

**PROCEEDINGS OF
THE
CLARKE COUNTY
HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION**

Volume IX

1949

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REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

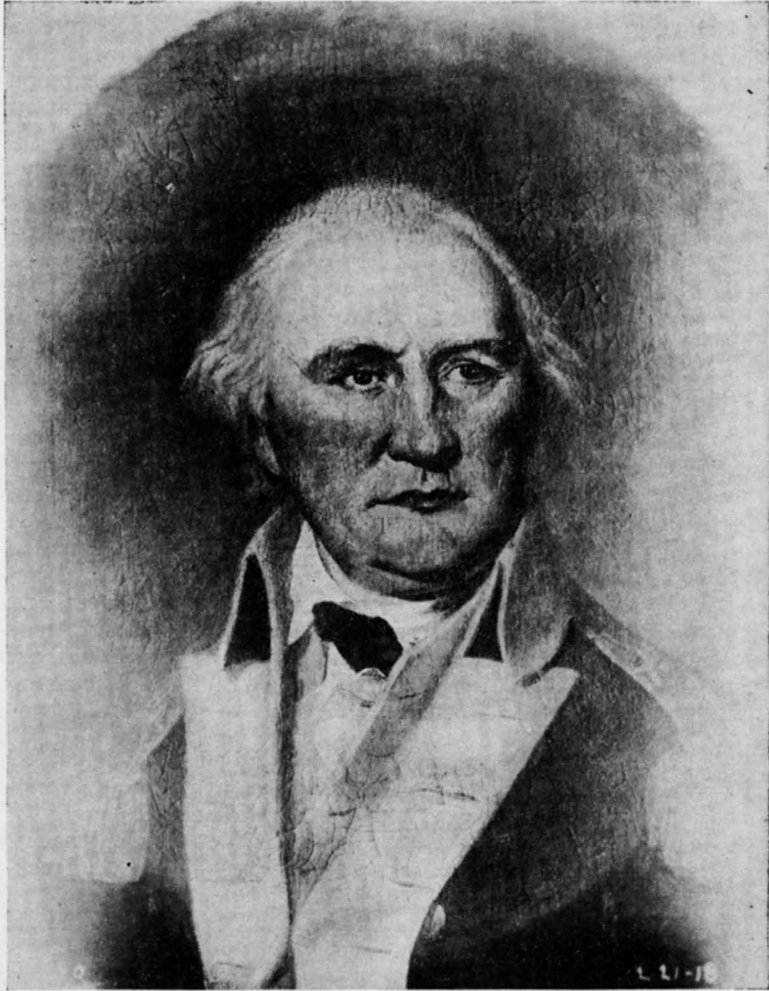
During 1949 your Association faced and overcame a financial crisis. For some years previous, because of rising costs, the regular membership dues of \$1.00 had become inadequate to meet operating expenses. The Association had, in consequence, borrowed from and exhausted its Life Membership Fund.

To meet this situation the Program Committee organized a series of special activities—the ancestors ball, the historical tours, and an auction. From the proceeds of this last it was possible to pay back the amount borrowed from the Life Membership Fund; to set aside funds covering the publication of this volume; and to make an appropriation for the Portraits Committee enabling it to continue its task of photographing early Virginia portraits.

The Association was thus able to close its fiscal year with a balance of over \$100.00. At its first meeting in January 1950 the officers and directors which are here listed were elected and the regular membership fee raised to \$2.00. It was also decided that the Association would attempt to finance its activities from dues rather than from special activities. Obviously we cannot, with less than 300 members, achieve this goal through regular membership subscriptions alone. We must rely on additional amounts obtained from subscribing and sustaining memberships and on increasing the total number of members.

This is the ninth volume of Proceedings published by our Association. The series has achieved widespread recognition and we count among our regular subscribers many of the principal libraries in the country. We believe that it compares favorably with the standards set by its predecessors.

ALEXANDER MACKAY-SMITH
President



GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN

The portrait here reproduced was painted by Charles Willson Peale and hangs in the Independence Hall National Museum. General Morgan built and owned "Saratoga", he built but did not own the old Millwood Mill, and he also owned "Soldier's Rest"—all in the present Clarke County. He died in 1802 in his 67th year (tombstone) and sleeps in Mt. Hebron Cemetery, Winchester, Va.

THE JOURNAL OF ALEXANDER BALMAIN, D. D.

By EVERARD KIDDER MEADE

Alexander Balmain, Chaplain of General Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg's brigade of the Continental Army in the Revolution, came to Winchester, Virginia, in 1782, perhaps somewhat earlier. While it appears that he was ordered there as chaplain for troops stationed in that area, he was destined to spend the remaining 39 years of his life in this Valley town as minister of Frederick Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

From sometime in 1782 until a few months before his death on June 16, 1821 he kept a journal¹ which, shortly before he died, he gave to John Bruce, a nephew and a member of his household, who, in turn, left it to his son, Edward Caledon Bruce, portrait painter and Winchester editor. From the latter it passed to his daughter, Mrs. Caledon (Bruce) Oldham, and from her to her daughter, Mrs. Elise Oldham Merritt. Some 25 years ago Earl Gregg Swem, then Librarian for William and Mary College, read it and was so impressed by its historical value that as a result of his interest three photostat copies were made. One of these is in the Library of Congress; another is in the William and Mary College Library, and the third was presented by Mrs. Merritt to The Handley Library. She also gave the original journal to Christ Episcopal Church, Winchester.

The Balmain Journal was kept primarily as a record of his business affairs and as an account book. It is also of general historic interest because it gives a clear picture of the devastating effects of dis-establishment upon the old church and of the discouragements and difficulties that had to be overcome before the Protestant Episcopal Church could be effectively organized as its successor. Certainly Dr. Balmain painted in dark colors the outlook for the clergy of the late Established Church when, in a letter to his brother John, which he copied in the journal, he wrote: "The Revolution, however important in its effects, has been fatal to the Clergy in Virginia. From a fixed salary, they are reduced to depend on a precarious subscription for bread. The Establishment abolished, every man at liberty to contribute or not to the support of a minister of his own persuasion as he judges best. In a country too where religion is little regarded, you can easily perceive the subsistence of the Clergy cannot be very liberal."

In the 175 large pages of the Balmain Journal are transcribed in haphazard fashion many fragmentary records of Frederick Parish—fragmentary in the sense that they individually cover from 2 to 21 years of his long ministry in the parish, and that even so some of them are all but certainly incomplete. There is one exception; his Marriage Register records the marriages he officiated

1. It seems a strange but is nevertheless an obvious fact that Bishop Meade who lived all his life within the confines of Frederick Parish knew nothing of the Balmain Journal. It is even more amazing that in his work, Old Churches, Ministers, and Families of Virginia, that name whenever it is used is without exception spelled, Balmaine. Dr. Balmain wrote his name many times in his journal, and each time without anything remotely resembling an e. Yet Bishop Meade served as assistant rector of Frederick Parish for 10 years of Dr. Balmain's rectorship. As his handwriting is difficult to read, the possible explanation of a typographical error is entitled to consideration.

iated at in each year of his pastorate. Nevertheless, Dr. Balmain transcribed records of Frederick Parish which can be found nowhere else and which make important contributions to its history.

Alexander Balmain was born near Edinburg, Scotland, in 1740. He was educated at St. Andrew's University with a view to becoming a Presbyterian minister, but soon gave up that design. After the passage of the Stamp Act in 1765, he and a brother made themselves so obnoxious to their neighbors by their ardor in championing the cause of the colonies, that they thought it best to leave home. They went to London. There they met Arthur Lee, who obtained for Dr. Balmain a place as tutor in the home of his brother, Richard Henry Lee, in Westmoreland county, Virginia.

While in this employment, Balmain studied for ordination as a priest in the Established Church, returned to London², was ordained for Cople Parish, October 11, 1772, and received the King's Bounty for Virginia nine days later³. Back in that colony, the vestry of Augusta Parish unanimously called him as assistant to the Rev. John Jones, its minister, offering him a salary of 100 pounds per annum for his services. He accepted. How long he remained in that parish is not known⁴, but he was the member of the county's Committee of Safety who wrote the Augusta Resolutions.

Here it is interesting to recall that he was one of three clergymen of adjoining parishes of the Established Church in the Shenandoah Valley, who, in the years immediately preceding the Revolution, became widely known for their militant support of the patriotic cause. The other two—Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg of Beckford and Charles Mynn Thruston of Frederick Parish—became combat officers in the Continental Army and neither returned to the ministry after the war. But Alexander Balmain, the only one of the three who had not originally mistaken his calling, entered the army as chaplain of the 13th regiment of the Virginia Line, February 20, 1777, was advanced to brigade chaplain, May 22, 1778⁵, and served until March 25, 1783⁶.

The great bulk of his journal consists of: 1. Frederick Parish records; 2. Records of his own finances and personal accounts; 3. His Marriage Register; 4. Material setting forth his ministerial philosophy together with prayers and exhortations of his own composition and designed for use on specified occasions.

FREDERICK PARISH RECORDS

When Dr. Balmain came to Winchester, he was both in debt and in love. He had been unable to repay the money lent him by his family when he first crossed the Atlantic. Before he could hope to marry Miss Lucy Taylor, whom he had been "courting" for some time, he must have an income adequate to support a wife. Whatever sum the army paid him for his services as chaplain it paid mainly in I. O. Us, which meant in unmarketable certificates promising payment at some future date.

As he never even considered abandoning the ministry, any real current

2. Meade, *Old Churches, etc.* (Hereafter referred to as *Meade*), Vol. II, p. 285.

3. Goodwin, *The Colonial Church in Virginia*, pp. 247 and 248.

4. The Rev. Mr. Castleman, quoted in *Meade*, II, p. 285.

5. Heitman, *Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army*, p. 84.

6. Brumbaugh, *Revolutionary War Records*, p. 146.

income must be derived from his services in performing the customary duties of his office for the civilian population of Winchester and the surrounding country. The outlook for obtaining a substantial revenue from this source was bad. In what had been a once large and flourishing Frederick Parish, only the church in Winchester was in such condition as to make it available for services. There were no vestry and parish officers; not an organized congregation remained. Yet should he succeed in earning the income he so badly needed, he would also have re-established the parish, which operated as a third powerful incentive.

So in 1782 he took over the job of being the uncalled, uninvited, and unofficial rector of a non-existent Frederick Parish. His pay came from voluntary subscriptions from those who came to hear him preach, and from marriage and burial fees. That he felt real resentment toward those who used and could afford to pay for his services and did not, is shown by this entry in his journal:

"A list of persons who though able to subscribe to the Support of a Clergyman, do not subscribe, yet have had their children baptized, some of their wives churched and been to hear me preach:

"Col Charles M. Thruston⁷, 1 child baptized in 1782, a second in 1783.

"Maj. Thomas Massie⁸, a son christened in 1782 or 83 and some Negroes.

"John Thruston", a son christened in 1783.

"Capt. William Ball"⁹, a son christened May 2, 1784 and four blacks.

"N. B. To the house of each of these gentleman I rode on purpose to render them the services mentioned."

While a vestry for Frederick Parish was elected in 1785 and promptly made Mr. Balmain its official rector, extant vestry minutes do not show the appointment of a treasurer and of collectors of subscriptions for the support of the minister and their solicitation until 1815. How long Mr. Balmain was left with the disagreeable necessity of soliciting and collecting subscriptions for his own support or doing without any not both made and paid on the subscriber's own initiative is not certain, but his journal makes it clear that such a system prevailed for many years. Those subscribers who lived in or near Winchester often paid their pledges in such commodities as corn, oats, wheat, hay and firewood. But Robert Wood, son of Col. James Wood, founder of Winchester, and brother of Governor James Wood, Jr., liquidated his by the delivery of 31 gallons of whiskey¹¹. His account, in pounds, shillings and pence, is entered thus in the journal:

7. Col. Thruston, later one of Dr. Balmain's vestrymen, probably felt himself entitled to receive his rector's services free of charge as an ex-minister. While the latter never failed to extend that customary courtesy to ministers of all denominations, he never willingly extended it to any who had abandoned the ministry.

8. In the Revolution, Maj. Massie served as captain in the 6th and as major of the 11th and then of the 2nd regiments of the Virginia Line. He lived on land in Clarke county now owned by Mr. Richard H. Wilmer, a grandson of the bishop of that name. He and his family moved to Nelson county a few years later.

9. A son of Col. Thruston.

10. A distant cousin of Gen. Washington's mother who lived on land in the present Clarke county.

11. In that period there were so many stills in Frederick county that a still might properly be considered as standard farm equipment. Order Books of the County Court record claims for payment of thousands of gallons of whiskey supplied to the Continental Army. These include claims for payment for 558 gallons supplied by Col. Charles Mynn Thruston, late rector of the parish.

Chapel—was built, many of the members of the Trap Hill congregation joined the congregation of that church.

Dr. Balmam held services in the old, and first, stone church in Winchester in 1782. It was completed in 1766¹⁶, stood on the lot at the n. w. corner of Loudoun and Boscawen streets, and was then in very bad repair indeed. The journal records the names of the members of its congregation who subscribed in the years 1783, 1784, and 1785 and the amounts pledged by each. These were:

Subscribers	1783	1784	1785
Edward Smith	3 - 0 - 0.	3 - 0 - 0.	3 - 0 - 0.
J. Samuel Dowdall	3 - 0 - 0.	3 - 0 - 0.	3 - 0 - 0.
Alexander White	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.
John Roan	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.	
Joseph Holmes	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.	
John Donaldson	0 - 12 - 0.	0 - 12 - 0.	0 - 12 - 0.
William Holliday	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.
David Kennedy	2 - 0 - 0.		
Edward McGuire	2 - 0 - 0.		
Thomas Edmondson	2 - 0 - 0.		
Thomas McDougal	1 - 4 - 0.		
Samuel I. May	3 - 0 - 0.	1 - 10 - 0.	
Robert Wood	3 - 0 - 0.	1 - 10 - 0.	
Henry Beatty ¹⁷	1 - 10 - 0.	1 - 10 - 0.	1 - 10 - 0.
Robert Macky	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.
John Peyton	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.
Murray Patrick	2 - 0 - 0.		
Michael Miller	0 - 10 - 0.		
J. Walker	1 - 15 - 0.		
David Dederick	1 - 0 - 0.		
John Duffield	0 - 12 - 0.		
Frederick Conrad	2 - 10 - 0.		
Robert Craigin	1 - 0 - 0.	1 - 0 - 0.	
Philip Bush	1 - 0 - 0.	1 - 0 - 0.	
David Davis	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.	
John Davis	2 - 0 - 0.		
Mrs. Darlington (Widow)	1 - 10 - 0.		
James Holliday	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.	2 - 0 - 0.
John McDonald	3 - 0 - 0.	3 - 0 - 0.	3 - 0 - 0.
J. H. Norton	3 - 10 - 0.	3 - 10 - 0.	3 - 10 - 0.
John Magill	2 - 0 - 0.		2 - 0 - 0.
Gerard Briscoe			2 - 0 - 0.
James Wood (Jr.)			3 - 0 - 0.
Strother Jones			5 - 0 - 0.
John Smith	1 - 0 - 0.	1 - 0 - 0.	1 - 0 - 0.

The following record, captioned "A list of Subscribers in Winchester and its environs, 1796 to 1806, Inclusive" is either incomplete or else there had been a sad falling off in the number of contributing members in the Winchester congregation:

Edward Smith, 1796-1806, Inclusive.
 John Peyton to 1804.
 John Smith, to 1804.
 Robert Macky to 1804.
 Robert White to 1804.

Gerard Briscoe to 1803.
 James N. Marshall, 1799 and 1800.
 Hugh Holmes, 1797-1806, Inc.
 Frederick Conrad, Ditto.
 Adam Douglass, 1802-1806, Inc.

16. E. K. Meade, Frederick Parish, Virginia, 1744-1780, p. 21.

17. Led U. S. troops to victory at Craney Island in 1813, the only battle fought on Virginia soil in the war of 1812.

Cornelius Baldwin to 1804.
 Charles Magill to 1804.
 Robert Wood to 1804.

Alexander White, 1801¹⁸.
 William McGuire, 1801.
 Joseph Tidball, 1801.

