

Clarke County

A Daughter of Frederick

A History of Early Families and Homes

By

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FOREWORD

In this brief history of Clarke County, beginning in the days when Washington surveyed and Braddock marched, it has only been possible to sketch in the background of the history of the county.

The time covered is less than a hundred years. The facts given are based on deeds and wills found in the Court House in Winchester and in Berryville, many of these facts have never before been published. Genealogies have been consulted for family histories and Military Records searched for military service. It is therefore hoped that this data will prove of value to those who wish a 'point of beginning' from which to explore.

To Richard Griffith of Winchester, I wish to express my appreciation for the invaluable assistance he has given in search of the Frederick County Records.

To Mrs. Turner Lewis for her aid in bringing order out of chaotic notes.

Especially do I wish to express my appreciation to the one who has made this work possible.

ROSE M. E. MacDONALD.

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PATRIOTS ALL

Pioneers

Although on the roll of the counties of Virginia the name of Clarke County appears among the later ones placed there, the county comprises one of the earliest sections to be settled west of the Blue Ridge and it is rich in historical lore.

In 1734 BENJAMIN BORDEN, Gent., of Orange County, was among the settlers who came to the Shenandoah Valley under authority of "Orders in Council." These grants were from the Crown, free of any obligation of feudal services to the Fairfax family.

To Benjamin Borden 810 acres were granted on Apple Pie Ridge in Frederick County. He, however, never lived there but settled in what is now Clarke County. His home plantation known as "Borden's Great Spring tract" of 3143 acres granted him October 3, 1734, joined on the southeast what was later known as "Greenway Court." His home stood near the site of the house known as "Federal Hill." He also had large grants in other sections of the Valley.

Benjamin Borden is not only remembered for his great holdings and land speculations, but also because of the religious persecution of his wife, Zeruiah Winter, and his two daughters, Deborah Borden and Mercy Fearnley. Frederick (now Clarke) County had shown great tolerance toward the Baptists who had been persecuted in other parts of Virginia. The trial of Mrs. Borden and her two daughters "for speaking several prophesies, scandalous and contemptable words against the Holy Order of Baptism" is the only such trial ever taking place in Frederick County.

Soldiers of Colonial Wars

It was in 1749 that Thomas, LORD FAIRFAX, Baron of Cameron, came to Frederick (now Clarke) County. Until the day of his death in 1781 his home was at "Greenway Court." It was while on a visit to his cousin, William Fairfax, at "Belvoir" that he met the youth from Mount Vernon. To the young George Washington, then sixteen years of age, the old lord seemed to take an instant fancy. Anxious to have his vast holdings surveyed and mapped, he proposed that his young cousin, George William Fairfax, and young George Washington, go upon an expedition to his lands west of the Blue Ridge for

the purpose of surveying them. This they did and a full account of the expedition may be found in Washington's diary. Many of the patents for land in Clarke County bear evidence that they were surveyed by young Washington. An extensive plantation was set apart by Lord Fairfax for his use and called by him "Manor of Greenway Court." Here, in this then comparative wilderness, settled down the former gay and luxurious Fairfax, but it must not be supposed that he lived the life of a recluse. He was a man of affairs, interesting himself in the military, political and economic life of the community.

After Braddock's defeat, the Frederick County Militia was re-organized for protection against the Indians. The officers were:

The Right Honorable Thomas Lord Fairfax, County Lieutenant
Thomas Bryan Martin, Lieutenant Colonel
Meredith Helm, Major

Captains: John Hardin, Marquis Calmes, John Lindsey, Edward Rogers, Richard Morgan, John Funk, Jr., Jeremiah Smith, Samuel Odell, Jacob Funk, William Bethel, Isaac Perkins, Cornelius Ruddell, William Vance, Lewis Stephens, John Benton.

Lieutenant: Bayliss Earle.

Major Meredith Helm who won his majority in the French and Indian Wars was a son of Leonard Helm, born at "Helmley", said to be the oldest stone house in Clarke County. Captain John Hardin whose home was at Burwell's Island later removed to Kentucky where he became a prominent citizen, honored by having a County named for him.

Among the members of the Militia from what is now Clarke County were:

Jacob Castleman, Robert Halfpenny, Simeon Hiatt, William Johnston, Andrew Madden, Nathaniel Curry, John Keywood, Moses Keywood, John Combs, Abraham Lindsey, John Lindsey, Randolph Kennerly, Joseph Hampton, George Hampton, Henry Hampton, Isaac Lindsey, Edmund Lindsey, David Lindsey, John Mounts, Thomas Davis, John Bell, James King, Andrew Monroe, John Nicholas, Thomas Goldsberry, William Neill, James Castles, Alexander Ogelsvey, Thomas Postgate, Benamine Pearson, Samuel Pearson, Samuel Brittain, John Humphreys, William Pierce, Benamine Mackall, Peter Poulson, David Primpain, James Dunbar, William Rankin, William Rogers, Jeremiah Redman, Benamine Satterfield, James Stedman, Samuel Timmons, John Timmons, Edward Timmons, Joseph Thompson, Isaac Ealy, Isaac Thomas, Joseph Skidmore, Peter Wolfe.

As Braddock's Army had marched westward from Alexandria, many recruits joined him from the settlers who, even at that early

date, had established their homes between the Shenandoah and the Opequon. After Braddock's defeat they returned to their homes and their names doubtless are found among the Militia of Frederick County as organized September 2, 1755.

But, even before Braddock came, there were those who had been with Washington at Great Meadows and at Fort Duquesne. Among these was MAJOR CHARLES SMITH, from Prince William County, who had served in the Virginia Regiment as a Lieutenant under Colonel George Washington in the French and Indian Wars. He was severely wounded, losing his left hand at the Battle of Great Meadows in which he participated, as well as Braddock's expedition. He was later a Captain of Virginia Colonial troops and served as High Sheriff of Frederick County, as well as a member of the Bench of Justices of the County.

Some time previous to 1763, Major Charles Smith married Rebecca Hite, daughter of Colonel John Hite, and granddaughter of Joist Hite. Major Smith bought from his father-in-law the land which John Hite had bought from Isaac Pennington in 1754. This was part of the grant made to Isaac Pennington by the Crown in 1734.

Major Smith called his estate, which comprised about 800 acres, "Battletown." Other soldiers returning from war named their places "Soldier's Rest," "The Retreat," and "Soldier's Retreat," but there was evidently no thought of peace in the mind of the man who had lost his hand at Great Meadows. The frame house which he built at that time still stands on the main street of Berryville and is today known as "The Nook."

Major Smith at his death "loaned" his estate to his wife for her life or until she married again. At her death in 1785, the estate was divided between her four children: Charles, John, Elizabeth Morton and Sarah Eastin.

John sold a portion of his inheritance to Benjamine Berry, who divided a portion of his purchase into lots and named the new-born town Berryville.

Charles, the eldest son, continued to make his home in the house built by his father. In the *Virginia Sentinel* of March 3, 1790, he offers to lease for a term of years "Part of that well known estate called 'Battletown,' in Frederick County." The part offered by him in this advertisement was a "small stone house on the rocks, on the



THE NOOK

*Home of Major Charles Smith, on his estate which he called
"Battle Town."*

south side of Main Street," which he says is "well calculated for a store or a Tavern."

In 1809 Charles (2) Smith sold the clapboard house, standing on the north side of Main Street, now known as "The Nook," to Dr. Thomson, whose wife was Lucy Roots Throckmorton. Dr. Thomson was a son of the famous Episcopal minister, James Thomson, who officiated at the funeral of Lord Fairfax. Dr. Thomson bought from Whiting Washington, the owner of the land adjoining his lot on the west, a small piece of land on which to build his office.

CAPTAIN EDWARD SNICKERS, who was a soldier in the French and Indian Wars, settled in what is now Clarke County previous to 1769. He was evidently a man of affairs. The Gap which Washington mentions in his diary as "Williams Gap" in time became "Snickers Gap" and the ferry "Snickers Ferry."

Washington in his Diary frequently mentions stopping at Snickers', sometimes for the night and sometimes "to bait." This was probably at Snickers' house near the river, for in 1762 Edward Snick-

ers was appointed Overseer of the "road from his house at the ferry to the top of the Ridge." Washington evidently had a high regard for him. In the Revolutionary War he offered him the position of Wagon-Master-General, which he did not accept, probably because of his advanced age.

About 1755 he is said to have married Elizabeth Taliaferro who predeceased him. At the time of his death in 1791, he was the owner of large estates in Frederick (now Clarke) County. To his daughter Sarah, Mrs. Morgan Alexander, he left the place on which he was living, called "Springfield," by which name it is still known. To his daughter, Katharine Mackey, wife of Dr. Mackey of Winchester, he left the place "on which John Annion now lives;" and to his daughter Elizabeth Stribling "land by name of 'Lot One'." To his son, William Snickers, he left "Clermont," also a mill on the Shenandoah. The larger part of "Clermont," consisting of 430 acres, had been conveyed in 1770 to Edward Snickers by Captain Thomas Wadlington and his wife Sara. This tract had been purchased in 1763 by Wadlington, a veteran of the French and Indian Wars, from John Vance to whom it had been granted in 1751 by Lord Fairfax. In July 1760, Fairfax granted Wadlington 36 acres adjoining the land purchased from Vance. In 1819 William Snickers added 75 additional acres to "Clermont." This he purchased from Francis Stribling and his wife. In the same year (1819), he sold the entire estate to Dawson McCormick, in whose family it has remained.

Dawson McCormick was a son of Thomas McCormick and Ann his wife, and was born at "Weehaw," October 19, 1786. He married January 15, 1824, Florinda Milton, daughter of John Milton of "Milton Valley."

In 1776 a signer of the "Westmoreland Resolutions" came to make his home in Frederick (now Clarke) County. This was JOHN SHEARMAN WOODCOCK, Gent., who was born in Westmoreland County and later went to Northumberland. He married Frances Rust, a niece of Captain Peter Rust. Coming to Frederick County, he bought from Mordecai Reed of Chester County, Pennsylvania, the land on which Reed was living. The estate was named by Woodcock, "Poplar Hill."

Woodcock served as collector of Quit Rents in both Loudoun and Frederick County for Lord Fairfax. He was the intimate friend and one of the executors of Colonel Thomas Bryan Martin.

Mr. Woodcock was an active member of the Episcopal Church, serving as vestryman of Frederick Parish. His wife becoming a convert to Methodism, he built a small Methodist meeting house on his plantation. There is no mark of the church left, but the grave yard of the church marks where it stood. There was also another grave yard on the plantation. This was the family burying ground in which John Shearman Woodcock was buried.

There were no children, Mr. Woodcock's principal heirs were Dr. Robert Dunbar and his wife Hannah Cox Bryarly, the daughter of Major Richard Bryarly and his wife Hannah Rust, a sister of Mrs. Woodcock. A tract of land near White Post, known as "Dunbar," was one of the farms owned by Mr. Woodcock and willed to Mrs. Dunbar.

COLONEL CHARLES MYNN THRUSTON was born in Gloucester County in 1738. He served as Commander of the Gloucester County Militia and, when only twenty years of age, he acted as Lieutenant of Provincials under the command of Washington in the campaign which resulted in the evacuation of Fort Duquesne. He also served under Braddock. He afterwards studied for the ministry; was ordained by the Bishop of London; and chosen rector of a parish in his native county. Thruston came to Frederick (now Clarke) County in 1768, and on May 3, 1768, he bought 290 acres from Major Charles Smith and his wife Sarah Hite, "a tract commonly known as 'Jerry's Cabin,' on which J. Bardin now lives." On May 5, 1768, he bought from J. Lindsey 753 acres adjoining the land bought from Major Charles Smith. In 1771 he bought the plantation which he named "Mount Zion" and on which he built the house still standing and which is of great architectural beauty.

Thruston continued in his calling until the beginning of the Revolutionary War. Entering the Army, he first served as Captain, being later promoted to Colonel. He never resumed his pastoral functions. In 1809 he removed to Louisiana where he died in 1812.

Another soldier who served throughout the French and Indian Wars, and who attained the rank of Major, was MARQUIS CALMES, a French Huguenot. He was among the Huguenots who came to Virginia and settled on the James. Having had experience in the planting and cultivation of vineyards, he was employed by Nathaniel Burwell to experiment with the culture of grapes on Burwell's lands in Frederick County. Calmes was accompanied by two uncles, brothers of his mother, William and James Marquis.

It was on the land of Mr. Burwell that Calmes planted the first vineyard in the Shenandoah Valley. The place on which he lived and experimented in the raising of grapes is still known as the "Vineyard."

After his arrival in Clarke County, he received a grant from Lord Fairfax; this patent is known as Calmes Neck.

Marquis Calmes was one of the justices that constituted the first court of Frederick County.

FRANCIS McCORMICK, born April 17, 1734, was a Lieutenant in the Virginia Militia.

In the Capitol at Williamsburg is the original survey made by Washington for Dr. John McCormick:

"Pursuant to a warrant from the Proprietors Office to me directed, I have surveyed for Doctr John Maccarmick certain pieces of waste land adjoining his own Patt. 2, on the head of the south fork of Bullskin—bounded as foll * * * containing 157 acres, this 13th day of March, 1752."

Dr. John McCormick, a graduate of the University of Edinburgh, came to that part of Orange County which is now Jefferson County, West Virginia. In the Orange County records there is a deed under date of March 21, 1740, from Joist Hite to "John McCarmick of Orange County, for 395 acres of land." He subsequently took up other grants adjoining this property. It was for one of these grants that Washington made the survey in 1752.

It was on this estate that he built "The White House" which is still standing.

Dr. McCormick's sons were James, John, Francis, William, George, and Andrew. His daughters were Mary who married Magnus Tate, and Jean who married James Byrn.

James McCormick was with Washington at Great Meadows; John was a Captain of Virginia Militia; George a Captain 13th Virginia Regiment, Continental Line; and William served as Lieutenant in Company of Rangers with Colonel Henry Bouquet.

Francis McCormick, the third son of Dr. McCormick, was a Lieutenant in the Virginia Militia. Twice married, he left a number of descendants and may be regarded as the founder of the McCormick family in Clarke County. His first wife was Anne Purviance, daughter of Thomas Purviance. Francis McCormick was a member of the Church of England, and when the young Quakeress plighted her troth with one outside her church, she was expelled.

It was in 1763 that Dr. John McCormick conveyed to his son, Francis, 456 acres, "a tract of land on 'Long Marsh' bounded by Patrick Rice's and Lindsey's land." This probably marks the date of the marriage of Francis with Anne Province (Purviance).

