

A. The small tenements upon the whole tract offered to the company, are so interspersed, as to [page 8] serve rather to protect from fire, &c. That to destroy in future the wood-land. Some are rented for lives, some for terms of years, all under very strict covenants; but the leases of the most important are already in my hands, for the good of the company. That part of the tract reserved for the future refusal of the company, is generally of the same description as that embraced in the preceding articles; except as to the peculiar water advantages, and the ore banks.

Q. 9. May considerable profits be expected by the company?

A. I can only say, that, from frequent offers made to me for the principal scites [sic]: from many inquiries made by me of experienced iron-masters, and from the judgment of practical men, I have no doubt that this property is capable, at a moderate expense for outfits, of as great profits as any iron estate in America, if not as great as any in the world.

F. FAIRFAX.

ALEXANDRIA, January 2, 1815.

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CERTIFICATES.

February 16, 1809.

SIR,

I HAVE, with great attention, examined your several banks of iron ore, and feel myself fully justifiable in saying, that I do believe the quality to be very good for both bar and castings, (equal to that of Keeptryste) and the appearance, as to quantity, very great indeed; that you have several good seats for furnaces and forges, with almost an inexhaustible supply of timber, for coal-wood; all on and near the Shenandoah river. From my long experience in the iron business, I trust I have some knowledge of the same, and feel no hesitation in putting my name to these lines. Yours truly,

GEO. NORTH.

Ferdinando Fairfax. Esq.

Ferdinando Fairfax, Esq. Sent to my furnace by Isaac Strider's boats, iron ore, which he tells me he dug from five different ore banks, which is verified by the appearance of the ore; four sorts I had blown at my furnace, and then a part of each made into bar iron, of which I have returned to Mr. Fairfax 56 bars, 1, 0, 1, 4, the greater part of it drawn fit for a tilt-hammer to draw into gun-scalps. The different kinds designated by notches as per memorandum. The above iron I return him for the ore he sent me.

ROGER JOHNSON.

January 4, 1809.

No. 1, notched on the end, Big-rock ore.

No. 2, Dillows, mixed 1-3 with R.I. red 2-3.

No. 3, Dillows, unmixed.

No. 4, Big-rock, mixed 1-3 with R.I. red 2-3.

No. 5, Conner's, pure.

R.J.

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I certify that I this day turned and welded, and beat down a bit or iron made of the ore of Mr. Ferdinando Fairfax, (which he calls No. 4) and which I have marked with four notches; and that I hardened the same in my smith's shop, so as to strike fire, like steel with flint.

ROBERT MOORE.

Bloomsbury Forge, Jan. 4, 1809.

The above operation was performed in the said shop, in my presence.

CHARLES GLISAN.

This may certify, that of several kinds of iron put into my hands, (said to be made of the ore of Mr. F. Fairfax) by Mr. James Stubblefield, superintendent of the United States' factory of arms at this place, I found No. 5 to work remarkably well, in closing and welding a gun-barrel, both as to heating, hammering, and welding. No. 1 was rather too hard for this purpose, though it was firm, strong iron. No. 3 did not work quite as well as No. 5, being rather harder. No. 2 welded well, but did not bear as high a heat as either of the other numbers above notes, being inclined to red-short.*

JOHN BREWER.

Witness -- James Stubblefield.

Harper's Ferry, Feb. 22, 1809.

I John Donaldson, do also certify, that I have tried Nos. 5, 3, and 1, of the abovementioned iron, in various ways and at different times; that I found all three to forge remarkably well, and weld well; that it was tough and strong, and bore a high heat, (No. 1, rather less so than the others) and No. 5, soft enough for any purpose; but No. 1, though tough form and strong, was rather too hard for gun-making.

JOHN A. DONALDSON.

Witness --

Jas. Stubblefield,

Robt. Whittet.

Harper's Ferry, Feb. 22, 1809.

* By reference to Mr. Johnson's memorandum above, it will seem that No. 2, contains only 1-3 of F.F.'s metal.

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We certify, that in several trials made of Mr. Fairfax's iron, Nos. 3 and 5, at the public factory at Harper's Ferry, we found it work remarkably well, in cocks and frisks (or pan hammers) for muskets; being firm, tough, capable of a high heat, free from cracks, and soft enough for the above purposes.

PETER CRANE.

JOHN LINDSEY.

Witness -- Jas. Stubblefield,

Robt. Whittet.

Harper's Ferry, Feb. 22, 1809.

—

I certify, that out of thirteen gun-barrels welded by me, which I was requested to distinguish, only one failed in the proof; but, as there were among them several that were not of Fairfax's iron, and the marks which I put on were not preserved to the last, I am not certain of whose iron that one was which failed.

Given under my hand, this 26th day of April, 1809.

JOHN BREWER.

N.B. As well as I can now recollect, the said thirteen barrels consisted of four of Johnson's iron, two of Winter's, and the rest of Mr. Fairfax's, either pure or mixed with Johnson's, as they were given in to me.

JOHN BREWER.

JOHN BECKHAM.

—

Armory, Harper's Ferry, March 20, 1809.

SIR,

I have proved a few barrels made out of your iron, which stood very well; the balance will not be ready to prove until the last of next week. Have not received any scalps from Johnson's forge yet.

I am sir,

Respectfully,

Your obt. Servt.

JAMES STUBBLEFIELD.

F. Fairfax, Esquire.

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CONSTITUTION OF THE SHENANDOAH IRON COMPANY.

Article 1. The stock of the company under the above denomination shall consist, in the first instance, besides the active capital, of 10,000 acres, chiefly woodland (part of a larger tract called Shannondale) lying in one connected body, principally in the county of Jefferson, Virginia, between the line of Loudon county and the margin of the river Shenandoah, except where intercepted from the river by Wormley's patent, and commencing at the bounds of the land lately sold to the U. States (for the use of their factory at Harper's Ferry) and running southward for quantity; but so as to include the ORE BANKS near the Yellow-rock, and the saw-mill of the valley-run; comprehending, also, the range of mill-seats at Connor's, having a full command of the water at Little's falls; also, the seats for mills or forges upon the great road, at Vestal's ford: and also, several valuable little farms upon the river, besides smaller tenements, sufficiently interspersed to protect from fires the most valuable of the WOOD, consisting of locust; oak of various kinds,

fit for plank, scantling, shingles, &c. Pine, of superior quality; chestnut, fut for shingles and nails; various other [page 14] timber, and chestnut-oak, for tan-bark, besides wood for fuel: all convenient to a thickly settled neighbourhood, on both sides of the mountain, where all those articles are beginning to be scarce, and are not in considerable demand. Which property shall be divided into _____ shares, at _____ dollars each, and shall be conveyed by Ferdinando Fairfax, the present proprietor by inheritance, by a good deed under general warranty, and subject only to leases upon a few of said tenements, several of which, and the most valuable, the said Fairfax has bought, unto the President and Directors herein provided for, and their successors, as trustees; to be by them held for the use and benefit of the company, without power to convey the same, except by their authority according to this constitution, a copy whereof shall be annexed to the said deed of the said Fairfax; which shall be made when all shares have been taken, as mentioned below.