On Tuesday, September 5, 1785, Bishop Richard Channing Moore visited Winchester and confirmed 28 members of its congregation. These were: Susan Peyton, Elizabeth McGuire, Margaret and Susan Grayson, Catharine Hall, Eliza, Sidney, Elizabeth, and Mary Smith, Martha Davison, Rebecca Macky, Millicent McGuire, Jane Hammond, Isabella Cox, Mary and Susan Strait (Streit?), Ann¹⁸ Carr, Louisa Peyton, Martha Barton, Ann Maria Jones, Susan Brent, Sarah Anderson, John McGuire, Robert O. Grayson, William Strother Jones, Robert Bryarly, Cyrus B. Baldwin, and Lucy Balmain²⁰.

The Balmain Journal records "the names of those persons in Winchester and its vicinity who in 1816 profess to belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church, with the number of their children". These were: "Judge and Mrs. Carr, 2 children—4; Mrs. Wood, 5 children, 1 grown, 1 nearly grown—6; Mr. and Mrs. Heterick, 5—7; Mr. and Mrs. Smith, 5, all grown up—7; Mr. and Mrs. Lee, 6—8; Judge and Mrs. Holmes, none—2; Mrs. Singleton, 6, 1 nearly grown—7; Mrs. and Miss Nelly Galloway—2; Mr. and Mrs. C. Baldwin, 3—5; Mrs. Dr. Baldwin and her sister, Miss Throckmorton—2; Mr. and Mrs. Aydelotte, none—2; Mrs. Robinson, 5, 3 grown—6; Capt. and Mrs. McGuire, 5, 1 grown—7; Mr. and Mrs. Macky—2; Mrs. Macky, 2, 1 grown—3; Mr. and Mrs. Brent, 1—3; Mrs. Green, 2, 1 nearly grown—3; Mrs. Peyton, 4 children, 2 grandchildren—7; Dr. and Mrs. Conrad, 2—4; Mr. and Mrs. Samford, 2—4; Dr. and Mrs. Grayson, 1 child, 1 niece—4; Mrs. Magill, 10, 2 grown, 1 nearly grown—11; Col. and Mrs. Smith, 2—4; Mr. and Mrs. Jacquelin Smith, 2—4; Mr. and Mrs. Waite, 3, 1 nearly grown—5; Mrs. Powell, 1—2; Mrs. Tucker, 5—6; Gen. Smith, 1—2; Mrs. Holmes, 5, 1 nearly grown, 4 grown up—6; Mr. and Mrs. Bryarly, 6, 4 grown up—8; Mr. and Mrs. Barton, 6, 4 grown, 2 nearly grown—8; Mr. and Mrs. Jones, 2—4; Miss Hannah McClure, grown—1. Total 156. Heads of families, 53. Children and others fully grown, 34. Children nearly grown, 9, and small children, 60."

The journal records few baptisms and burials, but among them are these:

BAPTISMS: 1816: July 3, Polly, daughter of John and Catharine McDonald; September 14, Fredericka, daughter of John and Rebecca Macky; December 7, Elizabeth Warren, daughter of Philip and Louisa Smith. **1817:** January 23, Alexander Balmain, son of Robert and Polly Heterick; February 5, Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Maria Heterick; March 4, Mariah Davison, daughter of Augustine C. and Elizabeth Smith; April 19, Dabney Carr, son of Dabney and Elizabeth Lee; - - - , William Taylor, son of Judge and Mrs. Thruston; September 13, Nancy Kean, daughter of Alfred H. and Nancy Powell. **1818:** April 4, John Samuel, son of Edward and Elizabeth McGuire; July 18, Edward Jacquelin, son of Philip and Louisa Smith; July 20, Henry Thacker, son of Warner and Henrietta Washington; October 8, Sarah, daughter of John White and Jane Byrd Page; October 18, Mary Armistead, daughter of Francis Otway and Elizabeth Pleasants Byrd. **1819:** August 8, John Daniel,

18. Elected to the 1st and 2nd U. S. Congress from Frederick's Congressional District.

19. Dr. Balmain knew no other spelling than "Ann" and "Catharine" for these two names. In spelling the family name of Mackey without the e, he was conforming to the early custom.

20. This Lucy Balmain cannot be identified. It could not be Dr. Balmain's wife, for he did not marry until late in the following year.

son of Daniel Lee, age 9 weeks. 1820; April 7, Louisa Christian, daughter of Philip and Louisa Smith.

BURIALS: 1816; June 28, Mary, daughter of Augustine and Mary Smith, age 3 years 10 months; September 2, Mildred, wife of Cornelius Baldwin. 1817; September 18, Elizabeth Warren, infant of Philip and Louisa Smith. 1818; July 20, Mary, daughter of Joseph C. and Eliza Baldwin; August 10, Nancy Kean, infant of Alfred H. and Nancy Powell; - - -, Henry James, son of John and Susannah Peyton. 1819; January 20, Dabney Carr, infant of Daniel and Elizabeth Lee; December 30, Madison, son of Cornelius and Nelly Baldwin, age between 2 and 3 years. 1820; - - - 12, Richard P. Barton. 1821; January 4, Mrs. James Bryarly; May 30, Mary Ann Waite, Consort of Obed Waite, Esquire.

The only record of the election in 1785 of the first Protestant Episcopal vestry of Frederick Parish known to be in existence is found in Dr. Balmain's journal. Because of its importance it is herewith given in full:

"The following gentlemen were elected vestrymen for the parish of Frederick on Easter Monday, 28th March 1785.

"John Smith, 89 votes; Thomas Massie, 78; Richard K. Meade, 77; John S. Woodcock, 66; Edward Smith, 59; Girard Briscoe, 57; John McDonald, 54; Charles M. Thruston, 52; Strother Jones, 51; Warner Washington (Sr.), 46; Thomas Bryan Martin, 44. and Isaac Hite, Jr., 43."

Here is unquestionable proof that the vestry of 1787, which historians of Frederick Parish have hitherto held to be the first elected after the Revolution, was, in fact, the second. The establishment of this fact provides the key to the solution of the mystery, which has perplexed so many, of why Dr. Balmain, after serving two years as minister of Frederick Parish, had to be formally re-elected rector in 1787.

That the vestry elected in 1785, composed of the vestrymen just listed, did elect Mr. Balmain minister of the parish is proved by the further fact that he represented it at the Diocesan Convention of that year²¹. This first vestry was, legally, a vestry of The Protestant Episcopal Church, Incorporated. But with the repeal of the Act of Incorporation by the General Assembly of Virginia in 1786, that church no longer existed. The repeal of this act necessitated the election of a new vestry and its appointment of a minister. This is the explanation of the election of the second vestry, and of that body's "unanimously appointing" Dr. Balmain rector of the parish in 1787²².

OLD CHAPEL: ITS EARLY SUBSCRIBERS

In the days of the Established Church, Cunningham Chapel, a log and clapboard building, took care of the congregation in the eastern part of Frederick Parish. Before Dr. Balmain's arrival in Winchester, it was in such a ruinous condition that it could not be used for services and was not worth repairing. Prior to the Revolution, Major Hugh Nelson, a brother of Governor Thomas Nelson, owned the large Chapel Green Plantation by deed of gift from his father, President William Nelson of the Colonial Council. Cunningham Chapel stood on this land. In 1773, he offered two acres, to include its site, to the parish. The war intervening, his offer was not accepted. Col. Nathaniel

21. Chambers, *The Old Chapel and The Parish in Clarke County*, p. 73.

22. Vestry Book, minutes of the vestry meeting of October 22, 1787.

Burwell bought the plantation early in 1790 and offered the same two acres to the parish for a church and for a cemetery. This offer was promptly accepted and, almost adjoining the site of the log chapel, a new stone church was built. From the day it was built it was called "The Chapel"²³ until about the close of the Civil War. For some 85 years now it has known no other name than "Old Chapel".

The year in which this greatly beloved church was built is not positively known. The Rev. B. Duvall Chambers²⁴, who published a history of it in 1932, gives the year of completion as 1793; much earlier, Dr. Robert Carter Randolph of "New Market" in Clarke county, who also had made a laborious study of its history, put it as "probably 1793"²⁵; Bishop Meade thought that year might be 1790²⁶; the History Division of the Virginia Conservation Commission concluded it was built in 1790, and had that date engraved on the state's historical marker²⁷.

A few years ago the late Richard E. Griffith found among the records of the Frederick County Court one of the subscription lists circulated for pledges to its building fund²⁸. This was an important discovery; 1st because its date, August 10, 1790, shows that within one week after the vestry's acceptance of Col. Burwell's offer such subscription lists had been prepared and were being used; and, 2nd, because subscribers to the building fund were required to agree to the following stipulations: "We the subscribers do agree to furnish the sums annexed to our respective names for a purpose of erecting a house at the Chapel Green for the Protestant Episcopal Church—To Trustees appointed to superintend the work by a meeting of subscribers who will have due notice by Advertisement ten days previous to the meeting—the money to be paid to the trustees immediately upon their appointment."

The specified advertisement was printed in the Virginia Gazette and Commercial Advertiser, a Winchester newspaper, on April 22, 1790; the meeting held and the building trustees appointed. Considering the energy and rapidity with which the preliminary steps were taken; the probability that ample building funds were either subscribed or made available²⁹; the availability of an abundant supply of labor and building materials—giving due weight to these factors, then 1791 would seem almost certainly the "year of completion". Certainly that year was not later than 1792. None of the above concrete evidence was known to any of the authorities cited. Had it been their conclusions might have been different.

The journal records lists of this church's subscribers from 1792-1813, inclusive, giving the amount each subscribed each year and—as was Dr. Balmain's invariable custom—marking each pledge that was paid, "Pd." Gaps that appear in the yearly pledges of some subscribers will be incredible to those who know well their history. With this exception, the lists of subscrib-

23. Meade, II, p. 288 fn.

24. Chambers, p. 81.

25. "Dr. Randolph's Vestry Book of Frederick Parish", p. 74.

26. Meade, II, p. 288.

28. Proceedings of The Clarke County Historical Association, Vol. III, p. 10.

27. In the 3th or 1948 edition of its book, State Historical Markers of Virginia, this date appears as 1796 (p. 62). It is to be hoped that the correct date will be given in its next edition. The 1796 is obviously a typographical error.

29. Members of the congregation could easily have underwritten any deficit, and probably did if the cost of the building was not fully subscribed.

ers, which exist only in the Balmain Journal, must be regarded as unusually complete and accurate. The subscriptions are given in pounds, shilling and pence, although undoubtedly they were made in "current money of Virginia", or of the United States. From the Balmain lists, one composite one has been carefully prepared and is herewith presented—the subscriptions date from May 22 until 1804; thereafter they became "payable May 12th annually":

Nathaniel Burwell (of "Carter Hall"); subscribed 6-0-0, 1793-1802; 8-0-0, 1803-1807 and 1809; 7-0-0, 1808; 9-0-0, 1810, 1811; 8-10-0, 1812, 1813. Died, 1814.

Ra(w)leigh Colston; subscribed 6-0-0, 1793-1801, removed May 9, 1801, but paid his subscription for that year.

John Page; subscribed 4-0-0, 1792-1802; 6-0-0, 1803-1812.

John Wormeley; subscribed 6-0-0, 1793-1796; 3-0-0, 1797; 6-0-0, 1798-1802; withdrew August 3, 1801.

Thomas Byrd; subscribed 3-0-0, 1793-1801; 4-10-0, 1802-1809.

Hannah Washington (Mrs. Warner Washington, Sr.); subscribed 5-0-0, 1793-1796; 6-0-0, 1797-1800; 9-0-0, 1801-1803. Died May 29, 1804.

Beverly Whiting; subscribed 1-4-0, 1793-1798.

Matthew Page; subscribed 4-0-0, 1793-1794; 4-10-0, 1795; 6-0-0, 1796-1802; 8-0-0, 1803-1804; 9-0-0, 1805-1810.

Philip Nelson; subscribed 3-0-0, 1793-1794, 1796, 1798-1811; 4-0-0, 1795, 1797.

Warner Washington, Jr.; subscribed 2-0-0, 1793-1799, 1801-1811.

Richard Kidder Meade; subscribed 2-0-0, 1793-1797; 2-2-0, 1798-1800, 1802; 3-0-0, 1801, 1803-1804. Died Feb. 9, 1805.

Robert Page (of "Janeville"); subscribed 2-0-0, 1793-1796; 2-2-0, 1797; 2-0-0, 1798; 2-8-0, 1799-1801; 4-0-0, 1802-1805; 4-10-0, 1806-1810.

Richard Kidder Meade, Jr.; subscribed 3-0-0, 1805-1809.

John Milton; subscribed 2-0-0, 1793-1799. Withdrew Dec. 22, 1800.

Mathew Wright; subscribed 2-0-0, 1793-1798.

John Nelson (Dr. John Nelson of Berryville); subscribed 2-0-0, 1793-1795; 2-2-0, 1796-1799.

Thomas Parker; subscribed 1-10-0, 1793-1804. Withdrew in 1804.

Thomas Stribling³⁰; subscribed 1-10-0, 1793-1794, 1796-1804.

William Snickers; subscribed 1-10-0, 1793-1804, 1809.

Charles Smith; subscribed 1-0-0, 1793-1794, 1796, 1798, 1803, 1804; 1-10-0, 1795; 0-10-0, 1797.

Robert Dunlap; subscribed 0-12-0, 1793-1796. Removed before 1798.

Lawrence Butler; subscribed 1-4-0, 1794, 1796-1798; 1-10-0, 1795.

George Eskridge; subscribed 2-0-0, 1794; 1-18-0, 1795; 1-10-0, 1796-1798.

Bacon Burwell; subscribed 1-10-0, 1802-1810.

Archibald Cary Randolph; subscribed 3-0-0, 1809.

Philip Burwell; subscribed 3-0-0, 1802-1812.

John Thomson; subscribed 1-0-0, 1803-1804, 1809.

Henry Ashburn; subscribed 1-0-0, 1802-1804.

Robert Carter Burwell; subscribed 1-10-0, 1803-1807, 1809.

Nathaniel Burwell (of "Saratoga") subscribed 3-0-0, 1806-1810.

Lewis Burwell (of "Prospect Hill"); subscribed 3-0-0, 1810, 1812.

The congregation for this church came at first from all parts of Clarke with a few from the extreme southern portion of what became Jefferson county in 1801. But soon establishment of Berryville³¹ and Wickliffe³² congre-

30. His subscription is marked "Pd. M. W.," 1793-1795. There is a foot stone marking a grave in the Old Chapel Cemetery with those initials engraved on it.

31. The 1st Berryville church was built in 1831. Before this "its congregation had been worshipping in the old stone academy in the Village." (Norris, History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley, p. 491).

32. MacDonald, Clarke County A Daughter of Frederick, p. 40, states that the contract for building the 1st Wickliffe Church was signed in July, 1817.

gations and the building of churches at both places, and, probably, a congregation in Jefferson³³ limited it to residents in the southern part of the present Clarke county or what is still known as "the old Millwood neighborhood." Those subscribers listed by Dr. Balmain not of that area whose connection with its congregation was of but brief duration were:

Rawleigh Colston, vestryman and churchwarden of Frederick Parish, a large and wealthy landowner. He moved to Winchester in 1801 and then to Berkeley county.

John Wormeley of "The Rocks", Jefferson county. He had inherited part of "Pageland" from his father, Ralph Wormeley (1715-1790). The fact that his will was probated in Frederick (May 18, 1809) suggests that he may have moved to Winchester about 1801; or, he may have joined the congregation of St. George's Chapel, Charlestown.

Mrs. Hannah Fairfax Washington, was a zealous and generous member of the congregation until her death, which occurred at "Fairfield" May 29, 1804.

Warner Washington, Jr., vestryman, owned at various times "Clifton", "Audley" and "Llewellyn" in Clarke. He built "Llewellyn". He was the son of his father's 1st wife, Elizabeth (Macon) Washington. He died before June 2, 1829.

Beverley Whiting of "Bullskin", Jefferson county, was a member of this congregation at least as late as 1814, and so was his sister, Miss Elizabeth Whiting.

Robert Page of "Janeville", vestryman and member of Congress 1799-1801, joined the Berryville congregation upon its organization.

John Milton of "Milton Valley" was a churchwarden, also a vestryman as late as 1814. No reason for his withdrawal can be given here. He died at his home in 1818.

Mathew Wright of "Poplimento", vestryman and churchwarden. He was last elected a vestryman in 1796.

Dr. John Nelson of Berryville married Nov. 3, 1789, Catherine, daughter of Warner and Hannah (Fairfax) Washington. His widow married John Milton, Feb. 20, 1812. After his death she lived at "Roseville", near Boyce in Clarke, died there July 6, 1845 and was buried in the Old Chapel graveyard.

