
 William Hopewell Lot # 18
 Charles Hottle Lot # 60
 F. P. Hutcheson Lot # 27
 George E. Irvin Lot # 11
 C. W. Jennings Lot # 62
 T. C. Jennings Lot # 20
 J. P. Kagey Lot # 48
 Keister Lot # 49

Clara Lutz Lot # 79
 Mrs. Melvin Lutz Lot # 49
 Guy Mantz Lot # 21
 Mrs. Richard Mantz Lot # 123 (AB)
 Mrs. William E. Marks Lot # 40
 Earl Marston, Sr. Lot # 54
 Georiga Martz Lot # 146 (DE)
 Mr. & Mrs. D. C. Massie Lot # 38
 John Massie Lot # 133
 John H. Massie, Sr. Lot # 39
 Ada McNeer Lot # 83 (B)
 C. Merkley Lot # 125 (CDE)
 Miller Walkway between Lots 108 & 109 ~
 Dr. Charles H. Miller, Lot # 136 (BCDE)
 Ella Miller Lot # 94
 Joseph Miller Lot # 142 (CDE)
 Mrs. John W. Miller Lot # 11
 Mrs. Lee Miller Lot # 13
 Lettie Miller Lot # 90 (AB)
 Phyllis I. Miller Lot # 142 (AB)
 Raymond F. Miller Lot # 147 (CDE)
 Mrs. & Mrs. H. H. Moler Lot # 27
 J. H. Molineu Lot # 73
 Mrs. Dorothy Nicholson Lot # 50
 Kemper D. Nicholson Lot # 131 (A)
 Kemper D. Nicholson Walkway Between 130 & 131
 Neda Nicholson Lot # 127 (AB)
 A. E. Oliphant Lot # 25
 Mildred Painter Lot # 114
 E. M. Pence Lot # 2
 Ella Pence Lot # 30
 Hugh Pence Lot # 29
 Marvin Pence, Sr. Lot # 156 (CDE)
 Donnie Pifer Lot # 121
 Robert Porter Lot # 149
 W. H. Pryor Lot # 143
 Armella Raines Lot # 148 (A)
 Cecil Reynard Lot # 35
 H. J. Rich Lot # 115 (CD)
 Ring Lot # 137
 Ring Lot # 138 (DE)
 Eugene Rinker Lot # 36
 Arlena Ritenour Lot # 98
 Claude Rush Lot # 7
 Mrs. Donnie Rush Lot # 16
 Elizabeth Rush Walkway between 109 & 110
 Elizabeth Rush Lot # 130 (B)
 Mrs. John Rush Lot # 72
 Mrs. Elon D. Sheetz Lot # 111
 Jacob S. Sheetz Lot # 45
 Maynard Wetzel & Myer Sherman Lot # 66
 W. R. Sibert Lot # 48
 Emma Lou Silvious Lot # 105
 Floyd O. Simmons Lot # 85
 Frank N. Simmons, Sr. Lot # 103
 William Sites Lot # 58
 E. A. Skelton Lot # 18
 Andrew Smith Lot # 51
 Delma Smith Lot # 124
 Park Smith Lot # 26
 Orville & Janet Smoot Lot # 145 (CDE)
 Wallace Sorrells Lot # 69
 Paul Stickley Lot # 8
 Norman Stoner Lot # 37
 George B. Stout Lot # 122
 Street Lot # 130 (CDE)
 Mrs. Ray Thompson Lot # 107 (DE)
 Josiah Thompson Lot # 10676
 G. Harry Thompson Lot # 119
 John H. Thompson Lot # 159
 Sara E. Toman Lot # 104
 Charles F. Waginiere Lot # 3
 Charles f. Waginiere Lot # 4
 Bertha A. Walter Lot # 20
 Harry Whetzel Lot # 112 (AB)
 Fred Wiers Lot # 126
 Charles Wightman Lot # 81
 Landon L. Wightman Lot # 93
 Olen Wilkins Lot # 52 (DE)
 Elva A. Williams Walkway Bet 132&133
 M. C. Winesburg Lot # 59
 Hugh Wolfe Lot # 19
 Marvin Wolfe Lot # 31
 C. F. Worthen Lot # 139
 Ada B. Wolfrey Lot # 47
 Virginia Zimmerman Lot # 113 (AB)
 Joseph Raines Lot # 148 (BCDE)
 Tersey Cooley Lot # 152
 Harry E. Evans Lot # 153
 Earl Marston, Jr. Lot # 154
 Homer Coffman, Jr. Lot # 155
 M. W. McClanahan Lot # 157
 Clarence Thompson Lot # 158
 William Thompson Lot # 160
 Wm. & Edith Didawick Lot # 161
 Bernice Carper Lot # 162 (C)
 Rowland Stanley Lot # 162 (DE)
 James Rush Lot # 163 (AB)
 J. D. Coffey Lot # 163 (CDE)
 Peter Craig Lot # 164 (AB)
 Gloria Fust Lot # 164 (C)
 Stewart Kline Lot # 164 (DE)
 Peter Craig Lot # 165 (BC)
 June Lichliter Lot # 165 (DE)
 Veronica Pearson Lot # 166 (A)
 Daniel Keller Lot # 50
 Jake Keller Lot # 108
 Lewis Keller Lot # 101
 Patrick Kelley Lot # 52
 Mrs. Rebecca Lantz Lot # 46
 Sam Marston Lot # 58
 William Marston Lot # 32
 I. C. McDonald Lot # 92
 Joseph Miller Lot # 61
 Robert Miller Lot # 44
 John D. Milligan Lot # 85
 B. F. Murray Lot # 17
 J. M. Painter Lot # 65
 Lewis Pence Lot # 4
 Mrs. Sarah Penn, W.C. Althen Lot # 63
 D. H. Rhodes Lot # 51
 H. H. Riddleberger Lot # 41
 George W. Ring Lot # 111
 A. Robey Lot # 87
 C. W. Ruby Lot # 106
 Mrs. E. D. Rush Lot # 21
 J. W. Santmiers Lot # 107
 Hugh Saum Lot # 97
 John A. Saum Lot # 94
 Elias Sheetz Lot # 103
 J. B. Sheffler Lot # 47
 M. Shelly Lot # 30
 William Shey Lot # 31
 Levi Steadman Lot # 57
 Jesse Stickley Lot # 110
 C. L. Stoneburner Lot # 7
 J. J. Stoneburner Lot # 79
 Lee Stoneburner Lot # 8
 W. H. Stoneburner Lot # 10
 W. H. Stoneburner Lot # 9
 Harvey Stout Lot # 56
 Jason Swann Lot # 53
 E. B. Tabley Lot # 93
 H. A. Whissen Lot # 55
 William Whissen Lot # 14
 Fred Wightman Lot # 71
 H. S. Wightman Lot # 77
 R. C. Wightman Lot # 37
 Dave Wilkins Lot # 67
 G. W. Windle Lot # 40
 J. W. Winesberg Lot # 38
 Will Zimmerman Lot # 68

A LETTER FROM CHINA

Miss Nellie Nevitt, missionary to China, wrote the following to Frances Edgar. The letter is headed Tai Maiu, Foochow, China and is dated September 2, 1939.