ARTICLE II. When all the shares are subscribed, the said Ferdinando Fairfax shall, by letter addressed to each subscriber, and by advertisement in some newspaper of the City of Washington, at least sixty days previously, call a meeting of the subscribers at _____ for the purpose of choosing _____ DIRECTORS to act in the concerns of the company for one year, and until the next stated election, and to receive the conveyances of the said Fairfax, as aforesaid. Whereupon he shall be entitled to demand of the shareholders respectively, upon each share by him disposed of, and shall himself advance upon each of his own shares, a prompt payment of _____ dollars, in a receipt of the cashier of the Bank of Columbia, (drawn to the president and directors of this [page 15] company) and also, their respective bonds, drawn payable to him, his heirs and assigns, and secured in a satisfactory manner, for _____ equal annual instalments from the said first election of directors, each for _____ dollars, free of interest for the time it has to run: which prompt payment shall constitute the active capital of the company, for the commencement of their operations upon the stock aforesaid.

ARTICLE III. There shall annually be a meeting of stockholders at the house of the manager, upon the fifteenth day of August, or at such other time of the year as they, for greater convenience, may ordain: at which meeting they shall choose _____ directors, (being stockholders) and transact such other business as by this constitution pertains to them.

ARTICLE IV. Every share shall entitle the holder, either in person or by proxy, to a vote in such concerns of the company as necessarily appertain to the stockholders, and such as are excepted out of the powers given to the directors; except that no stockholder shall enjoy above _____ votes upon _____ shares held by him. The presence of three stockholders, besides a majority of the acting directors, shall be necessary to form a board to do business, and a majority of votes shall decide all questions, except for the purchase and sale of land, the increase of stock, the further call for money, the erection of new works beyond the first determined upon, or the alteration of this Constitution; any of which cases shall require, from the member meaning to propose the same, notice by public advertisement, in a neighboring newspaper, of such his intention, at least ninety days previous to the meeting of stockholders; and the voice of a majority of all the stockholders shall be necessary for a decision [page 16] thereupon. When the whole of the shares

of the company shall be held by _____ persons, or less, no election of directors shall be necessary; but each member, if lawfully competent, shall have the power both of a stockholder and director; and be subject to these regulations, as far as they apply to the existing case.

ARTICLE V. The directors chosen shall conduct the whole concerns of the company, until the next election, respecting the making of iron, and other business determined upon by the proper authority, and all matters naturally arising thereout, or necessarily connected therewith; but they shall not without the authority of the stockholders as above provided for, sell or buy land, except such as may have been given in security for debts due the company, and sold in consequence thereof; make an increase of stock, or a further call for money from the stockholders; erect new works, other than a furnace, a force, and their necessary appendages; or alter the constitution of the company.

ARTICLE VI. The directors shall meet at the house of the manager, as often as, in their opinion, the interest of the company shall require. They shall appoint, from among themselves, a PRESIDENT, who shall receive and transmit all communications, and give the casting vote at their board; and they shall supply, from amongst the stockholders, until the next election, any vacancy that may happen in their number. They shall employ a MANAGER, well skilled in the concerns of the company, who shall reside at the works, and shall give bond and good security, in such sum as they may deem reasonable and sufficient, for the performance as well of his duties as those of any deputy or assistant, of his own nomination, whom the directors may think proper to place under him, and for the faithful application, according to their [page 17] directions, of all monies and other effects of the company, that may come into his hands, during the time the directors shall chuse to continue him; but shall not vote for directors. They shall employ an ABLE CLERK, to keep the company's accounts; to keep a book of record, in which shall be entered this constitution, with any rules and regulations pursuant thereto, made by the directors; all transfers of shares, made as herein after prescribed; all bills of sale of negroes, or horses, purchased for this company's use, and descriptive inventories of their personal property, annually to be taken; and a minute-book of the proceedings as well as of the directors as of the stockholders: which accounts and books shall, at all times, be subject to the inspection of any stockholder; and shall, by the directors, be laid before the stockholders, at their annual or other meetings.

ARTICLE VII. A committee of Investigation may be appointed, consisting of two members, at any meeting of the stockholders, to inquire into misconduct or abuses, committed under the directory; and to make report at the next meeting, or to call an extra meeting of the stockholders, if deemed necessary; and they shall have a reasonable compensation for expenses thereby incurred, to be paid out of the company's funds.

ARTICLE VIII. The directors shall, from time to time, fix and pay the salaries of their clerk, manager and his assistants; and make suitable regulations relative to the other necessary expenditures: but they themselves, being interested, shall have only one hundred dollars per annum, to defray expenses; subject, however, to be increased by a majority of the votes of the company.

ARTICLE IX. There shall be made by the directors a dividend of profits, with such reservation for current expenses and contingencies as they shall judge prudent, at least once a year, at a meeting [page 18] of the stockholders; to the paid to them, their attorneys, or written orders.

ARTICLE X. All transfers of shares shall be made upon the books of the company, by the holder in person, or by power of attorney; according to the forms used in transferring stock of the late bank of the United States.

ARTICLE XI. It is hereby explicitly declared, for the information of members and of others, and ought to be so expressed in all specialties given to the company, that no stockholder shall be liable to the company, or to any member thereof, or to any other person, for any transactions of the company, to an amount beyond the nominal stock held therein, by such stockholder.

ARTICLE XII. On the part of the before named Ferdinando Fairfax, it is further stipulated, that he will relinquish to the company, as a further increase of their active capital, the last instalment bond given to him by the subscribers, for the purchase of shares, as mentioned in the second article; if, when the same shall become due, the annual profits of the company, shall not have yielded, upon an average of years, after commencement of business, at least fifteen per centum, upon the money which shall, to that time, have been paid and expended upon each share: and, moreover, that he will offer the company the refusal, within five years from its organization, of the remaining part of the Shannondale Tract, within the county of Jefferson, at eight dollars per acre; being two dollars less per acre than he has already sold a part of said tract for, not possessing and peculiar advantages: and likewise all his MINES or banks or iron ore, on any lands he now holds in the county of Jefferson; they making reasonable compensation for damage, if any, occasioned to his property, by working and removing the same, as to any tract or lot of land, not within the bounds of the Shannondale tract.

