

## ***Documenting Women's Lives***

### **A Users Guide to Manuscripts at the Virginia Historical Society**

#### **A**

**Acree, Sallie Ann, Scrapbook, 1868–1885. 1 volume. Mss5:7Ac764:1.**

Sallie Anne Acree (1837–1873) kept this scrapbook while living at Forest Home in Bedford County; it contains newspaper clippings on religion, female decorum, poetry, and a few Civil War stories.

**Adams Family Papers, 1672–1792. 222 items. Mss1Ad198a. Microfilm reel C321.**

This collection consists primarily of correspondence, 1762–1788, of Thomas Adams (1730–1788), a merchant in Richmond, Va., and London, Eng., who served in the U.S. Continental Congress during the American Revolution and later settled in Augusta County. Letters chiefly concern politics and mercantile affairs, including one, 1788, from Martha Miller of Rockbridge County discussing horses and the payment Adams's debt to her (section 6). Additional information on the debt appears in a letter, 1787, from Miller to Adams (Mss2M6163a1). There is also an undated letter from the wife of Adams's brother, Elizabeth (Griffin) Adams (1736–1800) of Richmond, regarding Thomas Adams's marriage to the widow Elizabeth (Fauntleroy) Turner Cocke (1736–1792) of Bremo in Henrico County (section 6). Papers of Elizabeth Cocke Adams, include a letter, 1791, to her son, William Cocke (1758–1835), about finances; a personal account, 1789–1790, with her husband's executor, Thomas Massie; and inventories, 1792, of her estate in Amherst and Cumberland counties (section 11).

Other legal and economic papers that feature women appear scattered throughout the collection; they include the wills, 1743 and 1744, of Sarah (Adams) Atkinson of London (section 3) and Ann Adams of Westham, Eng. (section 1), respectively, both probated in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, as well as other papers regarding their estates; a plat, 1726, surveyed by John Syme for Ebenezer Adams (d. 1735) for land in New Kent County owned by Alice Field (d. 1722) (section 2); and a deed of gift, ca. 1708, from Frances Barnett dividing her personal property among her children (section 16).

**Adie Family Papers, 1829–1912. 1,255 items. Mss1Ad454a. Microfilm reels C444–446.**

This collection centers on Samuel Fisher Adie (1806–1860), a Leesburg and Richmond merchant, his wife Gustavia Butler (Wilson) Adie (1816–1875), and their children. Samuel Adie's papers contain correspondence, 1838–1860 (section 2); account books, 1853–1860 (section 4); and loose accounts documenting his mercantile activities (section 5). Much of his correspondence is with family members, and includes letters to his wife that discuss household management. About half of the collection consists of correspondence, 1838–1875 (section 6); account books, 1852–1876 (section 7); and loose accounts (section 8) of Gustavia Adie, who lived primarily in Leesburg. She

corresponded extensively with her brothers- and sisters-in-law; her children, who wrote to her about their marriages and careers outside Virginia; and her cousin, John Thomas Wilson (1811–1891), an Ohio congressman who wrote to her about politics and social events in Washington, D.C. (section 6). The collection also contains a copy of her will and an inventory and estate appraisal made in Loudoun County (section 9).

Papers of Samuel and Gustavia Adie's daughter, Julia Harrison Adie (1849–1905) of Clark's Gap and Leesburg in Loudoun County, contain correspondence, 1868–1905 (section 10); account books (section 11); and loose accounts, 1877–1906 (section 12), and an agreement, 1878, renting her farm to a tenant (section 13). Papers of her brother, Benjamin Wilson Adie (1854–1913), a traveling salesman from Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., include correspondence, 1869–1906 (section 15), account books, 1900–1906 (section 16), and some loose accounts regarding Julia Adie's estate (section 17). There are a few scattered papers of other members of the Adie and Wilson families.

**Alexandria Female Seminary, Student Notebook, 1853 and 1858. 1 volume. Mss5:4AL276:1. Microfilm reel C270.**

This volume, "Specimens and Compositions of the Pupils of the Alexandria Female Seminary selected and written by themselves, 1853," contains twenty-two essays on a range of topics, each signed by its author. There is no explanation of how the compositions were selected or why they were recorded.

**Allen Family Papers, 1803–1898. 109 items. Mss1AL546d.**

Scattered accounts, estate papers, and correspondence of the Allen and related Graves families of Madison County. The collection primarily focuses on farmer George H. Allen. Among his financial records (section 2) are accounts, 1835–1840, as an agent for the Madison County Poor House (with both male and female residents), reflecting purchases of food, furniture, and other supplies, as well as services for repairs to equipment and the building of coffins and digging of graves. In section 3, accounts, 1841, of Rebecca (Beidler) Graves Allen, wife of Thomas J. Allen (her second husband), document the purchase of a clock, flour, and harnesses and wagon hardware, and payment for carding [of wool] done by Mrs. Allen. Section 5 contains the correspondence, 1884–1898, of Mary Albert "Abbie" Allen of Rapidan, Madison County, and accounts, 1885–1887, of Rebecca Kirtley Allen and Eliza and Lydia Estes, also of Rapidan. The correspondence includes letters from Abbie's friends and relatives, including sister-in-law Mary "Mollie" Allen of Washington, D.C., giving news of the George H. Allen family, including difficulty finding a dependable servant, her health and that of her husband, George, activities of daughters Bessie and Carrie, and recommending that Abbie try Hydroleine as a tonic (advertisement enclosed), Fannie A. [Bailey] of Criglersville, Madison County (discussing Christmas social activities and news of mutual friends), Cornelia C. Conway (discussing social news and making references to Cora and Narcissa), J. C. Graves of Haywood, Madison County (concerning social activities), and [Sallie] M. Robey of Harriston, Augusta County (recounting events of her life, including marriage, widowhood, and living with her mother and sister). The accounts are chiefly for millinery work done by sisters Lydia F. and Eliza B. Estes of Rapidan.

**Allison, Mary Selina Swift, Diary, 1830–1836. 1 volume. Mss5:1AL564:1.**

Kept by Mary Selina (Swift) Allison (b. 1805) in Stafford and Madison counties, this diary discusses Allison's life with her husband and two children as well as activities in the neighborhood. It includes a description of her trip from Lynchburg to New York and Philadelphia.

**Almond, James Lindsay, Jr., Papers, 1850–1989. ca. 2,800 items. Mss1AL685aFA2.**

This collection documents the political career of James Lindsay Almond, Jr. (1898–1986), of Roanoke, who served as attorney general, 1948–1957, and governor, 1959–1961, of Virginia, and as a U.S. congressman, 1945–1948, and judge of the U.S. Court of Customs and Patent Appeals, 1963–1986. The papers of his wife, Josephine Katherine (Minter) Almond (1901–1992), make up about one-eighth of the collection, and they illuminate the role of a political spouse in the mid-twentieth century. Lindsay Almond's correspondence, 1925–1983, includes letters from constituents and individuals seeking appointments, as well as a few letters from family members concerning the last illness and death of his mother, Edmonia Nicholas (Burgess) Almond (d. 1966) (section 1). Scrapbooks (section 4), appointment registers (section 7.1), and speeches (section 2.1) document his activities as attorney general and governor of Virginia, including his role in the official reversal of the policy of massive resistance adopted by Virginia following the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Brown v. Board of Education*. His letterbook, 1919, contains letters to his wife written before their marriage (section 7.2). Josephine Almond's correspondence, 1942–1986, contains letters congratulating her husband on his election as governor, as well as letters from in-laws, friends, and other women involved in public life (section 10.1). Her speeches to business and professional organizations, state agencies, and women's political and civic associations also appear in the collection (section 10.2). Financial papers and guest lists document her role in official entertaining as the governor's spouse (section 10.3). There is also a scrapbook concerning her activities in women's civic, political, and religious groups, as well as notes on "A Wife's View of a Public Career" (section 10.3). The collection offers insights into gender roles and the overlapping of public and private life in the twentieth century. A finding aid is available in the repository.

**American Association of University Women. Richmond Branch, Records, 1909–1998. 190 folders (3.5 linear feet). Mss3Am3515a.**

Include minutes of meetings of members and the board of directors (section 1); by-laws and policy statements, along with directories of members and activities (section 2); newsletters and scattered publications of the American Association of University Women (section 4); historical files (section 6); and related materials concerning the organization's efforts to foster the attendance of women at colleges and universities at the undergraduate and graduate levels. Also, these materials concern members' interests in supporting education in general, including programming involving the Richmond Public Schools, community projects and fund-raising, and that aimed at influencing public opinion and public policy regarding educational, health care, and other issues. Of particular note is section 3 (newsletters issued by the Richmond Branch that include news of the branch and of the Virginia Division of the American Association of University Women); and section 5 (scrapbooks compiled primarily by presidents and historians of the Richmond

branch containing news clippings about branch activities and events, especially regarding guest speakers and programs and about the achievements of various branch members. Another topic of significance is the branch's involvement with Educational Television in Virginia.

**Ames, Susie M., Papers, 1927–1967. 240 items. Mss1Am375a.**

The collection contains the correspondence; literary manuscripts; and book reviews of Susie M. Ames (1888–1969), professor of history at Randolph-Macon Woman's College in Lynchburg and historian of colonial Virginia's Eastern Shore. The papers illuminate the professional life of a female historian in the mid-twentieth century, as well as the history of colonial Virginia. Correspondence, 1927–1967, includes letters from historians, journal and newspaper editors, publishers, students, male and female friends and associates, and a few former Confederate soldiers and their descendants (section 1). Among the literary manuscripts, 1930–1966, are Ames's most significant works, *Studies of the Virginia Eastern Shore in the Seventeenth Century* (1940) and *County Court Records of Accomack-Northampton, Virginia, 1632–1640* (1954) (section 2). Reviews, 1940–1964, are of Ames's own books and her evaluations of other scholars' works (sections 3–4).

**Anderson, Rosalie Josephine Whitter, Diary, 1881–1882. 1 volume. Mss5:1An246:1.**

Rosalie Josephine (Whitter) Anderson's (b. 1841) diary discusses her social life, charitable activities, and involvement with the Park Place Methodist Episcopal Church in Richmond. She notes meetings of the "Willing Workers" and the "Industrial" and her volunteer work with the elderly and the Temperance Society. Family members mentioned include her husband, John William Anderson (b. 1834), and his relatives.

**Armstrong, Sally, Diary, 1863. 1 volume. Photocopy. Mss5:1Ar585:1.**

Sally Armstrong of Culpeper County kept this record of daily life on the homefront during the Civil War. She mentions her fear of Union soldiers, the deaths of John Pelham (1838–1863) and Thomas Jonathan "Stonewall" Jackson (1824–1863), visits to Jeffersonton and Louisa, and fugitive slaves.

**Ashland Garden Club, Records, 1922–1960. ca. 100 items. Mss3As356a.**

Records of the Ashland Garden Club in Ashland include six volumes containing membership lists and minutes of meetings from the club's founding in 1922 until 1950 (box 2); correspondence for the same period; an account ledger, 1926–1941, and a few loose financial papers; and yearbooks and programs, primarily from the 1950s (box 1). In addition to their interest in gardening, members of this women's club engaged in civic activities focused on conservation and beautification. Files of loose papers include information on the campaign to regulate billboards in Virginia during the 1930s and on American Seeds for British Soil, an organization active during World War II. Correspondence includes letters proposing new members and letters of resignation, as well as communications with outside program speakers, other local garden clubs, and the Garden Club of Virginia. Yearbooks list officers and programs for each year.

**Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Colonial Capitol Branch, Registers, 1900–1944. 8 volumes. Mss3As787c.**

Volumes contain names and addresses of visitors to the Powder Horn (now Powder Magazine) in Williamsburg, one of several historic sites owned and operated by the women of the APVA.

**Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Papers, 1889–1947. 62 items. Mss3As787a.**

The APVA was established by women in 1889 to preserve the physical remnants of Virginia's colonial past. Many of the items in this collection pertain to the operation of the association's first historic site at Jamestown. Included are three volumes of accounts, 1907–1936, mostly kept by Mary Washington Ball (Minor) Lightfoot (1851–1930), chair of the Jamestown Committee, and a few loose accounts, 1936–1947, that include employee time sheets. The collection also contains an 1892 list of members and a record of correspondence, 1889–1893, kept by Lucy Parke (Chamberlayne) Bagby (1842–1927), as well as letters, 1889–1904, to an early president, Isobel Lamont (Stewart) Bryan (1847–1910).

**Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, Minutes, 1889–1928 and 1946–1970. 13 volumes and 22 unbound portfolios. Mss3As787b.**

Volumes and portfolios contain the minutes of the APVA's executive committee, board of trustees, annual meetings of the entire membership, and some special committee and local branch meetings. Loose reports and some officers' correspondence are interfiled in the volumes. Papers document the evolution of this organization, established and run by women, and its historic preservation activities.

**Astor, Nancy Witcher Langhorne Shaw, Papers, ca. 1910–1931. 65 items. Mss1As885a.**

This collection consists primarily of letters, 1926–1931, from Nancy Witcher (Langhorne) Shaw Astor (1879–1964), of Albemarle County, Va., and Buckinghamshire, England, the first woman elected to Parliament, to Isaiah White Fuller, a family friend, in Huntington, W. Va. (section 1). Letters discuss mutual friends, activities of the Langhorne and Astor families, her political activities, world events, and her Christian Science beliefs. The collection also includes two political notices, 1929, regarding Astor's standing as a Conservative candidate for Parliament (section 2); an album, ca. 1910s, containing photographs of the Langhorne family taken at Mirador in Albemarle County (section 3); and a drawing of Cliveden in Buckinghamshire, England (section 4).

**Astor, Nancy Witcher Langhorne Shaw, Memoir, 1879–1918. 1 volume. Typescript. Mss5:1As885:1.**

"The Astor Story" contains the dictated reminiscences of Nancy Witcher (Langhorne) Shaw Astor (1879–1964) and primarily concerns her life at Mirador in Albemarle County and in Richmond. She includes observations on her relatives, servants, education, and marriages to Robert Gould Shaw and William Waldorf Astor (1879–1952), and on World War I. The memoir was written ca. 1953.

**Atkinson, Mary Tabb Mayo, Diary, ca. 1814–1822. 1 vol. Mss5:1At565:1.**

This diary, ca. 1814–1822, attributed to Mary Tabb (Mayo) Atkinson, wife of Robert Atkinson (1772–1821) of Mansfield, Dinwiddie County, contains two prayers: one, dated July 1814, asks God's blessings for her husband and her hope of his salvation, while the other, n.d., was written one year after her husband's death.

**Atwood, Florence Blanton Chernault, Papers, 1874–1888. 25 items. Mss2At955b.**

Papers of Florence Blanton (Chernault) Atwood (1863–1939) primarily concern her life as a student at Farmville College (now Longwood University). Materials include certificates of distinction and grade reports awarded to Florence (b1–23); an autograph album kept primarily at Farmville College and in Baltimore, Md. (b24); and an invitation to the marriage of Florence Chernault and John Randolph Atwood (1847–1912) in Farmville (b25).

**Atwood, Florence Blanton Chernault, Papers, ca. 1888–1939. 42 items. Mss2At955c.**

This small collection consists of letters written to Florence Blanton (Chernault) Atwood (1863–1939) of Appomattox, concerning her work on behalf of Confederate veterans (c1–2); a scrapbook (incomplete) including newspaper clippings and letters concerning the Appomattox County Confederate Soldiers' Monument, Appomattox County local history, her husband, John Randolph Atwood (1847–1912), Florence Atwood's service as president of the Appomattox Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and other members of the Atwood and Chernault families (c3); newspaper clippings and miscellany concerning members of the Atwood, Chernault, and Dunnavant families; newspaper clippings regarding commemorations of the surrender of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House (c4–25); general miscellany, including clippings of lines of verse (c26–41); and a diploma issued to Florence Eloise (Atwood) Engledove (d. 1952) by the Appomattox Agricultural High School, Appomattox (c42).

**Avary, Myrta Lockett, Papers, 1895–1941. 117 items. Mss1Av164a.**

This collection of papers of Myrta (Lockett) Avary (1857–1946) includes a newspaper clipping file of reviews of *Dixie After the War* (1906; reprinted, 1937) (a8–117) and Avary's memoir, 1941, concerning the life of her deceased sister-in-law, Lulie Baskerville Lockett, written for her son, John Kennon Lockett, who had been a young child when his mother died (a1). The collection also contains an autobiography, 1895, by Avary's father, Harwood Alexander Lockett (b.1812), about his boyhood in Southside Virginia that includes information on slaves and race relations before the Civil War (a2–3). The Cook house in Mecklenburg County and Mont Law on the Hudson Christian Children's Home are represented in photographs (a4–7).

**Avary, Myrta Lockett, Papers, 1868–1949. 205 items. Mss1Av164b.**

This collection consists primarily of correspondence, 1882–1931, of Myrta Harper (Lockett) Avary (1857–1946), author of *A Virginia Girl in the Civil War* (1903) and *Dixie After the War* (1906) and editor of *A Diary from Dixie as written by Mary Boykin Chestnut* (1905). Avary was born in Halifax County and reared at Lombardy Grove in Mecklenburg County; she moved to Atlanta shortly after her marriage to James Corbin

Avary, a Georgia physician, in 1884. In the 1890s Avary moved to New York, and the couple obtained a legal separation in 1911. Her correspondence is primarily with women involved in various benevolent organizations or with fellow authors and publishers concerning Southern history and literature and her efforts to publish her work (section 1). Correspondents include Matthew Page Andrews (1879–1947), Julia Ward Howe (1819–1910), William Gordon McCabe (1841–1920), and Emily Virginia Mason (1815–1909). The collection also contains scattered correspondence, 1868–1903, of Mason, an educator and author, with whom Avary maintained a long friendship (section 2). Miscellaneous items include notes on Avary's books, information on her separation, and writings by Andrews, McCabe, and Mason (section 3).

## **B**

### **Bachtel, Jacob, Marriage register, 1857–1862. 14 pp. Mss2B1257a1.**

Includes signed copies of certificates of marriage solemnized by Jacob Bachtel (1812–1866) as a minister of the Church of United Brethren in Christ in Mason and Jackson counties, Va. [now W.Va.]. Records include names of the bride and groom, date and location of each marriage, ages of the parties, place of birth and residence, names of their parents, and the occupation of the husband.

### **Bachtel, Jacob, Speech, ca. 1859. 13 p. Mss2B1257a2.**

An unfinished draft of a speech, ca. 1859, of Jacob Bachtel (1812–1866), a minister of the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, then assigned to the Jackson circuit, to an unidentified group of men and women concerning the state of education in western Virginia, including the local community, presumably Jackson County, Va. [now W.Va.], and the author's support for the Free School Movement.

### **Bagby, Elizabeth Lumpkin Motley, Account Book, 1823–1839. 1 volume. Photocopy. Mss5:3B1463:1.**

Elizabeth (Lumpkin) Motley Bagby of King and Queen County kept this account book as executor of the will of her husband, Andrew B. Motley (1797–1823), and guardian of their children. It includes an estate inventory, list of debts and credits due the estate, and an account of the estate sale, as well as itemized annual accounts of expenditures and income from rents, slave hiring, and the sale of wheat and tobacco. Motley's second husband, John Bagby (1792–1880), assumed guardianship of her children in 1837; he kept the accounts recorded for the final two years covered by this volume. The King and Queen County Historical Society owns the original manuscript.

### **Bagby Family Papers, 1824–1960. 53,178 items. MsslB1463b.**

This collection contains papers of five generations of members of the Bagby family, but the papers of Lucy Parke (Chamberlayne) Bagby (1842–1927) account for more than half of it. They illuminate the various facets of her life—her familial roles as wife, mother, widow, and grandmother; her paid employment as a clerk in the office of the Virginia state auditor; and her work as a volunteer in various historic preservation and benevolence organizations—and reveal the overlapping relationship between women's private and public lives.

Lucy Parke (Chamberlayne) Bagby of Richmond was her parents' eleventh child, but she was the first daughter to be neither mute nor deaf. In 1863, she married George William Bagby (1828–1883) of Buckingham County, who was best known as a lecturer, author, and champion of the Lost Cause. The eight children of Parke and George Bagby who survived to adulthood also are represented in this collection.

George William Bagby's papers compose less than one-tenth of the entire volume of this collection. They include an extensive correspondence, 1862–1883, with his wife, Parke Bagby, discussing family news, finances, his health and emotional state, and time spent apart (section 6); correspondence, 1842–1883, with his sister Ellen Hobson (Bagby) Matthews (1831–1894) (section 5); and letters from other family members, friends, and associates (sections 7–28). There are also copies of Bagby's lectures, articles and essays (sections 29–30); four scrapbooks, 1855–1883, containing clippings of reviews of his lectures and articles, notes on "the Negro," and his obituaries, saved by his wife (sections 33–37); a diary kept during his lecture tour in 1881 (section 38); seven commonplace books (section 39); and some personal accounts, 1840–1883 (section 40). This collection contains a few papers of George William Bagby's father, George Bagby (1798–1874); they include correspondence, 1835–1874, with his son during his service in the Confederate States Army (section 2).

Parke Bagby's papers include a chronicle or memoir of her life, written between 1907 and 1923, when she was an elderly woman, for her children (section 132). In it she discusses her childhood, adolescence, marriage, motherhood, and widowhood and expresses her interests, opinions, and experiences with politics, voluntary organizations, the Civil War, race relations, religion, and work. There are also fourteen diaries, 1892–1911, including a travel diary, 1908, documenting a trip to Europe (section 133); sixteen memorandum books, 1892–1925, that contain a record of letters written and received interspersed with information on cooking and crafts, obituaries and other social notices, and favorite quotations (section 134); two scrapbooks, 1864–1875 and 1867, containing newspaper clippings on religion, poetry, the Confederacy, relations between the North and South, Richmond, and letters concerning the publication of George Bagby's work (sections 137–138); an autograph album, 1856–1861; a birthday book; an address book (section 140); and ten personal account books, 1914–1926, consisting of both rough daybooks and ledgers (sections 135–136).

Parke Bagby's voluminous correspondence, 1853–1927, with family members, friends, and fellow social and cultural activists is arranged in eighty-five separate series (sections 46–131). The largest contains letters, 1853–1927, to Bagby from various correspondents. Appearing among the separate series are letters from her cousin, Isobel Lamont (Stewart) Bryan (1847–1910) of Richmond, president of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and active in the Richmond Ice and Milk Mission (section 59); Cynthia Beverley (Tucker) Coleman (1832–1908) of Williamsburg, also an officer in the APVA (section 67); Mary Jeffery Galt (1844–1922) of Williamsburg, another APVA officer who wrote of political divisions within the organization (section 78); and Mary Washington Ball (Minor) Lightfoot (1851–1930), an APVA officer (section 92). Letters from Gertrude Powell Colston (1836?–1901) of Richmond discuss the charitable work of



the Richmond Ice and Milk Mission and the City mission (section 68). Letters from Francis Warrington Dawson (1840–1889) of Charleston, S.C., cover a range of subjects including posthumous publication of George Bagby's works, the politics of government employment, and family news (section 75). Among the female friends and relatives who corresponded with Bagby were her aunt and godmother, Mary Amanda (Williamson) Stewart (1822–1910) (section 118), and Sally Louisa Tompkins (1834–1916) (section 120), who nursed soldiers in Richmond during the Civil War and was commissioned as a captain by Jefferson Davis.

Bagby also received letters from a host of Chamberlayne, Dabney, and Bagby relatives, as well as her own children. Among the many family correspondents whose letters appear in separate series are her brother, John Hampden Chamberlayne (1838–1882), a newspaper editor in Norfolk, Petersburg, and Richmond (sections 48 and 63); her cousin, novelist and educator Virginius Dabney (1835–1894) (section 72); and her children, Virginia (Bagby) Taylor (1864–1955) of Louisa County (section 47); John Hampden Chamberlayne Bagby (1867–1932), a student, teacher, and professor at Hampden-Sydney College (section 48); Martha Burwell Dabney (Bagby) Battle (1869–1954) of New York (section 49); Parke Chamberlayne (Bagby) Bolling (1874–1947) of Richmond, who succeeded her mother as president of the Richmond Ice and Milk Mission (section 50); George William Bagby, Jr. (1876–1943), a student at the College of William and Mary and later an employee of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad (section 51); Robert Coleman Bagby (1876–1938), a student at the College of William and Mary and the U.S. Naval Academy and later an employee of various tobacco and construction companies (section 52); Ellen Mathews Bagby (1879–1960) of Richmond (section 53); and Philip Haxall Bagby (1882–1926), who became a career army officer and served abroad (section 54).

Papers of Parke and George Bagby's children constitute more than one-third of this collection. Papers of their son, George William Bagby, Jr., account for almost one-third of that proportion; they include thirty-two series of correspondence, 1890–1938, much of it with his brother, Robert Coleman Bagby, and other siblings, and some with female friends (sections 208–239); three diaries, 1896–1897, kept as a student at the College of William and Mary (section 240); and two commonplace books, 1896, and other items pertaining to his education (sections 241 and 242). Papers of his sister, Ellen Matthews Bagby, include thirteen series of correspondence, 1890–1960, much of it with family members and friends (sections 257–269), but there is also a significant run of letters, 1890–1960, from Nancy Wichter (Langhorne) Shaw Astor (1879–1964) (section 261). Correspondence with William Harrison Smith and Vera Smith concerns the operation of APVA properties, especially at Jamestown, in the mid-twentieth century (sections 264 and 265). There are also four diaries, 1933–1934 and 1955–1956 (section 270); a volume of personal accounts, 1915, and a volume of accounts, 1896–1897, concerning a dance class; autograph books, 1904–1907; an undated sketchbook (section 271); six scrapbooks, 1906–1914, documenting the life of Nancy Astor, the Richmond Female Seminary, and her father's *The Old Virginia Gentleman*, which Ellen Bagby edited and reprinted in 1938 (section 272); and materials regarding her education (section 273). Papers of her brother Robert Coleman Bagby include correspondence with family members, especially his sister Ellen (section 245), and female friends (sections 247–249) and materials

documenting his education (section 251), including a diary, 1894, kept during a training cruise at the Naval Academy (section 253). Papers of his brother John Hampden Chamberlayne Bagby include seventeen series of correspondence, 1881–1934, much of it with family members (sections 154–170); accounts, 1902–1934, and other materials documenting his career at Hampden-Sydney College (sections 171, 174, 179 and 180); a few estate papers (section 177); and a Book of Common Prayer (section 181). Papers of his sister, Martha Burwell Dabney (Bagby) Battle, consist primarily of correspondence (sections 182–188); most is with her siblings, but a series of letters, 1935–1941, from W. E. Davis discuss operations at Campbell Field, a farm in Orange County (section 189). Papers of her sister, Parke Chamberlayne (Bagby) Bolling, include six series of correspondence with her siblings and spouse (sections 193–198); eight diaries, 1938–1946, kept in Richmond (section 199); seven volumes of personal accounts, 1934–1946, kept in Richmond (section 201); two account books, 1929–1935, related to her voluntary activities (section 200); two commonplace books, 1932–1946, concerning activities of the United Daughters of the Confederacy—she served as president in 1939 (section 202); a scrapbook, 1937, documenting a UDC convention in Dallas, Texas (section 204); a few legal papers (section 205); an autograph album, 1889–1991; and the guest list, 1894, for her wedding (section 207). Papers of her sister, Virginia (Bagby) Taylor, contain correspondence, 1872–1955, with her siblings (sections 145–152) and a scrapbook, 1869–1878 (section 153).

The collection concludes with a few papers pertaining to Parke and George Bagby's grandchildren, Philip Haxall Bagby, Jr. (1918–1958) (sections 297 and 298) and Virginia Allen (Bagby) Macneil (b. 1920) (section 299), and over three hundred obituaries, 1854–1955, of Bagby family members, relatives, and friends who appear in this collection (section 300).

**Bagby, Lucy Parke Chamberlayne, Diaries, 1881–1898. 2 volumes. Mss5:1B1462:1–2.**

This record kept by Lucy Parke (Chamberlayne) Bagby (1842–1927) lists household accounts and social engagements in Richmond and contains notes on a trip to New York in 1898.

**Bailey Family Papers, 1824–1886. 285 items. Mss1B1565a. Microfilm reel C380.**

This collection consists primarily of the papers of Phebe Howson (Clark) Bailey (1795–1886), a prosperous widow of Halifax County. Her correspondence, 1845–1881, contains letters from adult nieces and nephews, a sister, and other relatives (section 6). Several letters address the effect of the Civil War and Reconstruction on farming and the social order, and many discuss the activities of individual family members and reveal the dynamics of family interaction. Scattered accounts, ca. 1850–1870, with various merchants offer insights into Bailey's activities as a tobacco farmer and her other financial affairs (section 7). The collection also contains business correspondence, 1841–1862, and some accounts, 1824–1862, of Phebe Bailey's brother-in-law, William Bailey (1781–1862), a tobacco and general merchant in Halifax County (sections 2 and 3). There are a few letters addressed to other family members.

**Baird, Nancy Chappellear, Memoir, 1940–1945. 1 volume. Mss5:1B1635:1.**

In this volume Nancy (Chappellear) Baird (b. 1918) recalls her employment at the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics and at the Norfolk Navy Yard during World War II. She includes detailed descriptions of jobs and remarks regarding harassment by co-workers.

**Baird, Nancy Chappellear, Papers, ca. 1958–1965. 7 items. Mss1B1635a.**

Drafts (typescript, with handwritten corrections) of *Journals of Amanda Virginia Edmonds : Lass of the Mosby Confederacy, 1857–1867* (Stephens City, Va., 1984), edited by Nancy Chappellear Baird (1918–2002). Folders 1 and 2 contain two versions of the complete manuscript. Folders 3–6 contain: Introductory material; Diary, 1857–1862 September 12; Diary, 1862 September 14–1863 April 28; and Epilogue and endnotes. Folder 7 contains correspondence, 1958–1965, concerning the publishing of the manuscript; essays about John Brown's Raid, 1859, the founding of Cool Spring Methodist Church, Fauquier County, and the Civil War in Fauquier County, all based on information drawn from the journals of Amanda Virginia Edmonds (1839–1921); and notes and miscellany.

**Baker, Rebecca, Album, 1841. 1 volume. Mss5:6B1765:1. Microfilm reel C291.**

The autograph album of Rebecca Baker of Richmond includes a few poems and signatures.

**Barbour, Phyllis. Captain Thomas Jefferson Page: Confederate Expatriate from Virginia, ca. 1973–1979. 955 items. Mss5:9B2345:1.**

This collection contains an unpublished manuscript biography of Confederate naval officer Thomas Jefferson Page (1808–1899) written by Phyllis Barbour and Alfred Jackson Hanna (1893–1978), as well as six boxes of research notes, consisting of copies of documents, correspondence of the authors, copies of Page family correspondence, and notes and photographs pertaining to the Page family. There is also a copy of Page's *La Plata, the Argentine Confederation and Paraguay* (New York: Harpers and Brothers, 1859).

**Barbour Family Papers, 1810–1890. 1,368 items. Mss1B2346b. Microfilm reels C324–326.**

The bulk of the collection consists of papers of Frances Todd (Johnson) Barbour (1787–1872) of Frascati in Orange County. Her personal and business correspondence, 1815?–1872, is with her children, their spouses, friends, merchants, and her husband's political and legal contemporaries of her husband, Philip Pendleton Barbour (1783–1841), a lawyer and associate justice of the United States Supreme Court (section 6). The letters include discussions of the lives of her children, her spouse, and a cholera outbreak in St. Louis, Mo., in 1849. Her accounts, 1836–1872, document household expenses and the cost of medical care (section 7); her commonplace book, 1858, contains medicinal remedies (section 8); and agreements and bonds illuminate provisions for and hiring out of slaves and the maintenance of Barbour family cemeteries (section 9). Miscellaneous materials concern the operations of Frascati during Barbour's widowhood (sections 10–12).

The collection includes some correspondence, 1825–1841, and other personal and business papers of her husband, Philip Pendleton Barbour (sections 1–4). Accounts, 1835–1849, and other personal papers of Sextus Barbour (1813–1848), a physician and one of the Barbours' sons, concern his medical practice (sections 24–27). The collection also contains scattered papers of other members of the Ambler and Barbour families.

**Barbour Family Papers, 1741–1876. 1,353 items. Mss1B2346a. Microfilm reels C321–324.**

This collection primarily consists of the legal and business papers of Philip Pendleton Barbour (1783–1841), lawyer of Frascati in Orange County, and later an associate justice of the United States Supreme Court. The papers include correspondence, 1806–1841 (section 7); account books, 1803–1831 (sections 8–13); loose accounts; and numerous business and legal records containing information on Barbour's law practice (some cases involve women litigants or defendants) (sections 14–57), the construction of the plantation house at Frascati, the Orange Humane Society (a philanthropic organization dedicated to the education of children in Orange County) (section 10), and the 3rd Infantry Regiment of Virginia Militia, commanded by Barbour (section 58). The collection also contains correspondence, 1825–1848, of his wife, Frances Todd (Johnson) Barbour (1787–1872), including letters from her husband, children and their spouses, friends, and other family members, in part concerning the estate of Philip P. Barbour (section 60). There are scattered papers pertaining to other members of the Ambler, Barbour, and Johnson families.

**Barksdale, Eliza Lavalette, Diary, 1836–1837. 1 volume. Mss5:1B2475:1. Microfilm reel C448.**

Eliza Lavalette Barksdale (b. 1818) discusses family activities and her social life as a young, single woman in Charlotte County. Numerous entries detail various courtship practices and describe Barksdale's excitement at meeting eligible men. Also included is a description of Roanoke, the house of John Randolph (1773–1833), and of the death of Barksdale's mother.

**Barringer, Nannie Irene Hannah, My Childhood at Gravel Hill, n.d. 26 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1B2775:1.**

This memoir, written by Nannie Irene (Hannah) Barringer (b. 1861), includes a physical description of Gravel Hill, Charlotte County, as well as a detailed description of plantation life in the mid-1800s. Also, concerns children's games and songs.

**Barrow, Ruth Abbot Gibbs, Scrapbook, 1932–1969. 1 volume. Mss5:7B2795:1.**

Kept by Ruth Abbot (Gibbs) Barrow (1903?–1988), this volume of newspaper clippings commemorates the career of her husband, William J. Barrow (1932–1969) of Richmond, a pioneer in paper conservation and the inventor of lamination, deacidification, and acid-free paper.

**Baskervill Family Papers, 1785–1912. 35 items. Mss1B2924c. Microfilm reel C385.**

The collection is composed largely of financial, military, and legal records of Robert Dortch Baskervill (1826–1891), William Rust Baskervill (1789–1884), and William Rust

Baskervill (1869?–1960) of Mecklenburg County. Among the scattered materials pertaining to other members of the Baskervill family are a letter, 1785, from William Baskervill (1756–1814) to his future wife, Mary (Easton) Baskervill (d. 1842) of Granville County, N.C., that expresses his affection for her and discusses his legal practice before the Virginia General Court (section 1); a cookbook, 1833–1873, compiled by Sally (Dortch) Baskervill (b. 1807?) containing recipes, instructions for dying cloth, records of the manufacture of carpets, and accounts of her husband (section 3); an agreement, 1866, between Robert Dortch Baskervill and Louisa, a former slave owned by the Baskervill family, concerning her work as a domestic servant and seamstress and her daughter Sarah's work as a nurse (section 7); and a diary, 1897, kept by Betty P. (Alexander) Baskervill (b. 1836?) that concerns family affairs and notes the weather in Mecklenburg County (section 12).

**Baskervill Family Papers, 1751–1904. 755 items. Mss1B2924b. Microfilm reels C384–385.**

This collection contains correspondence, 1838–1883, and accounts, account books, land records, and related materials for approximately the same chronological period of William Rust Baskervill (1798–1884) of Waverley in Mecklenburg County. It illuminates his family life, trade with Petersburg merchants, and agricultural operations, especially the cultivation, transportation, and sale of tobacco and wheat. A few items concern female slaves and the education of Baskervill's children. The collection also includes two commonplace books, 1831–1839 and 1835–1840, kept by William Baskervill's wife, Mary (Eaton) Baskervill, that document gardening, knitting, and farm operations generally, and contain recipes for various medical remedies (section 14). There are a few scattered items pertaining to other family members.

**Bauder, Elizabeth B., Papers, 1986–1988. 211 items. Mss1B32342b.**

Materials compiled by Elizabeth B. Bauder as senior vice president for sales promotion for Thalhimer Bros., Inc., Richmond, concerning the opening of the branch department store at Southpark Mall in Charlotte, N.C., 18 August 1988. These materials concern scouting the possible locations for a new store, market analysis, planning for the store opening and associated special events, and advertising. Include general memoranda; planning meeting minutes; press releases; timing and action calendars; preopening materials; employee recruitment and training materials; newspaper advertising materials (including copy); radio advertising and program copy; billboard advertising materials; special events planning; credit card promotion and mailing materials; "Thank You, Charlotte" cash donation program (return of a percentage of proceeds to local community organizations); Southpark Mall tie-ins; Charlotte, N.C., background information; selling statistics; organizational chart/customer service team; and related materials.

**Beardsworth, Thomas, Letters, 1898 July 6–September 18. 29 items. Mss2B3803b.**

Letters written by Beardsworth (1875–1941) from the Rockbridge Alum Springs while employed with a musical group providing entertainment at one of the resort's hotels. The letters are addressed to Julia Ada Bantz of Winchester, who Beardsworth would marry in 1902. As a violinist, he discusses his working conditions, including performances at "Germans" (dancing parties), for which he received additional income beyond his regular

salary. He discusses also the social activities there and in Winchester (about which he hears from Ada), his personal health, and his desire that they marry soon. He also mentions Ada's training to become a piano and organ teacher in Winchester.

**Bearse, Betty B., Correspondence, 1948. 3 items. Mss6:1C969:2.**

Mrs. Willard E. Bearse of Yarmouth Port, Mass., corresponded with W. Clayton Torrence of the Virginia Historical Society about the burial of Custis family members from Virginia in a cemetery in Yarmouth. One of her letters bears her recollections as a student in the Blackstone Academy for Girls (i.e., Blackstone Female Institute) in Blackstone.

**Beckwith, Margaret Stanly, Memoir, 1844–1865. 3 volumes. Mss5:1B3896:1–3. Microfilm reel C270.**

Margaret Stanly Beckwith (b. 1842) compiled this three-volume reminiscence sometime after the Civil War. The first volume contains her memories of growing up in Petersburg and at Woodbourne in Prince George County during the antebellum period. It also includes excerpts from family letters, 1860–1865, that discuss secession, national politics, the war, and life on the home front, as well as a journal, 1864–1865, kept by Beckwith in Lincolnton, N. C., after the evacuation of Petersburg. The diary comments on Union activities, troop movements, and social and economic conditions after the war. The second volume recounts the Confederate service of Beckwith's father, Thomas Beckwith, a volunteer surgeon, and the role of his female kin as nurses after their house was converted to a hospital. Beckwith describes the deaths of her brother and grandparents during the war, and includes transcripts of lyrics and music of songs, observations on slavery and race relations, comments on spying, and an account of the disruption of her family and community during the war and Reconstruction. There is also an account of the ship, "Minot," which was manned by free blacks during the war. The third volume consists of genealogical notes on the Beckwith, Cogdell, Ruffin, Stanly, and Travis families and biographical information on Beckwith's grandfather, Edmund Ruffin (1794–1865), a noted agricultural reformer.

**Becton, Louise Marie DeLoach, Memior, ca. 1876. 1 volume. Mss5:1 B3899:1. Microfilm reel C448.**

A whimsical memoir presented in verse and purporting to describe a visit by Louise Marie DeLoach Becton to Buford's, a health resort in Bedford County. Water colors by an unidentified artist, probably Becton, illustrate visitors disembarking at a train station, dancing, dining, and climbing mountains; there are also sketches of unnamed men and women "a gambler," "a couple," and "a rougish fellow".

**Beirne Family Papers, 1921–1945. 942 items. Mss1B3969a.**

This collection contains 28 file folders (arranged chronologically) primarily consisting of the correspondence of Clara Haxall (Grundy) Beirne Leake (1856–1944) of Rhodeen, Ashland, with her son Francis Foulke Beirne (1890–1972), newspaperman of Baltimore, Md., and his wife, Rosamond (Randall) Beirne (1894–1969), her grandchildren Clara Haxall (Beirne) Dewart (1920– ) and Daniel Randall Beirne (1925– ), and other family members. The correspondence generally concerns social life in Ashland and Richmond,

the era of the Great Depression in Virginia and Maryland, and life in those states during World War II. Along with general commentary on local and national events, prominent persons mentioned in the letters include landscape architect Charles F. Gillette ([1886–1969] 1932), newspaperman and author Douglas Southall Freeman (1886–1953), Ambassador Alexander Wilbourne Weddell ([1876–1948] 1942), aviator Amelia Earhart (1897–1937), Mrs. Leake's neighbor and friend Dr. Robert Emory Blackwell (1854–1938), president of Randolph-Macon College, conductor and composer Walter Damrosch (1862–1950), and General Dwight David Eisenhower ([1890–1969] 1942–1945).

Letters from Frank and Rosamond Beirne concern their family and social life in Baltimore, Md., and his work on the *Baltimore Sun*. Granddaughter Clara Haxall Beirne writes letters from Bryn Mawr School in Baltimore and then from Smith College, where she graduated in 1942. Those written by her brother Randall concern his education at the United States Military Academy and training at a military camp in 1944. Mrs. Leake also frequently mentions her daughter Mary McDermott Beirne, who lives in Ashland with her, and Mary's activities in the James River Garden Club. She also discusses her interactions with local African Americans and, during the war, mentions women in various aspects of the war effort. Although a Democrat, Mrs. Leake was critical of the administration of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1882–1945) and often commented on his wife, Eleanor (1884–1962). The last folder in the collection contains a variety of newspaper clippings from the period 1930–1940.

**Belmont Home Demonstration Club, Records, 1937–1962. 684 items. Mss3B4175a.**

The collection contains papers pertaining to the annual horse show held at Prospect Hill in Spotsylvania County and sponsored by the Belmont Home Demonstration Club in Mineral. Records consist primarily of printed programs, class lists, and winners' names, ca. 1941–1962. Also included are a few mailing lists and papers dealing with the organization of the show. Profits supported various civic causes, but the papers of this women's club do not address that aspect of the club's activities.

**Belmont, May Amelia Muurling Maddux, Papers, 1893–1946. 179 items. Mss1B4177a.**

This collection contains papers of May Amelia (Muurling) Maddux Belmont (1880–1948) of Leeton Hill in Fauquier County and Belray Farm in Loudoun County. Belmont was born in Rotterdam, Holland, but later emigrated with her parents to New York; she became a United States citizen shortly before her marriage to James Kerfort Maddux of Fauquier County. Her correspondence, 1901–1946, consists chiefly of letters exchanged with her parents, I. J. Reinier Muurling and Winifred (Smith) Muurling of New York (sections 3 and 4), and with her first and second husbands, James Kerfort Maddux (section 2) and Raymond Belmont (section 1), as well as other family members and friends (section 5). Letters from the Muurlings discuss the construction and furnishing of Leeton Hill; letters from James K. Maddux discuss horse and dog breeding; letters to Belmont center on his treatment for alcoholism. Legal papers include documentation of May Amelia (Muurling) Maddux Belmont's naturalization, marriages, and divorce (section 6). An album, 1902–1921, contains photographs of the house and grounds at

Leeton Hill and of the thoroughbreds raised by Muurling and her first husband (section 8).

**Best Products Co. (Richmond, Va.), Records, 1957–1999. ca.46,780 items. Mss3B4648a FA2.**

Best Products Co., Inc., was a revolutionary catalog showroom retailer, founded by Sydney and Frances Lewis in 1957 in Richmond, Va. The company eventually had showrooms all over the United States, and topped off sales of two billion dollars in the 1990s. Best Products was highly influential in changing fair trade laws for the retail industry. The company, as well as its founders, was well known for charitable contributions to the communities in which its stores were located. Frances Lewis, educated at the University of Michigan, ran the company with her husband, as a vice president and a member of the Board of Directors. Her influence can be seen especially in the Board of Directors Minutes, 1961–1998, (Series 1; boxes 1–19). The influence of her daughter, Susan Lewis Butler, is also visible in the materials concerning the Best Products Foundation (Series 10; box 84), which both she and her mother directed for many years. The collection includes a wide variety of records illustrating Best Products influence on retail culture in the United States. Series of interest include Financial Materials (Series 2; boxes 20–44); Marketing, Advertising, and Publicity materials (Series 3; boxes 45–52); Showrooms (Series 7; boxes 70–74); and Architectural Drawings (Series 11.1; oversized folders 1–235). A changed retail climate and hard economic times brought the company to bankruptcy in 1989. Although it emerged from bankruptcy, it never regained its market niche to become solvent. The Lewises sold the company in 1989, and retired from the Board of Directors in 1994. The company closed its doors in 1997.