To the land conveyed to Francis by his father, he added by purchases, naming his large plantation "Weehaw." The house which he built was destroyed by fire in 1860, at which time the present house was built.

The second son of Francis was Thomas, who married Anne Frost.

Charles, Cyrus, and Francis, all sons of Thomas, took an active interest in the County of Clarke when it was formed from Frederick.

Revolutionary War

DANIEL MORGAN, although serving in Colonial Wars as a wagoner under Braddock, is remembered and honored more for his service in the Revolutionary War. After Braddock's defeat, Morgan came to Frederick (now Clarke) County. It is probable that he was influenced in his choice of a home by Captain Charles Smith, for he made his home on land belonging to Captain Charles Smith, naming the part on which he lived "Soldier's Rest." By the death of Charles Smith's widow in 1785, the portion known as "Soldier's Rest" fell to the share of his daughter Elizabeth (Smith) Morton. It was sold in the same year to John Milton, who probably made his home there until the purchase of the estate which he named "Milton Valley."

In the Revolutionary War, Morgan proved himself a natural military genius. When the call came, it did not take Morgan and his Riflemen long to reach Boston. At Quebec he was one of the leaders in the assault against that city. He was captured, but, when exchanged, he brilliantly performed the tasks assigned him by Washington. To him was largely due the success of the campaign which led to the defeat and capture of Burgoyne at Saratoga.

After the Revolutionary War a number of Hessian prisoners were sent to Winchester and placed in the care of Morgan, but no provision was made for food for them. Morgan therefore decided to require them to work for their food. To this they objected, contending it was against the articles of war. Morgan's answer was that they were not required to work, but only those who worked would have food. They decided to work, and "Saratoga" the home of

Morgan, is a monument to their skill. "Saratoga" was purchased by Nathaniel Burwell from the heirs of General Morgan.

WILLIAM (2) FROST, Captain, Frederick County, Militia 1779, was a son of William (1) Frost and his wife Hannah. Another son of William was Isaac who was with the Dunmore Expedition 1774, and died in the fall of that year.

In the Land Office at Richmond, Virginia, are to be found recorded the patents issued to the settlers who came to the Shenandoah Valley under authority of the "Orders in Council" made to Alexander Ross and Morgan Bryan. All of these patents bear date of November 12, 1734, and recite that the grantee is one of 70 families brought in by them. These patents are signed by William Gooch, Lieutenant Governor of Virginia, and were from the Crown. Among these grantees is the name of John Frost who received 300 acres. Later he received additional patents from Lord Fairfax. The coming of the Frosts into Frederick County is therefore established as prior to 1734. This first patent received by John Frost was on the Opequon, between the land of John Settle and Hugh Parrell and was sold by him September 20, 1743 to John Milburn. The date of his death is not known, but as late as 1744 his name is found signed to marriage certificates at Hopewell Meeting.

In 1756 Captain William (1) Frost removed to that part of Frederick (now Clarke) County. He purchased from John Cazine 456 acres, a patent from Lord Fairfax to Cazine. He added to this plantation by other purchases and at the time of his death in 1774 he was possessed of a large estate, later known as "Middle Farm," "Mill Farm," and "Woodberry." On the portion known as "Mill Farm," he erected a mill which is still standing. The house which he built and in which he lived was destroyed by fire. "Middle Farm" became by inheritance and purchase the property of two grandsons of William Frost, Charles and Samuel McCormick, sons of Ann Frost and Thomas McCormick. It is now owned by their niece, Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis.

WILLIAM (2) KERFOOT was the second son of William (1) Kerfoot. He enlisted in 1777 as Sergeant in the 4th Virginia Regiment Continental Line. On April 26th, 1778 he was appointed Assistant Wagon Master General. Shortly after his return from the war he married Mary Bryarly, daughter of Thomas. William Kerfoot died February 11, 1811.

The date of William Kerfoot's first appearance in Frederick

County can be approximated by a deed of 192 acres of land on the Opequon Creek to William Carefoot (Kerfoot) by Bryan Bruin, dated 1763. This plantation adjoins the Fairfax property and more acres were later purchased or "leased" in 1779 by William (1) Kerfoot from Robert Wormeley Carter of "Sabine Hall." The reputed home of William Kerfoot stands on the land "leased" from Carter. It was this part of his estate which he willed to "Peggy," the widow of his oldest son, George, "in consideration of natural love and affection and for the better enabling her to support her children."

There is evidence that George Kerfoot was among the many early settlers who maintained a mill and distillery on his plantation. John Kerfoot (1769-1841) was only nine years old at the time of the death of his father, George. Evidently Peggy deserved the confidence her father-in-law placed in her, if one may judge by the success she had in raising her children.

At the age of 24 he (John) married Lydia Sowers, but it was not until 1803 that the purchase of land by him is recorded. At this time he purchased 459 acres from Alexander Henderson, a merchant at Dumfries, Prince William County. This estate he named "Providence." During 1807-1809, the building of his house was in progress. John Kerfoot records on a leaf in his Bible that during 1807 one hundred thousand brick were burned on the place with which to build the house. He states that the house was finished in 1809 and that he moved to the house in December. It was a beautiful home in which to celebrate Christmas. Subsequently, forty thousand bricks were burned "for negro quarters and smoke house."

Shortly after this he added to his holdings by purchase of 475 acres from Joseph Belfield of Richmond County. This land formerly belonged to Robert Carter of "Nomini Hall." John Kerfoot's partner in this purchase was Daniel Sowers, a brother of his wife.

Joseph Fauntleroy of "Greenville" (now "Red Gate") having died, John Kerfoot acquired by purchase from the heirs of Joseph Fauntleroy the lands of which he died possessed. This included the house now standing and known as "Red Gate."

In John Kerfoot's Bible he wrote: "Daniel Kerfoot (his son) moved to Fauquire County, 30 Aug. 1827, on plantation I gave my son George and George moved about the same time to plantation I purchased from Fauntleroy."

After the Revolutionary War, MAJOR LAURENCE BUTLER came to Frederick (now Clarke) County and, on the banks of the Opequon,

built the house which he called "Soldiers Retreat." The original house was burned and the place is now known as "Dearmont Hall."

At his death, which occurred in 1811, Major Butler was buried on the place that he loved. The house that he built was burned; the name that he gave his estate has been changed; but the flat stone erected over his grave remains. On it is inscribed:

"Here lies the body of Major Laurence Butler who departed this life on the 4th of May 1811, in the 56th year of his age.

In his whole life he was distinguished for his Philanthropy, Integrity and an ardent Patriotism. During the entire period of the Revolutionary War, he held a commission in the Army of the United States, and was an intrepid and active defender of his country's rights, until he became a prisoner at the memorable siege and capitulation of Charleston in South Carolina.

Subsequent to the treaty of peace with Great Britain, he retired to the tranquil walks of private life, where until the end of his well spent term, he enjoyed the blessing of that Independence which his valour had contributed to procure for his Country, the esteem and love of all good men who knew him; and what afforded him a rich satisfaction, the good opinion and sincere regard of the Immortal Washington."

Because he had been a member of Washington's official family, RICHARD KIDDER MEADE was doubtless closer to him than any veteran of the Revolutionary War who settled in Clarke after the war.

Lieutenant Colonel Richard Kidder Meade was born July 14, 1746. He was educated in England. Returning to Virginia, he married first Elizabeth Randolph who died without issue. At the commencement of the conflict with Great Britain, Richard Kidder Meade was living at Coggin's Point in Prince George County, Virginia. He sold his estate and offered his services to his Country. He was appointed Captain of the Second Virginia Regiment. Shortly afterward he received his appointment as Aide-de-Camp to General Washington.

At the close of the Revolutionary War, Richard Kidder Meade married as his second wife, Mrs. Mary (Grymes) Randolph, and settled in Frederick (now Clarke) County on land already owned by him, naming his plantation "Lucky Hit." There he died July 16, 1813.

The homes of his two sons were built on portions of "Lucky Hit," William calling his "Mountain View," and David naming his

place "Benvenue." William Meade, born November 11, 1789, married first Mary Nelson of "Long Branch," and his second wife was Thomasia Nelson. William Meade studied for the ministry and, coming to Frederick County, he started his ministry as assistant to Dr. Belmaine. He was consecrated Bishop of Virginia 1828. He died March 14, 1862. Bishop Meade was first buried in Hollywood. His remains were later removed to the Virginia Theological Seminary.

MORGAN ALEXANDER was born January 10, 1746, the son of David Alexander, who came to Gloucester County, Virginia, from England. The date of Morgan Alexander's removal from Gloucester County to Frederick (now Clarke) County is not known, but the date of his marriage to Sarah Snickers was February 12, 1773. In 1775 he was appointed a member of the Committee of Safety of Frederick County. In 1778 he commanded an expedition against the Tories. He died prior to 1783. After the death of Colonel Alexander, his widow married Reverend Charles Mynn Thruston. His only child, Elizabeth Alexander, married November 10, 1796, James Ware.

JOSEPH FAUNTLEROY was a son of Lieutenant Colonel William Fauntleroy of Richmond County and his wife Margaret Murdock. He was born at "Naylor's Hole," in 1754. He was commissioned an Ensign in the Virginia Militia November 3, 1776. He was married in Richmond County, January 24, 1787, to his cousin Elizabeth Fouchee, daughter of Captain Bushrod Fauntleroy and his wife Elizabeth Fouchee.

In 1790 he moved to Frederick (now Clarke) County and acquired a large tract of land which he named "Greenville" after his former home in Richmond County. Choosing a beautiful situation he built the house now standing and today known as "Red Gate."

A soldier of the Revolutionary War, who made his home in what is now Clarke County after the war, was THOMAS PARKER, son of Judge Richard Parker of Westmoreland County. He served first as Lieutenant and then in 1778 as Captain. On January 8, 1799, he was commissioned as Colonel, U. S. A., and on March 12, 1813, was promoted to Brigadier General. In 1799 he commanded the forces encamped at Harpers Ferry in anticipation of the invasion of this country by France. He was also an officer in the War of 1812 with Great Britain, and was engaged at Lundy's Lane in Canada. General Parker purchased the large plantation on the east side of the Shenan-



RETREAT

Home of General Thomas Parker, built about 1799.

doah, which he named "The Retreat." There he died in 1820. He left no descendants. His only child, a daughter named Eliza, who had married Stevens T. Mason of Loudoun County died without children before her father.

"The Retreat" was inherited by a nephew of General Parker, Richard E. Parker, who was born in Westmoreland County December 27, 1783. He was married June 2, 1809, to Elizabeth H. Foushee. He commanded a regiment of State troops during the War of 1812. Choosing law as his profession, in 1817 he was appointed a judge of the general court and in 1830 he was transferred by the legislature to the newly-arranged Frederick circuit. After this he removed to what is now Clarke County, residing at "The Retreat" until his death September 9, 1840. On December 12, 1836, he was elected by the legislature to the Senate of the United States, but he resigned March 4, 1837, to accept a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. He continued in this office until his death. Judge Parker and his wife are buried in the church yard of Grace Church, Berryville.

RALEIGH COLSTON, who came to Frederick (now Clarke) County after the Revolutionary War, was born in Northumberland County, the son of William Colston and Mrs. Susannah (Opie) Kenner. With the coming of hostilities with Great Britain, Raleigh Colston sold his estates in order to raise money to equip a regiment for the Continental Army and expected to be made the Colonel of the regiment. But the Government felt his services would be more valuable as an Agent for the Government to buy supplies in the West Indies. Thus he remained there, a faithful agent, until after the war. Returning to Virginia, about 1785, he married in Richmond, Eliza Marshall, a sister of Chief Justice Marshall. Shortly after his marriage, he removed to the Valley of Virginia, and settled on an estate in Frederick (now Clarke) County, which he called "Hill and Dale." This estate was sold to Richard Bland Lee, Raleigh Colston moving to Winchester and later to Berkeley County, where he died in 1823.

Other veterans of the Revolutionary War who came to make their homes in Frederick (now Clarke) County were PHILIP EASTIN and WILLIAM MORTON. Philip Eastin married (August 18, 1782) Sarah Anne Smith, daughter of Major Charles Smith; his daughter, Elizabeth Hite Smith, marrying William Morton. William Morton, whose home was Charlotte County, Virginia, enlisted in 1779 and served as Quartermaster Sergeant under Captain Edmund Read and Major John Nelson; was in the battle of Green Spring; and was discharged in September 1781. He again entered the service and marched to Yorktown. He was in the siege and, after the surrender of Cornwallis guarded prisoners at Fort Frederick.

Lieutenant Philip Eastin served during the entire Revolutionary War. He enlisted in March 1776; was appointed Ensign and later Lieutenant in Fourth Virginia Regiment, retiring in 1783. He died in 1817.

Soldiers in the War of 1812

FRANCIS OTWAY BYRD of "Oakley" was the third son of Captain Thomas T. Byrd, and a grandson of Colonel William E. Byrd, 3d, of "Westover" and Elizabeth Hill Carter of "Shirley." His mother was Mary Armistead of Gloucester County.

Francis Otway Byrd was born at "The Cottage" August 20, 1790. He entered the U. S. Army July 6, 1812, as Lieutenant in

the Second Regiment of Artillery, and distinguished himself in the memorable campaign on the Niagara in 1814.

He served under Commodore Decatur against Algiers. For his gallant conduct he was, in 1848, voted a sword by the State of Virginia.

In 1817 Captain Byrd married Miss Elizabeth Pleasants of Philadelphia and settled with her at "Oakley," Clarke County. He died in Baltimore, May 2, 1860, and is interred at the "Old Chapel."

Captain Byrd was a brother of Richard Evelyn Byrd of Winchester, whose first wife was Anne Harrison of Brandon. Richard Evelyn Byrd was the great-grandfather of Senator Harry F. Byrd.

ROBERT HOWE LITTLE was born at "Fenton," Jefferson County in 1775. He married in 1800 Mary Blair Whiting of "Enfield," Prince William County. He received his commission as Lieutenant in the U. S. Army in 1796. Leaving the Army, he resumed the practice of medicine. During the War of 1812, he again entered the military service and participated in the battle of White Haven in 1814. After this he again resumed his practice and settled in Millwood, Virginia, where he died in 1854.

SAMUEL McCORMICK, a brother of Dr. Cyrus McCormick and Francis McCormick, son of Thomas and his wife Anne Frost, was born at "Weehaw" March 29, 1789, and died at "Cool Spring" in 1860. He served as a Private in Captain Baker's Company, Virginia Militia. In 1857 he was among those granted Bounty Lands for his Military Service.

