

THE HEADSTONE

Vol. II

October 2024

Issue X

Hello and greetings to all!

Even now, in early September as I start this edition of *The Headstone* it already feels as though fall is upon us. Temperatures in the 40s makes one think that at least, although I know more hot days will come between now and the first frost. I hope the weather has been pleasant wherever you may be reading this. Only downside....boy was it dry early in the month, but then we got the remnants of Helene and, well, let's just say it's not dry any more. We are a little over four inches above our five-year annual average and its only October!

VISITORS TO THE CEMETERY

I got an email a few days ago that ended in "genealogy is fun." It was from my 4th cousin, Ruth, a descendant of the Swortzel family, the same clan that my paternal great grandmother descended from. I pondered the comment and agreed to myself that she was right, it is fun.

Later the same the week I got a call from Melissa, who lives in the Lyndhurst / Sherando area of Augusta County. Melissa was inquiring about Dutch Hollow Hanger Cemetery and said she wanted to bring her uncle out with her to see it. She said her uncle was a Lotts, Shuey Lotts. The meeting was set for the following day and the next morning they called to say they were on the way, and they arrived right on time.

I expected to share a little about the Lotts family that maybe Shuey did not have but got way more from them than I could give back. Shuey told me that his father was Jesse Lotts, which meant that he was at a spot in the world where he could see and touch the headstones of at least twenty-three of his ancestors and relatives. There are obituaries and records for many more buried in Dutch Hollow, just no markers to touch. Maria Kaufelt Bright was Shuey's 5g grandmother (1734-1798). Most of us will never get the opportunity to locate, much less visit the burial spot of our 5g ancestors.

While I only had a brief slot of time to spend with them, I could tell that Shuey and Melissa both are a wealth of information, and I hope to set down with him in the near future for a good visit and chat. The Lotts family were 18th century settlers in Dutch Hollow and over the decades they intermarried with just about every other family in the hollow as did all of the other families. It is this two-hundred-year-old relationship that always gets me interested in these kinds of visits.

But as the infomercial catch phrase goes, "But wait! There's more." There really was more this time. Melissa informed me that Shuey was her uncle because her mother was his sister and then she told me that Samuel Serrett (1857-1936) and Surennah Isabella Hanger Serrett (1853-1936) were her great grandparents! Surennah Hanger was the daughter of David Ott and Elizabeth Cale Hanger, my 2g grandparents. Making Melissa my 3rd cousin, making Shuey the brother-in-law of my 2nd cousin 1 X removed! And to think folks say we are all related! So, let's do the math here. Twenty-three ancestors on Melissa's mother's side of the family at Dutch Hollow with marked headstones plus sixteen ancestors and relatives on the Hanger side, that makes, let

me see, thirty-nine ancestors and relatives with marked graves that Melissa was in the midst of. Wow. Add to that the fact that Maria Kaufelt Bright was her 6g grandmother and I say the visit was a success.

And this, in one big poorly written paragraph, is why it was so important to restore the cemetery and get the word out through the Dutch Hollow Hanger Cemetery and Find A Grave websites. While rewarding, the greatest reward for me has not been the grass coming back, or the research, or the sign, not even the inclusion in the Virginia Historic Landmarks Register or the National Register, it has been the people, and Melissa, Chubby, and Shuey are proof of that in my opinion. Shuey even bought a copy of Dorothy Weaver's book, *Here Lyth*, from the website store before he left, and Melissa became a member of the website when she got home. Welcome to the group, Melissa! What a great visit WE had!

Melissa has been sending me information and photos of her family ancestors ever since the visit, some of which are also my ancestors of course, many of which I had never seen. Thank you, Melissa! I have included a photo below with Melissa's permission. From left to right, Shuey, Melissa, and Chubby. Yep, my 4th cousin, Ruth, was right. Genealogy is fun.



And one more accolade to Melissa and Chubby, when they get time, they are working on a cemetery in terrible condition in Page County. It is listed on Find A Grave as **Griffith Family Cemetery**. A special thanks to you both for your hard work there.