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WE, whose names are hereunto subscribed, do engage to become members of the SHENANDOAH IRON COMPANY, according to the preceding Constitution; and to take therein the number of shares affixed to our names, respectively: and we do moreover agree that upon any failure to pay, or satisfactorily secure, the several sums required by the said constitution to be paid (whether to Ferdinando Fairfax or to the company) upon the shares respectively, the said Ferdinando Fairfax shall have the option, either to sue for the same, or to retain the delinquent shares, upon paying up said dues; and in the case of any future calls for money, which in the whole shall never exceed _____ dollars upon each share, without the unanimous consent of the company a failure to pay the same shall subject the delinquent shares to sale, by the directors, at public auction, to raise the amount of such call, after reasonable notice of the time and place of sale.

Date of Subscription Name. Residence, and No. of Shares.

1838, October 25. Andrew Kennedy, Joseph T. Daugherty, Robert T. Brown, G. H. Hammond, William Yates, John 1838, September 21. L. Gallaher, William Crow, Charles G. Stewart and John B. H. Fulton to Richard Parker. Agreement among owners of Shannondale Springs Company. Jefferson County Deed Book 23, p. 366.

This indenture made this 21st day of Sept. 1838, between And. Kennedy, Joseph T. Daugherty, Robert T. Brown, G. H. Hammond, William Yates, John L. Gallaher, William Crow, Charles G. Stewart and John B. H. Fulton, of the first part, and Richard Parker of the second part, Witnesseth, that whereas the said parties of the first part have purchased jointly of Samuel W. Lackland certain lands and real property now in the possession of the Shannondale Springs Company lying on the Shenandoah River in the County of Jefferson, State of Virginia, and whereas, the said parties of the first part have executed five joint and several single bills to Lackland, dated on the 23d Sept. 1838, each for the sum of two thousand dollars with interest from the first day of January 1838, one payable on the first day of January 1839, one payable on or before the 1st day of January 1840, one payable on or before the first day of Jany. 1841, one payable on or before the first day of Jany. 1842, one payable on or before the first day of Jany. 1843, and whereas it is agreed between the said parties of the first part that each of them shall pay one ninth part of the said sum in the said single bills mentioned as the time shall become due -- and whereas the said parties of the first part are about to obtain a loan from the Bank of the Valley in Virginia for five thousand dollars, or less, on accommodation, to be obtained from the said Bank at its office in Charlestown upon the joint note of the same parties of the first part, or some of them, which loan is intended to be applied to the use and benefit of the Shannondale Springs Company, and whereas, sundry debts have already been incurred by the said company and by members thereof for the benefit of said company, which have not yet been paid, and other similar debts will probably be hereafter incurred, under the direction of or by the approbation of the board of Directors of said company, and whereas it has been agreed that each of the said parties of the first part shall be personally liable to pay one ninth part of the loan aforesaid and any other loan which may be made for the same purpose, by order of the said board of Directors, and one ninth of all said debts heretofore contracted and to be incurred as aforesaid, should the said company fail to pay the same when due, and whereas each of the said parties of the first part is possessed of forty shares of the joint or capital stock of said Shannondale Springs Company, Now this indenture witnesseth that each of the said parties of the first part, each one for himself. For and in consideration of the sum of one dollar to each of the said parties of the first part paid by the said Richard Parker of the second part, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, hath granted, bargained and sold, and by these presents doth grant, bargain and sell unto the said Richard Parker, of the second part his Executors and Administrators the forty shares of stock in said company as possessed by him aforesaid, to be held by the said Richard Parker, in trust for the purposes herein after mentioned, that is to say that whenever any one or more of the said parties of the first part shall fail to pay his or their proper ninth part or parts of the said single bills and said loan or loans, and the other debts above mentioned, when the same shall become due and payable, then it shall be lawful for the said Richard Parker, of the second part, his Executors or Administrators, to sell the said shares of such delinquent party or parties or so many thereof as may be so necessary to raise a sum sufficient to pay the proper ninth part or parts of such delinquent party or parties of the said liabilities then remaining due and unpaid and the expenses of sale, to the highest bidder, at public auction, for ready money, having first advertised the time and place of sale at least three successive weeks in the

Newspaper printed nearest the Shannon Dale Springs, and out of the proceeds of such sale the person making the same shall pay to the person or persons entitled thereto the balance then due from such delinquent party or parties with all interest due thereon, and so soon as any one or more of the said parties of the first part shall pay off his or their one full ninth part or parts respectively of all said liabilities, the said forty shares of stock of each of the parties so paying now possessed shall be entirely free from all incumbrances created upon such shares by said deed. And upon making any such sale the person making the same shall have full power to convey and transfer the stock so sold to the purchaser or purchasers and least [sic] there should be any ambiguity in this deed, it is declared to be the intention of the parties that the forty shares of said stock possessed as aforesaid by each of the parties of the first part, shall be made liable for his own delinquency and that no shares owned by any one of said parties shall be made liable for the delinquency of any other one of said parties. In testimony whereof the said parties of the first part have hereunto set their hands and seals this day and year first before written.

And. Kennedy (Seal)

Robert T. Brown (Seal)

J. L. Daugherty (Seal)

G. W. Hammond (Seal)

Jno. S. Gallaher (Seal)

Chs. E. Stewart (Seal)

Wm. Yates (Seal)

Jno. B. H. Fulton (Seal)

Wm. Crow (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of H. Keyes, H. N. Gallaher, Jas. W. Bellar, E. K. Aisquith, Lewis Sutton, Jr., Saml. Reel

1838. [Gallaher, John S.] *SHANNONDALE: THE QUALITY AND CHARACTER OF THE WATERS AND THEIR EFFECTS UPON VARIOUS DISEASES.* CHARLESTOWN: 1838. PRINTED AT THE FREE PRESS OFFICE.

[page 2] [Blank]

[page 3]

PREFACE.

The Proprietors of the SHANNONDALE SPRINGS very respectfully embrace the present occasion to present to the public the following notice of these Waters, in order that those who visit them, either for the purpose of health, or gratification, may be acquainted with their qualities.

This statement is prepared by a gentleman, whose experience and observation for many years have enabled him to come to the most correct conclusions, and who has no interest in the success of the concern, beyond that which a regard for truth and the good of suffering humanity can excite in a philanthropic breast.