DR. SAMUEL TAYLOR, who served as a Surgeon in the War of 1812, was born near Dover, Delaware. He removed to Alexandria where he studied medicine under Doctor Craik, the family physician of Washington. He then went to Philadelphia where he completed his medical education. He settled in that part of Frederick which is now Clarke County in 1797. His wife was Catherine, a daughter of Dr. Robert Mackey of Winchester. Dr. and Mrs. Mackey were the grandparents of Colonel Frederick William Mackey Holliday, who was elected Governor of Virginia in 1877. Colonel Holliday married Hannah Taylor McCormick of "Elmington."

SAMUEL BRYARLY, a soldier in the War of 1812, was the builder of the house known as "Walnut Grove," near White Post. His father, Thomas Bryarly, settled in Frederick (now Clarke) County in 1774, buying 400 acres from Bayliss Earle, who had bought it from

the trustees of George Carter, George Washington and Fielding Lewis.

Samuel Bryarly married first Miss Helm and second, Miss Fitzhugh.

PROVINCE McCORMICK, son of Francis McCormick and his wife Anne Province (Purviance), was born May 19, 1771; died March 3, 1826. He married January 2, 1802, Marza Davenport, who was a daughter of Abram Davenport and a sister of Braxton Davenport. The home to which he took his bride he called "Lang Syne." It is now known as "Soldier's Retreat." Province McCormick served in the War of 1812 with the rank of Colonel.

PHILIP BERLIN, who was born in Germany in 1793, was brought to Frederick County at a very early age. He was only 19 when he went forth to do battle against Britain. Philip Berlin was twice married; his first wife was Miss Gaunt, his second was Sarah Jane Hooe of Alexandria.

For: BUSHROD TAYLOR—see Trustees, Page 24.

RICHARD E. PARKER—see Thomas Parker,
Revolutionary War, Pages 12-13.

Mexican War

WILLIAM McCORMICK, son of Dawson McCormick, was born at "Clermont" September 15, 1826; died March 3, 1855. He married, November 30, 1848, Sarah Alexander Neill. Their home was "Meadow View," near Berryville.

William McCormick was a member of the Frederick Volunteers during the Mexican War, and served through the war.

WASHINGTON BLAZES A TRAIL

The first entry in Washington's Diary is March 11, 1747, when he writes, "Began my journey . . ." This was a journey which was to take him first to his "Lordship's Quarters" ("Greenway Court"), and from there on to survey his Lordship's lands. A journey filled with excitement for the two young men, Washington and young Fairfax, there was also danger and hardship. Doubtless the experiences of this journey were potent factors in developing the character of young Washington.

In surveying the grants made by Lord Fairfax, in what is now Clarke County, Washington learned to know the country and admire it. Indeed he bestowed an accolade upon it that day in Williamsburg when, Wormeley repenting of his purchase of the Mann Page tract, Washington offered to take it, but advised Wormeley to hold it assuring him that it would "one day be the foundation of an independent fortune for his children."

Later, Washington was frequently to travel through Frederick County on military duty, stopping to visit friends. In 1769 he is here with his brother-in-law, Fielding Lewis. He mentions in his Diary frequent visits, 1769-70, to his cousin Warner Washington. He often records that he crossed the river "at Snicker's," frequently having dinner there, and sometimes spending the night.

In 1774 he "Set out for Frederick in order to sell Colo. Mercer's estate in that county. Dined at Morgan Alexander's Ordy, and lodged at Col. Warner Washington's." Washington was the executor of the estate of John Mercer, whose heirs were in England. The sale of Mercer's land began "at the middle place" on December 24, ending on December 30. During the sale Washington stayed with Dawson, the head overseer on the Mercer land, going one day to dine "at Mr. Booth's."

It was probably due to Washington's enthusiastic description of what is now Clarke County that so many of his friends and kin settled in the county.

The first of the Washington name to come and make his home in what is now Clarke County was Warner Washington, the eldest son of John Washington, an uncle of General Washington. He came in 1765 and established a home on the plantation which he named "Fairfield." Warner Washington was born at Bridge Creek, Vir-

ginia, about 1715. He was twice married; his first wife was Elizabeth Macon. By this marriage there was only one child, Warner Washington, Jr., born in Gloucester County, April 15, 1751. The second wife of Warner Washington was Hannah, daughter of Colonel William Fairfax of "Belvoir," Fairfax County. It was a brother of Hannah Fairfax under whom Washington first worked as a surveyor.

There were seven children by the second marriage.

Warner Washington, Jr., lost successively, "Clifton," "Audley," and "Llewellyn." Whatever the cause of his losses, the records show that he owned and lost all the lands named above.

The house standing at "Fairfield" was built by Fairfax Washington on the plantation inherited by him from his father. This was conveyed to William Byrd Page in 1809 by Fairfax Washington.

The house which was built by Whiting Washington, he called "Elmington." This was conveyed by Whiting Washington to Philip Burwell, by whom it was sold to Judge Bennett Taylor, who married the daughter of Edmund Randolph. "Elmington" was conveyed by the heirs of Judge Taylor to Charles McCormick.

Other relatives of Washington living in what is now Clarke County were the children of his sister Betty, Mrs. Fielding Lewis.

John Ball, a cousin of his Mother's also lived in what is now Clarke, calling his place "Chapel Green." His daughter Judith married General James Singleton.

MILLS GRIND

Mills played an important part in the development of a new country. The pioneer having harvested his grain needed a way to grind it.

Many of the mills erected by early comers along the streams in what is now Clarke County have disappeared and the names of those who erected them have been forgotten. The service rendered has been overlooked. A few stand in ruins today—only one can claim to have been operated from its erection until today.

Mills are frequently mentioned in the old Deed and Will Books in Frederick County. Both William Taylor and Edward Snickers devised mills in their wills. Distilleries were often operated in conjunction with the mills.

One of the oldest mills in Clarke County is the one erected by William Frost. Though unused for many years, it is still in a good state of preservation, much of the machinery being intact. The father of William Frost, John Frost, had also erected a mill shortly after his settlement in Frederick County in 1734.



FROST'S MILL

Built about 1755.

Many of the mills in Clarke County were erected by the Shepherds, in fact so many of them that milling may be said to have been the calling of that family. The mills built by the Shepherds have been known by a number of different names.

Other mills often found mentioned are Morgan's Mill, Wright's, Neill's, Bushrod Taylor's, Holker's, Shenandoah, Swift Shoal, and Marsh Run Mill situated on the estate of Warner Washington.

Lorenzo Lewis, writing in the *Winchester Star*, June 29, 1939, says:

"* * * 'Burwell's Mill' was completed in 1782 by Hessian prisoners under the direction of General Daniel Morgan * * * it remains usefully unchanged after 157 years of continuous service.

Still being used to turn out corn meal and feed just as it was first built, its constant usage over a century and a half lends weight to the claim that it has the longest unbroken service record of any mill in the lower Shenandoah Valley. * * *

Morgan's foreman of stone masons in building of the mill was L. H. 'Sledge Hammer' Mongrul. Too little is known of the life of this interesting character except that he became, a few years later, the second governor of Kentucky. The initials 'L. H. M.' and the date '1782' are inscribed in the stone under the eaves at one corner of the mill, now barely decipherable due to the work of time.

* * * much of the original machinery is still in operation. The same 'trundle head' or avis shaft * * * is now being used.

The mill was used during the Civil War as a Union mill, but soldiers of both sides used it. * * * Both Confederates and Yankees used to meet there, loaf, and swap yarns—then maybe that very afternoon or the next day they'd be out shooting each other.

An interesting feature of the structure's interior is a 'Niche in the Wall' found immediately over the fireplace on the first floor. These cubby-holes, or niches, were used before the days of banks to secrete money and valuable papers.

The iron work of the mill's machinery was cast at Germantown, Penna., where the colonies' first foundry was said to have been established. 'Germantown, Pa.' may be seen embossed in the iron work.

Nationally-known engineer Isham Randolph, himself of Clarke County descent, copied the design of Burwell's mill and erected a similar one at Spring Grove, Indiana. * * *

Another mill, known as the 'Carter Hall Mill' is located about 1/2 mile south * * * said to be almost as old as 'The Mill in the Woods.' * * *

A VILLAGE IS CHRISTENED

For many years the town laid out on the land which Benjamine Berry had purchased from Charles and John Smith bore the name of Battle Town, from the estate of which the site had once been a part.

The little village had grown apace and, in 1797, Benjamine Berry and Sarah (Berry) Stribling made application to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth for the establishment of the town by law. The Act was passed January 15, 1798, to establish a town by the name of Berryville, and the following trustees were appointed:

William McGuire
Daniel Morgan
Archibald Magill
John Milton
Raleigh Colston
Thomas Stribling
George Blakemore
Charles Smith
Bushrod Taylor

COLONEL WILLIAM MCGUIRE was born in Winchester in 1765. The Army Register states that he was Ensign, 3d Virginia, 1780; Lieutenant 1782; and served to the close of the war. At the time of his death, November 24, 1820, he was Military Store Keeper of Ordnance at Harpers Ferry.

Colonel McGuire married on April 11, 1792, Mary, daughter of William Little of Jefferson County, Virginia, and his wife Margaret Howe.

Their daughter, Margaret Emily, born April 4, 1803, married in 1823, Judge John Evelyn Page of "Pagebrook," Clarke County.

GENERAL DANIEL MORGAN—see Soldiers of the
Revolution, Pages 8-9.

ARCHIBALD MAGILL, a prominent lawyer, was born in Winchester, Virginia, where he practiced his profession.

JOHN MILTON, of Prince William County, removed to Frederick (now Clarke) County and in 1782 married Anne, daughter of William and Mary Taliaferro Stribling. In 1785 he bought from William Morton and his wife, Elizabeth Hite (Smith) Morton, the land she had inherited from her father, Major Charles Smith.

In May 1800, John Milton purchased from Daniel Morgan the estate which Robert Lewis had inherited from his father, Fielding

Lewis. Morgan had owned the plantation only one day. The estate is now known as "Milton Valley."

RALEIGH COLSTON—see Soldiers of the
Revolution, Page 13.

THOMAS (2) STRIBLING was a son of Taliaferro (born in Stafford County about 1723) and his wife Elizabeth.

The first Stribling to come to Frederick (now Clarke) County was Thomas (1) Stribling who came from Prince William County, and purchased from Abraham Pennington the 600 acres of land on which Pennington was then living. The date of the purchase was 1752.

This estate was willed by Thomas (1) to his son, Taliaferro, and sold by him, November 7, 1771, at which time he removed to the estate which he had purchased in Frederick County, called "Hopewell."

Anne, a daughter of Taliaferro, married John Milton. His son, William Stribling, married "the widow Humphrey," who was Sarah Berry, daughter of Benjamine Berry (b. about 1761, died 1821).

Thomas (2) Stribling, trustee for the town of Berryville (b. November 11, 1761, d. April 19, 1819), married Elizabeth Snickers (December 4, 1788), daughter of Edward Snickers, who by her father's will was given "Lot No. 1," of the Mercer Patent.

In 1805, Thomas (2) Stribling purchased "North Hill" from William Snickers, who had inherited it from his father. In 1807 he sold it to Charles Carter.

The estate which Thomas (1) Stribling purchased from Abraham Pennington touched the Carter, Wormeley, Anderson, and Loftin lines. It was sold by Taliaferro Stribling to Benjamine Sedwick. In 1798 Mathew Wright purchased it from the heirs of Benjamine Sedwick and gave it the name of "Poplimento." In 1792 Wright sold it to Raleigh Colston who sold it to John D. Orr in 1811. After Orr's death, his brother and administrator sold it to Charles McCormick and David Castleman, by whom it was sold in 1819 to Samuel LaRue. The plantation originally comprising "Poplimento" is now divided into three farms known as "Poplimento," "Oak Shade," and "Sylvan Farm."

At this time (1819) it is described as touching the lands of Thomas Shepherd, John Burchell and James Ware.

Francis Stribling, a son of Taliaferro, was born in 1756. He married in 1785 Nancy Tate, a granddaughter of Dr. John McCormick. A daughter of Francis Stribling, Nancy Tate Stribling, mar-

ried in 1815 Lewis Neill. Their home was "Norwood," which was built about 1825 on land inherited by Lewis Neill from his father John Neill (will probated March 5, 1776).

GEORGE BLAKEMORE's home was the place still known as "Cedar Grove." "Cedar Grove" apparently belonged to the two brothers, Thomas and George Blakemore, for the heirs of both had an interest in it. In 1835 George Blakemore made a pre-nuptial agreement with his second wife, Penelope Johnston Polk, in which he gives her for life, part of "Cedar Grove" which he calls "Olmutz" consisting of twenty acres.

BUSHROD TAYLOR was a son of William Taylor and his wife Catherine Bushrod of "Bushfield," Westmoreland County.

William Taylor was the first of his family to settle in Frederick (now Clarke) County. He purchased in 1785, from Philip Eastin and his wife Sara Ann Smith, the portion of the estate of Major Charles Smith, inherited by his daughter Sara Ann Eastin. This plantation he named "Green Hill." He acquired other land by purchase from Adam Aldridge.

Bushrod Taylor, the son of William, married Martha Peyton Stubblefield and made his home at "Morgan Spring." He was a trustee of the town of Berryville and a Justice of the County of Frederick. He served in the War of 1812. His death occurred August 26, 1815, at "Morgan Spring." He was buried at "Green Hill."

By William Taylor's will, "Green Hill" became the property of his son Griffin Taylor. At his death in 1818, Griffin leaves his plantation to his wife Mary Kennon. To his son-in-law, David H. Allen, he leaves the "tract on which I now live called "Clifton," and states he has already given him other land. To his son, John B. Taylor, he leaves two tracts of land on Buck Marsh, purchased from Colonel William Aylette Booth, called "Trap Hill" and "Camden," also "Soldiers Rest" which he had purchased from John Cunningham. John B. Taylor gave the lot on which the Episcopal Church in Berryville stands. To his daughter, Catherine G. Taylor, William Taylor left his moiety in 675 acres, called "Scrabble" and which he describes as adjacent to the land of William Taylor, John D. Orr, to the Shepherd line and the Noble line. Catherine Taylor married in 1819 Thomas Marshall, and moved to Kentucky. Griffin Taylor also mentions in his will a house in Berryville "formerly occupied by Dr. Daniel Annin." Dr. Annin married a daughter of General Daniel Roberdeau.

A COUNTY IS BORN

A little more than a hundred years ago, to be exact 1835-1836, possibly the main question agitating the people living in that part of Frederick lying between the Shenandoah and Opequon was the formation of a new county.