As visits to Dutch Hollow Hanger cemetery go, not counting the field trip in April which was part of the cemetery presentation at the Augusta County Historical Society Spring Meeting, we have had over fifty visits by descendants since the cemetery became "visitable."

MORE VISITORS TO THE CEMETERY

Several months ago I was delighted to find that another person had become a member of the website. Crim Lotts, of Newport News, Virginia. (We now have 33 members by the way) Through several emails with him I learned that his ancestors are buried at Dutch Hollow. The second week of September I got an email from Crim advising that he would like to visit the cemetery, and we set a date for September 15th, a Sunday. I was able to talk to another Lotts, Finley Lotts, at church the morning of the 15th to see if he would like to meet at the cemetery as well and visit his first cousin one time removed. He gladly accepted the invitation. Finley and I talk genealogy just about every Sunday before Sunday School starts, and his ancestors at Dutch Hollow go back six generations! He has been an encyclopedia of information for me. Crim had never visited Dutch Hollow, not that he would have found much prior to it being restored. Anyway, watching Crim and Finley talk about family and reminisce and share a story or two warmed my heart, because as I said about Melissa, Chubby, and Shuey's visit, the visits are a really big reason that so much blood, sweat, and tears went into the restoration work.



Teresa Lotts, standing inside the cemetery fence, Crim Lotts, with the orange shirt, and Finley Lotts, to the right with the cap.

To repeat what I said earlier in this newsletter, "But wait, there's more!" Crim explained some of his family history to me and I found that his maternal grandmother was Rosila Wilkerson and that Rosa's father was William Edward Wilkerson (1858-1950). I recognized the names. After the visit I called my neighbor Al who is a good, good friend and my genealogy mentor. When Al writes it down, it is correct. Anyway, William Edward Wilkerson was Al's great grandfather. The relationships that originate in Dutch Hollow just never seem to stop. Crim's wife, Teresa, also came along and was just the greatest to talk with as well. So once again I say, what a great visit.



I have included a couple of photos of the visit. It was just a great day. I hope they thought so too.

OPERATION NATIONAL TREASURE

I put the following research together in April 2023 but have just now gotten around to putting it in the newsletter. It is a very interesting “mystery,” one which I have dubbed “Operation National Treasure.”, My thinking is that someone has the information needed to locate the stone. Is that someone you? Nancy Sorrells continues to keep her ear to the ground on this one and has been a great help on the research thus far.

History of the Washington Monument

&

The Augusta Commemorative Stone Mystery

by Glenn Hanger

- 1833 Washington Monument Society was founded.
- 1836 American artists were given the opportunity to submit designs for the monument. Robert Mills (1781-1855) won the competition with a plan for a 500-foot-tall obelisk, surrounded by a circular colonnade that was surmounted by equestrian statuary.
- 1848 Work began in the spring and the cornerstone was laid July 4th.
- 1854 The monument was 150-foot high, and the Society was out of funds.
- 1855 The Know Nothing Party, an anti-Catholic group, gained control of the Society after Pope Pius IX donated a stone.
- 1858 Only 4 feet had been added to the monument and the Know Nothing Party relinquished control of the Society.
- 1876 The monument stood unfinished until on August 2nd, President Ulysses S. Grant approved an act stipulating that the Society would cede the unfinished monument to the federal government. A joint commission was authorized to direct and supervise construction. The Society continued to give advice and solicit funds.
- 1878 Twenty years after it had halted, construction on enlarging and strengthening the foundation resumed under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Lincoln Casey (1831-1896). The grand colonnade designed by Mills was never built.
- 1880 The structural design of the shaft and the proportions of the pyramidion was changed and work on the obelisk resumed.
- 1884 The capstone was set in place on December 6th.
- 1885 The monument was dedicated on February 21st.

- 1886 The monument was opened to the public.
- 1888 The monument was officially declared open. It was placed under the jurisdiction of the Office of Public Buildings and Grounds which in the 1920's, this office became the Office of Public Buildings and Public Parks of the National Capital.
- 1933 The responsibility for the monument was transferred to the National Park Service.