William Snickers of "Clermont" just east of Berryville was a son of Capt. Edward Snickers for whom Snicker's Gap and Ferry were named. "Clermont" is now the home of Admiral John R. and Mrs. Edith (McCormick) Beardall.

Thomas Stribling was a trustee for the town of Berryville.

Charles Smith bought the tract known as "Battletown". The home he built upon it, a frame house on Berryville's main street now known as "The Nook", is the home of Mrs. Rose (MacDonald) Skoggs.

Dr. John Thomson, vestryman and son of the Rev. James Thomson (who preached Lord Fairfax's funeral sermon), bought "The Nook" in 1809. He practiced medicine in Berryville for about 50 years; died in 1841 and was buried in the Old Chapel cemetery.

General Thomas Parker of "Retreat" was a son of Judge Richard Parker of Westmoreland county. He came to Clarke after the Revolution in which

33. Meade, II, p. 305: In January, 1815, the Rev. Benjamin Allen "established at least 12 places for service in . . . Jefferson and Berkeley counties."

he served as a captain in the Virginia Line, and built his home near Snicker's Gap. He attained the rank of Brigadier General in the War of 1812. He joined the trial of John Brown.

ed the Wickliffe congregation upon its organization. Gen. Parker died in 1820. His nephew, Judge Richard E. Parker, who was also a U. S. Senator, was the next owner of "Retreat". His son, Judge Richard Parker, presided

George Eskridge, a grandson of Col. George Eskridge, guardian of General Washington's mother, owned "New Market", now best known as once the home of Dr. Robert Carter Randolph, vestryman and churchwarden, historian and genealogist.

By deed dated Oct. 18, 1807, Henry Ashburn and his wife devised 4 acres "where said Ashburn now lives" to Phillip Burwell of "Chapel Hill", for 105 pounds. The preceding day, Gen. Parker had sold the same 4 acres to Henry Ashburn, "being the tract whereon the said Ashburn now lives," for 160 pounds. Another deed, dated Oct. 16, 1807 records the sale of the same 4 acres by Capt. Thomas Taylor Byrd to Gen. Parker for 12 pounds. So on three successive days this tract changed hands at prices ranging from 12 to 160 pounds. Here is a mystery. Ashburn lived in the old stone house just north of the "Old Chapel", and tradition has it that there some of the gentry used to meet to indulge their fondness for games of chance for high stakes.

Robert Dunlap bought a tract of 151 acres in 1786 from Fielding Lewis, Jr. and sold it in 1796 to Capt. Thomas Taylor Byrd. This land was situated some distance n. w. of the Old Chapel. It would appear that Dunlap never lived upon it. Just where his home was is not known. Whether he was related to the James Dunlap of Georgetown, D. C., who at one time owned "Rosemont", now owned by Senator Harry F. Byrd, Sr., is not known.

Major Lawrence Butler of "Soldier's Retreat" was an officer of the Virginia Line in the Revolution, and later Major of the 8th U. S. Infantry. He came to Frederick after that war, and built his home on the Opequon in the present Clarke county. This house was destroyed by fire and the brick building that now stands on or near its site is known as "Dearmont Hall." Maj. Butler died in 1811.

Bacon Burwell, one of the "King's Creek" branch of that family, was postmaster at Millwood from 1800 until early in 1812. His connection with the Millwood neighborhood and Frederick Parish ended in that year.

The remaining subscribers listed by Dr. Balmain all came to that part of Frederick which is now Clarke after the Revolution and established permanent homes in the old Millwood neighborhood. They were:

Col. Nathaniel Burwell, vestryman and churchwarden. He made Clarke his year around home about the time the Old Chapel was built. From his father, Carter Burwell, he inherited the former's part of the 1730 Fairfax Grant of 50,212 acres. He built "Carter Hall" and became the greatest individual landowner in the county's history (Lord Fairfax, who owned all of it, excepted). Col. Burwell was a man of exceptional business ability and took an active and effective part in developing this still new country west of the Blue Ridge. He was a loyal and liberal supporter of his church. He served many years as vestryman and churchwarden of Frederick Parish. Each successive generation of his Burwell lineal descendants in Clarke has furnished one churchwarden to the parish. He died at "Carter Hall" in 1814.

John Page of "Page Brook", vestryman and churchwarden for many years. He settled in Clarke in 1786 upon a large inherited estate. The home he built still stands. Mr. Page was noted for his saintly character. His lineal descendants of the name have supplied the parish with many vestrymen; and each successive generation, until the present, has given it at least one churchwarden.

Philip Nelson of "Long Branch" and "Rosney", vestryman of Frederick Parish for 51 years, churchwarden and lay reader at the Old Chapel. This "Patriarch of Our Church", whose "Most melodious and powerful voice" made him "an excellent Lay Reader", came to the present Clarke county soon after his marriage to Miss Sarah Burwell in 1789. "Long Branch" was left to him and Mrs. Nelson by his brother-in-law, Robert Carter Burwell. It was his home from the time it was built until he sold it in 1842 and bought "Rosney", which had been bequeathed to his sons by their aunts, Misses Frances and Ariana Burwell. His only male descendants of his name who lived in Clarke, two sons and one grandson, were all vestrymen. His daughter, Miss Mary Nelson, married Bishop Meade and was the mother of his children. Mr. Nelson was a son of Governor Nelson. He died at Rosney in 1853.

Col. Richard Kidder Meade of "Lucky Hit," vestryman and churchwarden. After serving as aide to Gen. Washington in the Revolution, he came to Clarke in 1784 and built his home upon a tract of 1000 acres near "Greenway Court" and adjoining the village of White Post. He was elected warden of the first vestry of Frederick Parish of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Inc. and was one of the "building trustees" of the Old Chapel. Col. Meade was the father of Bishop William Meade. He was buried at "Lucky Hit", but was later re-interred in the graveyard of the Meade Memorial Church, White Post.

Capt. Thomas Taylor Byrd of "The Cottage", vestryman. He was a son of Col. William Byrd, III of "Westover" and his 1st wife, who was Miss Elizabeth Hill Carter. He served with the British army in the Revolution. After the war, he bought 1000 acres in the present Clarke county and upon this tract, which lies just north of the Old Chapel, he built his home. "The Cottage" was destroyed by fire before 1835. Capt. Byrd's son, Lieut. Francis Otway Byrd, was a vestryman in 1853 and 1854. U. S. Senator Harry Flood Byrd is among his descendants presently living in Clarke county.

Nathaniel Burwell of "Saratoga", vestryman and churchwarden. He was a son of Col. Nathaniel and Susanna (Grymes) Burwell. Able, energetic, and progressive, he was the only one of his name in the Valley to hold public office, representing Frederick in the General Assembly. He had no children but adopted three orphan nieces to whom "he was an affectionate father." In 1809 he bought "Saratoga", built by Gen. Daniel Morgan in 1781, from the trustees to whom the latter had devised it in trust for his daughter, Mrs. James Heard. He left this historic home to his niece, Mrs. Susan (Randolph) Page and to her children. "Saratoga" then adjoined on the west the 1000 acre tract deeded to Mr. Burwell by his father.

Matthew Page of "Annfield", vestryman. He was a brother of Mr. John Page of "Page Brook" and, like him, came to the present Clarke county to live upon a large inherited estate. He added greatly to his patrimony and owned a considerable fortune in land and slaves when he died in 1826. He

built one of Clarke's beautiful homes. Having no sons, his two daughters inherited his estate.

Phillip Burwell of "Chapel Hill", vestryman and churchwarden. He was a son of Col. Nathaniel and Susanna (Grymes) Burwell. His father deeded the "Chapel Green" plantation to him and he bought "Chapel Hill" from Dr. Charles Carter Byrd, son of Capt. Thomas Taylor Byrd. He died in 1849, leaving no issue.

Dr. Lewis Burwell of "Prospect Hill" was the 6th son of Col. Nathaniel and Susanna (Grymes) Burwell. After graduating from the Univ. of Pennsylvania Medical School he studied medicine abroad for several years, but "being possessed of an ample estate, never practiced." In 1809, his father deeded a tract of 921 acres to him, and upon it he built his home. This fine house was destroyed by fire 12 years after his death in 1826. His two sons did not long survive him and both died, unmarried.

Robert Carter Burwell of "Long Branch", vestryman. From his father and grandfather, he inherited large tracts of land in the present Clarke county. His father, Nathaniel Burwell of Isle of Wight county, and Col. Nathaniel Burwell of "Carter Hall" were first cousins. He built "Long Branch" in or before 1806, and he owned and probably built "Rosney". He commanded a company of militia in the war of 1812. While on active service in tidewater Virginia he contracted an illness from which he died in 1813 a few days or weeks after his return to "Long Branch". Capt. Burwell never married and his death ended the male line of his branch of the Burwell family.

Archibald Cary Randolph of "Ben Lomond", Goochland county, married Lucy, a daughter of Col. Nathaniel and Susanna (Grymes) Burwell. They returned to Clarke and lived at "Carter Hall". They were the forebears of the "New Market" and "The Moorings" Randolphs. With Col. John Tayloe he bred the famous thoroughbred race horse and sire "Sir Archie". He died in 1813; Mrs. Randolph, in 1810. Throughout the years their Randolph descendants have supplied the parish with a number of vestrymen and one churchwarden.

Richard Kidder Meade, Jr., of "Lucky Hit". He was the eldest son of his father and inherited his home. In 1804 he served as a midshipman on the USS. President, Commodore Barron's flagship, in the Mediterranean; was transferred to the USS. John Adams in 1805 and resigned his commission after his father's death. He was a noted breeder of purebred sheep and cattle. His name does not appear in extant parish records as a vestryman. He died at "Lucky Hit" in 1833. One of his sons, William W. Meade, was elected to the vestry in 1853.

The preponderant weight the Old Chapel congregation early achieved in Frederick Parish is emphasized by the vestry election of 1796, when the twelve vestrymen elected were all members of it, and six of them lived in the old Millwood neighborhood. Not many years later the entire membership of the congregation came from that neighborhood, which had become, and was to remain for many decades, a closely knit social and religious entity in the county, its families bound together by blood relationship and other strong ties, including a strong tradition of loyalty to and generous support of their Church. While this was a natural development, perhaps an inevitable one under the circumstances, it gave an impression of aloofness from the rest of

the county. In 1856, Dr. Randolph stated that then and for many years past almost the entire Old Chapel congregation were descendants of Col. Nathaniel Burwell, Mr. John Page, Mr. Philip Nelson, and Col. R. K. Meade³⁴; and in 1877 he wrote, "We (of the congregation) are all cousins independent of the real (blood) cousinship."³⁵

When the Old Chapel's seating capacity became too small for its congregation, Christ Church, Millwood, was built in 1832, and in that church this congregation worshipped thereafter, with the stipulation that two services be held annually in the old building. This was later changed to one annual service. With the establishment of a congregation in White Post about 1857, the membership of the congregation was limited to residents of the present Millwood neighborhood. Neither these changes nor the passing years have lessened the love and veneration descendants of the families of the old neighborhood feel and have always felt for the Old Chapel. In its graveyard sleep successive generations of their forebears, and there, when their time comes, they too will rest.

DR. BALMAIN'S FINANCES: PERSONAL ACCOUNTS

Few Episcopal clergymen in Virginia have ever accumulated a comfortable fortune from a lifetime spent in the ministry. That Dr. Balmain did, was primarily due to his service as chaplain in the Revolution³⁶, for which he ultimately received, in "final settlement", interest bearing certificates for 2146 pounds, 12 shillings, 9 pence, and 7,500 acres in land bounties. Secondly, it was due to his Scotch thrift and frugality. He expected and demanded just payment for his services from those who could afford to pay; to those who could not, he gladly gave them free and he became known as "the friend of the poor and needy."

The greater part of his journal is given to his financial affairs and his personal accounts. His lists of "subscribers" in his congregations, now such valuable and interesting records, were entered in it because they were also his personal accounts, and but for his desire to keep a record of his own receipts and expenditures it seems certain there would have been no Balmain Journal.

To get his army pay accounts straightened out and "final settlement certificates" issued for the full amount due him, to collect the interest on these, to get warrants for the amount of land he was entitled to under the land bounty laws, to have this land surveyed and get proper titles for it—all this was a long and tedious business, as his journal shows. When a Col. William Davis³⁷ refused to allow a claim for 45 pounds, Mr. Balmain wrote him this angry and indignant letter, which he copied in his journal:

"Winchester, 30th Sept. 1784

"Sir

You received I doubt not, a letter from me in March last on the subject of certificates of mine which you held to the amount of 45 pounds. To this letter,

34. "Dr. Randolph's Vestry Book," p. 60.

35. *Ibid.*, p. 147.

36. He served 6 yrs. 9 months as army chaplain (Brumbaugh, *Revolutionary War Records*, Virginia, p. 402).

37. Probably Col. William Davis of the Virginia Militia.

it seems, you did not think proper to vouchsafe an answer. It reduces me to the necessity for repeating my requisition that these certificates be restored. The rectitude of the thing and your having complied with the requisition of other officers in this particular, will induce you, I am willing to hope, to observe the same conduct in regard to me. The opinion I had formed of Col. Davis's character leads me to expect it. It would give me real concern to be mistaken in my opinion. But should it unfortunately be the case, and you persist in refusing to do me justice, I must, however reluctantly, have recourse to the laws of my country for redress. This I acknowledge an expedient highly disagreeable to me, do not, I beseech you, force me to adopt it. I am not in circumstances to put up with the loss; and surely there are other ways of getting money beside that of wringing it from the scrip of a poor Clergyman. This will be forwarded to you by Col. Samson Mathews, through whose hands I also expect your answer. I wish, as I have formerly done, to subscribe myself with esteem,

Dr Sir, Your most obedient
and very humble Servant,
Alexr. Balmain."

Col Davis wrote a friendly but firm letter in reply (also copied in the journal) in which, after explaining the action he had taken, he said:

"My Negotiation is closed, my accts. and vouchers are open for every eye; get some of your numerous friends to examine them: they have not been secret: I have rendered them to many and have their written acknowledgment that they are satisfactory . . . be assured if you think you have been injured . . . you will discover at length that your opinion is unfounded, and I am proud to think you will have the candor to own it."

Here the matter ended so far as the journal is concerned.

Dr. Balmain, evidently encouraged by the income he was receiving for his professional services to civilians and by the progress he was making in his suit for Miss Lucy Taylor's hand, bought a house and lot in Winchester on Aug. 1, 1783: "Purchased of Capt. John Reynolds a house and lot for the sum of 200 pounds." He paid 50 pounds down and gave his bonds for the balance. The house, in very bad repair, stood on the s. e. half acre of Lot No. 74 and on the n. e. corner of Fairfax Lane at its intersection with Cameron St. The lot was Outlot No. 34, of five acres.

Following this purchase the clergyman lists "Things necessary to keeping house and other disbursements". The list included: 6 chairs, cost 1-4-0; dishes, plates, cups and saucers, teakettle, knives and forks, a rack, a gridiron, tea and table spoons, mugs, seive, &c, 5-9-3; a cork screw, 0-1-6; a "blanket for my servant", 0-15-0; to the blacksmith for locks and eyes for the garden gates, 0-2-0; hay, 1-5-0; 400 clapboards, 1-4-0; 5 bu. oats, 0-6-8; 3 pr. stockings, 0-19-6; 16 bu. lime, 0-10-8; 69 lbs. beef, 0-11-6; 2000 shingles, 3-0-0; 8 locust posts, 0-8-0; clampes of iron for the corner of the house, 0-8-6; to a man for attending the underpinners $\frac{1}{2}$ day, 0-1-6; to the blacksmith, 0-4-6; 8 lbs. butter, 0-4-0; to Mrs. Richardson for 1 quart of rum extra for George, 0-2-0; to my laundress, 0-9-0; to Patrick Murray for 1000 clapboard nails, 0-10-0; to Mrs. Richardson for 1 quart of whiskey extra for George, Dec. 25, 0-0-9.

Dr. Balmain opened individual accounts with many of Winchester's leading citizens in which he debited them with their subscriptions and credited the commodities he received in part or full payment. Other and later entries record the payment of fairly substantial sums for locating, surveying, and recording surveys of his bounty lands on "the Western Waters", upon which

he also had to pay taxes. He held all these lands to the great advantage of his estate and appears to have bought 1,000 acres in Kentucky, but there is no record of this in the journal. A further entry is this one: "Purchased of Robert Throckmorton of Berkeley county, Va., May 5, 1783 a Negro boy named Moses for 55 pounds Virginia currency. This being is the most human creature I ever was master of."