Feeling ran high and the discussions were hot. A real political game was being played and the results were being anxiously watched. Those who wished it, and fought for it, were the men whose business took them often to the County Seat—and that was Winchester—a long and hard trip in those days. Maybe they wearied of the group in power in the Court House in Winchester, and thought perchance with a new county and a new county seat they might achieve political prominence.

There were those who were opposed, for they said "the new county will be so small that what is done in one end of the county in the morning will be known in the other end by evening."

During the years that had passed since the settlement of the eastern part of Frederick County that section had increased rapidly in wealth and influence, and Frederick was not willing to give up this rich section without a fight, and naturally arguments were made against the separation.

But, in the end, those in the eastern section won and in 1836 the citizens of what is now Clarke moved to ask the Legislature for a separate County organization. A committee was appointed to go to Richmond and push the matter through.

Mr. Gold says in his *History of Clarke County*, "The gentlemen selected were, each in his line, expert: Dr. Cyrus McCormick, an able and astute politician with wide acquaintance in the State; Colonel Treadwell Smith, a successful business man; and Colonel Jacob Isler, a good mixer, to do the social part."

Their mission was successful, an Act establishing the new county was passed, and the county named in honor of Virginia's hero of the Northwest Territory, George Rogers Clark—a county only 17 miles long and 15 miles wide, but filled with historical spots and the memory of men who have served the county in all its wars and in many legislative assemblies.

Commissioners

DR. CYRUS McCORMICK, a son of Thomas and his wife Anne Frost, was born at "Weehaw," September 16, 1804. He attended the Winchester Academy, later graduating at Princeton. He received his medical education in Philadelphia. After his graduation, he returned to his native state to practice his profession. Living first at "Cool Spring," with his two brothers, Charles and Samuel, after the purchase of "Elmington" by Charles McCormick from the heirs of Judge Bennett Taylor, he made his home there as it was more convenient for the practice of his profession. After the death of his brother Charles, he made his home at "Cool Spring," where he died in 1861.

TREADWELL SMITH, b. October 5, 1789, was a very successful business man. He was one of the early merchants in Berryville, also having a tavern. He maintained both businesses in the house which he built, and which still stands on the northwest corner of Main and Buckmarsh Streets. It was largely through the efforts of Mr. Smith that the turnpike from Winchester to Berryville was built.

Treadwell Smith was very active in church affairs, having been a member of the vestry of Wickliffe Church, and a member of the first vestry of Grace Church, Berryville, serving from the formation of the parish until his death, January 19, 1879. He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Lowry, his second being Miss Sarah Jane Blackburn. There were no children by the second marriage.

JACOB ISLER was a son of Henry Isler and Martha Smithers. His wife was Martha Richards, daughter of Daniel Richards (1744-1819). He made his home for a number of years in Berryville in the house standing on the southwest corner of Main and Buckmarsh Streets. This lot was conveyed in 1817 to Jacob Isler by Daniel Lee. He had acquired by purchase several parcels of land in the section of Clarke County known as "Arabia." There he sold and in 1851 purchased from William McCormick and his wife, Sarah Neill, the plantation known as "Meadow View." Jacob Isler's daughter, Rebecca, married Jonathan Smith, a son of Treadwell Smith.

The County's First Officials

Upon the passage of the Act establishing the County, it became the duty of the Governor to appoint Magistrates—or Gentlemen Justices, as they were officially designated. The Gentlemen Justices of that day were the County Court and administered all the County affairs. They named all the County officers who were not appointed by the Governor. The appointments made by the Governor were upon the recommendation of the Gentlemen Justices. The only elective office seems to have been that of Overseer of the Poor.

So thirteen citizens of the new county were commissioned Gentlemen Justices by the Governor, and the organization of the county government became their responsibility. These men quickly met their responsibility. The Act forming the new county was passed March 8th. On the morning of March 28th, the thirteen Justices who had been appointed by the Governor met in the old stone Academy building in Berryville—a building no longer standing.

Esquire Bushrod Washington, a Justice of Jefferson County, administered the oath to the Clarke Justices.

Clarke County's first County Court was composed of the following Gentlemen Justices:

George H. Norris
Treadwell Smith
David Meade
James Wiggington
Edward Jacquelin Smith
Nathaniel Burwell
John W. Page
John Hay
Francis B. Whiting
Philip Smith
Robert Page
Francis McCormick
Jacob Isler

Nine of these had been Justices of Frederick County: George H. Norris, commissioned 1817; Treadwell Smith, 1816; David Meade, 1816; James Wiggington, 1817; Edward J. Smith, 1824; Nathaniel Burwell, 1825; John Hay, 1825; Francis B. Whiting, 1831; and Philip Smith, 1831.

The meeting of March 28th adjourned "to meet tomorrow at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Academy in Battletown."

One of the Court's orders of that first session was the recommendation that the Governor appoint the following as additional Gentlemen Justices:

Joshia Ware
William Taylor
James M. Hite
William Berry Thomas
Thomas F. Nelson
Joshua H. Thomas

Dr. Robert C. Randolph was appointed Coroner; John Ship, Escheator; William R. Seevers, Crier of the Court; John Evelyn Page was the first Commonwealth's Attorney; and Francis O. Byrd was first Commissioner of Revenue.

The first act of the County Court of Clarke County in its organization meeting on March 28th, 1836, was the selection of a County Clerk.

All thirteen of the Gentlemen Justices of the new county were present and, after they had been administered the oath by Bushrod Washington, the order states, "The Court then proceeded to the election of a Clerk, when John Hay, Esquire, received a majority of all the votes given *viva voce* of all the justices present, and was declared duly elected the Clerk of Clarke County.

At this first meeting of the Gentlemen Justices, the three senior Justices in point of service in Frederick County were recommended to the Governor from which to choose a Sheriff. George Norris, Treadwell Smith and David Meade were each commissioned Justices of Frederick County in the year 1816. George Norris was appointed High Sheriff and presented his commission signed by Lieutenant Governor Wyndham Robertson at the May Term, 1836, and was qualified for the term to end the fourth Monday in April, 1837. The following year Norris was commissioned for two additional years.

The High Sheriff collected all taxes and licenses.

Until the War Between the States, the High Sheriff was the high ranking Justice who had not already held the office nor declined the honor. Treadwell Smith served as second High Sheriff. Others were David Meade, James Wiggington, Edward J. Smith, John W. Page, Philip Smith, Francis McCormick, and Jacob Isler. Nathaniel Burwell and Francis B. Whiting declined the honor. Robert Page died before his turn came.



OLD ROSEMONT

The home of George H. Norris, First High Sheriff of Clarke County.

GEORGE NORRIS, first High Sheriff of the new county, was married November 1, 1804, to Jane Bowles Wormeley, daughter of James Warner Wormeley of "The Rocks," then in Frederick County, now in Jefferson County. The mother of Jane Bowles Wormeley was Arianna Randolph, sister of Edmund and daughter of John Randolph, "The Tory." His sympathy for the British during the Revolutionary War was so pronounced that it was said that he was kept under guard at "The Rocks."

James Warner Wormeley was the second son of the fourth Ralph Wormeley of Middlesex County, from whom he inherited the "Shenandoah Tract." This was a grant of over 8,000 acres patented in 1730 to Mann Page of the County of Gloucester by "King" Carter, agent for Lord Fairfax. Owing to the financial embarrassment of Mann Page, the tract was auctioned on the Capitol Green at Williamsburg and bought by Ralph Wormeley.

"Rosemont" was the home of George Norris and his wife, Jane Bowles Wormeley. In 1751 this tract was conveyed by Lord Fairfax

to John Lindsey and was described as the land on which Dr. Humphrey Wells is now living. In 1777 John Lindsey sold it to Thomas Montgomery who in 1778 sold the tract to Alexander Henderson, a wealthy merchant of Dumfries, Virginia. In 1795 Alexander Henderson sold to James Dunlap whose home was in Georgetown, D. C. James Dunlap sold to George H. Norris in 1811, the deed stating it to be "the place on which George Norris now lives."

The adjoining land which Norris purchased from Captain Barnett was called "Mantua." It is now known as "Cleft Oak." "Rosemont" eventually came into the possession of Mr. Isaac Tyson of Baltimore, who had married Fannie Thornton, a granddaughter of Mr. Norris.

A diary kept in 1853-54 at "Rosemont" by a niece of Mrs. Thornton gives intimate pictures of the life there. On Christmas Eve, 1853, she writes, "I have been helping my good aunt to make ready to meet the New Year and close up her duties for the old. Today I have been covering the union chairs with some scarlet stuff; they look well at night, the parlor dressed in green cedar, lit up with a dozen wax candles, bright hickory fire to welcome Mr. Tyson. The three Mr. Harris' and Bennett Norris and others came to drink egg-nog."

"Rosemont" is now the home of Senator Harry Flood Byrd.

NATHANIEL BURWELL, of "Saratoga," a son of Colonel Nathaniel Burwell and his wife Susanna Grymes, was born at "Carters Grove," February 16, 1779. His wife was Elizabeth Nelson, better known as "Pretty Betsey" of Yorktown.

In 1818 General James Singleton, presenting Mr. Nathaniel Burwell of "Saratoga," Frederick (now Clarke) County, for State Senatorial candidate, said, "* * * I will take the liberty to name for your consideration a farmer educated at the College of William and Mary * * * he took a license and for some little time practiced law in the city of Williamsburg * * * he retired from the bustle of courts to the more tranquil pursuits of rural life, and his character as a farmer would not suffer in comparison with anyone in our district. * * *"

Nathaniel Burwell served in the Legislature of Virginia and was for a number of years a vestryman of Cunningham Parish. His home "Saratoga" was purchased from the heirs of Daniel Morgan. He died

there November 1, 1849, and is buried in the graveyard of the "Old Chapel."

FRANCIS McCORMICK, a son of Thomas McCormick and his wife Anne Frost, was born at "Weehaw," October 20, 1801. He married December 10, 1839, Rosannah Mortimer Ellzey of "Locust Thicket," Loudoun County. Miss Ellzey was a granddaughter of Alice Blackburn, whose father was Richard Blackburn of "Rippon Lodge," Prince William County. For several years after their marriage their home was at "Weehaw" which Francis McCormick had acquired partly by inheritance from his father and partly by the purchase of the shares of other heirs. In 1842 he sold "Weehaw" to Thomas T. Nelson, and purchased from the heirs of John Castleman the place now known at "Frankford."

Francis McCormick took the oath as Major of Militia December 23, 1829, and was appointed Justice by the Governor of Virginia in 1836. He served as Presiding Justice, or High Sheriff, of the county from 1856 to 1859. He was vestryman of Grace Church and is buried in the yard of that church. Mr. McCormick died April 16, 1872.

DAVID MEADE, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Kidder Meade and his wife Mary (Grymes) Randolph, was born at "Lucky Hit," March 11, 1793. He was educated at Princeton—class of 1812. He married November 17, 1814, Louisa Washington Nelson. His home was "Benvenue," where he died December 20, 1837.

David Meade was appointed by the Governor in 1836 a Justice of Clarke County and, in the same year, one of the members of the first School Commission of the newly-formed county.

The plans for the court house in Berryville were drawn by him.

JOHN WHITE PAGE was born at "Broadneck," Hanover County, 1786. He was an alumnus of William and Mary. Coming to Frederick (now Clarke) County, he married first, in 1812, Jane Byrd Page, a daughter of Robert Page of "Janeville." His second wife whom he married in 1838 was Emily, daughter of Edward Smith of Frederick County.

Mr. Page's home in Clarke County was "White Hall." He later moved to Winchester where he died October 19, 1861.

ROBERT PAGE, born at "North End," Hanover County, 1764, was a son of Hon. John Page and his wife Jane Byrd. Coming to Clarke County, he built "Janeville," where he died in 1841. The

original house was burned. His wife who he married in 1788 was Sarah Walker Page.

Mr. Page was a representative in Congress from Virginia, 1799-1801, and the first Commonwealth's Attorney for the Superior Court at Winchester.

FRANCIS BEVERLEY WHITING of "Clay Hill," was a son of Henry and Elizabeth Whiting. He was born at "Bull Skin" near Wickliffe, August 10, 1785, and later moved to "Enfield," Prince William County.

On October 16, 1816, he married Mary Burwell of "Carter Hall" and built "Clay Hill" where he died June 14, 1867. It was at "Clay Hill" that his grandson, William H. Whiting, Jr., established the well-known school for boys, "Clay Hill."

DR. PHILIP SMITH, son of Edward Smith and Elizabeth Bush, was born at "Smithfield" near Winchester, Virginia. He studied medicine at William and Mary, and after his graduation he settled in that part of Frederick which is now Clarke County where he practiced his profession. He was a member of the faculty of the Winchester Medical College. In 1824 he purchased from Philip Nelson the estate known as "Summerville." In the *Winchester Gazette*, October 15, 1811, the following advertisement appeared: "For Sale, 'Summerville' estate of late Benjamin Harrison of Brandon . . . on road leading from Winchester to Berry's Ferry . . . about eight miles from Berry's Ferry, adjoining estate of John Page, Esq."

Dr. Smith married Louisa Collier Christian of "Ben Lomond," Charles City County.

EDWARD JACQUELIN SMITH, a brother of Dr. Philip Smith, was born at "Smithfield," near Winchester, July 28, 1785. He married January 9, 1812, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Robert Mackey of Winchester, Virginia. Mr. Smith moved to that part of Frederick County which afterwards became Clarke, in 1817. The home which he built he called "Smithfield," and the bricks for the residence, the slave quarters and the farm buildings were burned on the place.

"Smithfield" was not far from Wickliffe Church. Mr. Smith interested himself in the affairs of the parish until his death February 15, 1878.

Edward Jacquelin Smith and Dr. Philip Smith were grandsons of Mary Jacquelin and John Smith (1715-1777) of "Shooters Hill," Gloucester County.

TREADWELL SMITH—see Commissioners, p. 26.

JACOB ISLER—see Commissioners, p. 26.

JAMES WIGGINGTON lived with his two sisters in the house standing on the northwest corner of Main and Church Streets. He came from Culpeper County where many members of his family had held the office of Sheriff and other County positions.

JOSHIA W. WARE was born at "Springfield," August 7, 1802, the son of James Ware and his wife Elizabeth Alexander. Dr. James Ware was born in Gloucester County March 13, 1742. His wife was Catherine Todd. He removed to Frederick County in 1771. In the same year, his son James (2) was born.

There is no record of the purchase of land by James Ware until 1798, at which time he purchased a tract bordering the lands of William Frost and Warner Washington.