One hundred and ninety-three unique stone tablets are set into interior walls of the Washington Monument, donated to the monument in honor of the nation's first president, George Washington. Most of the stones date from 1849 to 1855. Sixteen stones date to the twentieth century. The last stone was installed in 2000. There is a stone from states, and also from fraternal and community organizations, cities and towns, foreign countries, and individuals. Stone types include granite, marble, limestone, sandstone, soapstone, and jade. Some stones are simply cut with incised text while others are carved in relief with ornaments and figures or, in some cases, are fitted with bronze and silver plaques and letters. The stones range in size from 2-by-2 feet to 6-by-8 feet and are placed at heights from 3 feet to 16 feet above each landing of the staircase; one is placed above the stairs. Landings—or levels—are marked by their height.

The earliest pictorial record of the commemorative stones was made between 1849 and 1854. As the stones arrived in Washington, Roger W. Wilcox cataloged them with drawings and short descriptions. The exact format and contents of his document are not known; all that exists now is a set of one hundred ink drawings that have been pasted onto sheets of 5-by-7¾-inch lined paper. The drawings are skillfully drafted and finely detailed and provide accurate renderings of the stones (Figure 5). In addition to the drawings, there are eighty-one descriptive notes for the stones with information on size, material, and finish. Not all of the drawings are accompanied by notes and not all of the notes are accompanied by drawings. The notes appear to have been transcribed from original descriptions as the sentence structure and word use is of a mid-nineteenth century character, while the paper post-dates this time. The cover page is extant and measures 5½ by 7¼ inches. The sheets, with their drawings and notes, are pasted onto yellow legal-size sheets and housed in a file folder.

During the 1870s and 1880s, several lists of the stones were made as part of the second period of the monument's construction. The first list was made in 1872 in a report to congress by the Washington National Monument Office. It is not known if the list was made directly from the stones or from an existing list; in 1872 it may have been difficult to access all of the stones within the partially constructed shaft, and with good light. Two lists date to 1885 and provide the name of each stone with notes on material, dimension, and in some cases, condition or appearance. In 1887, a similar list was made of those stones remaining in storage. A final list was made in 1888.

Most of the foregoing information was obtained almost entirely from a publication by the National Park Service.ⁱ

The following timeline and exhibit of newspaper articles were found as a result of discovering that Augusta County had intentions to supply a commemorative stone towards the construction of the monument.

In 1883 E. A. Fulcher was appointed to forward a commemorative stone to Washington for the Washington Monument.ⁱⁱ

The block had already been quarried and the inscription cut according to the newspaper account. The inscription *Hic, jacet, clamet*, was not the inscription stated in another newspaper account of the stone.

In an article from a September 26, 1882, newspaper,ⁱⁱⁱ seen below, the writer indicates that he himself has pondered for the last ten years the reason for the delay in the stone being delivered to Washington. This would place the stone being completed for shipment to at least 1872.

The writer further states that the stone is stored in the Bumgarner Warehouse, used then to store ready to ship whiskey from the Bumgardner Distillery. The writer goes on to entice A.H.H. Stuart to use his prominence in the business world to have John Garrett of the B & O Railroad ship the block on his rail line to Washington. He also solicits someone to give a full history of the events of surrounding the stone.

So thus far it can be deducted that the stone was readied for delivery at least by 1872 and that in 1882 an article is posted in the Staunton Spectator newspaper voicing displeasure in the fact that the stone is still unshipped and stored in a warehouse in Staunton.

MEETING OF BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—There was a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of this county on yesterday—the following members being present:—

J. H. Callison, Chairman, Edwin A. Fulcher, Henry S. Sieg, J. S. Ellis, David Beard, and Wm. H. Gamble.

The following is a summary of the business transacted by the Board:

Accounts against the county amounting to \$923.33 were examined and allowed and ordered to be paid out of the levy of 1883, of which \$420.35 was for roads, and the residue, \$503.01, was for election, registration, and other things.

The petitions of John J. Harner, Ed. Huffman, and B. F. McNutt for appropriations to repair public roads, and the petition of Wm. McCue and others for a foot-bridge over Middle River on Mr. Dudley's land for a part of necessary expense of building the bridge, were considered by the Board, deemed expedient, and ordered to be certified to the County Court.