" As perhaps you know for the past two and a half years I have been living and working in the country station of Mintsing, somewhat less than a hundred miles from Foochow...I was able to make the trip there (from Foochow) in one day. First there is a launch ride of six or seven hours up the beautiful and picturesque Min River; the launch may be crowded and uncomfortable but I never tire of the scenery. Then we transfer to a small boat and for about one half hour are rowed or poled up the Mintsing Creek. The next transfer is to a crowded bus where we ride for about an hour and a half through the beautiful Mintsing valley, ending at Lek-Du and home. That part of the trip is ordinarily the least pleasant, for almost always the bus is packed almost to suffocation. Those who succeed in getting seats must fight for them. I never do any fighting but sometimes someone will push his or her way through the crowd and hold a seat for me, usually my gray hairs and other signs of old age will make someone who has been fortunate enough to fight his way to a seat resign in my favor...From the very first I have enjoyed my life and work at Lek-Du. Lek-Du means Sixth Township, and Mintsing is the name of the county, so I sometimes speak of living in Mintsing and sometimes in Lek-Du. The people are very kind and hospitable, and as most of the time there are only two missionaries or Americans in the whole district, of course our social life is largely with the Chinese...During the past year Mintsing has been popular as a place of refuge. Air-raids have been frequent in Foochow and citizens are ordered by the government to leave the city. Since Mintsing is not far away and yet is secluded many went there. During the spring the raids became more severe and destructive than they had previously been and there was also fear of an invasion by our attentive neighbors. Schools as well as citizens were ordered to leave Foochow. Seven schools have moved to Mintsing and are carrying on in crowded, inconvenient quarters-temples, ancestral halls, large Chinese houses. To some the command to move again, this time further inland. You can imagine what it means to move a large high school or college. They do not attempt to take all the equipment but a minimum amount has to be taken. There are not the conveniences for moving in China that there are in America so this has been a difficult and expensive undertaking for the schools...They do not give up and disband-they carry on. And that is the attitude of the country in the face of the overwhelming disaster that she is meeting. Early in 1939 I began writing to my friends about my home-going. And now August has past and I am still in Foochow, with no certainty as to when I may be able to leave. The coast of this province is now blockaded so that we are no longer having our weekly steamers from the north and South. It would also be difficult to take heavy luggage over this route. I am still hoping for a way out...I have been here during several air-raids...When the planes

fly high I like to seek a point where I can watch them, but when they begin to circle and to fly low I feel more comfortable in the basement."

She continues her letter in October, 1939. " I think it was last winter that Sallie Coe (Smith) sent me very interesting pictures. Among them was one of you (and the family). My leaving Foochow was sudden. I heard early one week of friends of another mission who were planning to leave that week and I decided to leave with them lest it should be my last chance to get out in the company of others. By Friday evening we were off, having two days overland by sedan chair before we reached the little fort where we could take a coast steamer...On October 15th we are due in Los Angeles. I plan to stay in California until after a large missionary meeting of our society. It probably will be November before I see my home people."

To refresh your memory, in 1937 all out war broke out between China and Japan. In this year the capital of China was moved to Chungking and the Japanese occupied the entire coast and captured six of China's major cities. We can imagine China was not a safe place for Americans under Mao Tse-tung or the Japanese.



Edinburg

BOARD BUSINESS

There will be a board meeting October 24 at St. Paul's at 2 followed by a general meeting at 3. The speaker will be "Butch" Hisey, son of Eddie Hisey, who will show a collection of fossils and artifacts found along Stony Creek. A reception will follow.

UNPUBLISHED PICTURES not included in the "history of Edinburg will be, from time to time, printed here. Some pictures simply can't be reproduced well. This is the original house on Main Street that was built by John Josiah Stoneburner and later lived in by Richey Stoneburner and, now, the Williamsons. The original house burned during "The Great Fire". Note the trees that lined Main Street and the Zimmerman house and shop to the right of the picture. Picture courtesy of Thurston Stoneburner.

THE OLD TIME SCHOOL ALBUM

For those of you who were not able to get to see the album given at Edinburg Days, we are printing some of the information presented in the scenes.

DO YOU REMEMBER?

The Stoneburner girls were a strong influence on all the students who passed through the Edinburg schools. Miss Laura, Miss Ada and Miss Alma all began their teaching in outlying areas and all taught in the Edinburg School. Probably if a vote was taken, Miss Laura would win hands down for the most favorite teacher who ever passed through these doors. One student felt it was wonderful to be in her classroom because there was always order, neatness, quiet voices, and a warm feeling...a perfect place to study and learn. Everyone was treated with the same respect and encouraged to do their best. Most everyone remembers how easily she controlled her students with her eyes...she never had to speak sharply or move quickly, just cut those eyes around at you and you got the message. One man remembers once when Miss Laura left the room and the class bully came charging around the desks to grab one unfortunate fellow by the hair, Miss Laura appeared and glared...the bully froze in midair and slunk back to his desk while everyone faced front, sat up straight, and felt they had betrayed the teacher.

Miss Ada was another story, but she could use her eyes too. Does anyone remember how all those teachers seemed to have eyes in the back of their heads? Miss Ada always did. One year she had fifty (?) students in that corner room next to Ken's. She was a silent disciplinarian...sometimes she just came over and sat down on you!

Julia Clem taught in many schools in and around Edinburg. She taught down on the hill, at Columbia Furnace, and in her latter years she taught third grade here in Edinburg Elementary. We have dressed her in her middie blouse and bloomer outfit which she wore when she played basketball and tennis. Julia actually wanted to be a physical education teacher but it was not considered genteel in those days.

One spring when Julia was teaching out at the Columbia Furnace School, there was a flood and the school, so close to the creek, was suddenly surrounded by water making it impossible to evacuate the children. They, along with the teachers had to spend the night in the school with no ill effects ...a few tears and some hungry people were the only problems..teachers are always resourceful and I'm sure they came up with lots of activities to entertain everyone. It was a real adventure, one that was always recollected with a good laugh whenever it was retold. It so happened the Ladies Aid had prepared lunch for the school that day and they were still there when the water rose, so they just cooked the rest of their hot dogs and fried potatoes for their evening meal.

Julia always remembered the funny things in her classes. She told about the little boy who constantly said, "I'm done, Miss Clem".(A phrase that is acceptable today but was not then.) So one day she had him write on the board, over and over..."I'm finished". When he had filled the board with his writing he turned around and hollered, "O.K. Miss Clem..I'm done!" Needless to say, Miss Clem gave up.

Another time she had a young student who evidently never took a bath, and finally in desperation she wrote a note to his mother and told her there was a terrible odor about the boy and she thought maybe a bath would help him. The note she received, Julia kept for years...it went something like this...Miss Clem...There ain't nothin' wrong with the way my boy smells.. He smells just like his daddy... The trouble with you old maid school teachers is..you don't know how a man ought to smell.