**Binford, Anna Branch, Memoir, 1948. 2 volumes. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1:B5137:1–2.**

In the first volume of her memoir, "My Home Town and Me," Anna Branch Binford (1871–1950) offers a personal account of Richmond's history between 1871 and 1948. From her shifting perspectives as daughter, teacher, member of the Presbyterian church, religious educator, neighbor, and traveller, Binford recounts the city's history through anecdotes and descriptions of people, places, and events. Topics addressed include race relations, family life, and education. Volume two, entitled "Natural Growth," provides a didactic account of Binford's own life as a self-made woman.

**Black, Fannie Rebecca, Album, 1857–1934. 1 volume. Mss5:6B5613:1.**

Kept by Fannie Rebecca Black (1836–1880) at Wheatland Seminary in Roanoke and Rockbridge counties and in Houstonia, Mo., this autograph album contains poems and signatures of male and female friends, as well as several obituaries.

**Blackford Family, Papers, 1841–1965. 476 items. Mss1B5645a. Microfilm reels C448–450.**

Primarily correspondence of Pelham Blackford ([1863–1930], son of William Willis Blackford [1831–1905], Confederate cavalry officer on Jeb Stuart's staff) and his wife Sarah Evelyn (Baylor) Blackford (1883–1954) concerning their wedding and honeymoon



cruise to Europe (sections 9 and 11). Sarah Blackford's papers also include a scrapbook, 1904, containing materials concerning her wedding and honeymoon (including a diary kept while in Europe on the honeymoon) (section 12); a diary, 1897–1898, kept at Staunton Hill, Charlotte County, and while attending school in Richmond (section 13); an address book, 1900–1901, kept while a student at St. Timothy's School, Catonsville, Md. (section 14); a commonplace book, 1899–1901, containing inventories of linens, medical remedies, and accounts (section 15); and drawing books, 1895–1897 (sections 16–17). Pelham Blackford's accounts, 1904, document the purchase of an engagement ring and honeymoon expenses (section 10).

Correspondence, 1889–1924 and 1883–1899, of Sarah's parents, James Bowen Baylor (1849–1924) and Ellen Carter (Bruce) Baylor (1858–1899), primarily concern family news, her education, and Pelham's courtship of and intention to marry their daughter (sections 4 and 8). Sarah Alexander (Seddon) Bruce's (1829–1907) correspondence, 1888–1906, discusses family news and her granddaughter Sarah's courtship and wedding plans (section 6). Also, in the collection is a small amount of material of other family members, including the correspondence, 1896–1928, of Sarah Blackford's aunt Maria Roy Baylor (1855–1940) regarding changes in her will, financial matters, and an impending visit to Berkeley Springs, W.Va. (section 5).

**Blackford Family, Papers, 1895–1931. 24 items. Mss1B5645b. Microfilm reels C450–451.**

Chiefly the papers of Sarah Evelyn (Baylor) Blackford (1883–1954) of Richmond and Staunton Hill, Charlotte County, concerning her daily life and activities, travels to Richmond, Washington, D.C., and Brooklyn, N.Y., and marriage in 1904 to Pelham Blackford (1863–1930). Sarah's papers include correspondence, 1902–1906, with Pelham and her grandmother, Sarah Alexander (Seddon) Bruce (1829–1907) (section 3); a diary, 1895–1897, describing her daily life in Richmond and Charlotte County and while living in Washington, D.C., her education, what she read, her religious upbringing, and visits to sites and museums in Washington (section 4); a commonplace book, 1898–1902, containing lines of verse, quotations, reading lists, and a list of plays she had seen (section 5); and scrapbooks, 1898–1899 and 1902–1904, containing materials relating to a visit to Washington (section 6) and correspondence discussing Sarah's courtship and marriage and her life at Staunton Hill (section 7). Also, in the collection is an appraisal, 1908, of Sarah Alexander (Seddon) Bruce's estate with an inventory of furniture and linens at Staunton Hill (section 8); and a will, 1931, of Sarah Blackford's aunt Maria Roy Baylor (1855–1940) (section 9).

**Blackford, Gay Robertson, Memoir, ca. 1820–1870. 29 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1B5644:1.**

These reminiscences focus on the childhood of Gay (Robertson) Blackford (1861–1959) and her siblings, who were sent to live with their grandparents in Washington County shortly after their mother's death in 1866. Blackford recalls daily life in a rural community in southwestern Virginia during the mid-nineteenth century, including discussions of food, games, education, holidays, slavery, and individual African

American domestic workers after the Civil War, as well as a description of her grandparents' house, the Meadows.

**Blackwell, Fannie Crocker, Recollections of Life during the War Between the States, n.d. 7 pp. Photocopy of a typescript. Mss5:1B5685:1.**

Fannie (Crocker) Blackwell's (1849–1929) recollections chronicle her family's experiences during the Civil War. While her father, William F. Crocker (1814–1869), served as chaplain in the 14th Virginia Infantry Regiment and later as chief of the Army Intelligence Office in Richmond, Fannie, along with her mother and brothers, moved away from the war on the Peninsula as refugees to Lynchburg. Later they moved to Richmond to be with her father. Fannie recalls her family's efforts to survive amidst the shortages brought on by the war. Her description of life in Richmond includes mention of high ranking Confederate military officers and political officials who inhabited the city throughout the war.

**Blevins, Margaret Elaine Ball, Papers, 1945–1949. 111 items. Mss1B6175a.**

Correspondence of Margaret "Marge" Elaine (Ball) Blevins ([1923–1999] of Abingdon, Virginia), with soldiers in the military and friends during and following the Second World War, 1939–1945. The letters portray a woman fulfilling her patriotic duty by corresponding with military men during the war to raise morale. Because of the stress of serving and living during the War, romantic entanglements often formed quickly. Margaret had several correspondents who professed their love for her. The largest correspondence represented in the collection is that of Theodore "Ted" Winslow Georges (of Riverdale, New York [who began his romantic correspondence with Margaret while serving with a mutual acquaintance, Jim]). A second major correspondent was Oscar "Ossie" Cardozo (originally from New York, but stationed in Little Creek, Va.) regarding their romantic relationship.

**Blue Family Papers, ca. 1830–1870. 4 items. Mss2B6252b.**

Include a letter (incomplete) of George William Washington to his future wife, Sarah A. Wright of Loudoun County, in part concerning the sale of slaves; letter of Robert Wright of Sycamore Hill, Loudoun County, and his sister Rebecca to Sarah Ann (Wright) Washington concerning Rebecca's marriage to B. Franklin Carter, the painting of family portraits by [James McCormick] Eaches, and Wright family life; and a letter (incomplete) of an unidentified author, written from Spout Spring, Appomattox County, to Sallie [i.e., Sallie Gertrude (Washington) Blue] concerning the author's life as a teacher in the family of Benjamin Hunter, Jr., news of Romney, W.Va., and activities of the writer's own family members.

**Bolling Family Papers, 1749–1956. 663 items. Mss1B6386a. Microfilm reels C388–389.**

This collection contains papers of four generations of Bolling family members from Campbell and Powhatan counties. Papers of Blair Bolling (1791–1839) of Centre Hill, Powhatan County, include three diaries, 1810–1839, primarily kept while serving as captain of the Virginia Public Guard in Richmond; correspondence, 1813–1839; an account book, 1826–1855; and a few other items. His diaries discuss activities of family

members, national political figures, visits to medicinal springs in Virginia, and trips to other states on the East Coast (section 3). A portion of volume two was kept by his wife, Penelope (Storrs) Bolling. Blair Bolling's correspondence, 1813–1839, is chiefly with family members, especially his wife, and concerns agricultural operations and family life at Centre Hill and his father, Archibald Bolling (1750–1827) (section 4). His account book, 1826–1855, continued by his wife and son, documents agriculture at Centre Hill, while a copy that he made of the "Memoirs of the Bolling Family by Robert Bolling of Buckingham" includes essays on "The Female Character" and "A Hint to Parents" (section 5).

Correspondence, 1848–1891, of Blair and Penelope Bolling's son Archibald (1827–1897), of Richmond, illuminate his service in the Confederate States Army of Northern Virginia and visits to Europe (section 16), while an account book, 1845–1849, documents the operations of a school that he kept near Guinea Church in Cumberland County (section 17). A small amount of family correspondence, 1850–1861, of his wife, Elizabeth Trueheart (Armistead) Bolling of Woodville, Cumberland County, survives in this collection (sections 12 and 19), along with a commonplace book, 1848–1852, containing lines of verse (section 20) and family letters, 1859–1871, written to her mother, Martha Storrs (Trueheart) Armistead (1802–1872) (section 14). Martha Armistead's letters concern economic, political, and social conditions in post–Civil War Virginia. An undated commonplace book kept by Archibald Bolling's sister, Paulina Storrs Bolling (1839–1857), contains lines of verse and notes on Scotland (section 20). A minute book, 1859–1870, kept by Wyndham Bolling (1854–1922) and others, details the activities of the Cluster Springs Literary Society, an organization for men in Halifax County (section 24).

Papers of Archibald and Elizabeth Bolling's daughter, Martha (1856–1936) of Richmond, include family letters, 1861–1926, written to her (section 25); an album containing lines of verse and other passages copied from published literature (section 26); and drawings of landscapes, European scenes and figures, and buildings (section 27). Some scattered materials pertain to other members of the Bolling family (sections 28–33).

**Braxton, Fannie Page Hume, Diary, 1862. 1 volume. Typescript. Mss5:1B7398:1.** This diary documents one year in the life of Fannie Page (Hume) Braxton (1838–1865) while she lived as a single woman with her grandparents in Orange County. She kept a daily record of her social visits, church attendance, sewing, health, and reading material. As military activity increased, she noted the ways that the Civil War affected life in her community. Included are discussions of caring for wounded soldiers, raids by Federal troops, funerals, and an account of the evacuation of her grandparents' house. The diary concludes with comments about Braxton's future husband, Carter M. Braxton (1836–1898). The Orange County (Va.) Historical Society owns the original manuscript; it has been published in J. Randolph Grymes, Jr., ed., *The Fanny Hume Diary of 1862* (Orange County Historical Society, 1994).

**Breed, Elizabeth Boyd Roberts, Papers, 1919–1998. 32 items. Mss2B7452b.** Mainly concern the Mecklenburg County Pageant Association of the Virginia Historical

Pageant Association, Richmond, which sponsored a celebration of Virginia history centered around a play held May 22–28, 1922. Items include the correspondence, 1921, of Elizabeth Boyd (Roberts) Breed (1889–1944) of Chase City, especially with William Broaddus Cridlin (d. 1932), pageant secretary in Richmond (b1–15); a letter, 1921, to Mary Spottswood (Roberts) Conner (1899–1988), sister of Elizabeth, about Mary's campaign to become the queen of the pageant (b16); correspondence, 1922, of Lucy Henry (Morton) Hudgins (1880–1964) of Chase City, chairman of the Mecklenburg County Pageant Association (b17–24); an undated letter written by Bessie (Anderson) Roberts (1885–1967), stepmother of Elizabeth and Mary, concerning the balloting for Mary to become queen of the pageant (b25); letters, 1921, to Theoderic Erasmus Roberts (1857–1934), father of Elizabeth and Mary, concerning balloting (b26–27); and miscellany, 1919–1998, including genealogical notes about the Roberts family gathered by Margaret Carlisle (Roberts) Thomas (1930– ) and a magazine article including a modern picture of the home in Chase City of Theoderic Erasmus Roberts (b28–32).

**Brent, Martha Buxton Porter, Memoir, 1934. 1 vol. Mss5:1B7526:1**

Concerns the history of the Luke, Porter, Pritchard and Buxton families of Norfolk and Portsmouth. These families descended from the pre-revolutionary era, held slaves, and owned shipyards. Martha Buxton (Porter) Brent describes her life including: her education, her religious upbringing as a Methodist and Episcopalian, her interest in music, and changes to her life during and after the Civil War. Martha describes her family's move to Pensacola, Florida, before the Civil War. She writes of her father, John Luke Porter's (1813–1893) career in shipbuilding and refurbishing the Merrimack Frigate into the Ironclad Virginia for the Confederate States of America Navy. She also describes her married life and husband Frank Pierce Brent (1852–1927).

**Bridges Family Papers, 1897–1945. 4 items. Mss2B7643b.**

This small collection primarily concerns Charles Hilliard Scott Bridges (1903–1961), a native of Gloucester County and an executive of Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago, Ill., manufacturer of canned and frozen foods. Of particular interest is a memoir, 1897–1920, of Charles's sister, Laura Lucile (Bridges) Graner (b. 1897), describing her childhood in Gloucester County and Norfolk (b1).

**Brinson, Betsy, Papers, 1894–1999. ca. 2,000 items. Mss1B7725bFA2.**

This collection is comprised of research and administrative materials compiled by Dr. Brinson in the course of her work for the American Civil Liberties Union's Southern Women's Rights Project, the Virginia Women's Cultural History Project, the Richmond, Virginia, branch of the YWCA, and Virginia Commonwealth University Women's Studies Task Force. Also, includes her dissertation research (on social advocacy and wage-earning women in Richmond from 1910 to 1932), as well as research on a variety of subjects relating to women's history, including the history of African American women in Richmond, the history of Richmond during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, labor history in the South, especially in relation to discrimination against women and African Americans, the impact of women on Virginia's history over four centuries, racism and sexism in American culture, and notable Virginia women. **A detailed finding aid to the fourteen series comprising this collection is available online.**

**Briscoe, Marion Knox Goode, Memoir, ca. 1950. 275 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1B7744:1.**

In "Ashes of Roses" Marion Knox (Goode) Briscoe (1865–1954) recalls her life in Boydton, Mecklenburg County, with members of the Chambers, Goode, and Laird families. She incorporates the stories and traditions of her parents and grandparents into the memoir. The first volume focuses on the antebellum lives of her grandparents and includes transcripts of family letters, ca. 1840. There are anecdotes concerning slave life and folklore related to Briscoe by her mother, as well as information on her own family's holiday and funeral customs, gardening, and a visit by Edgar Allan Poe to Prestwould. The second volume discusses the marriage of Briscoe's parents in 1860 and the Confederate military service of her father, Thomas B. Goode. It also contains information on post-war social and economic changes and race relations. Briscoe's father bought the Buffalo Lithia Springs in Mecklenburg County and she describes life at the health resort during the last quarter of the nineteenth century. There is information on Briscoe's education in a one-room schoolhouse and later at a female academy and on religious revivals. Family folklore includes ghost stories and anecdotes illuminating gender roles and ideals for women. The memoir concludes with the author's marriage to Philip J. Briscoe.

**Brodnax, Elizabeth M. Foster, Album, 1880–1882. 1 volume. Mss5:6B7853:1. Microfilm reel C291.**

The autograph album of Elizabeth M. (Foster) Brodnax of Manchester contains poems and signatures of friends and three generations of members of her family, including her parents, sisters, and children.

**Brown, Barbara Colquhoun Trigg, Papers, 1901–1938. 2 items. Photocopies. Mss2B81235c.**

Consist of a memoir, 1901–1903, of Barbara Colquhoun (Trigg) Brown (1889–1976) documenting visits in Massachusetts, New York, Virginia (Hot Springs, Petersburg, and Richmond [concerning Virginia Randolph Ellett and Ellett's School for Girls]) and West Virginia (c1).

**Brown, Stuart Ellett, Papers, 1990. 8 items. Mss2B8152b.**

Papers concerning the sexual harassment of Gwen M. Dreyer, a nineteen-year-old female midshipman at the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., in December 1989. Items include correspondence of Stuart Ellett Brown (1916–2004) of Berryville, with Navy Secretary Henry Lawrence Garrett (1939–), Virginia Senator Charles S. Robb (1939–), Virginia Congressman Daniel French Slaughter, Jr. (1925–1998) and others; and a newspaper clipping (with a photograph of Dreyer).

**Brown, Ida Mason Dorsey, Papers, 1818–1973. 610 items. Mss1B8134a. Microfilm reel C451.**

The papers of Ida Mason (Dorsey) Brown (1866–1954) reveal various facets of her life as a wife, mother, grandmother, and church woman, including twenty-three years spent in Brazil, 1891–1914, with her husband, William Cabell Brown (1861–1927), a Protestant Episcopal missionary who later became bishop of Virginia. Correspondence, 1909–1954,

includes letters of congratulations to the bishop upon his election (section 3) and letters of condolence to his widow upon his death (section 9), as well as letters from Protestant Episcopal women in Brazil, England, and elsewhere, and from Brown's sons, daughters, granddaughters, and aging sister (section 3). A few letters are in Portuguese. The collection also contains Brown's memoir of her husband's life, 1932, which elaborates upon time spent in Brazil, and two volumes produced by earlier generations of women (section 4). A commonplace book kept in part by Eliza Margaretta (Chew) Mason (1791–1874) contains lines of English and French verse (section 1), and the travel diary of Mary Cornelia Briscoe (Daniel) Cabell (1804–1843) discusses journeys from Virginia to Philadelphia, 1835, and Havana, Cuba, 1835–1836, undertaken to improve her husband's health (section 2).

**Brown, Joseph D., Account Book, 1847–1878. 1 volume. Mss5:3B8136:1.**

This memorandum book contains accounts kept by Joseph D. Brown as guardian of Anne E. and Elizabeth Jones (d. 1864), daughters of William Jones (d. 1856) of Rappahannock County. Brown also served as executor of Jones's will.

**Browne, [Charlotte], Diary, 1754–1757. 62 pp. Photocopy. Mss5:1B8162:1.**

Charlotte Browne, a hospital matron with the British Army, discusses her experiences as a widowed English woman in America during the Seven Years' War. She sailed from London to Virginia with her brother in 1754; her diary notes weather conditions and provisions on board ship. After arriving in America, Browne describes her travels with the army through Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York, including travel conditions, social visits, her views of French and Indian activities, her longing for news of her children in England, and her growing sense of loneliness and desolation. Her diary provides insights into status distinctions among women of the army. Browne and her brother, who appears to have been Robert Bristowe, an apothecary who died at Fort Cumberland, both contracted fevers, and she records his death. The journal ends abruptly at Lord Loudoun's garrison in Albany, N.Y. It has been partially published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 32 (1924): 305–320; the original was then in private hands.

**Bruce, Louise Este Fisher, Papers, 1786–1974. 1,111 items. Mss1B8305a.**

This collection celebrates the men in the family of Louise Este (Fisher) Bruce (1866–1945) of Baltimore and Ruxton, Md. Compiled primarily by Bruce, the papers contain her correspondence, 1900–1945, which reflects an interest in genealogy and family history as well as civic and religious charitable work (section 26). Included are more than one hundred letters, 1918–1919, from her son David Kirkpatrick Este Bruce (1898–1977) written while he was serving abroad during World War I and letters, 1938–1944, written by her granddaughter, Audrey (Bruce) Currier (1933–1967), as a child. Seven scrapbooks contain newspaper clippings, photographs, and other mementos noting the achievements of Bruce's husband, U.S. Senator William Cabell Bruce (1860–1946); her father, jurist William A. Fisher (1837–1901); her son David, lawyer, author, politician, and diplomat; and other family members (section 27–33). Also included are business and political correspondence, 1808–1876, of Bruce's grandfather, David Kirkpatrick Este (1785–1876) of Cincinnati, Ohio (sections 7–15); papers, 1799–1839, of William Miller (1762–1845)

of Rapides Parish, La., and Lexington, Ky. (sections 1–2); and business correspondence, 1837–1901, of William A. Fisher (sections 21–22). Papers illuminate the national and international context in which family members lived and worked.

**Bryan Family Papers, 1880–1966. 113 items. Mss1B8408e.**

Collection consists of commonplace books, correspondence, and other materials of Episcopal clergyman Corbin Braxton Bryan of Millwood and Petersburg and of his wife, Mary Sidney Caldwell (Scott) Bryan, including her diary of a trip to England and Europe with her husband in 1904 (section 1). Also, includes a diary (two volumes), 1925–1926, of their daughter Mary Sidney Caldwell Bryan, kept on a visit to England, Scotland, and Europe (section 2); an account book, 1930–1942, of her sister Frances Bland Tucker Bryan (a teacher in Petersburg [section 2]); and a commonplace book, 1942–1948, of another sister, Elizabeth Scott (Bryan) Townsend of Petersburg, along with correspondence of her husband, attorney James Morton Townsend (section 3).

Also, includes letters of Elizabeth Bryan (Townsend) Tasker, living in Sendai and at Camp Higashi-Chitose at Hokkaido, Japan, 1952–1954, while her husband, Clayton Briggs Tasker, served in the Army Adjutant General's Corps and she worked for the U.S. Army Signal Corps (section 4). Those letters, written to family members, concern her work in the Signal Corps Office at the Army base at Sendai, her involvement with the operation of a "Bride's School" by the American Red Cross for aiding Japanese wives of American soldiers before their move to the United States, her husband's work in various locations in Japan, and her involvement with the Gray Ladies organization (volunteers organized by the American Red Cross to provide nonmedical assistance to military hospitals), as well as activities of the Episcopal Church of the United States in Japan. Miscellaneous items (section 5) feature an incomplete, typescript copy of an undated memoir of Sarah Jane Brown (Scott) Worthington concerning her early life in Perquimans County, N.C., the move of her family by her father, William Copeland Scott, to the plantation Ingleside in Princess Anne County in the early 1850s, the yellow fever epidemic in Norfolk in 1855, social life in Princess Anne before the Civil War, especially regarding Fourth of July celebrations (1860 noted in particular), and war time in Princess Anne and Norfolk (including her interactions with the enslaved population on the family plantation).

**Bryan, Elizabeth Tucker Coalter, Diary, 1853. 1 volume. Mss5:1B8404:1. Microfilm reel C270.**

Elizabeth Tucker (Coalter) Bryan (1805–1856) records her memories of her father, Judge John Coalter (1769–1838), for her children. The volume includes genealogical information on the Bryan and Coalter families, information on Eagle Point in Gloucester County, and a discussion of John Coalter's legal career.

**Bryant, Bernice Foushee, Memoir, 1965. 1 volume. Mss5:1B8413:1.**

"Reminiscences and Tall Tales of a P[reacher's] K[id], 1870–1934" provides a humorous account of the childhood of Bernice (Foushee) Bryant (b. 1883), one of four daughters of Methodist minister Nathan Bangs Foushee (1848–1934). Foushee was assigned to a different circuit every four years, and Bryant describes life in a succession of parsonages

from Amherst to Mathews counties. She conveys her sense of her father's importance in these rural communities and relates several incidents concerning his work.

**Bryce, Virginia, Scrapbook, 1909–1932. 1 volume. Mss5:7B8435:1.**

This scrapbook, compiled by Virginia Bryce (1888–1974), documents the history of the Henrico County community of Glen Allen in the early twentieth century. Newspaper clippings focus on the controversial relationship of most of the community's members to its most prominent citizen, former Confederate scout John Cussons. Included is information on Cussons's failed attempt to recruit African American purchasers for lots carved from his estate to create a neo-feudal village.

**Buford, Robert P., A Buford Family Sourcebook, 1982. 1 vol. Photocopy. Mss6:1B8647:2.**

Compiled by Robert P. Buford, this volume contains copies of letters, wills, and family photographs; and a typescript of the diary, 1893 February 1–July 26, of Robert Pegram Buford (1870–1900) and Frances Susan (Palmer) Buford (1872–1961) kept in Brunswick County, describing his activities as clerk of the Circuit Court of Brunswick County, their frequent bouts with sickness, visits with friends and family members, and her activities as homemaker. Also, includes genealogical materials on the Hicks and Palmer families.

**Burkholder Family Papers, 1897–1997. 25 items. Mss2B9186b.**

Concern the Burkholder family of Illinois and Virginia and the allied Harman and Trainer families. The collection is divided into seven folders. Folder 1 contains a will, 1955 February 11, of Emma Luella (Trainer) Burkholder (1870–1956) of Richmond; copies of the death certificate, 1956 March 11, of Emma Burkholder; and an affidavit qualifying Emma's daughter Rena May (Burkholder) Harman (b. 1895) as the executrix of her estate, 9 April 1956. Folder 2 contains a copy of the will, 1976, with codicil, 1982, of Rena May (Burkholder) Harman; a church bulletin insert, n.d., presumably from Grace Covenant Church, Richmond, showing Rena Harman as one of the members lost through death the preceeding year; and a copy of a letter, 1997 July 17, of George A. Warthen, a Richmond attorney, to Esther (York) Burkholder, wife of Rena's nephew Ray Edwin Burkholder (1917– ) of Los Angeles, Calif., and Laurel Jean Shockley of Tujunga, Calif., Ray's daughter, concerning the estate of Rena Harman. Folder 3 contains other miscellaneous family correspondence including a letter, n.d., written by Laurel Shockley to Mary Elizabeth Blayney (of Richmond) concerning a gift of clothing to an un-named museum; and a photocopied Christmas letter, 1992, from Esther and Ray Burkholder to "Friends and Relatives." Folder 4 contains photocopied Bible records of the Trainer family, including records of the Harman and Burkholder families. Folder 5 contains family photographs, including Raymond Burkholder, Rena (Burkholder) Harman and her mother, George Ralph Harman (1890–1953) and his mother, Pearl Blayney, and Anna Lowery. Folder 6 contains miscellaneous notes concerning Trainer, Harman, and Burkholder family members. Folder 7 contains miscellaneous newspaper clippings, including an article, ca. early 1990s, about Richmond artist Nell Walden Blaine (1922–1996), and an article, 1993 April 3, appearing in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* concerning the death of Elizabeth Adam Crump (1891–1993).



**Burrell, Mary Ann Mary Terretta, Papers, 1839–1959. 1,492 items. Mss1B9415a.**

Born in Siberia, Mary Ann Mary (Terretta) Burrell (1912?–1991) emigrated to the United States with her parents as an infant, where her family settled in Chesterfield County. She attended the Virginia State Teachers College at Fredericksburg (now University of Mary Washington) and taught for a time in the Chesterfield County Public School system. With time out for service in the Military Intelligence Division of the War Department during World War II, she became a journalist and worked as a staff member on the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* until her marriage in 1947. Her papers include a small amount of personal correspondence, 1939–1945 (section 1); drafts and copies of newspaper articles published in the *Times-Dispatch* on a variety of topics of local, state, and national interest (section 2); extensive research notes, ca. 1941–1942, on Virginia colonial governor Alexander Spotswood (section 3); drafts of three unpublished juvenile novels with historic Virginia settings (section 4); two commonplace books, 1951–1953, concerning international holidays and celebrations (section 5); and three scrapbooks, 1936–1941, of newspaper clippings (section 6).

**Burwell, Ann Powell, Commonplace Book, 1746–1839. 1 volume. Mss5:5B9585:1. Microfilm reel C393.**

The commonplace book of Ann (Powell) Burwell contains recipes for food and medicines recorded by different people; a list of slaves owned by Armistead Burwell and his son, Anne's husband, John Burwell (d. 1788); and a list of slaves given to Ann by her father, Benjamin Powell, and Lewis Burwell.

**Burwell Family Papers, 1770–1965. 2,141 items. Mss1B9585a. Microfilm reel B09.**

Chiefly materials relating to George Harrison Burwell (1799–1873), a successful farmer and breeder of thoroughbred livestock (sections 5–14). His papers and those of his father, Nathaniel Burwell (1750–1814), and half-brother, Nathaniel Burwell (1779–1849), (sections 1–4) primarily concern mill and farming operations at Carter Hall and the Island plantations in Frederick (now Clarke) County. Women represented in the collection include G. H. Burwell's second wife, Agnes (Atkinson) Burwell (1810–1885), whose correspondence, 1852–1882, and loose accounts (sections 16 and 17) mostly pertain to her life at Carter Hall, the education of women, and the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association's purchase of Mount Vernon; and his daughters, Lucy Mann (Burwell) Page (1822–1875) and Isabella Dixon (Burwell) Mayo (1841–1912), and nieces, Lucy Marshall (Burwell) Jolliffe (1812–1888) and Elizabeth G. P. (Burwell) McGuire (1816–1856), whose accounts, 1832–1861, kept as young women in Clarke County, primarily record the purchase of clothing and clothing materials (sections 29, 30, 28 and 32).

**Burwell Family Papers, 1825–1976. 33 items. Mss1B9585c.**

Papers, primarily, of Virginia Beverly (Pickett) Burwell (1833–1884) of Indian Camp, Powhatan County, wife of Dr. Blair Burwell (1830–1915) and sister of Confederate General George Edward Pickett (1825–1875). Her papers consist of her diary, 1866, entitled "Diary of a Horseback Ride from Healing Springs to R[ichmon]d," offering a description of visits to Lexington and the Natural Bridge, as well as travel along the upper James River Valley (c5); an album, 1869–1926, kept, in part, by Virginia C. Spotswood Burwell, containing a record of personal "tastes, habits, and convictions" of

visitors to Indian Camp (c6); and a commonplace book kept, in part, by Blair Burwell containing genealogical notes on the Burwell, Harris, Johnston, and McCaw families (c8). Other items include an autograph album, 1878–1888, kept by Mary Johnston (Burwell) Butler (1865?–1889) at Indian Camp (c7); and genealogical materials concerning the Burwell, Pickett, and Spotswood families (c9–28).

**Byrd, William, II, Letterbooks, 1728–1741. 6 volumes. Mss5:2B9966:1–6. Microfilm reel C62.**

These six letterbooks, 1728–1741, contain copies of letters from William Byrd II (1674–1744) of Westover in Charles City County to members of the families of his first and second wives, Lucy (Parke) Byrd (1688–1716) and Maria (Taylor) Byrd (1698–1771), as well as London merchants, ships' captains, and British, Virginian, and Bermudian colonial officials. A letter, 1740, to his first wife's aunt, Jane (Parke) Sherard of London, concerns payment of a debt (v. 5). Letters to his second wife's sister and sister-in-law, Jane (Pratt) Taylor of London (v. 1–4 and 6) and Anne (Taylor) Otway (d. 1757) of London and Middlesex (v. 3 and 6), are highly stylized; they discuss family matters and offer insights into Byrd's views of women, gender roles and relations, marriage, and the family. Correspondence with his brother-in-law, Francis Otway, concerns their deceased father-in-law's estate (v. 3). Byrd's letters to other male correspondents provide information on running the boundary line between Virginia and North Carolina (v. 1–4), on British imperial commerce (v. 1, 3 and 5), and on his scheme to colonize his Brunswick County lands with Protestant German immigrants (v. 4–6); Byrd sometimes uses gendered metaphors in these letters. Some letterbooks are incomplete; all have been published by the VHS in Marion Tinling, ed., *The Correspondence of the Three William Byrds of Westover, Virginia, 1684–1776*, Virginia Historical Society Documents Series (2 vols.; Charlottesville, 1977).

**Byrd Family Papers. 1757–1860. 32 items. Mss1B9963b. Microfilm reels C237–238.**

This collection contains the papers of three generations of women of the Byrd family. The dozen letters, 1757–1761, from Maria (Taylor) Byrd (1698–1771) to her son, William Byrd III (1728–1777), written while he was fighting against the Cherokees, form the core of the collection (b1, 5–7, 10–13, and 15–19). Byrd discusses family news, the health of family members in Virginia and abroad in Italy, England, and Bermuda, the education of her grandsons in England, agricultural affairs at Westover, and her disapproval of the parenting skills of William Byrd's wife, Elizabeth Hill (Carter) Byrd (1731–1760). The letters illuminate relationships between mothers and sons. Elizabeth Byrd's letters to her husband during the same years are fewer in number and mostly lament her separation from her husband and sons (b2, 4, 8, 9 and 14). Both women feared smallpox and discuss the decision to inoculate Elizabeth and William's sons and nephew in England. The collection also contains a business letter, 1774, of Mary (Willing) Byrd (1740–1814) (b20) and a series of documents concerning Francis Otway Byrd's (1790–1860) service with the U.S. Army during the War of 1812 (b22–29).

**Byrd, William, II, Westover Manuscripts, 1692–1739. 1 volume. Mss1B9966a. Microfilm reel A19.**

This volume contains collected writings of William Byrd II (1674–1744) of Westover as

copied by an unknown amanuensis ca. 1740. The book, which was rebound in Richmond in 1866, was passed down from Byrd's daughter-in-law, Mary (Willing) Byrd (1740–1815), through six generations of primarily female descendants who served as custodians of the family papers. Housed in the vault of the Equitable Trust Company, it survived a fire in New York in 1912, and was sold to the Virginia Historical Society in 1962. Although it was not printed during his lifetime, Byrd intended the elaborate commonplace book to circulate and parts of it have been published in various editions since 1841.

Byrd's "The History of the Dividing Line betwixt Virginia and North Carolina," 1728; "A Journey to the Land of Eden, A.D. 1733"; and "A Progress to the Mines," 1732, form the core of the Westover Manuscripts, which include his observations on the topography, agricultural potential, Indian relations, and culture of the backcountry settlements in Virginia and North Carolina and the roles of women within them. His tone is generally dogmatic, and Byrd sometimes uses gendered language when making comparisons or discussing issues unrelated to women. The volume also contains a copy of "An Essay on Bulk Tobacco," 1692, and various recipes collected from men and women on making wines, cultivating fruits, making caviar, and constructing floors for malt houses, as well as documents pertaining to Virginia's colonial government and relations between the English and the Tuscaroras and the Indians of the Five Nations.

"The Female Creed," initially written by Byrd in England ca. 1725, was removed from the volume when it was rebound in 1866. Written in a female voice, the document equates Catholicism and women with the supernatural and stereotypes both. Considered as a whole, the Westover Manuscripts illuminate Byrd's ideas about class, ethnicity, and gender.

**Byrd Family Papers, 1791–1867. 156 items. Mss1B9963c. Microfilm reel C238.**

This collection contains the papers of five generations of members of the Byrd, Nelson, Harrison, and McGuire families, mostly written by, to, or about women. The earliest portions of the collection pertain to Mary (Willing) Byrd (1740–1815), widow of William Byrd III, and include a letter that accuses her of being a loyalist during the American Revolution (section 1).

Later correspondence relates chiefly to women of the Nelson and Harrison families. Letters, 1830–1846, written to Anna Mercer Harrison (d. 1846) of Charles City County make up more than one-third of the collection, and include information from Robert Butler (1786–1853) regarding her investments in the Dismal Swamp Land Company and letters from female family members and friends that discuss family news, social life, education for women, African American colonization, politics, marriage, manners, gender relations, and female modes of dress (section 6). There are also scattered financial papers and correspondence of Ann Rosalie Nelson (1795–1869) and Abby Byrd Nelson (1792–1842), aunts of Anna Mercer Harrison (sections 8–9).

The tradition of maintaining family and personal correspondence continued into the next generation of Byrd family descendants through Lucy Carter McGuire (1841–1917) of

Mecklenburg County. Letters, 1852–1867, are primarily from her Page and Harrison cousins, especially Lucy Randolph (Page) Carter (1842–1893) and Mary Francis (Page) Cooke (1840–1878), who began writing in adolescence and continued through their early married years (section 14). They discuss family news, the methods and rigors of female education in a seminary setting, women's roles in religion, and courtship and social life.

The collection concludes with the commonplace book, 1828–1858, of Mary Willing (Harrison) McGuire (1812–1876), kept, in part, while she was a student at Cedar Park Seminary in Anne Arundel County, Md. (section 11). There are also letters, 1859–1863, concerning the education of Benjamin Harrison McGuire (1843–1863) and his military service during the Civil War (sections 12 and 13).

## C

### **Cabell Family Papers, 1808–1935. ca. 1,500 items. Mss1C1118cFA2.**

Chiefly correspondence, financial, legal, and miscellaneous papers of the Cabell family of Inglewood, Nelson County, concerning, in part, agricultural operations and the buying and hiring of slaves; the education of children at Emory and Henry College, Farmville Normal School, Roanoke College, the University of Virginia, and the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University; Patrick Henry Cabell's (1837–1907) work as a teacher and school board official for Nelson County; the running of a school and summer boarding house at Inglewood; and marriages, births, illnesses, and deaths among family members.

Series 1 includes the correspondence of Patrick Cabell (while away from Inglewood teaching and working for the railroad in Lynchburg, Va.) and his wife Elizabeth Willis (Eubank) Cabell (1843–1907) with each other and with their children concerning news of illnesses, births, deaths, marriages, and local events, home life, and discussing their children's attendance at various Virginia colleges, including Roanoke College, the University of Virginia, and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, and teaching in various locations in Virginia and North Carolina. Additional topics include the running of the school at Inglewood by Mary Caroline Cabell (1866–1942) and the taking in of summer boarders, and Patrick Henry Carey Cabell's (1864–1920) stay in May 1896 at the Keeley Institute, Greensboro, N.C., for the treatment of "nervous exhaustion". Also included is the correspondence of Patrick Henry Carey Cabell and Royal Eubank Cabell (1878–1950) while living in Richmond with their siblings following the deaths, in 1907, of both of their parents. Of particular interest is a letter, 1876 January 18–February 14, from missionary Lottie Moon in Sun Chow, China, describing her life, mission work, and local customs.

Series 3 includes legal documents concerning land ownership and other matters (folders 53–54; box 2). Of particular interest are wills, 1850 and 1854, of Anne Woolston (Couch) Anthony; materials relating to Elizabeth Willis (Eubank) Cabell's share of the estate of Caroline E. Eubank; and an agreement, 1907, of the heirs of Patrick Henry Cabell and Elizabeth Willis (Eubank) Cabell concerning the house and property at Inglewood (folder 53). Series 4 contains certificates received by Elizabeth Willis (Eubank) Cabell while

attending the Albemarle Female Institute (folder 63). Series 5 contains miscellaneous materials (folders 64–76; box 3). Of note are scrapbooks documenting the years Royal Eubank Cabell and his wife, Lillian H. (Lorraine) Cabell, spent living Washington, D.C., while Royal was Commissioner of Internal Revenue (folders 74–76).

Series 7 includes papers of the related Robinson family, in particular concerning a trust fund set up to manage the estate of Rebecca Price (Keim) Robinson (1821–1888) (folders 80–100; box 3). Rebecca Robinson's son William Russell Robinson (1842–1907) married Evelyn Carter Byrd Cabell (1844–1910), daughter of Clifford Cabell (1810–1871) and Margaret Couch (Anthony) Cabell (1814–1882). Margaret Couch (Anthony) Cabell was the sister of Mary Anne (Anthony) Cabell, mentioned above. William Russell Robinson and Evelyn Carter Byrd (Cabell) Robinson had two sons, Wirt Robinson (1864–1929) and Clifford Cabell Robinson (1866–1934). After the death of Cabell Robinson, his wife Emma (Simpson) Glover Robinson contacted her cousin-in-law, lawyer Royal Eubank Cabell, for legal advice concerning her husband's portion of Rebecca Robinson's estate. Of particular interest is the correspondence, 1903, documenting the removal of trustee Charles Urquhart Williams ([1840–1910] of the law firm of Williams and Boulware) and his replacement by Clifford Cabell Robinson. Other materials include scattered financial and legal papers of William Russell Robinson, son of Wirt and Rebecca Price (Keim) Robinson, and his wife Evelyn Carter Byrd (Cabell) Robinson (1842–1910) (folders 93–94); and of their sons Wirt Robinson and Clifford Cabell Robinson, and Cabell's wife Emma Robinson (folder 98). In the miscellaneous folder are tax receipts relating to Nelson County land owned by Mrs. W. P. Echolls, Henry Scott (possibly African American), and William Woody, as well as materials relating to land in Richmond owned by the heirs of Adolphus Beirne (folder 100).

**Cadwallader, John N., Papers, 1860–1892. 43 items. Mss1C1158a.**

Primarily consist of letters, 1861–1864, written by Anna Bell Cadwallader (later Gregory) of Newtown (later Stephens City), Frederick County, to her brother John N. Cadwallader (1839–1876) while he served in the Confederate States Army. Letters largely concern life on the home front, particularly economic concerns, reports of Union and Confederate army movements and skirmishes in and around Newtown, and general war news. Also, include mentions of the vote for secession in Newtown and the mustering of militia forces (24 May 1861), slaves running away to Union forces (30 March 1863), and news of their brother James M. Cadwallader, who served with the 1st Virginia Cavalry, was captured in 1862, and later exchanged. Anna supported the Union initially and thought it was too much to give up simply to continue the system of slavery; she later sewed shirts for her brothers and made knapsacks at 8 cents a piece. She writes from Retirement House and later Locust Grove.

**Cammack, Angeline Elizabeth Eiland, Memoir, 1810–1884. 9 pp. Typescript. Mss5:1C1482:1.**

Angeline Elizabeth (Eiland) Cammack (1810–1896) probably dictated these reminiscences in the last year of her life. Born in Georgia, she was the youngest of seven children, and her memoir emphasizes her disappointment at the lack of educational opportunities afforded her. It also chronicles her moves to Mississippi and later, after the

death of husband, Joseph Addison Cammack, to Louisiana. Only two of Cammack's six children survived the Civil War, and after the war she moved to Texas to be near her son. The memoir concludes with a rendition of Cammack's religious philosophy of life.

**Campbell, Helen Elrick Jones, *The Case for Mrs. Surratt*, 1943. 1 volume. Mss5:9C1526:1.**

Helen Elrick (Jones) Campbell (1894–1979) donated this printer's copy of the typescript of *The Case for Mrs. Surratt* (New York, 1943) at the request of the VHS. Her study of Mary Eugenia (Jenkins) Surratt (1820?–1865), who was convicted of plotting to assassinate President Abraham Lincoln, is undocumented, but the typescript includes an extensive bibliography of sources that she used to support her contention that Surratt was innocent of the charges. G. P. Putnam's Sons also published Campbell's other book, *Diary of a Williamsburg Hostess*.

**Caperton, Margaret Melinda, *Scrapbook*, ca. 1870. 1 volume. Mss5:7C1715:1.**

Margaret Melinda Caperton's scrapbook contains miscellaneous news stories, anecdotes, and engravings of people and places deemed historically significant clipped from newspapers and magazines.

**Carrington, Tucker, *Account Book*, 1868–1878. 1 volume. Mss5:3C23584:1.**

Tucker Carrington's wife, Mary (Watkins) Carrington (1803–1887), actually kept these household and farm accounts in Mecklenburg County; they list items supplied to and payments for services to freed blacks and include entries concerning the exchange and sale of grain, tobacco, and flour. Tucker Carrington added a few entries in ink to his wife's pencilled accounts. Carter, Moore Fauntleroy, *Account Book*, 1801–1804. 1 volume. Mss5:3C2464:1. Early portions of this account book record payments to and by Moore Fauntleroy Carter (1771–1820) of Fauquier County in money, tobacco, notes, and kind. Included are payments to African American men for fowls, shoes, and onions; free and slave midwife's fees; and details concerning the sale of Carter's estate in 1826. The remainder of the volume was kept by Judith Lee (Edmonds) Carter, who served as administrator of her husband's estate. Her accounts include payments and receipts for rent, slave hires, and sales of wood, agricultural products, and horses. A few accounts pertain to her daughter, Judith F. Carter.

**Carter, Sarah S., *Diary*, 1866. 15 pp. Typescript. Mss5:1C2467:1.**

This diary describes a journey from Philadelphia to Richmond by Rebecca and Sarah S. Carter and three friends, one of whom, Sarah Cadbury, was *en route* to Yorktown to teach at a school for freedmen. Journal entries discuss traveling conditions, scenery, and various historic sites, including Old Point Comfort, the College of William and Mary, the Seven Pines battlefield, Fort Stedman, and the U.S. Capitol. The Carters visited freedmen's schools, churches, and neighborhoods, especially Slab Town and Acre Town in York County, and recorded their impressions of the people and the conditions in which they lived. In Richmond they toured an African American church and a hospital, the burned district, the Capitol, and several Civil War sites. In Washington, D.C., they toured the White House and observed a funeral in the Senate Chamber. The journal includes drawings by Rebecca (Carter) Evans and an account of expenses incurred on the trip.

**Carter, Robert, Account Book, 1769–1783. 1 volume. Mss5:3C2466:1.**

This volume contains incomplete accounts of sales from the estate—including household furnishings, tools, and slaves—of Benjamin Tasker, Jr., of Belair in Maryland. Anne (Tasker) Ogle (1723–1817) is listed as a trustee of the estate, but Robert Carter (1728–1804) appears to have kept most of the accounts. The volume includes a few auctioneer's accounts and information on collecting payment for sales made on credit.

**Carter, Thomas Henry, Papers, 1902. 3 items. Mss2C2468d.**

Contains letters, 1902, written to Thomas Henry Carter (1831–1908) of Pampatike, King William County, by George Washington Custis Lee (1832–1913) and Thomas Nelson Page (1853–1922) expressing condolences on the death of Carter's wife, Susan Elizabeth (Roy) Carter (1833–1902) (d1–2); and a letter of James Alexander Seddon (1850–1938) of Washington, D.C., to Ann Seddon (Roy) Rutherford (1831–1908) expressing condolences on the death of her sister, Susan. All three correspondents reflect on the character of Susan Elizabeth (Roy) Carter and how much she was the embodiment of Southern womanhood.

**Caruthers, Mary Ann, Album, 1832–1840. 1 volume. Mss5:5C2524:1.**

Kept by Mary Ann Caruthers, this album contains poems signed by friends and several pencil sketches of generic scenes—a house, a fisherman, and a pastoral view.