E. A. Fulcher was appointed a Committee to have forwarded to the proper authorities in Washington, at county expense, the stone for the Washington monument at Washington City, which was gotten out of the same quarry on the old Lewis (late John A. Harman) Farm from which the jail of the county was built. It is called the "Augusta Block" and has the inscription—*Hic jacet, clamet*.

For the SPECTATOR.

The Augusta Block for the Washington Monument.

We ask ourselves if there is one citizen out of a hundred to-day who ever knew that in the excessive patriotism of the hour a block was gotten out of Augusta limestone for this monument? If so, when, where, by whom, under what circumstances, would now be an interesting bit of news to your readers. But what became of it, I hear you say, Mr. Editor? If I am not in error, the large square block, lying with the inscribed side to the wall, at the north-west corner of the Bumgardner warehouse, is the one in question. All knowledge of it, and consequently interest in it, has died. The writer has often, in the past ten years, thought of it, but the times did not seem propitious to say anything. Now, it is time something be done to utilize it, and have it put in its appropriate place. To this end, will Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, as one of our oldest citizens, not say to John W. Garrett, Esq., of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, that we will be placed under obligations to him if he will have it carried over his road to Washington? Before we give you some facts of interest about the monument, let us ask that some one familiar with the circumstances under which it was gotten out, where, when, by whom dressed, the inscription, by whom selected, or under what circumstances, so that all this history may go with it to Washington.

The Washington Chronicle of the 3rd says:

"Work on the monument was begun July 4th, 1848, but for want of funds, &c., in August, 1880, it had only reached 150 feet. In a little over a year from that time another 100 feet were added, and on August 4th, 1882, 290 feet were finished. More have been added since then, and the height is steadily and surely increasing. The proposed height is 555, which will make it the highest monument in the world. A few noted towers will show how they compare with this. The highest is Cheops, 480 feet; next, the Cathedral of Strasburg, 468; St. Peter's, Rome, 457; Salisbury Spire, 404; St. Paul's London, 365; dome of capitol at Washington, 306; Bunker's Hill, 221; and Washington monument at Baltimore, 193. The blocks of monument and granite in this monument weigh from 4 to 6 tons. The marble is from Maryland, the granite from Maine, [and we ask, very naturally, why not from Virginia, a better quality, so much nearer, to say nothing of the appropriateness.] The foundation is 80 feet square, the base 55 feet. The top of the square portion will be 36 55 feet square, but above that will arise a pyramid of several feet. One of the famous Otis elevators is used to carry the blocks, workmen, and visitors up.

About 125 memorial stones in, and one-third have been placed. Nearly every public or private organization in the United States hopes to commemorate itself in this way. Will those going to the top trouble themselves to read the long and sometimes indistinct inscriptions? There are a great many plain and beautiful ones. Braddock's Field and Bunker's Hill have one. The lava of Vesuvius makes one. A Philadelphia fire company has one on which the engine and all the apparatus is distinctly cut. Some from Sunday- and some from day-schools, some from temperance societies, some from secret societies. There is one from Nevada, and the name inlaid with silver. One from American residents in Japan. One from Egypt, with a head carved on it between 2,000 and 3,000 years ago, and intended for the temple erected in honor of Augustus, on the banks of the Nile. It was brought from there by J. H. Lehman, and presented to the Monumental Society in 1858. There are others from foreign countries. A stairway is being erected on the inside of the monument, but no one but the workmen is permitted to go to the top."

Mr. Editor, I am sure I am giving expression to the general wish when I say, "Let us hurry up our contribution."
J. M. McC.

But there are accounts that even predate the 1882 newspaper article.

The article at right, from the Richmond Times-Dispatch was written in 1877.^{iv} This is the earliest account of the stone found thus far. The full inscription is stated in this article but it is different from the 1883 Board of Supervisors article description. If this 1877 article is accurate concerning the motto, the following is offered as a translation.^v

ship night.
In making some alterations to the warehouse of J. Bumgardner & Son yesterday the workmen found a block of Augusta limestone originally cut for the Washington monument at Washington. It bears the inscription: "From the county of Augusta, Virginia, *cum tacet clamant*." The coming on of the civil war doubtless prevented it being forwarded to its original destination.