They presume it will not be considered impertinent, on this occasion, to remark, that it seems to their view very important, that above all descriptions of visitors [sic] who resort to mineral waters, Invalids should be familiar with their locations, and, also, with their composition, effects, and specific differences; so that, with the aid of their medical advisers [sic], they may be enabled to ascertain which is best adopted [sic] to a relief of the various affections for which they may seem indicated.

The indiscriminate use of various waters, of the mineral kind, in this country, by [page 4] persons frequenting them, without any previous knowledge of what they contain, has done, it is well known, serious injury on many occasions. -- Those who drink them, in general, do not appear to be apprised, that they do possess positive qualities, calculated to do good, or harm, according to circumstances, and with as certain effect as many medicines in common use, if judiciously administered; or, on the contrary, taken without proper precaution. The long-continued use, of even the weakest mineral waters, has done injury to those who have continued taking them without due care -- serving to confirm the opinion entertained by those familiar with their employment is disease, that their efficacy is not in the simple ratio of their chemical impregnation.

[page 5]

SHANNONDALE.

The Shannondale Springs first attracted public attention in the Fall of 1819. Since that time the most ample experience has served to confirm the opinion then entertained of their vale, by numerous visitors [sic] who resorted to them with the hope of benefit, or to gratify curiosity.

After passing through various vicissitudes, and encountering many prejudices, as well as no small share of obloquy, the most impartial, as also competent judges, have at length stamped upon these waters that character to which they were early entitled, and which gives them a just claim to rank with the most celebrated mineral waters of this country.

The late Dr. De Butts analyzed the Shannondale water in 1821. An examination was made from a quantity of the solid contents of both springs, obtained by evaporation. One hundred grains, from the principal fountain, afforded the following results:

Sulphate of Lime, -----	63
Carbonate of Lime -----	10.5
Sulphate of Magnesia, (epsom salt)	23.5
Muriate of Magnesia, -----	1
Sulphate of Iron, -----	0.3
carbonate of Iron, -----	0.7
	100

GASEOUS CONTENTS:

Sulphuretted Hydrogen -- quantity not ascertained.

Carbonic Acid - quantity not ascertained.

Solid Contents: -- 30 grains to the pint.

Temperature: -- 55 of Farenheit.

Its action on the liver is very important, in various respects, whether the secretion of bile is too abundant, producing some disturbance of the stomach and intestines, and from which, by the brisk action of the water on the bowels, relief is soon obtained; or, where there is reason to believe in the existence of defective secretion in that organ, marked by a sense of pain, or rather of uneasiness, in the right side, extending to the shoulder, some difficulty of lying on the left side, flatulence, acidity, and constipation, together with general diminution of strength, sallowness of complexion, and the absence of bilious [page 8] appearances from the bowels. In the above mentioned condition of the liver, by premising the use of calomel or the blue pill, and then resorting to the use of the Shannondale water, much advantage is generally gained, and the effect of the water rendered thereby more decidedly beneficial.

In the treatment of dyspepsia, the Shannondale water is generally acknowledged to be a remedy of superior value -- speedily mitigating the most urgent symptoms of that distressing affection, and finally changing the whole train of feelings common to dyspeptics. It is supposed that its usefulness, in this disease, is nearly in proportion to its cathartic effect.

In dropsical swellings, consequent to protracted intermittents, and where some degree of visceral obstruction is presumed to exist, and unaccompanied by inflammatory symptoms, the free use of this water is generally productive of great benefit, as has been most satisfactorily manifested on several occasions. Its virtues in the above affection are so highly appreciated by many physicians of this section of the country, as to be frequently used by them in conjunction with the common remedies.

For the relief of those who suffer from calculous affections, this water has been frequently used with evident advantages; a result which might be expected from its component parts -- its active diuretic properties, as well as the effect of dilution in such cases. It seems not only to lessen present summering, but has also, it would appear, a considerable influence in preventing the formation of gravelly concretions.

In the alleviation of the distress occasioned by Hemorrhoids, (Piles,) this water has in various [page 9] instances produced the best effects -- its mild action on the bowels in this affection, giving it peculiar value; its sulphureous impregnation, too, may have no small share in doing good, should there be reason to believe in the existence of congestion in the hepatic system, which some writers conceive to be a frequent cause of hemorrhoids.

Possessing in common with all waters containing a sufficient quantity of Sulphuretted Hydrogen, (the most important as a medicine of all the gaseous substances,) the property of acting on the skin, different persons have had recourse to the use of the Shannondale water in various obstinate affections of the cutaneous kind, with considerable benefit -- deriving from it nearly the same good effects attending the employment of those waters whose mineral impregnation has been sulphur alone in some form.

As an alternative, its claim to merit (independent of its purgative effect) is presumed to depend mainly on the union of the Sulphuretted Hydrogen. In Scrofula, as well as other affections indicating the use of alternatives, much benefit may be expected from the Shannondale water -- if the opinion is well founded that most of them are owing to a diseased condition of the digestive organs, and in the removal of which, mineral waters, of almost all kinds, are fitted to be useful by their immediate action of the lymphatic system.

However long kept up, the use of this water is not attended with that debility that follows even the mildest medicinal preparations; hence its efficacy in removing the languor, want of appetite, nervous irritability (depending on the want of power in the system) incident to females [page 10] under certain circumstances, and which has been often manifested. In those cases, whilst it actively promoted all the secretions, it imparted, at the same time, tone to the stomach, inspired the subjects with their former cheerfulness, and ultimately dissipated the pallid aspect, &c., so characteristic of such affections.

In the condition of the system above alluded to, the warm bath will serve as a very important auxiliary to the water, being well adapted to allay local irritation, as well as give strength to the system. It is generally believed to be a much safer remedy than the cold bath, and more particularly applicable to persons of weak and irritable constitutions, who could not bear the shock produced by cold bathing, in consequence of their not possessing sufficient vigour of circulation to bring about the proper re-action.