**Cary Family Papers, 1844–1968. 1,360 items. Mss1C2597b.**

This collection focuses on the Cary family of Hampton and Richmond. Section 6 contains correspondence, 1857–1898, of Columbia H. (Hudgins) Cary of Woodlawn in Hampton, wife of Colonel John Baytop Cary, with daughter-in-law Maria Barry (Abert) Cary of Westland, Lancaster County, brother-in-law Richard Miles "Dick" Cary of Round Hill, Isle of Wight County (an 1862 letter from Richard concerns family and war news), mother-in-law, Sarah Elizabeth "Sallie" Smith (Baytop) Cary (containing a Civil War letter Columbia wrote while visiting John B. Cary at Yorktown), Susan Cary of Concord, Northampton County (letter of 1866 concerns her loneliness, dishonest Northerners, and the death of Ellen Sheild), son Thomas Archibald "Archie" Cary of Richmond (letter of March 1888 describes Columbia's trip to Florida), daughter Sallie Campbell (Cary) Knowles (Civil War letter concerns Sallie caring for the family in her mother's absence), daughter Gillienna Armistead "Gillie" (Cary) McCabe (concerning Columbia's absence during the Civil War; a postwar letter concerns family news), William H. Richardson, Sr., of Windsor Farms in Richmond, William H. Richardson, Jr., also of Windsor Farms (concerning a gamecock named Stonewall Jackson), Julia Gardiner Tyler (concerning the health of John B. Cary, Jr.), and daughter Elfie May (Cary) White.

Section 9 contains correspondence of Maria Barry (Abert) Cary of Richmond, chiefly concerning her work with the Presbyterian Church and her support of missionary activities, as well as discussion of family news and her travels in the United States, Europe, and the Middle East. Section 11 consists of correspondence, 1871–1933, of Gillienna Armistead "Gillie" (Cary) McCabe, chiefly with extended family members concerning her relationship with, and the death of, her husband W. Gordon McCabe. Correspondence, 1912–1955, of Martha Abert "Pattie" (Cary) Cecil of Richmond (section

15) chiefly contains communications with her brother George Abert Cary (written while George was a student at the University of Wisconsin at Madison, and Pattie was living in Richmond). Collection also includes correspondence (section 18) of Sallie Campbell "Cammie" Cary of Richmond, and a diary, 1953–1954, of Jane Abert Cecil.

**Cary, Lottie B. Henderson, Papers, 1920–1961. 317 items. Mss1C2593a.**

The collection consists primarily of unpublished poems by Lottie B. (Henderson) Cary of Ashland, Norfolk, and Staunton (mostly in section 5). They appear on loose sheets and in fourteen commonplace books, many with blank pages. The papers also include an account book, 1933–1948, of household expenses kept by Cary in Norfolk (section 2); a commonplace book, ca. 1920–1940, containing chemistry notes (section 3); and another, 1936–1961, with prose notes on life and poetry (section 4). Correspondence, 1937–1957, mostly concerns Cary's unsuccessful attempts to publish her poetry, although a dozen or so published poems also appear in the collection (section 1).

**Central Coca-Cola Bottling Company, Inc., Richmond, Records, 1906–2003. 86 linear feet. Mss3C3332a FA2.**

This collection follows the founding of the company by James E. Crass in South Carolina in 1899 through its move to Richmond, extensive expansion under Crass and then his son-in-law, W. L. Sams, and eventually under the leadership of Sams's son-in-law, Langdon T. Christian. The focus of part two of this large collection is administration of the company by Betty Sams Christian (1922–2006) as the first female president and CEO, following her husband's retirement in 1982 through her own retirement in 2003. The company held soda production and supply franchises in Maryland, Ohio, West Virginia, and Virginia. Part two includes series 6: administrative materials; series 7: financial materials; series 8: human resources and labor materials; series 9: legal materials; series 10: operational records; series 11: marketing and sales promotions materials; series 12: publications; series 13: associations and conference records; series 14: sponsorships and corporate philanthropy; and series 15: historical materials.

The collection also contains personal papers of Betty Sams Christian (series 18) and her mother, Lottie Crass Sams (series 17), who after her husband's death in 1965 became the majority stockholder in the family's business. **A detailed finding aid for this collection is available online.**

**Chaffin Family Papers, 1814–1953. 26,728 items. Mss1C3467a.**

This collection primarily consists of correspondence, 1874–1902, financial and land records, and related materials of Richard Booker Chaffin (1844–1902) concerning the real estate firms of Chaffin, Staples & Co. and R. B. Chaffin & Co. of Richmond. The records illuminate sales and rentals of land and the construction of dwellings and other buildings on behalf of male and female clients at locations in Chesterfield and Henrico counties and in Richmond. The collection also includes personal accounts, 1846–1875, of Richard Chaffin's mother, Susan Adeline (Willson) Chaffin (1815–1883) of Amelia County and Richmond (section 2), and accounts regarding her activities as executor of the estates of her husband, John Booker Chaffin (1811–1849), and his uncle, Richard Booker (d. 1836) of Amelia County (section 1). Many of the accounts from the 1860s



document Susan Chaffin's purchase of household goods and clothing, farm operations, and the sale of wheat.

**Chaffin, Susan Adeline Willson, Account Book, 1849–1866. 1 volume.  
Mss5:3C3468:1. Microfilm reel C451.**

Susan Adeline (Willson) Chaffin (1815–1883) of Amelia County kept this account book as executor of her husband's estate. It includes information on debts owed to or by the estate and on her service as guardian of the couple's children. Additional information on Chaffin appears in the Susan Adeline (Willson) Chaffin Papers (Mss2C3468b) and the Chaffin Family Papers (Mss1C3468a).

**Chamberlayne Family Papers, 1849–1954. ca. 3,000 items. Mss1C3552eFA2.  
Microfilm reels C293–294.**

This collection consists primarily of the papers of Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne (1876–1939), Episcopal minister, author, educator, and founder of the Chamberlayne School for boys (later St. Christopher's School) in Richmond. Chamberlayne's correspondence, 1904–1939, contains letters from his siblings, especially his brother, Lewis Parke Chamberlayne (1879–1917), and from a network of college and secondary school teachers in Virginia and beyond that shed light on the history of masculinity—including fatherhood and the education of boys—and of the teaching profession in the first third of the twentieth century (boxes 1–3; series IX). Also included are letters, 1897–1904, to Chamberlayne's mother, Mary Walker (Gibson) Chamberlayne (1849–1905), from her children (box 1; series VIII); letters, ca. 1922–1936, to his son, Edward Pye Chamberlayne (b. 1915), from relatives and girl friends (box 6; series XIII); and the correspondence, 1922–1937, of C. G. Chamberlayne's sister, Lucy Atkinson (Chamberlayne) Scott Maynard (1875–1944), who accompanied her husband to Liberia and the Philippines (box 6; series XII). Correspondence, 1912–1939, of Chamberlayne's wife, Elizabeth Breckinridge (Bolling) Chamberlayne (1887–1978), includes letters from female friends and relatives and correspondence with her son Edward and his wife (box 6, series X). The collection also contains Chamberlayne's notes for *Ham Chamberlayne: Virginian*, and transcripts of several Virginia parish vestry books, which he edited for publication (boxes 5–6, series IX). A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Chamberlayne Family Papers, 1821–1938. 2,940 items. Mss1C3552c. Microfilm  
reels C291–293.**

The collection centers on John Hampden "Ham" Chamberlayne (1838–1882), Confederate soldier, Virginia newspaper editor, and politician, and his wife, Mary Walker (Gibson) Chamberlayne (1849–1905), but it also contains correspondence of their parents and a network of Chamberlayne and Gibson siblings and other kin. These papers offer insights into the dynamics of family relationships in the nineteenth century and reveal much about the business and personal lives of family members during Reconstruction. Included are letters, 1872–1881, between "Ham" Chamberlayne and his wife before and after their marriage (section 2); correspondence, 1865–1896, of Mary Chamberlayne (section 18) and some accounts, 1874–1892, from her widowhood (section 25); business correspondence, 1866–1871, and accounts, 1847–1879, of her mother-in-law, Martha Burwell (Dabney) Chamberlayne (1802–1883), kept during her widowhood

(sections 26 and 28); a small amount of correspondence, 1856–1875, and accounts, 1850–1876, of her deaf son, Edward Pye Chamberlayne (1821–1877) (sections 29 and 32); correspondence, 1836–1892, of Mary Chamberlayne's father, Churchill Jones Gibson (1819–1892), an Episcopal minister (section 37); correspondence, 1837–1893, of his wife, Lucy Fitzhugh (Atkinson) Gibson (1815–1894), throughout the various stages of her life (sections 41–44), as well as her commonplace book, ca. 1835 (section 45); the correspondence, 1839–1896, diary, 1874, and commonplace book, ca. 1862–1891, of her sister, Ann Elizabeth Jones (Gibson) Barlett Gibson (1817–1897) (sections 48–53); and some correspondence, 1882–1939, of Mary and "Ham" Chamberlayne's son, Churchill Gibson Chamberlayne (1876–1939), and his wife, Elizabeth Breckinridge (Bolling) Chamberlayne (1887–1978), including twenty-five of her letters to him (sections 34–35). There are also three unattributed student notebooks and two commonplace books.

This collection also contains Civil War correspondence of members of the Waller family, including William Waller's (1821–1870) correspondence, 1863–1868, with his wife, Jane Henry Meredith (Waller) Waller (1829–1912) (section 62), and, 1860–1861, with their son, William Griffin Waller (1843–1894), while he attended West Point (section 63).

**Chancellor, Penelope Abbett, Album, 1857–1872. 1 volume. Mss5:6C3607:1. Microfilm reel C451.**

Penelope Abbett Chancellor (1841–1864) of Forest Hall in Spotsylvania County received this volume from her brother Charles William Chancellor (1832–1915) while attending the Virginia Female Academy in Staunton in 1857. It primarily contains poems and autographs of school friends and a few addresses.

**Chancellor, Frances Douglas, Album, 1859–1864. 1 volume. Mss5:6C3605:1. Microfilm reel C452.**

Kept at Forest Hall in Spotsylvania County by Frances Douglas Chancellor (1840–1864), this volume contains verses signed by siblings, cousins, and friends. Chancellor died while nursing Confederate soldiers in Charlottesville.

**Chappelear, Amanda Virginia Edmonds, Papers, 1857–1960. 28 items. Mss1C3684a. Microfilm reels C451–452.**

This collection consists primarily of three diaries, 1857–1867, kept by Amanda Virginia "Tee" (Edmonds) Chappelear (1839–1921) as a young, single woman living with her family at Belle Grove in Fauquier County (sections 1–4). The diaries contain Chappelear's reaction to John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry and an account of the sale of her family's slaves (section 2), as well as her perspective on social life and military activities in northern Virginia during the Civil War and Reconstruction (sections 2–4). The papers also include a typescript of the diaries with an index of people and places; an account book, 1876–1885, of George Warren Chappelear (1842–1922), whom she later married (section 8); and a few photographs (section 7). Diaries have been published in Nancy Chappelear Baird, ed., *Journals of Amanda Virginia Edmonds: Lass of the Mosby Confederacy, 1857–1867* (Delaplane, Va., 1984).

**Chevallie, Virginia Wilhelmina Watkins, Scrapbook, 1868–1886. 1 volume. Mss5:7C4273:1.**

Virginia Wilhelmina (Watkins) Chevallie (1824–1893) of Richmond compiled this scrapbook of miscellaneous clippings, some of which pertain to Civil War events and African Americans.

**Christian, Ann Webster Gordon, Diary, ca. 1860–1867. 1 volume. Mss5:1C4626:1. Microfilm reel C452.**

Ann Webster (Gordon) Christian's (1831–1894) diary discusses the daily activities of a young, single woman in Richmond and documents her religious life. Gordon describes a visit to Staunton in 1860 to see kin and tour the Female Academy, the Institute for the Blind, and the "Lunatic" Hospital (now Western State Hospital), as well as a subsequent journey as governess of the Hunt children with that family to their plantations in Georgiane and Huntley, Miss. She includes observations on cotton culture and slavery in the Lower South. After a three-year hiatus, 1862–1865, the diary resumes with a description of the destruction of the Gordon family's house in Richmond at the end of the Civil War. Information on Gordon's religious life includes descriptions of sermons and prayer meetings and conducting a Sunday school for slave children in Richmond. A list of the children and their masters is included. Gordon, a Presbyterian, became a devotee of the cult of Stonewall Jackson after the war and her diary discusses him at length.

**Christian, Harriet Cary, Album, 1854–1858. 1 volume. Mss5:6C427:1. Microfilm reel C294.**

The album of Harriet (Cary) Christian (1838–1930) of Williamsburg, inscribed "Presented to Miss Harriet Cary by her Uncle J. R. Coupland," contains lines of verse dedicated to her by male and female friends, autographs, and an engraving of the Chesapeake Female College in Hampton.

**Christian, Harriet Cary, Scrapbook, 1854–1894. 1 volume. Mss5:7C4625:1. Microfilm reel C294.**

Harriet (Cary) Christian (1838–1930) collected newspaper and magazine clippings on the death of Robert E. Lee and the Virginia Capitol disaster of 1870 and preserved them in this scrapbook.

**Chrystie, Thomas, Papers, 1783–1818. 421 items. Mss1C4695a.**

The papers of Thomas Chrystie (1753?–1812), a Scottish physician living in Hanover County, include accounts, 1785–1812, concerning his medical practice (section 2) and some correspondence, 1783–1816, requesting or discussing treatment (section 1). Chrystie treated both men and women in his practice. The collection also contains the will, 1796, of his mother, Janet Chrystie, a widow living in Edinburgh, Scotland (section 9), as well as papers pertaining to his own estate, including a list of medical and other books (section 6).

**Church Hill Garden Club, Records, 1926–1951. 63 items. Mss3C4757a.**

Records of the Church Hill Garden Club in Richmond include five volumes of membership lists and minutes of meetings from the club's founding in 1926 through

1951; a few committee and officers' annual reports, 1935–1942; and copies of the constitution and by-laws. Three historical sketches, 1936, 1941, and 1951, summarize the civic activities of this women's club. In addition to conservation and beautification projects in Richmond, club subcommittees supported a shop to assist needy families during the Great Depression, provided school lunches for poor children, and renovated a building to serve as a community center. The group coordinated its efforts with other civic organizations in the city, including the East End Business Men's Club, and became affiliated with the Virginia Federation of Women's Clubs in 1932.

**Claiborne Family Papers, 1665–1922. 3,671 items. Mss1C5217b. Microfilm reels C295–297 and C586–589.**

The papers of Herbert Augustine Claiborne (1819–1902) account for more than two-thirds of this collection, but the remainder includes papers of women in the Claiborne, Alston, and McGuire families who were connected to him. The correspondence, 1809–1837, of Claiborne's mother, Delia (Hayes) Claiborne (1794–1838) of Powhatan County contains letters from a network of adolescent female friends during the War of 1812, as well as letters, 1828–1829, from her sister-in-law Judith (Claiborne) Hill concerning her legal separation from her husband (section 14). Herbert Augustine Claiborne married Mary Anna McGuire (1819–1864), daughter of a Fredericksburg minister, in 1844, and three generations of women from the McGuire family appear in this collection. A few items, including her will, pertain to the marriage and death of Mary Anna's maternal grandmother, Judith Walker (Browne) Lewis (1773–1830) (section 17). The correspondence, 1839–1863, of her daughter, Judith Carter (Lewis) McGuire (1794–1882), consists primarily of letters to her daughter Mary Anna (McGuire) Claiborne (section 22). The earlier ones offer advice on conduct to a young, single woman living as a tutor in the house of her uncle; later letters discuss the social dislocations accompanying the Civil War. The collection also contains letters, 1849–1857, from Edward Charles McGuire (1793–1858) to his adult daughters, Mary Anna and Betty Burnett (McGuire) Ambler (1827–1856) (section 20). Mary Anna (McGuire) Claiborne's correspondence, 1835–1863, contains letters from friends and siblings, as well as other kin, including a cousin who emigrated to California in 1849 (section 46). A small amount of correspondence, 1844–1880, and two cookbooks, ca. 1880, belonging to Jane Charity (Alston) Cabell (1828?–1884), mother of Claiborne's second wife, also appear in this collection (sections 25–26), as do letters, 1838–1848, to James Alston (1774–1850) of Abbeville, S.C. (section 18).

**Claiborne Family Papers, 1803–1954. 1,060 items. Mss1C5217a. Microfilm reels C294–295 and C585–586.**

This diverse collection contains papers of various members of the Archer, Claiborne, Cabell, and Watson families and addresses a range of subjects including marriage and family life and business and financial affairs. The papers of Herbert Augustine Claiborne (1819–1902), an attorney in Richmond, include business and personal correspondence, ca. 1833–1889, as well as correspondence concerning his work for the Commissary Department of the Confederate States of America (section 2 and 3); a lawyer's commonplace book, 1871; a letterbook, 1877–1892; and an album containing photographs of houses (section 39). A small number of letters from various

correspondents of his first wife, Mary Anna (McGuire) Claiborne (1819–1864), also survive (section 6), as do nine diaries, 1903–1923, kept by his second wife, Catherine Hamilton (Cabell) Claiborne Cox (1854–1925) (section 38). The diaries discuss Cox's social obligations, including meetings of the Colonial Dames, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, and the Woman's Club of Richmond.

Other Cabell family papers include the correspondence, ca. 1841–1874, and accounts, 1852–1876, of Henry Coalter Cabell (1820–1889) concerning his law practice in Richmond and the family farm of his wife, Jane Charity (Alston) Cabell (1828?–1884), in Abbeville, S.C. (sections 11 and 25). Papers of the Watson family include the correspondence, 1819–1829, of George Watson (1784–1853), a Richmond physician, which contains letters to and from his wife, Anne (Riddle) Watson (1791–1882) (section 8). Their daughter, Anne Virginia (Watson) Archer (1826–1920), married Robert Samuel Archer (1828?–1901), director of the Tredegar Ironworks in Richmond; after his death in 1901, she became his executrix. Their papers contain information on the operation of the ironworks, including stockholders' names and production reports, 1900–1901 (section 29). Her papers also include a cookbook (section 39) and copies of her wills, 1902–1911 (section 30). Both of the Archers left family memoirs. The collection also contains a scrapbook, 1907–1909, (section 39) and a small amount of correspondence (section 7) of their granddaughter, Virginia Watson (Christian) Claiborne (1894–1960), as well as a few papers of other family members.

**Claiborne, Mary Anna McGuire, Album, 1834–1836. 1 volume. Mss5:5C5253:1.**

Although the cover is stamped "Betty Burnett Bassett," Mary Anna (McGuire) Claiborne (1819–1864) kept this album as a young woman. It contains dried leaves and lines of verse dedicated to Claiborne by unidentified friends.

**[Claiborne, ?], Clover Nook, 1860. 1 volume. Mss5:9C5216:1.**

This unpublished manuscript of a romantic novel by Miss Claiborne concerns members of the Cole, Grant, and Grafton families.

**Clark Family Papers, 1841–1934. 211 items. Mss1C5495a.**

The collection consists primarily of personal correspondence, 1885–1930, of Elise Thomson Clark (1881–1950) with family members and a network of female friends (section 7). Also included are the correspondence, 1898–1912, of Anita Grace (Clark) White of Halifax County and Richmond with her sister, mother, and friends (section 9), and correspondence, 1901–1902 and 1887–1919, of Thomas Baker Clark (1851–1919) and his wife, Grace Willis (Thomson) Clark (1856–1940), with their daughters (sections 4 and 5). Subjects addressed include courtship and marriage and the education of girls in the early twentieth century.

**Clark, Adèle, Papers, 1855–1976. ca. 900 items. Mss1C5472aFA2.**

The collection contains diverse papers of Adèle Clark (1882–1983), artist and political activist of Richmond. Included are scattered business and personal correspondence, ca. 1916–1950, as well as newspaper clippings, organizational minutes, notes and other published and manuscript materials pertaining to a wide array of Clark's political and

artistic interests (boxes 1–2; series IV). Correspondence, 1916–1940 and 1926–1939, with Nora Houston (1883–1942) and Willoughby Ions (1881–1977) illuminates the relationship between women's personal and professional networks and their political activities. The correspondence, 1906–1929, of Estelle (Goodman) Clark (1847–1893) with her three daughters offers insights into relationships between mothers and their adult children (box 1; series II). The collection also contains information on teaching art and art history in a variety of contexts, on woman suffrage and women's rights, and on other civic and political activities (box 2; series IV). Included are two sketchbooks. A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Cochran, Catherine Mary Powell Noland, Memoir, 1861–1865. 2 volumes.**

**Mss5:1C6433:1–2. Microfilm reel C589.**

Created by Catherine Mary Powell (Noland) Cochran (1814–1895) of Middleburg, Loudoun County, and Richmond, this volume combines elements of a memoir, a commonplace book, and a scrapbook. The first volume, kept in a manuscript arithmetic book, contains newspaper clippings concerning the Civil War, two passes, and reminiscences of the author's "Yankee Experiences." The second volume, kept in a notebook containing John Henry Cochran's (d. 1896) Latin exercises, covers the period from 1863 until the end of the war; it includes Confederate currency, as well as newspaper clippings.

**Cocke Family Papers, 1770–1860. 1,840 items. Mss1C6458b. Microfilm reels C395–399.**

This collection contains papers of two generations of planters at Woodland plantation in Amelia County. The personal and business correspondence, 1772–1794, of Stephen Cocke (1754–1794) primarily discuss plantation operations (section 1), while several of his account books, 1777–1784, detail horse breeding on the farm (sections 3–5). Other materials concern African American slaves and Cocke's estate, including accounts, 1794–1823, of its settlement kept by his widow, Jane Segar (Eggleston) Cocke (1756–1835) (section 7). Personal and business letters, 1790–1823, written to Jane Cocke as well as her accounts, 1792–1835, primarily concern the education of their sons and plantation operations during her widowhood (sections 10 and 11). Her son, James Powell Cocke (1781–1861) inherited the plantation. His family and business correspondence, 1796–1859, discusses farming and politics, as well as his education at Hampden-Sydney College (section 17). His diaries, 1836 and 1851–1857, also document agricultural operations (section 18). Loose accounts, and two account books, illuminate blacksmithing operations in Amelia County (sections 20–21). Letters, 1806–1824, written to his first wife, Caroline Matilda (Lewis) Cocke (d. 1841?), primarily relate to family matters (section 31). Scattered materials pertain to other members of the Cocke family.

**Cocke Family Papers, 1794–1981. ca. 2,950 items. Mss1C6458dFA2. Microfilm reel C452.**

This collection contains the papers of four generations of members of the Preston family of Rockbridge, Cumberland, and Powhatan counties, and Richmond, but the papers of Elizabeth Preston Cocke (1891–1981) constitute nearly one-half of it. Considered as whole, the collection provides insights into the education of men and women, gender

roles and expectations, and the dynamics of family life during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

The papers, 1794–1812, of Thomas Lewis Preston (1781–1812) include correspondence with his adult siblings and other family members, and contain information on the establishment of the Ann Smyth Academy for girls in Rockbridge County, as well as on the sale of Preston's estate after his death (box 1). The papers, 1893–1914, of his daughter, Elizabeth Randolph (Preston) Cocke (1808–1889), primarily concern the sale of land in Kentucky by her children after her death (boxes 2–3). The papers, 1883–1916, of her son, John Preston Cocke (1845–1917), a Richmond attorney, contain a diary, 1912, of his travels in western Europe and ten memoranda books, 1883–1916 (box 5). Also included are a small amount of correspondence with his wife and young daughters (box 5), as well as information compiled for a history of Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond and a memoir concerning the role of cadets at the Virginia Military Institute in the Battle of New Market (box 6).

Publications, her own administrative records, and correspondence document the activities of John Cocke's daughter, Elizabeth Preston Cocke, a single woman involved in numerous civic and benevolent organizations, including the Girls' Auxiliary of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, 1913–1924; the Reconstructive Aids at Parker Hill Hospital in Boston, Mass., 1918–1919 (box 14); the Junior League, 1925–1935; the Richmond Volunteer Services Bureau (box 15), the Richmond Aircraft Warning Filter System, and the Nurses Aids of McGuire Hospital in Richmond during World War II; and the United World Federalists, 1948–1956 (box 16). Documentation on her training and work as a Reconstructive Aid includes letters to her mother and letters from some of the handicapped World War I soldiers at Parker Hill Hospital. The collection also contains Cocke's correspondence with friends and family members (boxes 12–13); six travel diaries, 1903–1957, including one of a trip to California kept as a twelve-year old; and a commonplace book on "The Art of Thinking" (box 11). Cocke's correspondence with institutions reflects her interest in historic preservation and in her own family's past. A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Cogbill Family Papers, 1852–1889. 47 items. Mss1C6553a. Microfilm reel C453.**

The collection contains testimonial letters, 1863–1889, and affidavits, 1887–1889, concerning the medicinal properties of Whoobry water, which came from a spring on the property of the Cogbill family in Mecklenburg County (sections 1–2). Also included is the correspondence, 1852–1869, of Harriet Randolph (Boyd) Dodson Cogbill (1824–1885), mostly regarding the death of her son, John Edward Dodson (1845–1863), in North Carolina during the Civil War (section 4). A few items pertain to his education at Hillsboro Military Academy in Hillsboro, N.C. (section 6).

**Cole, Elizabeth Rucker Labby, Cookbook, ca. 1850. 1 volume. Mss5:5C6743:1.**

This copy of Eliza Leslie's popular cookbook, *Directions for Cookery* (Philadelphia, 1837), owned by Elizabeth Rucker (Labby) Cole (1820–1885) of Williamsburg, includes some annotations and over fifty loose printed and holograph recipes.

**Coles, Elizabeth, Diary, 1829. 1 volume. Mss5:1C6795:1. Microfilm reel C453.**

This diary, kept at Enniscorthy in Albemarle County by Elizabeth Coles (1791–1865) in a copy of David Richardson's *Virginia and North Carolina Almanack* (Richmond, 1829), notes arrivals and departures of various friends and family members, as well as the household's use of sugar loafs and a few other foods.

**Collins, Frances Cornelia Barbour, Scrapbook, 1827–1833. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:7C6933:1. Microfilm reel C499.**

This volume, kept primarily in London by Frances Cornelia (Barbour) Collins (1812–1893) while her father served as minister to Great Britain, combines characteristics of a scrapbook, a commonplace book and an autograph album. It includes poetry in Barbour's hand, engravings that illustrate the poems, and notes with autographs from notable British and French persons.

**Comfort Family Papers, 1848–1900. 178 items. Mss1C7345a. Microfilm reels C499–500.**

The collection consists primarily of correspondence, 1857–1885, among members of three generations of the Comfort family. Although geographically mobile, this family of ministers and teachers retained a base at Greenfield and Moldavia in Charlotte County. The collection centers on David Comfort III (1837–1873), teacher, Presbyterian minister, and Confederate veteran, and his widow, Charlotte (McIntosh) Comfort, of Boston, Ga. It includes letters to David from his parents, aunts, and siblings, primarily after his emigration to Georgia in 1864 (section 4), and to his widow and young children after his death (section 6). In addition, the collection contains correspondence among members of the McIntosh, Comfort, and Read families during the Civil War (sections 8–11). Typed transcripts exist for some of the Civil War letters. The papers provide information on the education of both men and women, religion, the effect of the Civil War on families and on Southside Virginia, childhood, especially boyhood, family relationships, gender roles, and gender-role expectations in the last half of the nineteenth century.

**Compton Family Papers, 1850–1924. 102 items. Mss1C7398a.**

Consist of family correspondence, 1850–1924 of Thomas A. Compton ([1802?–1861] of Vicksburg, Miss.), his wife, Eliza (Shaw) Compton ( b. 1805?), and their children: Eleanora V. Compton (b. 1830?), Mary E. Compton (b. 1833?), William Compton (b. 1842?), Julia E. Compton (b. 1833?), and Miss Charles C. Compton. Of greatest interest is the correspondence of Eleanora "Nora" V. Compton, 1851–1861, concerning issues of young women in the pre-Civil War South. Letters discuss courting, marriage, health, and family news. The correspondence of Mary "Mollie" E. Compton, 1852–1889, similarly concerns pre and post-Civil War issues of young women in the South. Letters also including information concerning life in the Reconstruction-era South.

**Confederate Memorial Association (Richmond, Va.), Records, 1896–1947. 1,600 items. Mss3C7602aFA1.**

The Confederate Memorial Association was established in Richmond to build a Confederate Memorial Institute to house records and artifacts commemorating the Confederacy. The Board of Trustees created a Board of Lady Managers in 1919 and



charged them with management of the grounds and the building (known popularly as Battle Abbey).

Records include two volumes of minutes, 1920 and 1923 and 1924–1939, kept by Dorothea Bankhead (Lee) Antrim Antrim (1874–1959) and Elizabeth Strother (Scott) Bocock (1901–1985); loose minutes and reports, 1922, 1926, and 1935–1940; and rules and regulations (box 11). There is also correspondence, 1921–1940, primarily of presidents of the board, Elizabeth Carter (Minor) Funsten (1870–1946) and Katherine Douglas (White) Ferrell, and of Irene Christian Harris, the Battle Abbey custodian (i.e., site supervisor) (box 12). Subjects discussed include inquiries from the public, public relations, and efforts to secure a state appropriation. Account books, 1940–1942 and 1945–1946, contain information on disbursements, admissions, and staff salaries (box 12). A scrapbook, 1896–1925, kept by Lora Effie (Hotchkiss) Ellyson (1848–1935) documents the construction of the Battle Abbey, its early years of operation, and the Charles Hoffbauer murals (box 13).

**Congregation Rodof Sholom (Petersburg, Va.), Records, 1930–1976. 200 items. Mss3C7609a.**

Congregation Rodof Sholom was founded in 1858 in Petersburg and served as a religious organization until 1974. At times it was known as Congregation Rodof Sholem and its building as Temple Rodof Sholom. Records of the congregation primarily consist of board of trustees meeting minutes and correspondence regarding its operations, relocation to 1855 S. Sycamore Street in 1949, and its ultimate dissolution in 1974. Women's roles in the Congregation are documented in the minutes, 1960–1974, of Rodof Sholom Auxiliary (a64–72). Their recorded activities consist of cleaning the Temple, maintaining the cemetery, fund-raising, arranging for Passover celebrations, and philanthropy.

**Conrad, Holmes, Papers, 1794–1959. 392 items. Mss1C7637a. Microfilm reel B13.**

The collection centers on the parents of Holmes Conrad (1840–1915), Elizabeth Whiting (Powell) Conrad (1809–1872) and Robert Young Conrad (1805–1875), an attorney in Winchester and a delegate to the Secession Convention in 1861, and offers insights into family relationships, gender roles and expectations, and education during the nineteenth century. Elizabeth Conrad's papers include correspondence, ca. 1823–1840, with her father, Burr Powell (1768–1839), and her mother, Catherine (Brooke) Powell (1770–1851), both before and after her marriage (section 2), as well as nearly one hundred letters, 1829–1867, from her husband (section 3). There is also correspondence with her sons and other kin (section 4). Robert Conrad's papers contain correspondence with his children, with his mother, Rebecca (Holmes) Conrad (1779–1833), and with his brothers and other family members (sections 5–8). Also included are a few speeches, a copy of the secession resolutions, and notes concerning his arrest during the Civil War (sections 29). A small amount of correspondence among earlier and later generations of the Holmes and Conrad families also survives, as well as a few legal papers. Georgia Bryan (Forman) Conrad (1846–1925) and Kate B. Conrad (1836–1902) both supplied essays on slavery for *The Southern Workman* 30 (1901), published by Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute, and a copy of this issue is included in the collection (section 32).

**Conrad, Holmes, Papers, 1812–1950. 408 items. Mss1C7637b.**

The papers of Holmes Conrad (1840–1915), of Winchester and Washington, D.C., account for about half of this collection; the remainder includes correspondence of his parents, Robert Young Conrad (1805–1875) and Elizabeth Whiting (Powell) Conrad (1809–1872), and his wife, Georgia Bryan (Forman) Conrad (1846–1925). Holmes Conrad's correspondence, 1854–1915, contains letters, 1854–1874, from his parents and siblings written while he attended the Virginia Military Institute and the University of Virginia and served in the Confederate army, as well as letters of congratulations upon his appointment as assistant attorney general of the United States in 1895 (section 1). The correspondence, 1861–1870, of Robert Conrad includes letters to his wife and children written during the Secession Convention in Richmond in 1861 and while he was imprisoned at Fort McHenry, Md., in 1864 (sections 4–5). Letters by Elizabeth Conrad to various family members appear scattered throughout the collection. Georgia Conrad's correspondence, 1868–1920, includes letters concerning the publication of "Reminiscences of a Southern Woman" and letters of condolence at the death of her husband in 1915 (sections 7 and 8). A few papers of other members of the Conrad and Forman families appear in the collection.

**[Cotton, John], History of Bacon's and Ingram's Rebellion, 1675–1676. 1 volume. Mss2C8295a1.**

This literary account of Bacon's Rebellion, written shortly after the event, is usually attributed to John Cotton (fl. 1660–1678) of York and Northampton counties. It includes references to Bacon's use of women at Jamestown to protect his supporters from the opposition. Nathaniel Burwell acquired the manuscript from an unidentified Virginia family in the late eighteenth century. Loaned to the Massachusetts Historical Society to facilitate publication in 1814, it remained there until 1866, when it was returned to Virginia and given to the VHS. The so-called Burwell Manuscript was published several times in the nineteenth century, often in conjunction with a parallel, streamlined account usually attributed to John's wife Ann. The Ann Cotton narrative first appeared in the *Richmond Enquirer* in 1804; later publishers, including Peter Force, failed to locate the original manuscript and relied on the 1804 edition.

**Cottrell, Mary Jerdone Denton, Diary, 1867 and 1869. 1 volume. Photocopy. Mss5:1C8297:1.**

The diary of Mary Jerdone (Denton) Cottrell (1823–1892) of Ellerslie in Henrico County provides a married woman's account of her daily routines, including running a household and social activities, just after the Civil War. Cottrell also records the state of her health and her emotions, as well as her reactions to events in the neighborhood.

**Cottrell, Nannie, Album, 1865–1869. 1 volume. Mss5:6C8295:1. Microfilm reel C297.**

This volume contains lines of verse dedicated to Nannie Cottrell by classmates at the Southern Female Institute in Richmond.

**Coutts, Sophia, Album, 1836–1873. 1 volume. Mss5:5C8377:1. Microfilm reel C297.**

This album kept by Sophia Coutts (1835–1863) contains poems on love, friendship, and

religion signed by friends, children, and Episcopal rectors. A painted rose and calligraphy decorate the volume, which also includes a cross-stitched bookmark "For my aunt S.C."

**Craig House Art Center, Records, 1938–1941. 250 items. Mss3C8443a.**

Established with partial funding from the Works Progress Administration of Virginia in 1939 in the Adam Craig House, a restored APVA property in Richmond, to promote African American interest in the fine arts, the Craig House Art Center offered lessons in painting, drawing, music, drama, and sculpture. Anglo American and African American women participated in all aspects of the center—as members of the board of directors, as lecturers and instructors, and as patrons. The records, compiled by the treasurer, Emily Thomason, include correspondence, treasurers' reports, annual summaries, exhibit guides, schedules of art classes, minutes, organizational charts, and newspaper clippings. le Clark (1882–1983), Zenobia Gilpin, and Correspondents include Ad Lettice Lee Woodward (Whitlock) Smith. When the center closed in 1941, its assets were transferred to the Art Department of Virginia Union University.

**Crickenberger Family Papers, 1868–1951. 1,305 items. Mss1C8676a.**

This rich collection of family papers centers on the lives of two sisters, Molly V. Crickenberger (1849–1923) of Salem, Va., and Baltimore, Md., and Anna Elizabeth (Crickenberger) Brown Rutherford (1853–1940) of Salem. The correspondence reveals the dynamics of family life among a geographically dispersed kinship network in the period from the end of the Civil War through the Great Depression. It also illuminates courtship and marriage customs, as well as practices of caring for elderly parents in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The correspondence, 1868–1923, of Molly Crickenberger, who never married, contains letters from her brother Frank Crickenberger (1847–1939), who emigrated from Southwest Virginia to Illinois in 1871, and more than one hundred of her own letters, 1918–1923, from Baltimore to her sister Anna Elizabeth in Salem (section 2). Anna Elizabeth's correspondence, 1886–1939, contains eighty letters exchanged between her and her first husband before their marriage and more than three hundred letters from her daughter Lurline Elizabeth (Brown) Griffith (b. 1889) after she left Salem (section 7). Also included are letters from Frank Crickenberger, as well as other siblings, nieces, and nephews. A small amount of correspondence of Anna Elizabeth's husbands and in-laws in the Brown and Rutherford families also appears in the collection. The correspondence, 1881–1928, of David Philip Theodore Crickenberger (d. 1929), brother of Molly and Anna Elizabeth who became a Lutheran minister and worked in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and West Virginia, includes several sets of courtship letters, as well as correspondence with family members and friends (section 8). The correspondence of Anna Elizabeth Rutherford's daughters, Lurline Griffith and Ethel Janiola (Brown) Rife (b. 1893), provide insights into life in Baltimore for young, single women during World War I and the 1920s (sections 10 and 11); their correspondence with cousins discusses the circumstances under which their elderly parents lived.

**Custis Family Papers, 1683–1858. 909 items. Mss1C9698a. Microfilm reels C223–224.**

This collection contains papers pertaining to five generations of Parke and Custis family members in Virginia; it illuminates agricultural practices, the trans-Atlantic economy,

and family relationships in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century Virginia. Documents dating from the colonial period concern complex family estate settlements. A number of them relate to the affairs of Virginia-born Daniel Parke (1669–1710), who later served as governor of the Leeward Islands. Parke's papers include a lengthy letter, 1705, from his wife, Jane (Ludwell) Parke (1668–1708), discussing plans for their daughters, business affairs in Virginia, and her demands for proper financial support (published in *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, 54 [1946], 306–315) (section 1). There are also letters, 1708–1747, written to planter and colonial official John Custis (1678–1749) of Williamsburg; some by his wife's brother-in-law, William Byrd II. Correspondence, 1731–1733, of Charles Higgs of Hampstead, England, and attorney John Holloway of Williamsburg, discusses a lawsuit between Lucy (Chester) Parke and Thomas Dunbar Parke, mistress and illegitimate child (respectively) of Daniel Parke, and Byrd and Custis (section 2). The collection also includes deeds and agreements, 1712, signed by Byrd and Custis and their wives, Frances (Parke) Custis and Lucy (Parke) Byrd, the daughters of Daniel and Jane Parke (section 7).

Among the materials concerning the estate of John Custis is the incomplete answer of Anne and Matthew Moody to a bill of complaint issued by Custis's son and executor, Daniel Parke Custis (1711–1757) (section 9). This document reviews John Custis's gifts of property to the Moodys, suggests his dissatisfaction with his son's marriage to Martha Dandridge, and contains information on the assumption of the administration of his estate by his daughter-in-law, Martha (Dandridge) Custis (1731–1802) after the death of her husband.

Materials relating to Daniel Parke Custis of White House in New Kent County, include letters, 1739–1757, written to him (section 10). One from his sister, Frances Parke (Custis) Winch Dansie (1710–1744?), conveys instructions from her seafaring husband to Custis regarding a shipment of tobacco and other local and family business. Accounts, 1751–1773, of Daniel Parke Custis's estate, were kept initially by his widow, Martha (Dandridge) Custis, and later by her second husband, George Washington (1732–1799) (sections 13–15). Correspondence, 1757–1759, and accounts of Martha (Dandridge) Custis illuminate her financial affairs during widowhood (sections 16–18). George Washington's correspondence, 1759–1799, covers a variety of subjects, including plantation operations at White House and at Mount Vernon in Fairfax County (section 19). It also contains numerous letters to and from his step-grandson, George Washington Parke Custis (1781–1857), while the younger man attended school. Accounts, inventories, and other materials of Washington concern tobacco, slaves, and farming activities generally (sections 20–23).

Correspondence, 1763–1781, and accounts of Daniel and Martha Custis's son John Parke Custis (1755–1781) largely pertain to plantation operations in New Kent County, payments to local physicians, and dealings with merchants in Virginia and England (sections 24–25). Accounts, 1761–1772, of his sister Martha Parke Custis (1757–1773), kept at Mount Vernon, concern clothing and medical care (section 27). Correspondence, 1799–1853, and accounts, 1808–1853, of John Parke Custis's son, George W. P. Custis

(1781–1857), illuminate plantation operations at Arlington, then part of Alexandria County, White House, and Romancoke in King William County (sections 29 and 30).

**Cutherell, Margaret Annie Blanchard Downing, Papers, 1913–1993. 5 items. Mss2C9727b.**

Collection concerns Margaret Cutherell's (1894–1993) education, her employment as a teacher of young Polish immigrants in the Homestead School in Norfolk County (now Chesapeake), and her work as a bookkeeper with Standard Oil Company [now Exxon] after the death of her husband. Enclosed with Cutherell's papers is a biography written by her granddaughter Margaret Downing Acquarulo.

**Crump, Nancy Carter, Tabb Family Genealogical Notes. ca. 100 items. Mss6:1T1121:2.**

Compiled by Nancy Carter Crump, these genealogical notes primarily concern the Tabb family of Gloucester County. Individuals and subjects researched by Carter include John Tabb (b. 1784) of Whitmarsh (folder 1); John Prosser Tabb (1822–1884) (folder 2); John Tabb (1846–1921) of Summerville (folders 3–4; include a will and reminiscences of Mary James Tabb); Mary Lee Tabb (1887–1980) (folder 5; include poetry and prose and genealogical materials); Warner Throckmorton Tabb (1888–1978) (folders 6–7); Hester Eliza Henrietta (Van Bibber) Tabb (1800–1823) of North End, Mathews County (folder 8; include her correspondence, 1816–1822, with school friends and others); excerpts from the diary, 1861–1864, of Sally Nivison (Lyons) Taliaferro (1829–1899) concerning the Taliaferro family (folder 9); Summerville, Gloucester County (folder 10); Gloucester Academy for Boys and Summerville School for Girls (folder 11); correspondence, 1981–1983, of Nancy Carter Crump (folder 12); Ware Graveyard records for the Bouldin, Corr, Dabney, Duvall, Jones, Lee, Sanders and Vaughn families (folder 13); and miscellany concerning, among others, Mary James Tabb (folder 14).

**Curd, Samuella Hart, Diary, 1860–1863. 53 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1C9228:1.**

Curd began her diary shortly after moving to Fulton, Mo., in 1860. She describes her wedding in Richmond and a trip to Philadelphia with her husband, Thomas Curd (d. 1862), shortly thereafter. The diary discusses her homesickness and sense of isolation at finding herself in a Unionist county in Missouri. She records her church activities, social visits, health, and the weather. While visiting in Richmond, she notes the firing on Fort Sumter. Curd returned to Missouri with her husband for the birth of their first child. Her husband's death in 1862 produced a hiatus in the diary's record, which ends with a brief notation of the death of Curd's daughter in 1863.

**Currie, Lydia G. Hinckley, Album, 1856–1891. 1 volume. Mss5:6C9365:1. Microfilm reel C297.**

Lydia G. (Hinckley) Currie (1840?–1907) kept this album, presented to her by her brother, in Richmond, Va., and South Dennis, Mass. It contains illustrations of European scenes, lines of verse copied by her male and female friends, and newspaper clippings concerning Robert and George L. Currie.

**D****Dabney, Charity, Papers, 1873–1898. 24 items. Mss2D1123b.**

This collection consists primarily of receipts documenting the payment of state and city taxes issued to Charity Dabney, an African American woman living in Jackson Ward in Richmond. There are a few other financial accounts of family members and her attorney, as well as a letter, 1897, from Henry C. Burnett to Lucy Williamson Stewart (1851–1947) of Brook Hill in Henrico County about Dabney's life insurance policy.

**Dabney, Elizabeth Lewis Towles, Papers, 1840–1882. 32 items. Mss2D11255b. Microfilm reel C454.**

The collection consists primarily of letters, 1868–1882, written to Elizabeth Lewis (Towles) Dabney (1801–1883), of Franklin County and Richmond, from her adult children, female friends, and other kin concerning their activities. Also included are a letter of condolence written upon the death of her husband, the Reverend John Blair Dabney (1795–1868), and two of his letters, 1840–1841, concerning the alumni association of Princeton University.

**Dale, Jewell T., Scrapbook, 1948–1989. [31] p. Mss5:7D1526:1**

Scrapbook, compiled on the occasion of Jewell T. Dale's retirement from the packaging division of A. H. Robins Co. in Richmond, Va., on March 6, 1986. Contains photos of co-workers and Jewell T. Dale ([1931–2005] of Richmond and Mechanicsville, Va.), and memorabilia. Jewell T. Dale began working for A. H. Robins Co. in 1948 in the packaging division. She served the company in various capacities, working on sample card mailings, liquid packaging, and in the sample room. Jewell retired in 1986 after 38 years with the company.