Once when Julia was trying to teach fractions, one little girl just couldn't understand the difference between a third and a fourth so Julia drew a picture of a pie on the board... Julia was quite an artist, so I'm sure it looked real.... she then drew a piece representing a third and a fourth and asked the child which piece she would rather have. The little girl studied the picture for a long time, then she crossed her arms and asked very slowly, "What kind is it , Miss Clem?"

Julia Clem remembered the first school bus in the county. It was just a few weeks before the end of the school year when the Furnace School or Lantz Mills School caught on fire and had to be closed. The parents of the children fixed up a large flat bed truck with poles down the middle of the bed and a tarpaulin hung over it in case of rain. They added blankets for the children to sit on and they were in business. The next year those children were brought into Edinburg in a bus.

CEDARWOOD CEMETERY

Stephen Hollingsworth Lot # 166 (BCDE)
 Mason Johnson Lot # 167 (BC)
 E. W. Shippen Lot # 167 (DE)
 Edythe Barrick Lot # 168 (A)
 Richard & Susan Johnson Lot # 168 (BC)
 Salley Raynor Lot # 168 (DE)
 Dorothy Thompson Strough Lot # 169
 Rosemary McDonald Lot # 170 (BC)
 Bobby Bowman Lot # 170 (DE)
 Frank Tanner Walkway Between 169 & 170
 John Corso Lot # 171 (BC)
 Richard Moran Lot # 171 (DE)
 Ray Chastain Lot # 172 (AB)
 George Shipe Lot # 172 (CDE)
 Marvin Pence, Jr. Lot # 173 (BC)
 L. C. Mitchell Lot # 173 (DE)
 Albert Lineweaver Lot # 174 (A)
 Christy Lot # 174 (BC)
 Sutton Lot # 174 (DE)
 Paul Cooley, Jr. Lot # 175 (AB)
 Jean Thompson Lot # 175 (DE)
 Gary Litten Lot # 176 (BC)
 Austin Coffelt Lot # 177 (BC)
 Jerry Pryor Lot # 177 (DE)
 William & Faye Coffelt Lot # 178 (BC)
 Robert A. Fenner Lot # 178 (DE)
 Russel Mantz Lot # 179 (A)
 Josephine Painter Lot # 179 (BC)
 James Purdie Lot # 179 (DE)
 James Comer Lot # 180 (BC)
 Richard Moran Lot # 180 (DE)
 Irskel Nicholson Lot # 181 (AB)
 Ernest Coffman Lot # 181 (CDE)
 Paul Rhinehart Lot # 182 (AB)
 Zane Neff Lot # 182 (CDE)
 Agnes Woolhiser Lot # 183 (BC)
 Alfred Hosaflook Lot # 183 (DE)
 Charles McDaniels Lot # 184 (BC)
 John Mercer Lot # 184 (DE)
 Chesleigh Shipe Lot # 185 (BC)
 Charles Dirting Lot # 185 (DE)
 Aubrey Pearson Lot # 186
 Boyd Thompson Lot # 187 (A)
 Jerry Painter Lot # 187 (BC)
 Eddie Hisey Lot # 187 (DE)
 Ruth Crowe Lot # 188
 Gene Rush Lot # 190 (ABC)
 Reva Rittenour Lot # 191 (BC)
 Barbara Hottle Lot # 191 (DE)
 Jack W. Zirkle Lot # 192 (AB)

John Rush Lot # 126
 Sam Rush Lot # 10
 Joseph Ryman Lot # 81
 Dick Sager Lot # 116
 George R. Santmiers Lot # 96
 William Santmiers Lot # 78
 Joseph Shipe Lot # 92
 Joseph Sibert Lot # 33
 R. C. Snagg Lot # 37
 Charles Snapp Lot # 53
 M. Stead Lot # 20
 Levis Steadman, Jr. Lot # 57
 D. M. Stoner Lot # 49
 C. A. Stout Lot # 115
 George Stout Lot # 76
 James M. Swan Lot # 46
 Jerry Tharp Lot # 99
 M. P. Thomas Lot # 83 (D&E)
 Daniel Ward Lot # 9
 John Ward Lot # 12
 Wheeler Lot # 24
 C. P. Whightman Lot # 107
 Dunfee Wightman Lot # 67
 E. L. Whissen Lot # 62
 F. D. Whiting Lot # 38
 Mrs. Wickham Lot # 40
 Robert Williams Lot # 3
 S. N. Williams Lot # 25
 Harry Wisman Lot # 131
 Otis Wisman Lot # 140
 Hammond Wrenn Lot # 128
 Larry A. Stover Lot # 34 (DE)

Barb Lot # 14
 George Boehm Lot # 10
 Allen Boyce Lot # 2
 Mrs. Isaac Clinedinst Lot # 1
 Absolam Coffman Lot # 6
 J. M. Coffman Lot # 30
 Albert Evans Lot # 5
 Omer Evans Lot # 3
 S. M. Haulterman Lot # 16
 E. F. Kerns Lot # 4
 Hammond E. Kisner Lot # 29
 George Miller Lot # 7
 John Moton Lot # 20
 T. A. Pence Lot # 18
 Verlin Proctor Lot # 32
 Enoch Ritenour Lot # 9
 Clarence Rush Lot # 21
 Jake rush Lot # 22
 Mrs. Tob Sine Lot # 8
 Frank Stoneburner Lot # 17
 M. A. Thompson Lot # 24
 William Thompson Lot # 11
 Tysinger-Ward Lot # 23

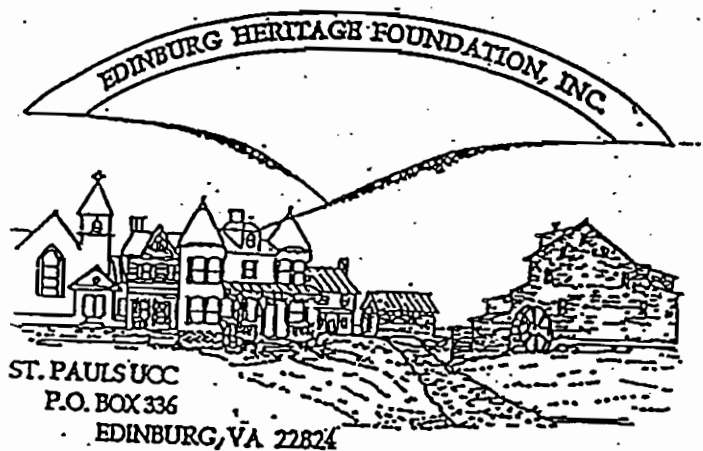
CAN YOU IDENTIFY THIS?



OTHER MEMORIES

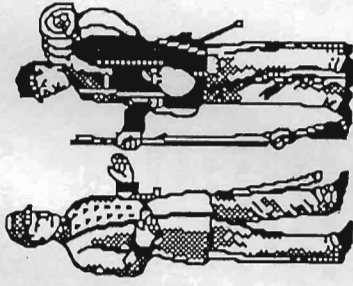
Although Ken is not a school teacher, he was certainly a part of the Edinburg School for many many years. His store abutted the school property. (Incidentally, he and his brother and sister sold the land to the county before the school was built.) It was a tiny little building, possibly one of his chicken houses, ...one room with a booth or two and a counter. He opened it daily at recess and lunch time and sold candy, pop, chips, Nabs, ice cream and hot dogs. Miss Mabel always cooked the hot dogs and carried them up the hill in a steaming pot just before lunchtime. When the lunchbell rang, there was a mad rush to see who got there first...sometimes the teachers beat the students. Often the teachers would send a student to pick up something for them. Candybars and chocows were a nickel.....