If may be safely said, that the whole train of morbid symptoms which generally constitute chronic affections, and having different names, are more or less benefitted by the use of this water. These symptoms are often the effect of irregularity, as well as peculiarity of habit, and are generally connected with constipation of the bowels. The symptoms, usually termed nervous, and which impel so many persons to seek relief from mineral waters, are, according to one of the most distinguished medical writers, so irregular and anomalous, that it is exceedingly difficult to embody them in a connected view, or even to enumerate them; in fact, they imitate with the greatest exactness, the symptoms of almost every other disease; and there are few chronic derangements, whether of function, or structure, with which they are not more or less blended or [page 11] associated. Their principal focus, however, appears to be in the line of the digestive organs, from which they seem to radiate in every direction to the various other organs and tissues throughout the body. Thus (the same writer states) that among the primary and most constant phenomena may be reckoned flatulence in the stomach and bowels; nausea; deficiency, or great irregularity of the appetite; indigestion or nervous craving for food, with rapid digestion, followed by a sense of faintness and emptiness about the stomach -- sometimes pains or cramps of that organ, with a feeling of oppression there; low spirits, anxiety, timidity, strong pulsations occasionally in the abdomen, &c. For the alleviation of these feelings, so inimical to comfort or enjoyment, mineral waters are more likely to prove salutary than most articles of the *Materia Medica*, even when directed by skillful physicians. The necessary change of scene that takes place in visiting watering places, the exercise of the body, the abstraction of the mind from the cares attendant on business, the interruption of a uniform train of thought and attention, all certainly co-operate with the beneficial effects of the waters.

With regard to the best time to drink the Shannondale water, morning is considered the most suitable -- drinking it at the springs if practicable. It seems proper here to observe, that the contents of both springs are similar in general; the upper one, however, containing a larger proportion of Sulphuretted Hydrogen than that which is commonly used. Invalids, suffering from calculous complaints, or those affected with dropsical swellings, should drink it at intervals during [page 12] the day, with as much freedom as is consistent with safety. It may also be taken at night by those who are desirous to secure its full effect on the bowels.

The quantity to be taken must depend on the condition of the system -- the state of the stomach -- and the effect of the water on the bowels. -- It is safest to begin with a moderate quantity, and to increase the dose if necessary. It should never be taken in such quantities, however, as to occasion a sense of oppression or weight at the stomach. The continuance of its use should be regulated by the nature of the disease and the effect it has on the system. In obstinate cases, which require a complete alteration of the habit to bring about salutary effects, it should be continued for some time. When the action of the water is slow, which will occasionally happen, much benefit will be derived from the Blue Pill, or (if there are prejudices entertained against mercurials in any shape) the compound Rhubarb Pill. A sense of coldness at the stomach is sometimes felt from drinking the Shannondale waters, -- some mild aromatic or cordial will soon relieve that feeling.

SCENERY, &C.

The annexed graphic description of the situation of these Springs, is from the pen of Professor Hall of Maryland, a gentleman of talents and distinction. The sketch, glowing as it is, does not in any respect overrate the attractions of the scenery or the beneficial effects of the water.

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SHANNONDALE SPRINGS.

Where are they? In Jefferson County, Va. 5 miles from Charlestown -- 13 miles, by the best road, from Harpers-Ferry, situated on a tract of land, of 200 acres, worked into the figure of an ox-bow, or a horse-shoe, by that beautiful stream, the Shenandoah river. A rim of land, of alluvial formation, in some places twenty rods in width, and in others, less than a single rod -- productive as the banks of the Nile -- encompassed the whole bow, except the open part. Back of this border, over which the river, beyond question, anciently flowed, the grounds rise gradually on the North, to an elevation of four or five hundred feet -- affording the looker-abroad a splendid observatory -- and then descend precipitously to the opposite water. The substratum of the hill, or mountain, is a species of blue transition limestone, on the South side, jutting out, here and there, in ragged, irregular crags of enormous magnitude. The stone is, with comparatively little expense, convertible into lime of the best quality.

How can invalids of the Monument City, get to these Springs? Nothing in the world is easier. Step into an elegant car on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, early in the morning, and you will be transported to Harpers-Ferry before 2 o'clock, 82 miles. Here you will have leisure to breathe and to take a bird's-eye view of those beauties and sublimities of nature, so graphically described by the pen of the philosophic Jefferson. By this time, you will be summoned into the dining-room, where you will find as sumptuous a repast, and as good attendance, as you will meet with at Barnum's or at Page's. After dinner, you get into the cars of the Winchester [page 14] and Potomac Railroad Company, and in three quarters of an hour will reach Charlestown, ten miles. Here, a good Stage will be found in waiting, with a most obliging and careful driver. In this vehicle you proceed to the Ferry, by which you cross the Shenandoah, and are bro't on to the broadest part of the horse-shoe. Moving along the margin of the winding river, your ears are now greeted, for the first time, by its never ceasing murmurs, occasioned by the passage of the flood over the numberless rocks which oppose its progress. A few yards from the path, you see the health-giving fountain, whose waters incessantly bubble up from the waters beneath, and are surrounded by a circular block of sandstone. In three minutes more you alight at your lodgings. The whole journey is performed in a single day, and with very little fatigue.

As you descend towards the Ferry, you see on the Northern side of the hill, and near its base, a long two-story brick edifice, made snow white by lime, and back of it, farther up the hill, a dozen or more small dwellings, mostly of wood, and now in good repair. Back of these, and withdrawn a few rods from them, stand two one-story brick lodgments, separated each into four small convenient apartments. These are the best private rooms belonging to the concern, and are preferred by those who love and seek retirement. The upper stories of the long edifice are divided into twenty-five lodging rooms. The dining room, in the first story, is 80 feet long and 30 wide. In this spacious apartment, the light-footed nymphs and joy-seeking swains often mingle in the giddy dance. The buildings are neatly finished. Comfort is consulted.

* * * * *

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Can visitors find any amusements? Yes, many -- such as may accord with their taste. Are you a pedestrian? You have an agreeable promenade of a mile on the banks of a stream about as wide, but not so deep, as the Thames at London, but far more beautiful. Are you an angler? The home of the perch, the sucker and the eel, is the Shenandoah; -- a boat and fishing apparatus are prepared, and a colored man ever ready to attend you. Are you fond of hunting? Four or five fowling pieces are now standing in one of the rooms for your use? Do you like excursions on the water? A skiff is at hand -- you can go down the river in it to Harpers-Ferry in the evening, and row back in the morning. Are you a mineralogist or geologist? Gratifying ambulations may be made for examining the structure of rocks, and the collecting of specimens. "I have not strength," you may say, "to perform these excursions." Then you can sit in your apartments, and amuse yourself in looking at the long rafts of lumber which are continually passing, and boats freighted with flour,

some destined to the city of power, but more for the city of shot towers, and steamboats, and fine hotels. Backgammon, checker and puzzle boards, are at your call. Do you wish for the society of well educated gentlemen and ladies? No where in this country, or perhaps in the world, do you meet with better informed or more polished people, than very many of those who reside within the compass of six miles around Shannondale.