MARRIAGE REGISTER

Mr. Balmain began to keep a "Marriage Register" in October, 1783. In it he entered every marriage he performed through Nov. 7, 1820. The late Richard E. Griffith used this register in compiling a list of Frederick county marriages for the records of the clerk of the County Court. Dr. Balmain's most noted marriage was that of James Madison, Jr., who became the fourth President of the United States, and Dolly Payne Todd. He had so many weddings, until the infirmities of age sharply curtailed the number, that the fees he received from this source became a material part of his income. Here are extracts from his register:

- 1783, Oct. 16. Thomas Richards and Susannah Hall, by publication, 0-4-0.
 Oct. 16. Cornelius Baldwin and Mary Briscoe, 2-8-0.
 Oct. 29. John Jones and Mary Shackleford, 2-8-0.
 Oct. 30. John Hankins and Mary Gill, banns, 0-12-0.
 Nov. 6. James Bruce and Lydia Jolliffe, 1-0-0.
 Nov. 19. William McCord and Susannah Chambers, 1-0-0.
 Dec. 3. Peter Grim and Eleanor Eddy, 1-4-0.
 Dec. 11. John Herndon and Judith Hampton, 2-5-0.
 Dec. 28. Enoch Berry and Ann Helm, 1-0-0.
- 1784, Dec. 17. George Flowerdue Norton and Sarah Thruston, 7-0-0.
- 1785, Nov. 7. Francis Gildart and Ann Martin, 14-0-0.
 Jan. 27. William Kerfoot and Anne Peters, 1-14-8.
 Mch. 24. Morris Reese and Mary Dunbar, 1-10-0.
 Oct. 20. William Ashby and Elizabeth Britain, 0-5-3.
 Dec. 13. Albion Throckmorton and Mildred Washington, 4-4-0.
- 1786, Mch. 7. Oliver McCormick and Mary Eastin, 0-6-0.
 June 1. John Conrad and Elizabeth Rutherford, 7-6-0.
- 1788, June 5. Alexander Robinson and Priscilla Booth, 2-16-0.
 June 10. Peter (Beverley) Whiting and Hannah Fairfax Washington, 5-10-6.
 June 18. Richard Bowen and Elizabeth Lindsey, 0-18-8.
 Dec. 4. Thomas Stribling and Elizabeth Snickers, 2-8-0.
- 1789, Jan. 15. Archibald Magill and Mary Tyler, 3-0-0.
 Feb. 1. William Tapscott and Frances Washington, 1-4-0.
 Apr. 23. William Stribling and Sally Humphreys, 2-0-0.
 Apr. 23. Rev. Christian Streit and Susanna Barr.
 Nov. 3. John Nelson and Catharine Washington, 4-4-0.
- 1790, Mch. 22. Josiah Haynes and Sarah Bull, 7-6-0.
 June 10. Joshua Buckley and Mary Catterlin, 0-6-0.
 June 15. William Ball and Druzilla Singleton, 2-7-6.
 July 18. Patrick Dougherty and Mary Edmondson, 2-6-6.
- 1791, Apr. 26. Daniel Bedinger and Sarah Rutherford, 2-9-0.

- Dec. 20. Hugh Holmes and Elizabeth Briscoe, 4-10-8.
- 1792**, Jan. 8. Francis Gildart and Sophia Starke, 6-0-0.
Apr. 15. William McGuire and Mary Little, 7-1-3.
May 24. Charles Magill and Mary Thruston, 7-6-0.
- 1793**, Jan. 21. Thomas Grubbs and Elizabeth Scott, 0-6-0.
Jan. 31. Jesse Taylor and Mary Jacquelin Smith, 6-19-0.
Apr. 20. Theodoric Lee and Catharine Hite, 9-12-0.
Apr. 25. Frederick Conrad and Frances Thruston, 7-1-3.
- 1794**, Jan. 14. Alexander Pitt Buchanan and Sarah Hite, 7-2-0.
Jan. 28. Elijah Milton and Catharine Taylor, 2-2-0.
Sept. 15. James Madison, Jr. to Dolly Payne Todd, 5-4-10.
Oct. 14. Daniel Morgan and Elizabeth Lindsey, 1-4-0.
- 1795**, Jan. 11. George Booth and Elizabeth Washington, 3-16-6.
- 1796**, May 15. James M. Wheat and Elizabeth King Shaw, 1-10-0.
Nov. 10. James Ware and Elizabeth Alexander, 2-8-0.
Dec. 7. Alexander White and Sarah Cotter Gassaway, 6-0-0.
- 1797**, Feb. 23. Edmund H. Taylor and Eloise Thruston, 7-10-0.
Apr. 6. Archibald Cary Randolph and Lucy Burwell, 7-0-0.
Oct. 26. James Singleton and Judith Ball, 3-0-0.
Nov. 6. Lawrence Augustine Washington and Mary Dorcas Wood, 7-5-9.
Nov. 10. Philip Burwell and Elizabeth Page, 3-0-0.
- 1798**, Jan. 18. Thomas Fairfax and Louisa Washington, 9-0-0.
Jan. 29. Samuel Hughes and Catharine Cooper Holker, 4-10-0.
Oct. 18. Fairfax Washington and Sarah Armistead, 9-0-0.
Nov. 11. George Thomas and Elizabeth Freeman, 0-6-0.
- 1799**, Jan. 16. John Washington and Frances Baylor, 4-10-0.
Mch. 23. Matthew Page and Ann R. Meade, 9-0-0.
- 1800**, June 26. Alexander Stewart and Polly Gassaway, 7-1-2.
- 1801**, Jan. 11. Joseph Seaton and Dorcas Lindsay, 1-16-0.
Jan. 24. Bushrod Taylor and Patsy Stubblefield, 3-0-0.
Apr. 16. Andrew McGuire and Molly Smith, 0-6-0.
May 21. Samuel Taylor and Mary Macky, 3-0-0.
May 21. Alfred H. Powell and Sidney Ann Thruston, 4-6-0.
- 1803**, Nov. 29. Charles Ware and Frances Whiting, 2-8-0.
- 1804**, Feb. 23. Whiting Washington and Rebecca Smith, 6-0-0.
Nov. 10. George Norris and Jane Bowles Wormeley, 4-7-4.
Nov. 15. Addison Bowles Armistead and Mary Howe Peyton, 4-10-0.
- 1806**, Feb. 10. John McIlhaney and Harriet Milton, 6-0-0.
- 1807**, Jan. 22. Henry James Peyton and Ann Morgan Heard, \$20.
Feb. 26. Thomas Castleman and Hannah Bushrod Frost, \$10.
Mch. 19. John Jolliffe and Frances Helm, \$10.
May 27. James Smallwood and Sarah Lloyd, \$1.00.
- 1808**, June 11. Jeremiah O'Connor and Elizabeth Finchman.
- 1809**, Jan. 24. Presley Neville O'Bannion and Matilda Heard, \$20.
Apr. 27. Armistead T. Mason and Eliza Parker, \$20.
Nov. 23. Charles Lowndes and Frances Whiting, \$10.
Dec. 14. Elisha Williams and Selina Helm, \$20.
- 1810**, Jan. 31. Rev. William Meade and Mary Nelson.
- 1811**, Oct. 13. Charles Augustine Smith and Mary Daingerfield, \$20.

- 1812, Jan. 1. Beverley Blair and Ann Beverley Whiting, \$10.
 Jan. 9. Edward Jacquelin Smith and Elizabeth Cacky, \$10.
 Feb. 10. John Milton and Catharine Nelson, \$20.
 Oct. 3. George Washington Carter and Mary Burwell Wormeley, \$10.
 Nov. 27. Moses S. Hunter and Mary Snickers, \$40.
- 1813, May 20. Cornelius Baldwin and Mary Throckmorton, \$10.
 Feb. 20. John White Page and Jane Byrd Page, \$25.
 Nov. 30. Benjamin William Leigh and Susan Colston, \$40.
- 1814, May 2. Edward Colston and Jane Marshall, \$60.
- 1815, May 25. John Macky and Rebecca Holmes McGuire Gold, \$20.
- 1817, June 17. James Hay and Eliza G. Burwell, 4 Half Eagles, \$20.
- 1818, May 14. Robert T. Baldwin and Sarah Macky, \$20.
- 1820, Nov. 6. John Bruce and Sidney Smith, Copy Dr. Campbell's Translations of the Gospels, etc.
 Nov. 7. Sigismund Stribling and Sarah Ware, \$20.

DR. BALMAIN, MAN AND MINISTER

One of the interesting things about Dr. Balmain's journal is its unconscious illumination of his character and personality. The readers of its pages will know that he was a good and kindly man, who strove to practice himself those rules of Christian conduct by which he earnestly endeavored to teach his parishioners to live. They will know that he was neither a profound nor a brilliant man.

He has set forth very clearly his own simple philosophy of life: that there are many things we will never understand and which we should not try to understand, but which it is our duty to accept as ordained by God for our good and for our ultimate salvation; that we must have entire faith in Him, and try always to live as He would have us live.

Deans Toller and Spalding were "the best and most effective priests" he knew. "Their religion," he wrote, "is theoretical and practical philosophy. Both of them are elegant writers, wonderful preachers and Deans of Churches. No Soul on God's earth is in danger of being damned by them for his opinions." He adds—wistfully, we may be sure—, "Contrary to the generality of Protestant preachers, they have comfortable incomes to which it is probable they owe much of the Softness and Gentleness of their manners, for often it is hunger that makes divines ill-mannered, rough and untractable."

The instruction which he believed a priest should give his parishioners is summed up in these "rules":

To God our first duties are owing. As we receive all from Him, He has a claim to our utmost love and gratitude. We should show our gratitude by daily prayers. Make Him your friend by a good life, as through faith you may hope to be accepted by Him. He will support you when everything else fails.

Whosoever rejects the Church can have little regard for religion; he who neglects the sacrament can care (?) little for the dying commands of the Savior.

Never let an oath come out of your mouth. As there is no temptation to swear, it is doing the devil's work for nothing.

Be honest and fair in your dealings. Tricking and cheating serve only a

present occasion. They never turn out well in the end. Consider also that if you are in any parish office it is as unjust to cheat the parish as to cheat a neighbor. It is worse, for it is a breach of trust.

Be careful not to get in the habit of drinking. As drunkenness includes every vice and folly, nothing is more offensive to God. Consider also that there is no vice more easily learned. A few times going to an ale house will form a habit.

In your meetings with each other, never speak ill of those who are absent, and never defile your lips with lewd and filthy discourse. Such discourse shows you have corrupt hearts yourselves and may tend to corrupt others.

Be industrious in your calling. In your families be kind and gentle. Instruct your children as well as you can, and above all things set them a good example. If the father lets his son hear him swear or see him get drunk or cheat, he must not wonder if the son comes out ill. To suitable instruction must be added the good example of parents.

Do these things and you will be happier in this world, and I hope we shall meet again in a blessed eternity hereafter.

In a prepared "exhortation" to newly married couples, he offers this bit of advice, "Study then what may be amiss with your respective tempers and dispositions which may disturb your mutual peace and love."

Dr. Balmain married Miss Lucy Taylor (Dec. 13, 1757-March 22, 1841) of Orange county, who was the fourth child and daughter of Erasmus Taylor and his wife, Jane Moore³⁸. Her father was a great uncle of President Zachary Taylor and a relative of President Madison. Her uncle, George Taylor, had 14 sons, of whom 7 were Revolutionary soldiers³⁹. Their wedding, after a prolonged courtship, took place in Orange, Oct. 31, 1786. They had no children, but their marriage proved a happy one. She survived him by 20 years.

This clergyman, who sought so diligently to teach by example as well as by precept, had to fight a prolonged and bitter battle against a weakness for over-indulgence in intoxicants. This failing sometimes brought him before the justices of the Frederick County Court, to his grief and humiliation. These appearances are recorded in the court's Order Books. But he stuck with it and won a complete and lasting victory in the end. When he died, he was one of Winchester's most highly respected and best loved citizens.

It seems appropriate to end this paper with the following quotation from the pen of Bishop Meade, who was Dr. Balmain's assistant for 10 years and succeeded him as rector of Frederick Parish:

"My connection with Mr. Balmaine was most pleasant and harmonious. He was one of the most simple and single-hearted of men. Himself and his excellent partner were friends of the poor, and indeed of all, and were beloved by all who knew them. They had no children and might have lived in a little style and self-indulgence, but they were economical and self-denying in all things, that they might have something for the poor and for the promotion of pious objects. They did not even have a fire in their chamber during the coldest weather of winter.

28. Hayden, Virginia Genealogies, p. 674.

39. Meade, II, p. 98.

“As to some things Dr. Balmaine had been weak, and at times led astray by those who surrounded him. But I can truly say that for many of the last years of his life, a more warm-hearted and exemplary man I never knew. Some of the most eloquent extempore effusions I ever heard were from his lips, while standing in the chancel on sacramental occasions, when he referred with tears to past errors and sought to make amends, by thus testifying to evangelical doctrine and holy living⁴⁰.”

40. Meade, I, pp. 36 and 37.



MRS. JOSEPH TULEY II (1810-1891)
OF "THE TULEYRIES"
(MARY WHEELER EDELIN)

She was born in Prince George's County, Maryland. She married, 1st, Dr. James S. Jackson, U.S.A. After his death and c. 1833 she married Colonel Joseph Tuley. She has been described as "a lady of charming presence, great beauty, and finished culture." The reproduction is of Thomas Sully's painting, owned by Mrs. D. N. Bowmar of Kentucky.

DIARY

Of Miss Lucy Allen of "Clifton"

Friday, March 27th, 1863.

Morning bright though cool, birds singing gayly, as if trying to cheer us sad mortals. A visit from Mr. H. . . Pendleton¹, he came to see if he could get a servant to take the place of those left, unsuccessful in his mission, as the one we offered declined going. Forgot all about its being fast day until late in the day, in the afternoon walked over to Mansfield², heard much news. Mr. L.³ came in and announced to our horror and consternation that the Tyrant Milroy, with quite a large force were in Berryville, many conjectures as what could be the cause of such a move.

Saturday 28th.

Raining dismally until 3 o'clock when our neighbor Mr. Page⁴ came in in quest of news, having heard that Milroy had passed on in the night—unfortunately it was not true; later on friend Dr. Blackburn⁵ came in, sat until late, but could give us no information. At night saw a number of fires in the Balcutha⁶ woods, proved to be an encampment of wagons & soldiers, 3 Regts. we on the lookout for robbers, many stragglers about but none near the house, but the screaming of fowls disclaimed their presence at the Hen-house.—uneasy & restless all night.

Monday, March 30th.

Day more springlike than any we have had. Walked the yard and garden a little, three Yankees for dinner, civil enough, for the first time offered to pay, but I refused. They say they expect to be probably two or three weeks in Berryville. What a prospect for us—no glimmering of hope, but however, the "darkest hour is always just before daylight." Tonight went to my room, found everything arranged as usual, fire made, dressing gown and slippers ready, but no maid, nor did she appear at all that night—came to the conclusion that she had gone—but in the morning at a very late hour she made her appearance, with some trivial excuse, can't understand why she came back—perhaps the fall of snow had something to do with it.

Tuesday 31st, '63.

Awoke this morning with the uncomfortable thoughts of having to dress in a cold room without fire, and to be my own handmaid, and to make my bed, clean up my room, in fact to take Louisa's⁷ place generally—but to my astonishment L.⁷ made her appearance, tho at a later hour than usual, with an excuse I was compelled to take, without questioning too closely. It was a great relief tho I tried hard to make myself believe I could do very well without her. Hope and trust I may be able to keep her.

Wednesday, April 1st, 1863.

Morning cold, windy, altogether unlike what an April day should be. I feeling badly and spiritless, in my room on the bed greater part of the day. Can hear no news, see no paper, not even a rumor can reach us. The thunder of cannon would be sweet music to my ears now, as then we might think our liberation near. Nights quiet calm, beautiful. The moon as it lighted me to my room, shining in through the library window, was bright almost as day. I could not retire without looking from the window upon the fair scene below,

sad as were the memories I knew it must recall, but war has had its effects upon me too. I am learning to put away the past with its pleasures and sorrows, and to snatch any pleasure which the present may give, not thinking of what the morrow may bring. I found it best to do so, or life would be too painful.

April 3rd, Friday.

Today bright clear, springlike, felt better sallied forth for a walk late in the afternoon went as far as Balclutha,⁶ did not gather any news, came home in the gloaming. Sydney⁷ came in soon after with a letter for me, a rare pleasure now—proved to be from my dear old friend J. W. P.⁸ It brought a feeling of pleasure I have not experienced for many a day, yet not unmixed with pain, for I have not been “diligent” as he told me to be, alas! for my promise, but I returned to my room with an unwonted feeling of happiness and hope. I am very lonely now, shut out from all my friends, such a letter makes me feel it all the more.