**Dame Family Papers, 1836–1901. 436 items. Mss1D1825a. Microfilm reels C454–455.**

This collection centers on George Washington Dame (1812–1895), Episcopal minister and educator of Danville, and his wife, Mary Maria (Page) Dame (1813–1895). Letters, ca. 1850–1859, from George Dame to Mary Dame discuss his work as a minister and the operation of their household during her absence (section 2). Letters, 1846–1863, to Mary Dame from her sister, Lucy Jane (Page) Cushing (1804–1872), include information on religion and the activities of family members, as well as events in the neighborhood and beyond (section 3). The collection also contains Jonathan Cushing Dame's (b. 1836) letters to his parents, as well as letters to Mary Dame from her other children, her nieces, and other female relatives (section 6). A letter, 1851, from Jonathan Dame offers a detailed account of the escape of one of the family's slaves, and one, ca. 1850, from his brother, William Meade Dame (1844–1923), provides a similar account of a murder allegedly committed by a free black. A small amount of correspondence pertains to schools operated by George Dame, sometimes in conjunction with his wife, including one for girls in the 1850s (sections 2, 3, 6 and 7). The papers contain little information on the Civil War, but offer insights into family relationships and gender roles and expectations in the mid-nineteenth century.

**Daniel Family Papers, 1790–1854. 64 items. Mss1D2278a. Microfilm reel C297.**

The letters of Elizabeth Susan (Tabb) Riddle Daniel (b. 1801) to her husband, Raleigh Travers Daniel (1805–1877), make up three-quarters of this collection and reveal the evolution of their marriage during its first twenty-three years (section 3). A few letters from Elizabeth Daniel to other family members also appear. Letters, 1831–1844, from Raleigh Daniel to his brother, John Moncure Daniel, discuss his marriage, common friends, and business matters (section 4). Also included in the collection is a letter of condolence from his sister to John Daniel concerning the death of his wife, as well as one item of male erotica, 1790 (section 5).

**Daniel Family Papers, 1805–1877. 116 items. Mss1D2278b. Microfilm reel C298.**

The collection consists primarily of letters, 1847–1853, from Peter Vivian Daniel (1784–1860), a United States Circuit Court judge and Supreme Court justice, to his daughter, Elizabeth Randolph Daniel (1810–1879), who never married (section 3). Daniel's letters from Washington, D.C., discuss politics and social life in the capital and offer advice to his daughter on managing the household in Richmond. He also wrote to her while riding circuit as a judge in Arkansas and Mississippi. A few letters from Peter Daniel's wife, Lucy Nelson (Randolph) Daniel (1788?–1847), to Elizabeth and her other children, including Raleigh Travers Daniel (1805–1877), appear in this collection (section 6), as well as letters, 1839–1866, to Elizabeth Daniel from a network of female family members and friends (section 7). Also included is a memorial, 1847, to Lucy Daniel written by her husband shortly after her death (section 4) and a memorial, 1810, concerning her mother, Elizabeth (Nicholas) Randolph (1753–1810), attributed to her father, Edmund Randolph (1753–1813) (section 2). This collection illuminates gender ideals and actualities, as well as gentry family life and relationships between fathers and daughters in antebellum Virginia. A few of Daniel's letters to his daughter have been published in the *Journal of Mississippi History* 4 (1942): 168–171; the *Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine* 24 (1941): 127–130; and *West Virginia History* 3 (1941–1942): 267–274.

**Dashiell, Landonia Randolph Minor, Album, 1898–1925. 1 volume. Mss5:5D2604:1.**

This typescript volume, autographed by the author for Alexander and Virginia Weddell, contains poems by Landonia Randolph (Minor) Dashiell (1855–1925), a civic activist who worked to improve rural education in Virginia.

**Daughters of the American Revolution. Nathaniel Bacon Chapter (Richmond). Records, 1928–1938. 20 items. Mss4D2655b.**

Papers include chapter meeting minutes (2 vols.), 1935–1938 (folder 1); Board of Management minutes (2 vols.), 1935–1938 (folder 2); a yearbook, 1937–1938 (folder 4); treasurer's reports, 1936–1938 (folder 3); registrar's reports, 1935–1936 and 1937–1938 (folder 5); a report, 1936, of the Special Committee on the Memorial Shelf of Books (in honor of deceased members) (folder 6); a report, n.d., of the Committee on Girl Homemakers (folder 7); and the Nominating Committee report, 1938 (folder 8). Also included is a circular letter, n.d., from Mrs. Alfred J. Brosseau, President General, National Society Daughters of the American Revolution, defending her conduct as president general (folder 9).

**Daughters of the American Colonists (Virginia), Scrapbooks, 1921–1939 and 1941–1946. 9 volumes. Mss5:7D2655:1–9.**

This series of scrapbooks, compiled for the Pocahontas and Chanco chapters of the Daughters of the American Colonists by Blanche (Adams) Chapman, Russell Syer Barrett, Mary Adelia Johns, Rena (Gray) Fazel, and Anabel (Green) Pilcher, includes programs of annual meetings, invitations, and newspaper clippings. Clippings concern the D.A.C. and their efforts on behalf of historic preservation; persons, places, and events deemed historically significant in colonial Virginia; and some articles on World War II. The 1941 volume also contains a history of the chapters, a list of officers, a membership roster, and information on the group's support for the restoration of colonial records of Virginia counties. A series of newspaper articles by Elwood Street about Virginia courthouses appear in the 1942 and 1943 scrapbooks. Each volume, except the one for 1944–46, includes an index.

**Daughters of Colonial Wars, National Society, Papers, 1921–1995. 4,000 items. Mss3D2653a.**

The Daughters of Colonial Wars, a patriotic lineage society, was organized in 1921 to honor the men and women who participated in the establishment, defense, and preservation of the American colonies. Records consist primarily of minutes of meetings of members (cabinets A and B), of council (cabinet B), and of the National Officers Club (cabinet B); proofs of members' applications and applications for membership (cabinets C–E); histories of state chapters (box 13); and financial records and accounts (boxes 7–12). There are also yearbooks, handbooks, directories, a scrapbook, and various published material and genealogical notes (boxes 14–16).

The collection also includes information on the Frontier Nursing Service in Hyden and Wendover, Ky., which was adopted by the DCW as a special service project (box 9); financial reports, 1962–1968, of donations to the Frontier Nursing Service, Inc.; a folder of copies of correspondence of Mary Breckinridge (1881–1965) concerning her research on maternal mortality statistics; and commercial efforts to make a movie about the FNS (box 15).

**Daughters of the American Revolution, Patrick Henry Chapter, Records, 1966. 1 volume. Mss4D2655a1.**

This volume, compiled by members of the Martinsville branch of the DAR, contains typed copies of genealogical forms used by applicants for membership in this hereditary organization. The forms document Revolutionary War service of an ancestor and contain vital statistics for soldiers and their male and female relatives. Also included is a list of the founding members of the chapter and a list of honorary regents (1905–1965).

**Davidson, Julia H., Papers, 1984–1992. ca. 210 items. Mss1D2816a.**

Chiefly everyday administrative papers concerning the career of Julia H. Davidson ([b. 1934] of Richmond, Va.) at A. H. Robins Co. of Richmond, Va. The majority of papers regard her position as Supervisor of Customer Service at Quinton Instruments in Seattle, Wash. Quinton was a subsidiary of A. H. Robins Co. Julia H. Davidson started work at A. H. Robins Co. in 1962 as a secretary. She moved around the company working in the



Medical Department, Sales Office, and Corporate Sales. She eventually was promoted to be the Customer Service Manager at Quinton Instrument Co. Davidson retired from the company in 1992.

**Davies, Glenna Montague Latimer, Papers, 1904–1980. 302 items. Mss1D2873a.**

The collection consists primarily of drawings by Glenna Latimer (1896?–1980), artist and illustrator of Norfolk. The drawings represent original illustrations for three children's books: *The Adventures of Lappy Cushion-Tail* (1936) and *Lappy in the Forest* (1938) by Bessye E. Walton, published under the pseudonym Stera Bosa, and Gertrude Robinson's *Chee-Chee's Brother* (1937) (sections 4–5). Also included are photographs and newspaper clippings concerning Latimer's work as a portraitist and mural painter (sections 9–12) and membership lists and correspondence for the Art Corner, 1948–1949, and Tidewater Artists, 1955–1956, art organizations in Norfolk (sections 13 and 14). A letter, 1904, from Varina (Howell) Davis (1826–1906) encourages Latimer in her art (section 1).

**Davis, Caroline Kean Hill, Diary, 1860–61 and 1861–1865. 2 volumes. Mss5:1D2913:1–2. Microfilm reel C274.**

Caroline Kean (Hill) Davis (b. 1833), a Richmond native and a single woman, kept her diaries while teaching in King William County. Both volumes discuss the activities of family members and friends, as well as Kean's social life. The first volume records books that she read and concludes by noting the importance of the Secession Convention. The second volume represents Hill's wartime diary and opens with the fall of Fort Sumter. She rarely mentions teaching, except to note her difficulty controlling boys, but focuses on the local and national ramifications of the war—Winfield Scott's failure to support the Confederacy, Lincoln's call for troops, Robert E. Lee's appointment as commander of the Confederate army and her own contribution to the war effort, including the establishment of a Soldiers' Aid Society by the women of King William County. After the arrival of Federal troops, Hill details "yankee" raids; she also notes the departure of former slaves at the end of the war.

**Davis, George W., Papers, 1878–1907. 77 items. Mss1D2934a.**

Nineteen account books, 1878–1907, concerning the mercantile operations of George W. Davis at Orleans and Vernon Mills in Fauquier County form the bulk of this collection (section 2). George's wife, Sallie A. Davis (1827?–1900), served as postmistress of Vernon Mills. Materials relating to Sallie's activities as postmistress include her correspondence, 1891–1900 (section 4); an account book, 1884–1899 (section 5); and loose accounts, 1897–1900 (section 6).

**Davis Family Papers, 1902–1944. Mss1D2995a. 126 items.**

This collection consists primarily of correspondence, 1902–1906, between James Hurd Davis (1874–1934), an employee of the Norfolk and Western Railway Company in Roanoke, and his fiancée and later his wife, Annie Hairston (Woods) Davis (b. 1884) of Franklin County (section 1). Letters offer insights into their courtship and early married life. The collection also includes a few other family papers (sections 2–3).

**Davis, Julia C. V. C. Smith, Album, 1858–1860. 1 volume. Mss5:5D2944:1. Microfilm reel C455.**

This autograph album, kept by Julia C. V. C. (Smith) Davis as a student at Wesleyan Female College in Norfolk, contains poems signed by friends. A letter by Davis's niece, Stella B. Stevens, outlines the history of the volume.

**Dearing Family Papers, 1810–1927. 132 items. Mss1D3475a.**

The collection contains letters, 1861–1864, from Confederate General James Dearing (1840–1865) to his wife, Roxanna (Birchett) Dearing (b. 1844), written while he served in Virginia and North Carolina (section 3). Also included are letters, ca. 1920–1924, from Morris Schaff (1840–1929) of Cambridge, Mass., biographer of Jefferson Davis and Dearing's roommate at West Point, to Dearing's daughter, Mary Lucretia (Dearing) Christian (b. 1864), regarding her father and the South (section 7). Correspondence, ca. 1878, of Cornelia (Burton) Christian at the Women's Hospital in New York, N.Y., with her children in Lynchburg concerns her surgery for an unspecified ailment (section 6). A letter, 1813, of Grace (Cowan) Macon Freeland discusses "old maids" and marriage customs in Virginia (section 1). There are a few letters of other members of the Birchett, Dearing, and Christian families.

**Dearing Family Papers, 1864–1911. 33 items. Mss2D3475b.**

The collection includes letters, 1900–1904, written to Roxanna (Birchett) Dearing (b. 1844) of Lynchburg concerning the presentation of a portrait of her husband, Confederate General James Dearing (1840–1865), to the United Confederate Veterans and letters reminiscing about the general by men who served under him (section 2). The correspondence of her daughter, Mary Lucretia (Dearing) Christian (b. 1864), consists primarily of letters from Baron William John George Napier of Great Britain (section 3); they contain his observations on European cities and towns and the American South.

**DeRieux, Maria Margaret Martini, Commonplace Book, 1806–1823. 1 volume. Mss5:5D4454:1.**

This volume contains a list of books read annually by Maria Margaret (Martini) DeRieux (1762–1826) while living successively in Augusta County, Va.; Warrenton and Raleigh, N.C.; and Petersburg and Richmond, Va. It has been partially published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 46 (1938): 56–59.

**Dewey, Eleanor Gwathmey Powell, Papers, 1905–1997. ca. 4,000 items. Mss1D5154b.**

The collection consists chiefly of the correspondence throughout the twentieth century of Dewey and Powell family members, and in particular, that of Eleanor Gwathmey (Powell) Dewey (1909–) and her husband, Franklin Lenington Dewey (1906–1995) (section 1). Early correspondence, 1905–1929, concerns, in part, the courtship and marriage of Eleanor's parents, Lewis Franklin Powell, Sr. (1881–1974) and Mary Lewis (Gwathmey) Powell (1881–1964). The letters from the 1920s are chiefly letters written home from school by their children, Eleanor and Lewis Franklin Powell, Jr. (1907–1998) (folder 1–9). The 1930s correspondence includes letters written by the two younger children of Mary and Lewis, Sr., Edward Angus Powell (1914–1979) and Zoe Beall

(Powell) Lane (1914–1995), describing their experiences at camp and college. The bulk of the correspondence in this period is between Eleanor and her mother discussing family matters (folders 10–17). The 1940s correspondence chronicles family matters, including the birth of children, illnesses, travel, and life at the family home in Hanover County, Bear Island (folders 18–35). A large portion of the letters from this period are to and from Lewis, Jr., and his brother Angus, who both joined the armed services during World War II.

The 1950s correspondence, the bulk of which is between Eleanor and her parents, discusses family news, trips and holidays, Eleanor and Frank's move to Bronxville, N.Y., news from friends, and comments on current events (folders 36–57). The 1960s correspondence concerns, in part, Eleanor's surgery for breast cancer (1960), and more family news including the marriages of several of the grandchildren (folders 58–68). In the 1970s the correspondence concerns, among other topics, the death of Lewis Powell, Sr., in 1974. The correspondence in this period is primarily between Eleanor and her siblings and friends and with her daughter Mary Lewis (Dewey) Grow (1941– ) (folders 69–79). Major events discussed by Eleanor and her friends and family in the 1980s include the marriage of her daughter Mary Lewis Dewey to Roy Grow, the birth of their son Lewis Franklin Grow, in 1980, Eleanor and Frank's move to Williamsburg in 1985, and Eleanor's correspondence with John Calvin Jeffries (1948– ), who was then conducting biographical research on her brother Lewis F. Powell, Jr. (later published by C. Scribner's Sons in 1994 as *Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr.: A Biography*) (folders 80–95). The 1990s correspondence consists of news from friends and family concerning the deaths of Eleanor's sister Zoe, her husband, Frank, and brother Lewis F. Powell, Jr. Major events include the dedication of Powell chapel at 2nd Baptist Church in Richmond, and the Powell wing at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, to house Lewis F. Powell, Jr.'s Supreme Court papers (folders 96–112).

**Dickinson, Fannie E. Taylor, Diary, 1865. 9 pp. Typescript. Mss5:1D5605:1.**

Fannie E. (Taylor) Dickinson's (d. 1897) diary, 1865 April 4–18, documents the emotional turmoil of Richmonders during the last few days of the Civil War and the week following its end. Included with the diary is a drawing of the Taylor family home on Franklin Street, Richmond, by Janie Prichard Duggan.

**Dimmock, Charles Henry, Poetry, 1854–1861. 6 items. Mss2D5966b.**

Charles Henry Dimmock (1831–1873), civil engineer, architect, and lawyer of Richmond, wrote these lines of verse to various female acquaintances.

**Dixon, Margaret Collins Denny, *The Numbered Years: Five Decades at Jamestown*, 1957. 1 volume. Mss5:9D6454:1.**

In this printer's copy of an historical novel published by Garrett & Massie (Richmond, 1957), Margaret Collins (Denny) Dixon (1882–1964) tells the story of everyday life in the Jamestown colony from 1629–1676 by focusing on the family of Thomas Rolfe, son of Pocahontas and John Rolfe. *The Numbered Years* represents a continuation of the author's first novel, *The Princess of the Old Dominion* (New York, 1953). Dixon also co-

authored a genealogical study of some early Virginia immigrants at Germanna. The VHS owns the Germanna manuscript (Mss5:9D6454:2).

**Dixon, Margaret Collins Denny, Book manuscript, n.d. 1 volume. Mss5:9D6454:2.**

This printer's copy, corrected by the authors, Margaret Collins (Denny) Dixon (1882–1964) and Elizabeth Chapman (Denny) Vann (1884–1977), of a genealogy of the Brumback-Hotsinpillar family lists some descendants of Melchior Brumback, a resident of the Germanna settlement in Virginia in 1714. It was published by the authors in Englewood, N.J., in 1961. The VHS also owns another of Dixon's manuscripts, *The Numbered Years* (Mss5:9D6454:1).

**Donaghe, Virginia, Album, 1850–1882. 1 volume. Mss5:6D7145:1. Microfilm reel C300.**

This volume, owned by Virginia Donaghe of Augusta County, contains autographs, including one by Henry Clay (1779–1852), of men and women from Colorado, New Jersey, North Carolina, New York, Ohio, Connecticut, Missouri, Kentucky, and Wisconsin, and Virginia. There are also a few sketches.

**Dorset, Ada E., Student Notebook, ca. 1890. 1 volume. Mss5:4D7383:1.**

This volume, *Thomas Blanks for Written Spelling* (Richmond: J. L. Hill Printing Co., 1890), contains the penmanship exercises of Ada E. Dorset.

**Douglas, Maggie R., Album, 1862–1886. 1 volume. Mss5:6D7465:1.**

This album belonged to Maggie R. Douglas (1802–1886) of Oxford, N.C.; it contains the signatures, addresses, and places of surrender for fifty-six Confederate soldiers held prisoner at Fort Warren, Mass., in May 1862.

**Dorsey, Frances James La Rue, Diary, 1863. 56 pp. Photocopy. Mss5:1D7385:1.**

Frances James (La Rue) Dorsey (1847–1870) kept this diary as a young schoolteacher at Bloomfield in Clarke County. In addition to her observations on the Civil War, it contains geometry problems, sketches of women and animals (possibly by someone other than the diarist), accounts for Dorsey's salary as a teacher, and a few poems. The original remains in private hands.

**Doswell Family Papers, 1815–1977. 385 items. Mss1D7424b.**

This collection contains papers of the Doswell family of Bullfield in Hanover County, beginning with James Doswell (d. 1825), and his purchase of the tract of land in 1815, and his estate papers dividing the property between his sons, James Turner Doswell (1818–1874/5?) and Thomas Walker Doswell (1823–1890) (sections 1–2). A large portion of the collection consists of the papers of Thomas Walker Doswell and his wife, Frances Anne (Sutton) Doswell (1837–1903). Their papers deal mostly with the horse breeding and horse racing that took place at Bullfield and Frances's management of the farm in her husband's absence (section 4). Also included is the Civil War diary kept by Frances Doswell during the fall of Richmond in April 1865 (section 5), as well as letters sent to her by her husband while serving in the Confederate States Army as an aide to Brig. Gen. William Edwin Starke (1814–1862) during the 1862 Maryland Campaign

(section 4). The collection also includes information concerning The Meadow, Caroline County, another well-known horse breeding farm, purchased by Christopher Chenery (d. 1973) and maintained by his daughter Helen Elizabeth "Penny" Tweedy; and the records from St. Martin's Parish or "Turfman's Church" built in Hanover County, with the help of the Doswell family (section 10).

**Doswell Family Papers, 1837–1933. 29 items. Mss1D7424a.**

Papers of the Doswell family of Hanover County include letters, 1837–1847, written by Patsy (King) Harris Wyatt ([1778–1847] of Cedar Hill, Hanover County) to her daughter Evelina Overton (Harris) Doswell (1806–1840), her son-in-law Henley Cowles Doswell ([b. 1802] of Logton, Hanover County), and her grandson Thomas Overton Doswell discussing family life, child care, illness, and religion (a1–6).

Also, letters, 1846–1850, written by Thomas Overton Doswell (while traveling through Ohio and Pennsylvania and while living in Sacramento during the California gold rush) to [?] Cowles, his father, Henley Cowles Doswell, and sister Martha Ella (Doswell) Doswell (b. 1833) (a7–10); and correspondence, 1852–1904, of Martha Ella (Doswell) Doswell (of Hanover County and Newport News) with her granddaughter Ella Elizabeth Doswell (b. 1890) and husband James Marshall Doswell ([b. 1827] concerning their courtship and his job offer from the Lynchburg and Tennessee Railroad) (a11–15).

Other Doswell family papers consist of family letters, 1858–1883, written by or addressed to Juliet Evelina (Doswell) Frey, Laura Cowles (Doswell) Doswell (living in Jacksonport, Ark.), Thomas Douglas Doswell, and Mollie T. Holt (a16–20); marriage notices of Lillie Brown Doswell and William Deane (d. 1927) (a24–25); and a genealogical chart of the Doswell family (a29).

**Downman Family Papers, 1699–1909. 102 items. Mss1D7598a.**

Papers of members of the Payne and Downman families in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries form the core of this collection. Eighteenth-century materials illuminate commercial and family connections between Virginia, England, and the Caribbean during the late colonial period and the War for Independence. Letters, 1782, from William Payne (d. 1782?), a mariner born in Virginia but living in Mile End, London, to his wife, Olivia (Wilmot) Payne (d. 1784?), discuss his voyage to Jamaica as master of the ship *Priscilla*, the subsequent loss of the vessel, and family finances (section 2). A few accounts and legal papers, 1783–1784, document Olivia Payne's widowhood after William was lost at sea on his return voyage (section 3). Letters, 1785, from her uncle, James Wilmot (d. 1808), to her son-in-law, Joseph Ball Downman (1756–1799) of Totteridge in Hertfordshire, Eng., address the fate of the younger Payne children after their mother's death (section 5). A few legal and commercial papers, 1775 and 1790, reveal links between Downman and his father in Lancaster County, Va. (sections 4 and 6).

Nineteenth-century correspondence consists primarily of letters, 1862–1865, from Joseph Ball Downman's grand nephew, Rawleigh William Downman (1830–1882), to his wife, Mary Alice (Magruder) Downman, discussing his service in the Confederate army at Sharpsburg and in the Valley of Virginia (section 10). There are also letters, 1863–1864,

from his brother, John Joseph Downman (1835–1873), to their mother, Harriet Jane (Downman) Downman (1797–1869), written while serving the Confederacy in the Shenandoah Valley (section 13). Typed transcripts exist for the Civil War letters. A few legal papers survive for other family members (section 12); information, ca. 1909, on Hamilton, Downman, and Wilmot coats of arms offer clues into the ways that twentieth-century descendants interpreted their past (section 16).

**Drew, Dorothy Hart, Papers, 1903–1982. ca. 400 items. Mss1D8203a.**

Papers consist of correspondence of Dorothy Hart Drew (1912– ), portrait painter; her mother, Anna (Hart) Cross Drew; and her sister, Lorna Drew (1909?–1985), a concert pianist, all of New York City.

Dorothy Drew's correspondence, 1929–1982, constitutes the bulk of the collection and consists chiefly of letters to female friends in Roanoke and Fredericksburg, discussing their social and family lives, her family and her painting, the prospects for additional commissions, and some references to Christian Science (section 3). Of particular interest are a letter from Angelique Bielaski discussing Dorothy's Christian Science beliefs; and correspondence with R. Stedman Oakey of Stedman House antiques concerning disappointment in one of Dorothy's portraits and her efforts to satisfy him. Other correspondents include Raymond Weeks (1863–1954) of Rochambeau Farm, Manakin, discussing mutual families, plantation life, Dorothy's painting, and his literary efforts.

The correspondence, 1903–1961, of Anna (Hart) Cross Drew, is mostly with her daughter Dorothy Hart Drew while the latter was painting portraits in Roanoke in the 1940s (section 1). Dorothy's letters discuss her painting and social life, as well as her efforts to procure other commissions. Other correspondents include Anna's second husband, Dr. Francis Webb Drew of Ethel, Macon County, Mo., whose letters concern the unsatisfactory behavior of his daughters by his first wife, while living in St. Louis, Mo.; and Raymond Weeks discussing plantation and family life.

The correspondence, 1924–1974, of Lorna Drew, concert pianist and composer, consist of letters chiefly from her sister, Dorothy Hart Drew, while the latter was away painting portraits in Roanoke and other places (section 2). Most contain references to money matters, advice for dealing with their elderly mother, Anna (Hart) Cross Drew, and requests for commissions on the part of various Virginia friends. Some contain references to Christian Science practices. Other correspondents include Raymond Weeks (chiefly discussing his literary efforts and Lorna's musical accomplishments); and Roanoke friends, specifically Mary (Wysor) Smith and Mary (Cox) Fagg Farmer (d. 1985).

**Duerson, Nora M., Scrapbooks, 1894–1900, 1895–1904, 1891–1901, 1895–1902, and 1899–1910. 5 volumes. Mss5:7D8697:1–5. Microfilm reel C500.**

Nora M. Duerson (d. 1918), of La Grange, Ky., compiled these five volumes of newspaper clippings. The first, 1894–1900, includes articles about contemporary persons, places, and events of national and international significance. Volumes for 1895–1904 and 1899–1910 illuminate Duerson's interest in women's issues; they include information on prominent suffragists—Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Julia Ward

Howe—actresses, and other women, and on health, beauty, and woman suffrage. Duerson graduated from the La Grange Academy in 1892, and the 1891–1901 scrapbook contains information about that institution and another co-educational secondary school, the Funk Seminary. A clipping, 1894, from the *Louisville Times* displays an engraving of Duerson, and the text of one of her speeches, which identifies her as a member of the classical department at the La Grange Academy. The 1895–1902 scrapbook contains miscellaneous clippings of poetry, obituaries, and some articles relating to women. The VHS also owns her commonplace books (Mss5:5D8697:1–2).

**Duerson, Nora M., Commonplace Books, 1906 and 1908. 2 volumes.**

**Mss5:5D8697:1–2. Microfilm reel C500.**

Nora M. Duerson (d. 1918) of La Grange, Ky., recorded these secular proverbs, many concerning the work ethic, in two small pocket calendars. The VHS also owns her scrapbooks (Mss5:7D8697:1–5).

**Dugdale, Elizabeth Catherine Cabell, Papers, 1926–1987. 442 items. Mss1D8782a.**

Elizabeth Catherine (Cabell) Dugdale (1902–1990) of Ashland worked as the personal secretary to Ambassador Alexander Wilbourne Weddell from 1930 until 1948. After Weddell and his wife, Virginia, died that year in a train accident, their home, Virginia House in Richmond, went by their intent to the Virginia Historical Society. Dugdale became the custodian of the property and served in that capacity until her retirement in 1972. Even after her retirement she still took an avid interest in Virginia House. These papers include her correspondence, the bulk of which was exchanged with John Melville Jennings, director of the Virginia Historical Society, and deals primarily with her work at Virginia House (section 1). The collection also contains drafts (section 2) of Dugdale's unpublished memoir, "As I Remember Alex and Virginia Weddell and Virginia House."

The collection also contains the school papers of Dugdale's daughter, Elizabeth Cabell (Dugdale) MacIntosh (b. 1935), from the Pan-American School, a private secretarial school in Richmond, including institutional pamphlets, a shorthand workbook with assignments, and a typing workbook and assignments (section 3).

**Dugdale, Elizabeth Catherine Cabell, Diary, 1932. 1 volume. Mss5:1D8783:1.**

This diary contains daily entries made by Elizabeth Catherine (Cabell) Dugdale (1902–1990) while employed as private secretary to Alexander and Virginia Weddell at their Richmond residence, Virginia House. Dugdale notes her duties for the Weddells, primarily cataloging their library; discusses a house that she and her husband, Arthur Annesley Dugdale, built in Ashland; and records her activities in the St. James the Less Church choir in Ashland, the St. Mary's Junior College Alumnae organization in Raleigh, N.C., and as a gardener. The diary includes a brief will arranging for the transfer of ownership of her house.

**Dulany, Mary Eliza Powell, Diary, 1862–1863. 1 volume. Mss5:1D8865:1.**

Kept by Mary Eliza (Powell) Dulany (1836–1897) as a young wife in Fauquier and Loudoun counties, this diary reflects her concern for the safety of her husband, a soldier in the Confederate army. Dulany repeatedly tries to reconcile conflicting personal and

newspaper accounts of battles and casualties. She also discusses her management of the couple's farm, including harvests, slaves, and the problem of "yankee" plundering.

**Dunreath Garden Club, Papers, 1948–1964. 4 items. Mss3D9238a.**

The collection consists of four scrapbooks documenting the history of the Dunreath Garden Club in Richmond from its formation in 1948 until 1964. The volumes contain programs, newspaper accounts, magazine articles, and photographs. In addition to gardening and flower arranging, the club sponsored various civic activities, which included purchasing street signs for Henrico County, providing flower arrangements for local churches and for patients at the Medical College of Virginia Hospital, and working with the Richmond Area Community Chest.

**Dupuy, Mary Dupuy Edmunds, Commonplace Book, ca. 1835. 1 volume. Mss5:5D9295:1.**

The commonplace book of Mary Dupuy (Edmunds) Dupuy (1811–1839), kept in Prince Edward County, contains her analytical notes on Henry Home Kames' *Elements of Criticism*.

**Dupuy, Emily Howe, Papers, 1834–1883. 115 items. Mss1D9295b.**

The letters of Emily (Howe) Dupuy (1812–1883) and her sister, Anna (Howe) Whitteker (1808–1900), constitute the bulk of this collection. Both sisters came to Virginia from Princeton, Mass., as young, single women in the 1830s to teach school. In 1838 Emily Howe married Asa Dupuy (1788–1848), a lawyer and planter, and settled in Prince Edward County. Her correspondence contains letters, 1836–1883, to her mother, Sarah Lucinda (Brooks) Howe (1786–1875), and her sister, Sarah Lucinda (Howe) Skinner (1810–1891), who remained in Massachusetts (sections 5–7). Although she was briefly married to a fellow New England emigre, Anna Whitteker spent most of her life as a single woman. She lived and kept schools in Cumberland and Prince Edward counties, Va., Charleston and Lewisburg, Va. (now W. Va.), and Columbus, Ohio. In 1863 she returned to Princeton, Mass., where she remained until her death. Her letters, 1836–1863, to her mother and sisters, Dupuy and Skinner, reveal an outsider's perspective on life in Virginia and Ohio and provide information on the financial affairs of a single woman (sections 1–4). Both Dupuy and Whitteker discuss education, slavery and race relations, religion, national politics, and family relationships in three states. The collection also contains a small amount of correspondence of Dupuy's daughters and information on the migration of former slaves to Massachusetts (section 8–10).

**Duval, Sarah Dandridge Cooke, Papers, 1847–1864. 3 items. Mss2D9563b. Microfilm reel C274.**

The collection contains a diary, 1847–1852 (b1); a memoir of events in 1864 (b2); and a letter, 1858, written by Sarah Dandridge (Cooke) Duval (1828–1887) of New Kent County (b3). The diary includes copies of poems and hymns, as well as entries kept at various points in the author's life. Early entries contain Duval's observations on courtship rituals and on specific suitors and situations; they appear to have been kept contemporaneously. Later entries appear at intervals and reflect on the events that prompted them: the death of a former suitor, Duval's marriage, and the death of her



mother. The memoir, written after the fact, discusses the flight of Duval and her family during the Civil War after the United States Army entered her neighborhood. It describes personal hardships and the behavior of various slaves when Federal troops arrived. Duval's letter to an unidentified aunt discusses pregnancy, strained family finances, and the allocation of slave labor within the household. The constructed quality of Duval's writings suggests that she may have intended to publish them.

This collection contains papers of members of the Early family of Lynchburg. It includes correspondence, 1838–1892, and other papers of Confederate general Jubal Anderson Early (1816–1894) regarding his Civil War service and postwar life (sections 4–6). Correspondence, 1861–1875, accounts, 1856–1867, and related materials of his brother, Samuel Henry Early (1813–1874), illuminate the education of his daughters at the Lynchburg Female Seminary and the Patapsco Female Institute in Ellicott City, Md. (sections 8 and 9). There is also family correspondence, 1864–1888, of Samuel Early's wife, Henrian (Cabell) Early (1822–1890) (section 11). Diaries, 1861 and 1865 (sections 15 and 16); family correspondence, 1864–1913 (section 17); a scrapbook, 1866–1911 (section 19); and other papers (sections 18 and 20) pertaining to her daughter-in-law Mary Washington (Cabell) Early (1846–1917) discuss her life in Richmond and at Fernley in Buckingham County and illuminate her career as an author of novels, essays, and articles on the subjects of southern artists and authors, religion, and poetry. Correspondence, 1867–1927, and other materials of Samuel and Henrian Early's daughter, author Ruth Hairston Early (1849–1928) of Lynchburg, largely concern her local and family histories and her publishing career (section 21–27). Letters, 1917–1935, written to Evelyn Russell Early (1877–1940) of Lynchburg and other materials reveal information about her service in the American Red Cross during World War I (sections 31 and 32). The collection also contains scattered correspondence of other members of the Cabell and Early families, as well as a brief reminiscence of Emma (Lyon) Bryan concerning Richmond during the Civil War and including observations on Jefferson and Varina (Howell) Davis (section 51).

## E

### **Early Family Papers, 1798–1903. 239 items. Mss1Ea765a. Microfilm reel C456.**

This collection consists primarily of the papers of Mary Virginia (Early) Brown (1823–1864), a Methodist minister's daughter from Lynchburg. Brown attended the Female Collegiate Institute, a Methodist school for girls in Buckingham County, in the 1830s and 1840s, and her correspondence, 1838–1854, with her mother, siblings, and friends illuminates the history of girlhood, religion, and education for women in antebellum Virginia (sections 9 and 11). Her mother, Elizabeth Brown (Rives) Early (1805–1857), also received letters, 1841–1842, from Mary Elizabeth (Bailey) Rives (d. 1859), a teacher at the school (section 6). The collection includes three of Brown's diaries, 1850, 1852, and 1853 (sections 12–14), and two autograph books, 1833–1846 and 1840–1845 (sections 15–16), that document her education and early married life. She married James Leftwich Brown (1815–1872), a Lynchburg merchant, in 1849, and her letters, 1844–1863, to him discuss their children and other family members, financial affairs and the operation of their farm, and religious activities (section 10). The collection contains a

small amount of correspondence of other members of the Brown and Early families, as well as a few legal papers, 1810–1858, pertaining to the property of Mary Brown (Green) Rives of Tennessee and Mississippi (section 3).

**Edmunds, Pocahontas Wilson Wight, Typescript notes, c. 1978. 80 pp. Mss5:9Ed597:1.**

These research notes, compiled by Pocahontas Wilson (Wight) Edmunds (b. 1904) for publication in her two volume *History of Halifax County* (published privately by the author, 1978), consist primarily of lists of people, places, and structures in Halifax County.

**Edmunds Family Papers, 1826–1950. 99 items. Mss1Ed596a.**

This collection centers on Jane Watkins (Dupuy) Edmunds (1790–1870) and her husband, Nicholas Edmunds (1776–1863) of Charlotte County. Papers of Jane Edmunds include correspondence, 1838–1870, with male and female Dupuy and Edmunds kin (section 1), accounts (section 5), and a cookbook (section 8). A commonplace book recording births of members of the Edmunds family and of slaves, a volume of personal accounts (section 8), and a small amount of correspondence (section 2) compose the papers of Nicholas Edmunds. The collection also contains clippings of newspaper articles, 1947–1950, about the Edmunds family and Charlotte County compiled by Florence Franke (1877–1957), a school teacher and an Edmunds descendant (section 7). There are a few papers pertaining to other family members.

**Edrington Family Papers, 1766–1967. 503 items. Mss1Ed745a. Microfilm reels C274–275 and C559–560.**

This collection primarily concerns members of the Edrington family living at Myrtle Grove in Stafford County. The papers include business and family correspondence, 1830–1874 (section 1); account books (sections 2–4); and legal and financial records of John Catesby Edrington (1800–1879) (sections 5–8), as well as records of Edrington & Moncure concerning their quarrying operations in Stafford County during the 1830s (sections 9–12). Correspondence, 1846–1880, of John Edrington's wife, Elizabeth Hawkins (Stone) Edrington (1810–1891), is chiefly with family members and friends (section 13). The diary, 1856–1861 (section 16); correspondence, 1856–1909 (section 17); and account books and related items (sections 18–21) of their daughter, Angelina Selden Edrington (b. 1838), illuminate her life at Myrtle Grove and contain information on her activities as a Sunday School teacher of African Americans in Stafford County. The collection also includes the will, 1830, of Charity Porter of Stafford County and an inventory of her estate (section 35), as well as scattered correspondence of several of the married daughters of John and Elizabeth Edrington (sections 15 and 22).

**Edwards, Louisa Wickline, Student Notebook, 1838. 1 volume. Mss5:4Ed973:1.**

This manuscript arithmetic book belonged to Louisa (Wickline) Edwards (b. 1819) of Jackson County, Ohio. It includes notes and problems on division, subtraction, reduction and the rule of three, as well as a few penmanship exercises. The VHS also owns her mother's arithmetic book (Mss5:4W6326:1).

**Edwards Family Papers, 1867–1917. 43 items. Mss1Ed985a.**

Anna Corbin (Pickett) Bibb Edwards (1836–1913) of King William County lies at the center of this collection. It includes letters, 1876–1912, to her from Pickett family members in Arkansas and Huntsville, Ala., as well as letters of condolence on the death of her daughter, Sallie Thomas (Bibb) Neale (1861–1894) (section 3). Letters, 1867–1892, to Edwards's husband, Julian T. Edwards (b. 1841), primarily concern land in Louisiana to which Edwards and her daughter may have had a claim through her first husband (section 1).

**Ellen Glasgow Festival, Records, 1992–1993. 268 items. Mss3EL544a.**

Sponsored jointly by the Virginia Writers Club and the Ellen Glasgow Society and produced by Virginia Writers Special Projects, Inc., this festival held at the Jefferson Hotel celebrated the writing and life in Richmond of Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist Ellen Glasgow (1873–1945). Records of the conference include correspondence of festival managers (section 2), programs (section 1), registration materials (section 4), promotional materials (section 5), and related items (section 3).

**Ellett-St. Catherine's Alumnae Association, Papers, 1850–1970. ca. 5,000 items. Mss3EL546a.**

The collection offers detailed information on the education of girls and the life of a female educator in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It falls roughly into three parts. Nearly one-half of the collection pertains to St. Catherine's School, an Episcopal school for girls, and its predecessor, the Ellett School, established in Richmond, ca. 1890. Printed materials concerning the school include newspaper clippings, photographs, student publications and programs for student events, catalogs, and promotional literature. Manuscripts contain notes of the school's founder, Virginia Randolph Ellett (1857–1939), on operating a school and the teaching of literature. Also included are roll books kept by Ellett and other teachers and a few student essays (section 14). The correspondence, 1917–1919, of Martha Patteson (Bowie) Branch (1884–1944) concerns fund raising for the school (section 11); the correspondence, 1943–1964, of Natalie Friend (McFadden) Blanton (b. 1895) documents its history and the life of its founder (section 12).

The correspondence of Virginia Randolph Ellett, pioneer in advanced education for women in the South, accounts for one-third of the collection (section 10). Among her correspondents are students and former students, including Nancy Witcher (Langhorne) Shaw Astor le Clark (1882–1983); professional educators, such as (1879–1964) and Ad as William Allan Neilson (1869–1946), professor at Harvard, Bryn Mawr, and Smith colleges, and John Albert Macy (1877–1932), husband of Helen Keller's teacher; and female friends and fellow teachers, including Lucy Gray (Henry) Harrison (1857–1944) and Louisa Coleman Gordon Blair (1870?–1946). Ellett's correspondence reveals her strategies and tactics for making her school a feeder institution for Bryn Mawr and other women's colleges in the Northeast, provides information on the Montessori and country day school movements, and offers insights into the relationship between the personal and professional life of a single, female educator.

Also included in the collection are the papers of Ellett's mother, Mary S. (Hudson) Ellett Ellett (1836–1921) of New York, N.Y., and Richmond (section 9). They contain correspondence with girlhood friends, Cornelia Prime (d. 1922) and Sarah Satterlee, begun in adolescence and continued over the course of a lifetime, as well as with her daughter and other family members and friends. There are a small number of papers pertaining to other Ellett family members.

**Engledove Family Papers, 1890–1913. 3 items. Mss2En354b.**

Chiefly materials relating to the education of Florence Estelle (Crowder) Engledove (d. 1952) of Cumberland County. Items include a diploma, 1890, issued by the Danville College for Young Ladies, Danville (later Stratford College); and a student essay, n.d., "The Influence of Environment," written by Florence (b1–2).

**Eppes, Richard, Account Book, ca. 1850–1854. 1 volume. Mss5:3Ep735:1.**

Josephine Dulles (Horner) Eppes (1826–1852), first wife of Richard Eppes (1824–1896), wrote an account of their expenses in establishing a household or redecorating after marriage and recorded an inventory of linens at Appomattox Manor in City Point (now Hopewell), Va. A brief inventory of silver, written in another hand, possibly that of Josephine Eppes's sister and her husband's second wife, Elizabeth Welsh (Horner) Eppes (1832–1905), appears near the end of the volume.

**Eppes, Josephine Dulles, Diary, 1898–1908. 1 volume. Mss5:1Ep735:1.**

This diary contains brief, daily notations of the weather at Appomattox Manor in Hopewell, including monthly and yearly accumulations of precipitation. There are also a few newspaper clippings and several accounts.

**Eppes Family Papers, 1722–1948. 540 items. Mss1Ep734d. Microfilm reels C244–251.**

The papers of four generations of the Eppes family of City Point (now Hopewell), primarily regarding the management of the family's various plantations: Appomattox Manor, City Point, Bermuda Hundred, Chesterfield County, and Eppes Island, Charles City County. Those prominently represented include Archibald Eppes (d. 1820); his son-in-law Benjamin Cocke (1781–1836); and Benjamin's son Dr. Richard Eppes ([1824–1896] whose name was legally changed by his mother, Mary (Eppes) Cocke [1783–1844]).

Women who figure prominently in the collection include Mary (Eppes) Cocke, wife of Benjamin Cocke and mother of Richard Eppes, whose papers consist of correspondence, 1802–1844, with her son Richard (regarding his life while a student at the University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary) and with friends in Prince George and Charles City counties (section 34), accounts, 1811–1845 (section 35), and deeds, 1837–1840, pertaining to her ownership of Eppes Island (sections 36); Elizabeth Welsh (Horner) Eppes (1832–1905), wife of Richard Eppes, whose papers include an undated cookbook (section 73) and correspondence, 1854–1905, with family friends (section 72); and Elizabeth's daughter Josephine Dulles Eppes (1855–1920), whose papers consist of a diary, 1872–1881, describing trips to New York City, Philadelphia, and Washington,

D.C. (section 74), a drawing book, 1872–1873, (section 76), and social correspondence, 1859–1918, with friends and family members (section 75).

**Eubank, Caroline E., Scrapbooks, 1878 and 1880. 2 volumes. Mss5:7Eu174:1–2.**

These two volumes of clippings compiled and indexed by Caroline E. Eubank contain poems, often relating to children and to death. The 1878 scrapbook also includes a biographical sketch of naval officer and oceanographer Matthew Fontaine Maury and a copy of one of his letters on science and religion.

**Evans, Thomas J., Report, 1882. 1 item. Mss2EL928a1.**

A report, 1882 August 22, issued by Thomas J. Evans (1822–1889) as commissioner of the Chancery Court of the City of Richmond regarding the accounts, 1875–1881, of Robert Alexander Lancaster (1863–1940) as executor of the estate of his grandmother, Jane Mary Magdalene Michaux LeGrand (Binford) Ely (1805–1875) of Richmond. Accounts primarily concern expenses related to the purchase, repair, and furnishing of her home at Clay and 12th streets in Richmond (i.e., 1112 East Clay Street), which became a rental property after her death; medical and funeral expenses; and the settlement of her estate.

**Every Monday Club (Richmond, Va.), Records, 1889–1990. ca. 185 items. Mss3Ev274a**

The Every Tuesday Club of Richmond was a women's literary society formed in 1889. The name and meeting day were changed to the Every Monday Club in 1892.

The club's papers consist of minutes of meetings, 1889–1890, 1892–1894, 1897–1978, 1980–1981, and 1983–1990 (folders 1–18); scrapbooks, 1889–1925, 1929–1969, 1934–1935, 1937–1955, 1969–1980, and 1989 (folders 19–24); yearbooks, 1902–1903, 1906–1985, and 1987–1990 (folders 25–34); and club histories, 1964–1974, 1967–1968, 1969–1970, 1970–1971, 1971–1972, 1972–1973, 1973–1974, 1974–1975, 1974–1979, 1975–1976, 1976–1977, 1977–1978, 1978–1979, 1979–1980, 1980–1981, 1981–1982, 1982–1983, 1983–1984, 1987–1988, 1988–1989, and 1989–1990 (folders 35–42).