Ken was a colorful character. He and his brother, Frank, always participated in all the minstrels, generally playing the endmen and so he is dressed in his Edinburg Minstrel costume. They also sang in a barbershop quartet. His greatest love was designing and making floats for parades, and he became quite proficient in the craft, winning many ribbons and bringing fame to Edinburg. He was invited to take one of his floats to the Cherry Blossom Festival in Washington at one time. He also became an authority on beauty pageants and coached many young women in the correct way to participate and win in the contests.



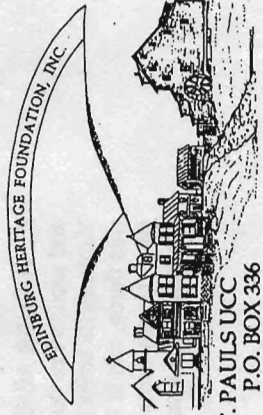
Mrs M

OCT 1993

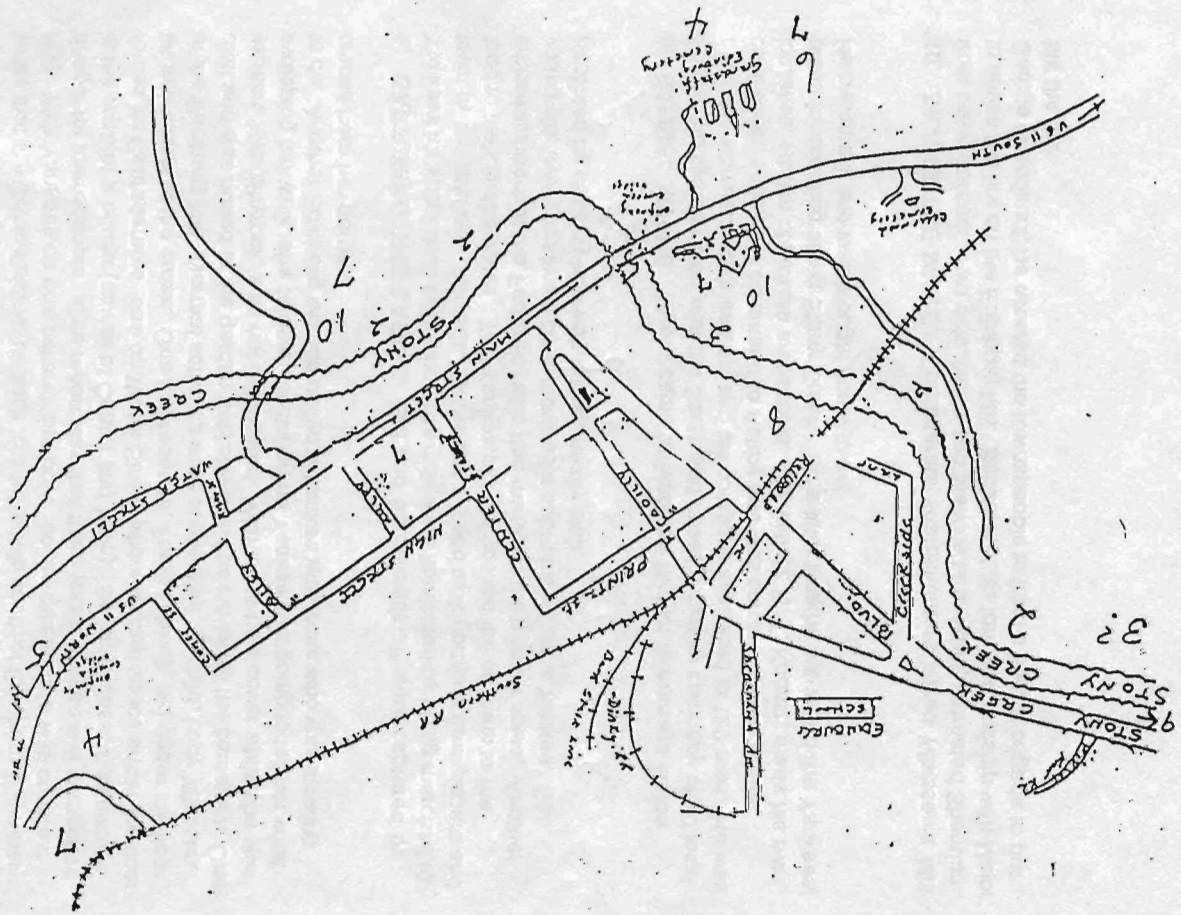


EDINBURG AND THE CIVIL WAR

Before the burning began of the Shenandoah Valley, the Edinburg / Madison District was a scene of prosperous industry and domestic tranquility. The Valley was the garden spot of the state, feeding the Confederate Army and providing pig iron for the manufacture of weapons of war. When the conflict began, to defend states' rights, Valley boys hastened to enlist (those who could afford it took their own rations and horses) in Company C, 7th Virginia Cavalry, captained by Samuel Myers and then by his brother, John Myers; and Company K, 12th Virginia Cavalry, captained by Levi Lutz and then by George Grandstaff. This company became part of the "Laurel Brigade." About one-half of the men in the 33rd Regiment of the Stonewall Brigade were local. The women were left to plant crops, protect houses and provide care and support of the troops. The war ended and the area rebuilt to prosperity.



c/o ST. PAULS UCC
P.O. BOX 336
EDINBURG, VA 22824



1. **SOLDIERS' MONUMENT** is a memorial in town dedicated to the members of the "Laurel Brigade." This group was composed of men who belonged to different units but whose units had been disbanded or disorganized, then reformed.

2. **CONFEDERATE PICKET LINE.** This line ran from Edinburg to Lantz Mill. One account of Stony Creek which demonstrates the "Woodstock Races," January, 1865 (chasing back and forth of the opposing troops) was when a soldier in the 12th Cavalry camped west of Mt. Jackson and, while doing picket duty on Stony Creek, heard of Yankees coming south to capture Captain George Grandstaff's picket line. He and 15 others dashed away to prevent this. Another account stated that the Federal Major Young captured some pickets along Stony Creek. Major Grandstaff went after them and, at Maurertown, they were recaptured, as well as 17 Yankees, and brought back to Edinburg by Windle and Grove.

3. **CAMP GORDON** was a Stony Creek Yankee POW camp.

4. **WHISSEN'S HILL AND SCHOOL HOUSE HILL** were the sites of Confederate and Federal bombardment beginning April 1, 1862.