Easter, April 15th, Sunday.

Awakened this morning to the horror of another snow storm, it having snowed all night, the snow was quite deep, it continued through half the day, of course no church. I was half inclined to walk to Wickliffe¹⁰ had the day been fine, but contented myself with reading at home. At night heard a part of one of Hall's fine sermons read, the subject war, he pictured in eloquent language just what we are now suffering.

Monday, April 6th.

Day disagreeable and wintry enough looking, not much the appearance of a holiday, no died eggs to denote Easter—but all gloom and anxiety. A visit from a half dozen Yankees, they were however, polite and went off without disturbing anything. A visit from our friend Dr. Blackburn⁹ who sat with us a few hours, but would not be induced to spend the day for fear something might occur at home during his absence. Arthur¹¹ came in and spent the day. Answered J. W. P.'s⁸ letter and wrote to sister Mary,¹² Sent the letters by private opportunity.

Tuesday, April 7th.

A cold and gloomy day. Nine Yankees to breakfast, a rough miserable set, they did not stay long, but went off in quest of fowls.

Wednesday, April 8th.

A cool, but rather pleasant day, sun at times shining brightly. Soon after breakfast Sydney⁸ came in with news from Winchester and with a note to Jane¹³ from her sisters, the first received for months. We have almost un-creditable accounts of Milroy's doings there, the most rude and not only ungentlemanly treatment of Ladies, but contemptible in the highest degree. A visit from our neighbor Mr. M. P.⁴ In the afternoon walked in the garden, and found the first violet of the season struggling through the snow. I plucked it and brought it in with me all blighted as it was.

Friday, April 10th.

Another bright, beautiful spring day, so beautiful I could not stay in the house, but must wander at will, over hill and dale, until the distant sound of music borne from afar arrested my foot-steps. I sat down upon a rock, and as I listened such a feeling of intense melancholy came over me, caused by the

familiar, but no longer friendly air, such a host of former friends, but now in arms against my country arose up before me, that the tears would come, with sad memories of the past; but I was aroused by the rapid succession of musket shots. I began to fancy there was more in the rumors of last night than we gave credit to, and possibly our forces were near, delightful thought.

Saturday, April 11th.

Still another bright and beautiful morning. Walked over to my neighbor's, Col. LaRue,¹⁴ spent an hour or two, walked home in the afternoon, a visit from Mr. W. P.⁴ (age) in search of news, for which we are all eager. After he left, went to my room for a siesta, from which I was aroused by a strange voice and the sound of horse-feet; jumped up and hurried to the window, where I saw a Yankee Cavalryman, upon asking what he wished, his reply was, this woman's children and clothes, to which I replied, take them, and be off quickly. Then he demanded meat for them which made me a perfect fury for a moment, now this was an event for which I thought myself prepared and had determined to be cool and calm, but how impossible it is to prepare ourselves and how differently we act in the moment of action from what we anticipated would be our conduct, when unmoved by passion. Such things are hard to bear. I had hoped my servants would have gone off in a different manner—thus ends all my faith in the African race—anything but the deceit practiced and ingratitude—their going off is nothing—but nothing is done without a purpose, I have learnt a lesson, which only my own experience could teach me. 'Twas not very pleasant to come to my room to night and find no fire kindled or none of the usual arrangements, but I will get used to being my own handmaid. I am glad that the winter has past. After all I cannot forbear laughing at the whole occurrence and the manner of the man which so evidently changed when I learnt his name and regiment, which was Hawkins of the 126 Ohio Regt. and threatened to have him in history.

Wednesday, April 15th.

A rainy day, engaged all morning sewing making a shirt for Lieut. Robert Owen Allen¹⁵ against his appearance. What will the late black emigrants do with themselves, they must feel somewhat forlorn. I fell sorry for poor Evelina¹⁶ and her young child as they were dragged off.

Thursday, April 16th.

A chilly, cloudy day, too wet to walk out. About sunset Jane¹³ came in in great distress at the loss of a large portion of her wardrobe and more particularly that of a valuable diamond ring, costing \$200.00, one of her Mother's bridal presents, for which reason she prized it far beyond its real value—stolen by her faithless servant. Mama¹⁷ has made arrangements to go with her to Winchester tomorrow to make an effort to recover it, hope they may be successful. They wished me to go but I was afraid to trust myself in the Lion's den, for fear of not being able to get out.

Mama¹⁷ and Jane¹³ made an early start for Winchester this morning, not without many fears. They returned late, not entirely without success, but she did not recover the rings. In Berryville Jane¹³ met her Uncle¹⁸ awaiting her at the Povost, where she received a letter to be delivered to Milroy. They reached Winchester without any difficulty and proceeded to the Provost who declined doing anything for her unless she declared herself a loyal citizen of

the United States which was of course out of the question. She then proceeded to the awful presence of Milroy himself, who contrary to her expectations, received her with as much politeness as he could assume, and after some controversy, furnished her with a pass and a guard to search the woman for the stolen articles, many of which were found. One of the shawls she had around her, but snatched it off and sat upon it, but much to her confusion, she was compelled to deliver it up.

Tuesday, April 21st.

Morning cloudy, but the afternoon bright and pleasant. Jane left for home—had a hearty laugh at her gallant steed and escorts as I watched her from the terrace, she mounted on poor old "Bluetail" or as we now call him "Old Mortality", E(dgar)¹⁹ on a hideous little mule and A(rthur)¹¹ on the old Dun, such horses as we would not have permitted a servant to ride on, with us a short time since.

Wednesday, April 22nd.

The morning bright and pleasant, but a little of its brightness to my spirits. I walked in the garden and gathered a bunch of spring flowers, chiefly my favorite violets, to keep me company in my own room, their perfume recalling many a pleasant hour. Extended my walk to the lake, whiled away an hour or two fishing, until frightened away by the appearance of two Yankee cavalymen, who passed near me on their way to the house; as Ma¹⁷ was from home I hastened up for fear they might take advantage of our absence and commit some deprivations, but they did not stop.

Thursday, April 23rd, 1863.

Raining dismally, I however, content to amuse myself with work and book. After dinner Mr. Page⁴ came in with no news tho, and A(rthur)¹¹ too. Commenced raining again. Heard that the bold and daring Layfold had been capture with 3 of his men whilst asleep, betrayed by a negro—'tis said they have him in irons in Berryville, poor fellow. I hope he may yet succeed in making his escape.

Friday, April 24th.

Still raining this morning with no appearance of clearing off. Last night we were aroused by loud knockings at the front door. Upon looking from the window we beheld the porch filled with armed men, who responded to Ma's inquiry to what they wanted at that hour, that they came to search for arms. Edgar¹⁹ soon went down and showed them a "protection", which we fortunately had procured a few days before, so after a sharp parley they went off without entering the house. They were not so fortunate at Balclutha⁶ for there they found and carried off a pistol, rifle and gun, much to Wm's²⁰ chagrin. Bettie²¹ talks of going in to-morrow to make an effort to get them back.

Saturday, April 25th.

A bright pleasant day. Ma¹⁷ and Bettie²¹ off early to Berryville. I almost wished I could be of the party; they returned perfectly successful in their mission, found Col. McReynolds very polite and returned with the guns and ammunition, but were not permitted to purchase the smallest article without the oath.

Sunday, April 26th.

A bright mild day, but no church tho we had intended going but found

the mules too wild. At 11 o'clock we were summoned to the dying bed of poor Mammy²² who has been ill a long time. We found her almost breathing her last, in a short time all her suffering was over, and we may hope that all is peace, and that she will enter in Eternal life of happiness.

Monday, April 27th.

A perfect spring day. I walked as far as Ossion²³ to ask them to come to poor Mammy's²² funeral, from which I have just returned. She was buried at 3 o'clock, quite a large funeral, more servants than I thought remained near us. It was a wild, sad scene, the melancholy and appropriate hymn given out by old Uncle Juba,²⁴ the chief mourner, then the prayer, earnest and delivered with a rude sort of eloquence. He touched too, slightly upon the troubled times—in the midst of all we heard the distant booming of cannon. It recalled my thoughts back to the poor, unhappy, deluded race with more of sorrow than of anger. Why are they lured from their happy, peaceful homes—but doubtless 'tis all for some good, for them or us, both perhaps. How differently they returned, talking and laughing, where a few moments before they had been all tears.

Thursday, April 30th.

Another showery day. I in my room all day, too wet to walk, feel rather better than yesterday. Very tired of the lonely life I am leading, with nothing to do either. Getting into most terribly lazy habits.

Saturday, May 2nd.

A perfect day, birds singing from every bough—my favorite redbird even outdoing himself, his merry note louder and more musical than ever, and even I feel inspired to be more hopeful and happy than usual, but the beauty and stillness of the evening oppressed me, I felt too lonely to enjoy its beauty. Took a solitary stroll through the garden, but did not remain long, for the moon rising over the mountain in all its glory, looked too like another moon, on such another May evening years ago, when I stood there on the terrace—but not alone—went to my room and shut out the cold proud moon, and thought not of the past, but hoped on.

Wednesday, May 6th.

Still cloudy and gloomy. In the afternoon Mr. Lee³ came in, told us that a great battle had commenced at Fredericksburg and already heavy losses had been sustained on both sides. Went to "Stuart's",²⁵ our P. O. for the present, for a paper, promised to return with the news, he came to tea with a paper, containing some account of the battle of Saturday and Sunday, during which time very heavy losses on both sides, but from what can be gleaned from the "American", we have reason to hope that we have the advantage so far, we are all anxiety for to-morrow's news.

Thursday, May 7th.

A gloomy anxious day, I so restless can do nothing but wander from room to room. Wm. came after breakfast, hopeful, but anxious. At last the paper came, but not cheering for us, if the account be true we have everything to fear, but I will not believe the "American", but will hope on until I hear more. It says our own "Stonewall Jackson" has been severely wounded and also A. P. Hill, which if true will create great distress amongst us. How terrible a scene the battleground must present—what suffering this dreadful storm—

Ah! that we for a moment should think of our now insignificant deprivations—how small they seem now in comparison—and what is loss of property compared with the loss of life. I have many friends there, how terrible is this uncertainty, when shall we know their fate—poor, poor fellows—I must almost groan with anxiety—. Ah! how gay these were last fall and poor A . . .²⁶ I did not take leave of him, at least I thought I should see him again before he left finally. Heard that one of my friends was wounded in western Virginia, A - - -ly,²⁷ and that one of his brothers had been killed, how distressed I feel tho I do not know which of them it may be, I fear very much it will prove to be my particular favorite, Kennedy,²⁸ though I would be very, very sorry for all, yet he had been so long with us that I feel as if he were a dear relation. God grant that it may not be he—how well I remember our parting, he on horse-back fully equipped, looking so bright and handsome, still wearing the "Fox tail," and poor Charley,²⁹ it may be he, or James.³⁰ I should be distressed for all, but most for K.

Friday, May 8th.

Oh, how different are my feelings tonight from what they were last night—another great victory, and our dear old "Stonewall", only slightly wounded. I was so intensely anxious when Edgar¹⁹ returned with the paper that I could scarcely breathe and could not command myself sufficiently to ask the news, and was so happy that I shed tears when I heard it, and could not utter one word to say how happy I felt—this night at least I will do nothing but hope that my friends are all safe and be grateful for the glorious victory which God has given us, and return thanks to him who gave it and implore protection for our hero generals and our brave soldiers, one and all.

Saturday, May 9th.

A beautiful fresh morning after four days of incessant rain, which has arrayed the country in its freshest and greenest apparel, but we cannot enjoy its beauty, there is too much of sadness in our hearts—we are all anxiety to hear of our friends and their safety, this suspense is terrible. This morning I received a little package from poor A . . .²⁶ containing a letter, his daguerreotype and a paper from Richmond. At first I hoped it might have been written since the battle, but a moments thought told me it could not be and to have received it just at this time, when we are all fears, it seemed like a last memento. Heaven grant that it may not prove to be so. If I could only get out of these lines and go to him, poor fellow—he looks so well, and so handsome, yet so serious, and his letter too, is earnest, and sad—he begs that we at home will pray for him.

Tuesday, May 12th.

This morning a man calling himself a soldier, came with pretended orders from Milroy, to carry off a family from here—rode to the field and ordered the servants to leave their plows and bring their horses for the wagon to take them off in, but when we declared our intention to follow them to Berryville and showed them "a protection" which we fortunately have, he left, promising the servant Lizzie³¹ to come for her in a day or two.

Friday, May 15th.

A very cool pleasant day, a fire very comfortable. At night wrote to Sister Mary¹² as Miss L.³² thought she could send a letter with hers through

a Yank, who has offered to send letters to her Mother and get replies for her.
Saturday, May 16th.

Heard the terrible sad news of General Jackson's death—Words cannot express the gloom and distress we feel. It is hard to believe—I feel almost stunned.

Sunday, 17th.

Rose this morning at 6 o'clock, had scarcely completed my toilette when I heard a terrible noise of men running and clanking of swords, and to my horror and consternation upon going to the stairs I found the hall full of armed soldiers, rushing to and fro, with pistols in hand. Upstairs they ran into my room, then to Mama's,¹⁷ which I prevented their entering until she finished dressing, then all over the house saying we had Rebel soldiers concealed, unless they were found they would burn the house. At last I remembered two youths who came late last evening and remained all night, which it seems some treacherous servant had informed them of and taken them for Confederate soldiers. They were conducted to their room, but at first would not believe them to be the persons they were searching for, however they took them off with them, but soon let them off.

Monday, May 18th.

Morning very cool. In the afternoon walked to Mansfield,² met the B s³³ staid to tea, heard some very sad news, a number of killed and wounded, and amongst the latter, Addy,³⁴ poor fellow, I hope he has fallen into kind hands and will be cared for. I feel very unhappy about him. When I came home found Lucy R³⁵ here looking remarkably well, riding quite a wild horse, with her little boy behind her. Heard also that Major Moor³⁶ was not only not killed, but not even wounded, but Mrs. White's³⁷ only son killed—poor lady, what a terrible blow for her, a son of so much promise, scarcely more than 20 years. Poor Addy,³⁴ how I long, yet fear to hear from him.

Thursday, May 21st.

A warm pleasant day. In the afternoon drove Mama in the buggy to Waverley,³⁸ found the ladies all from home, we remained a few moments with the Dr.³⁹ who on our return conducted us by a much better and more pleasant road. Called by to see Mrs. Whiting,⁴⁰ who came in from her kitchen where she had been preparing supper, not having a single servant.

Saturday, May 23rd.

A delightfully warm day. Cleaned up my room, read and then rested upon the bed until dinner. In the afternoon drove to Weehaw,⁴¹ found all at home, the girls more quiet than usual, and all wearing badges of mourning for General Jackson. Returned late and quite tired.

Wednesday, May 27th.

A charming day, cool and bracing. After cleaning my own room and attending to the diary, cleaned out and arranged the drawing room, brightening it up with fresh flowers, then retired to my room with my book. In the afternoon Jane¹³ came over on the pony with Mittie¹² behind her—staid all night—evening exquisitely calm, cool and pleasant, almost oppressive with the perfume of flowers which is borne to us from the garden. It is hard to realize on such an evening that war of the most cruel nature is raging around us,

that even our little village where we went on every sabbath to go to worship, is being fortified—that the old apple orchard of Soldiers Rest⁴⁸ has been cut down and even the old "Pear tree" that I so well remember, has been destroyed. Every day my dislike to the North increases—a thousand deaths, if I could die so often, rather than a reunion.
Saturday, May 30th.

A warm windy morning. Mr. Page⁴ came in and sat a while. In the afternoon drove Ma¹⁷ to Porter's Factory⁴⁴ and ordered a flannel dress for next winter. Stopped at Rippon,⁴⁵ saw the day's paper—news even better than yesterday. Met with several acquaintances, and enjoyed the drive very much.
Monday, June 1st.

Mr. Lee³ called early this morning to go with Edgar¹⁹ to J's factory⁴⁶; a disagreeable windy day. In the afternoon saw a Yankee wagon approaching but as it stopped at the quarters, concluded it came to take off Lizzie⁸¹ and family. I walked down the garden walk to the terrace to see what was going on, found they were only getting fowls; they came to the house to buy butter, milk, or anything for their hospital. We exchanged five pounds of butter for sugar—there were three officers, all gentlemanly and polite—one an intimate friend of Dr. C⁴⁷ asked if he should tell him he had met with an old friend. I told him no, I was not a friend now.