What is the appearance of the country around the Springs? I have seldom seen such scenery; so beautiful, so varied, so romantic. I have visited the medicinal fountains of Bath and [page 16] Bristol, in England, and often those of Saratoga and Ballston, in New York, and can safely affirm, that the prospect around none of these celebrated places, is, by any means, so delightful, so charming, as that around Shannondale Springs. Your view on the East, is limited by the long range of the mountains, called the Blue Ridge; on the North a high rock of lime-stone, with wonderfully contorted strata, stares you in the face; on the North West and West, you have before you a broad range of hill and dale, of country seats and farm louses, of pastures and fields and forests; on the South, you trace the rich valley of the Shenandoah, as far as vision can reach. -- Nearer, you behold the river, line on both sides by lofty umbrageous sycamores, of natural growth, winding its current around the oxbow, and passing off in its serpentine course to unite with the waters of the mightier Potomac.

When I went to the Springs, I was afflicted with a rheumatic affection in my right arm, a total loss of appetite, a costive habit, and a fever, which visited me every night, producing great exhaustion and debility. Eight or nine tumblers of water, taken in different parts of the day, shortly occasioned regular and frequent evacuations, recalled an excellent appetite, and subdued the fever and rheumatism. Indeed, at the close of the short period of six days, all my complaints had taken wing and departed.

If there are, in this great city, and unfortunate individuals, similarly afflicted -- and doubtless there are hundreds -- I hope they will make the same experiment that I have done, and experience the same happy result.

A BALTIMOREAN.

1848, August 2. "The Tournament." *Baltimore Herald* [?].

Shannondale, August 2, 1848.

Yesterday ... day afforded ... at this beautiful place than any that has ever been known in its history, or perhaps that of any other watering place in Virginia. The morning dawned in unusual splendor and shed a radiance bright as a halo over the mountain tops, and through the vale. The ... that rose heavenward to greet the opening day seemed myriad gossamer glinting on sun-lit pinions and dashing the refracted beams to earth in blithesome merriment. Then came the gorgeous chariot of the day, rushing along the azure vault as though he was impatient to behold the brilliant feats to be performed, or Phaeton, his intrepid ... again pressed on the anxious steed to join in the Equestrian display.

The sound of many feet and the murmur of voices rose through the vale. The crowd gathered from all points to witness the expected pageant. The rush of vehicles and horses was so great that they had to be left upon the opposite side of the river, and gentlemen and ladies were borne over in the large ferry boat as thick as they could stand, and walked thence to the Hotel. It was truly an exciting and strange sight, to see them stretching in hurried and confused step across the lawn.

At 10 o'clock the knights gave in their names to the Herald, and 18 brave and daring champions were registered. They were then ordered to prepare themselves and horses for the tournament. At 11 o'clock, the crowds gathered beneath the umbrageous and majestic elms that over hang the fountains, where they had a near and far view of the scene. The bugle then sounded and the knights, all mounted, rode in front of the assembled throng under the direction of the Herald, Dr. G.F. Mason. Dressed in peculiar and picturesque costumes, with their tall lances glittering in the sun-beams, they presented an imposing and brilliant spectacle. The President of the day, the Hon. Henry Bedinger, addressed them in such eloquent tones and elevated and inspired sentiments, that the dullest bosom was roused to the highest daring and the true spirit of ancient chivalry was revived. The privilege of selecting the fairest from the lovely array, and crowning her the Queen of Beauty, was to be the deed of victory, and there was not one among them would not have scaled a fortress for so rich a boon. The speech of Mr. Bedinger was most appropriate and beautiful, and I regret that I cannot give it here. When he had concluded, the knights repaired to the place of starting. -- Then began the most splendid contention that eye ever witnessed. It is impossible to give a detailed account of it but the horses, catching the spirit of the rider, flew like the wind, and their flashing eyes and foaming mouths betrayed the high excitement. One after another dashed away ... have been made purposely to rest there. Her ...

Mr. K. was then requested to name the first maid of honor and selected one of the belles of Jefferson, Miss Rebecca ... Mr. Moore than named for second maid of honor, Miss Fitzhugh of Stafford, and ... Washington for third maid of honor the fair and graceful Miss Martin of Kentucky. After the ... ion of the ... and the selection ..., the company repaired to the Hotel, where a most sumptuous

feast was spread. there with the flow of Champagne and the exchange of consumed the afternoon. in front of the Hotel by Mr. John W. Moler, who for his ... in these things, has gained the sobriquet of Mr. Wise, the great savant. This exhibition delighted all spectators. Every one then retired to their rooms to prepare for the Fancy Ball of the ...

At about half past 8 o'clock, the spacious ball room was thronged with spectators awaiting the entrance of the Queen, her champion and cortege and attendants; and in truth it was a noble train worthy to be waited for. At the sound of music the folding doors at the upper end of the room were suddenly opened, and the Queen and her champion, richly dressed, in fancy costumes -- the same wreath seeming to catch freshness from the -- ... tact resting upon her lily brow -- appeared, followed by the knights and maids of honor, and a long train of attendants, all fancifully attired. They proceeded to the far end of the room, and took their stand, where the crowd made their obeisance. Then the Queen and her champion and her three knights and maids of honor formed and danced a cotillion, and the ball was opened for the evening. I have been to many balls and have seen much in this way, but I never say any one so bright and beautiful as this. Many whose experiences, perhaps, is greater than my own, concurred with me in opinion. The many characters that were taken, it is impossible to describe. they represented every nation, and flited before you in such rapid succession that it was impossible to identify them. A few, however, were very conspicuous. Mr. L. W. W-----ton, as the English hunter of the 15th century, was superb; he filled the character to very life. Mr. J.W. K----dy, in the court dress of Lewis 14th looked remarkably striking and handsome. Mr. L---th of Martinsburg, in the showy garb of a son of the forest, covered with bells, beads, and trinkets, was ...

1848, August 24. "A Trip to the Springs," *Virginia Free Press*, p. 1. Description of Shannondale Springs reprinted from the *Alexandria Gazette*.

Under this head we find in the *Alexandria Gazette* an agreeable sketch by a writer in whose initials, G.W., we recognize our old friend, George Watterson, Esq., of Washington, whose lively pen gives interest to every object he touches on.