5. **BURNING THE BRIDGE.** To prevent Federal troops moving artillery across creeks or hollows, the Confederates burned bridges. In one Union Dispatch it was reported "at 4 our troops were in possession of Edinburg ... where we attempted to save the bridges ... we will rebuild at once. Ashby, by ordering one bridge burned south in town, was able to hold the line at Stony Creek. Another account was of Confederate Captain John McNeil, told to burn the bridge on the north end of town. The rangers in charge of setting the bridge on fire were touched by local citizens' entreaties not to burn the bridge. The rangers heeded the citizens' pleas and created the illusion of a burning bridge by torching wet straw. After McNeil left the scene the straw was raked from the bridge and the bridge was saved.

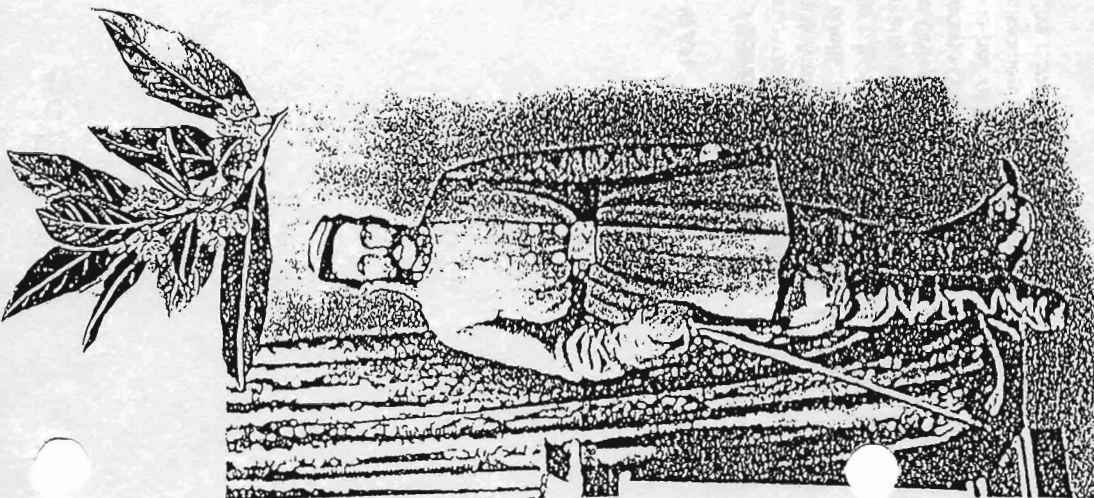
6. **TURNER ASHBY** was in charge of the troops on the picket line. He was in and around Edinburg 30 days in March and April, 1862, and engaged the Yankees 28 times (Wayland, p. 309). An account of April, 1862, when fighting was fierce, told of Ashby remaining at the battle site until his aide, "Dixie," was safe. Neese wrote that Ashby rode the line daily. Despite enemy fire, he would not move, as he said a sharpshooter rarely hit the same spot twice.

7. **CANNONADING OF THE TOWN.** A Federal communique from George Cothran, commanding Camp Gordon, near Edinburg, stated "at the Edinburg the Confederates retreated across the North Branch of the Shenandoah and took position on an eminence ... and commenced shelling our advancing cannon. ... I took position on a hill (later called Schoolhouse Hill) overlooking the town. Neese wrote that the Confederates fell back to a hill a little south of Edinburg (Cemetery Hill). With Yankees on one hill and "our boys" on the other, there was constant danger for townspeople. One report was that there was a cannon ball embedded in the walls of a house (corner of Center and Main). Several houses had escape routes for Confederates, one on Water Street where a crawl space under the floor let to a tunnel to the creek. One Confederate, Frank Lublock, hid under the floor of the Edinburg Mill. Normal activities were suspended. A child, Lucy Whissen, died and was buried in the garden until she could be moved to the cemetery. One woman, Mrs. Shyrock, was not intimidated. Warned to take cover while she was sweeping her walk, she refused, declaring no Yankee was going to tell her what to do. Another Edinburg woman pelted a Yankee with rocks who was stealing onions from her garden.

8. **CAPTURING THE LADIES.** Sid and Sac Grandstaff were captured by Yankees for suspicious behavior. The girls were humiliated by being marched to town by the soldiers. Amanda Barton and a friend took northern newspapers and food to the Confederates. The Yankee pickets opened fire on them to the embarrassment of the Federals, who had mistaken the girls for spies. Another young girl, trying to save a cow, received a sabre blow from a Yankee. She retaliated by chasing him with a long, heavy club.

9. **SAMUEL MYERS.** Myers came to Madison District to manage Union Forge. He sympathized with the South and raised a cavalry company of 70 local men. He won Jackson's esteem and his company expanded to 120 men. He was considered second in command to Ashby and was consulted as to roads, localities, station of pickets and scouts. He, with H. R. T. Koontz, made his own plans for scouting along Stony Creek. Time after time he out-witted the Yankees. He became ill and was brought home to die.

10. **SAVING THE MILLS.** Confederate sharpshooters saved Whissen's Mill from being burned. Two girls, Nellie and Melvina Grandstaff, entreated Sheridan to douse the fire on the Edinburg Mill. Because of his former friendship with Major George Grandstaff, he allowed the townspeople to form a bucket brigade to put out the fire.



MAJ. SAMUEL B. MYERS



Laurel



VOLUME 3, NUMBER 10, NOVEMBER, 1993



READ IMMEDIATELY!!

PLEASE READ CAREFULLY!!!!

We have about finished the "History of Edinburg". It took a lot longer than we anticipated and we have more pictures, stories and maps than we thought possible. While we are finished with our part, the printer is back-logged and so we anticipate the book will be available the last part of the first quarter in 1994.

We have gift certificates available for Christmas giving and for you to reserve yourself a book. The price is \$30 (for you to pick up) which is \$28.70 plus \$1.20 sales tax or \$30 plus \$5 shipping and handling. Send names and addresses of the persons to whom the certificate is to be sent and your name as the giver (when appropriate). We will mail the certificates in time for Christmas. Profits will help restore the Old Edinburg Cemetery. We are printing 500 hardback copies. Reserve yours now!!!!!!!!!!

Especially for Civil War and Virginia History Buffs

Hot off the press is Reflections of an Old Dominion Dragoon: The Civil War Experiences of Sgt. Robert S. Hudgins 11, Co, B, 3rd Virginia Cavalry. This volume is the War experience of Garland Hudgins' ancestor, edited by member and author Richard Kleese and illustrated by Gary Casteel, noted sculpter and Civil War artist.

First hand experiences of any event are collector's items and give us the "I was there" experience—this book fulfill all expectations.

Robert 11 grew up on a plantation, Leamington or Lambington, in eastern Virginia. The life of this wealthy Virginia family is documented in the book. When the War came, Robert 11 enlisted as a private, cavalry, in Hampton. He served with the unit, known as the Old Dominion Dragoons, during the entire War, rising to sergeant. The book takes us through battles and incidents to the post-War trauma of Reconstruction. It is a book you will not be able to put down.

The book is available in Edinburg from Palmyra Trading Post or from the publisher which is Publisher's Press, P. O. Drawer 631, Orange, Virginia 22960. The copies in Edinburg are signed by Garland Hudgins and Richard Kleese. The special edition is \$29.95 plus \$2.00 s&h. The regular edition is \$19.95 plus \$2.00 s&h.