NOTES

Lucy E. Allen, the author of the diary, was born at "Clifton" near Berryville, Virginia, in August 1830 and died in February 1908. She was the daughter of David Hume Allen and Sarah Griffin Taylor, and was 33 at the time the diary was written. She never married, her "intended", Kennedy Grogan, whose name appears below, having been killed in the War Between The States. "Clifton" is now owned by the estate of the late Lewis M. Allen, M. D.

- (1) Mr. H. Pendleton lived across the Berryville-Charles Town road from "Balclutha" (see below).
- (2) "Mansfield", home of the Page family, now owned by Moore and Dorsey.
- (3) Mr. Lee, lived at "The Anchorage", now the property of Mr. Edward I. Williams.
- (4) Mr. Page. Mr. William Byrd Page and his son Mann Page lived at "Mansfield".
- (5) Dr. Robert Scott Blackburn lived at "Weehaw", now the property of Mr. Samuel D. Childs.
- (6) "Balclutha", the home of William Temple Allen, brother of the diarist. Now the home of Col. and Mrs. James Thomson.
- (7) Louisa, Miss Lucy Allen's colored maid.
- (8) Algernon Sydney Allen (born March 20, 1810, died December 28, 1879), brother of the diarist. He lived at "Glen Allen", now the home of Mr. David Hume Allen, Sr.
- (9) J. W. P. Perhaps a member of the Pendleton family—see note 1.
- (10) Wickliffe Church, Protestant Episcopal. The building in which Miss Allen worshipped, which is still standing, was consecrated Feb. 5, 1846.
- (11) Arthur M. Allen, brother of the diarist, was born at "Clifton" November 14, 1819 and died January 10, 1904.
- (12) Mary Allen, sister of the diarist, married Col. Butterworth. She was born December 29, 1821 and died April 7, 1908.
- (13) Jane Tidball, wife of Arthur Allen (see note 11.)
- (14) Col. La Rue, probably of "Bloomfield", now the property of Mrs. Lucymae Stewart.
- (15) Lieutenant Robert Owen Allen, son of Algernon Sydney Allen. He was twice severely wounded in the War Between the States. His horse "Reb" was known as the best jumper in the Clarke Cavalry .
- (16) Evelina, a colored servant.
- (17) Mama. Mrs. David Hume Allen, nee Sarah Griffin Taylor.
- (18) Her Uncle—i. e. of Jane Tidball Allen (see note 13). Unidentified.
- (19) Edgar Allen, brother of the diarist, was born at "Clifton" November 14, 1825, and died there Jan. 10, 1904.
- (20) William Temple Allen of "Balclutha" was a graduate of Princeton University and took a post graduate degree in topographical engineering. He served as private secretary to Commodore John Paul Jones on the flagship "Constitution". Besides being an accomplished linguist, he wrote Greek, Latin and French and read Spanish. He was noted as an ornithologist and botanist. He painted in water colors 170 species of birds and 850 species of the wild flora of North America which paintings were purchased by the U. S. Government and the University of Chicago.
- (22) Mammy, a colored servant.
- (23) "Ossian"—unidentified.
- (24) Uncle Juba, a colored servant.
- (25) "Stuart's, our P. O. for the present"—unidentified.
- (26) Algernon Sydney Allen, Jr., an officer of the Confederate Army, killed in action.
- (27) "R . . . ly", one of the Grogan brothers.
- (28) Kennedy Grogan, the "intended" of the diarist, was killed during the war.
- (29) Charley Grogan, brother of the above.

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- (30) James Grogan, brother of the above.
 - (31) Lizzie, a colored servant.
 - (32) "Miss L." Probably LaRue or Lee.
 - (33) "B s". Probably Blackburns.
 - (34) "Addy", perhaps Algernon Sydney Allen, Jr.
 - (35) Lucy Riley lived at "Dewberry", now the property of E. Blackburn Moore.
 - (36) Major Samuel J. C. Moore, the father of Miss Nora Moore.
 - (37) Mrs. White—unidentified.
 - (38) "Waverly", the home of Dr. James Williams, now the property of Mr. Henry Boyd.
 - (39) "The Dr."—Dr. James Williams.
 - (40) Mrs. Whiting.
 - (41) "Weehaw"—see note 5.
 - (42) "Mittie". Millicent Allen, daughter of Arthur Allen (see note 11), married her first cousin Lieut. Robert Owen Allen. (see note 15.)
 - (43) "Soldier's Rest", now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Price. It was then the home of Mr. Neill Barnett.
 - (44) Porter's Factory was a woolen mill on Bullsken Run, between Summit Point and Wheatland.
 - (45) Rippon, a village in Jefferson County, West Virginia, on the road from Berryville to Charles Town.
 - (46) "J's factory". Perhaps Johnson's Factory, near Kabletown, Jefferson County.
 - (47) "Dr. C."—evidently a Northern sympathizer. Unidentified.



R. POWEL PAGE (1846-1930) OF "SARATOGA"

Son of Dr. R. P. Page of "The Briars" Clarke County, and his 2nd wife, Susan Grymes Randolph: Confederate soldier: served his church as vestryman for 53 years; as a warden, 43. One of the three tablets ever placed in the Old Chapel, of which he was a trustee for 56 years, is in his memory. The portrait here reproduced was painted by Bowen.

THE ROBERT PAGE LAND IN CLARKE COUNTY, VIRGINIA

By CURTIS CHAPPELEAR

The Robert Page land in the Shenandoah Valley was part of the grant of 50,212 acres made to two sons and eight grandsons of Col. Robert ("King") Carter from the Office of the Proprietor of the Northern Neck of Virginia in the month of September, 1730. The whole body of land granted to these beneficiaries in 1730 was re-surveyed in 1740 by Robert Brooke (under a commission of the High Court of Chancery), divided into eight lots of "equal value", and one part assigned to each of the eight surviving grantees. The lot which thus fell to Robert Page of "Broadneck", Hanover county, Va., lay in what was then Frederick and is now Clarke county, east of and near Opequon Creek, and contained 7953 acres by the Brooke survey.

This Robert Page was a son of Mann Page II of "Rosewell", Gloucester county, and his 2nd wife, Judith Carter, daughter of "King" Carter. He was an uncle of Governor John Page of Virginia, a noted Revolutionary patriot and a congressman, for whom Page county was named. By his will, Mr. Page left his Frederick tract to be divided equally between his sons Mann, John, Matthew and Walker. When Walker died, he added a codicil directing his part to be equally divided between the other three. Mann survived his father but died under age and unmarried. His share then reverted to the eldest brother, Robert Page, Jr., Heir at Law of Mann, and also of Robert Page, Sr.

In 1779 Robert Page, Jr. of "Broadneck", generously waiving probably valid claims to other parts of his Frederick land, consented to its division into three parts as directed by the codicil; one to go to him as the heir of Mann Page, another to his brother John, and the third to his brother Matthew. Each of the three was to have also a third of any other land in Frederick which his father might have owned at the time of his death, but which he had not disposed of in his will.

Christopher Taliaferro of King William county, guardian for John and Matthew, had the land surveyed by Benjamin Berry (the town of Berryville was laid out by and named for him). An amicable division quickly followed. Lot No. 1 of 2258 acres was assigned to John Page; Lot No. 2, of 2258 acres to Robert Page, Jr., and Lot No. 3, of 2289 acres, to Matthew Page. The remaining 538 acres was equally divided between the brothers. It will be seen that the acreage shown in the Berry survey—7343—fell far short of the 7953 shown in the Brooke survey.

The first members of the Page family to settle in what is now Clarke county were John and Matthew Page. They did not live upon the land they had inherited before 1785. They first appear as Frederick county tithables in its Land Book for 1786. Robert Page, Jr. never lived in the Shenandoah Valley. In 1785 he sold 1200 acres of his land adjoining Matthew Page to the latter. He inherited "Broadneck" and lived all his life there. His sister, Sarah W. Page, married in 1788 her first cousin, Robert Page of the "North End" branch of the Page family. They lived at "Janeville" in the present Clarke county.

The three Page brothers were evidently farming their land in the Shenandoah Valley as early as 1782. In a census taken in Virginia in that year ten

slaves were listed as being on Matthew Page's land, and the same number were listed as being on the land owned by Robert Page in Frederick county.

Homes and places of interest on the Robert Page land in Clarke and on surrounding tracts are shown on a map prepared by the writer to accompany this article. They are listed and described in the following pages.

Homes Shown On The Map

"PAGE BROOK"—In 1784 John Page (1760-1838), son of Robert and Sarah (Walker) Page of "Broadneck", Hanover county, Va., married Maria Horsemanden Byrd, daughter of Col. William Byrd III of "Westover" on the James River and his second wife, Mary Willing. Soon after their marriage they made their home on the Frederick county land devised to him by his father. Upon it he built "Page Brook", the first of the Page homes in what is now Clarke county. After his death, this notable house was owned by his lineal descendants until 1900 when it was sold by Mrs. Herbert H. Page to Charles Mullikin of St. Louis. John Page was noted for his piety. He was a vestryman and church warden of Frederick Parish for many years. His eldest son, William Byrd Page (1787-1828) was a distinguished member of the Winchester bar.

Note: The above William Byrd Page was not the William Byrd Page who in 1809 bought "Fairfield" from Fairfax Washington and lived there until he died. The latter was one of the "North End" Pages of Gloucester (now Matthews) county, Va. He married Ann Lee, a sister of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, the father of Genl. Robert E. Lee. A tablet in their memory was placed in Grace Episcopal Church, Berryville. One of their sons was Genl. Richard Lucian Page. In March, 1824 he was appointed midshipman in the U. S. Navy. He continued as an officer in the navy until Virginia seceded from the Union in April, 1861, when he resigned his office and commission as commander. Returning to Virginia he was appointed aid-de-camp on the staff of Governor John Letcher. In June, 1861, he entered the Confederate States Navy with the commission of commander, and was made superintendent of the construction of fortifications at the mouth of the James River. He was ordinance officer at the navyyard at Norfolk until that city was evacuated. On the evacuation of Norfolk he was sent to Charlotte, North Carolina, where he established the ordinance and construction depot. He managed the depot there with such efficiency that the works became indispensable to the Southern Confederacy. On March 1, 1864, Richard I. Page was commissioned brigadier-general in the provisional army and given command of the outer defenses of Mobile bay with headquarters at Fort Morgan. In the month of August, 1864, Fort Morgan was subject to an attack by Admiral Farragut's fleet and by Federal land forces under Genl. Gordon Granger. At the beginning of the attack Genl. Page was summoned to surrender the fort. He replied he would defend it to the last extremity. For two weeks the fort was subject to bombardment day and night from water and from land. It is said that during this bombardment three thousand shells were thrown into the fort within the space of twelve hours. The walls of the fort were breached, the best of its guns were put out of action, and the fort was set on fire in the terrific bombardment. The garrison were compelled to give up the fort. They surrendered on August the 23d. with all the honors of war. Genl. Page was



MRS. JOHN PAGE (1761-1844) OF "PAGE BROOK"

(MARIA HORSEMANDEN BYRD)

She was a daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Mary (Willing) Byrd III of "Westover". The portrait reproduced above was painted by Cosmo Alexander and is owned by the Commonwealth of Virginia.

held a prisoner of war until September, 1865. The defense of Fort Morgan against the combined attack of Admiral David Farragut and land troops under Genl. Gordon Granger is said to be "one of the most celebrated instances of heroism in the history of the war." After the war Genl. Page made his home in Norfolk, Va., where he had married Alexina Taylor.

THE BRIARS—Built by and the home of Dr. Robert Powel Page, who was a son of John Page of "Page Brook" and his wife Maria Byrd of "Westover" on the James. Dr. Page married 2nd, Susan Randolph. They were the parents of Mary Frances Page who married on September the 18th., 1867, John Esten Cooke the noted Southern novelist. "The Briars" was the home of John Esten Cook from 1873 until his death, September 27, 1886. He was born in Winchester on November the 3d., 1830. At the age of ten years he removed with his parents to Richmond, Va. In that city he studied law and began practicing that profession in partnership with his father. Practicing law was less to his taste than was journalism and writing fiction. He became a frequent contributor to the Southern Literary Messenger and was twice temporary editor of that journal. In 1854, he published "The Virginia Comedians" considered by some competent critics as one of the best works of fiction produced in the south in anti-bellum days. At the commencement of The War Between the States he entered the Confederate Army and served with the rank of Major on Genl. J. E. B. Stuart's staff. After the death of Genl. Stuart he served on the staff of Genl. Pendleton. When the war was over John Esten Cooke went to live at the "Vineyard", the home of his deceased brother, Philip Pendleton Cooke, in Clarke County. While living here he published, in 1866, his best known novel "Surrey of Eagle's Nest". The material used in writing this novel was for the most part drawn from the author's own experiences as a Confederate officer in active service. He is said to have written "Surrey of Eagle's Nest" in six weeks.

OAKLEY—The home of Lt. Francis Otway Byrd, who was born at "The Cottage" in Clarke County, Aug. 20, 1790, and died in Baltimore, Md., May 2, 1860. He was an officer in the United States Army throughout the War of 1812. His conduct in the Niagara campaign was highly praised in the reports of his commanders, General Brown and Genl. Winfield Scott. Virginia gave him a sword of honor for his gallant service in a naval engagement in the War of 1812. Col. Byrd made his home at "Oakley" after his marriage to Elizabeth Pleasants, of Philadelphia, Pa., in 1817.

JANEVILLE—Home of Robert Page, born in Virginia in 1764, and died at "Janeville", January 1, 1840. He was a lawyer practicing in Frederick County, Va. and was a representative in Congress from March 4, 1799 until March 3, 1801.

NORTH END—Stands upon a part of the Janeville estate conveyed by the Hon. Robert Page and Sarah Walker Page, his wife, to their eldest son, John Page. It was inherited by his son, John Page, Jr., who sold it and 298 acres to George Gaunt on September 30, 1843.

SUCCOTH—The home of Lacy Humston. The fine old mansion house here is built on part of a large tract of land granted by Thomas Lord Fairfax to Meredith Helm, in the year 1752.

CALENDAR—The home of Mrs. Karl Boy-Ed.

"ANNFIELD"—This is one of Clarke's beautiful homes. It was built by

Matthew Page (1762-1826) upon the land devised to him by his father, Robert Page, Sr. of "Broadneck". Tradition has it that it took seven years to build. The house was completed a few months or years before its owner's marriage in 1799 to Ann R. Meade, a daughter of Col. R. K. Meade of "Lucky Hit" and a sister of Bishop William Meade. Two daughters were the issue of this marriage, "Sallie" (Sarah) and Mary Frances Page. The first married the Rev. Charles W. Andrews, D. D., rector of Trinity Episcopal Church in Shepherdstown, West Va., from 1842 until his death in May, 1875. They were grandparents of Matthew Page Andrews, a noted historian. The second married John W. Byrd of Williamsburg, Va. Their daughter, Courtney Byrd, married the Rev. Joseph Ravenscroft Jones, for many years a rector of Cunningham Chapel Parish in Clarke. According to the old Custis family Bible, Mary Custis, who became the wife of Genl. Robert E. Lee, was born at "Annfield", October 1, 1808.

Soon after becoming a resident of the Shenandoah Valley and locating on the "Annfield" estate Matthew Page sold in comparatively small tracts about all the land lying in the western end of the large tract inherited by him. Most of these small tracts were sold in the month of November, 1785. Among the persons purchasing the tracts sold at that time were Joseph Williams, of Northumberland County, Va., Philip Mallory, of Fauquier County, George Braxton, and John Cordell. The last named person was a surveyor and was employed in running the boundary lines of the tracts sold. Matthew Page had purchased of his brother 1200 acres adjoining his own land on the south. Out of the land bought of his brother Robert he sold 122 acres lying in the southeast corner of his purchase to John Bell, in November, 1785. One corner of the tract sold to John Bell was marked by a ring oak standing "on the east side of the Winchester road." A ring oak is a tree very rarely used as a marker in the early surveys of land. It is doubtful if anyone of the present time knows just what a ring oak looks like. Almost all the trees used in the early surveys as markers in what is now Clarke County were white oaks, black oaks, Spanish oaks, and chestnut oaks. In looking over many old surveys of lands in Clarke west of the Shenandoah River only once was a chestnut tree found to have been used as a marker on boundary lines. That chestnut tree stood about a hundred and fifty years ago between the site of Berryville and Shepherd's Ford. In an early survey of a tract of land lying near Snickers' Ferry a huckleberry bush was used to mark a corner in the boundary lines.