After describing the natural scenery in the neighborhood of Harpers Ferry and elsewhere, he says:--

On my return I stopped at Charlestown, on my way to the Shannondale Springs, to which I was conveyed in a stage, employed by that establishment to carry visitors to and from the Springs. -- This beautiful watering place is about six miles from Charlestown and the approach to it is by a road well calculated from its roughness to give a dyspeptic appetite and a desire for repose when he reaches it.-- Nature has done, perhaps, more for this romantic spot than for most others in this country, and with the assistance of art it would be altogether unsurpassed. The Shenandoah river sweeps round in a semi-circular course in its passage to the Potomac, ripples and murmurs over projecting rocks in its bed, and is bordered on the Shannondale side, with lofty trees, which afford an agreeable shade at all hours of the day, to such as choose to stroll along the margin of the romantic river and on the other side by towering and precipitous rocks, and the magnificent Blue Ridge almost constantly enveloped in a blue mist, from which the mountain derives its name. After crossing this river in a ferry-boat the road winds along its margin and ascends gradually to the main building for the accommodation of visitors, which is of brick and of considerable length, with a piazza in front of equal extent, and equal height. In the rear of this building are neat little cottages for the accommodation of those who prefer living more secluded; and from these you ascend to the top of the hill or elevation which commands a fine view of the surrounding landscape, and on which stands a Bowling alley, erected for the use of the visitors. To the right, the waving and sloping ground is devoted to agricultural purposes, and exhibits an appearance of great fertility and productiveness. To the left of the main building gravelled walks, bordered by trees, lead you to the Springs, the waters of which are found so salubrious and beneficial to those afflicted with disease.-- They contain salts, magnesia, iron, &c., held in solution, and are drunk frequently during the day. The principal Spring is surrounded by magnificent elms and other ornamental trees, under the shade of which are placed seats for the accommodation of those who wish to drink its water. An old colored woman seated near the Spring, from morning to night, employs herself in dipping up the water for visitors, and whose compensation is regulated by the charity of those who avail themselves of her voluntary aid. She may be the genius of the fountain, but she is far from being its nymph, and the draught she administers cannot boast of the inspiring properties of the "Hyperian Spring" -- 'whose shallow draughts intoxicate the brain.'

At a short distance on either side of the principal fountain there is a spring containing a small portion of sulphurated hydrogen, but the water is not much use.-- These springs are also enclosed and surrounded by trees, while higher up on a level with the building, and not far from it, is a beautiful clump of oaks, sycamores, locusts, &c., with seats beneath, and a verdant sward on which the visiter [sic] can

recline like Tityrus of old, in umbra. This beautiful retreat would afford a fine subject for the pencil of a landscape painter, and possesses the fine 'capabilities' for the landscape gardener. Nature has indeed done much for it, but art and taste could add still more to its beauties. It is owned, I understand, by a company, who, were they to expend a small sum annually in its improvement of the grounds &c., might make it one of the most desirable and lovely spots in this country, and induce thousands to visit it to enjoy its beauties alone. A man of wealth and taste, a Ripton or a Beckford, would make it a paradise in a few years.

The host and hostess of this establishment are exceedingly attentive and kind, and spare no pains to administer to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests.-- The fare and accommodations are excellent, and nothing is wanting to render it a most healthy and delightful watering place.

G.W.

1851. SHANNONDALE. BY EMMA D.E. NEVITT SOUTHWORTH, AUTHOR OF "RETRIBUTION, OR THE VALE OF SHADOWS," "DESERTED WIFE," ETC. NEW YORK: D. APPLETON & COMPANY, 200 BROADWAY. PHILADELPHIA: GEORGE S. APPLETON, 164 CHESTNUT STREET MDCCCLI.

CHAPTER IV. THE LEGEND OF THE LOVER'S LEAP

Thus lived -- thus died she; never more on her
Shall sorrow light, or shame. She was not made
Through years, or moons, the inner weight to bear.
Which older hearts endure till they are laid
By age in earth; her days and pleasures were
Brief, but delightful; such as had not stayed
Long with her destiny; but she sleeps well
Beneath the stream where she loved to dwell.
-- Byron.

"Many, very many years ago, when this property was in the hands of Bushrod Summerfield, the grandson of Lord Summerfield, the first settler, there came to this part of the country a young Englishman of high rank, and of great wealth. He was a colonel in the Hussars, from inclination to a martial life rather than from the necessity of entering a profession. He is said to have been a very handsome man, of tall and commanding figure, with high Roman features, fired by the light of a falcon eye, and softened by an abundance of raven ringlets. His manner, his gestures -- the tones of his voice possessed that marvelous fascination that compelled love, the adoration of all who knew him. Colonel Clinton had come out only to see the country, at the invitation of Bushrod Summerfield, who, having been sent to England for education, had formed an acquaintance with Clinton at Oxford.

"Of course Colonel Clinton became the guest of Squire Summerfield. At this period a remnant of the tribe of ShehendoahShenandoah Indians dwelt on the other side of the mountains, with their wandering mode of life. They had a reserved [page 12] privilege of fishing at a certain place in their own ancestral river. The head of this tribe was a woman -- Lulu, the daughter of the great chief, Worneo-at-akuk."

"But I did not know that a woman ever reigned over an Indian tribe -- I thought their women are generally degraded," said Sina Hinton.

"They are generally, but not universally, and not so much formerly as now. We see by the chronicles of the early settlement of the country, that the custom prevailed to some extent. Lulu was a grand, wild forest girl, of that dark, rich, luxurious style of beauty never seen in the most beautiful of the Caucasian race. Her form was tall and majestic, but beautifully proportioned; a small but regal head,

an arched and undulating neck, a fine high breast, rounded limbs, tapering toward the delicate wrists and ankles, and small and elegantly shaped feet and hands -- such her form. Her features were of the Jewish style; her complexion was dark but singularly clear, and deepened into a rich crimson in the rounded cheeks and full and arched lips. Her eyes were large and dark, full of liquid fire -- fierce and soft, as anger or tenderness possessed her; her eyebrows were very black and heavy, her eyelashes long, thick and black, and her hair rolled in shining waves of purplish black nearly to her feet. She usually wore a superb dress of fine scarlet cloth, richly and beautifully embroidered with various colored beads, silks, gold and silver threads, and fringed with variegated feathers. Her dress was short, and confined to her waist by a belt, in which were stuck one or two elegantly-wrought poniards, purchased from the white settlers. Her neck, arms, and legs were bare; three or four rows of bright beads decked her throat, and heavy gold and silver bracelets encircled her wrists and ankles. Her purplish locks, twined with many a gem, hung far below her waist. The fame of the wondrous beauty of the queen of the Shenandoah had gone all over the settlement; and by the braves of her own tribe, the beautiful Lulu was loved, adored, worshipped as a goddess, with all the wild enthusiasm of savage idolatry. Her hand had been sought in marriage by the chiefs of other tribes, but Lulu had never felt a throb of love. She seemed something set apart and sacred; the vestal queen rejected all these offers, with proud and high disdain.