Also, include the following essays: "A Club Romance," by Sarah Gwathmey (Gravatt) Fox; "A Club Romance, or Who is the Heroine?" by Virginia (Morgan) Robinson; "A Toast to the President of the Every Monday Club in 1889," by Glennie Long (Tomlinson) Miller (1895–2000); "An Epilogue to a Club Romance, or Who is the Heroine?" by Marylou (Rhodes) Massie; "Club Women in Horse and Buggy Days," by Mrs. Julia Pilcher Worsham; "He is Risen," by Bertie Stone Daughtrey; "How Little Red Riding Hood Spent Christmas Eve," by Abbie Fuller Spencer; "The Lights of Christmas," by Abbie Fuller Spencer; "Looking Backward-Looking Forward," by Elizabeth Willingham Ward; and "Sketch of Mrs. John Enders Robinson" [i.e., Virginia (Morgan) Robinson [1852–1920], with likeness] (folders 43–47); a list of subjects studied by the club, 1889–1989; a list, 1963–1990, of former members; invitations; programs; photographs of members (folder 48); and miscellaneous materials; including poetry; a resolution, 1941, and letter, 1969, concerning the club's archives; a certificate of merit, 1954, issued by the General Federation of Women's Clubs; a club banner; and miscellany (folders 49–51).

Note: An additional group of records (Mss4Ev274b) covers the period 1990–1994 and includes minutes of meetings, brief essays, and poems written by members; while a second group (Mss3Ev274b) includes records from 1974 to 2005 (minutes of meetings, 1990–2005 [minutes from 1996–1998, 1998–1999, 1999–2000 include two sets of minutes from two different authors. The secondary sets of minutes, "set B," have descriptions of Play Days. Play Days were typically the last meeting of the year for the Every Monday Club. On Play Days the club would generally take a field trip. The minutes from 1997–1998 include text of a program on Louisa May Alcott presented at the 1998 November 2 Every Monday Club meeting]; yearbooks, 1974–2005; program summaries, 1997–2000; and a club history, "Seventy-five Years in the Every Monday Club," 1964).

## F

### **Fairfax County, Court, Papers, 1742–1793. 12 items. Mss4F1613d.**

Consist of miscellaneous legal papers. Of particular note is a summons, 1755, requesting that William Gladdin appear before the court concerning a slave girl, Easter, and the estate of John Gladin (probably Gladdin).

### **[Fairfax, Sally, Diary, 1771–1772]. 8 pp. Mss5:1F1616:1.**

This fragment of a diary kept by Sally Fairfax (1760–1777?) as a child at Towlston in Fairfax County mentions her mother's food preparations for a ball and lists several guests. Fairfax also notes activities of her parents, other members of the household, and friends. Alternative versions have been published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 11 (1903–4): 212–213, and Wilson Miles Cary, *Sally Cary* (New York, 1916).

### **Farrar, Charlotte W. Green, My Africa Story: The War Is Over—What Do We Do Now? 1 item. Typescript. Mss7:1F2422:1.**

Autobiographical essay of Mrs. Farrar (b. 1916?), a native of Amelia Court House, covering the years 1945–1947 and describing social and economic conditions following the end of World War II, including the efforts of her husband, Richard Farrar, Jr., to find a job in the petroleum industry following his demobilization from the military. He was eventually hired by the Standard Oil Company to oversee their holdings in Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, and the couple and their three-month-old baby set off for "Darkest Africa." Mrs. Farrar details the difficulties of travel, the social activities of the small European and American enclave, local customs, and everyday life. When her baby fell ill she was forced to return to the United States, leaving her husband behind. In an epilogue she describes his efforts to find a job upon his return and their eventual move to New York City, where he worked for Pan American Airlines.

### **Faulkner Family Papers, 1737–1954. ca. 12,000 items. Mss1F2735aFA2.**

This collection contains the papers of three generations of members of the Faulkner family of Martinsburg in Berkeley County (now W. Va.).

James Faulkner (1776–1817), a merchant and artillery officer in the Virginia militia during the War of 1812, and his contemporary and friend, lawyer and legislator Elisha

Boyd, generated the earliest records, primarily business correspondence, financial accounts, and a few military records (boxes 1–12), but the bulk of the collection consists of the papers of Charles James Faulkner (1806–1884), lawyer, state legislator, United States congressman and senator, and minister to France just prior to the Civil War. His extensive correspondence, 1826–1884, documents his political and legal career (boxes 13–40), but also includes significant numbers of letters to and from his wife, Mary Wagner (Boyd) Faulkner (d. 1894), and other members of his family. Legal materials include letters and other documents regarding female litigants and several files pertaining to divorce cases and the settlement of estates of women (boxes 47–68). Papers, 1866–1869, compiled by Faulkner concerning Mary McGuire (b. 1851), the daughter of Irish immigrant parents, document her placement with the Faulkner family as a servant, their financial support for her education, and additional financial support for McGuire after her mother's death in Philadelphia (box 79).

Mary Faulkner's papers include correspondence, 1831–1876, mostly with family members and friends, that contains information on her management of the household; an account book and loose accounts, 1847–1893, that illuminate agricultural operations at Boydville, her plantation; a commonplace book, 1860, kept in France during her husband's diplomatic service; and records concerning a claim for damages to Boydville brought against the United States government after its occupation by Federal troops in 1863–1865 (box 81).

Papers of Charles and Mary Faulkner's son, Charles James Faulkner, Jr. (1847–1929), concern his career as lawyer, judge, and United States senator from West Virginia (boxes 83–88). A few personal papers of his wife, Sallie (Winn) Faulkner (d. 1891), and her mother, Mary Jane (Garrett) Winn (1818–1869), also survive in the collection (box 89). Papers of Sallie Faulkner's sister, Elizabeth Garrett Winn (b. 1840?), document her social life in Charlottesville and her career as a teacher in West Virginia (boxes 92–93). They contain correspondence, 1865–1881; accounts, 1869–1881; a commonplace book, ca. 1876; and records of the Martinsburg Grammar School, 1873–1880. Another sister, Ellen Watson Winn (1842?–1893), who cared for the children at Boydville following the death of Sallie Faulkner, left a small number of personal papers in the collection, along with the financial papers of Charles Faulkner's second wife, Virginia Fairfax (Whiting) Faulkner (1867–1938) (box 93), and scattered papers of Faulkner's sisters, their husbands, and his children (box 94).

**Female Humane Society (Richmond, Va.), Letter, 1829. 1 item. Mss2M9925a2.**

A letter, 9 October 1829, written to Gustavus Adolphus Myers (1801–1869), then a member of the Richmond City Council, by "The Fair Ladies" soliciting his help in the promotion of a fair to benefit the Female Humane School. The Female Humane Society, founded in 1805, provided a home and basic education for "destitute" girls. In 1921 the society changed its name to the Memorial Foundation for Children. Throughout its history fairs were a common way for the organization to raise funds necessary to its operation.

**Figg, Laura Elizabeth Lamb, Papers, 1882–1884. 4 items. Mss2F4685b.**

Consist of certificates of merit, 1882–1884, issued to Laura Lamb (later Laura (Lamb) Figg), a student at Bellevue School, Richmond, Va.; a second honor certificate, n.d., issued to Laura Lamb; and a composition book of Laura Lamb, ca. 1884.

**Floyd, Martha Beaston Tyler, Commonplace Book, 1860. 1 volume. Mss5:5F6695:1.**

Martha Beaston (Tyler) Floyd (1838–1887) kept this volume in Richmond as a young, single woman; it contains notes from books that she read.

**Fontaine, Maria Louisa Shackelford, Memoir, ca. 1870. 6 pp. Typescript.**

**Mss5:1F7345:1.**

This brief reminiscence of Maria Louisa (Shackelford) Fontaine (1807–1876), written for her grandchildren, focuses on the rearing and education of her ten children at Beaverdam in Hanover County. Fontaine also recalls the deaths of several of them and of her husband, Edmund Fontaine (1801–1869), as well as the burning of their house during the Civil War.

**Forster, Virginia Taylor, Papers, 1948. 9 items. Mss2F7745b.**

This small collection includes a program for an evening of student plays performed by Virginia Taylor (later Virginia (Taylor) Forster) and other students of Miss Turnbull's School for Girls, Norfolk, and a copy of the play, "A Minuet." Other items include skits from the school; a copy of a play in verse; three creative theme examinations for English and Latin subjects; two photographs of Virginia; and a 1948 school yearbook, "The Attica." The school was founded in 1922 by Miss L. Minerva Turnbull (1899–1965) and Miss Sarah Graham and remained in operation until 1961.

**Fortune, Jan Isbelle, The Cavalcade of the Cavaliers, 1937. 77 pp. Mss5:9F7795:1.**

Jan (Isbelle) Fortune (b. 1892) wrote this play, celebrating Richmond's history, in honor of the city's bicentennial.

**Frame, Ann, Papers, 1798–1812. 9 items. Mss1F8439a. Microfilm reel C458.**

The collection contains four account books, 1798–1812, for a general store kept by Ann Frame, a merchant in Charles Town (now W. Va.) (section 1). There are also estate accounts, 1798, for her husband, Joseph Frame, included in one of the account books.

**Freeman Family Papers, 1791–1998. 1,472 folders. Mss1F8773a.**

Women's materials in this collection of a prominent Richmond family focus on the correspondence (section 5) of Inez Virginia (Goddin) Freeman, the wife of historian and newspaper editor Douglas Southall Freeman, with Mary Wells (Knight) Ashworth (concerning Mary's work as Dr. Freeman's research assistant; letter of 21 August 1954 discusses the disposition of Dr. Freeman's manuscripts after his death), son James Douglas Freeman (discussing his father and sister's car accident, 1938; dorm life at Princeton University; his medical operation at a Navy hospital and sharing the ward with an African American, 1944; life onboard the U.S.S. Audubon and Franklin D. Roosevelt's death, 1945; and his legal separation from wife Janice (Miller) Freeman, 1950), daughter Mary Tyler (Freeman) Cheek (later McClenahan; World War II-era letters concern



college life, race and African Americans, and the war effort; postwar letters concern her travel to Europe, the Korean War, and African American servants at her home, Faraway, in Lake Lure, N.C.; letter of 4 March 1962 concerns her impressions of the Arabs she saw in Israel), and daughter Anne Ballard (Freeman) Adler Turpin (regarding her study at Vassar College, her 1948 trip to Europe, and life in New York City). Also, contains letterbooks, August 1952–January 1956 (folders 623–28), containing correspondence of Inez Virginia (Goddin) Freeman with various individuals regarding a variety of topics, including the death of Douglas Southall Freeman.

Sections 8–9 contain correspondence of Inez's daughter, community and civic leader Mary Tyler (Freeman) Cheek McClenahan (consisting of letters from the 1950s) and daughter Anne Ballard (Freeman) Adler Turpin (mostly featuring letters from the 1940s).

**French, Sarah Scarborough Butler Henry, Papers, 1847–1870. 13 items. Mss2F8892b.**

This collection contains scattered correspondence of Sarah Scarborough Butler (Henry) French (1808–1873) of Fenton in Warrenton, Va., and New York, N.Y., with her children, Matilda (French) Gray Hewes (1833–1887) of Alexandria and Marcellus French (1831–1919). The letters discuss social life, family news, and the end of the Civil War. A few papers pertain to other family members.

**Fry, Mary Ella Fourqurean, Commonplace Book, 1856–1860. 1 volume. Mss5:5F9465:1.**

This "Keepsake Album" contains poems dedicated to Mary Ella (Fourqurean) Fry (b. 1844?) and Emma (Fourqurean) McCorkle (b. 1846?) by friends and relatives while the two were young girls living at Black Walnut in Halifax County.

## G

**Galt, Mary Jeffery, Memoir, ca. 1910. 11 pp. Typescript. Mss5:1G1394:1.**

This unfinished memoir by Mary Jeffery Galt (1844–1922) recalls her childhood in Norfolk and Buchanan. She includes her earliest memories of her grandparents, her uncle, the sculptor Alexander Galt (1827–1863), and her father, William Richard Galt (1818–1892). The reminiscence ends with the family's move to Botetourt County in the early 1850s. Genealogical information on the Galt and Jeffery families also appears.

**Garland Family Papers, 1818–1907. 91 items. Mss1G1837a. Microfilm reel C458.**

This collection contains papers of members of the Garland family of Lynchburg and Amherst County. Issues addressed include the education and socialization of boys and girls in antebellum Virginia, family relationships, and migration. The collection contains letters, 1818–1821, to Sarah Armistead (Garland) Waller (d.1855) from her mother, Jane Henry (Meredith) Garland (1776–1855) (section 13), and letters, 1839–1855, from Samuel Garland, Jr. (1830–1862), to his mother, Caroline Matilda (Garland) Garland (1807–1905) (sections 3 and 5). Also included is a commonplace book, 1837–1842, of writing exercises produced by Samuel Garland, Jr., as well as a composition, 1839, on George Washington (sections 6 and 7). There are letters from family members who

emigrated to Tuscaloosa, Ala., and Michigan and a small amount of correspondence of other family members in Virginia (section 15). Typed transcripts exist for Sarah Armistead (Garland) Waller's correspondence.

**Garland Family Papers, 1829–1969. 653 items. Mss1G1837b.**

This collection centers on Landon Cabell Garland (1810–1895), professor of math, astronomy, and physics at the universities of Alabama and Mississippi and chancellor of Vanderbilt University, and his granddaughter, Mary Lightfoot Garland (1871–1972), of Lynchburg and Richmond, a public librarian who became her family's unofficial historian. Landon Garland's papers consist entirely of typed transcripts and photocopies and include letters, 1830–1893, to his sister, Caroline Matilda (Garland) Garland (1807–1902), and other family members in Virginia concerning his move to Tuscaloosa, Ala., family news, and his career (section 3). A letterbook, 1854–1855, and commonplace book, 1855, document his tenure as president of the North East and South West Alabama Railroad Company (sections 4 and 5). Also included is a cookbook, ca. 1870, kept by his wife, Louisa Frances (Garland) Garland (1812–1889) in Oxford, Miss. (section 6).

Mary Garland's papers contain correspondence, 1890–1969, with friends and family members, including the physician, Rosalie (Slaughter) Morton (b. 1876), of Lynchburg and Winter Park, Fla., about her autobiography, *A Woman Surgeon* (1937) (section 8). Mary Garland's genealogical files account for two-thirds of the collection (sections 9–10). Included in them are the prayer book of Jane Henry (Meredith) Garland (1776–1855) and two volumes of transcripts. One contains the correspondence, 1874–1891, of Annie Rose (Garland) Fulton (1843–1901) with her parents, Landon Cabell and Louisa Frances Garland. The other consists primarily of letters, 1847–1892, of Louisa Frances Garland and her daughters, Annie Fulton, Caroline Matilda (Garland) Thompson (1855–1881), Louisa Francis (Garland) Humphreys (1843–1901), and Lucinda Rose (Garland) Lewis (b. 1839) to each other. The location of the manuscripts from which transcripts in this collection were created remains undetermined.

**Gatewood Family Papers, 1834–1928. 293 items. Mss1G2235a.**

Collection contains papers of the Gatewood and related Giltner and Witherspoon families of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Kentucky. Section 1 contains correspondence, 1845–1856, of Lucy Dabney (New) Gatewood of Assumption, La., and later Clinton, Miss., including communications with B. J. Baylor (concerning Christianity; letter of 25 November 1852 discusses the death of Lucy's son, John W. Gatewood); Mary Ann (Giltner) Craig of Assumption, La. (letter of 23 November 1852 concerns the death of Dr. John W. Gatewood), son Richard Henry Gatewood (an otherwise undated letter of 8 June discusses his son Robert Henry Gatewood's recent illness), and daughter-in-law Ellen Spencer (Giltner) Gatewood [later Morton] (letter of 22 September 1854 discusses the birth of an African American child and the health of the mother; letter of 25 October 1854 concerns the death of Ellen's young daughter, Lucy). Section 3 contains correspondence, ca. 1834–1880 (arranged alphabetically), of Ellen Spencer (Giltner) Gatewood Morton of Versailles, Ky., and later Racine, Wis., chiefly between Ellen and her daughter, Mary Frances "Fannie" (Gatewood) Witherspoon of Versailles, Ky. (concerning child bearing, child rearing, family news, Ellen's views on religion, her

insomnia; and opium use; letter of 4 May 1870 mentions the death of a friend's thirteen-year-old daughter; letter of 15 July 1880 mentions a Democratic Party barbecue Fannie attended in Kentucky, where there was music and speeches about Henry Clay and John C. Breckinridge).

Section 4 contains correspondence of Mary Frances "Fannie" (Gatewood) Witherspoon of Lawrenceburg, Ky., Ellen's daughter, with cousin Rosa Craig of Linneus, Mo. (letter of 1 March 1881 concerns Fannie's mother's death; letter of 1 February 1918 discusses the departure of Missouri troops to France during World War I), cousin Robert Henry Gatewood of Hillsboro, Scott County, Miss. (letter of 18 January 1875 talks about a drought in Mississippi and his request for a loan from Ellen Spencer (Giltner) Gatewood Morton), daughter Ellen Viley "Ella" (Witherspoon) Shipman of Burkeville (letter of 13 October 1920 mentions a local temperance meeting, prohibition, and women voting; letter of 26 February 1928 mentions Ella reading the children's story "Little Black Sambo" to her grandson David Nelson Sutton, Jr.), and David Nelson Sutton, Jr., of West Point (a Thanksgiving card to Fannie contains a stereotypical depiction of an African American boy chasing a turkey with an axe).

**George, Alice B. Payne, Papers, 1855–1875. 32 items. Mss2G2936b.**

The collection consists of letters and accounts from three mercantile firms in Richmond to Alice B. (Payne) George (b. 1794), a widow operating a farm in Goochland County. Correspondence concerns the consignment, shipment via the James River and Kanawha Canal, and sale of tobacco and wheat and the purchase of guano and other supplies. Letters comment on the Richmond market, including some information on crop prices, and advise George regarding future crop production.

**Gerst, Emanuel, Papers, 1861–1862. 6 items. Photocopies. Mss2G3271b.**

Contain letters written to Emanuel Gerst (b. 1816), while serving in the 6th Virginia Cavalry Regiment, C.S.A., by his wife, Mary Wilson (Cunningham) Glenn Gerst (1813–1878) of Glenmary, Halifax County, discussing family news and her management of agricultural operations at Glenmary, including tobacco harvesting and the manufacture of clothing and shoes for slaves. One letter, 9 October 1861, bears brief notes from Mary Gerst (b. 1852?) and Katie Fanduard.

**Gilkeson, Helen Blackwood Patterson, Papers, 1908–1910. 5 items. MssG3973a.**

This collection of four diaries and a commonplace book of Helen Blackwood (Patterson) Gilkeson concerns the daily life of a young woman in Rockingham County, Va., at the turn of the twentieth century. Entries in the diaries document Helen's education at the Tinkling Springs School, social functions, chores, courting, religious life, family trips, and visitors to her family home. The diaries also contain verses of poetry. The commonplace book contains limericks and addresses of friends.

**Ginter, Lewis, Papers, 1849–1970. 27 items. Mss1G4355a.**

This collection contains papers of Lewis Ginter (1824–1897), financier, industrialist, and philanthropist, who was originally from New York but spent most of his adult life in Richmond, and his niece and principal heir, Richmond philanthropist Grace Evelyn

Arents (1848–1926). His papers contain scattered correspondence concerning world politics, an agreement arranging for the sale of cigarettes and tobacco throughout Great Britain, U.S. passports, newspaper clippings, and genealogical charts (section 1). Arents's papers consist of two travel diaries, 1888 and 1896, kept while accompanying her uncle on a trip around the world and while visiting Great Britain, and a commonplace book, 1868–1876, containing poetry (section 2). The collection also includes a commonplace book of poems that belonged to her sister, Mary Edith (Arents) Young of Bloomfield, N.J. (section 2).

**Goddin, Bland Selden Hobson, Memoir, n.d. 1 item. Mss5:1G5415:1.**

The collection consists of the memoir of Bland Selden (Hobson) Goddin (1893–1950) concerning her experiences during World War I. She was recruited in Richmond in July 1918 and served initially as a stenographer at Army Base Hospital #45, and later in Toule, France, under the command of Lt. Col. Stuart McGuire.

**Goodman Family Papers, 1810–1971. ca. 1,400 items. Mss1G6245aFA2.**

The papers of four generations of women in the Nevins family account for about half of this collection; the remainder consists of the papers of Edward Samuel Goodman, a transportation expert in Virginia, ca. 1900–1930 (boxes 4–10). The papers of Hannah (Fayle) Nevins (b. 1787) of Waterford, Ireland, contain letters, 1810, from her future husband, an Irish Quaker; their marriage certificate, 1812; and birth certificates for her children (box 1). The papers of her daughter, Hannah (Nevins) Ions (1821–1905), include correspondence concerning her emigration from Ireland as a single woman (and the disposal of her property there) and information about her widowhood, including an attempt to secure a navy pension (box 1). The papers of her daughter, Leila Nevins Ions (d. 1948), professional nurse and amateur artist, focus on her creative interests and include a sketchbook, three scrapbooks, and a collection of popular poetry and original verse, as well as correspondence about her role in settling her brother's estate (boxes 2–3). Cecile (Goodman) Nevins Ions's (1840–1930) papers contain correspondence with her brother, Edward Samuel Goodman, and an agent who sold her paintings, as well as a sketchbook and a few scrapbooks (box 1). Papers of her daughter, Willoughby Nevins Ions (1881–1977), a noted designer of batik gowns, as well as an artist, writer, and composer, include scattered correspondence pertaining to her social life in Richmond and a few business letters, as well as a 1964 interview concerning her work for the WPA's Federal Arts Project (boxes 10–11). A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Goodwin, Mary Frances, Papers, 1931–1932. 3 items. Typescript copies. Mss2G6353b.**

Mary Frances Goodwin (1883–1973) was a historian of colonial Virginia history. This small collection consists of a letter, 1932, of Mary Goodwin to George MacLaren Brydon (1875–1963) regarding her research on eighteenth century Virginia ministers's attitudes toward the education of slaves (b2); and a letter, 1931, written by Mary Goodwin while serving as a historical researcher connected with the restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, to Thomas Towles Slaughter (1843–1934) concerning her interest in colonial Virginia houses and grounds (b3). Also, included are copies of letters, 1786–1789, collected by Goodwin, reflecting her interest in the Episcopal Church in colonial

Virginia. Written to the Bishop of Virginia, William White (1748–1836), by John Buchanan (1743–1822) of Henrico County and David Griffith (1742–1789) of Fairfax County, they discuss various administrative issues in the church (b1).

**Gordon Family Papers, 1887–1901. ca. 500 items. Mss1G6596a. Microfilm reels C500–502.**

This collection contains letters from Anne Eliza (Pleasants) Gordon (1836–1901), an aging, wealthy widow, to her sons Douglas Huntly Gordon (1866–1918) and Basil Brown Gordon (1860–1901) (folders 3, 4 and 6). There are also a few letters to their wives, Lelia Sinclair (Montague) Gordon Barnett (1871–1959) and Elizabeth Iris Southall (Clarke) Gordon Biddle Gordon (1871–1958) (folder 11). By the 1890s Anne Eliza Gordon and both of her sons resided in Baltimore, Md., but the family continued to own property in Rappahannock County, Va. She travelled widely in Virginia, New York, and New Jersey, but her correspondence concerns the daily lives of a small circle of friends and family and her emotional responses to them. The letters contain few descriptions of her surroundings and most are undated. They illuminate the relationship between mothers and adult sons in the late nineteenth century.

**Gordon, Armistead Churchill, Papers, 1705–1957. 19,389 items. Mss1G6532b.**

Chiefly papers of Armistead Churchill Gordon (1855–1931) documenting his activities as a student at the University of Virginia; lawyer, mayor, city attorney, and commonwealth's attorney for Staunton; member of the Virginia State Library Board and of the Board of Visitors for the University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary; and author. Among Gordon's papers are his correspondence, 1868–1931 (section 10); a letterbook, 1901–1903, concerning his law practice in Staunton (section 11); accounts, 1874–1929 (section 14); and manuscripts written on Virginia and Southern history and biography (sections 29–35).

Early parts of the collection concern Armistead Gordon's parents, George Loyall Gordon (1829–1862) and Mary Long (Daniel) Gordon (1829–1876), and grandmother, Sarah Frances Washington (Stith) Daniel (1809–1895). Sarah Daniel's papers consist of her correspondence, 1868–1893, with family and friends (section 8), and materials, 1852–1868, regarding a controversy between Sarah and the estate of her husband, John Reeves Jones Daniel (1802–1868), involving land in Caddo Parish, La. (section 7). Papers of George L. and Mary Gordon include letters, 1861, written by George, while serving in the 15th North Carolina Infantry Regiment, describing camp life near Yorktown (section 4); their marriage certificate, 1854; poetry written by George for Mary (section 5); and social correspondence, 1848–1869, of Mary Gordon with family members and friends (section 9).

Also, in the collection are papers of Armistead Gordon's wife, Maria Breckinridge (Catlett) Gordon (1860–1930), and daughters, Margaret Douglas Gordon (1891–1931) and Mary Daniel Gordon (b. 1893). Maria's papers consist of her correspondence, 1886–1931, mostly with friends (section 43); and a scrapbook, ca. 1900, containing poetry (section 44). Papers of Margaret and Mary Gordon include materials, 1902–1909, regarding their education at the Virginia Female Institute in Staunton (sections 52 and

49); correspondence, 1895–1931 and 1906–1957, of Margaret and Mary with family members and friends (sections 51 and 48); and scrapbooks, 1920–1931, kept by Mary Gordon containing newspaper articles written by her father (section 50).

**Gordon Family Papers, 1844–1951. 3,899 items. Mss1G6596c. Microfilm reels C502–503.**

The personal correspondence of Elizabeth Iris Southall (Clarke) Gordon Biddle Gordon (1871–1958) of Baltimore, Md., make up one-half of this collection and includes letters from her young daughters, her sisters-in-law, and other female relatives, as well as courtship letters from rejected suitors and letters from male and female friends (section 15). A few letters concerning her second marriage to J. Wilmer Biddle (d. 1927) of Philadelphia also survive. The exchange of letters, 1893–1918, between Elizabeth Gordon and her first husband, Douglas Huntly Gordon (1866–1918), which began in their courtship and continued until his death, is preserved in his personal correspondence (section 12); it constitutes another quarter of the collection. Also included are letters from his children, family members, and friends. A few household accounts survive for both Douglas and Elizabeth Gordon (sections 13, 14 and 16), as well as a small number of papers, ca. 1908–1914, concerning the education of their children (sections 18, 20, 23 and 25). Invitations, visiting cards, and brochures for schools and summer camps offer insights into the lives of a well-to-do family in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries (section 37). The collection also contains a small amount of correspondence of Douglas Gordon's mother, Anne Eliza (Pleasants) Gordon (1836–1901), and of other family members (section 3).

**Gordon Family Papers, 1885–1900. 163 items. Mss1G6596b. Microfilm reel C502.**

This collection consists primarily of letters from Douglas Huntly Gordon (1866–1918) to his mother, Anne Eliza (Pleasants) Gordon (1836–1901) (folders 2–8). Both resided in Baltimore, Md., but the family also owned property in Virginia, and family members travelled extensively in the East. Douglas Gordon's letters focus on the activities of family members, especially the health and political aspirations of his brother, Basil Brown Gordon (1860–1901). They also include some information on the maintenance of family residences and sources of income (folder 9).

**Gordon, Anne Eliza Pleasants, Diary, 1857. 186 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1G6532:1.**

Anne Eliza (Pleasants) Gordon (1836–1901) kept this journal of her "bridal tour" during the summer of 1857. After a trip to Niagara Falls, she sailed to England with her husband, Douglas Hamilton Gordon (1817–1883), and the couple toured Scotland, France, Belgium, Germany, and Switzerland. Her diary contains detailed comments on scenery, geography, and cultural institutions in Europe.

**Gordon, Sarah Morgan Groff, Papers, 1798–1954. 147 items. Mss1G6585a. Microfilm reels C104–106.**

This collection contains correspondence, notes, scrapbooks, and other writings of Sarah Morgan (Groff) Gordon, mostly concerning her history of the Gerrardstown Presbyterian Church in Berkeley County (now W. Va.) (sections 10–12). Many of the scrapbooks

originally served as account books, ca. 1830–1870, of local businesses (section 12). The collection also contains scattered papers of various members of the Park, McKown, Morgan, and Gordon families of Berkeley County, including the correspondence, 1836–1893 (section 2); diary, 1860–1889 (section 3); copybook, 1830–1835 (section 5); and scrapbooks (section 4), of Sarah (Morgan) McKown and the account book, 1898–1905 (section 6), and scrapbooks (sections 7–8) of James Brainerd Morgan (d. 1907), merchant, newspaper editor, and poet, of Gerrardstown.

**Gould, Eliza Williams Chotard, Memoir, 1798–1825. 33 pp. Typescript. Mss5:1G7317:1.**

This memoir of Eliza Williams (Chotard) Gould (b. 1798), composed in 1868, focuses on the lives of her father, John Marie Chotard LaPlace, and especially her mother, Sarah (Williams) Willis Chotard. Gould's family moved from South Carolina to Natchez, Miss., around 1805, and her mother relocated the family to New Orleans after her husband's death in 1810. Sarah Chotard struggled for years to settle her husband's indebted estate, and at one point persuaded John C. Calhoun to sponsor legislation concerning contested land claims. She helped manage her brother's sugar plantation in Louisiana and became acquainted with Andrew Jackson during the War of 1812. The memoir includes a detailed description of life in the city during the Battle of New Orleans. While in Louisiana, Chotard maintained business interests in Alabama; her daughter Eliza later settled in Mobile with her husband, William P. Gould. The memoir was transcribed by George Harrison Sanford King in 1953; the current location of the original remains unknown.

**Graham, Minnie Cox, Diary, 1890–1893. 216 pp. Photocopy. Mss5:1G7605:1.**

This journal, kept collectively by Minnie Cox Graham (d. 1911) and her male and female friends, documents the social activities of this group of young adults at Algoma in Buckingham County. They maintained a log of visitors to the house and recorded social activities such as hunting, fishing, birthday parties, and attending Sunday School. Entries also note visits to other houses, to the University of Virginia, to Richmond, and to Howardsville. The diary provides insights into the socialization of young men and women in the late nineteenth century.

**Graham, Minnie Cox, Diary, 1890–1893. 1 vol. Mss5:1G7605:1.**

Kept at Algoma, Buckingham County, by Minnie (Cox) Graham (d. 1911), this diary, 1890 September 9–1893 September 8, chronicles daily activities at Algoma, including farming operations and social visits from family members and friends. Visitors mentioned in the diary include, among others, James Henry Dooley ([1841–1922] pp. 198–199), Kate Virginia (Cox) Logan (1840–1915), Thomas Muldrup Logan (1840–1914), Thomas Nelson Page ([1853–1922] pp. 133, 158–160), and John Sergeant Wise ([1846–1913] p. 181).

**Gray Family Papers, 1810–1970. 676 items. Mss1G7955a. Microfilm reel C275.**

This collection contains the papers of four generations of Gray and Derby family members, but those of Arthur Powell Gray (1883–1938), an Episcopal minister in Richmond and West Point, and his wife, Elizabeth Stuart (Derby) Gray (1881–1940), account for about one-third of it. His papers contain personal correspondence, 1907–

1938, and a commonplace book, 1921–1938, as well as other materials documenting his education and career as a minister (sections 7 and 14). Also included is an essay, "Hinges from Old Houses," co-authored by the Grays for the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 47 (1939): 133–141 (section 12). Her papers contain miscellaneous personal correspondence, 1887–1940 (section 15); a memoir, 1940, of her life (section 16); two travel diaries, 1936 and 1937, documenting trips to Florida (sections 17 and 18); and a few certificates indicating memberships in various organizations (section 19). The correspondence, 1940–1970, of their daughter, Elizabeth Stuart Gray (b. 1912), primarily concerns genealogy (section 20). The papers of Arthur Gray's father, Arthur Powell Gray (1853–1921), include a commonplace book, 1879–1920, documenting his education and work as an Episcopal minister (section 4). Also included in the collection is an autograph album, 1858–1865, belonging to Charlotte (Basset) Derby (1838–1910) of Cahaba, Ala. (section 22). The remaining half of the collection consists of genealogical notes on various families (section 27).

**Greene Family Papers, 1795–1947. 484 items. Mss1G8368a. Microfilm reels C459–460.**

This collection contains the papers of four generations of Thornton and Skinner family members. The papers, ca. 1819–1870, of Caroline (Homassel) Thornton (1795–1875) of Rappahanock County include ten short diaries, 1842–1872, containing her religious meditations (section 4) and an autobiography, ca. 1870, that discusses the emigration of her parents from England and France to Philadelphia, Pa., and Richmond, Va., where her father and uncle were merchants (section 6). After the death of her parents, Caroline Thornton was reared by her uncle and his business associate, Joseph Gallego (1758–1818), of Richmond. She recalls her rescue from the Richmond Theatre fire in 1811, the death of her first fiance, and her subsequent marriage. There are a few letters, 1819–1821, from her aunt, Mary (Dixon) Richard (1762?–1839), and some other correspondence documenting Thornton's marriage (section 5).

Caroline Thornton's daughter, Martha C. Stuart Thornton (1819–1876), married Frederick Gustavus Skinner (1814–1894) of Maryland. Skinner's parents had been acquainted with the Marquis de Lafayette, and when he visited the United States in 1824, the marquis took Skinner back to France with him, where he educated him with his own grandsons. The collection includes a small amount of correspondence, primarily in French, from Lafayette family members to Skinner and his parents, John S. Skinner (1788–1851) and Elizabeth Glen (Davis) Skinner (sections 7 and 8). Frederick Skinner's correspondence, 1829–1892, includes nearly fifty letters, 1870–1871, to his wife written from Alexandria and Cairo, Egypt, where he was attempting to sell guns to the khadize (section 10). The correspondence of Martha and Frederick Skinner's daughter, Elise Glen Davies (Skinner) Greene (b. 1843?), includes a few courtship letters (section 18). The correspondence of her husband, Thomas Tileston Greene, consists primarily of letters, 1863–1865, written to her while he served throughout the South in the Army of the Confederate States of America (section 17). There are a few letters from Greene to his mother, Eliza E. Greene (section 16). The correspondence, 1909–1940, of Frederick Stuart Greene (1870–1939) of Albany, New York, son of Thomas and Elise (Skinner) Greene, concerns his family's history and the Lafayette letters that appear earlier in this



collection (section 19). The papers illuminate gender roles, family relationships, and the process by which a family reinterprets its own past. Thornton's autobiography has been published in *Papers of the Albemarle County Historical Society* 6 (1945–1946): 23–40.

**Gregory, Constance Adela Heath, Papers, 1901–1958. 11 volumes. Mss1G8621b.**

The collection consists primarily of travel diaries and commonplace books kept in Europe by Constance Adela (Heath) Gregory (1890–1980) of Oakland, Calif., and Richmond, Va., or her aunt, Constance Adela Meeks (1862–1947) of California. Gregory's diaries include two travel journals, 1903 and 1958, kept in western Europe; a travel diary, 1957, documenting trips to California, Oklahoma, Connecticut, and Alaska, primarily to visit family members; and a diary, 1907, kept in California that recounts daily activities and reflects on her social life, especially boys and clothes (section 1). An appointment book, 1909–1910, documents Gregory's social life during her debutante year in Richmond (section 2). Meeks's diaries, 1901 and 1908–1909, discuss her travels in France, Italy, and Germany (section 3). The later one includes an account of her train trip from California to Boston, Mass., as well as several reading lists. The collection also contains three commonplace books, ca. 1901–1910, kept by Meeks in Europe (section 4). One lists lodgings and services alphabetically by city; the other two contain notes on the history and culture of western Europe.

**Gregory, Constance Adela Heath, Papers, 1839–1982. 2,604 items. Mss1G8621a.**

Although the papers of Constance Adela (Heath) Gregory (1890–1982) constitute the largest component of this collection, it also contains the papers of four generations of the Meeks family of California and Virginia. The papers of Gregory's grandfather, William Newton Meeks (1820–1896), include a copy of his diary, 1839, kept during a trip to South America (section 1); an account book, 1876–1879, kept in San Francisco (section 3); and correspondence, 1860–1881, containing letters to his in-laws in Massachusetts, correspondence with his young daughters, and letters from his wife, 1874–1876, who was in Paris with the couple's children (section 2). The correspondence, 1885–1956, of Gregory's mother, Blanche Thayer (Meeks) Heath (1865–1957), of California, includes several hundred letters, 1888–1892, from her husband, John Heath (1863–1892), documenting their courtship, as well as correspondence with her children, sister, and grandchildren (section 4). Scattered throughout her papers are letters and documents pertaining to her work in a Red Cross canteen in France, 1918–1919 (section 5). Constance Gregory's correspondence, 1909–1981, consists primarily of notes and postcards from friends and family members and letters concerning her genealogy and the history of the Meeks family (section 9). Also included are two annotated scrapbooks documenting her social life in California, ca. 1905–1907, and during her debutante year, 1909–1910, in Richmond, Va. (section 10). There are also two commonplace books, ca. 1907, kept at school in Dresden, Germany (section 12). The correspondence, 1927–1954, of Gregory's husband, George Craghead Gregory (1878–1956) of Richmond, primarily concerns financial matters and genealogical societies (section 6). The papers of Gregory's son, Edward Meeks Gregory (1922–1995) of Richmond, include correspondence, 1927–1982, newspaper clippings, and other printed materials documenting family relationships, his interest in family history, and the influence of the civil rights movement on his career as an Episcopalian minister (sections 14, 16 and 17). Genealogical notes located near the

end of the collection provide useful information on Meeks and Heath family members whose correspondence appears earlier (section 19). Hundreds of postcards, ca. 1880–1980, depict scenes in western Europe and the United States, especially California.

**Gresham Family Papers, 1787–1938. 398 items. Mss1G8665a.**

The papers of the Gresham family of Tappahannock, Essex County, chiefly consist of the correspondence of Dr. Henry Gresham and his wife, Laura Monroe (Jones) Gresham. The collection includes correspondence (section 4) of Laura with friend Lucy (Yates) Brockenbrough (concerning Laura's marriage; letter of 2 April 1883 describes Lucy's teaching position), cousin Lucy Ellen Dew of Providence, King and Queen County (letter of 17 November 1854 concerns a fair in Richmond, family news, and Laura's marriage to Henry Gresham), cousin Mary Alice (Dew) Gresham (1868 letter concerns African American political power in Virginia), brother Aubrey Howard Jones (antebellum letters concern his studies at the University of Virginia; letter of 8 January 1874 notes his disapproval of seeing African Americans at a party in Washington, D.C.), uncle Aubrey S. Jones of Burleson County, Tex. (antebellum letters concern a cholera outbreak, migration to Texas from Virginia, cotton planting, and Northern antislavery feeling), cousin John T. Jones of Texarkana, Ark. (concerning family news and John's wife's efforts to construct a Confederate monument in Helena, Ark.), brother Monroe Jones (concerning the presidential election of 1860, Monroe's conversion to Christianity, his move to Texas, and his falling out with brother Aubrey), and brother Walter S. Jones (letter of 14 January [1870?], from Clear Lake [Junction], Ark., discusses land prices, African American workers, and planting; letter of 4 August 1874, from Jacksboro, Tex., mentions attacks by Comanche Indians; letter of 25 June 1892, from Wallisville, Tex., discusses farming), and daughter Alice Monroe (Gresham) Temple (concerning Alice's new home, the Virginia cotton crop, and her mother's servant problem). Also, contains letters (section 5) written to Laura's daughter, Alice Monroe (Gresham) Temple, and bound notebooks (section 12) of Laura Monroe (Jones) Gresham, written while she was a student at Tappahannock Female Seminary.

**Grigsby, Hugh Blair, Papers, 1745–1944. 6,563 items. Mss1G8782b.**

Planter, scholar, book collector, and antiquarian of Norfolk and Edgehill in Charlotte County, Hugh Blair Grigsby (1806–1881) maintained a long association with the Virginia Historical Society as an officer and a benefactor. This collection of his papers primarily consists of his correspondence, 1824–1881, with other historians and preservationists (section 31); his extensive diaries, 1827–1881 (sections 9–30); and materials gathered for specific studies of the history of Virginia's state constitutional conventions of 1776 and 1829–1830, the latter of which he served as a member, and of the Virginia ratifying convention of 1787 (section 33). In pursuit of information on these historic gatherings, he corresponded extensively with contemporaries and descendants of the delegates who attended them. Grigsby also collected original documents whenever he could.

Among the manuscripts collected by Grigsby are letters documenting the migration of members of the Christian family from southwestern Virginia to Kentucky shortly after the American Revolution. Letters, 1784–1789, to Elizabeth (Stark) Christian (d. 1789) in Botetourt County, Va., from her son William Christian (1743–1786); his wife, Ann

(Henry) Christian (d. 1790); and their brother-in-law, Caleb Wallace (1742–1814), discuss the move, family members and slaves in Kentucky, economic prospects, and Indians (section 129). Correspondence, 1760–1795, of another of Elizabeth Christian's sons-in-law, William Fleming (1728–1795) of Botetourt County, is primarily with Caleb Wallace regarding economic activities (section 132). Letters, 1772–1797, to Anne (Christian) Fleming of Botetourt County are chiefly from her sister-in-law Ann (Henry) Christian in Kentucky and discuss conditions there (section 133).

Grigsby's papers also include a substantial series of correspondence, 1835–1893, of his wife, Mary Venable (Carrington) Grigsby (1813–1894) of Edgehill, largely with family members, but also with many of her husband's associates (section 82). These letters reveal Mary Grigsby's interest in her husband's historical studies, in her own family history, and in the history of the Virginia Southside generally. Scattered records of other members of the Grigsby, Carrington, and Whitehead families also appear in the collection.

**Grinnan, Cornelia, Diary, ca. 1855. 1 volume. Mss5:1G8856:1.**

Identified by her nephew nearly one hundred years later as a "brilliant woman" and a "violent anti-abolitionist," Cornelia Grinnan (1821–1864) kept this travel diary in Scotland and England; it resembles a commonplace book in its musings, including information on the Roman law of divorce and reflections on women's use of literature. The entire volume is cross-written in a difficult hand; a few loose papers are filed with it.

**Grove Family Papers, 1865–1905. 1,197 items. Mss1G9196a. Microfilm reels C461–464.**

This collection reveals the ways that the Grove and Brumback families of Page County, Va., and Hancock County, Ill., used letters and visits to sustain family ties between the Shenandoah Valley and western Illinois for more than half a century. Nancy Grove (b. 1814) and Jacob Brumback moved from Page County to Plimouth, Ill., in 1832, shortly after their marriage. Their daughter Laura A. (Brumback) Grove (1851–1926) moved back to Page County in 1880, when she married her cousin, John W. Grove (1844–1924). Nancy (Grove) Brumback's correspondence, 1876–1900, with her daughter accounts for about one-quarter of the collection (section 1); the two women, who were probably Baptists, wrote regularly and discussed religion, daily routines, and family, friends, and neighbors in Illinois and Virginia. Laura Brumback Grove's correspondence, 1865–1905, make up most of the collection and contains letters from a network of kin and friends, most of whom lived in the Midwest (section 3). Letters, 1878–1904, to and from her husband document their courtship and marriage and contain some information on Democratic party politics (section 2). Letters, 1871–1891, from her brother, T. Benton Brumback, concern his management of her farm in the Midwest (section 3). Letters, 1871–1899, from her cousin and contemporary, Elizabeth C. (Grove) Kennedy, span the period from adolescence through mid-life (section 3). There are also a few letters from Laura's children, especially Jessamine (Grove) Hershberger (1887–1966), to their mother (section 6). The correspondence of John Grove consists almost entirely of letters, 1899–1900, from his son, Arthur Ashby Grove (1883–1940), a student at Roanoke College in Salem, Va., to both of his parents (section 2). Arthur describes campus life including

literary societies, international students, and the hazing of freshmen, using methods with racial overtones.

**Guerrant Family Papers, 1788–1915. 385 items. Mss1G9375a.**

This collection includes papers of several generations of Guerrant, Massie, and Anderson family members. Mildred Heath (Guerrant) Massie (ca. 1838–1915) of Goochland County probably served as chief compiler and custodian of the collection, although her own correspondence, 1846–1915, accounts for comparatively little of it (section 7). Earlier letters are from uncles and brothers and later ones concern genealogy. An 1846 letter from Emilia Eugenia Monteiro contains a poem about the candidates in the 1848 Presidential election that was copied inside the fold of the letter by ten-year-old Mildred (section 2). The papers of Mildred Massie's brother, Peter Guerrant (1845–1865), compose the bulk of this collection. He served as an engineer in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and his correspondence, 1859–1865, includes a number of letters written to his sister during the war, as well as a few letters to and from other family members (section 3). There are also six diaries documenting his military experience and a few artifacts that he carried as a soldier (section 15). The correspondence, 1816–1849, of Peter and Mildred's father, Charles Guerrant (1799–1852) of Goochland County, includes exchanges of letters with his brothers concerning his education and with his wife while he served in the Virginia House of Delegates (section 1). The correspondence, 1836–1842, of his wife, Sarah Thompson (Anderson) Guerrant (b. 1815), consists primarily of letters from her friend Emilia Eugenia Monteiro (section 2). There is a small amount of correspondence of Sarah Guerrant's brother, William Waddy Anderson (d. 1873), and several store and tobacco accounts, 1856–1860, for the widow, Judith Evelina (Guerrant) Massie (b. 1803) (sections 6 and 10). The collection also contains scattered papers and letters relating to various Massie, Anderson, and Guerrant family members and a family Bible (section 16).