As the old-fashioned chestnut tree has now disappeared from the scene it is not likely that one will ever again be used as a marker by a surveyor in his work.

"SUMMERVILLE"—An estate which lies in the boundaries of a 1200 acre survey sold by Robert Page to his brother Matthew Page in 1785. This estate was later sold to Benjamin Harrison of "Brandon", who advertised it for sale and described it as lying "on the road leading from Winchester to Berry's Ferry, adjoining the estate of John Page Esq." This place was purchased in 1824, by Dr. Philip Smith, a physician practicing medicine in Frederick County. Dr. Smith was a leading breeder of race horses in the Shenandoah Valley. "Summerville" is now the home of Mrs. Richard E. Dole.

"HUNTINGDON"—This place was formerly called The Meadow. It was

the home of Judge John Evelyn Page, who was a son of John Page and Maria Byrd his wife of "Page Brook". It is now the home of Clay Carr.

"ABBEYVILLE"—Long the home of members of the Bradford family. Louis Bradford a nationally known journalist and one time managing editor of the New York Tribune was reared here. He built the present home on the site of an earlier "Abbeyville". He was a brother of the late William A. Bradford who was treasurer of Clarke County for forty years. "Abbeyville" is now the home of Miss Elizabeth Bradford.

"SCALEBY"—The home of the late Mr. and Mrs. Henry B. Gilpin of Baltimore and Clarke County. The home of Maj. Kenneth Gilpin and now the home of his widow.

"SARATOGA"—Genl. Daniel Morgan built this historic home in 1781, named it after the battle that made him famous, and used Hessians of Burgoyne's captured army to build it. After 20 years occupancy by him and then by his daughter, Mrs. James Heard, he conveyed it to trustees for her benefit. They sold "Saratoga" in 1809 to Nathaniel Burwell, son of Col. Nathaniel Burwell of "Carter Hall". He devised it to his niece, Mrs. Susan (Randolph) Page, and to her issue for their joint lives. By a family property division after her death, her son, R. Powel Page, became the next owner. He lived there from the time of his marriage in 1873 to Miss Agnes Atkinson Burwell until his death in 1930. It is now the home of their daughters, Miss Agnes R. Page and Miss Mary F. Page.

Places On The Map

No. 2—Outline boundaries of the land assigned to Robert Page, John Page, and Matthew Page, as shown on a plat made by Benjamin Berry, a local surveyor, in the month of November, 1779.

No. 3—The division line between the lands of John Page and Robert Page as laid down in the Benjamin Berry survey made in 1779.

No. 4—The dividing line between the lands of Robert Page and Matthew Page as laid down by Benjamin Berry in his survey.

No. 5—A colonial road called "The Little Road". Shown on the plat of the Page land made by Benjamin Berry, in 1779. This road was probably the road mentioned in a court order dated February the 13th., 1750 (old time) appointing Nicholas Osborn "overseer of the road from the Chapel at Cunningham's to Mr. Lewis Neill's ford on the Opequon in the room of John Neill," and a court order dated August the 9th., 1749, directing Jacob Hite, John Hardin, and Isaac Pennington "to lay off the road from Cunningham's Chapel to the main road from the Court to Watkin's Ferry (on the Potomac)."

No. 6—Chapel Run so named because Cunningham's Chapel was located on the run.

No. 7—Horsepen Spring.

No. 8—The Old Turnpike Road, now United States Highway No. 7, originally called "The Fairfax Road". It leads eastward from Winchester through Snickers Gap in the Blue Ridge to its junction with the Little River Turnpike at Aldie.

No. 9—An abandoned part of Highway No. 7 where the old turnpike road descended steeply to the crossing of Opequon Creek and made in the descent

a sharp curve. Here on July 1, 1834, a stage coach in which Henry Clay was a passenger upset, throwing the distinguished statesman into the road. Mr. Clay was not injured in the accident, but a young man riding beside him was instantly killed.

Here at the crossing of Opequon Creek commenced the Battle of Winchester. The Federal army commanded by Genl. Philip H. Sheridan broke camp near Berryville at 3 A. M. on the morning of September the 19th., 1864, and began its march toward Winchester. When the advance guard of the army reached the crossing on the Opequon it encountered a force of Confederates from Genl. Ramseur's command stationed on the other side of the creek. A skirmish between the Federals and the Confederates took place, but before sunset on that September day a great battle had been fought near Winchester; the Confederates commanded by Genl. Jubal Early had retreated through Winchester and Genl. Sheridan's Army was in possession of that city.

General Sheridan crossed the Opequon at this point accompanied by two of his officers, William McKinley and Rutherford B. Hayes, both to become Presidents of the United States.

No. 10—One of the boundary lines of the "Glebe", a 400 acre tract of land granted by Thomas Lord Fairfax on the 2d. day of March, 1753, to Thomas Swearingen and Charles Buck, church wardens of the Parish of Frederick and to the Vestry of that Parish—Thomas Lord Fairfax, Isaac Parkins, Gabriel Jones, John Hite, Thomas Swearingen, Charles Buck, Robert Lemon, John Lindsey, John Ashby, James Cromley, Thomas Bryan Martin, and Lewis Neill, "as a Glebe for the residence of the ministers."

The Rev. John Gordon lived here while he was rector of Frederick Parish. He was succeeded as rector by The Rev. William Meldrum.

In the year 1762 the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act giving to the Vestry of Frederick Parish the right to sell the Glebe land. On the 4th. of May, 1770, John Nevill and Thomas Swearingen, church wardens, Van Swearingen, Thomas Rutherford, Charles Smith, Angus McDonald, James Keith, John Hite, Jacob Hite, Burr Harrison, James Barnett (?), and Isaac Hite, Vestrymen of the Parish of Frederick sold to William Helm, of Frederick county, the Glebe granted to the Vestry and Church Wardens by Lord Fairfax, in the year 1753. The price paid for it by William Helm was two hundred pounds current Virginia money.

A later Glebe was located between what is now Wickliffe Church and the Shenandoah river. On 26th. day of February, 1793, John Wormeley and Mary his wife gave to Alexander Balmain, minister, John Peyton and Matthew Wright, church wardens, and Vestrymen—John Smith, Edward Smith, Richard Kidder Meade, Thomas Massie, Rawleigh Colston, Gerard Briscoe, Thomas Byrd, Robert Wood, John S. Woodcock, and John Peyton a deed for 153 acres of land to be used as a glebe. The land conveyed by John Wormeley and his wife was part of the 11174 acre grant of land made in September, 1730, from the Office of the Proprietor of the Northern Neck to Mann Page II. The title to this land was later acquired by Ralph Wormeley.

No. 11—Land adjoining the Glebe owned by Lewis Neill, Jr. in 1770.

No. 12—Land adjoining the Glebe owned by Jo'n Neill, deceased, in 1770.

No. 13—Originally a tract of 405 acres of land granted by Lord Fairfax to Meredith Helm, on the 9th. of January, 1752. Meredith Helm is said to

have lived on this land, now called "Helmsley", in an old stone house which is still standing. This tract of 405 acres of land was sold by Joseph Helm, of Frederick county, Maryland to William Helm, of Frederick County, Virginia, on the 30th. of October, 1760. In the deed given at this time by Joseph Helm he is described as being the son of Meredith Helm, deceased, and the boundaries of the 405 acres conveyed were described as beginning at a corner of John Gordon's land (The Glebe) and running thence with Gordon's line up the meanders of Fulton's Lick Run (now called Isaac's Run,) to the Carter's line, thence with the Carter line to a point west of and near Opequon Creek, thence with the line of Col. Benjamin Grayson to the line of John Neill, deceased, and with his line to the beginning. This deed was witnessed by William Meldrum, the minister of Frederick Parish who succeeded John Gordon as rector. William Meldrum was probably living then at the Glebe since Gordon is said to have died in 1757.

Meredith Helm was a major in the Frederick County militia and served in the French and Indian War. The land granted to him by Lord Fairfax in 1752, was bounded on the south by a lot leased by Landon Carter to Joseph Wilkinson, on November 27, 1749, during the natural life of Wilkinson and the natural lives of his son Samuel Wilkinson and his daughter Massie Wilkinson.

No. 14—Isaac's Run, originally called Fulton's Lick Run.

No. 15—Wolf Pit Ridge so called by the earliest settlers, and a tract of land containing 202 acres leased by Landon Carter of Sabine Hall on December 11, 1749, to David Smith during his natural life and the natural lives of his sons David and Alexander Smith.

No. 16—A tract of 538 acres of land divided equally among John Page, Robert Page, and Matthew Page in the Benjamin Berry survey of 1779.

No. 17—Cook's service station.

No. 18—Old Salem Church erected in about 1815 as an Old School Baptist meeting house.

No. 19—The Senseney Road leading out of Winchester and named for Peter Senseney an early resident and leading citizen of that city.

No. 20—The original road leading from Berry's Ferry at Ashby's Gap in the Blue Ridge to Frederick Town (Winchester). This road was in colonial times and in the Revolutionary War period the main thoroughfare between the Ferry and Winchester. A few years after the Revolutionary War its location was changed so it would pass close to a mill then being built on the site of Millwood by Genl. Daniel Morgan and Col. Nathaniel Burwell in partnership. Genl. Morgan petitioned the Court of Frederick County, in 1785, to have the road changed, and in the May Court of that year the Court ordered: "the persons appointed to view the road from Berry's Ferry to Opequon reported the conveniences and inconveniences which would attend the turning of the same to go by Morgan's Mill: ordered that James Ware overseer of said road do turn the same as ordered and laid out by the viewers."

In this change of location the road to Winchester was made to go through what became Millwood and the town of Boyce and passed a few miles south of the old road.

Genl. Morgan had been overseer of the road changed and was succeeded by James Ware as overseer in October, 1772.

This old road, part of which was laid down on the plat of the Page land made by Benjamin Berry, in 1779, must have been a much traveled highway in the early days of Frederick County. Militia companies going from the counties of northern Virginia east of the Blue Ridge must have traveled it going to Winchester, for military service on the frontier in the French and Indian War. Prisoners captured in the siege of Yorktown must have passed over it in going to the prison camp near Winchester. It is a matter of record that Yorktown prisoners passed through Ashby's Gap guarded by a detachment from Col. Elias Edmonds' Regiment of Continental troops. Many emigrants from the counties east of the Blue Ridge must have passed here in covered wagons going to the promised lands beyond the Alleghanies to settle on the fertile soil north of the Ohio river and in "Kaintuck", as some of those courageous emigrants called Kentucky.

No. 21—Part of the Shenandoah Valley Division of the Norfolk and Western Railway System. Built by the Shenandoah Valley Railroad Company in the 1870s to connect Hagerstown, Md. with Roanoke, Va. This railroad was taken over by the Norfolk and Western Company sixty years ago.

No. 22—Page Brook Run, a branch of what was called originally Burwell's Spout Run.

No. 23—"New Market", the home of Dr. Robert C. Randolph, a prominent physician practicing medicine in Clarke County a hundred years ago. Dr. Randolph was the father of Col. William W. Randolph of the 2d. Virginia Regiment in the Stonewall Brigade, who was killed while leading his regiment in the Battle of the Wilderness, on the 5th. of May, 1864. This place was the boyhood home of Isham Randolph a noted civil engineer. The main dwelling house at "New Market", or part, of it was built in colonial days for a tavern on the old road leading from Ashby's Gap to Winchester. The tavern was advertised as being for rent in *The Virginia Gazette* in 1770. In the advertisement it is described as the place, "known as New Market on the great road to Alexandria, within ten miles of Winchester and six miles of Berry's Ferry." At that time the tavern was not only located on the great road to Alexandria but on the cross road laid out and made a short time before 1770. A petition asking that the latter road be viewed was laid before the Frederick County Court September 1, 1767. In a court held on November the 2d., 1768, it was ordered that:—"Peter Catlett, Daniel Morgan, and Baylis Earle having been appointed to view the ground from the white post to the cross roads near Cunningham's Chapel made their report. Ordered that a road be opened as laid off by them, the tithables two miles on each side work thereon under Baylis Earle who is appointed overseer."

Genl. Daniel Morgan was appointed Overseer of this road in 1770. The records seem to show that Genl. Morgan was living in what is now the Boyce neighborhood in the 1760s.

No. 24—"Powhatan", the country home of the late Peter H. Mayo of Richmond and Clarke County. This handsome mansion was built by Mr. Mayo in 1888 and 1889. It is now the home of Mrs. Thomas N. Carter.

No. 25—The railroad station at Boyce.

No. 26—Abandoned part of the old road built from White Post to Old Chapel in about the year 1769, which is now a section of Highway No. 12.

No. 27—Lee and Jackson Memorial Highway.

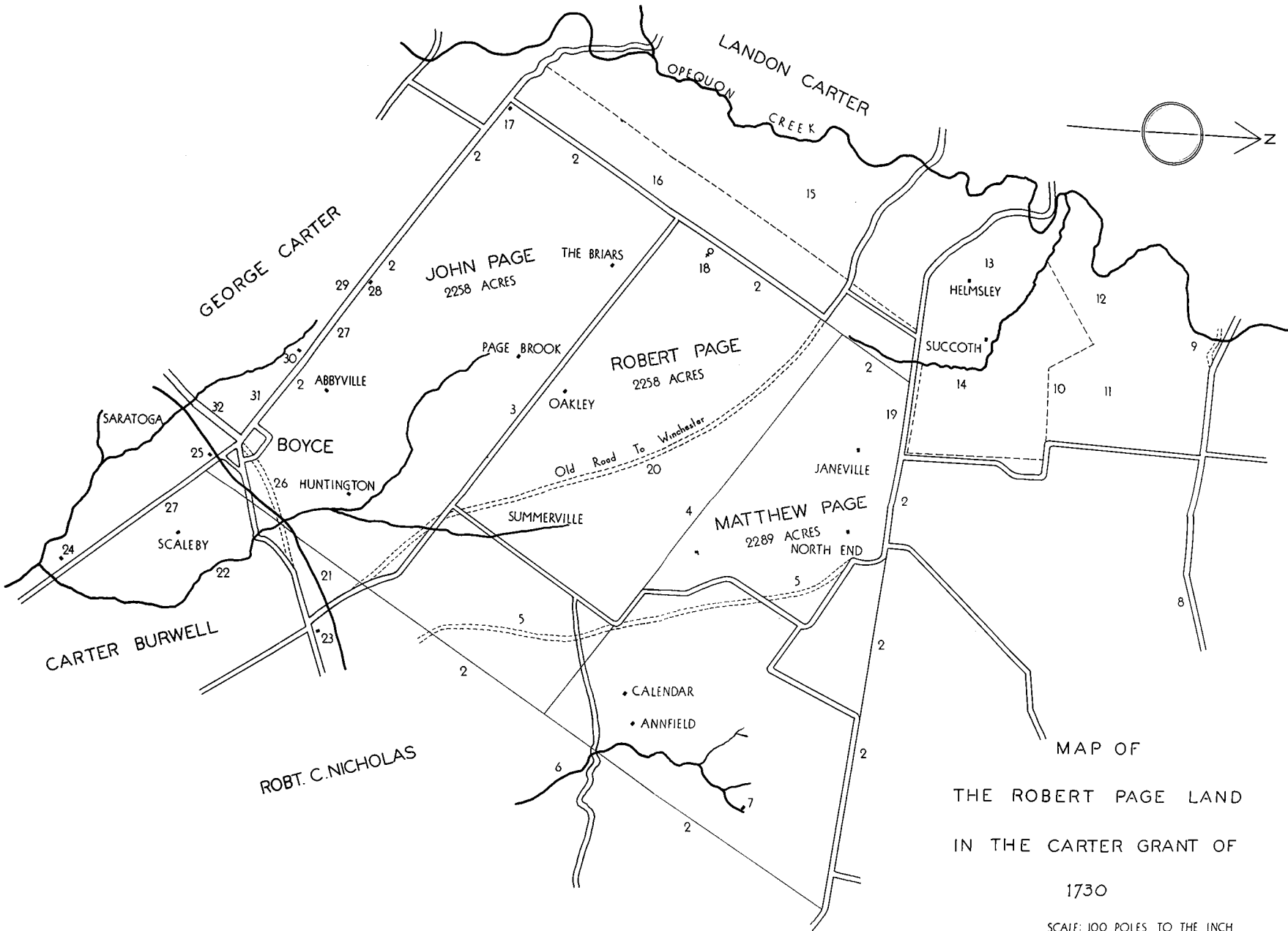
No. 28—The old tollgate house built in the early part of the nineteenth century by the Ashby's Gap Turnpike Company. This company and the Snickers Gap Turnpike Company were chartered by acts of the General Assembly in the years 1809 and 1810. In a session of the General Assembly in the year 1812, an act was passed "to amend an act incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from Little River Turnpike road, through Ashby's Gap to the Shenandoah River." In the same year an act was passed by the Assembly to amend an act "incorporating a company to establish a turnpike road from the Little River Turnpike road through Snickers Gap in the Blue Ridge to Shenandoah River toward Winchester. The western end of the little River Turnpike road was at that time where Aldie is located. These two turnpikes were evidently built across the Valley to Winchester before the year 1830. An advertisement published in a Winchester newspaper in 1827, mentions the turnpike at Berry's Ferry. A company was organized in 1829 to build a turnpike road from the Snickers Gap road at Berryville to Charles Town. The North Western Turnpike Company was given a deed for a two acre lot on Back Creek in July, 1835. One boundary line of the lot ran with "the turnpike road" for a distance of twenty-five rods, showing that this turnpike was built westward from Winchester through Frederick County before July, 1835.