In 1796 James (2) Ware married Elizabeth Alexander, daughter of Morgan Alexander and Sarah Snickers. "Springfield" was the plantation willed by Edward Snickers to his daughter, Mrs. Morgan Alexander. James (2) Ware married, second, Harriot Taylor, daughter of William Taylor. From his mother, Joshia W. Ware acquired "Springfield," and on this plantation he built the mansion which was later destroyed by fire.

Mr. Ware was a lover of blooded stock. His stable was the stand of horses of the finest blood stream. He also interested himself in the breeding of fine cattle and was active in introducing into the county merino sheep.

Colonel Joshia W. Ware married first Frances Toy Glassell, and, after her death, Edmonia Jacquelin Smith. He died August 13, 1883.

WILLIAM TAYLOR, the son of John Bushrod Taylor and his wife Sarah Kennon, was born February 24, 1787.

He married first Harriot, a daughter of John Milton of "Milton Valley," and the widow of John McIlhany. His second wife was Hannah McCormick, a daughter of Thomas McCormick and his wife Anne Frost.

William Taylor first established his home at "Hawthorn" but, after the death of John Milton, "Milton Valley" became—partly by inheritance and partly by purchase—the property of Colonel William Taylor and his wife, Harriot. William Taylor dying suddenly in



NELLY CONWAY MADISON HITE

Was born February 14, 1760. Married Isaac Hite, son of Isaac Hite, January 2, 1783. The boy by her side is James Madison Hite of "Guilford", Clarke County.

1839, his wife was anxious to leave "Milton Valley" and therefore acquired by exchange with her brother, Francis McCormick, the plantation known as "Springsberry."

JAMES MADISON HITE was the son of Major Isaac Hite and Nelly Conway Madison, sister of President Madison. He was born January 29, 1793 at "Bell Grove," Frederick County and named for his uncle President Madison. He graduated from William and Mary in 1814 and married Caroline Matilda Irvine of Lynchburg, January 12, 1815. Shortly after, Major Isaac Hite purchased a large tract of land in what is now Clarke County, naming it "Guilford" and erecting the house which is still standing. "Guilford" became the property of James Madison Hite, he died there January 11, 1860.

THOMAS F. NELSON, born about 1790 at "Long Branch," was a son of Philip Nelson and his wife Sarah Burwell. He married in 1820 his cousin Mildred Nelson, daughter of Hugh Nelson of "Belvoir," Albemarle County. His home was first at "Rosney." In 1840 he purchased "Weehaw." He later moved to Albemarle County where he died.

JOHN HAY, whom the Justices chose as first Clerk of the County Court, was a son of William Hay and a brother of Dr. James Hay of "Farnley," the family coming from Richmond to Frederick County.

It is probable that his wife was Mary Stith. The name of his second wife was Penelope and, after John Hay's death, his widow married Reverend Louis Eichelberger, D. D., who conducted a school in Winchester at "Angerova."

DR. ROBERT RANDOLPH of "New Market," who was appointed Coroner, was a son of Archibald Cary and Lucy Burwell, daughter of Nathaniel Burwell of "Carter Hall." Archibald Cary Randolph was born 1769 at "Dungeness," Gouchland County, and died November 14, 1813. He married Lucy Burwell in 1784.

Dr. Robert Randolph was born at "Carter Hall," December 1, 1808. He took his degree as Doctor of Medicine in Philadelphia in 1828. He married Lucy Nelson Welford at "Chapel Hill," April 28, 1830. Lucy Welford was the daughter of William Welford of Fredericksburg and his wife Susan Robinson Nelson. After William Welford died, his widow married Philip Burwell.

"New Market" originally belonged to George Eskridge. It was leased by him as a tavern. In 1770, William Johnston, the leasee, offers his lease for sale in the *Virginia Gazette*—the place "known as



NEW MARKET

Is reported to have been a tavern when Braddock marched against the French and Indians. It was the boyhood home of Isham Randolph, one of America's great engineers.

'New Market' on the great road to Alexandria, within 10 miles of Winchester and 6 of Berry's Ferry."

JOHN EVELYN PAGE, first Commonwealth's Attorney, was born March 11, 1796, at "Page Brook," the son of John Page and Maria Horsemander Byrd. He married in 1823, Margaret Emily McGuire, daughter of Colonel William McGuire, a trustee of the town of Berryville.

Judge Page built "The Meadows," now called "Huntington," where he lived many years. He was Circuit Court Judge for the Counties of Clarke and Warren at the time of his death which occurred at "Page Brook" March 4, 1831. For a number of years Judge Page was a Vestryman of Cunningham Chapel.

DANIEL S. BONHAM was appointed Surveyor for the new county. The earliest mention of the Bonham family found in the Frederick County records is the purchase of land from Leonard Eckstein in

1776, a grant from Lord Fairfax to Eckstein. Samuel Bonham sold to A. A. Bonham in 1848, land "bordered by Bennet Russell and Gaunt."

CAPTAIN JOHN M. SHIP, who held the office of Escheator, married Juliet (Abbott) Castleman, widow of William Castleman.

School Commission

The first School Commission of Clarke County was composed of:

Samuel Briarly—see Soldiers of 1812

Samuel Bonham

Charles McCormick

David Meade—see The County's First Officials, p. 31.

William Berry

CHARLES MCCORMICK, son of Thomas McCormick and Anna Frost, was born at "Weehaw," August 18, 1798. He died in 1848 at his estate "Cool Spring." He was a man of most unusual business ability, and at the time of his death was rated as the largest landowner in Clarke County. Among the estates owned by him were "Cool Spring," "Springsberry," "Elmington," "Mill" and "Middle" Farms.

Charles McCormick was a lover of racing stock. Among his thoroughbred horses were "Bully Rock," "Rattler," "Southern Eclipse," "Gracchus," "Jolly," "Adam's Grey," "Black Colt of Throckmorton," and "Mare of McDonald."

WILLIAM BERRY. The first record of the Berry name in Frederick County is the purchase of land by Joseph Berry of King George County from Thomas Ashby of Prince William County in 1770, also the ferry rights over the Shenandoah. This soon became known as Berry's Ferry. Thomas Ashby had acquired the land in 1757 from Frederick Fishback, who held it on grant from Lord Fairfax.

CHURCHES COME

The old log house (known as Cunningham Chapel) may be regarded as the cradle of the Episcopal Church in what is now Clarke County. Just when it was built is not known, but, in 1760, it was ordered by the vestry that repairs be made on it. The oldest surviving vestry book of Frederick Parish begins in 1764. The vestrymen then were:

Isaac Hite, John Hite, John Greenleaf, Thomas Rutherford, James Keith, John Neville, Charles Smith, James Wood, Jacob Hite, Thomas Wadlington, Burr Harrison, Thomas Swearingen, Philip Bush, Angus McDonald, Frederick Conrad, George Rice, Alexander White, James Barnett, Marquis Calmes, John McDonald, Edward Snickers, Warner Washington, Joseph Holmes, Benjamine Sedwick, Edmund Taylor, John Smith, Samuel Dowdal.

In the year 1771, the vestry feeling that a new church should be built, decided to build on the land offered by Major Charles Smith, near Carney's Spring, and a contract was made with Colonel John Neville, father of General Presley Neville. Before the church was started, pressure was brought on members of the vestry to abandon that site and build on the two acres offered by Philip Nelson, who owned "Chapel Green." This apparently did not meet with unanimous approval and the vote was again for the site near Carney's Spring. The result of this controversy was that the building of the church was delayed until the Revolutionary war came on, and then no church was built.

Reverend Alexander Balmaine, who had been a chaplain in the Army, was chosen as minister for Frederick Parish by the vestry elected immediately after the Revolutionary War. Mrs. Hannah Washington, of "Fairfield," being anxious that steps be taken to provide a place of worship, in what is now Clarke County, interested a number of people in securing the services of Dr. Balmaine, and renting a house of Mr. McMahon at Trap Hill in which to hold divine services. Mrs. Washington sent her own carpenters to fit the house for use as a church.

Reverend Alexander Balmaine, a native of Scotland, was a graduate of the University of Edinburgh. He first came to America as a tutor in the family of Richard Henry Lee at "Stratford." His first charge was the Parish of Augusta, extending from near Lex-

ington, Virginia, to Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was an ardent patriot and served as Chairman of the Augusta Committee of Safety and was author of the "Augusta Resolves." He served the entire seven years of the Revolutionary War as chaplain, and for the last several years of the war was stationed with the garrison of Winchester. After becoming the Rector of Frederick Parish, he remained there until his death.

In Dr. Balmaine's Journal is found a "List of Subscribers in the Congregation at Trap Hill, 1782-84." They are as follows:

"Colonel Warner Washington, Robert Throckmorton, Francis Willis, Sr., Warner Washington, Jr., Francis Willis, Jr., R. Willis, William Frost, Henry Whiting, Beverley Whiting, George Noble, William Booth, Fielding Lewis, Richard Eastin, John Milton, Nehemiah Garrison, John Smith, Thomas Noble, Philip Eastin, Jasper Bell, James Ware, Ephriam Garrosin, Joseph Hichman, Marquis Calmes, Benjamine Berry, Benjamine Sedwick, James Armstrong, Thomas Throckmorton, Locking Dorsey, George Calmes, William Hockman, Martin Ashby, Albion Throckmorton, Francis Stribling, and William Booth."

In this same Journal, Dr. Belmaine records a number of interesting customs, among them the manner in which certain members of his congregation contribute to the support of the church. Wood, corn, and livestock are all valued. Thrifty Scot that he was, he is sometimes severe in his judgment of his people, as when he writes:

"A list of persons who, tho able to contribute to the support of a clergyman do not subscribe, yet have had children baptised, some of their wives churched, and have been able to hear me preach.

Col. Charles M. Thruston, a child christened in 1782 and again in 1783.

Major Thomas Massey, a son christened in 1782 and some negros.

John Thruston, a child christened in 1783.

Captain William Ball, a son christened May 2, 1784.

N. B. To the houses of each of these gentlemen I rode on purpose to render them the service rendered."

In 1790 it was finally decided to build a chapel to replace Cunningham Chapel. The site which had been offered by Philip Nelson was now owned by Nathaniel Burwell, and to this land Colonel Burwell gave the vestry title.

In the *Virginia Gazette*, April 22, 1791, appears a notice:

"Subscribers of the building of house at the Chapel Green in this county for the use of the Protestant Episcopal Church are requested to meet at the place for the purpose of appointing trustees and collecting money subscribed, Saturday 20, at ten o'clock.

John Milton
M. Wright."

The order for the building of a stone chapel had been given in 1790. Just when it was completed is not known.

By 1816, Episcopalians, living north and east of Berryville, were realizing that a church nearer to them than the one at "Chapel Green" should be built. On June 8th a meeting was held, the following subscribing to the fund for "building an Episcopal Church on the land of James Williams." The first name is that of

"Reverend William Meade, who gives his services for one year.

Thomas Parker, James Ware, John H. Lewis, John Sinclair, Griffen Taylor, (for himself and deceased father), Eben Taylor, W. W. Throckmorton, Jasper Ball, Wm. Byrd Page, Margaret Opie, Nathaniel Burwell, Battaile Muse, Levy Cleveland, John Dorsey, John Mutter, Wm. McEndree, Elizabeth Blackburn, Margaret Muse, Sarah Zuille, Susan B. Taylor, Ann Page, Sarah Milton, Lucinda Muse, Edward J. Smith, Robert Page, Philip Nelson, Philip Burwell, William Taylor, James Roper."

The subscribers appointed General Parker, Dr. Lewis, Mr. Ware, and Mr. Drew as a building committee. On the seventh of April, 1817 title for the land on which to build the church was given by James Williams, his wife Eliza G. Williams and Leroy P. Williams. In July, 1817, General Parker contracted with Lewis Barnett to build the church.

In an old minute book, treasured by the Baptist Church in Berryville, is inscribed "The Records of the Church of Christ at Buck Marsh, 1786, Constituted the second Saturday in September by the Rev'ds. John Gerard and John Marks, ministers, in the year 1775, Consisting of 29 Members."

The noted divine, James Ireland, was in charge of the little flock. Judging from the minutes of the meetings, the church was indeed the Mother of the congregation, seeking to settle difficulties among her children; reprimanding those who drank—women as well

as men—and those whose conduct was loose; commanding its members to pay money due others; sending members of the congregation to visit others who were not attending church; and ordering them to appear before the congregation and explain why they were absenting themselves.

The Buck Marsh Church was evidently in the course of building March 4, 1786, for at the meeting held on that date, Jacob LaRue and Joshia Johnson were appointed, "To view the meeting house at Buck Marsh and make report to the church . . . whether the work is done in a workmanlike manner or not."

Among the early settlers in Frederick County there were a number of Germans. About 1790, those living east of the Opequon who were Lutherans, built a small chapel on the land of Leonard Eckstein. The chapel known as Stein Chapel, was abandoned by the Lutherans previous to the War between the States. It now belongs to the Presbyterians and is known as Stone Chapel.

There was no Presbyterian church in Clarke County until 1853, at which time the church in Berryville was established.

FIELDING LEWIS

HIS HOLDINGS IN CLARKE COUNTY

Though never making his home in what is now Clarke County, Fielding Lewis, whose second wife was Betty Washington a sister of George Washington, was a large land owner in the county, his holdings amounting to something like 10,000 acres.

The great tract of land owned by him in Frederick (now Clarke) County was acquired by purchase, first over 3,000 acres from Robert Carter Nicholas, and, in 1771, he purchased the "Mercer Tract" of over 6,000 acres lying along the Shenandoah River.

By his will, Colonel Fielding Lewis provided that his sons, Fielding and Lawrence, were each to have 1,000 acres of the land he had purchased from Robert Carter Nicholas, the remainder to his son, George. The portion inherited by George is known as "Springs-berry."

It was part of the "Mercer Grant" which Colonel Fielding Lewis devised to his son, Robert, who was secretary to his uncle, President Washington. Robert's plantation was sold by him in 1800 to General Daniel Morgan, who held it for only one day and then sold it to John Milton. This estate is today known as "Milton Valley."

Fielding Lewis, Jr., married Mary Alexander, and if one may judge by the inventory of the furnishings of his home, he maintained a most luxurious establishment. The large spring near which his house stood was known as Lewis' Spring. Of the house no vestige remains. The plantation of Fielding Lewis was sold to Captain Thomas Byrd who built on it, calling his home "The Cottage."