**Guest Family Papers, 1817–1953. 104 items. Mss1G9385a.**

This collection centers on Mary Eliza (Bernard) Guest (1824–1895) of Caroline County, Va., and Baltimore, Md.; her husband, George Guest (1806–1897), a real estate and commission agent in Baltimore; and her father, John Hipkins Bernard (1792–1858) of Caroline County. Mary Guest's correspondence, 1835–1893, consists primarily of letters from her mother and sisters (section 8), but the collection also includes her marriage contract, 1861, which established a trust estate for her property in Caroline County, Va., and Greene County, Ala. (section 9). Her husband's papers contain business correspondence, 1856–1879, as well as a few letters to his wife (section 6). There are also legal papers pertaining to John Hipkins Bernard's estate (sections 3 and 9), as well as a copy of the will, 1863, of his sister, Elizabeth Thacker Bernard (1814–1866), who manumitted several slaves and provided cash legacies for several former slave women who had already gone North (section 4).

**Gunst, Virginia Kaufman, Papers, 1941–1963. 734 items. Mss1G9578a.**

This collection primarily focuses on the service of Virginia (Kaufman) Gunst (1905–2001) of Richmond as commander of the Volunteer Service Motor Corps of the Richmond Office of Civilian Defense. She was involved in the recruitment, training, and

management of a large number of female volunteers who contributed countless hours of service during World War II, mainly transporting soldiers and nurses, driving ambulances, and participating in war bond drives. The transportation and escort services were primarily provided to the Richmond Army Air Base, but volunteers also worked with the USO and Traveler's Aid. Records compiled by Virginia Gunst include reports, minutes of meetings (section 1), membership materials (section 2), motor vehicle information (section 3), training information, photographs (section 6), newsletters (section 8), and related materials.

**Gwathmey Family Papers, 1790–1982. ca. 10,000 items. Mss1G9957cFA2. Microfilm reels C259–261.**

This collection documents the religious, political, and social lives of four generations of male and female members of the Gwathmey family of Burlington in King William County. The papers of William Gwathmey (1794–1875), a physician, include twenty volumes of diaries, 1833–1874 (box 2). Most discuss plantation life and neighborhood activities, but one documents a trip to Florida with his wife and sister-in-law in 1833–1834, while another describes a trip to New Orleans in 1837. William Gwathmey corresponded with both male and female family members between 1819 and 1875 (boxes 3–5). A number of letters from his brother-in-law, Edwin Burnley, who apparently deserted his wife and moved to Mississippi, document their divorce and his attempt to transport slaves to Mississippi. William Gwathmey's financial records, 1825–1875, and miscellaneous papers, 1818–1873, primarily concern farm management and include a deed, 1867, issued to Sylvia Hill, formerly a slave, granting her ownership of the house in which she lived (box 7). The collection also contains Hill's will, 1906. The correspondence of William Gwathmey's wife, Elizabeth Theresa (Burnley) Gwathmey (1806–1879), consists largely of letters from her children (box 8). Of particular note are those of Mary Atwood Gwathmey (1834–1868) describing a visit to cousins in Mississippi in 1856–1857.

Papers of Joseph Hardin Gwathmey (1846–1918) and his wife, Jeanette Garnett (Ryland) Gwathmey (1847–1913), predominate among those of the third generation. Joseph Gwathmey's personal correspondence, 1885–1918, is primarily with family members and friends, but some materials deal with his service as superintendent of King William County schools (box 9); Jeanette Gwathmey's seven diaries, 1874–1914, sporadically record local weather and church activities (box 10). Her papers also contain two scrapbooks and family correspondence, 1867–1915.

Materials pertaining to three children of Jeanette and Joseph Gwathmey constitute the bulk of this collection. John Ryland Gwathmey (1888–1982) lived with two of his sisters at Burlington, where he supervised farming and timber harvesting operations; he also appraised real estate and was a member of the King William County board of supervisors and of Beulah Baptist Church. Much of his correspondence is with his sisters and many incoming letters were addressed jointly to all three siblings (boxes 13–15). His sister, Anna Garnett Gwathmey (1879–1979), maintained an extensive correspondence with family members for many years, especially with her sister, Mary, from 1921–1926 (boxes 33–36). Other records document her career as a general insurance agent in New York

City and in King William County, as well as her social life and civic activities in both places (boxes 37–45). Her sister, Mary Burnley Gwathmey (1883–1974), graduated from the Woman's College (now Westhampton College, University of Richmond) in 1904; she worked as an artist, designer, and teacher before becoming an independent design and fashion consultant in New York. Her papers, 1910–1974, include letters concerning state and national Democratic politics (boxes 47–48), as well as information on her design and teaching career, her civic activities (boxes 49–51), her biography of the former slave Sylvia Hill (box 52), and her history of Beulah Baptist Church (box 53). There also are a few papers of other family members. A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Gwathmey Family Papers, 1824–1927. 65 items. Mss1G9957b. Microfilm reels C466–467.**

This collection contains papers of members of the Gwathmey family of Bear Island in Hanover County. Correspondence, 1824–1864, of Richard Gwathmey (1789–1866) with family members and friends discusses religion and family news (section 1). Correspondence, 1863–1881, of his wife, Lucy Ann (Garlick) Gwathmey (1806–1891), is primarily with their son, Lewis Temple Gwathmey (1848–1881), who emigrated to Marion, Ala. (section 3). His papers include correspondence, 1870–1880, with family members and friends and compositions, ca. 1868–1869, written as a student at Richmond College (now the University of Richmond) (sections 7 and 8). There is also a diary, 1853, kept by his half sister, Maria Watts Gwathmey (d. 1857), on a trip to Canada (section 5).

**Gwathmey Family Papers, 1809–1971. 615 items. Mss1G9957a. Microfilm reels C464–466.**

This collection consists primarily of correspondence of Richard Gwathmey (1789–1866) and his wife, Lucy Ann (Garlick) Gwathmey (1806–1891), of Bear Island in Hanover County, and their children. It illuminates family relationships, education, and the history of the Baptist church in nineteenth-century Virginia. Richard Gwathmey's correspondence, 1822–1865, with his children contains religious exhortations, descriptions of Civil War damage near Bear Island, and family news (section 2). An account book, 1851–1859, documents charges to parents whose daughters attended a school for girls that he operated there (section 5). Lucy Ann Gwathmey's correspondence, 1835–1886, with Garlick family members and her children contains information on various Baptist churches and includes letters, 1871–1881, from her son Lewis Temple Gwathmey (1848–1919) written while studying in Western Europe and after moving to Marion, Ala. (section 8). Gwathmey assisted her son Edward Garlick Gwathmey (1839–1931) in operating a school for boys at Bear Island after the Civil War. His papers include a commonplace book, 1885–1889, of farm and school expenses (section 13), as well as correspondence, 1850–1927, with friends and family members (section 11); a small amount pertains to attempts by the women of the Taylorsville Baptist Church to sponsor a "Bible Woman" in China. Correspondence, 1852–1924, of Edward Gwathmey's sister, Eleanor Gwathmey (1842–1931), includes information on Lewis Temple Gwathmey's orphaned daughter, Mary Lewis (Gwathmey) Powell (1881–1964) (section 25). There are also papers of a few other family members, including an honors thesis, "Study of Old Rickahock and Hillsborough in King William County," written by

Julia Todd Henley (b. 1950) in 1971, as a student at Mary Baldwin College in Staunton (section 30).

## H

### **[Hall, Nancy Johns Turner], *The Imaginist*, 1844. 4 volumes. Mss5:9H1405:1.**

Written under the pseudonym Ann Tracy, "The Imaginist or Recollections of an old lady, a native of one of the Southern States, now a resident of the State of Ohio in the Year 1844" describes a young girl's introduction to the ideal of romantic love through the sin of novel reading, her subsequent imprudent marriage and divorce, her redemption through education and teaching, and, finally, her successful second marriage to a man whom she perceived more as a friend and companion than a lover. The work has been attributed to Nancy Johns (Turner) Hall (1792–1850) of Bedford County, Va., and many of the events discussed in it parallel those of her life, including her brief marriage to Griffin Bayne at age sixteen, her second marriage to Presbyterian minister Robert J. Hall (d. 1876), and their subsequent migration to Ohio. The work also discusses slavery, the African American colonization movement, and the education of women. Although unpublished, the author clearly intended for her manuscript to circulate. A typed transcript is available in the repository.

### **Hamilton Family Papers, 1857–1880. 5 items. Mss1H1805a.**

This collection consists primarily of three diaries, 1857, 1872, and 1874–1875, kept by Matilda Hamilton (1817–1875) of Forest Hill in Spotsylvania County (a1–3). Hamilton notes her daily routines, especially the visits of friends and family members and changes in the weather. Volume one includes a description of the inauguration of President James Buchanan (a1).

### **Hankins Family Papers, 1820–1928. 742 items. Mss1H1946a. Microfilm reels C275–277.**

This collection consists primarily of the papers of John Henry Hankins (1804–1870) and his wife, Louisiana (Wilson) Hankins (1819–1865), of Bacon's Castle in Surry County, and their children. John's papers include correspondence, 1842–1869, with business associates and his children (section 6); household accounts, 1837–1870 (section 7); and guardian's accounts, 1854–1861, for his niece, Lucy A. Hankins (b. 1843?) (section 8). Louisiana's correspondence, 1857–1864, with her children, James DeWitt Hankins (1841–1866) and Virginia Wilson Hankins (1843–1888), includes observations on the homefront during the Civil War (section 12). James's correspondence, 1857–1865, as a student and while serving in the Confederate army, is primarily with his sister, Virginia (section 13); her letters discuss reading, social life and the homefront. Virginia kept a diary, 1863, which contains reflections on herself and discusses the war and moonlight rides with young men, including poet Sidney Lanier (1842–1881) (section 17). Her correspondence, 1862–1888, is primarily with her younger brother, Louis Hankins (b. 1859), whose education at Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College (now Auburn University) she supported by working as a teacher at the Montgomery (Ala.) Female College and Norfolk (Va.) College for Young Ladies (section 18). Personal accounts, 1881–1888, survive for the years spent in Norfolk (section 19). Louis worked as a civil

engineer for various railroad companies and for the Nicaragua Canal Company; his correspondence, 1878–1928, consists chiefly of letters to his younger sister, Mary Dorcas (Hankins) Fontaine (b. 1863) (section 21). The collection also contains a few papers pertaining to other family members; a supplementary finding aid is available in Box 1.

**Hannah Family Papers, 1760–1967. 4,721 items. Mss1H1956a. Microfilm reels C400–407.**

This collection contains papers of at least four generations of members of the Hannah family of Charlotte County. Among the earliest documents in the collection are the records of planter George Hannah (1782?–1870) of Gravel Hill; they include personal and business correspondence, 1805–1869 (section 8); eight personal and business account books, 1804–1858 (sections 10–18); and loose accounts, as well as other financial, military, legal, and land records. Papers of his son, George Cunningham Hannah (1817–1888), consist of correspondence, 1835–1888, concerning farming and the education of his children (section 33); account books (sections 34–36) and personal accounts (section 37); and other records documenting his activities in the Presbyterian Church and on the Roanoke Township School Board in Charlotte County (section 46). Correspondence, 1842–1873, of his first wife, Ann Eliza (Spragins) Hannah (1827–1873), includes numerous letters exchanged with her children, especially while they attended schools throughout the South (section 47). Correspondence, 1870–1920, of his second wife, Margaret MacDowell (Venable) Hannah (1832–1923), is primarily with family members (section 49). The collection also contains a diary, 1899–1903, she kept while living in Hampden-Sydney (section 50) and her personal accounts, 1863–1888 (section 51); scattered letters of children of George C. and Ann Eliza Hannah (sections 53–59); cookbooks, 1873–1880, compiled by their granddaughter Lucy Hannah Morton (d. 1892) (sections 78–80); and a few papers pertaining to other members of the Hannah family.

One of George Hannah's daughters, Lucy Morton (Hannah) Atkinson (1849–1890), married Rev. William Robert Atkinson (1840–1901), but she does not figure prominently in this collection. The collection does include correspondence, 1889–1964, and research notes of one of her descendants, Anne (Atkinson) Burmeister Chamberlayne (1876–1968) of Farmville, a local historian, antiquary, and genealogist (sections 87–89). Her papers also contain a copy of a petition, 1920, supporting Virginia's ratification of the 19th amendment to the U.S. Constitution that she presented to Robert Francis Hutcheson (section 90). Chamberlayne was commissioned as a special game warden for Charlotte County in 1924, and chaired the Virginia State Committee for Rural School Music in 1932.

**Hargroves, Abigail Langley Granbery, Commonplace Book, 1694–1818. 1 volume. Mss5:5H2244:1. Microfilm reel C277.**

The commonplace book of Abigail (Langley) Granbery Hargroves (d. 1763) passed from one generation to the next among members of the Granbery family of Norfolk and Nansemond counties. Abigail's entries include a list of birth and death dates for the children born to her during her marriages to John Granbery and, after his death, to Robert Hargroves, as well as a list of the birth dates of slave children that she owned. There are



also lists of debts, some accounts kept by Mary (Granbery) Cowper (1726–1814), and a few notes on the economic activities of family members.

**Harper, Eleanor Colhoun, Commonplace Book, 1824–1885. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:5H2318:1. Microfilm reel C467.**

This volume, kept in Staunton by Eleanor (Colhoun) Harper (b. 1801?) and bound in leather with her name embossed on the cover, combines elements of a commonplace book and an autograph album. It contains poems in Colhoun's hand by Tappan, Moore, Byron, Cowper, and others on themes of death, hope, illness, and religion and poems and notes signed by friends.

**Harrison, Elizabeth Gatewood Williamson, Commonplace Book, 1865. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:5H2456:1.**

This volume, kept by Elizabeth Gatewood (Williamson) Harrison (1835–1918) at Elk Hill in Goochland County, contains holograph and printed verses concerning the Civil War and death; newspaper clippings concerning the war and the reunification of the Episcopal Church; and autographs of several Confederate generals, including Robert E. Lee and Jubal Anderson Early.

**Harrison Family Papers, 1756–1893. 445 items. Mss1H2485d. Microfilm reels C411–412.**

This collection contains papers of four generations of members of the Harrison and Roane families. Among the earliest materials in the collection are the correspondence, 1802–1821, and miscellaneous papers of politician and judge Spencer Roane (1762–1822) of Richmond and Spring Garden in Hanover County; they generally illuminate state and national politics and legal issues (sections 2 and 3). The correspondence, 1816–1845, of his son William Henry Roane (1787–1845), who was a member of the Democratic Party in Virginia and served in the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, primarily discusses family matters or politics (section 6).

Letters, 1813–1831, written to Mary (Randolph) Harrison (1773–1835) of Clifton in Cumberland County, whose grandson would marry William Roane's daughter, are primarily from her sons and daughters-in-law (section 5). Letters, 1861–1879, written by her daughter-in-law, Janetta Ravenscript (Fisher) Harrison (1802–1886) of Cumberland County, are directed to her own daughter and granddaughter (section 10).

Correspondence, 1851–1861, of Janetta Harrison's son, Carter Henry Harrison (1831–1861), while a student at the College of William and Mary and serving in Company E of the 18th Virginia Infantry Regiment, C.S.A., is largely with family members (section 15).

Letters, 1853–1893, written to his wife, Alice Burwell (Williams) Harrison of Elkora in Cumberland County, include an extensive group from her brother, Channing Moore Williams (1829–1910), an Episcopal bishop and missionary to China and Japan (section 16).

Correspondence, 1847–1850, of Carter and Alice Harrison's nephew, Edward Cunningham Harrison (1823–1852) of Tree Hill plantation in Henrico County, primarily consists of courtship letters to and from his future wife, Sarah Anne Lyons (Roane)

Harrison (1827–1874), especially during her attendance at the Edge Hill School in Albemarle County (section 11). Sarah Harrison's correspondence, 1848–1874, is chiefly with family members but also includes a lengthy exchange of letters with former Virginia governor Henry Alexander Wise and his son, attorney John Sergeant Wise, regarding her indebtedness during her widowhood after the Civil War and the sale of Benville plantation in King and Queen County (section 12). Scattered papers pertain to other members of Roane and Harrison families.

**Hart, [?], Commonplace Book, 1810–1870. 1 volume. Mss5:5H2518:1.**

This commonplace book, attributed to the wife of J. H. Hart, contains copies of poems, including a long narrative, "The Wanderer of Switzerland," by James Montgomery. The signatures of Mary Lorraine Greenhow of Williamsburg, 1827; Jane C. (Charlton) Keeling (d. 1860); and J. L. Peyton, 1810, also appear in the front of the volume.

**Harvie Family Papers, 1807–1913. 122 items. Mss1H2636b. Microfilm reel C467.**

This collection centers on Sarah (Blair) Harvie (1814–1890) and her daughter, Josephine Blair Harvie (1848–1913), who never married, both of Amelia County. Sarah's correspondence, 1837–1888, with various family members includes a few letters, 1853–1856, from her brother, Charles McMurdo Blair (1834–1896), who emigrated to the San Joaquin Valley in California, and from her son, Edwin James Harvie (1835–1911), who served with the U.S. Army in the Washington Territory during the same period (section 4). Letters, 1858–1913, to Josephine are from assorted Blair and Harvie relatives (section 7). The collection also contains a few papers of other family members.

**Harvie Family Papers, 1810–1913. 115 items. Mss1H2636d. Microfilm reel C467.**

This collection consists primarily of correspondence of Sarah (Blair) Harvie (1814–1890) and her daughter, Josephine Blair Harvie (1848–1913), who never married, both of Amelia County. Sarah Harvie's correspondence, 1835–1885, with her children and family members includes a few Civil War letters from her son, Charles Irving Harvie (1842–1864), who served in the Confederate army (section 2). Josephine Harvie's papers contain scattered social and family correspondence, 1869–1913 (section 4). The collection also contains a few letters, 1810–1812, to Martha Judith (Hardaway) Harvie Old (1789–1859) from her mother-in-law offering advice on motherhood (section 1) and a few letters, 1856–1858, written by Edwin James Harvie (1835–1911), while serving in the U.S. Army in Washington Territory, describing camp life and Indians there (section 3).

**Hatch, Delphine, Papers, 1918–1993. 138 items. Mss1H2814a.**

Margaret Delphine Hatch (1906–1994) spent many years as a teacher and librarian in the Mecklenburg County school system until her retirement in 1973. The collection includes eighteen diaries, 1974–1991, kept by Delphine Hatch in her retirement in South Hill. Entries concern local Methodist Church activities, her involvement with the Prestwoud Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, her social life and interactions with family and friends, and the general activities of daily life. Also, includes correspondence, 1918–1940, primarily with her parents and other family members, college friends, and acquaintances concerning her education at Farmville State Teachers College (now Longwood University) and at Randolph-Macon Woman's College in

Lynchburg, and her teaching career; photographs of Delphine Hatch and her parents, Sidney Tasker Hatch (1868–1951) and Lucy Annette (Butterworth) Hatch (1877–1950); newspaper clippings documenting Hatch's various educational and social activities; genealogical notes on the Hatch and related families of Butterworth, McAden, and Hite; papers relating to her high school and college education and teaching career, especially at Buckhorn High School, Mecklenburg County; and lines of verse composed by Hatch.

**Hatch, Delphine, Papers, 1918–1930. 13 items. Mss2H2814b.**

Include letters and post cards written to Margaret Delphine Hatch (1906–1994), first as a young girl and then as a student at Farmville State Teachers College (now Longwood University), primarily by female friends relaying news of their various social activities. Letters from her father, Sidney Tasker Hatch (1868–1951), 1920, 1924, and 1927, reflect the economic conditions of the time and give insight into the special bond between this father and daughter.

**Hatcher, Oranie Virginia Snead, Memoir, ca. 1910. 11 pp. Mss5:1H2825:1.**

Oranie Virginia (Snead) Hatcher (1843–1925) recalls Philip Henry Sheridan's raid in Fluvanna County in 1865.

**Hawes, Katharine Heath, Papers, 1789–1931. 120 items. Mss1H3112a.**

Katharine Heath Hawes (1875–1956) probably served as the last family custodian of this collection, which contains the papers of four generations of her Smith and Hawes ancestors. The papers of Judith Anna (Smith) Smith (1769–1820) of Powhatan County consist of an account book, 1802–1814, of domestic expenses; a diary, 1789–1790, of religious meditations (section 2); and a few letters, 1815–1819, to her daughter, Judith Anna (Smith) Hawes (1806–1874) (section 1). The papers of Judith Anna Hawes of Richmond contain a commonplace book, 1824, of meditations on religion and duty that is crudely bound in an 1802 Virginia newspaper (section 4), as well as a few letters, 1852, from her son, Samuel Horace Hawes (1838–1922) (section 5). The papers of Samuel Horace Hawes form the bulk of this collection and include correspondence, 1852–1865, with his parents; his sister, Alice Hawes (1840–1862), who was living in Newark, N.J.; and other family members and friends concerning secession and the Civil War (section 5). Three diaries, 1860–1865, document his service in the army of the Confederate States of America (section 6). There are also a few sketches drawn while he was a prisoner of war at Fort Delaware (section 7). The collection contains a diary, 1886–1887, kept by Martha Crane (Heath) Hawes (1845–1897) in Newark, N.J., and Virginia (section 11); a diary, 1888–1889, kept by Horace Sterling Hawes (1868–1931) as a student at Rutgers University (section 12); and a few family photographs (section 13) and some genealogical notes on the Smith family of Virginia and the Pierce family of Dorchester, Mass. (section 14).

**Haynes, [?], Album, 1893–1903. 1 volume. Mss5:5H3335:1.**

This volume, kept by Mrs. E. A. Haynes of Richmond, contains a few children's drawings and recipes for food preparation obtained from other women.

**Heimerl, George J., Papers, 1942–1945. 34 items. Mss2H3646b.**

This collection consists of letters written to George J. Heimerl, who lived in Hampton and worked on a classified research project during World War II. A few letters come from friends in military service, but most are from Lucile Dudgeon of Wisconsin, who worked as an assistant librarian for the U.S. Office of War Information, Overseas Operations Branch, in Bombay, India. Her letters discuss her work and include observations on Indian life, society, and culture, as well as comments on the role of women in wartime foreign service.

**Heth Family Papers, 1846–1898. 105 items. Mss1H471a. Microfilm reel C468.**

This collection consists primarily of letters written to Elizabeth Chevallie (Heth) Vaden (1829–1903) of Richmond and Manchester from a geographically dispersed network of family members. Letters, 1847–1853, from her brothers, Henry (1825–1899) and John Heth (b. 1833), written while serving in the U.S. Army's western forts in Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, discuss life there, including a trading expedition to the Indians (sections 9 and 10). A single letter from kinsman George Edward Pickett (1825–1875), stationed in Texas, mourns the death of his wife and mentions relations between soldiers and Native Americans (section 14). The Civil War letters, 1862, of Elizabeth Vaden's husband, Thomas Vaden (d. 1877?), contain information on his service in the Confederate army near Richmond (section 15). Letters from Elizabeth's sisters, Fanny Cadwallader Heth (1842–1886) and Kitty (Heth) Maynard (b. 1835), describe their lives in San Francisco and San Mateo, Calif. (sections 7 and 13). Included in a letter, 1885, from Kitty Maynard are her thoughts upon the marriage of her stepdaughter, Manny (Maynard) Dexter. A few letters from Dexter to her aunt discuss her recent marriage and participation in the Reading Room Association in San Francisco, including efforts to raise funds for a new building (section 1). A small number of letters by other family members residing in Virginia also appear in the collection.

**Hicks, Dorothy Elizabeth Walton, Scrapbook, 1930–1940. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:7H5292:1.**

This scrapbook kept by Dorothy Hicks (1915–2002) in Richmond contains newspaper clippings, photographs, social invitations, and assorted cards, as well as her commencement programs from Westhampton High School (1933) and the Richmond Division of the College of William and Mary [now Virginia Commonwealth University] (1935). There are also newspaper wedding announcements of friends and family members, including herself, and her own fashion modeling photographs, 1937.

**Hiden, Martha Frances Woodroof, Papers, ca. 1900–1958. ca. 1,750 items.**

**Mss1H5300a.**

The collection consists entirely of genealogical notes concerning about fifty colonial Virginia families. Compiled by Martha Frances (Woodroof) Hiden (1883–1959), it represents part of a life-long effort devoted to commemorating colonial Virginia's history. Hiden, a resident of Newport News, served as president of the Order of First Families of Virginia and as a member of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society and the Board of the Virginia State Library. She wrote *How Justice Grew* (Williamsburg: Virginia 350th Anniversary Celebration Corporation, 1957), a history of county

formation in colonial Virginia, and with Annie Lasch Jester co-authored *Adventurers of Purse and Person* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1956), a compendium of early seventeenth-century Virginia settlers.

**Higginbotham Family Papers, 1799–1865. 114 items. Mss1H5354b. Microfilm reels C468–469.**

This collection consists primarily of letters, 1828–1862, from various family members and friends written to Ann Estelle (Higginbotham) Hoskins (b. 1813) of Morven in Albemarle County, Va., and Philadelphia, Pa. (section 3). It provides insights into the dynamics of gentry family life, including divergent opinions about slavery held by members of the same family, and offers fleeting glimpses of the lives of individual slaves and their relationships with their female owners. Letters, 1828–1853, from Hoskins's sisters, Frances (Higginbotham) Buckner (b. 1818) and Elizabeth G. (Higginbotham) Fischer (b. 1812), discuss their social lives as young, single women; suitors; marriage; and slavery and individual slaves, including their African American nurse. The letters, 1828–1839, of another sister, Jane Randolph MacMurdo (Higginbotham) Haxall (1815–1901), include a description of the effects of the Southampton Insurrection of 1831 (Nat Turner's Rebellion) on citizens in Charlottesville, Va. Letters, 1828–1841, from Hoskins's father, David Higginbotham (1775–1853), discuss slavery and race relations generally, as well as land prices in Albemarle County. A few letters, 1830–1862, from Hoskins's mother, Mary Elmslie (Garrigues) Higginbotham (d. 1872), contain information on individual slaves and on abolitionism and politics. The collection also includes a receipt book, 1799–1833, kept in Philadelphia by members of the Hoskins family (section 1).

**Hill Family Papers, 1787–1945. ca. 4,375 items. Mss1H5565aFA2. Microfilm reels C334–337.**

This collection contains papers of four generations of members of the Hill and Booton families, active Baptists living in Culpeper and Madison counties and Richmond, Va.; it illuminates the history of politics, economics, education, family and gender relations, and the Baptist Church.

The papers of Ambrose Powell Hill (1785–1858), planter, justice of the peace, and state legislator, include records concerning the estate of Elizabeth Fry (d. 1844), a benefactor of Baptist organizations and institutions, as well as political and governmental correspondence (boxes 1–2). Papers of his cousin, John Booton, contain general correspondence, accounts, and records of his tenure as a deputy sheriff (boxes 3–5). Papers of his wife, Ann Powell (Hill) Booton (1798?–1872), illuminate agricultural operations and mercantile activities in Madison County; they include financial records, post-Civil War contracts with black and white workers, and estate materials (boxes 6–7).

The papers of Ambrose Hill's son, William Alexander Hill (1817–1890), a physician and Baptist minister, consist primarily of correspondence with his sons and daughter during the Civil War; a few letters discuss financial affairs and Baptist Church activities (box 7). Correspondence, 1860–1909, of his wife, Judith Frances (Booton) Hill (1822–1909), with members of her family generally concern her husband's death (box 9). Among the papers of William and Judith Hill's children are letters from John Booton Hill (1814–1913) and

his brother, William Powell Hill (1844–1929), to their sister, Anna Lee (Hill) Major (1847–1935), written while both men served in the Confederate army (boxes 10 and 11). Anna Major attended Inglewood Female Academy in Louisa County before her marriage to Philip Major (b. 1847), one of the proprietors of Locust Dale Academy in Madison County. Her correspondence includes material on her own education and her husband's academy, as well as information about the Baptist laity (boxes 15–16).

The last generation of the family is represented by Albert Hudgins Hill (1866–1933), grandson of William Hill and a Richmond Public Schools superintendent, and his wife, Cora J. (Bransford) Hill (1867–1941). Albert Hill's papers contain personal and professional correspondence, 1897–1932, and school records (boxes 17–19). Cora Hill's papers consist of family correspondence, 1902–1939, especially with her two daughters, and personal financial records from the period following her husband's death (boxes 20–21). A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Hill, Sarah H., Autograph Album, 1864–1865. 1 volume. Mss5:6H5555:1.**

This volume belonged to Sarah H. Hill and contains signatures, service units, addresses, and place of capture for Confederate soldiers imprisoned at Norfolk, Va., and Point Lookout, Md.

**Hill, Fannie, Album, 1861–1881. 1 volume. Mss5:5H5515:1. Microfilm reel C301.**

This album contains poems dedicated to Fannie Hill of Richmond from male and female friends as well as a few unsigned proverbs.

**Hobson Family Papers, 1776–1974. 433 items. Mss1H6538a.**

Genealogical notes, obituaries, and other newspaper clippings concerning members of the Anderson, Hobson, and de Graffenried families make up about half of this collection. Sermons, 1971–1974, preached at St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Richmond and collected by Sally Archer Anderson Hobson (b. 1881) account for another third of it (section 13). The remainder contains correspondence, 1834–1890, of Joseph Reid Anderson (1813–1892), proprietor of the Tredegar Company in Richmond (section 1), and of his son-in-law, Edwin Lafayette Hobson (1835–1901) (section 4). Edwin Hobson's correspondence contains a few Civil War letters written to his wife, Fannie Anderson (Archer) Hobson (1846–1939). Fannie Hobson's correspondence, 1865–1923, discusses genealogy, the family's history, and the commemoration of her husband's service in the Confederate army in Alabama (section 7). There are a few papers pertaining to other family members.

**Hobson, Anne Jennings Wise, Diary, 1866–1868. 17 pp. Typescript copy.**

**Mss5:1H6537:2. Restricted use.**

Kept, primarily, at Eastwood, Goochland County. Entries concern family life, including the death of her infant daughter and trips to the springs; the declining health of her husband, Frederick Plumer Hobson (1835–1868), and his death; and the death of her daughter, Annie. The diary also recounts her efforts to establish an Episcopal church and her joy at her husband's joining the church before his death.

**Hobson, Anne Jennings Wise, Diary, 1863–1865. 30 pp. Typescript copy.**

**Mss5:1H6537:1. Restricted use.**

Kept at Eastwood, Goochland County, by Anne Jennings (Wise) Hobson (1837–1914), this diary, 1864 October 11–1865 May 14, concerns family events, problems with slaves, and religious thought. Included are brief accounts of Union soldiers in the area during Dahlgren's raid, a raid along the James River and Kanawha Canal led by Philip Henry Sheridan in February 1865, news of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia at Appomattox Court House, and the freeing of family slaves.

**Hoge Family Papers, 1804–1938. 1,695 items. Mss1H6795a. Microfilm reels C19–20.**

The bulk of this collection concerns Moses Drury Hoge (1818–1899) and his son Dr. Moses Drury Hoge (1861–1920). Moses Hoge, Sr.'s papers illuminate his life as a student at Hampden-Sydney College, a chaplain in the Confederate States Army, and as minister of Second Presbyterian Church in Richmond. Papers of his son Dr. Moses Hoge concern his experiences while traveling in Germany and England as a young man and his career as a physician in Richmond. A significant portion of the collection consists of the papers of Alice Page (Aylett) Hoge (1868–1941), wife of Moses Hoge, Jr. Her correspondence, 1893–1938, chiefly concerns her activities as president of the Audubon Society of Virginia (section 51). Also among her papers are miscellaneous items relating to the Audubon Society (section 53) and accounts as executrix of her husband's estate (section 54). Also in the collection is the correspondence, 1843–1868, of Moses Hoge, Sr.'s wife, Susan Morton (Wood) Hoge (1825–1868) with family members and friends (section 34).

**Holladay Family Papers, 1804–1938. 1,786 items. MssH7185g.**

This collection contains the papers of Waller Holladay (1776–1860) and his wife, Huldah Fontaine (Lewis) Holladay (1781–1863), of Prospect Hill in Spotsylvania County and three generations of their descendants. Women's materials account for more than half of the collection and include information on farming and domestic activities, familial relationships, religion, and emigration from Virginia. Correspondence of Huldah Holladay and her daughter Eliza Lewis Holladay (1816–1878) includes letters, 1849–1865, from Poindexter relatives in Mississippi (sections 4 and 7). Correspondence, 1854–1904, of Huldah Holladay's daughter-in-law, Lucy Daniel (Lewis) Holladay (1826–1905), contains letters from kin in Texas and Kentucky (section 12). Letters and receipts from the 1870s and 1880s illuminate real estate and securities investments of Eliza Lewis Holladay, Huldah Lewis Holladay (1814–1891), Mary Waller Holladay (b. 1818), Frances Ann Holladay (1821–1878), and Virginia Watson Holladay (1829–1888), daughters of Waller and Huldah (Lewis) Holladay (section 15). Twentieth-century correspondence of their grandson, John Waller Holladay, and his wife, Mary Caroline (Harris) Holladay, includes letters from their daughters at the State Normal School (now Mary Washington College) in Fredericksburg (sections 18 and 19). Correspondence between Caroline Holladay and her daughter, Virginia Waller Holliday (1899–1951), discuss the latter's life and work as an American Presbyterian missionary to the Belgian Congo (now Zaire).

**Holladay Family Papers, 1766–1955. 202 items. Mss1H7185d. Microfilm reel C358.**

This collection contains the papers of several members of the Holladay family of

Spotsylvania County. Includes papers of John Waller Holladay (1864–1914) and his wife, Mary Caroline (Harris) Holladay (1866–1942), consisting of John's account book, 1892, kept at Prospect Hill (section 8), and Mary's correspondence, 1910–1927, with family members and friends (section 10); letters, 1937–1939, written primarily by Virginia Waller Holladay (1899–1951) to her family describing her activities as a Presbyterian missionary at Lubondai, Belgian Congo [now the Democratic Republic of Congo] (section 12); and a manuscript, ca. 1955, written by John Waller Holladay's daughter Lucy Nelson (Holladay) Boand (1895–1969) concerning the activities of her sister Virginia Waller Holladay as a Presbyterian missionary in Africa from 1927 to 1950 (sections 13–14).

**Holladay Family Papers, 1753–1961. 12,728 items. Mss1H7185b. Microfilm reels C343–357.**

Chiefly papers of James Minor Holladay (1823–1891) documenting his interest in agriculture and management of the family plantation, Prospect Hill in Spotsylvania County. Other papers include those of his grandfather, Lewis Holladay (1751–1820) of Bellefonte, Spotsylvania County, including his reports as county coronor; James's father, Waller Holladay (1776–1860), consisting of correspondence regarding the Bank of Virginia, materials relating to family estates, and notes on agricultural operations and the management of slaves. To a lesser degree, there are materials of the related Lewis family of Spotsylvania County and Franklin County, Ky., the Scott family of Stafford County, and the Daniel family of Stafford County.

One-sixth of the collection consists of the correspondence, 1839–1904, of James M. Holladay's wife, Lucy Daniel (Lewis) Holladay (1826–1904), chiefly with Holladay and Lewis family members discussing family and social news (section 174). Papers of her daughter, Louise Richmond Holladay (1862–1930), include correspondence, 1871–1923, mostly with relatives and female friends (section 179). Also, within the collection are materials relating to the education of several female members of the Holladay family. Items relating to this include a commonplace book, 1832–1833, kept by Eliza Lewis Holladay (1816–1878) while a student of Agnes Morton (Quisenberry) Smith in Spotsylvania County (section 92); student notebooks, 1830–1834, kept at Prospect Hill by Mary Waller Holladay (b. 1818) containing poetry and exercises to improve penmanship (sections 96–98); report cards, 1909–1910 and 1909–1912, of Mary Caroline (Holladay) Holladay and Victoria Minor (Holladay) Alexander (1896–1984) issued by the Prospect Hill Home School for Young Ladies, a private school at Prospect Hill operated by their father, John Waller Holladay (1864–1914) (sections 189 and 194); and report cards, 1911–1912, of Lucy Nelson "Nell" (Holladay) Boand (1895–1969) issued by the State Normal School, Fredericksburg [now Mary Washington University] (section 191).

Also of interest is an account book, 1866–1878, kept by Lucy Daniel (Lewis) Holladay regarding washing of clothes at Prospect Hill (section 175). The accounts start with the employment of Matilda Berkeley, then Annis [?], and finally with Matilda's daughter Louisa (Berkeley) Spencer. Note is taken when Louisa's wages are paid to her husband, James Spencer, her son Ned Spencer, or her daughters Rose Spencer or Sallie Spencer.



Payment is sometimes made in trade for items of clothing. Also, an agreement, 1887, between Fountain and Laura Coleman and Lucy and James Minor Holladay concerning the payment of \$10 for the purchase of a "Home Shuttle" sewing machine to be paid for in labor (section 178). Fountain Coleman is to provide day labor; his wife, Laura, is to serve as a cook and also to do farm work. It could be inferred from the wording of the contract that the Colemans are African Americans.

**Hopkins Family Papers, 1732–1844. 78 items. Mss1H7779a. Microfilm reel C469.**

This collection centers on Hannah Philippa Ludwell (Hopkins) Lee (1811–1844) of Wheatland in Jefferson County, now in W.Va. Her letters to her sisters, 1830–1843, describe their daily activities and family relationships (section 3); letters to Lucy Lyons (Hopkins) Turner (b. 1800?) of Alexandria discuss Turner's marriage and the possibility of a legal separation. Letters, 1825–1827, of Lee's father, John Hopkins (1757?–1827), to his daughters Lee and Turner offer advice on their educations and discuss their reading habits (section 1). The collection contains a few other papers, including correspondence, 1732–1738, between Eugenia Fitzroy Waldegrave of London, Eng., and her attorney Elment Ballendeen concerning the disposition of land inherited from her husband and letters, 1725, between Julia Cathcart and Eliza Clare Melville that discuss religion (section 1).

**Houston Family Papers, 1850–1943. ca. 1,700 items. Mss1H8185aFA2.**

The collection contains the papers of Josephine Estelle (Dooley) Houston (1857–1946) of Richmond and her daughter, Nora Houston (1883–1943), artist and political activist, as well as a small number of papers for other members of the Houston and Dooley families. The correspondence, financial papers, and other materials of these two women demonstrate their overlapping familial, social, and political networks; their financial affairs; and Catholicism in the first third of the twentieth century. Josephine Houston's papers (boxes 2–6) and those of her sister, Alice Erina Dooley (1845–1937) (box 7), also include reports on their trust estates and bankers' correspondence for the 1920s and 1930s. Nora Houston's papers contain personal and business correspondence, 1907–1941, exhibit lists, and financial papers, 1907–1942, that offer insights into her life as an artist, especially her struggle to stay solvent (boxes 8–12). Diverse materials, including newspaper clippings and correspondence, reveal the range of her political activities, especially her work for woman suffrage (box 13). Her papers contain several sketches, including some made of women at a suffrage convention (box 12). The collection also contains about fifty letters, 1850–1853, from Matthew Hale Houston (1807?–1877) to his fiance and wife, Eleanora (Gibson) Houston, and a few letters discussing his marriage to a Catholic (box 1). A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Hubard, Maria Mason Tabb, Diary, 1860–1862. 1 volume. Mss5:1H8614:1. Microfilm reel C469.**

The diary of Maria Mason (Tabb) Hubard (1813–1888) of Henrico County discusses household routines and the activities of her children, other family members, friends, and neighbors. Included are descriptions of the work of her husband, portrait painter and sculptor William James Hubard (1807–1862), in casting cannons for the Confederacy and of his death after a defective one exploded. Hubard also discusses her brother's

emigration to Texas, the death of a slave child, and weddings in her neighborhood. She offers an intensely personal perspective on the Civil War through her observations of its effects on those she knows.

**Hudson, Dorothy, Oral history interview transcription, 1994. 24 pp. Mss2H8675a1.**

A transcription of an oral history interview of Dorothy Hudson (1907–1997) of Midlothian, conducted by Jeanne Marie Bokina Christie on 16 March 1994. In her interview, Hudson told stories of her family, especially her father, Calvin Hudson, and reminisced about her own career as an educator in the Chesterfield County school system. Her interview includes views on the Civil War and Reconstruction, her attitudes toward the Vietnam War, and stories of family social life and customs.

**Huffard, Carrie R., Commonplace Book, 1893–1894. 1 volume. Mss5:5H8725:1. Microfilm reel C469.**

The pages of this crudely bound volume consist entirely of broadsides advertising Clindenist's Reciprocating Churns, patented by Jacob Clindenist of New Market and sold by Patterson & Brewer in Wytheville. Carrie R. Huffard of Wytheville and Tazewell wrote on the back of these broadsides. The volume includes a list, "marriages of 93," and a narrative concerning relationships between men and women. The pages of the narrative do not always appear to be in sequence and may have been bound after they were written.

**Hughes Family Papers, 1811–1880. 27 items. Mss2H8749b.**

Papers, 1812–1852, of Frances Thruston Hughes (1780?–1852), who never married, account for about half of the collection and contain letters from family members and friends (section 1), household accounts (section 2), and two wills (section 3), as well as an address written for graduates of an unidentified female academy (section 1). Papers, 1811–1812, of her brother, Thomas Hughes, clerk of Northampton County, N.C., document his career and discuss camp meetings (section 4). There are a few papers pertaining to other family members.

**Hughes Family Papers, 1843–1952. 89 items. Mss1H8745a.**

This collection centers on Mary Emma (Lewis) Hughes, her husband, Leopold Francis Hughes (1819–1895), and their descendants. Leopold emigrated from Ireland to the United States ca. 1843 and by 1860 had married Mary Lewis of Cincinnati, Ohio. His correspondence, 1861–1895, and legal papers, 1843–1871, reveal his impecuniousness (sections 1 and 3). Her papers, 1866–1893, document her ownership of houses in New Rochelle, N.Y.; Detroit, Mich.; and Cincinnati (section 5). The collection includes a volume of watercolor maps drawn by Anne Lewis, probably a sister of Mary Hughes, at the Edgeworth Seminary in Braddock, Pa., before the Civil War (section 8). There are also letters, 1917–1919, written by Hughes's grandson, James Frances Hughes (1897–1952) as a soldier in France during World War I to his mother, Nettie Virginia (Saunders) Hughes (1869–1950) of Richmond, as well as a few papers of other family members (section 10).

**Huguenot Evangelical Society of the South, Records, 1900–1913. 1 volume. Mss4H8757a1.**

This volume contains minutes of meetings of the Richmond branch of the Huguenot Evangelical Society of the South (formerly the Huguenot Association of Virginia). Members, who were primarily women descendants of Huguenot exiles to Virginia, sought to promote Protestant evangelism in France. The Richmond branch sponsored a mission church in France.

**Hundley, Henry Watkins, Account Book, 1841–1933. 1 volume. Mss5:3H8925.**

This brief record falls into two principal parts. One contains accounts kept by Henry Watkins Hundley (1873–1933) concerning land at Denniston Junction in Halifax County left to his wife, Edith Sherwin (Tatum) Hundley (1863–1918), by her mother. Another contains a few accounts concerning securities in Henry Hundley's possession from 1923 until his death in 1933. Also included in the volume is an account of the birth of the slave Griffin in 1841 and a list, 1853, of farm tools.

**Hunter, Mary Washington Snickers, Papers, 1830–1839. 12 items. Mss2H9182b.**

Include letters written to Mary Washington (Snickers) Hunter (1793–1840) of Martinsburg, Berkeley County, and Hazelfield, Jefferson County, Va. (later W.Va.), by her daughter Fanny Washington Hunter (concerning the Richmond social scene in 1835), son Henry St. George Hunter ([d. 1854] while attending Amelia Academy at Wigwam, Amelia County), son Moses T. Hunter (while attending Winchester Academy, Winchester, and recounting a visit to the United States Senate chamber in Washington, D.C.), sister Emily Snickers (announcing the death of William Snickers Hunter [1821?–1829] while still a child), sister-in-law Ann Evelina (Hunter) Tucker (describing social life in Richmond), and Mary's daughter Nannie S. (Hunter) Weeks (in part, regarding a stagecoach ride from Alexandria to Fredericksburg). Also in the collection is a letter written by Ann Evelina (Hunter) Tucker to her niece Fanny Washington Hunter concerning social life in Richmond.