"One day there was a great hunt upon the mountains; Squire Summerfield and Colonel Clinton joined in it. The fox, after running a circuit of thirty miles, closely pursued by the hounds and hunters, of whom the gallant Colonel Clinton was the foremost, fled toward the river, took this direction through the thicket straight to this precipice, madly followed by Colonel Clinton on his spirited horse. The fox sprang to the edge of the precipice, paused, took breath, gave one fearful look around, when Colonel Clinton on his fiery horse came thundering on; and took the leap. The fierce horse of the hunter, in the delirium of the chase, sped madly on, and sprang over after the quarry! The hounds had started, and stopped short at the bank of the precipice, and now they set up a fearful wail. Other hunters rode up, but seeing no signs of a catastrophe, suspected none; supposing that Colonel Clinton had, upon losing the quarry, taken another road.

"Colonel Clinton's brain had reeled, and he had lost his senses at the moment the fearful leap was taken. When he recovered them he found himself lying on a pallet of delicate furs, in a tent hung on the inside with fine yellow cloth richly embroidered with silver thread. The setting sun was pouring a flood of golden light through the opening into the tent, which bathed the dark, bright, glorious form of the Indian queen, who stood in its full blaze. Colonel Clinton strove to collect his thoughts. It was some time before he could recollect what had happened. At last he did; and then beckoning to the dark beauty, who immediately approached him, he said --

"I know what has occurred. I guess where I am -- but by what miracle was I saved?"

"The queen of the Shenandoah replied in broken English -- 'broken music' -- that her braves were out upon the river in their canoes fishing; that they had seen the fatal leap, that the horse was dashed to pieces at the foot of the precipice, but that he had been caught between the strong forks of a projecting tree a few feet from the summit; that her braves had climbed the rock, rescued him, and brought him to their encampment. Clinton found that both his arms had been broken by the fall, but that were set, splintered and bound up with great skill, also, that his body was severely bruised. But Clinton thought not of his wounds and bruises -- his whole soul was flooded with an excess of glory and of beauty that he could scarcely bear and live. Languid, prostrate and helpless as he was, the approach of the dark, bright luxuriousluxurious Indian beauty threw all his senses in a deleriumdelirium of excitement that threatened the stability of his reason. He recovered rapidly, but he had no wish to quit his quarters. Heedless of the anxieties of his friends, he avoided informing them of his whereabouts, lest they shoudshould disturb him in his delicious life of blended ectasyecstasy and anquishanguish. You will anticipate the reultresult. He, with his glorious beauty, grace, and [page 13] eloquence, wooed and won the fierce and beautiful forest queen.

"Ah, the tigress grew as gentle as the doe -- the queen became the slave! Her warriors saw with a fierce and bitter jealousy the growing weakness of their queen -- the discrowning of their goddess. They assembled round their council-fires and talked -- they went to her and expostulated. In vain! in vain! She did not heed or even hear them! her soul was absorbed in one idea -- one life; her senses bound up in one ecstatic trance. They met again in council, and, after a deliberate, long talk, they decided that the white intruder should leave their encampment within twenty-four hours at the peril of his life. This decision was conveyed to Clinton the same evening. He assented very calmly. And she! she left her Indian crown -- she left her glorious heritage of independence, of love, of worship, and of power, and followed like a slave the footsteps of her chosen master where he bade her follow! A hut in the depths of the forest received the English officer and his Indian mistress. He supplied his wants and hers by hunting and fishing. She cooked his meals and served him fondly. This, you know, could not last long. The highly-educated, highly-accomplished, elegant and fastidious Reginald Clinton, the flower of the English aristocracy, could not long content himself with a savage, however attractive she might be. After the first ecstatic shock sent to his heart by her dark electric beauty had subsided, his passion waned. And, after he had ceased to love her, her very tenderness, humility, and submission only disgusted and revolted him; he determined to leave her. Reginald Clinton had all a fine gentleman's ahorrrenceabhorrence of 'a scene.' He resolved to evade one: so, one day, he took leave of Lulu as if for a day of hunting and he never saw her but once more. He turned his steps towards Shannondale, where he arrived late in the afternoon. Squire Summerfield received him with great surprise and joy, as one from the dead. He told them the story of his rescue by the Indians and his sojourn among them -- but he said nothing of Lulu. Squire Summerfield introduced him to his young sister, Rose Summerfield, for her exceeding beauty called the 'Rose of Shannondale.'" She had just returned from France, where she had been educated, and had arrived at Red-Stone Hall during the absence of Colonel Clinton. Very lovely was the Rose of Shannondale -- with her Hebe style of beauty, her exquisite form, her fair complexion, with its sudden blushes -- her deep blue eyes, with their meek droop, and the clustering of auburn tendrils that contrasted so brightly with her snowy forehead and roseate cheeks. Clinton was thrown constantly in her society, and he found her mind and heart richly cultivated and beautiful as her person. He loved

her -- not with that passionate delirium of attraction that had bound him to Lulu, but with a profound and tender affection, founded upon deep esteem; and an affection that might have possessed redeeming power for him but for his sins against Lulu. A few weeks passed and Reginald Clinton was the accepted lover of Rose Summerfield; and their marriage day was fixed. Splendid preparations were made. The fame of the magnificence of the approaching bridal spread all over the country. A vast number of relatives and friends were invited. The marriage day came. Evening drew on. The guests assembled. Night was turned to day with the splendor of the illuminations. The marriage ceremony was over, and the companions were all on the saloon. Many cotillions were up upon the floor, and the music pealed forth, drowning the roar of the waters around the vale. Suddenly, in the pauses of the music, arose a wild, unearthly wail! It was so fierce in its despairing woe, that it might well be taken for the death-cry of a soul condemned to eternal perdition. The guests paused and looked at each other. "It is a blast of wind among the pines," said one. "It is the howl of a pack of wolves," said another -- and the music pealed forth again, and the dance went on. But again it arose, that fearful wail -- piercing the air, and echoed back by the rocks and caverns. It came from the opposite side of the river. The music ceased -- the dancers, the whole company poured out into the piazza. There, in the full light of the harvest moon -- there upon the highest summit of the opposite tower-like rock, sat Lulu, Queen of the Shenandoah, singing her death song. As the bridegroom reached the spot, she ceased -- cleared the air with a sudden bound, and plunged into the waters beneath! Such was the end of the beautiful Queen of the Shenandoah. Such the Legend of the Lover's Leap."

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