Lawrence Lewis added to his inheritance by purchase from his brother, Howell Lewis. When the "Mercer Tract" was sold, General Washington was among those who purchased lots. The lots thus acquired were willed by Washington to his nephew, Howell Lewis, and by Howell conveyed to his brother Lawrence Lewis. This plantation was named by Lawrence Lewis, "Llewellyn."

Lawrence Lewis was the favorite nephew of General Washington, and his home was for some time at Mt. Vernon. In 1799 he married Eleanor Parke Custis, the granddaughter of Mrs. Washington, and the adopted daughter of General Washington. After their marriage, the Lewises made their home at Mt. Vernon, until the



NELLY CUSTIS

*Mrs. Lawrence Lewis, the adopted daughter of General Washington
and the mistress of Audley.*

death of Mrs. Washington, at which time they went to their own home "Woodlawn." Lawrence Lewis spoke of his estate in Clarke County as "the plantation over the mountain."

In 1818, Lawrence Lewis acquired "Audley" from Warner Washington, Jr., giving "Llewellyn" in part payment, and \$30,000 cash. About 1832, his son Lorenzo, who had married Esther Maria Coxe of Philadelphia, came to "Audley" to make his home. After the death of Lawrence Lewis in 1846, his widow, "Nelly Custis, the daughter of Mount Vernon" came there to make her home. Many prominent people found their way to "Audley" to pay homage to the woman who, as a girl, had been the idol of "the Republican Court" in Philadelphia. Nelly's guest book was indeed unique, for it was her custom to have her guests measure their height on the front door, writing their names to mark their height. But there is no vestige of this "guest book" left. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis died at "Audley" in 1852, and was buried at Mount Vernon. Her will, written by her at "Audley" August 19, 1850, is in the Court House in Berryville. It is an interesting document and gives an insight to the things she valued:

"Having arrived at my 71st year & my life very uncertain, I think it best to leave a memorandum of my Wishes in regard to articles in my care, the property of my Darling grandsons Charles & Lewis Conrad especially—Their two cedar chests of Books &c, The large hair trunk of Books, the table cloth in which they are wrapped. All the Books in my room marked with their names—in trunks, tops of trunks, drawers or closets—all relics of their Beloved Mother wherever they may be—Jewelry, coins, curiosities, all in their Mothers trunks or in my trunks (except a table cover F. P. B. & two pieces of work the property of Isabella & Caroline Butler in my largest square trunk) 2 drawing Books in my Portfolio which belonged to their Dear Mother, 2 paint boxes & the Houfleur box—Book marks &c—The Parrot in tufted work is my Charleys, "The Hungarian on Horseback" in my Trunk the property of my Lewis—The frame is in a box under Norah's Bed, another box contains some china, The drawers in my Bureau the closets in my room, all contain property belonging to them—A Tin case of valuable engravings—in one of the closets or in one of them—2 seats in worsted work—Silver articles & every thing in the long black Trunk except the patterns for work, floss silk, & worsted,—all such articles pertaining to work for my darling child

F. P. Butler & her daughters, canvas worsted, floss silk, silk canvas, all patterns for work except the blue vase & any other Esther may select—The gold thimble is my Parke's, Grandmama's carpet seat, the chair she gave Parke—Guitar, large mahogany embroidery Frame, her profile, St. Elizabeth (Drawing) The green trunk is Lewis's, the largest high chair is Charley's, the small one Lewis's—My darling Angela's flowers in worsted for her darlings C & L Conrad—The old relics of my Beloved Grand Mother, silk dress or parts of dresses &c. my Parke will divide & give a piece as keepsakes to her children, to my precious C & L Conrad & to the six sons of my darling Lorenzo—All Books not marked for my C & L Conrad for my Parke & her children—The Bead work for Parke if she wishes to have it, if not, for my Charley & Lewis—miniature of Genl W & Daguerotype of Grand mama for my Lewis & the bust of Genl Taylor, the Buckles Topaz, equally *divided* (if they wish), between Charles A. & L. L. Conrad—Charley will have Powers bust of Genl W., & paintings of Genl & Mrs W from his father. Genl T's cup & saucer for my Parke—the miniature Genl T. Mr. Kimbal gave me is for H. L. D. Lewis, Grand mama's looking glass for C & L Conrad, the shell box, basket of Porcupine quills, china profile in flowers of B. Franklin for C & L Conrad—every article that was their dear Mother's is for them—my china purse from Mrs. Grant & my crochet box from Mrs. Oliver for my Parke—all my verses & the Book to Copy them in any she thinks worth having to be copied for my darlings—my large paint box for my Parke—I wish her to arrange all my articles & those belonging to my Charley & Lewis,—I will that my faithful Sam shall be free at my death, & if \$50. remain after my debts are paid—give them to him as a remembrance from his old mistress whom he has served so faithfully, my devoted love & blessing to all my Darling children, may they ever be blessed by the Almighty Father of Mercies.

August 19th 1850

E. P. LEWIS

My silk dress to A. C. N. Stuart—If I leave a warm dress worth giving, to Miss Betty Roots, my old clothes to the servants.

All clothes & gilt paper for my Charles & L. Conrad—embossed cards for my Parke & Sissy & Cass.

Last Wishes of Eleanor Parke Lewis written at Audley, August 19th, 1850."

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis mentions in her will "six sons of my darling Lorenzo." Among those who grew to manhood were George Washington Lewis, who married Emily Contee Johnston, daughter of Reverdy Johnston. Their home was built on part of the "Audley" plantation and known as "Monterey." "Buena Vista" was the name given by John Redman Coxe Lewis to the portion inherited by him and on which he built. The Navy was the profession chosen by him, but from which he resigned with the coming of the War Between the States. As a young man he was with Perry on his famous expedition to Japan. Edward Parke Custis Lewis' home was in Hoboken. Under Cleveland's administration, he represented his country as Minister to Portugal. H. L. D. Lewis fell heir to "Audley."

A daughter of Fielding Lewis, named for her mother, Elizabeth, married Charles Carter. The home of the Carters was "North Hill," which Carter bought in 1817 from Thomas Stribling. This plantation was sold by Carter to Dr. John Dalrymple Orr.

Elizabeth Lewis Carter is buried at "North Hill" and her will which has never before been published is in the Court House at Winchester:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Betty Carter, of the County of Frederick, being of sound mind, and disposing memory, and calling to mind the uncertainty of human life, and being desirous to dispose of all such worldly estate as it hath pleased God to bless me with, I give & bequeath the same in manner following, that is to say—

1ST. It is my will & desire that the following negroes, Aaron & his wife Molly, Jimmy & his wife Rachael, Clifton & his wife Eliza, with their children, being most of the negroes conveyed to Geo. Tucker, Esqr. in trust by my brother Lawrence Lewis for my use, & at my death to be disposed of as I would think proper, shall be equally divided between my daughter Eleanor C. L. Brown, wife of Henry Brown, jnr., & my daughter Otway Anna Carter, according to the best judgment of my executor hereinafter named (or by any 3 disinterested persons should they think proper to decline)—

2ND. I give to my daughter, Otway Anna Carter, my Negro man Billy, another of the Negroes convey'd in trust to George Tucker, Esq., by my brother Lawrence Lewis for my use, & at my death to be disposed of as I shall think proper, & this I do in consideration of her youth & unprovided state—

3RD. Whereas George Tucker, Esq., of the University of Virginia & myself having sundree accounts to settle & he conceiving himself justly entitled to receive from me \$200 & not being willing to receive the same for his own use, desired that it should be paid my daughter, Otway Anna Carter, therefore desire that it should be paid to my daughter, Otway Anna Carter, I therefore desire & do make the aforementioned negroes, Aaron & his wife Molly, Jimmy & his wife Rachael, Clifton & his wife Eliza, with their children, being most of the negroes conveyed to George Tucker, Esq., subject to the payment of the aforesaid \$200 to my daughter, Otway Anna Carter.—

4TH. It is my desire & in consideration of the unprotected situation in which I leave my daughter, Otway Anna Carter, that she shall receive, & I do hereby bequeath to her all my household goods of whatever nature or kind they may be, that I die possessed of, to her & her heirs forever, together with all sums of money, either due me, or becoming due me, & all claim or claims I may have or may hereafter become entitled to in any way whatsoever, to my daughter, Otway Anna Carter, for ever—

LASTLY I constitute my brother Lawrence Lewis, George Tucker Esq., of the University of Virginia, & Henry Brown, my son-in-law, Executors to this my Last Will & Testament, revoking all others heretofore made by me—

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand & seal this 12th day of July 1829.

(s) BETTY CARTER.

This Codicil made this 10th day of August, 1829, I desire to be considered as part of my Last Will and Testament.

I give & bequeath to my son, Lawrence Fielding Carter, the sum of \$150, the same being a balance he is indebted to me for money advanced him in the year 1823 or 1824.

To my sons, William Farley Carter & George Washington Carter, I bequeath five dollars each & no more, they having already received as much of the Estate as they are justly entitled to.

(s) BETTY CARTER."

A BECKONING LAND

That part of Frederick lying between the Shenandoah and Opequon seems to have been a "beckoning land" to many of the families in Tidewater Virginia. The latter part of the eighteenth century and early part of the nineteenth found many of these families establishing a home "over the ridge." Some came to make homes on the great grants of land which had been made to them by the Baron of the Northern Neck, but there were many others who acquired their lands by purchase from the grantees. Among these were the Lees whose roots were in "Stratford" and "Leesylvania." The first of the Lee name to come was Richard Bland Lee, son of Richard Henry Lee of "Leesylvania." He purchased from Raleigh Colston the estate "Hill and Dale." He later sold it to John Hopkins who had married Cornelia Lee. Cornelia Lee was a daughter of William Lee, son of Thomas Lee and his wife Hannah Ludwell. Born at "Stratford" William Lee died at his home "Green Spring" near Jamestown. Cornelia, his daughter, was born at Brussels. A daughter of John Hopkins and his wife Cornelia Lee was Portia who married Dr. Robert Baldwin of Winchester.

The original house at "Hill and Dale" is still standing. A later handsomer house was burned during the War Between the States. The present one was built by Benjamine Morgan.

"North Hill" was the home of Lucinda Lee, daughter of Thomas Ludwell Lee who was born at "Stratford." Lucinda was the wife of Dr. John Dalrymple Orr, a graduate in medicine from the University of Edinburgh. Coming to Virginia, he settled first at Alexandria and subsequently at "North Hill," where he died about 1816.

Lucinda Lee is known as the author of *Journal of a Young Lady of Virginia*.

Richard Henry Lee, son of Edmund Jennings Lee and his wife Sarah Lee of "Chantilly," was born at Alexandria. In June 1848 he married Evelyn Byrd Page of "Pagebrook." Their home was "Grafton."

In the Episcopal Church in Berryville there is a tablet:

In Memory of
William Byrd Page, born at "North End"
Gloucester County, Virginia, 1765
Died at "Fairfield," Clarke County, Virginia, 1818
Ann Lee, his wife
Born at "Leesylvania," Prince William County, Virginia, 1776
Sister of Gen. Henry Lee (Light Horse Harry) and
Charles Lee, Atty. Gen. under Washington
Died at Washington, D. C., 1857

William Byrd Page came to Frederick (now Clarke) County in 1806, at which time he purchased the estate known as "Fairfield," from Fairfax Washington and Sarah his wife. His son Mann R. Page built "Mannsfield." Another son General Robert Page made his home at the "Anchorage" upon retirement from the U. S. Navy in which he held a commission.

Matthew Page, son of Robert Page of "Broadneck," Hanover County, was born March 4, 1762. After the Revolutionary War he moved to Frederick (now Clarke) County. He built "Annefield," naming it for his wife Anne Randolph Meade, who was a daughter of Richard Kidder Meade. "Annefield" was the birthplace of Mary Anna Randolph Custis, who was to become the wife of General Robert E. Lee. The mother of Mrs. Matthew Page was "the widow Randolph" at the time of her marriage to Richard Kidder Meade, and the sister-in-law of Mrs. Fitzhugh, the mother of Mrs. Custis.

John Page of "Page Brook," was also a son of Robert Page of "Broadneck," where he was born the 29th of June, 1760. He married in 1784 Maria Horsemander Byrd. He died September 1838.

Dr. Robert Powell Page, son of John Page, was born at "Page Brook" in 1794. His home was the "Briars," which he built. He died at "Saratoga" March 1849.

Judge John Evelyn Page—See: County's First Officials, p. 31

Robert Page —See: " " " p. 31-32

John White Page —See: " " " p. 31

The Nelson name is found in Frederick County in 1773, when Colonel Hugh Nelson offers his land on which to build the Chapel. This was part of a great tract of land which Colonel Nelson called "Chapel Green." In 1789 he advertises for sale the "place known as 'Chapel Green'." This was bought by Colonel Nathaniel Burwell.

The first Nelson to establish a home in Frederick (now Clarke) County was Philip Nelson, whose home was "Long Branch." The



MRS. ROBERT E. LEE

Born at Annefield, Clarke County.

builder of "Long Branch" was Robert Carter Burwell, a son of Nathaniel Burwell of Isle of Wight County. Dying in 1817, Robert Burwell willed "Long Branch" to his sister, Mrs. Philip Nelson. Philip Nelson, a son of Governor Thomas Nelson, was born at Yorktown March 4, 1766. He married in 1789, Sarah Burwell of Isle of Wight County. Soon after his marriage he came to Frederick (now Clarke) County to make his home.

His son, Thomas F. Nelson, was one of the county's first officials, having been appointed by the Governor in 1836 one of the Gentlemen Justices.

A daughter of Philip Nelson was Mary, who was the first wife of Bishop Meade.

"Long Branch" was sold in 1836 to Hugh Mortimer Nelson of "Mont Air," Hanover County. Coming to Clarke County, he married Adelaide Holker of "Springsbury," so named by Holker, but for more than a hundred years called by its owners "Springsberry."

Another Nelson who came to Clarke County, and who established the "*Clarke Courier*," was William N. Nelson, born in Mecklinburg County in 1824. Coming to Clarke County, he married in 1852 Mary Atkinson Page, daughter of William Byrd Page of "Pagebrook." His home was "Linden" where he died in 1894.

The Williams family was another family which came from Tidewater Virginia to make a home in Frederick (now Clarke) County. Their home was in Richmond County. James Williams was the first of his family to come. He married, June 17, 1787, Eliza Peachy, born October 20, 1761. James Williams named his plantation "Waverley." It is on part of this tract that Wickliffe Church is built. "The Glen" was built by his oldest son, Leroy Peachy Williams, born June 18, 1788, and who married Ann Helm. James Joseph Williams inherited the house built by his father, "Waverley." Allen Williams, born July 27, 1797, married in 1823 Helen M. Helm. He purchased in 1823 from Warner Washington and his wife Sarah, "part of a large tract known as 'Llewellyn'." The tract which he purchased consisted of 371 acres and is known as "Mount Hebron." Allen Williams died January 30, 1877 and is buried in Grace Church yard, Berryville.