**Hunter Family Papers, 1766–1918. ca. 4,070 items. Mss1H9196aFA2. Microfilm reels C251–258.**

This collection consists of the papers of several generations of Hunter family members from Norfolk, Richmond, and Essex County who worked as merchants, planters, politicians, and authors; they contain information on a broad range of subjects, including economics; national, state, and Confederate politics; education; gender relations; family relationships; and single women. The papers, 1766–1787, of James Hunter (1746–1788), a Virginia-born merchant trained by relatives in the linen trade in Scotland and England, contain correspondence and accounts that document his trading activities in Richmond and Petersburg and supplying the Continental army during the American Revolution (boxes 1–2). The family correspondence of his wife, Marianna Russell (Spence) Hunter Hunter, includes two letters, 1772–1794, from her father, a London merchant, and a commonplace book, 1794, containing medicinal remedies and lines of verse; a descendant, Jane Swann Hunter (1804–1880), later recorded distributions of clothing to slaves in the same volume (box 2).

Papers, 1789–1821, of James Hunter's nephew, James Hunter (1774–1826), a Norfolk merchant who later moved to Essex County, document mercantile operations, farming,

and iron manufacturing at Hunter's Hill (boxes 3–4). Papers, 1805–1825, of his wife, Apphia Bushrod (Rouzee) Hunter (d. 1822), include a lengthy correspondence with her lifelong friend, Elizabeth (Lindsay) Gordon of Albemarle County, as well as personal accounts, 1809–1820, and records, 1813–1829, concerning a land claim (box 5). Correspondence, 1810–1817, of the brother of the younger James Hunter, Muscoe Garnett Hunter (1779–1818), primarily concerns his mercantile career (box 5); the correspondence, 1796–1841, of Muscoe Hunter's wife, Grace (Fenton) Garnett Hunter (1779–1846), contains letters to or from her Hunter in-laws (box 6). Their daughter, Grace Fenton Hunter (1817–1840), an amateur artist, maintained extensive correspondence, 1823–1839, with the same Hunter family relations; two of her sketchbooks also survive (box 6). The correspondence, 1828–1840, of Martha Taliaferro Hunter (1778–1840), sister of the younger James Hunter, includes numerous family letters containing descriptions of the western United States and discussing politics and the education of male relatives (box 6).

The papers, 1821–1887, of Robert M. T. Hunter (1809–1887), son of the younger James Hunter and an Essex County lawyer, and his wife, Mary Evelina (Dandridge) Hunter (1817–1893) of Jefferson County (later W. Va.), make up about forty percent of the collection. Most of Robert Hunter's papers concern his political career in the Virginia legislature, the U.S. House of Representatives and Senate, and the Confederate Congress. His letters, 1837–1843, to his wife discuss politics and government-related travel, while hers to him focus on family activities and agricultural operations at Fonthill plantation (boxes 7–15). Evelina's papers include correspondence, 1838–1888, with members of the Dandridge and Hunter families (boxes 16–17), as well as farm and mill accounts, 1837–1888 (boxes 18–19).

The collection also contains the papers of Robert Hunter's four sisters, three of whom never married. Maria (Hunter) Garnett (1797–1873), widowed shortly after her marriage, taught at her father-in-law's school for girls in Essex County. Her correspondence, 1820–1870, includes many letters from male relatives about state and national politics, as well as letters from Maryland educator Margaret Mercer (box 19). The correspondence, 1813–1865, of Martha Fenton Hunter (1800–1866), who anonymously published novels, short stories, and juvenile literature, illuminates her writing career and contains letters from several Garnett men concerning their engineering careers, as well as from a number of female teachers (boxes 20–22). The diary, 1824–1829, of Jane Swann Hunter records religious musings (box 23); her papers, 1824–1872, include correspondence with male and female family members and records of slaves employed at Hunter's Hill (boxes 23–24). Papers of her youngest sister, Sarah Harriet Apphia Hunter (1822–1874), contain a three-part diary, 1835–1836, account books, 1849–1863, regarding her inheritance, as well as family correspondence, 1832–1873, and slave records (boxes 25–28). The collection also contains scattered papers of later generations of Hunter family members. A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Hunter Family Papers, 1768–1928. 1,072 items. Mss1H9196b.**

The Hunter family papers include correspondence, accounts, legal papers, commonplace books, school notebooks and miscellany of the Hunter and related Garnett families of

Essex County and the Stevens family of Hoboken, N.J. This collection contains correspondence and other papers of numerous women in the three families.

Notable women of the Hunter family include Marianna Russell (Spence) Hunter (1747–1805) of London, England, and Portsmouth, Va. Section 4 contains her letters with family and also her husband, James Hunter’s business partner, Jerman Baker, concerning the settlement of the affairs of Hunter, Banks & Co., which played a prominent role in the supplying of American troops during the Revolution. Sections 7–8 contain the papers of Martha “Patsy” Taliaferro Hunter (1778–1840) of Essex County, which include some correspondence and her personal accounts, including receipts for medical services rendered to her and for family slaves. Section 11 contains the correspondence of Grace Fenton (Garnett) Hunter (1779–1846) of Elmwood, Essex County, with her nieces Martha Fenton Hunter and Sarah Harriet Apphia Hunter. Her letters to Martha include her opinions on the congressional election of 1838, the Whig party, and Martha’s brother, U.S. congressman and later senator Robert M. T. Hunter.

Section 12 contains the correspondence of Martha Fenton Hunter (1800–1866) of Hunter’s Hill and Fonthill, Essex County, who was the author of anonymously published novels, short stories, and children’s books. Her correspondence, 1826–1862, with family and friends touches on topics such as her opinion of the education of her brother Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter and nephew Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett, the Confederacy, Abraham Lincoln, state and national politics, slavery, John Brown, and the Mexican-American War. Sections 13–14 contain the papers of a sister, Jane Swann Hunter (1804–1880) of Hunter’s Hill and Fonthill. Her correspondence in section 13 includes a letter about AfricanAmerican farm workers (1868), information about her family, and subjects such as state and national politics, the 1860 Virginia Democratic Convention, and slavery. Her personal accounts appear in section 14.

Sections 15 and 23–26 contain the papers of Mary Evelina (Dandridge) Hunter (1836–1885) of Fonthill, the wife of R. M. T. Hunter. In section 15, the correspondence of Robert Mercer Taliaferro Hunter contains letters between the couple, including courtship letters, letters discussing family matters, and communications about Hunter’s political activities. Sections 23–26 contain Mary’s other correspondence, personal accounts, legal papers, and various miscellaneous papers. Section 30 consists of the papers of Martha “Pink” Taliaferro Hunter (1841–1909), daughter of R. M. T. and Mary Hunter. Most notable is her correspondence with her cousin Lillie (Hitchcock) Coit while Lillie was in Paris during 1860. Coit describes her social life and also her views and those of others in Paris on the increasing likelihood of southern secession.

Notable women of the Garnett and Stevens families include Mary Barton (Picton) Stevens (1806–1854), whose letters to her father, Thomas Picton, were written while she attended Troy Female Seminary (section 41). Also in section 41 are letters from Mary Picton (Stevens) Garnett Lewis to her grandfather Thomas Picton describing her 1854–1855 tour of England, Wales, Ireland, France, and Italy. Additional correspondence of Mary Picton (Stevens) Garnett Lewis is found in section 27, the papers of her first husband, Muscoe Russell Hunter Garnett. Mary’s letters to Garnett begin with their

courtship, while later letters are about the trials on the homefront during the Civil War, such as protecting their property from looting. The correspondence of Edwin Augustus Stevens (1795–1868), railroad entrepreneur and yachtsman, also contains letters relating to both Mary Barton (Picton) Stevens and Mary Picton (Stevens) Garnett Lewis (section 43).

**Hunter family papers, 1802–1907. 330 items. Mss1H9196c.**

Papers of the Moses T. Hunter family of Winchester and the related Alfred C. Weeks family of Bell Grove, near New Iberia, St. Martin's Parish, La., contain correspondence of Moses Hunter and his wife, Mary Washington (Snickers) Hunter, of Hazelfield, Jefferson County (now W.Va.) with or concerning their children (section 1). Alfred Weeks's correspondence in the 1860s (section 3) includes numerous communications with his wife, Nancy S. (Hunter) Weeks, and daughters, especially after Weeks left Louisiana with his slaves and moved them to Texas during the war. Papers in section 4 concern a dispute between William F. Weeks of New Iberia, La., and his sister-in-law Nancy S. (Hunter) Weeks of Charlottesville over the estate of William's mother, Mary (Conrad) Weeks Moore, as well as the Weeks family's lawsuit involving claims to land in Wisconsin. After Nancy Weeks' death in 1880, her daughter Mary E. Weeks, later of Washington, D.C., acted as the chief litigant against William F. Weeks.

**Huntington, William, Papers, 1808–1856. 143 items. Mss1H9262a. Microfilm reel C414.**

A transplanted New England merchant from Connecticut, William Huntington (1793–1867?) first came to Richmond after the War of 1812 to engage in business; he later settled in Charlotte County with the intention of pursuing a lay ministry among the local enslaved population. He taught school at Charlotte Court House for a number of years to a sizable group of white male and female students.

Huntington's papers include five diaries, 1839–1856, documenting his religious activities and teaching career, as well as local economic, social, and political life (sections 1–5); they also contain copies of letters of advice written to former female students, and copies of his correspondence with a childhood friend, author Lydia Howard (Huntley) Sigourney (1791–1865), that discuss teaching and religion, and include lines of verse written by her. His correspondence, 1808–1856, is primarily with his sisters, Rebecca (Huntington) Porter (d. 1838) and Sarah (Huntington) Williams (d. 1838) of Ithaca, N.Y., and Lucy (Huntington) Perkins (d. 1822) of Norwich, Conn., and with a variety of Presbyterian and Episcopalian clergyman concerning local religious services and his work among slaves (section 6).

For a time, William Huntington boarded at Edge Vill, the plantation of Paulina (Cabell) Read Legrand (1763–1845), on the outskirts of Charlotte Court House. His correspondence with this Presbyterian minister's widow discusses his management of her household and the Retirement plantation in Charlotte County while she travelled in Virginia and beyond; her letters include detailed instructions to Huntington and information on religion and her travels.

## I

**Ingle, Mary Friend Mayo, Diary, 1885. 1 volume. Mss5:1In45:1.**

This diary, kept by Mary Friend (Mayo) Ingle (1870–1962) of Richmond, comments on the various historical and cultural shrines that she visited while travelling in Europe with kin.

**Irish, Mary Walker Lupton, Autograph Album, 1855. 1 volume. Mss5:6L9743:1. Microfilm reel C469.**

This volume, kept by Mary Walker (Lupton) Irish (d. 1890) as a student at Springdale Boarding School in Loudoun County, contains the signatures of men and women friends.

**Irvine, Lucy Rodes, Memories of the Days Spent in Farmville. 3 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss7:2F2295:1.**

Lucy Rodes Irvine's (b. 1870) memoir, written in 1959, concerns her experiences as a student and a teacher from 1886 to 1903 at Farmville State Normal School (now Longwood University).

## J

**Jackson Family Papers, 1798–1894. 91 items. Mss1J1397a.**

This collection contains correspondence and records generated by several generations of the Jackson family of Clarksburg, Va. (now W. Va.); it chronicles their long-term financial strategies, especially investments in land. The letters, 1860–1876, of Meigs Jackson (1842?–1876) of Nevada, Mo., to his mother, Caroline Virginia (Moore) Jackson of Clarksburg, provide legal and personal advice regarding her financial affairs (section 2). An 1861 letter from Mary Sophia (Meigs) Jackson expresses firm pro-Southern sentiments in reaction to western Virginia Union party activities (section 6). Letters, 1827–1837, written to Sophia Wright Meigs discuss business conducted on her behalf (section 5). Other items in the collection include receipts and contracts made by men and women for the lease or sale of land (sections 8–11).

**Jamerson Family Papers, 1889–1975. ca. 11,000 items. Mss1J2308aFA2.**

The papers of George Hairston Jamerson (1869–1960) of Richmond, document his education at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., and his career as an officer in the U.S. Army during the Spanish-American War, the Mexican Border Campaign, and World War I (boxes 1–2; series 1, sections A–C). The papers of Jamerson's wife, Elsie Tower (Barbour) Jamerson (1873–1951), consist of correspondence with family, materials relating to her wedding, and a commonplace book containing addresses, poetry, and expenses during a European trip (box 2; series 1, section D).

Their son Osmond Tower Jamerson (1906–1975) of Norfolk and Richmond, attended the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, served in the U.S. military intelligence service in World War II, and became a banker and businessman after the war. His papers, which account for the largest portion of the collection, primarily relate to his financial concerns,

his attendance at VMI and later involvement as an alumnus, his military service, and personal files regarding clubs and other organizations to which he belonged, and family trips (boxes 3–8; series 2). Within Osmand's personal papers are those relating to his wife, Mary Patterson (Ellerson) Jamerson (1914–1993). These include financial records (boxes 3–5; series 2, section A); materials concerning her wedding; and records of clubs and other organizations to which she and her husband belonged (box 8; series 2, section D). Also in the collection are materials of Osmond and Mary Jamerson's children, George Tower Jamerson (1947– ) and Patricia Roy (Jamerson) Williamson (1943– ). These primarily concern their education and trusts set up for the two children (box 9; series 3).

**James, Virginia Eppes Toone Stuart, Memoir, 1922. 1 vol. Mss5:1J2375:1.**

This memoir, entitled "Ashes of the Sixties," describes Virginia Eppes (Toone) Stuart James's (1833–1922) antebellum childhood at Monte Pava and Fruit Hill on the Roanoke/Staunton River in Mecklenburg County. The first section describes trips to Buffalo Springs and the nearest town, Clarksville, both in Mecklenburg County; plantation life with farming of tobacco, corn, and hogs; the life of her family slaves; her education with a governess and through Randolph-Macon College, then located in Clarksville; and her engagement and marriage to John William Stuart (1833–1873), a professor at Randolph-Macon. The second section describes her life after moving to Louisiana in the fall of 1859 when her husband became professor of mathematics and classical languages at Mansfield Female College and during the Civil War when her husband served as a Confederate cavalryman and she became a teacher and managed to purchase a home. Virginia's insights focus on how the home folks survived the war.

This collection also includes a loosely-bound and printed genealogy entitled "Genealogy of Mrs. Virginia Eppes James: A Record of the Banister, Bolling, Eppes, Walker, Feild, Nelson, Boyd, Wilson and Stuart Families with Notices of their Descendants," written by Virginia Eppes (Toone) Stuart James; a typescript copy of Virginia's memoir (described above) with photocopies or transcriptions of original manuscripts not included in this collection; and "Quest for Virginia Eppes Toone Stuart's Roots: 10/19/97–10/27/97," by Mary (Stuart) VanMeter, describing VanMeter's travels while visiting ancestral homes such as the Eppes family plantation Appomattox Manor in Hopewell, and searching for the plantations of Monte Pava and Fruit Hill in Mecklenburg County.

**Jefferson, Mary Augusta, Scrapbook, ca. 1920–1976. 1 volume. Mss5:7J3582:1.**

Mary Augusta Jefferson (1902–1983) of Winterham, Amelia County, kept a scrapbook that reflects her interest in many subjects, including the Virginia Military Institute and the battle of New Market in 1864 (particularly as that relates to her ancestor Thomas Garland Jefferson and the roles of Eliza (Clinedinst) Crim, who cared for the wounded, and Jewish sculptor and VMI graduate Moses Ezekiel, who fought in the battle); family genealogy and history (relating to her Jefferson and Mason ancestors and specific persons including Marianna Elizabeth (Tabb) Barksdale, John Young Mason, and Catholic priest Father John B. Tabb); historic homes; local history and news; her career as music supervisor for the Lynchburg City school system; and Randolph-Macon Woman's College. The scrapbook also includes some correspondence with her family, garden show awards, newspaper clippings, photographs and other miscellany.



**Jeffress, Elizabeth Talbott Gwathmey, Papers, 1963–1977. 91 items. Mss1J3694a.**

This collection documents the philanthropic activities of Elizabeth Talbott (Gwathmey) Jeffress (1900–1981) of Richmond; it includes correspondence, 1963–1977, with various officials at the University of Virginia, Virginia Military Institute, and Hampden-Sydney College (section 1).

**Jenkins, Philena H. Redic, Papers, 1961–1995. 7 items. Mss2J4183b.**

Routine employee papers concerning Philena H. (Redic) Jenkins's ([b. 1932] of Richmond, Va.) career with A. H. Robins Co. in Richmond, Va. Jenkins graduated from the Johnston-Willis Hospital School of Nursing in 1953. She was hired by A. H. Robins Co. as an occupational health nurse in 1961, and worked there until at least 1990, when she served the company as the supervisor of Nursing Services.

**Jerrell Family Papers, 1848–1955. 213 items. Mss1J4865a.**

Chiefly papers of two generations of the Jerrell family of Spotsylvania County. Those of Robert Henry Jerrell (1843–1907) and his wife, Sarah Ann (Johnson) Jerrell (1844–1907), consist of letters, 1893–1907, written to Robert (section 1); a record of his service in the 9th Virginia Cavalry Regiment, CSA (section 2); and Sarah's correspondence, 1891–1901, with family and friends (section 3). Also, include report cards, 1900–1901, issued by unidentified Spotsylvania County schools to Nettie Hamner (Jerrell) Mansfield (1883–1960) and Maggie May (Jerrell) Wigglesworth (1875–1935), daughters of Robert Henry Jerrell and Sarah Ann (Johnson) Jerrell (section 9); and letters written by and addressed to members of the Jerrell and related Mansfield families (section 10).

**Jewish Woman's Club (Richmond, Va.), Records, 1935–2003. ca. 1,510 items. Mss3J5568a.**

The Jewish Woman's Club was established in 1933 and consisted of eleven charter members. It was originally known as The Tuesday Group. Throughout the club's history there have been weekly meetings with well-planned programs covering topics of national and international interest, especially current events and the study of religion. The club also visited various museums, took garden tours, and attended lectures and concerts. Special celebrations honoring the success and camaraderie of this group have been held through most of its history.

Papers of the organization include revisions, 1947–1988, of the original constitution of 1933 (section 1; box 1); minutes, 1971–1984 and 1995–2003, of the executive board and club meetings (section 2; box 1); pages from a policy book kept from 1985–1988 (section 3; box 1); undated program summaries and musical program notes, 1938–1976 (section 4; box 1); annual folders for the club years of 1935–1936 to 1999–2000 including constitution and bylaws, proposed amendments to these, meeting minutes, membership lists, lists of the programs for each year and program summaries, financial reports, officers' notes, printed programs for special events, and club correspondence (section 5; boxes 1–3); photographs of major club events, 1955–2001, especially anniversary celebrations for the club, with printed event programs and program scripts, including two videotapes of the 60th and 65th anniversary parties (section 6; box 3); photograph albums, 1947–1951, 1965–1993, 1978, 1998, and 2002 containing photographs of club

anniversary celebrations and one photograph given to the club and autographed by Senator John Warner (b. 1927) (section 7; box 4); and a scrapbook, 1963–1984, of news articles about prominent club members, especially regarding their participation in activities involving the Jewish community of Richmond (section 8; box 4).

**Johnson, Martha Waller, Papers, 1864–1926. 294 items. Mss1J6365a. Microfilm reel C503.**

This collection consists primarily of social letters, 1887–1924, written to Martha (Waller) Johnson of Washington, D.C., by presidential spouses Frances (Folsom) Cleveland (1864–1947) and Edith Kermit (Carow) Roosevelt (1861–1948). There are also a few notes from Supreme Court Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes (1841–1935) and presidents Grover Cleveland (1837–1908) and Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919).

**Jones, Helen Bowman, Papers, 1946–1948. 7 items. Mss2J7174b.**

This small collection consists of letters, 1946–1948, from H. W. and Bep Daniels of Rotterdam, Holland, to Helen Bowman Jones of Richmond, who provided humanitarian aid and relief to the family in the immediate postwar years. The letters document the Daniels's experiences during the Japanese takeover of Java, and in the Netherlands after the war. Also, includes a photograph of the Daniels's children, Elsjie and Fritzje, and ephemera.

**Jones Family Papers, 1812–1930. 195 items. Mss1J735d.**

This collection contains personal and business correspondence, 1855–1867, and financial and legal records of Frances Jane (Raincock) Jones (1815–1891), a widow living in Washington, D.C., (sections 1 and 2) and the correspondence, 1861–1864, of Robert Brooke Jones (1829–1864) with his wife, Elizabeth Hill (Goodloe) Jones (1838?–1873), of King William County during his Confederate service in the Civil War (section 4). Also included are Elizabeth Jones's personal correspondence, 1846–1873, (section 6) and the correspondence, 1844–1910, of Laura (Jones) White (1837–1916) (section 7).

**Jones, Anna Laura, papers, 1906–1931. 727 items. Mss1J7105a.**

Anna Laura Jones (1865–1920), a native of Page County, began her career in the office of a Lynchburg attorney and about 1906 formed the Lynchburg General Insurance Agency, which she operated until her death. She also designed what became known as the "Wonderland Screen Wash Stand," a piece of bedroom furniture crafted to provide privacy and convenience, and was involved in its manufacture in Danville, its marketing, and its sale. Late in life, she compiled *Virginia School Laws: An Abridgment of the Virginia Laws Concerning Education* (Lynchburg, 1916). The papers in this collection consist of a portion of her files maintained between 1908 and 1918 at the Lynchburg General Insurance Agency for male, female, and corporate clients (including correspondence, applications for fire, automobile, disability, and accident insurance, and claim records) (section 1); materials, 1907–1910, concerning the design, patenting, manufacture, and marketing of the "Wonderland Screen Wash Stand" (section 3); and materials, 1915–1917, concerning the publication of *Virginia School Laws* (section 4). Also, the collection includes a few items, 1931, relating to her brother-in-law, John Hurt Whitehead of Chatham (section 5).

**Jones Family Papers, 1857–1977. 232 items. Mss1J735a.**

This collection contains papers of Katherine Gifford (Skelton) Jones (b. 1850) of Powhatan County, Va., and Wilson, N.C., and her son, Thomas Norman Jones (1882–1978) of Norfolk and Richmond. Katherine Jones's papers consist of a cookbook, ca. 1880–1900, (section 4) and four scrapbooks, 1857–1904, containing clippings of poetry, prose, and pictures primarily addressing themes of motherhood, family life, and moral behavior (sections 1–3 and 5). Her mother, Marianne Old (Meade) Skelton (1823–1869), compiled most of volume one, 1857–1868, for Katherine; she compiled volume four, 1899–1904, for her son. It documents his young adulthood, including travels between Baltimore and Tampa, Fla., on behalf of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad. Norman Jones's correspondence, 1889–1977, illuminates his career in the Virginia Electric and Power Company (later Virginia Power Company) and as a civic leader in Norfolk and Richmond (section 6).

**Jones Family Papers, 1819–1964. 101 items. Mss1J735c.**

Letters, 1845–1908, written to Lydia Catherine (Russell) Jones (1829–1916) make up more than half of this collection (section 3); most of the remainder consists of papers concerning the estate of her father-in-law, Philip De Catesby Jones (1792–1873) of Berkeley County (now in W. Va.), or her husband, Lewen Turberville Jones (1826–1889) of Loudoun County. Many of the letters to Lydia Jones were written before her marriage by female friends and discuss their social lives. Papers of Philip Jones contain a list of slaves, including their ages and in some cases occupations, removed from Virginia by the U.S. Army between 1861 and 1863 (section 1). There is also an account, 1819, of William Mills of Alexandria with the slave Thideas, a teamster (section 1). Correspondence, 1854–1889, of Lewen Jones is chiefly with female family members (section 2). A few papers pertain to other members of the Jones family.

**Jones Family Papers, 1808–1942. 69 items. Mss1J735b.**

This collection consists primarily of papers of members of the Byrd, Page, Jones, and Meade families, but it centers on John Dandridge Claiborne (1804–1853) of Richmond and Williamsburg and his widow, Mary H. (Byrd) Claiborne (b. 1810?). Correspondence, 1851–1855, of Mary H. B. Claiborne chiefly is with friends and family members regarding family news, including the death of her husband (section 5). The small amount of his correspondence, 1845–1846, in this collection is with his wife and sister (section 4). A scrapbook, 1837–1877, kept by Courtney Bowdoin (Byrd) Jones (1835–1901) contains obituaries (section 9). There are several deeds, 1808–1817, for land in Williamsburg and York County (section 1) and scattered papers of other family members.

**Jordan and Stabler Family Papers, 1807–1916. 886 items. Mss1J7676a. Microfilm reels C504–507.**

The collection consists primarily of the papers of Sally (Stabler) Jordan (1816–1904) and her husband, Augustus Jordan. Sally, a member of the Society of Friends in Montgomery County, Md., married her cousin Augustus, an engineer from Norfolk, around 1841. The couple first lived in Norfolk, but by 1863 had moved to Washington, D.C. Augustus Jordan's correspondence, 1838–1863, with his wife includes both courtship letters and scattered letters written after their marriage; some are partly in shorthand (section 4). His

other correspondence, 1829–1884, is with family members in Virginia and Pennsylvania (section 5). Sally Stabler Jordan's correspondence, 1829–1901, accounts for about half of the collection and is with her parents and extended family members in Maryland and Pennsylvania (section 8). The collection contains a few papers of other family members, including the business correspondence, 1811–1818, of Marcus Tellius Cicero Jordan, a bookseller and stationer in Norfolk (section 1).

**Junior Leagues of Virginia State Public Affairs Committee, Records, 1980–1996. 279 items. Mss3J9597a.**

Established in the 1930s, the Junior Leagues of Virginia State Public Affairs Committee (SPAC) consists of members from junior league organizations across Virginia (includes Charlottesville, Hampton Roads, Lynchburg, Norfolk-Virginia Beach, Northern Virginia, Richmond, and the Roanoke Valley), the Junior League of Bristol TN-VA, and the Junior League of Washington, D.C. SPAC is composed of two delegates from each league in the state of Virginia and from leagues in surrounding states, and a vice chair. The purpose of SPAC is to increase the influence of the Junior Leagues of Virginia on public issues at the state and federal levels and to provide for the sharing of resources and exchange of information. In 1921, approximately thirty Junior Leagues created the Association of Junior Leagues of America (AJLA) to provide professional support to the Leagues. Records in this collection include by-laws, minutes, annual reports, and correspondence of the Junior Leagues of Virginia State Public Affairs Committee (sections 1 and 2). They also include materials of the Association of Junior Leagues International (AJLI) on such subjects as violence prevention, volunteerism, school readiness, and related topics (section 3), as well as information on various Virginia legislators and groups with whom the SPAC choose to advocate on special issues from year to year.

**K**

**Keane, Susan Payne, Diary, 1810. 1 volume. Mss5:1K1993:1.**

This travel diary, kept in London, Eng., in a *Peacock's Complete Pocket Journal* by Susan (Payne) Keane (b. 1769), contains notes on sites toured, children's activities, meal times and bedtimes, and correspondence, as well as weekly expense accounts. Published sections provided the traveller with information on England's history and customs. Keane's children sat for a portrait during the period covered in the diary. The VHS owns the portrait of Susan, Hugh Payne, Lionel Richard, and Marianna Keane, painted by Samuel Drummond.

**Keezle, Amanda Fitzallen Peale, Papers, 1859–1890. 167 items. Mss1K2588a.**

This is a large collection of correspondence of Amanda Fitzallen (Peale) Keezle (of Keezletown, Va.), who was married to George Keezle, a veteran of the war of 1812. She had one son, named George Bernard Keezle, who was elected justice of the peace and later as a member of the Virginia Senate representing Rockingham County. Amanda's papers mainly reflect her efforts to sustain herself and her son after her husband died in 1862. She supported herself by selling butter and other farm produce to consignment agents and grocers in the greater D.C. area. The transportation of farm goods and refrigeration play a major role in her industry. She also participated in the Richmond

Exchange for Women's Work. Amanda Keezle was able to send her son to the family run private school in Baltimore, Steuart Hall. She also adopted a distant orphaned relative, Izetta Hoy, in exchange for help around her farm, although it proved an unsuccessful arrangement.

**Kehoe, Lelia May, Memoir, 1941–1945. 10 pp. Typescript. Mss5:1K2606:1.**

Lelia May Kehoe (b. 1919), a graduate of the Garfield Memorial Hospital School of Nursing in Washington, D.C., enlisted in the U.S. Army after Pearl Harbor. This memoir recalls her experiences during World War II as a nurse in Morocco, Italy, France, Great Britain, Switzerland, and Virginia; it includes descriptions of living conditions and of her duties as a supervisor of mobile operating rooms, psychiatric units, and rest and recuperation facilities.

**Keith Family papers, 1830–1979. ca. 1,025 items. Mss1K2694cFA2. Microfilm reels C432–433 and C599–601.**

This collection contains papers of five generations of members of the Keith, Scott, and Carter families of Warrenton and Fauquier County, but the papers of Robert Taylor Scott (1834–1897), a Warrenton attorney and attorney general of Virginia from 1889 to 1897, and his wife, Fanny Scott (Carter) Scott (1838–1923), account for about half of it. Among the papers of earlier generations of men and women are the correspondence, 1858–1864, and estate materials of Margaret Gordon (Scott) Lee (1817–1866) of Oakwood (boxes 1–2), and correspondence, 1857–1905, a scrapbook, and miscellany of Sarah Agnes (Blackwell) Keith (1837–1912) of Woodbourne. Most of Robert Scott's correspondence, 1843–1897, is with his wife (boxes 3–8); pre-war letters illuminate their courtship and his early legal career. His letters written to Fanny Scott while serving as an officer in the Confederate States Army discuss military service, while her responses describe the Union occupation of Fauquier County, the activities of Mosby's Rangers, and visiting a Philadelphia hospital to care for her brother Edward after the battle at Gettysburg. Fanny Scott's papers include correspondence, 1857–1922, primarily concerning her husband's estate (box 9); personal financial accounts kept after his death; records of land that she acquired in Warrenton; and information on her presidency of the Black Horse Chapter of United Daughters of the Confederacy in Warrenton (box 10). The collection also contains papers, 1885–1914, of Fanny and Robert Scott's son, Richard Carter Scott (1859–1928), who succeeded his father as attorney general of Virginia (box 11). Papers of his sister, Mary Welby (Scott) Keith (1870–1958), include correspondence, 1895–1949, primarily with her husband, John Augustine Chilton Keith (1870–1915) of Woodbourne; certificates from the Virginia Female Institute in Staunton; and a scrapbook (boxes 11–12). There are also scrapbooks kept in Warrenton by Alice Dixon (Payne) Carr (1870–1966) (box 12) and correspondence, 1894–1933, a scrapbook, and genealogical materials of Katherine Isham Keith (1865–1944) of Woodbourne (box 13). A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Kennon Family Papers, 1813–1842. 39 items. Mss2K3985b. Microfilm reel C301.**

The collection consists primarily of correspondence documenting the friendship between members of the Mordecai family, merchants and educators in Virginia and North Carolina, and the Kennon family of Norfolk. Letters, 1815–1818, from Elizabeth

Beverley (Munford) Kennon (1762–1830) to Samuel Mordecai (1786–1865), a merchant based in Richmond, discuss her son's naval career, courtship and marriage (in both abstract and personal terms), events in Norfolk, and mutual friends and acquaintances (section 1). Kennon's stylized letters reveal the breadth of her reading and knowledge of the world beyond Virginia. The letters, 1829–1842, of her son, Beverley Kennon (1793–1844), to Samuel's sister, Ellen Mordecai (1790–1884) of Richmond and Petersburg, discuss Christianity and Judaism, his two marriages, his naval tours in Argentina and Brazil, and mutual acquaintances (section 2). The collection also includes a few letters of other Mordecai and Kennon family members.

**Kent, Nannie E., Scrapbook, ca. 1861–1913. 1 volume. Mss5:7K4173:1. Microfilm reel C469.**

Compiled by Nannie E. Kent (b.1818), this volume contains printed clippings of poetry and contemporary events, as well as a copy of C.S.A. orders issued 15 May 1861 by Daniel Allen Langhorne.

**Kersey Family Papers, 1917–1959. 68 items. Mss1K4738a.**

The collection centers on Ruth May Kersey (1889–1958), a missionary nurse for the Southern Baptist Convention who served in Nigeria, and her brother, Roy Wilfred Kersey (1899–1988), an insurance agent in Richmond. Ruth Kersey's papers, 1935–1958, include letters granting her permission to serve as a nurse at the Baptist Mission Hospital in Ogbomoso, Nigeria; a scrapbook, 1938–1939, containing photographs documenting the First Baptist Church of Lisbon, Portugal; photographs of her with Nigerians; and an account and receipts documenting her last illness (section 1). Roy Kersey's papers, 1950–1959, include a letter from the Southern Baptist Convention Foreign Mission Board and several letters from Nigerians commending the life and work of his sister, as well as a few items concerning his career (section 2). The collection also contains a few papers of other siblings.

**King, Clinton M., Papers, 1861–1862. 2 items. Mss2K5810b.**

Contain materials concerning the service of Clinton M. King (1834–1862) of Waynesboro in the 32nd Regiment of Virginia Militia and in the 52nd Virginia Infantry Regiment, CSA. Items include King's commission, 1 August 1861, as a second lieutenant in the militia; and a letter, ca. March 1862, written by King to his wife regarding his recovery from illness, his opinion of Abraham Lincoln, news of Union troops in western Virginia [now W. Va.], and his concern over his wife's ability to maintain their farm (including King's suggestion that she hire a slave).

## L

**Lacy, Elizabeth Churchill Jones, Memoir, 1903. 7 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1L1195:1.**

In this brief memoir composed near the end of her life, Elizabeth Churchill (Jones) Lacy (1829–1907) recalls her childhood in Spotsylvania County, including a visit to James and Dolley Madison at Montpelier and attending Miss Little's school in Fredericksburg. Lacy also describes her courtship and marriage, as well as her experiences while her husband

fought in the Civil War. There is some genealogical and biographical information on members of the Gordon, Coalter, Churchill, Jones, and Grymes families.

**Ladies Memorial Association of Appomattox, Minutes, 1866–1870. 1 volume. Mss4L1246a1.**

The Ladies Memorial Association of Appomattox was founded in 1866 to reinter Confederate soldiers buried at Appomattox Court House. The women acquired donations of land to establish Clover Hill Cemetery and of timber and labor for constructing coffins and transferring the bodies. This volume includes names of soldiers as well as names of the Association's members. There is also discussion of plans for the annual celebration in May.

**Laird, Alicia Henning, Album, ca. 1850. 1 volume. Mss5:5L1448:1.**

This drawing book, given to Alicia Henning Laird by her mother, Agnes (Berry) Laird, contains artwork created by various family members. Alicia did most of the finely detailed pencil drawings, paintings, and paintings on velvet of people, flowers, and landscapes, but a few are signed by Agnes. Alicia's aunt, Alicia Henning, contributed the birchbark and paper examples of scissors-cutting. Also included are a sketch by Alex Laird, "as a young boy," and two woodcuts by Alicia Laird. Poems accompany some drawings, and scenes from Scotland and oriental themes predominate. An Alicia Laird sketch of Temple farm in Yorktown, 1881, appears in the Houston Family Papers (Mss1H8185aFA2).

**Lane, Jane Collins, Papers, 1861–1865. 15 items. Mss2L2422b.**

Consists of letters, 1861–1865, written to Jane (Collins) Lane (of Charlotte County) by her husband and two brothers while away from home serving in the Confederate Army. Of particular interest are letters from her husband, Edward V. Lane (at Camp Lee, Henrico County [now Richmond], and while serving in the 56th Virginia Infantry Regiment), discussing camp life and his bouts with illness, and offering advice to Jane about financial matters (including a suggestion that she hire out their slave Emeline to raise money).

**Langhorne, Margaret Louise Kent, Autograph Album, 1830–1840. 1 volume. Mss5:6L2655:1. Microfilm reel C470.**

This volume, kept in Lynchburg, contains poetry and prose addressed to Margaret Louise (Kent) Langhorne (1817–1891) and signed with initials. There are also some household accounts.

**Langley, Ann, Deed, 1698/99. 1 item. Mss11:2C8386:1.**

A deed, 1698/99 February 27, of Ann Langley, Edward Marshall, and Mary (Langley) Marshall to Robert Cowdrey for the yearly tithes (tenth part) of corn and grain produced by Netton Fields, Wiltshire, England.

**Langollen School for Boys, Records, 1806–1849. 12 items. Mss3L7702a. Microfilm reels C358–359.**

The collection includes four account books and a commonplace book, 1806–1823, kept

by John Lewis (1784–1858), founder and headmaster of the Langollen School for Boys in Spotsylvania County. Despite its name, Langollen apparently accepted girls as well as boys. The volumes include lists of students and expenses for the school. Lewis emigrated to Kentucky in 1832, where he became principal of the Georgetown Female Academy; the collection contains a small amount of information on his work there.

**Larue Family Papers, 1846–1889. 41 items. Mss1L3295a. Microfilm reel C470.**

This collection contains the papers of John Billups Larue (1792–1875) of Clarke County and Jefferson County (now W. Va.) and his children; however, the correspondence of his son William Augustin M. Larue (1832–1895) and his wife, Eliza Cornelia (Grantham) Larue (1835–1905), make up more than half the collection. William Larue's correspondence, 1846–1861, includes letters to his wife and from his sister, Eliza Columbia Larue (1833–1862) (section 2). Cornelia Larue's correspondence, 1855–1864, contains letters from family members and friends, most dating from before her marriage (section 3).

**Lee Family Papers, 1638–1867. 684 items. Mss1L51f. Microfilm reels C225–229.**

Most of this collection dates from the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; documents center around men in the Ludwell and Lee families who held various positions in the colonial and later state and national governments. Women figure primarily as heiresses or in materials pertaining to Native Americans or African American slaves. The collection as a whole illuminates the political and economic development of the Virginia colony and early United States.

Philip Ludwell I (1638?–1714) of James City County served as deputy secretary of the colony of Virginia during the 1670s; around 1680 he married the widow of the governor of Virginia, Lady Frances (Culpeper) Stephens Berkeley Ludwell (1639–1695?). She brought the Green Spring plantation in James City County into the possession of the Ludwell family. Philip Ludwell's papers include correspondence with his son, Philip Ludwell II (1672–1727), and various British colonial officials and merchants regarding government, politics, and commerce (sections 4–7). A letter, 1678, to Joseph Williamson, Secretary of State for the Northern Department, discusses attempts by Cockacoeske, "queen of the Pamunkey," to assert her authority over a neighboring Indian group (section 8).

The papers of Philip Ludwell II of Green Spring include a range of documents that illuminate politics within Virginia and the empire. Ludwell's diaries, 1708–1710, which actually combine the functions of a journal and a letterbook, were kept while he served as one of Virginia's commissioners to settle a boundary dispute with North Carolina (sections 13–14). Other materials concerning the boundary dispute include depositions of Weyanock women and Nottaway and Nansemond men concerning the movements of Indian peoples during the years after Opechancanough's Uprising in 1644 (section 13). Correspondence with various colonial officials and merchants discusses politics and pirates. Materials pertaining to the College of William and Mary include faculty appointments (section 78); there are several documents, 1715–1718, regarding the Indian trade (section 79). Ludwell had handwritten copies of the Acts of the Virginia Assembly,



1646–1726, 1705, 1710, 1720, 1722, 1723, and the papers also include docket books, ca. 1720, 1723, 1724, 1725, 1726, and 1754, for the Virginia General Court that contain a record of suits pleaded and decisions rendered (sections 81–94).

Papers of his son, Philip Ludwell III (1716–1767), primarily concern his estate and include an inventory, 1769, that lists slaves and personal property at each of several quarters in Virginia (section 97). The estate was divided between his daughters, Lucy (Ludwell) Paradise (1751–1814) and Hannah Philippa (Ludwell) Lee (1737–1784). Among the papers of Lucy (Ludwell) Paradise's estate is an inventory, 1812 (section 98). A file of materials on Green Spring contains scattered patents, deeds, and sketches of buildings for the period from 1658 to 1797 (section 99).

Hannah Ludwell married William Lee, and most of the materials for the eighteenth century center on her husband and his brothers. Papers of William Lee (1739–1795) consist of eleven letterbooks, 1769–1793, kept in London, at Green Spring, and while he served as a United States commissioner in Berlin, Germany, Vienna, Paris, Frankfurt, and Brussels during the American Revolution (sections 113–122); correspondence, 1769–1792, and a few legal papers, 1778 and 1780 (sections 123–125). There is also a letter, 1769, from Richard Corbin (1714–1790) congratulating Hannah Ludwell Lee on her marriage (section 126). Papers of Richard Henry Lee (1732–1794) of Chantilly in Westmoreland County, who served as a delegate to the Continental Congress from Virginia, include correspondence, 1765–1792, with family members and government officials (section 108), as well as a copy of his resolution calling for a Continental Congress presented to the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1774 (section 110). The collection includes a small amount of correspondence of William Lee's brothers, Arthur Lee (1740–1792) (section 129) and Philip Ludwell Lee (1727–1775) (section 106), as well as of his cousin Henry "Light Horse Harry" Lee (1756–1818) (section 134). There are a few family letters of Lee women dating from the nineteenth century.

**Lee Family Papers, 1732–1892. 71 items. Mss1L51b. Microfilm reel B21.**

Contains materials relating to several generations of the Lee and related Custis families of Virginia. Included are documents concerning Custis family ownership of land in King William and New Kent counties, and in Williamsburg (sections 10–23); George Washington's (1732–1799) purchase of Mount Pleasant, King and Queen County, and Woromonkoke (later Romancoke) and Gooches, King William County (sections 1–9); and a diary, 1855–1861, kept by Robert E. Lee (1807–1870) while serving in the U.S. Army (section 28).

Materials relating to women in the collection include a letter, 1830, written by Mary Anna Randolph (Custis) Lee (1808–1873) to her husband, Robert E. Lee, discussing the health of her mother, Mary Lee (Fitzhugh) Custis (1788–1853), and a visit to Ravensworth, Fairfax County (section 29); a letter, n.d., from Mildred Childe Lee (1846–1905) to her mother, Mary Anna Randolph (Custis) Lee, concerning a visit with her brother Robert Edward Lee (1843–1914) and Mildred's impending return to the Lee home in Lexington (section 36); and two scrapbooks, 1732–1892 and 1816–1892, compiled by Mary Custis Lee (1835–1918) containing materials that chronicle the life of

her father, Robert E. Lee, the family's relationship to George Washington, the Civil War, her father's presidency of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in Lexington, and her travels around the world (sections 40 and 41). Materials in the scrapbooks—including correspondence, poems, invitations, newspaper clippings, engravings, and photographs—document Mary Custis Lee's deep interest in her family's rich history as well as her own experiences.

**Lee Family Papers, 1824–1918. 742 items. Mss1L51c. Microfilm reels C279–282.**

The bulk of the collection consists of correspondence, 1831–1870, between Robert Edward Lee (1807–1870) and his wife, Mary Anna Randolph (Custis) Lee (1808–1873), discussing family news, her fragile health, the raising of their children, her management of their home, and his life in the United States and Confederate States armies. Also included are letters exchanged between the Lees and Mrs. Lee's parents, George Washington Parke Custis (1781–1857) and Mary Lee (Fitzhugh) Custis (1788–1853) of Arlington, Arlington County, concerning the Lees' life at various army postings and the activities of their children.

Correspondence (sections 1–36) and several letterbooks (sections 39, 40, 42 and 43) document Robert E. Lee's service with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at Fortress Monroe, Va., Washington, D.C., St. Louis, Mo., Fort Hamilton, N.Y., Baltimore, Md., and in Texas and Mexico, and his tenure as superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y., 1852–1855; his Civil War service as leader of Virginia's military forces and later the Army of Northern Virginia; and his post-war position as president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University). The letters contain frequent mention of family and friends.

The Lees seven children are also represented throughout the collection, including George Washington Custis Lee (1832–1913), William Henry Fitzhugh Lee (1837–1891), Robert Edward Lee (1843–1914), Mary Custis Lee (1835–1918), Anne Carter Lee (1839–1862), Eleanor Agnes Lee (1841–1873), and Mildred Childe Lee (1846–1905). Letters to their parents and each other discuss their coming of age in the 1850s, including their education and the effect of the Civil War on their lives at home and while serving in the Confederate army. Also included is a scrapbook, 1854–1870, kept by Agnes Lee, in part while attending the Virginia Female Institute in Staunton (section 44); and a scrapbook, 1898–1918, of Mary Custis Lee kept while traveling in Europe and Egypt (section 45).

**Lee, Eleanor Agnes, Diary, 1852–1858. 1 volume. Mss5:1L5114:1.**

Eleanor Agnes Lee (1841–1873), fifth child of Robert Edward Lee (1807–1870) and Mary Anne Randolph (Custis) Lee (1808–1873), began this diary at the suggestion of her governess. Kept at Arlington, the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, and the Virginia Female Institute at Staunton, the diary contains reflections on Lee's family and detailed descriptions of her social life. She discusses teaching slaves, her own education, and her religious and emotional development. The volume also contains recollections, 1884–1891, of Lee's sister, Mildred Childe Lee (1846–1905), who describes Agnes's death and the garden at Arlington. Obituary notices for Agnes, poems, and one of her report cards from the Female Institute are filed with the diary. It has been edited and published by

Mary Custis (Lee) deButts as *Growing Up in the 1850's: The Journal of Agnes Lee* (Chapel Hill, 1984).