Latin-English Dictionary

Cum tacet, clamant

When they remain silent, they cry out.
(Their silence speaks louder than words)
(Cicero)

And then there is the 1884 article.^{vi} This newspaper account is by someone very close to the process involving the stone's preparation for the Washington Monument and equally as close to the apparent facts. The person provides a historical account of the Augusta Stone. Based on the writer's references to dated events in the article, the stone was probably quarried in the late summer or early fall of 1850.

The references to the quality of the stone and the workmanship are odd though. Marquis apprenticed for seven years under John Fagan in Winchester before going on his own in Staunton. I have seen many pieces carved by Marquis and Kelley and their workmanship is excellent and cut from beautiful choices of stone. It seems odd that practice would have changed for this particular piece. The article is below in its entirety.

FOR THE SPECTATOR.
That Block for Washington Monument.

MR. EDITOR:—This history of the "block," about which something has been said at different times in your columns, is from one who is better informed on the subject than any one living, and whose memory is reliable. I find it in a letter to me, dated November 10th, 1882, and elicited by some query of mine. It was written from another State:

"In regard to the Washington Monument stone from Augusta, I cannot rely implicitly on my memory, but can give you some general facts.

My recollection is that the movement originated in this wise to furnish a stone from Augusta. The county had opened a fine quarry in building the jail, Ned Taylor, who was its architect, having pronounced it fit for any building purpose. In the Taylor and Cass campaign of 1848, Mr. Stuart made a magnificent speech for "Old Rough and Ready," and greatly enthused the Whigs of Augusta. In his speech he quoted, I think, from an address made at Princeton, the year before, by Gov. McDowell or one of the Prestons—W. C. perhaps—(whose mother was the daughter of Col. Wm. Campbell, of Washington county, Va., one of the heroes of Kings Mountain)—Washington's famous exclamation when he heard the glorious news of the triumphant victory of the mountaineers

As of 1889, Major McCue was still trying to find a proper use for the stone, which in reading the article, the whereabouts of which appear to have still been accounted for.^{vii}

over Ferguson and his vandal horde, "Give me but a banner to plant upon the mountains of West Augusta, and I will there rally around it the men who will lift their bleeding country from the dust and set her free," &c. (I only quote substantially "the historic exclamation.") It was new to the people of Augusta when Mr. Stuart used it, and had an electric effect. Gen. Taylor was elected and soon died. Fillmore succeeded him, and invited Mr. Stuart into his Cabinet. Shortly after going to Washington, he returned on a visit, perhaps to remove his family, and on a public day, I think June (levy) Court, was called on for a speech, which he delivered, and waked up the enthusiasm of the late campaign afresh. The Washington Monument was then in progress and exciting a good deal of interest. "One dollar" subscriptions were being raised by lady associations all over the country. We had one in Staunton, and a considerable sum was raised and sent to Washington City. But at the Court referred to, after Mr. Stuart's speech, some one, I think Col. Baldwin, proposed that a stone from Augusta should be gotten out and sent there for a place in it. The idea took at once, and to make it a contribution from all the people, the Court was asked to appropriate the necessary amount. My recollection is there was an appropriation to this, but a small sum, \$50 or a \$100 was ordered to be levied for. A committee was raised, either by the Court or the meeting, to carry out the idea. I think it was com-

posed of Col. Baldwin, Col. Sam. Harns-barger, Squire Jacob Baylor, John N. Hendren, and myself. At all events, the fund was raised that day, and Ned Taylor furnished a plan for the stone, its dimensions, &c. There was a good deal of wrangling, in good humor, about the inscription. Some wanted the whole of Gen. Washington's tribute to the patriotism of West Augusta to be put on it. To this it was objected that there was an anachronism and confusion in it for future generations to reconcile. And as there was no such legal entity as *West Augusta*, the real county of *Augusta* should be cut on it, with a short, terse, Latin expression. This was agreed on, and John N. Hendren, the most classical man amongst us, fresh from his University laurels of a few years before, gave us the Latin you quote. Marquis & Kelly got out the stone and put it in its present shape. Neither the material nor the workmanship was what we had hoped for, and the block was a good deal ridiculed, and I think caustically treated in a few newspaper squibs. The ardor about it died out, and it soon passed out of the public mind, and there being no funds to ship it, the thing lay where you found it."