No. 29—A tract of 400 acres of land owned by and on which was the home of Daniel Curry. The wife of Daniel Curry was Jane Province a daughter of Thomas Province who was the first to settle here. Daniel Curry and Jane Province his wife were the parents of Abigail Curry who became the wife of Genl. Daniel Morgan of the Revolutionary War.

No. 30—"Hampton", the home of Samuel McCormick, who was a son of Francis McCormick and Ann Curry his wife. Ann Curry was a daughter of Daniel Curry and a sister of Abigail Morgan the wife of Genl. Daniel Morgan. The land on which the mansion house at "Hampton" was built was inherited by Samuel McCormick from his aunt, Eleanor Curry, who married Samuel Blackburn, the owner of the land on which "Saratoga" was built.

No. 31—The new High School Building at Boyce.

No. 32—A part of Highway No. 12.



MAP OF
 THE ROBERT PAGE LAND
 IN THE CARTER GRANT OF
 1730

SCALE: 100 POLES TO THE INCH
 CURTIS CHAPPELEAR

SOME EXPERIENCES OF AN AMATEUR GENEALOGIST

By **JOHN McGILL**

One night in December of 1941 while visiting my cousins, Mary, Tom and Julia Williamson, in Frederick, Md., Mary brought out an old chart, brown with age, and handing it to me said: "John, what am I ever going to do with this? I have no children neither does Tom nor Julia—you have grandchildren." Upon looking at it, I saw it was an old Macgill-McGill family tree, and said: "Mary, I have either seen this or one like it before." Up to that time I had paid no attention to family history or records. When I came back to Washington I found among my father's papers his copy of this same family tree, which had been copied by my grandfather on July 22, 1833 from one left by his great grandfather, the Rev. James MacGill, the emigrant of 1728. But, it had only one name in most of the generations. I wondered who the others were. Whereupon I went over to the Genealogical Section of the Library of Congress and began to search, then to contact living members of the family. The result was my "Macgill-McGill Family of Maryland."

None of the living members of the family seemed to know what had become of my father's aunt, Elizabeth McGill. All I could find was that her granddaughter, Mary Hook, married a Mr. English and went to Hancock, Md. to live. I wrote a letter addressed to "Any Descendant of Mary Hook, who married a Mr. English and lived at Hancock." I enclosed this letter to the Postmaster at Hancock together with a postal, addressed to me, asking him to inquire of the older inhabitants and deliver my letter to an English descendant, letting me know on the card to whom he delivered it. The card came back saying he had given my letter to Mr. Joseph I. Faith, an old gentleman, who was sick at the time, but that later I would hear from him. I filed the card, forgot Mr. Faith's name, was ashamed to write the postmaster again, so went on with other branches. Six months later I received from Mr. Faith a family record from Elizabeth McGill down to his grandchildren, but hardly a date on it. I, of course, wrote and thanked him, but told him that the family record on which I was working covered a period of over 400 years, and that a name on such a record without a date would just be lost, and asked if he couldn't get me some dates. He replied he would get the dates. I learned later that he, a retired Ry. Mail Clerk, had a pass on the B. & O. Railroad, and with it went to Hagerstown, Cumberland and other places searching cemeteries, parish registers, etc., wrote his nieces and nephews, and after six months sent me back the record with dates almost complete. I had a similar experience by writing the postmaster at Lonoke, Ark. in regard to a Beverley descendant who I had traced as having gone there years ago. I find that postmasters of small places are most helpful, but those of large places, of course, cannot help.

I could find no one who could tell me anything about another McGill descendant, Horace Alexius West, and his nine children, at least two of whom married. That record showed Charlotte had married Edwin Julius Snead, who died May 28, 1926 in Baltimore and left nine children—all girls but one. But none of the Snead names in the Baltimore directory corresponded to their

names. After trying every other way to find them, I said to myself: "Some of them must be in Baltimore. I am going there tomorrow and find them." Next day, I arrived in Baltimore at 9: A. M., went to the Bureau of Vital Statistics and got a certificate of Edwin Julius Smead's death—only his name was "Smead". I then went up to the library of the Maryland Historical Society, of which society I am a member, and found in their 1926 Baltimore City directory Edwin Julius Smead at a certain address. The next book showed his widow at that address. I followed her—she moved twice—until in 1937 she disappeared. I then called the telephone company and got the number of the phone now at that last address. Upon calling it a lady answered. After telling her who I was and what I was doing, I asked if she could tell me how to reach any of the descendants of Mrs. Edwin Julius Smead who at one time lived at that number. Her reply was "I am her daughter." After lunch, I went out to see her, and she gave me the family record from her mother down to her own grandchildren. It was then four o'clock. She said: "Mr. McGill, are you going to see aunt Mary Elizabeth? She knows a lot about the family." I said, "certainly, I am. Where is she?" Oh, just six blocks from here, and if you are going now, I will call and tell her you are coming." Aunt Mary Elizabeth's daughter met me at the door and as we went up stairs said: "Now, Mr. McGill, mother is going to enjoy this a lot. She is crazy about the family and knows a lot about it, so you are going to be here for dinner." Upstairs I found the dearest old lady, in her late 80s, dress down to the floor, but mind as clear as could be. We went to work and each time I would ask about another uncle or brother, she would get out another note book, until she had gotten out five, but she had the record and knew where to find it. I arrived home about 10: o'clock that night. Next day when I wrote up what I had gotten, I found I had gotten 50 additional members of the family, which I had about given up as lost, and had added 12 pages to my manuscript. Needless to say, that dear old lady received—as did a number of others—a complimentary, autographed copy of my McGill book, when it came out.

One day, after I had gotten my McGill family book pretty well started, I got out a chart of the Beverley family of Virginia—my mother's family—which was lithographed by my grandfather, Col. Robert Beverley, of "Avenel" Fauquier Co., Va. in 1895, thinking I would bring it down to date. It has on it some 525 names. But, I soon found my grandfather had left off many more names than he had put on. So, I began to compile that family too, and now have recorded over 13,000 of the descendants of Major Robert Beverley, the emigrant, who came from the town of Beverley, Yorkshire, England to James-town in 1663.

R. Beverley Herbert, my first cousin, of Columbia, S. C., knowing I was working on the family, wrote me for information regarding the nephew of our great grandfather's (James Bradshaw Beverley) wife, who was Jane Peter of Georgetown, D. C. I didn't know any of the Peters in Georgetown, but just picked out one of them at random in the phone book, Walter Gibson Peter, and called him. I told him who I was, what I was doing and what I wanted. He said he thought he could give me the desired information and invited me to come to see him. I went, found him a retired architect and that he had his whole branch of the Peter family blueprinted. He gave me the information my cousin wanted, and later, when I found that he through his mother, Martha

Custis Kennon, was a Beverley descendant, he gave me his whole branch of the Kennon family.

On another occasion, I happened to notice on the front page of the local section of the Washington Star a picture of two women presenting a man a check. This was during the war. I looked to see what it was and found that a sorority was giving a check to the Director of the National Red Cross. But what interested me was, one of them was "Mrs. Beverley Robinson." I said to myself: "Those two names are not together like that just by accident." Again I looked in the phone book, but this time knowing who I wanted, and found "Capt. Beverley Robinson, USA, retired." I called him and after telling him who I was and what I was doing, said: "I know that Catherine Beverley, daughter of Major Robert Beverley, the emigrant, married John Robinson and was the mother of 'Speaker' John Robinson of the House of Burgesses, and I wondered if by chance you could be a descendant of that union." He replied: "I certainly am and have the record from me back to them." Whereupon, he loaned me a Robinson family record prepared by his uncle covering that branch of the Robinson family. It contained over 300 Beverley descendants and was of especial interest to me, because it was that branch of the family which went to Canada, and which, in all my research, I have not found recorded elsewhere.

Several years ago, when talking one day to my cousin, Christine Chew Roszel, widow of Col. Brantz Roszel of Winchester, Va., I asked her who could tell me about the Roszel family. My wife was a Roszel and cousin of Col. Brantz Roszel. She told me a Prof. Bertrand Roszel, of Washington, was compiling the Roszel family tree, and gave me his address. I wrote him, but my letter came back. I then went to look for him, but found that the house the number of which she gave me had been torn down to make room for a newly built apartment house. I enquired of the neighbors on both sides. They said: "Yes, he lived there and, while a nice old gentleman, was something of a recluse, and an old bachelor; we seldom saw him and never knew where he moved to." One of them said she later heard he had died. Sometime after that, when talking to one of my genealogical pals at the library, Harry Mills by name and a printer by trade, whom I had known for several years, I asked him how he happened to become so much interested in genealogy. He said: "Well, there was an old gentleman, who used to come to the print shop where I worked, to proof-read his genealogical book which we were printing for him, and he was such a nice old man and so enthusiastic about his genealogy that I "got the bug from him and have never been able to get rid of it." "And" he said, "that was rather a sad case." When I asked what he meant, he said "Well, I left that shop to take a better job before the old man's book was finished, but when passing there one day several months later, I thought I would go in to say 'Hello' to the boss and my pals. So, I went in the back way as I used to and, seeing some books piled up on the floor in the back room, picked up one to see what they were and found that they were the old man's books. I went on in and after talking to the boss about other things, asked what the old man's books were doing with the trash in the back room. He said: "You know, the old man died. He had paid for the books, but we never could find any of his relatives and no one has ever come to claim them. I suppose I will have to sell them for old paper, to get them out of my way." Mr. Mills then

asked for a copy or two and was told to help himself. So, when he left, he picked up three bound copies and two of the unbound copies. I then asked who this old gentleman was. He replied: "old Prof. Bertrand Roszel, of North Carolina, and this was his Rozel genealogy." To make a long story short, I bought two of the bound copies—Mr. Mills wanted one for himself—and the only unbound copy left, as he had given the other to the Library of Congress, which bound it and has it on its shelves. I had my unbound copy bound, and after typing this story and pasting it on the inside back cover of each of the three, gave one copy of the book to each of my two children and the third to their first cousin, who is the "family-minded" member of the younger generation of that family. Thus three copies of Professor Roszel's excellent Roszel genealogy were saved for the family and one for public reference at the Library.

Your editor has asked me to make a suggestion or two for those interested in genealogical research but without any experience in how to go about it. I am such an amateur that I hesitate to make such suggestions.

But, from my experience, as you can see from the above, the genealogical information for which I was looking was all around me, if only I could uncover it. How to find it? First, keep both eyes and ears wide open. Leave no lead unfollowed, as you often find one thing while looking for another and many where you least expect to find them. Be prepared to give more than you receive to those who cooperate, as nothing in genealogy pays so well as lots of good friends. An earnest interest and enthusiasm begets interest and helpfulness from and in others. Plenty of patience, combined with considerable persistence tempered with courtesy, accomplishes what at first would seem to be hopeless. Last, but not least, one must enjoy genealogy himself so fully that he doesn't realize the tremendous amount of self sacrificing and time consuming work he puts into it.

THE EARLIEST PRINTING IN BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA

By **JOHN COOK WYLLIE**

Some time during the year 1856, probably in September, the great-grandfather of the Clarke Courier was born. It was christened The Clarke Journal and Advertiser and was begun by Alexander Parkins who continued it to the outbreak of the Civil War. Parkins died on August 12, 1861, of wounds received in the first battle of Manassas, or (as it is called in Yankeeland) the First Battle of Bull Run.

This weekly newspaper, which was reborn in 1869 under its present name, under a new owner, and under a new numbering system, was the first known printing in Berryville. No copies of it antedating November 27, 1857, (Vol. 2, No. 9) are known. But for the period between November 1857 and July 1860, there is a unique but broken file in the Handley Library at Winchester.

It seems unlikely that any printing was done in Berryville before 1856, though Frederick Parish printing (in Winchester, for example) dates back to pre-Revolutionary days. Berryville, until the middle of the 19th Century, was

too small to support a printing establishment independent of its neighboring Winchester. In 1835, when Berryville was still generally referred to as Battletown, its population was about 300, of whom "2 were attorneys and 5 regular physicians." The buildings consisted of "about 30 dwellings, 1 handsome Episcopal house of worship, lately erected, 1 academy, and 3 female schools, 2 mercantile stores, several mechanic shops, &c."

In spite of the high proportion of physicians, Joseph Martin, probably printing simply the report of a local postmaster, called Berryville "a healthy and flourishing little village" in 1835.

Since, however, this flourishing little village was only 12 miles "on the direct post road" to Winchester, where printing facilities had long been established, there is no reason to suppose that printing there antedates 1856.

Except for newspapers, there are only two known products of the Berryville press during the first 100 years of printing in the Republic. These are two slight but highly valued pamphlets, the only known copies of which are now in the Rare Book Room of the University of Virginia.

The earliest of these is the Rev. Henderson Suter's "A Sermon Preached in Grace Church, Berryville, Va., to Candidates for Confirmation." This is a 14-page pamphlet, carrying the imprint "Berryville: Journal Office. 1859."

The only other Berryville imprint located in a national survey of more than a thousand American libraries, is a catalogue of one of the female seminaries already mentioned. This too is a pamphlet. It has 18 pages with a slick, black paper-cover, printed in gold with the title "Circular of Mr. and Mrs. Chas. L. Powell's Female Seminary, at Winchester, Va." Berryville: Printed at "The Conservator" Office. 1860. The only known copy of this is also in the Rare Book Room of the University of Virginia. It was printed at the shop of the newspaper which two years later was to be taken over by Union troops to print a short-lived sheet of their own called "The First Minnesota". Incidentally, Mr. and Mrs. Powell's Female Seminary did not use McGuffey Readers.

It is estimated that the two Berryville printed pamphlets mentioned here represent not more than 5 per cent of the actual output of the Berryville press of similar items before 1876. Any resident of Berryville or its vicinity who can add to the number of known items should send a notice to the Curator of Rare Books of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va.

REPORT OF PORTRAITS COMMITTEE

By **EVERARD KIDDER MEADE**

Photographs of the following portraits have been added to the collection of the Clarke County Historical Association since publication of Vol. VIII of its Proceedings—the names of the subjects are followed by the owners' attributions, and their names:

Mrs. William Byrd III (Mary Willing) and her daughter, Maria Horsemanden: unknown. This painting is believed to be now in England. It was devised by Mrs. Byrd to John Page of "Page Brook", Clarke County, who had married Maria Horsemanden Byrd. Photograph contributed by Mrs. Courtney Byrd Jones of Clarke.

Burwell Bassett (miniature): ?; Mrs. S. F. Smith. Photograph presented by Mrs. Smith.

Colonel William Byrd II of "Westover": Charles Bridges: Mrs. George W. Custis. Photograph given by Dr. Henry Wilder Foote of Cambridge, Mass. Both the identification and the attribution appear to be questionable.

Mrs. William Daingerfield (Apphia Fauntleroy): Bridges: Mrs. C. Braxton Jones. Photograph given by Dr. J. Hall Pleasants of Baltimore, Md.

Charles Carter of "Cleve": Gustavus Hesselius: M. Carter Hall, Jr.

Mrs. Charles Carter: (Ann Byrd), and children: John Hesselius: Mr. Hall.

Dr. Elisha Hall: Amer. School: Mr. Hall.

Mrs. Elisha Hall (Charlotte Carter): Amer. School: Mr. Hall.

As a public service the Clarke County Historical Association will furnish at cost photographs from any negatives it owns, provided the purchasers obtain the written consent of the owners of the portraits of which they desire prints.