A daughter of Allen Williams was Selina Williams, who wrote under the name of "Tarply Star."

HALL MARKS OF FAMILIES

The name of a plantation was as much of a "hall mark" as those found on silver. It was the means whereby various branches of a family might be identified. It was far more definite than the surname of a family. From old letters we find "the 'Rosemont' pew was empty today;" "the 'Saratoga' carriage was in town;" "the 'Mannsfield' family came to dinner;" or "today we went to 'Morgan Spring' to call." All very confusing to those unaccustomed to such designations. Many of the names of the plantations are unknown to those who now dwell in Clarke County. War laid a devastating hand on the county—many of the old homes were burned at that time and many since. Due to financial embarrassment, or the settling of estates, many places were sold. With the change of ownership there often came a change of name, or the name is no longer remembered.

The names given by the builders of early homes in the county were inspired by deep sentiment, sentiments which if known would make a beautiful symphony. There was the battle-scarred warrior of Colonial Wars, but one who still saw war clouds on the horizon and considered his marriage and homemaking just an interlude of peace, calling his estate "Battle Town." After the Revolutionary War, there were those no longer young, thinking of and naming their plantations "Soldiers Rest" or "Soldier's Retreat." There were also names which suggested a nostalgia for places left, as "North End," "Audley," or "Elmington,"—all named for homes in lower Virginia.

Though many of the places have long since passed from the hands of ante bellum owners, the name of some place where a family first established its roots is remembered, and cherished, by descendants long since removed from the county.

What are some of these names? Where are the places? And who made their homes there a hundred years and more ago?

There is "Arabia" built by Sidney Allen on part of "Glen Allen," and "Balclutha" the home of another son of "Clifton," William Temple Allen, the artist and naturalist, whose lovely pictures of birds of Clarke County are treasured by those fortunate enough to have been given one. "Lauderdale," which belonged to a daughter of "Clifton," Lucy Allen, remains only in name, for the house was destroyed by fire.

Province McCormick, a son of "Weehaw" who married Miss Davenport, named his place "Lang Syne." William, his brother, who

married a daughter of Patrick Rice, called his home "Upton." It was built on part of the grant which had been made to Rice by Lord Fairfax. A son of William was Province, an honor graduate from Princeton in the class of 1820, and who served as Commonwealth's Attorney of Clarke County for twenty-five years. Samuel McCormick, another son of "Weehaw," fell heir to a half interest in the large estate of Samuel Blackburn who had married his aunt, Eleanor Province (Purviance). This inheritance was referred to as "Flush Spring Marsh on Spout Run." Samuel, having married Margaret Hampton, called the plantation on which he made his home "Hampton." It is now called "Locust Grove."

The name of Burwell is associated with a number of places in Clarke County, though the Burwells were not among the pioneer settlers. The first to come and establish a home here was Colonel Burwell, who began the erection of "Carter Hall" about 1792, living at first in a house still standing in Millwood.

Some years before Colonel Burwell came to old Frederick to make his home, he had established Marquis Calmes on that part of his plantation which soon became known as "The Vineyard." After Colonel Burwell's arrival in Frederick County, he interested himself in the development of the section in which he had come to make his home. Tilthammer Mill for forging iron, a tanyard, a mill and a distillery were among his business activities. He was a member of the Vestry of Cunningham Parish and gave the land upon which the Old Chapel stands.

When Colonel Burwell came from "The Grove," James City County, to old Frederick County, he was accompanied by several of his sons, whose names are associated with several plantations in Clarke County. Dr. Lewis Burwell built "Prospect Hill," which was destroyed by fire in 1838. The home of Philip Burwell was "Chapel Hill." Nathaniel (2) Burwell bought "Saratoga" from the heirs of General Morgan. "Glenowen" was built by William Nelson Burwell, and fell to the share of his daughter, Lucy Marshall, who married John Jolliffe. "Ferry Farm" went to his daughter Eliza, who married Dr. David Holmes McGuire. Finding the situation of "Ferry Farm" inconvenient for the practice of his profession, they moved nearer Berryville and named their new home "Woldnook." Williann Corbin Tayloe Burwell, who married Philip Pendleton Cooke, received "The Vineyard" from her father, William Nelson Burwell.

A daughter of Colonel Nathaniel Burwell, and his second wife Lucy Page, was Elizabeth Gwyn who married Dr. James Hay. Their home was "Farnley."

"Clay Hill" was the portion of "Carter Hall" which fell to the share of Mary Burwell who married Francis Beverley Whiting.

The youngest son of Colonel Nathaniel Burwell and his wife Lucy Page was George Harrison Burwell. Mr. Burwell's fondness for blooded stock led him to establish, while still a young man, a racing stable, the foundation mares of which were obtained from John Randolph of Roanoke.

Robert Burwell, whose home was in Isle of Wight County, was the builder of "Long Branch," leaving it to his sister Mrs. Philip Nelson.

"Glenvin" was the home of Nathaniel Burwell and his wife, Dorothy Willing Page.

"Tuleyries" was built in 1833, by Colonel Tuley, who spared no expense to make it one of the show places of the county.

"Runnymede," one of the oldest houses in the county, was the home of Hugh Ferguson whose wife was Massie Osborne. In 1776 Nicholas Osborn conveyed to Hugh Ferguson a "tract on Long Marsh containing 200 acres, being part of a tract of 340 acres granted to Noah Haines by Fairfax in 1751" and conveyed to Osborn by Haines in 1762.

Hugh Ferguson was survived by his wife and three children. His daughter Polly married James Bell, son of John Bell of "Westbrook" near White Post. The widow of Hugh Ferguson married William Castleman. Shortly after their marriage, William Castleman bought "Runnymede" from the heirs of Hugh Ferguson.

The names of places built by the Castlemans have been changed. "Prospect Hill," the name which Charles Castleman gave to his place, has been forgotten. It is now called "Thurman Manor." "Glenwood," built by Henry Castleman, has had several names. During the occupancy of Goodwin Williams it was called "Nottingham." It is now known as "Limestone."

The topography of the country seems to have inspired such names as "Fairfield" (now "Arcadia") given by Thomas Shepherd to his place. Richard de Grotte Hardesty called his place "Rockhill Farm." Just who chose the name for the farm bordering "The Glen" is not known, but it is appropriately named "Stoney Lonesome." James

Ware's place which lies along the Shenandoah is called "Riverside." William McCormick's place was known as "Meadow View."

A poetic theme seems to have entered into the naming of such places as "Gaywood," the home of William T. Helm, and "Primrose," the name by which John Burchell called his place.

In 1770 Lord Fairfax conveyed to John Bell a tract of eight hundred acres previously in the possession of George Carter, situated near White Post. "Westbrook" was the name given by Bell to the portion of this tract on which he made his home. The house which he built in 1775 was destroyed by fire. A portion of the tract conveyed to John Bell was purchased by David Timberlake who married Margaret Davis, daughter of William Davis. Their place is known as "Mount Airy." It was their son who built "Sherwood."

Perhaps it was the tolerance shown to Baptists in Frederick County that inspired the naming of William Davis' place which he called "Goshen." He was a Welsh Baptist whose name is frequently found in the records of Buck Marsh Church. William Davis was a man of means who gave freely of his time and money in the establishment of Bethel Church. The house which William Davis erected at "Goshen" was destroyed by fire.

A brother of William Davis was Baalis Davis who built "Lakeville."

Nature seems to have influenced the Sowers in the naming of their places. "Woodley," "Rosemont," (on the Shenandoah), and "Greenway" were all built and named by the Sowers. "Woodley" was built on part of "Llewellyn" purchased by Daniel Sowers from Fairfax Washington. "Rosemont" built of stones, logs and weather-board, was the home of John O. Sowers, who had the logs hewed by his slaves on Blue Ball Mountain and ferried across the river.

The Huguenots, Abraham and John Huyett were the first of their name to settle in what is now Clarke County. In 1813 they bought from Daniel Lane a tract of land which had been a patent to David Keath from Fairfax in 1776, later sold by Heath to Lane. The Huyetts called their place "Montrose."

The Larues, another Huguenot family, were among the early settlers in what is now Clarke County. Coming in 1734, Isaac Larue bought from Nathaniel Doherty the property now known as "Villa Larue." The very interesting house which stands on this place was built by Jabez Larue about 1800. He died there in 1823. Another

interesting place built by Jacob, the oldest son of Isaac Larue, is "Bloomfield" which was built in 1775. "Dixie" was built by a grandson of Isaac Larue who married Margaret, a daughter of Massie Osborn (Ferguson) Castleman.

THEY DEALT WITH MR. CROW

The country store of a hundred years and more ago might, with right, have had emblazoned over its door, "We are here to serve." They anticipated the needs of family and community. Indeed, a community owes a great deal to its merchants—many a small town owes its development to their business foresight.

These early Virginia merchants were evidently students of human nature, well versed in the social sciences and crowd psychology. On their shelves were found the entire catagory of merchandise, but should there be anything lacking, the merchant would purchase it on his "next trip to Baltimore," for that was the trade center for this section of Virginia.

Occasionally as the time drew near for a merchant to make his semi-annual trip to Baltimore or some other city, he would be visited by some gracious lady from among his clientele who, with a copy of "Godey's Lady's Book" in hand, would designate the design which had been selected with much care. The merchant would be instructed as to the material and shade wished, and given the name of the mantua maker who was to be entrusted with the task of making the costume. Even with all these instructions, much must be left to the merchant's taste and understanding.

Martin's Gazateer, published about the time that the county of Clarke was formed, says that in Berryville at that time there were three stores. One of these was the store belonging to Mr. Thomas Crow, who by his efforts not only accumulated a substantial fortune for himself, but also did much for the development of the new-born county. Let us hope that he had a sense of humor, for it must have been often needed in dealing with his customers, judging from the diversity of orders received by him.

Apparently stores such as Mr. Crow's were the genesis of the modern mail order house, but it is to be doubted if even the most complete of these stores carries the great variety of goods found in Mr. Crow's store.

The master of a large plantation found there bars of iron from which horse shoes were forged in his plantation blacksmith shop. Nails, locks and hinges, as well as glass and putty were to be had. Garden seed and timothy seed, farm and garden implements were in stock. Good axes were ordered such as it is "your rule to insure."

Venetian red and lamp black, turpentine and rock salt were ordered. Tobacco and cigars were in demand, but only once were playing cards wanted. The mistress of the plantation got spices for her pickles, as well as tea, coffee, sugar of all kinds and rice. Good cheese seemed to have been craved. Then there were those who wished citron, raisins and nuts, also oranges and lemons. Candles were bought by the pound, but there were those who would wish to make their own candles. For these the store supplied the wick. Sewing thread was also ordered by the pound.

These orders of a hundred years ago that went to Mr. Crow were written on scraps of paper and usually were carried by one of the servants, though sometimes they asked that "my daughter" or "my son" be given the order. What a gala day it was for the servant trusted with the order, for then he might gather with his friends in the village also there with errands. He showed no impatience, the more slowly his order was filled the happier was he. If he brought a bottle to be filled with wine or whiskey, he would present it with an engaging smile, for there was always the possibility that the bowl in the bottom of the bottle might be filled for him before the bottle, turned right side up, was filled for his master. Often there were admonitions requesting Mr. Crow to fill the order as soon as possible, for, as young George Washington Lewis writes, "The boy has some work today which I wish him to do as soon as he returns." Mrs. Norris, writing from "Rosemont," requests that the boy "be not detained."

There were few of the gentlemen from the surrounding plantations to be seen in the little village, except on County Court Day. On that day it would indeed require herculean means to keep the men of the community at home. They came from every quarter of the county, some "A-foot" and some "A-horse." It was a man's day—no lady would have risked her reputation by being seen on the village street on that day.

It was a day on which gentlemen coming to town paid their bills. Judge Richard Parker of "The Retreat," sending his order, says he will "settle at the May Court term."

Evidently every taste in liquor could be satisfied, though many of the orders stated emphatically that the liquor was to be used for medicinal purposes. There were those who wished theirs "to pour over camphor." It was a delicious aroma that came from the large bottles that stood on every ladies bureau, filled to the neck with broken

gum camphor, the crevices between caught and held the whiskey which had been poured over it. In time some of the whiskey was impregnated with the camphor. No spirit of camphor of today holds the magic for headaches that came from "Grandma's Camphor Bottle." Sometime the whiskey was sent for "to wet cloths for the sick." Do you remember that horseradish leaves were soaked in whiskey for a while and then applied as a relief for inflammation.

There were those who ordered the best French Brandy. From Mr. Isbell at "Wortley" comes an order for champagne in pint bottles, while John Jolliffe of "Glen Owen" wishes a barrel of good whiskey such as he has "been in the habit of getting." Francis H. Whiting wishes "common whiskey." Mr. George Norris is emphatic in his order for "Lee" whiskey.

Mrs. A. Elvira Taylor, wife of Dr. Bushrod Taylor, who practiced here, writes at her husband's request—Dr. Taylor seems to have prescribed for himself:

"Mr. Crow: As the Dr. has been very ill and it is the Drs. order that he should have a small quantity to drink. I now send for the first time in my life for ardent spirits for him, hoping that he may recover and never want it again.

Yours respectfully,
A. E. TAYLOR."

Many of the ladies did their shopping through samples. Mrs. Lawrence Lewis—Eleanor Parke Custis, child of Mount Vernon—possibly never made the trip to the village for shopping, but she sent frequent orders, with a sample attached to her note. One of them, written March 21, 1851, asks that "Mr. Crow will oblige Mrs. E. P. Lewis by sending cloth like the pattern (enclosed) to make a pair of pantaloons for a tall man, with buttons, trimmings, and a bill for the vest and pants."

Miss Arianna Stuart, a cousin of the Lewis' who made her home at "Audley," writes "Miss Stuart will be obliged to Mr. Crow to send a plaid cotton handkerchief of dark green and other colors send the price if it suits will keep it."

It is very evident from the notes that goods were frequently sent on approval. To Mrs. Lorenzo Lewis of "Audley," several shawls were sent—for only before a mirror could a shawl be properly selected. Mrs. Lewis was considered a very beautiful woman, and who could blame her if she should wish a shawl to enhance her charm.

To Mrs. M. F. Bird at "Annefield" went several veils on approval. Returning them she writes:

"I have taken the two green veils, the white veils are returned and your account from which you will erase them. Mama also returns the bonnet and baskets."