I may be in error in some immaterial points, but the main facts are as I have given them, as far as I can recall them. A. H. H. Stuart's eloquence was the germinal point in the history of that stone."

Mr. Editor, it is conceded that it is not such a stone as Augusta should contribute to that monument, which, apart from the memory it is designed to commemorate, rapidly approaches completion, and is destined to be pre-eminently the monument of the world, as far eclipsing in height, character, &c., all other fabrics reared by mortal man, as the character of Washington stands out on the page of history as the one immortal, glorious name, that was not born to die.

As Mr. Stuart, in 1848, at the June Court, thirty-eight years ago, put this ball (block) in motion, and as the monument, as we have said, rapidly nears completion, and he has been bowed by the accumulation of more than the ordinary span of human existence, yet lingers among us, the survivor of the Taylor-Fillmore administration, and an accumulation of honors as a favored son of Augusta, I propose, through you and your coadjutors of the press, that Friday, July 4th, be set apart as a day, national in its character, on which the people of Augusta and surrounding counties will assemble to hear an address on this subject of being represented properly (as the oldest county west of the Blue Ridge, out of whose territory States have been carved, and honored pre-eminently, as indicated, by Gen. Washington on the occasion referred to) in that monument, and embracing in his address such other matter as he deems fitting upon so important and, I may add, solemn occasion.

OCCASIONAL.

Fishersville, Va., June 19th, 1884.

So, after the small amount of evidence gleaned from these articles, one could somewhat safely conclude that:

The idea to furnish a commemorative stone was founded and acted upon in the summer or fall of 1850. It is stated that it was Col. Baldwin who proposed the idea.

A.H.H. Stuart, among others, is credited with promoting the idea to the public.

The stone was selected and removed for the quarry that was used to furnish stone for the construction of the jail.

Ned Taylor furnished the plan for the stone including the dimensions.

Judge John N. Hendren provided the Latin expression for the inscription.

The quarry was located on the land referred to as the old Lewis farm and at the time the stone was removed, the land was most recently owned by the late John A. Harman.

Memorial Building.

In response to a request of Major J. Marshal McCue, the citizens of Augusta county and Staunton met in the court house on Monday last, court day, to consider Maj. McCue's proposed plan of a memorial building at Washington, D. C. The meeting was called to order by Capt. Jno. N. Opie, upon whose motion J. W. Churchman was elected chairman, and Heber Ker, secretary. Maj. McCue prefaced the reading of his petition to Congress by giving a history of his connection with the preparation of a block of stone for the Washington monument. The stone had been prepared at a cost of \$100. Judge Hendren furnished the inscription for the stone, as follows: "The Augusta Block—*cum jacet clamat*," The stone has never been used, the Maj. stated, and was not speaking, as was intended, of the patriotism, and devotion of the people of Augusta.

The plan for the memorial building at Washington, to be opened in 1892 to perpetuate the memory of Columbus as the discoverer of America, was then read by Maj. McCue. He called it the "Augusta Plan." It proposed that historic blocks of stone from Jamestown, Plymouth Rock, from every battle field of the Revolution, and of the war of the States; and from every historic or noted place within the limits of the Three Americas, should be prepared by patriotic citizens, and presented to the Government for the construction of the proposed memorial. He thought the transportation could be gotten free. So that the only expense to the Government would be in putting the stones in place. This, Maj. McCue said, would represent a fitting memorial from all sections of the land of the discovery, to the memory of the man who had been instrumental in this great achievement. Maj. McCue was listened to attentively, and after the reading of his petition, a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing it, and recommending it to the favorable consideration of Congress.