From time to time we give you a book review of significance to you.

The book here reviewed is not a new publication but it may be unfamiliar to some of you as it was to us. It is Make Me a Map of the Valley: The Civil War Journal of Stonewall Jackson's Topographer, Jedediah Hotchkiss edited by Archie McDonald.

Jedediah was born in 1828 in New York. As a young man, he traveled to Luray where he worked as a tutor and, as with many young men, followed his interest in map-making through home-study. He also served as principal of the Mossy Creek Academy. He married and moved to near Churchville, Virginia. After living in Virginia a number of years, he became economically and emotionally tied to Virginia and the South. Because of his engineering ability, he was selected by Jackson for map making. Jackson asked Hotchkiss to "make me a map of the Valley (editor's note: surely one of the most unforgettable sentences in Virginia history) from Harper's Ferry to Lexington, showing all the points of offence and defence".

Hotchkiss was of great use to Jackson because he could "grasp the lay of the land" which Jackson never could; could furnish graphic representations of any point; used different colored pencils for greater clarity in the definition of surface features.

There are many references to "Edenburg" in Hotchkiss' journal, his point of view of events and people. It is well worth reading. There is one question—where is Fry's Point, southwest of Edinburg?

A copy of this book is at St. Paul's.

PLEASE IDENTIFY THIS HOUSE



your mother was present! We were sorry that it did not suit your father to be present also. We much enjoyed the presence of all these friends and the occasion will long be remembered. We thought of you and wished you could have been with us.

Mr. Hottel says that he can hardly realize that he is 68 years old. He feels that the good Father above has been kind to him in this permitting him to go beyond many of his associates and acquaintances. He is sorry that he has not accomplished more good in the years allotted to him.

By this time I suppose you have seen and heard many things different from those to which you were accustomed in Virginia. Are you learning to understand and speak French? We suppose you would sometimes find it quite useful. Probably you have not much opportunity for learning it.

We are about in our usual health. We trust that when this letter reaches you it will find you in the enjoyment of good health and all other things necessary for the good soldier. We shall be pleased to hear from you as soon as if may suit you to write. We commend you to the care and protection of our great common Father, 1st Pt 5:7.

Sunday, Oct 14th
The sending of this letter has been delayed because we did not know your address until today.



J. Monroe and Mary Summey Hottel

We got it from Mrs. Lundy, who recently received your letter. The preceding part of our letter spoke of Mr. Hottel's birthday, on being September 14th this day, October 14th is the 18th anniversary of our marriage.

Our dear old sister, George Sumner's mother, died on Tuesday evening, Sept 26th, and was buried the following Sunday. She was nearly 78 years old.

The Spanish influenza which is now so prevalent in nearly all the continents of the continent, has appeared also in our town in the last few days. There are several cases here. Our Plough and Sprout Woman being among the number. In the case of Mr. Plough however, we have not heard his disease definitely pronounced.

We are now wearing delightful autumn weather. The thermometer has been as low as 40° but we have had no frost to do any damage.

We trust this letter will reach you in due time, and find you in the enjoyment of continued health and comfort.

Very truly your friends,

J. Monroe Hottel.

Mary Summey Hottel.

J. Monroe Hottel was the well-known "professor" of Edinburg's children for many years. He taught in his home, church and the school on the hill. No writing of his survives as far as we know; however, Rosemary Zirkle McDonald found a letter Professor Hottel dictated to his wife, Mary Summey, to Paul Zirkle who served with the A.E.F. in France in 1918. The letter was dictated because Professor Hottel was losing his eyesight. He couldn't read as well so one young student and neighbor on High Street, Fleta Sheetz, read to him. Both Hottel (1850-1924) and his wife (1857-1927) are buried at Union Forge Cemetery.

Edinburg, Edgemoor
September 29, 1918

Mr. Paul Zirkle,
Somewhere in France.

Dear Paul, - For some weeks it has been our purpose to write to you, and to-day we will endeavor to do so. It is a rainy day and cool, and neither of us is doing much. Just now we are having plenty of rain. Tuesday, 17th, gave us much rain in the afternoon and night. The rain continued until nearly noon on Wednesday. This is the week of the Edinburg Anniversary. The management picked out a book week for us. For Tuesday the school children of the county, about 1200 or 1300 of them, had their march on the fair ground. The weather was pleasant enough until they were marching, but many of them were later caught in the rain. Wednesday school got the first prize, and got midway the second. Among the rural schools Brown's Crossing came out ahead. Much labor and expense were spent upon the fair this year, and it is important that the weather has been so unfavorable. Thursday, however, was a good day, and the attendance was very (any

large - possibly 10000 people. Unfortunately we had at least six hundred. An airplane was exhibited today from Washington, and the rain may spoil that part of the program. Thursday, Sept. 12th, was registration day for those between the ages of 18-48 and previously registered. About 1500 or 1600 were registered at Edinburg. We hope that the next will be over the face they will all be included in the army.

Our Sunday school is going along in about the usual manner. Generally we have a good and pleasant Sunday school, but sometimes some of those who attend seem to be careless and indifferent - forgetful of where they are and what they should do. We must you very much, thank of you often, and should like to have you visit us again. Harry and Robert are still at home but they will likely both go away again. Harry expects to leave for Edgemoor next Monday.

Mr. Hottel does not know yet whether he will leave any school this year or not. He is a letter in the year we may gather up a few students from among those who cannot attend school but a few months each year, or who are not going to the High School.

The first day of the anniversary was the 68th anniversary of his birth. On the following evening, the people of the Sunday school and church and some other friends gave him a pleasant surprise party. Your father and mother were invited by those getting up the party, and

Alvin Ashby Lutz was born at Conicville (Cabin Hill) April 23, 1902; the son of Turner Ashby and Cora Williams Lutz. After persuing an education in and around the area, he received his masters degree in education from the University of Virginia. He married Gladys G. Clem and they had one daughter, Ashley (Mrs. Cletus) Ritenour. Mr. Lutz died April 2, 1974.

Alvin A. Lutz was appointed the first principal of the new Edinburg School when it opened in 1933 and remained in that capacity for 34 years, holding the record for principalship in the county when he retired. Prior to that time he had taught "on the hill" at the old Cedar Hill Academy and was the last principal they had in that school. He also taught at Strasburg and Hamburg. When he was teaching at Hamburg, he went before the school board and asked for permission to extend the term at that school, on his own, for a number of weeks, with no cost to the board. His request was granted and he was commended for his fine spirit. He retired in 1967 with 44 years of service. "Prof" Lutz had a keen mind, never forgetting even the tiniest little anecdote, and could talk on any subject at length, at the "drop of a hat", always holding your attention. He was especially interested in the Valley history and was considered an authority on this subject. In talking with some of his students, they seem to remember the anecdotes better than the lessons he taught. This writer recalls a time when he expounded on how the highway engineers banked a curve in the road so a driver of a vehicle could set the wheel and not have to make an adjustment if it was graded correctly. At that time they had just rebuilt the curve at Red Banks and he said it was beautifully banked. I could not drive at then, but years later, when I got my driver's permit, I tested that curve and sure enough, he was right!