Miss Mary Allen of "Clifton" evidently fancied a bonnet she had seen in the store one morning, for, sending a messenger for her purchases, she writes, "Please send me word if Miss McCormick has taken the bonnet which was put by on Saturday."

The servants on the plantations, as we have seen, were often given notes to Mr. Crow, authorizing them to make purchases. Colonel Frank McCormick writes from "Frankford" that, "Barbara is to have such goods as she may select." Barbara was the nurse of the two younger children. During the War Between the States, she apparently carried the keys to the hen house, these being demanded of her by some Union soldiers. Upon her refusal to surrender the keys, they threatened to kill her, but she was able to outrun them to the bedroom of her mistress. There she was hidden under a sofa on which an ill member of the family lay resting, and remained for some hours, only rolling out to stretch. The younger children standing guard at all the doors were able to give warning if they saw soldiers approaching the house.

Barter, a custom as old as trade, was a thrifty habit of many of the large plantation owners of Clarke County.

Miss Eliza K. Nelson sends some wool to be credited on her bill, wishing to know "if this is sufficient to pay it."

Young George Washington Lewis, of "Audley," manager of the estate for his widowed mother, sends 150 lbs of bacon for which, "I wish you would send me back a barrel of brown sugar (best)."

Judge Richard Parker writes from his estate "The Retreat"—

"Dear Sir:

I will thank you to send me two gallons of whiskey and five or six hanks of darning cotton. It comes in hanks for knitting or darning. Do you purchase wool this year? I have two or three hundred pounds for sale of very good quality, say wools of Merrine and Saxony—and would take goods—if I can get a fair price—what would you give?

Your Obt. Ser't.

RICHARD E. PARKER.

Jan. 5th, 1838."

From "Engleside" Mrs. Francis H. Whiting sends "some eggs and I will send some butter towards the last of next week."

J. B. Larue, whose home was "Bloomfield," sends a piece of linsey woven on his place which he thinks should be 75cts a yard, and "I will take from you such articles for it as I may stand in need of."

T. P. Pendelton sends for John Richardson two barrels of flour from the mill at "Fairfield."

George Castleman sends chickens, butter, geese and hogs, and wishes his account "to see how he stands."

As customers did not frequently come to town, the selection of the pattern of the material wanted was often left to Mr. Crow. John Jolliffe of "Glen Owen" writes: "If you have received your new goods, I will thank you to send me a dress pattern of the handsomest fall calico that you have and a black paris net veil."

To protect dresses, when driving over dutsy roads, dusters were an important part of every ladies wardrobe. Miss Neill wishes "white barage for a duster."

Mr. Crow's taste was trusted, even when it involved the purchase of what today we call "accessories." From "Clifton" Miss Mary Allen (later the wife of General Butterfield) wrote:

"Mr. Crow: Will purchase for me in Baltimore the following articles—

1 of the handsomest valenciennes lace collars that can be purchased—1 of inferior quality, but of latest style.

4 embroidered pocket handkerchiefs—for the handsomest he may go as high as \$5.

2 Chimisetts—1 Tucking Comb.

1 pair of very best quality thin sole black gaiters $5\frac{1}{2}$ —1 pair no. $3\frac{1}{2}$ —I wish the *very best article* of gaiters no $6\frac{1}{2}$.

A pair of dark cloth gloves—green.

4 pair white (gloves) large size $6\frac{1}{2}$ or small $6\frac{3}{4}$.

8 or 10 yds of muslin edging.

1 pr. of worked *oriental* undersleeves.

1 very handsome fan—party fan.

$\frac{3}{4}$ belting—color pink or pea green."

8 pieces of worked linen or cotton—whichever it may be of the same style (not pattern) as the sample sent—a piece contains nearly one yard, each piece of a different pattern.

I wish all of the above articles to be of the handsomest kind. With regard to the pocket handkerchiefs

—Mr. C. will be most careful in his selection.

On his return, he will oblige me by not permitting them to be *inspected by anyone*, but will keep them till called for by me—personally or by a written order from me.

M. C. ALLEN.

There are frequent orders for palm leaf hats. One customer wishes a "small green and white palm leaf hat for a child two years old."

Lorenzo Lewis, of "Audley," wishes four "provided he has them at ten cents."

Mrs. Sarah Castleman evidently had perfect confidence in Mr. Crow's judgment when she writes, "send me a pair of brass hand irons . . . largest pair" and also wishes shovel and tongs.

George Harris of "Pond Quarter" says, "the shoes will suit me all to the price. I will give you \$1.25 . . . I can get shoes for that and I am not disposed to give more."

Certain medical supplies were to be found in the village store.

Mrs. Lawrence Lewis (Nelly Custis), making her home at "Audley" after the death of her husband, writes very formally in the third person:

"Mr. Crow will oblige Mrs. E. P. Lewis by sending a bottle of best cold drawn castor oil."

Dr. William McGuire of "Norwood" sends two empty bottles. One he wishes filled with "Spts of Hartshorn, the other with flax-seed oil."

John Burchell wishes a vial of laudanum, and George Bolding orders an ounce of quinine. John Greenlee orders a bottle of Scotch snuff, and from "Clermont" Edward McCormick sends an order for vermifuge.

There are orders that tell that death has laid a devastating hand on some family, as when John Page, Jr., of "Janeville" writes for "two yards of hat band crepe." For not only was the crepe pinned on the hat of every male member of the family, but it was also on the hat of each pall bearer.

M. L. Sinclair wishes "white flannel and one bolt of white ribbon to make a shroud for my son John."

James D. Heaton writes for "bombazine," the name of the material denoting it was for making a dress of mourning.

School books were found among the stock of Mr. Crow. Mrs. Grogan writes for "McGuffey's Readers," and Jacob Rockenbaugh wishes "2 Comley's Spelling Books."

There were no nearby banks at that time. Drafts were sent to Mr. Crow to cash and frequently he was asked to collect notes. He is often asked by a customer "to see if there are any letters for him" or if he will "direct the boy to the postoffice."

With bad roads, no daily papers or daily mail, people were anxious for news, and apparently did not hesitate to ask Mr. Crow to furnish them with such as he might have. Mr. F. H. Whiting ends an order with, ". . . and any news you may have." Mr. Robert Page of "Janeville" says "send me the state of the polls in Clarke and Warren."

Clarke County of today has a glorious heritage from those days of long ago. There was the tragic era of our country, when these things seemed swept away. Today there is possibly no greater tribute to be paid to Clarke—once a battle ground—than to say it is "a land that has come back."

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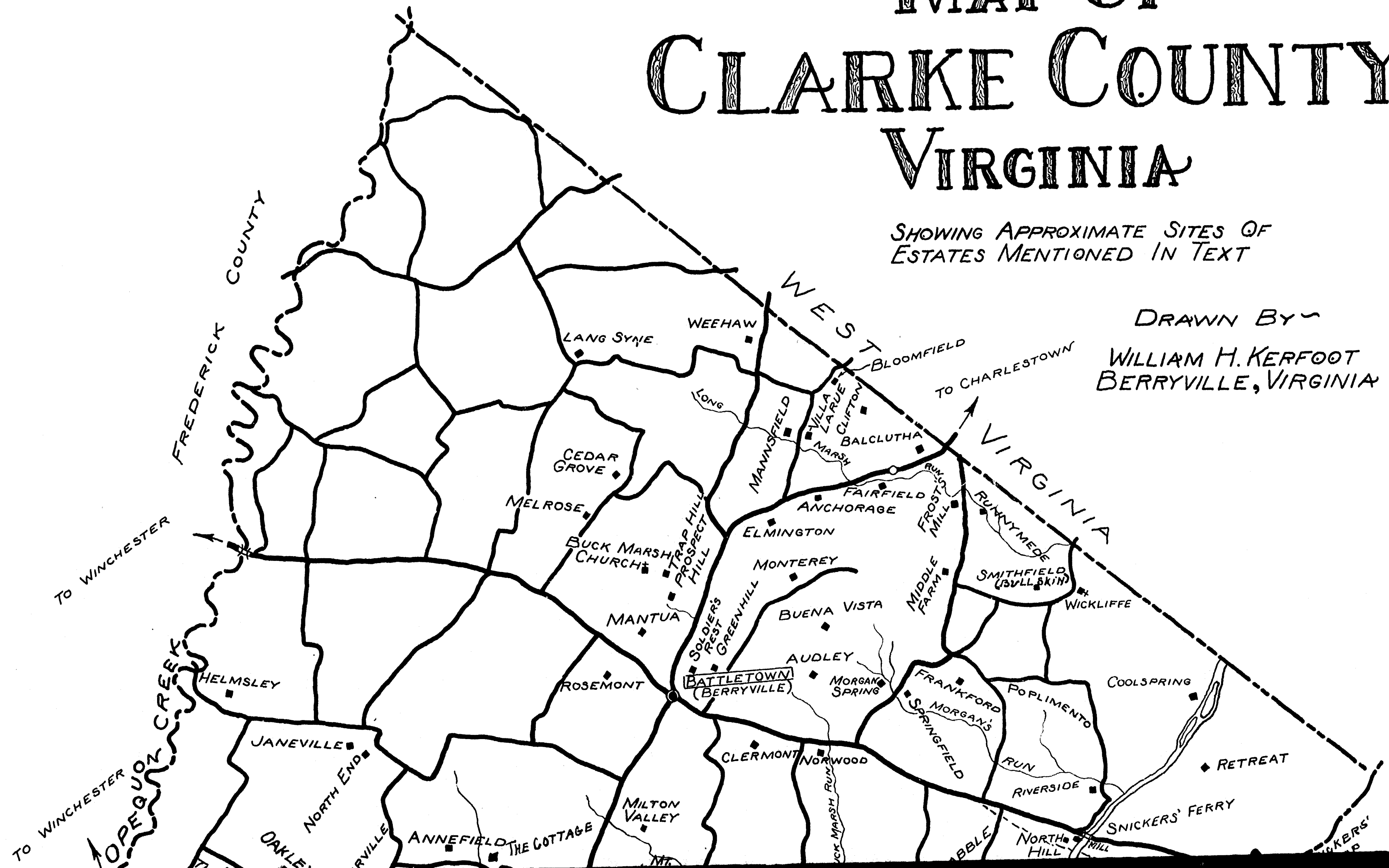
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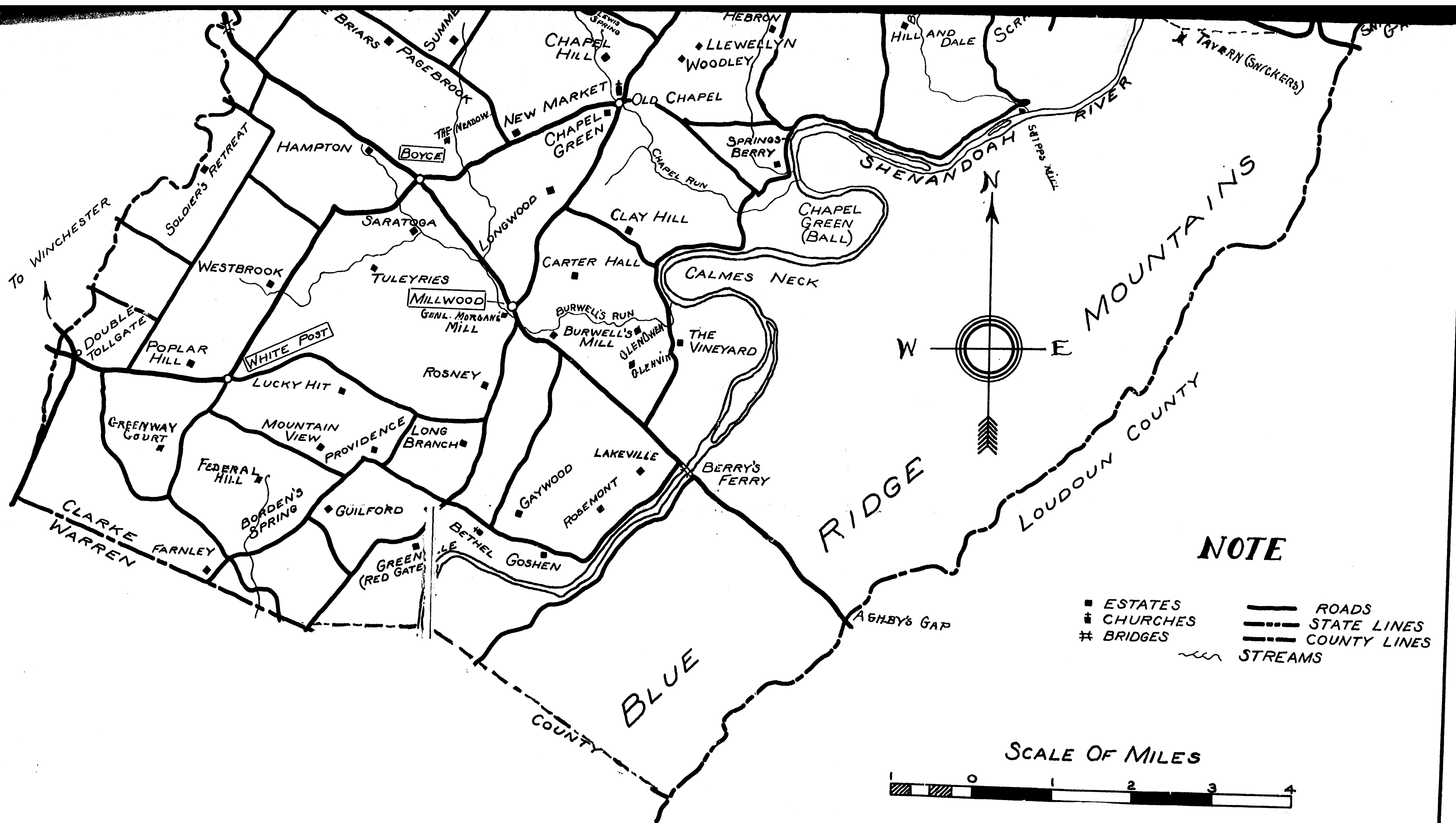
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MAP OF CLARKE COUNTY VIRGINIA

SHOWING APPROXIMATE SITES OF
ESTATES MENTIONED IN TEXT

DRAWN BY ~
WILLIAM H. KERFOOT
BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA





NOTE

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| ■ ESTATES | — ROADS |
| ⚡ CHURCHES | --- STATE LINES |
| # BRIDGES | - - - COUNTY LINES |
| | ~ ~ ~ STREAMS |

SCALE OF MILES