James C. Marquis and John Kelly Quarried and carved the stone. (The "ready for shipment" date of at least 1872 argued earlier in this research document is further supported by the fact that John Kelly died in 1871)

In 1877, 27 years after the stone was probably quarried and carved, it was being stored in the Bumgardner Warehouse which was then located on South New Street adjacent to the railroad depot. (The war would have to be accounted for to explain some of this delay)

In 1882 the stone was possibly still in the Bumgardner warehouse.

In 1889 it appears the stone was still accounted for, and Major McCue was still trying to find a fitting use for it.

The only remaining question: Where is the stone now? Could it be in the Columbus Monument in Washington D.C.? (See the article at left from *The Valley Virginian*, December 26, 1889. Page 3) I have uploaded this entire document to the website. It can be accessed in the **Miscellaneous Research Notes** Module under the file name **The Augusta Stone**. For a wonderful, in-depth look at all of the 193 stones that were accepted and used in the monument, copy and paste the following link into your web browser search bar to access the National Park Service publication. It is 234 pages and is an excellent historical resource. You will be glad you checked it out!

Chrome-

extension://efaidnbmnnnibpcajpcgltclfindmkaj/https://www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/wamo/stones.pdf

ⁱ Jacob, Judith M. (2005). *The Washington Monument, A Technical History and Catalog of the Commemorative Stones*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of Interior Northeast Region. Design, Construction, and Facility Management Directorate. Architectural Preservation Division.

ⁱⁱ Newspapers.com. *The Staunton Spectator*, Staunton, Virginia. 20 November 1883. Page 3.

ⁱⁱⁱ Newspapers.com. *The Staunton Spectator*, Staunton, Virginia. 26 September 1882. Page 1.

^{iv} Newspapers.com. *Richmond Dispatch*, Richmond, Virginia. 24 November 1877. Page 2.

^v Worldofdictionary.com. cum tacent, clamant. (Retrieved 2022)

^{vi} Newspapers.com. *Staunton Spectator*, Staunton, Virginia. 24 June 1884. Page 3.

^{vii} Newspapers.com. *The Valley Virginian*, Staunton, Virginia. 26 December 1889.

Website Updates: Members Section

In The Library / Archives Section

Ship Passenger Lists 1732-1754 – 15 Total

Unpublished Documents - 9 Total

Published Documents – 11 Total

Life in Dutch Hollow – 152 Total

Obituaries & Death Notices – 686 (Still several ~~hundred~~, thousand to go)

Lucas-Fix Private Collection 109 Total

Department of Historical Resources Augusta County Archaeological Site Surveys – 16

DHH Cemetery Forensics, Etc. – Preliminary Findings of Ground Penetrating Radar for lower 35 feet of Cemetery and GPS of entire cemetery – 2

Frederich Hanger Descendants Over 200 pages of his descendants' names with city, county, and state of residence when known.

Cook-Teaford Cemetery - 2 Files

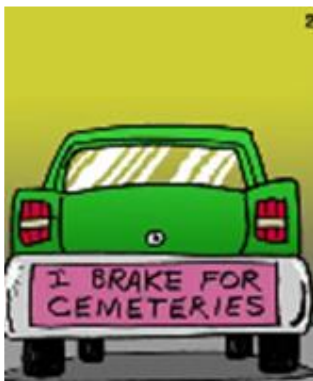
Coming Soon:

Elijah Jacob Hanger Private Collection (Approximately 450 files to be uploaded as time permits)

In The Focused Research Section

18 Files (40+ more to be researched, formatted , and uploaded as time permits)

The **Miscellaneous Research Files** module now contains 39 files. There are over 350 files contained within those 37 files. Please use them. All of that work is for your benefit and was done with you in mind. Take advantage of it! By the same token, let me know what you would like to see changed or added and I will do my best to accommodate. As for this cartoon, been there, done that! (<https://ancestralfindings.com/genetoons-cartoons-2/> Retrieved 09-15-24)



Until next month, Blessings & Happy Trails.

Glenn Hanger

President, Dutch Hollow Hanger Cemetery