Another little anecdote we may not be able to use....When the class of '42 was making the first school annual, they were working in the library/principal's office and discussing a name for the book...Mr. Lutz was working at his desk and quietly, from the background they heard him say, "Why don't you call it "The Dam Site"? The title turned out to be "The 3 Rs". Students had to put the whole annual together one piece at a time, including gluing each picture in each book. Mr. Lutz bought excellent supplies...to this day not one of those pictures has come loose!

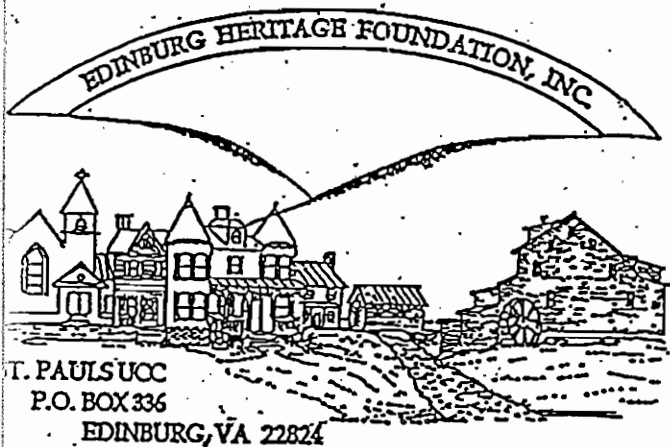
Mid-Atlantic, May, 1993

"Back to the End of the Rainbow" is an article that "Moon" Mullins, Rowand Stanley and Truman Dorton, former CCC members, talk about their experiences in that great government experiment to provide jobs for men and improve the country during the Great Depression.

The three men took the writer (Pat Furgurson) on a tour of the old CCC Camp in the Fort Valley. They described the pumphouse, the barracks (quartering 48 men each) and the \$30 a month each man received. The men kept \$5.00 and the rest was mailed home to grateful families. The men planted trees and built roads into parks they built, as well as helping fight fires. "Moon" declared that it "helped me move from being a boy to being a man".

THE CHRISTMAS WALKING TOUR

There will be a walking tour of Edinburg sponsored by the EHF on December 12 at 6-8:30. This will follow the Edinburg Community Cantata held at the Methodist Church at 5. The gifts shops, restaurant and Edinburg/Madison District Museum will be open as well as the churches. Authentic carollers will sing. Scouts will sell popcorn at old time prices at the Stoney Creek Restaurant. The restaurant will feature special dishes and drinks. For all who can, we encourage the use of lumenaires set at a safe distance from a building and candles in the windows. Thanks to Miriam Irvin and Patti Irvin for making the arrangements.



M & Mrs

A Merry Christmas

VOLUME 3, NUMBER 11, DECEMBER, 1993

MEMORIAL GIFT

Jack and Lorraine Zirkle gave a memorial gift in memory of Betty Cook Good. Thanks very much.

A REMINDER: If you would like a gift certificate sent to someone for Christmas for the "History of Edinburg", send the money, your name and address and the name and address of the recipient to us: The Edinburg Heritage Foundation, % St. Paul's UCC, Box 336, Edinburg, Va. 22824.

If all my good wishes for you could be heaped up high 'neath your Christmas tree, I'm perfectly sure that they'd fill a pack bigger than any on Santa's back.

The price of each book is \$30 if you intend to pick it up (we will let you know where and when in 1994) or \$30 (\$28.70 plus \$1.30 state tax) plus \$5 shipping and handling.

Don't forget the December 12 walking tour from 6-8:30 after the Christmas Community Cantata at 5 at the Methodist Church.

Our yearly memberships are \$25 per family or \$15 for individual. Please pay now or in January to our address. For those four or five of you who joined late in the year, please call me (Mary Ann 984-8544) and I will meet you at St. Paul's to give you all the year back copies if you don't have them

A NEW SHOP IN TOWN

"Baskets of Distinction" is new in Edinburg and is located in the house at the corner of Water and Main (across Water Street from "The Virginia House") This shop is also located in Woodstock and, as the name implies, specializes in baskets that are filled with whichever dainties the customer requires. The finest treat, at the shop, for discriminating tastes are Key Lime Coolers made by the Byrd Cookie Company of Georgia. Williams-Sonoma sells key lime cookies but they can't hold a candle to these unusual gourmet cookies. Edinburg must be building a reputation as a good retail location for small shops. We are fortunate in that the shop owners have gone out of the way to make attractive displays of unusual gifts. The buildings in town lend themselves to such shops and we hope that Edinburg will become known as a shoppers' paradise, so we urge everyone to buy in Edinburg for all your gifts and for yourselves.

HEARTY WISHES FOR
A MERRY CHRISTMAS

God bless our splendid men,
Send them safe home again.
God save our men!
Happy and glorious,
Dauntless and chivalrous,
Winners of freedom
God save our men!

WWI

I don't jist know how dese vords I should say
But I schust wish you a
Merry Christmas
any way

VALLEY COOKERY

From the old cookbook, Housekeeping in Old Virginia, printed in 1879, we find this wise advice for the housewife..."if she, above all, shall succeed in making a home more attractive to the American husband, and spare him a resort(ing) to hotels and saloons"...she would perform a service to her family.

Cookbooks for women, one hundred or more years ago, were not available for the average housewife in the Valley. However, a cookbook, made from "receipts" from neighbors and friends, was in every home, recipes kept that worked out well,

The average family did not eat out. Certain days, such as wash days, the meal would be a layered covered casserole of meats and vegetables which was placed in the oven or fireplace in the morning and removed at dinner time. Other meals were very simple, an evening meal of mush with sweetenin' or a mixture of bread, milk and sugar.

Cookbooks describe the labor of women in the household. To make bread also meant making the yeast for "light" bread. Edinburg had one or more women who prepared yeast and sold it to neighbors. Mrs. Madison Riddleberger, on Main Street, was one who supplied those women who did not make yeast or whose yeast fell flat.

After the bread was made and a meal was cooked, the real work began. Water had to be heated to wash the dishes. If the floor was not covered in oilcloth, she had to oil the wooden floor. Dishes were put away. Pies and cakes were put in the "safe" to keep them safe from bugs (and children?)

Once a week the stove had to be cleaned which meant taking the stove pipe apart and cleaning the pieces as well as any other stove pieces one could reach. One carried out the ashes (kept some to make soap) and applied stove polish. "Crumbs of Comfort" was a recommended polish. The shelves and safe were scoured. The windows were washed and the last chore was to bring in kindling wood for the next meal.

Cookbooks listed recipes for the relief of every ailment including the recipe for mustard plasters (SURELY you remember those!) This infamous recipe is unknown to today's children but Edinburg adults, age 55 and over, should remember them well and shudder at the remembrance. From an old cookbook comes the recipe:

" It is not safe to pass a day without mustard in the house, so valuable are the medicinal properties. When a plaster is wanted. put into a bowl two tablespoons of ground mustard. Lay "on a teaboard" a piece of newspaper twice the size of the plaster wanted. Spread the mustard over the paper and fold into itself. In winter, warm before applying. Keep on the child's chest about seven and one-half minutes. In this way, painful blisters will be avoided."

Recipes were also given to cure ailments in animals, such as chicken cholera. This called for one to dip a feather into tincture of iodine, hold the chicken's mouth open and mop the inside of the throat with the iodine.

For the 1992 Christmas issue of the newsletter we mentioned

OUR ROOTS

Betty Grandstaff of Grinnell, Iowa sent us a description of the early years of our ancestors who came from Germany and Switzerland.

"The Ships on which our ancestors came to America had romantic names, but our forefathers who sailed to America were not looking for romance but religious freedom and life-sustaining work. The lands along the Rhine became a very uncomfortable homeland during the 17th and 18th centuries as war after war destroyed the vineyards and fields of the farmers. The Thirty' Years War was the longest, but by no means the only conflict that devastated Germany. Many of the local rulers had observed the splendor of the court of Louis the 14th and wished to live in similar luxury, therefore they levied oppressive taxes upon their subjects.

This was also the time of religious change. Martin Luther's followers and the Calvinists were trying to remove the yoke of Roman Catholicism. Also, each time a different ruler ascended the throne of an area, the citizens were expected to turn to, or away from, Catholicism. To further complicate religious differences, many of those living in the Palatinate had been exposed to, and accepted, the plainer religious groups of the Brethren, Amish, Mennonite and Anabaptist beliefs.

The series of wars ended with the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. Anne, consort of Prince George had succeeded her sister, Mary, to the throne of England. Anne and her husband were concerned about the fate of her husband's fellow Germans and, as early as 1707, the people of the Palatinate were offered asylum in Britain. That year only a few hundred subjects of the Elder Palatinate made their way up the Rhine to Rotterdam and across the English channel, the early ones crossing the channel in troop ships. There were many delays along the river and at the port. Sometimes the immigrants were reduced to eating grass; at other times they feasted on the gifts of Dutch Baptists and other sympathizers. Some of early families settled in Ireland, some in North Carolina; others in New York where they were abused by landholders; some went to Virginia. No one anticipated the increasing number of Palatines who wanted to leave Europe. Letters from relatives and old neighbors and the few who had returned to Europe gave visions of wonderful new places and more people were encouraged to leave.

William Penn was trying to fill his colony with people and sent very persuasive advertising to the Palatinate. As a usual thing, an entire family group would plan to travel together or, failing that, would agree on a meeting in America. Leaving was against the law in many places so travel plans had to be made quietly and secretly. Families made their way up the Rhine in boats or barges. They faced bandits as well as neighboring landholders who often exacted tolls for passage up the river. They went to Rottendam and from there to Plymouth. Sailing from England was essential for those bound for the colonies and many German-Swiss names were then anglicized. The Ships Crossing Index states Barthel and Nickel Cransdorf arrived at the Port of Philadelphia on Oct. 28, 1738 aboard the Billender Thistle, John Houston, commanding. Part of the extended family of the Crandsdorfs were Philip Cohn and

George Braher as well as Frederick Cromer and Jacob Clother, all from the village of Rimschweiler. Some Bavarians had money for passage, some signed indenture papers and some received money from Christian charities.

There were no dining salons or bathrooms of these early ships. It must have been a relief when the people alighted from the Thistle, Robert and Alice, Queen Elizabeth, Christopher Doll, Virtuous Grace, Snow Charlotta, Two Brothers, Europa, Loyal Judith. Edinburgh St. Andrew Galley among others.

The people from Rimschweiler, Zwiebruchen set out for areas where they would find folks from home, away from the busy port. The long journey made possible a good life here. If their language had been English, they would have occupied a more prominent place in early American history books."

Betty, thanks for the information and for your support.

one old recipe, fondly remembered by Valley residents. The recipe, Lemon Beer, was located in the Shenandoah County Heritage Cook Book, by the Auxiliary of Shenandoah County Memorial Hospital in 1977 (by the way, if you can locate a copy, it is one of the best local cookbooks we've seen) Margie Bowman submitted a recipe for Lemon Beer which is to mix one pint of molasses, two pints of sugar, two gallons of hot water, one gallon of cold water, two lemons and five yeast cakes. This is to set until it ferments (and, we presume, strained) Margie comments "not to let it set too long or it may get too good!"

In the same cookbook there is a recipe for Dandelion Wine (many Valley books have this or similar recipes) Put one cup of bloom into one gallon of water. Add one pound of raisins, two and one half pounds of sugar, two lemons, two oranges and one-half yeast cake. Let set for three days and then bottle (presumably strained) Let set open six weeks and then cork.

Faye Kline of Edinburg had a recipe in the hospital cookbook for "Grandma Frye's Catsup".

"Make enough tomato juice for one gallon or more (use mashed tomatoes, no other liquid) Put juice on fire in kettle with an onion the size of a walnut, two hot peppers, teaspoon celery seed, teaspoon mustard seed, two tablespoons whole cloves and four sticks of cinnamon bark (spices tied in cloth) Add salt and pepper. Add one pint of vinegar and one-half cup of sugar. Cook until thick, pour in bottles and cool. Keep adding catsup to bottles. When cold, put tops on and seal with wax."

A favorite recipe from the ladies of St. Paul's UCC, Edinburg, is a punch recipe. It calls for one large can of orange juice, two of each of the following: large cans of pineapple juice, large cans of frozen lemonade, packages of made Kool Aid. Add two quarts of cold water, two bottles of maraschino cherries, ginger ale and sugar syrup to taste.

Other recipes made in the Valley include scrapple, evidently a good recipe, to put one's name to it, because it was "Lutz Scrapple". In a kettle combine three and one-half pounds of pork shoulder, three and one-half quarts of water; simmer four to five hours until the meal falls off the bone. Drain and reserve liquid. Discard bones and shread meat. Measure the liquid and add for every four cups one cup of yellow cornmeal. Bring to the boil and cook until very thick (about 30 minutes) Stir in meat, one teaspoon of sage and lots of pepper. Pour into a buttered oblong pan (17x11x3) and chill. Cut and slice. Fry in butter or sausage fat until brown and crispy.

Different eras used different recipes. One can almost date a recipe. What date could you put on pigs' feet, souse, head-cheese and squirrel croquettes?

Belsnicklers were treated to cookies. Betty Grandstaff found the recipe for "Belsnickle Cookies". Belsnicklers don't make the rounds anymore but, when they did, they were given special cookies. "First the one cup of melted butter, one cup molasses and one cup of brown sugar you fix, then four cups flour, one-half teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon soda and one teaspoon each of cinnamon, allspice, mace and cloves. Blend all in a large mixing bowl. In the refrigerator, you chill the

dough, and on to the next step you go; to a floured board you take your bowl. And one fourths thick, the dough you roll. Cut the patterns with a very sharp knife, like birds, stars, houses and the farmer's wife; bake 350 degrees-about 10 minutes is nice. Now take them out and then you ice. Taste them-delicious,ain't?"