**Lee, George Bolling, Papers, 1732–1870. 85 items. Mss1L5114b. Microfilm reel C277.**

This collection contains papers of three generations of members of the Lee and Custis families. Letters, 1814–1817, of Henry "Light-Horse Harry" Lee (1756–1818) document his opinions toward his children and reflect concern for his family's safety during the War of 1812 (b29–31). Correspondence, 1813–1848, of Mary Lee (Fitzhugh) Custis (1788–1853) of Arlington discusses family news and her religious predilections (b38–50); a letter, 1848, to her daughter, Mary Anna Randolph (Custis) Lee (1808–1873), contains instructions for distributing her mother's personal property after her death (b41). The letters, 1824–1868, of Mary Anna Randolph (Custis) Lee account for about two-thirds of the collection and discuss family news both before and after her marriage to Robert Edward Lee (1807–1870), as well as her life at various army posts (b54–85). The collection also contains a few letters, 1776–1778, from John Parke Custis (1754–1781) to George Washington (1732–1799) that discuss management of Custis's plantations and the Virginia militia and other military and political activities during the Revolutionary war (b1–11). There are a few papers of other family members.

**Lee, George Bolling, Papers, 1841–1868. 78 items. Mss1L5114c. Microfilm reel C278.**

This collection consists almost entirely of letters written by Confederate general Robert Edward Lee (1807–1870) of Arlington in Fairfax County (now Arlington County) to members of his family; most were written before the Civil War, while Lee served in the U.S. Army. Letters, 1842–1844, to his mother-in-law, Mary Lee (Fitzhugh) Custis (1788–1853), discuss the education of his children, business affairs, and slavery (sections 2–9). Fourteen faded letters, 1847–1860, to his wife, Mary Anna Randolph (Custis) Lee (1808–1873), primarily concern Lee's service in the Mexican War (sections 10–24 and 31). Letters, 1861–1863, to his daughter-in-law, Charlotte Georgiana (Wickham) Lee, contain family news, encouragement regarding her husband's Civil War service, and advice on southern women's roles on the home front (sections 45 and 47–58). Letters, 1858–1868, to his son, William Henry Fitzhugh Lee (1837–1891), include information on farming, secession, his wife's health, and the family's post-war activities (sections 25–30, 32–44, 46, 59, 61–65, 67–74 and 77). Some letters have been published in J. William Jones, *Life and Letters of Robert Edward Lee* (New York, 1906).

**Lee, George Bolling, Papers, 1872–1948. 247 items. Mss1L5114d. Microfilm reel C278.**

The collection consists primarily of correspondence of William Henry Fitzhugh Lee (1837–1891). Letters, 1863–1891, to his second wife, Mary Tabb (Bolling) Lee (1848–1924), discuss family news, farming operations, and visits to friends and family in Virginia (section 3). Letters, 1863–1869, from his father, Robert Edward Lee (1807–1870), contain information on his efforts to settle the estate of his father-in-law, George Washington Parke Custis (1781–1857), and family news (section 1). The collection also includes a cookbook, 1860–1868, that belonged to Mary Anna Randolph (Custis) Lee

(1808–1873) (section 11) and letters, 1844–1870, written by Robert E. Lee to his wife's cousin, Martha Custis (Williams) Carter (1827–1899), and his mother-in-law, Mary Lee (Fitzhugh) Custis (1788–1853), discussing Mary Custis's poor health, family news, and his life while serving in the U.S. Army at Fort Hamilton, N.Y., and as superintendent of the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. (section 16). The letters of Robert E. Lee to Martha Custis (Williams) Carter are printed in *"To Markie": The Letters of Robert E. Lee to Martha Custis Williams* (Cambridge, Mass., 1933).

**Lee, Mary Custis, Papers, 1694–1917. 6,495 items. Mss1L5144a. Restricted access.**

This collection consists of family papers compiled by Mary Custis Lee (1835–1918), who was the eldest daughter of General Robert E. Lee (1807–1870) and Mary Anna Randolph (Custis) Lee (1807–1873) of Arlington House in what is now Arlington, Va. Very close to her father, she never married and traveled the world and the United States after her parents' deaths. The collection contains materials relating to several generations of the Lee family and related Custis family of Virginia.

A small but significant amount of material relating to the widow Martha (Dandridge) Custis, who later married George Washington, appears early in the collection. This includes accounts, 1757–1759, maintained as executrix of the estate of her first husband, Daniel Parke Custis (section 1). The correspondence of her grandson, George Washington Parke Custis, who built Arlington House, includes letters written to his wife, Mary Lee (Fitzhugh) Custis, early in their marriage while she was away from Arlington and he was remodeling the house and modifying the grounds there (section 3). Her own correspondence (sections 9–11), ca. 1808–1852, primarily with immediate and extended family members, includes numerous letters about her involvement in the American Colonization Society and her interest in the care of slaves and the antislavery movement in general.

Correspondence, 1829–1873, of her only surviving daughter, Mary Anna Randolph (Custis) Lee, the wife of Robert E. Lee, concerns family life, family relationships, and life during and after the Civil War (sections 23–26); while the extensive correspondence, 1838–1917, of Mary Custis Lee herself concerns family life, family relationships, life during and after the Civil War, and the people she met and experiences she had on her travels around the country and throughout the world (sections 33–38). That last matter is the subject of numerous travel journals (sections 28–32—currently under restricted access), as well a large number of documents and artifacts collected by Lee while she traveled (sections 52–55). Other series of records include financial materials (section 39) and documents relating to the attempts of the Lee family to recover papers and other personal property removed or confiscated during the Civil War from Arlington House and other locations (sections 42–43).

The correspondence of General Lee (sections 12–15), 1830–1870, includes courtship letters between Lee and Mary Anna Randolph Custis, as well as candid letters to Mary Custis Lee as a child and young woman, especially during the Civil War (**some items are currently under restricted access or use**).

**Lee, Richard Bland, Papers, 1771–1865. 19 items. Mss1L5153b.**

Correspondence of Richard Bland Lee (1761–1827) of Sully in Fairfax County and of his wife, Elizabeth (Collins) Lee (1768?–1858) of Sully and Washington, D.C., accounts for more than half of this collection. His correspondence, 1805–1820, chiefly concerns the estate of Richard Lee (1726–1794) (section 1). Her correspondence, 1806–1858, is with women friends and includes a detailed description, 1806, of the wedding of Cornelia (Lee) Hopkins (1780–1815) at Bellevue in Stafford County (section 3). The collection also contains a few financial and legal papers pertaining to other family members (section 4).

**Lee, Richard Bland, Papers, 1794–1836. 65 items. Mss1L5153a. Microfilm reel C29.**

Although named for Richard Bland Lee (1761–1827), this collection consists primarily of correspondence, 1794–1835, of his wife and widow, Elizabeth (Collins) Lee (1768?–1858) of Sully in Fairfax County (section 2). Principal correspondents include her brother, Zacheus Collins (1764–1831) of Philadelphia, and her daughter, Ann Matilda (Lee) Washington (1799–1880). Letters discuss various family members, family property, plantation management, domestic activities, and financial affairs. The collection also includes a small amount of her husband's correspondence, 1794–1813, that contains information on finances (section 1).

**Leigh, Elizabeth Edmunds Monroe, Memoir, ca. 1975. 12 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1L5334:1.**

In "Ridgeway, Charlotte County, Virginia" Elizabeth Edmunds (Monroe) Leigh (b. 1893) recalls her childhood. She describes the grounds of Ridgeway, a working farm, and mentions neighboring estates Staunton Hill and Red Hill. She remembers a black nurse as her "mammy," and discusses the construction of a church organized by whites for African Americans in Charlotte County.

**Leigh, Anne Campbell Carter, Drawing book, 1858. 20 pp. Mss5:10L5334:1. Microfilm reel C265.**

These pencil drawings, done in New Kent County by Anne Campbell (Carter) Leigh (b. 1842), depict animals, buildings, and rural scenes. According to an inscription on the inside cover, they were "found by Federal soldiers on the piano in Rebel Gen. Lee's house, Virginia, during the war. Sent home by brother Eli in 1863. White House on York River. I put them together in book form. Found among Hannah Ditzler Alspaugh's collection after her death in 1938." The Naperville Heritage Society of Naperville, Ill., presented the volume to the VHS in 1980.

**Lewis, Samuel Edwin, Papers, 1861–1917. ca. 3,350 items. MssL5884aFA2.**

Samuel Edwin Lewis (1838–1917), a Washington, D.C., physician, served the Confederacy as a surgeon at Winder Hospital in Richmond. After the war he returned to the District where he became active in Confederate veteran organizations. His papers primarily concern that aspect of his postwar life. Records of the United Confederate Veterans (boxes 16–21), the Confederate Veterans Association of the District of Columbia (boxes 2–5), and the Association of Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy (boxes 22–25) illuminate women's involvement with those

organizations. Records, 1897–1899, concern relief to needy Confederate veterans, their widows, and their children, especially through the efforts of the Southern Relief Society of the District of Columbia, a local women's organization (box 5). A scrapbook, 1901, documents the controversy between the United Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and Katie (Walker) Behan (1847–1918), president of the Confederated Southern Memorial Association, regarding proposed sites for the reburial of Confederate dead interred in northern cemeteries (box 17). Records, 1904–1906, of Lewis's service on the General Advisory Board of the Johnson's Island Confederate Cemetery Commission primarily contain correspondence with Mary Patton Hudson, president of a local UDC chapter in Ohio (box 13). Materials, 1909–1911, collected by Lewis as chairman of a United Confederate Veterans Monumental Committee concern the Jefferson Davis Monument Association of New Orleans and consist primarily of correspondence with Katie Behan (box 17). There are also materials related to an article prepared by Lewis for the *Southern Practitioner* on Ella (King) Newsom Trader (1838–1919), the so-called "Florence Nightingale of the South," and a key figure in the C.S.A. hospital service (box 25). These materials include correspondence with and about Trader, a veteran's organization resolution, and collected notes, articles, and clippings. A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Lewis, Sydney and Frances, Papers, ca. 1950–2003. ca. 3,200 items.  
Mss1L5888bFA2.**

Collection includes alphabetical files of correspondence and other materials concerning the Lewis's support of and friendship with a number of contemporary artists; records concerning a large financial gift to Washington and Lee University; more general correspondence reflecting other philanthropic activities; speeches made by Sydney Lewis while serving on the board of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts; and also an extensive collection of performance programs reflecting the Lewises' interest in theater, music, and dance. Many programs include post-performance annotations by Mrs. Lewis. The Best Products Foundation and the Sydney and Frances Lewis Foundation supported many of the events they attended. Personal Files (Series Five) contain correspondence of Frances Lewis and her husband, along with correspondence concerning parties and tours held at their house on Monument Avenue in Richmond, Va. Within the miscellaneous files (Series 5.5) one can find family information and a transcript of an oral history by Sydney and Frances Lewis prepared by the Beth Ahabah Museum and Archives.

**Lightfoot, Emmeline Allmand Crump, Memoir, ca. 1927. 2 volumes. Typescripts.  
Mss5:1L6266:1–2.**

In the first volume of her memoir, Emmeline Allmand (Crump) Lightfoot (b. 1847), daughter of the assistant secretary of the Treasury for the Confederate States of America, reminisces about the evacuation of Richmond in 1865, including her mother's oversight of the family and the assistance proffered by a free black. Lightfoot memorializes Robert E. Lee and other Confederate soldiers in the tradition of the Lost Cause. The second volume recalls Lightfoot's subsequent flight to Mathews County as a seventeen-year-old. She travelled with an aunt and an eighteen-year-old female relative in a Federal ambulance. The memoir also includes observations on life in Gloucester County during Reconstruction.

**Linkous Family Papers, 1891–1894. 14 items. Mss1L6487a. Microfilm reel C470.**

This small collection documents the education of Bessie A. (Linkous) Bell (1875–1955) and her sister Kate. It includes letters to their father, Joseph Price Linkous (1832–1893) of Cambria, from William Anderson Harris (1827–1895) of the Wesleyan Female Institute in Staunton and report cards for Bessie from that institution and the Virginia College for Young Ladies in Roanoke.

**Litchfield Family Papers, 1837–1992. 1,598 items. Mss1L7115a.**

Contain the papers of several generations of the Litchfield family of Abingdon. George Victor Litchfield's (1837–1903) papers consist of correspondence, and financial, legal, and land records (sections 2–8). His accounts, 1875–1901, concern, in part, payment of tuition for his daughters at the Virginia Female Institute in Staunton (section 3). Also includes correspondence, 1865–1892, accounts, and miscellany of George's wife, Elizabeth Pannill (Peirce) Litchfield (1843–1892) (sections 10–12); and correspondence, 1883–1955, of their daughters Anne Stuart (Litchfield) Bolling (1869–1944), Elizabeth Peirce (Litchfield) Stuart (1873–1956), and Mary Litchfield (1875–1936) (section 18, 20 and 22). Letters written by the three sisters chronicle, in part, their lives as students together and separately at the Virginia Female Institute, the Fairmont Seminary in Washington, D.C., and the Shipley School at Bryn Mawr, Pa.

**Literary Club of Fredericksburg, Va., Records, 1899–1994. 224 items. Mss3L7125a.**

Founded in 1892 to promote intellectual growth among single and married women in Fredericksburg, the Literary Club of Fredericksburg has met regularly for nearly one hundred years. Its records include minutes, 1899–1918, documenting the intellectual interests of members (section 2); programs, 1913–1994, reflecting a concern with current events, including the Russian Revolution, Presidential elections, and both World Wars, as well as members' interests in gardens, books and libraries, and travel abroad (section 3); and copies of the Club's constitutions, 1968–1994 (section 5). Membership is limited to thirty women, and correspondence, 1968–1994, primarily contains offers of membership (section 1).

**Logan, Anna Clayton Logan, Memoir, 1919. 77 pp. Photocopy of typescript.**

**Mss5:1L8283:1.**

The loss of her possessions in a fire in Atlanta in 1917 inspired Anna Clayton (Logan) Logan (b. 1841) to write "Recollections of My Life." The memoir describes her childhood at Dungeness in Goochland County and discusses the Confederate military service of two of her brothers, as well as Logan's outrage at the decline in her family's standard of living following the Civil War. After the war, Logan moved to Salem, where she supported her family as a young, single woman by serving as headmistress of a school. The memoir also contains genealogical notes on the Logan, Dandridge, Strother, and Clayton families. It was transcribed in 1987 from Logan's manuscript, which remains in private hands.

**Lomax, Judith, Diary, 1819–1827. 1 volume. Mss5:1L8378:1. Microfilm reel C282.**

This introspective diary documents the religious life of Judith Lomax (1774–1828) of Port Royal and Fredericksburg. Shortly after a dispute with her brothers, Lomax, a

young, single woman, moved to Port Royal and used her inheritance to establish an independent household. She attended Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian, and Episcopal church services held by itinerant ministers, although she resisted Baptist attempts to persuade her to abandon her Episcopalian denominational affiliation. In 1826, Lomax moved to Fredericksburg, where she found a more vibrant Episcopalian community. The diary contains notes on her financial contributions to religious institutions and associations, as well as her meditations on piety and a few observations on the status of women. A fictionalized version of the diary, created ca. 1920, is filed with the original. Two letters, 1815 and 1819, in the Tayloe Family Papers (Mss1T2118f33–34) illuminate Lomax's break with her brothers.

**Long, Calista Rosser Cralle, Journal, 1836–1837. 19 pp. Typescript copy. Mss5:1L8502:1.**

This journal, 1836 December 4–1837 January 12, documents Calista Rosser (Cralle) Long's (1808–1841) and her husband's, Armistead Long (1801–1875), journey to move their home and family from Falling River Farm, Campbell County, Va., to Clifton, Union County, Ky., a distance of 600 miles over mountainous terrain during the icy winter. Included are descriptions of weather, people encountered, and events, such as a large fire in Charleston, Va. (now W.Va.). A few genealogical notes are also included.

**Lownes, Ida Spooner, Commonplace Book, 1840. 12 pp. Photocopy. Mss5:5L9547:1.**

This volume, kept by Ida (Spooners) Lownes (1819–1889) of Petersburg, contains the names of 263 men who called on her, including her future husband, Henry Lownes, and gives their places of residence. Separate lists provide the names and residences of Lownes's boarding school classmates in Philadelphia and New Haven, Conn. Yet another list names young women and the men they "walked with."

**Lucas Family Papers, 1804–1913. 55 items. Mss1L9625b.**

Correspondence, 1853–1908, of Daniel Bedinger Lucas (1836–1909) of Jefferson County (now W. Va.) constitutes nearly half of this collection and includes a letter to his sister, Sally Eleanor (Lucas) Bedinger (1834–1867), encouraging her to find a husband and two letters, 1853–1856, to his cousin Sarah E. Lucas about social life in Shepherdstown, W. Va. (section 3). The remainder of the collection consists of scattered correspondence and other papers of assorted Lucas family members, including about a half-dozen women. Among them is Evelyn Tucker (Brooke) Lucas's (1838–1928) letter, 1865, concerning the evacuation of Richmond (section 5).

**Lucas Family Papers, 1836–1869. 57 items. Mss1L9625a.**

This collection consists primarily of business correspondence, 1836–1869, of attorney William Lucas (1800–1877) of Jefferson County (now W. Va.). Letters, 1836–1841, to his brother, Edward Lucas (1790–1858), discuss politics and William's service in the U.S. House of Representatives (section 3). Letters from Anne E. (Davis) Bedinger of Nicholas County, Ky., concern the education and rearing of William's daughter, Virginia Bedinger Lucas (1838–1865) (section 3). There are also a few letters, 1844–1850, from Sally Eleanor (Lucas) Bedinger (1834–1867) to her father (section 3).



**Lynch, Mildred Gibson, Diary, 1860–1871. 1 vol. Mss5:1L9895:1.**

A record of family life, as well as personal, intellectual, religious, philosophical, and emotional issues in the life of Mildred Gibson Lynch, presumably at Valley Home, near Fishersville, Augusta County, and in Philippi, W. Va. Comments focus particularly on the rise of sentiments in Virginia toward secession.

**Lynch, Emma B., Papers, 1907–1946. 67 items. Mss1L9893a. Microfilm reel C93.**

This collection contains correspondence, notes, essays, and newspaper clippings regarding the Rev. Father John William Lynch of Harper's Ferry, W. Va., founder of St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Church and School in Roanoke, Va. Emma B. Lynch compiled the collection.

**Lyne, Cassandra Oliver Moncure, Papers, 1863–1941. 64 items. Mss1L9933a.**

The will, 1887, of William Henry Lyne (1843–1887) of Orange County named his wife, Cassandra Oliver (Moncure) Lyne (1845–1934), as sole executor, and this collection primarily dates from her widowhood (section 2). It contains letters, 1880–1923, to her from her adult children, including some written during World War I, and other family members (section 3), as well as letters, accounts, and legal papers documenting her management and sale of real estate in Orange County and Richmond (sections 4 and 5). There are also a few papers pertaining to other family members.

**Lyons, Elizabeth Watkins Henry, Scrapbooks, 1871–1897 and 1895–1920. 2 volumes. Mss5:7L9955:1–2.**

Most of the newspaper clippings in these two scrapbooks, compiled by Elizabeth Watkins (Henry) Lyons (1855–1920) of Richmond, concern Virginia people, places, and events deemed historically significant. There are also genealogical columns on the Henry family, and two articles, "Introducing Flirting in Virginia" and "A Royal Flush," written by Lyons for the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*.

**M****McCarthy Family Papers, 1839–1865. 40 items. Mss1M1275a. Microfilm reel C301.**

This collection contains the correspondence of several members of the McCarthy family of Richmond. Letters, 1858–1865, of Florence McCarthy, Jr. (b. 1838), primarily to his sister, Jane Elizabeth McCarthy (b. 1838), discuss his life as an instructor at the Franklin Female College in Franklin, Tenn., including an account of musical entertainments in the town, and camp life while serving in the Confederate army (section 1). Letters, 1862–1865, to Jane McCarthy from other family members concern army life and family news (sections 4–5). There are a few papers pertaining to other family members.

**McCluer, Anna Lee Blanton, Memoir, 1934. 4 pp. Typescript. Mss5:1M1326:1.**

In this account Anna Lee (Blanton) McCluer (1863–1939) recalls her attendance at The Misses Carrington's Select School for Young Ladies at Sunnyside in Mecklenburg County from 1880 until her graduation in 1882 for her daughter, Elizabeth Gilmer (McCluer) Calhoun. A copy of a letter, 1885, written by McCluer to one of her former

classmates, and a genealogical chart of the Blanton, Diell, McCluer, and Platt families accompanies the memoir.

**McClure, Elizabeth Ann Cooley, Diary, 1842–1848. 94 pp. Mss5:1M1328:1**

The diary of Elizabeth Ann (Cooley) McClure (1825–1848) documents her life as a seventeen-year-old living with her family in Grayson County; her marriage to James McClure, a teacher, in 1846; and their emigration from Carroll County, Va., to Independence, Mo. As a girl, Cooley describes sewing, spinning, attending school, and going to Quaker Meetings. She records her aspirations to become a teacher and move west and her eventual desire to marry. The diary includes an account of her journey from Virginia through Tennessee, Arkansas, and Louisiana to Missouri. McClure died of a fever at the age of twenty-two, and her husband makes the last few entries in the diary. Part of the diary has been published in the *Missouri Historical Review* 60 (1966): 162–206. The VHS also holds the diary (Mss5:1R5412:1) of McClure's sister, Amanda Jane (Cooley) Roberts (1820–1854).

**McCue and Robertson Family Papers, 1831–1927. 131 items. Mss1M1395a.**

Contains papers of several members of the McCue, Robertson, and related Stuart families of Augusta County and Staunton. Most of the collection is made up of the papers of Alexander Hall McCue (1852–1912), his brother Henry McDowell McCue (d. 1939), and Alexander Farish Robertson (1853–1938).

Nearly a third of the collection consists of receipts, 1898–1910, for taxes on land in Augusta County, and Staunton, owned by Alexander Robertson's wife, Margaret Briscoe (Stuart) Robertson (1855–1932), and her sisters Susan Baldwin (Stuart) Gibson (1849–1903) and Mary (Stuart) McGuire (1844–1933) (section 27); and leases, 1897–1906, of Alexander, his wife, and her sisters regarding the family farm Wayside (section 26). Also in the collection is an essay, ca. 1846, written by Sarah Hall Douglass while a student at the Augusta Female Seminary [now Mary Baldwin College] in Staunton (section 33).

**McDonald Family Papers, 1767–1951. 912 items. Mss1M1455a. Microfilm reels C470–472.**

The collection primarily consists of correspondence of Marshall McDonald (1835–1895) of Berryville and his wife, Mary Eliza (McCormick) McDonald (1840–1934). Marshall was a graduate and faculty member of the Virginia Military Institute and later served both as Commissioner of Fisheries of Virginia and as the first U.S. Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries in Washington, D.C. His correspondence, 1868–1893, both personal and professional, includes a lengthy series of letters between himself and his wife, especially while she lived at Frankford in Clarke County (section 3). Mary McDonald's personal correspondence, 1857–1925, contains extensive exchanges with her sisters and sisters-in-law and other McCormick and McDonald family members (section 10–13). Her commonplace book, 1860–1863, contains copies of poems, as well as some entries written by male friends (section 15). The correspondence, 1877–1951, of their daughter, author and playwright Rose Mortimer (MacDonald) Skoggs (1871–1953), who changed the spelling of the family name, is with prominent historians, political leaders, and writers

regarding her career and public life (section 24). Essays, plays, and other writings, especially on historical topics, are also included (section 25).

**McDowell Family Papers, 1777–1963. 216 items. Mss1M1485a. Microfilm reels C433–434.**

This collection contains the papers of four generations of members of the McDowell family and their Preston kin. It documents the group's geographic dispersal during the nineteenth century as men moved into positions of state and national leadership. Subjects addressed include national politics, the dynamics of family life, and a family's reinterpretation of its own past. The correspondence, 1795–1821, of James McDowell (1770–1835) of Rockbridge County with his son, nephew, and brother illuminates family relationships among men in the early Republic (section 5). Correspondence, 1813–1850, of his son, James McDowell (1795–1851) of Lexington, Va., who served as governor of Virginia, is primarily with family members about family matters; it includes a letter, 1848, to his young daughter "Lilly," Eliza Preston Benton (McDowell) Wolff (1840–1923), written while he served in the U.S. Congress (section 6). The papers of "Lilly" Wolff of Rockbridge County, Va., and Atlanta, Ga., include others' reminiscences of her father (section 20); a scrapbook, 1854–1886, containing religious poetry (section 22) and her memoir of South Carolina's secession (section 23); a muster roll, 1861–1865, for the "McDowell Guards," the second Rockbridge County Artillery Battery of the Confederate States Army, named in her honor (section 32); and correspondence, 1850–1914, much of which reflects her interest in her own family's history and heritage (section 20). Papers, 1881–1916, of her son, Charles Bernard Wolff (1868–1916) of Atlanta, contain information on his education, medical career, and memberships in civic organizations (sections 25–29). There are also a few letters of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Preston family members (section 1–4).

**McDowell Family Papers, 1825–1927. 50 items. Mss1M1485b. Microfilm reel C434.**

This collection consists primarily of correspondence of Susan Smith Preston (McDowell) Carrington (1832–1909) of Rockbridge and Halifax counties. Letters, 1843–1849, from her father, James McDowell (1795–1851), discuss her education and religious conversion and his life in Washington, D.C., while serving as a member of the U.S. Congress (section 1). Letters, 1840–1845, from her mother, Susanna Smith (Preston) McDowell (1800–1847), offer insights into the operation of a geographically dispersed female kinship network and advice on conduct (section 2). Correspondence, 1847–1857, with her sister, Sally Campbell Preston (McDowell) Thomas Miller (1821–1895), dates from both before and after her marriage and discusses religion and childbirth (section 3). There are a few scattered papers of other family members.

**McGuire Family Papers, 1813–1912. 290 items. MssM1795a. Microfilm reel C473.**

This collection contains papers of members of the McGuire, Nelson, and Harrison families of Mecklenburg, Clarke, and Charles City counties. It includes a small amount of personal correspondence, 1851–1863, of Francis Howe McGuire (1809–1865) (section 1) and scattered correspondence, 1838–1873, and accounts, 1868–1874, of his wife and widow, Mary Willing (Harrison) McGuire (1812–1876) (sections 3 and 4). Papers of their daughter, Lucy Carter McGuire (1841–1917), who never married, include letters,

1858–1865, and other materials pertaining to her brother, Benjamin Harrison McGuire (1843–1863), who died serving in the Confederate army (section 9); correspondence, 1854–1897, from various family members and friends (section 7); and papers, 1881, concerning a land transaction in Clarke County (section 10). Correspondence, 1870–1893, of her brother, Francis Howe McGuire (1850–1895), consists primarily of letters to Lucy (section 12). There are scattered correspondence, 1847–1867, and accounts, 1859–1869, of Abby Byrd Nelson (1792–1868) and Ann Rosalie Nelson (1795–1869), sisters who lived in Clarke County and never married (sections 14–18). The collection also contains a commonplace book, 1831–1839, of poems kept by Anna Mercer Harrison (d. 1846) of Charles City County (section 20), along with nearly one hundred of her drawings (section 21). There are a few papers pertaining to other family members.

**Mackenzie, Sarah Eleanor Noland, Papers, 1849–1850. 2 items. Mss2N7127b.**

Correspondence of Ella Noland ([i.e., Sarah Eleanor (Noland) Mackenzie (b. 1832)] at Baltimore, Md., and Philadelphia, Pa.) with Jane Nicholas (Randolph) Kean ([1831–1868] of Edgehill, Albemarle County, regarding weather conditions, Lucy Haywood (Minor) Fry [b. 1829], and Dr. Frank Fry's possible move to California) and her mother, Elizabeth Winn (Smith) Noland ([b. 1801] describing Ella's attendance at a concert by Jenny Lind and her social life in Philadelphia).

**McLaughlin, Mollie Belle, Papers, 1921–1942. 432 items. Mss1M2225a.**

Chiefly letters received by Mollie Belle McLaughlin (1901–1972) of Richmond, a young single woman who worked as a bookkeeper. The letters are from her family members in Dunmore and other places in West Virginia and her friends in Richmond and elsewhere, in particular her fiancé, P. S. M. "Heck" Heckman (section 1), and later her boyfriend Marcus W. Collins (section 4). Topics include social activities, economic conditions, health issues, and family news. Following the sudden death of Heck Heckman in May 1931, there are a number of letters of condolence (section 2). Other materials include scattered financial papers and miscellany (sections 5 and 6).

**Madison, Dolley Payne Todd, Papers, 1836. 8 items. Mss2M2653c.**

This collection consists of resolutions honoring President James Madison (1751–1836) passed by various organizations shortly after his death and sent to his widow, Dolley (Payne) Todd Madison (1768–1849). Organizations include the American Colonization Society; the Democratic Young Men's Convention of Philadelphia; the Independent Highlanders of Nashville, Tenn.; the Franklin Literary Society of Randolph-Macon College; the Fluvanna County Court; the Louisa County Court; and the citizens of Petersburg, Va.

**Madison, Dolley Payne Todd, Papers, 1835–1848. 5 items. Mss2M2653a.**

This group of papers contains miscellaneous social and business notes written by Dolley (Payne) Todd Madison (1768–1849), while living in Washington, D.C., and at Montpelier in Orange County. Notes to women discuss visits (a1, 4 and 6); a note, 1835, to the editor of the *Southern Literary Messenger* concerns publishing one of President James Madison's (1751–1836) articles on the Missouri Compromise (a2). The collection also contains a brief poem (a3) and receipts, 1837, for legacies paid to her husband's

nieces out of advanced royalties for his report of the proceedings of the U.S. Constitutional Convention of 1787 (a5).

**Madison, Dolley Payne Todd, Papers, 1809–1835. 2 items. Mss2M2653d.**

The collection contains letters to Dolley (Payne) Todd Madison (1768–1849) of Washington, D.C., and Montpelier in Orange County. The letter, 1835, of Sarah (Coles) Stevenson (1789–1848) of Richmond, describes political dinners for supporters of Andrew Jackson and Martin Van Buren and discusses former President James Madison (1751–1836). The letter, ca. 1809, of Mary Elizabeth (Hazlehurst) Latrobe (1771–1841) of Philadelphia, concerns a carriage, china, hats, and interior decorations for the White House.

**Madison, Dolley Payne Todd, Papers, 1815–1838. 6 items. Mss2M2653b.**

This collection contains letters written to Dolley (Payne) Todd Madison (1768–1849) in Washington, D.C. Several letters from both men and women petition Madison to persuade her husband, President James Madison (1751–1836), to intercede on their behalf (b3 and 5). A letter, 1815, from John Mason (1766–1849) discusses the sale of wool for her in Philadelphia (b2).

**Madison, Lettie Marie Coleman, Papers, 1925–1995. 161 items. Mss1M2656a.**

Lettie Marie (Coleman) Madison was born in 1909 in Montpelier, Hanover County. She was educated at Hampton Institute Academy, Dana College (now Rutgers University) in Newark, N.J., and in the School of Social Science at Fordham University in New York City. Except for a brief stint in the administrative offices of Hampton Institute in the 1930s, she devoted herself to a career in social work when few African American women had entered that field. She was employed by the welfare department of Montclair, N.J., as a psychiatric social work supervisor at Essex County Overbrook Hospital in Cedar Grove, N.J.; then, returning to Virginia in 1965, she joined the faculty of Virginia Union University. At VUU, she founded the Department of Social Work, from which she retired in 1977. Her papers in this collection focus on these various aspects of her education, her pioneering social work and teaching career, and her retirement in Richmond. They include correspondence, 1933–1990, primarily with colleagues, educators and employers, and friends, as well as two early letters written to her mother while Madison attended Dana College (section 1); educational materials (section 2); writings, 1949–1992, including essays, articles, and research papers in part concerning African American families, the socialization of African American children, and African American religion and history; some essays written in retirement include reminiscences of Richmond and Hampton Institute (section 3); newspaper clippings, 1963–1995, concerning Madison (section 4); and other biographical and miscellaneous materials about her (section 5).

**Mahon, Jane E. Owen Smith, Album, 1834–1845. 1 volume. Mss5:5M2795:1. Microfilm reel C507.**

Kept by Jane E. Owen (Smith) Mahon while living in Washington, D.C., this album contains lines of romantic verse copied by her friends, and the signatures of several notables, including Henry Clay.

**Majette Family Papers, 1812–1908. 999 items. Mss1M2886a. Microfilm reels C283–286.**

Papers of three generations of the Majette family of Southampton County. James Majette (1803–1862) and his wife, Penelope Ann (Darden) Majette (1804–1881), account for the earliest materials in the collection. James's papers include his correspondence, accounts, and other items relating to his farming activities and land speculation (sections 1–11). Penelope's consist of letters, 1864–1865, written to her by George W. Vick (while in the Confederate Army) regarding his efforts to hire out slaves belonging to Penelope (section 12); accounts, 1863–1881, concerning personal and agricultural expenses (section 13); and materials relating to Penelope Majette's estate, including her will, 1875, and an inventory of her personal property, 1881 (section 14).

The largest portion of the collection consists of the papers of James and Penelope Majette's son Roswell Sparks Majette (1841–1900) and his wife, Mary Effa (Smith) Majette (1841–1913). Roswell Majette's papers include correspondence, materials concerning his service in the Confederate Army and membership in the Freemasons, and financial records (sections 16–24). Roswell's account book, 1881–1894, contains accounts relating to his executorship of the estate of his mother, Penelope Majette (section 17). The papers of Roswell's wife, Mary Effa Majette, include her correspondence, 1852–1906, mostly with family members discussing family news and offering condolences on the deaths of her children and other members of Mary's family (section 25); and account books, 1899–1901, concerning farming operations at Oakland, Southampton County, and payment of William Hunter for his services as agricultural laborer at Oakland (sections 26 and 27). Also, in the collection are papers of Roswell and Mary Effa Majette's children, John Goodman Majette (1874–1897) and Mary Elizabeth Majette (1877–1897). John G. Majette's papers consist of correspondence, 1891–1897, with female family members and other friends (section 28). The papers of his sister Mary include her correspondence, 1885–1897, with family members and friends concerning, in part, the death of her brother John (section 29); essays, geometry exercises, and poetry of Mary while a student at Suffolk College, Suffolk (section 30); and a deed, 1891, for land in Marion County, Fla., owned by Mary Elizabeth Majette (section 31).

**Mann, Lizzie Jackson, Memoir, n.d. 19 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1M3154:1.**

In this memoir Lizzie Jackson Mann, daughter of a Gloucester County minister, reminisces about her childhood during the Civil War. She includes stories about the Federal occupation of Gloucester and physical deprivation during the war and Reconstruction. The memoir also contains a defense of slavery and discussion of race relations.

**Mansfield Family Papers, 1852–1933. 186 items. Mss1M3178a.**

Contains papers of the Mansfield family of Spotsylvania County. Those of John Christian Mansfield (1826–1906) primarily relate to the operation of a general store in Spotsylvania County. Papers of his daughter, Julia Baker Mansfield (1856–1944), include correspondence, 1883–1933, with family members and friends discussing news (particularly of the death of her brother John Pelham Mansfield [1865–1921]) and social

activities (section 5); an address book, ca. 1900 (section 6); a commonplace book, ca. 1900, kept in Spotsylvania County regarding the education of children (section 7); and a minute book, 1913–1914, of the women's missionary society of the Hebron Baptist Church, Spotsylvania County, kept by Julia Mansfield and Mary Virginia Peyton (b. 1842) (section 8). Other items include an autograph album, 1852–1853, kept by Cordelia Daniel (Powell) Mansfield (1829–1900), containing lines of verse quoted by friends (section 4); and a certificate, 1917, issued to Nettie Hamner (Jerrell) Mansfield (1883–1960) by the Virginia Department of Public Instruction regarding her service as a teacher at the Rudder School in Spotsylvania County (section 9).

**Martin, Katharine Westwood Sinton, Commonplace Book, 1904–1905. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:5M3643:1.**

This volume in the *Vertical Round Handwriting Books* series (Boston: Ginn & Company, 1896) contains penmanship exercises completed by Katherine Westwood (Sinton) Martin (1891–1968).

**Minor, Ellen Temple Hill, Album, 1856–1875. 1 volume. Mss5:5M6663:1. Microfilm reel C286.**

Ellen Temple (Hill) Minor (b. 1835) maintained an "Album of Affection" at Woodruffs in King William County. She and her friends and relatives copied lines of verse into the album, which also contains engravings of Biblical scenes and American sites.

**Mary Washington Monument Association, Papers, 1945–1955. 4 items.**

**Mss4W2795b.**

The collection includes a brief history of the Mary Washington Monument Association written by Vivian Minor Fleming, and an abstract of the association's meeting in 1955.

**Mason Family Papers, 1813–1943. 5,634 items. Mss1M3816c. Microfilm reels C415–424.**

Chiefly the papers of Lewis Edmunds Mason (1822–1897) of Fortsville, Southampton County, relating to agricultural operations at Fortsville and at Day's Neck, Isle of Wight County, ownership of slaves in Virginia and Coahoma County, Miss., land interests in Sussex County, and his activities as agent for and executor of the estates of his parents, John Young Mason (1799–1859) and Mary Ann (Fort) Mason (1803–1870). Papers of John Young Mason document his service as U.S. Secretary of the Navy and Minister to France, and personal affairs.

Also included are papers of John Y. Mason's wife, Mary Ann (Fort) Mason, consisting of her correspondence, 1845?–1871, with friends and family (section 40) and accounts, 1854–1868 (section 41). Other materials generated by women in the collection include correspondence, 1849–1928, and accounts, 1855–1891, of John Y. and Mary Ann Mason's daughters: Frances Ann (Mason) Cook (1831–1908) (sections 82 and 83), Mary Ann (Mason) Anderson (1834–1928) (sections 89 and 90), Sarah Olivia Mason (1837–1926) (sections 92 and 93), Emma (Mason) Barksdale (1839–1900) (section 94 and 95), and Susan Harriet Barksdale Mason (1841–1921) (sections 96 and 97). Also included is a

diary, 1856–1858, kept by Mary Ann (Mason) Anderson while traveling in France and Italy (section 88).

**Mason Family Papers, 1825–1902. 4,972 items. Mss1M3816d.**

This large collection primarily concerns the family of attorney, statesman, U.S. secretary of the Navy, and diplomat John Young Mason (1799–1859) of Greensville and Southampton counties. Included in section 5 is a letter, 1848 February 25, of Samuel Drewery of Drewerysville to Mason concerning Mrs. Wilmer's School in Alexandria and commenting that "it appears to be the fashion of the day for Virginia to send most of her daughters north to complete their education." Also in this section are 2 letters dated in April 1848 and written by Henry V. D. Johns and William Meade Addison, both of Baltimore, concerning the death of Col. Hebb, keeper of the Marine arsenal at Washington and the possibilities of letting his widow, Sarah, take his place as keeper and remain in the cottage by the magazine, to help her provide for their ten children, eight of which are daughters.

Section 6 contains a letter, 1851 March 11, to John Young Mason from S. Helen De Krofft (1818–1915), of Richmond, asking Mason's assistance in selling her "little book" to members of the Virginia legislature. Presumably this was her 1850 book, *A Place in Thy Memory*, a collection of her letters to friends expressing her thoughts and feelings concerning life in mid-nineteenth-century America.

Sections 6 and 7, containing the papers of John Young Mason and section 32, containing the papers of Elizabeth Harris "Betty" (Mason) Heath, include letters from Ann G. Wight, a former nun (Sister Gertrude) and well-known Washington socialite. Ann's correspondence with Mason primarily concerns American and European politics, the Crimean War, and Mason's salary as minister to France, while her correspondence with Mason's daughter Betty concerns the illness of Betty's father, members of the Mason family, and mutual friends and acquaintances.

Section 64 concerns the Mason family's attempts to continue with normal daily routines and at the same time move from one area to another in Virginia to protect themselves from harm during the early years of the Civil War. A letter written by Ellen G. Anderson to Susan Harriet Barksdale Mason concerns the ladies in Richmond gathering at one of the churches to make sand bags and uniforms for the soldiers. The men, especially Lewis Mason, wrote with instructions for things that needed to be done in their absence, while the women primarily wrote to each other concerning their loneliness and asking each other for assistance.

**Mason, Ethel Watson White Legg, Papers, 1946–1948. 6 items. Mss1M3812c.**

This collection contains volume two of Ethel Watson (White) Legg Mason's (1886–1948) manuscript, *Records of Colonial Gloucester County Virginia* (1948), as well as four volumes of notes used in compiling the work.

**Mason, Ethel Watson White Legg, Papers, 1934–1947. 1,088 items. Mss1M3812a.**

Ethel Watson (White) Legg Mason (1886–1948), genealogist, author, and chronicler of



the history of colonial Gloucester County, wrote under the pen names Polly Cary Legg and Polly Cary Mason. Her papers include manuscripts of "The Story of Elmington", published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 55 (1947): 247–258, and "The History of White Marsh, Gloucester County," as well as research notes used in compiling these works and her *Records of Colonial Gloucester County Virginia*, 2 vols. (1946 and 1948). Among the notes are seventeen small notebooks containing references to primary sources on colonial Gloucester County and about twenty-five plats, probably of tracts in Gloucester County (box 2). Correspondence, 1909–1947, contains letters concerning publications and accounts of sales for volume one of Mason's book (box 4). There is also correspondence with George C. Mason, who became her second husband, and letters to his children. Two volumes of accounts, 1943–1945 and 1922–1945, document Ethel's expenses before her marriage to George and her securities and investments (box 3).

**Mason, Ethel Watson White Legg, Papers, 1916–1946. 15 items. Mss1M3812b.**

This collection contains volume one of Ethel Watson (White) Legg Mason's (1886–1948) manuscript, *Records of Colonial Gloucester County Virginia* (1946). It also includes Mason's genealogical notes on the Digges and Armistead families.

**Matthew Fontaine Maury Association Papers, 1915–1931. 1,208 items. Mss3M4486a.**

Elvira Evelina (Worth) Jackson Walker Moffitt (1836–1930), a North Carolina native and three-time widow who moved to Richmond with her son and his family in 1910, formed the Matthew Fontaine Maury Association to celebrate the contributions of that United States and Confederate States naval officer to oceanography and to southern life in general. Long interested in the history of the South and the preservation of its records and historical sites, Moffitt corresponded with historians, political figures, association members, and potential donors to raise funds for a monument to Maury in Richmond (unveiled in 1929) and to campaign for Maury's election to the Hall of Fame at New York University (sections 3–5). The collection includes her correspondence (section 1), notes (section 2), and commonplace books (section 8), along with correspondence (section 9) and accounts (section 10) kept by her daughter-in-law, Annie Hyman (Philips) Jackson, who served as treasurer of the Association, and correspondence, membership records, minutes, and miscellaneous materials of her son, Herbert Worth Jackson (1865–1936), who served as a trustee (sections 11–13).

**Meade Family Papers, 1886–1942. 671 items. Mss1M4618c.**

The collection consists almost entirely of correspondence of two sisters, Kate Fontaine Meade (1873–1965) and Marianne Everard Meade (1876–1970), of Iron Gate, Allegheny County, and Richmond (sections 2 and 3). Their correspondence is with family members and friends primarily regarding religion and Episcopal church life, the college life and experiences of male acquaintances, and visits to Virginia springs, health spas, and other resorts. Scattered materials pertain to other Meade family members, and there are a few papers of Benjamin Batchelder Valentine (1863–1919) and his wife, Richmond educator Lila Hardaway (Meade) Valentine (1865–1921) (sections 1 and 5).

**Meade Family Papers, 1837–1981. 153 items. Mss1M4618d. Microfilm reel C609.**

This collection contains papers of three generations of members of the Fontaine and Meade families of Richmond. Correspondence, 1851?–1873, of Jane Eliza (Hardaway) Meade (1801–1876) contains letters exchanged with female family members that discuss family news (section 2). There is one long letter, 1874, written by Maria Louisa (Shackelford) Fontaine (1807–1876) of Hanover County to her grandchildren that discusses the rearing of her own children (section 5). Correspondence, 1857–1865, of her husband, Edmund Fontaine (1801–1869), includes letters exchanged with their daughter, Catherine (Fontaine) Meade (1833–1909) (section 3); there are also financial and legal papers, 1861–1869, documenting a transfer of land from the Fontaines to Jane Eliza Meade's son, Richard Hardaway Meade (1831–1880), who married their daughter (section 4).

Papers of Richard Hardaway Meade include correspondence, 1853–1878, with women in the Archer family and other female relatives that discuss family news (section 6); accounts, 1856–1880 (section 7); and other financial papers. Papers of his wife, Jane Catherine (Fontaine) Meade, contain an account book, 1860–1864, and correspondence, 1850–1874, consisting primarily of family letters, including several to Confederate soldiers (sections 10 and 11). There is also a letter, 1870, from Bettie Heath, an African American domestic servant, announcing that she is leaving service to marry (section 10).

Correspondence, 1872–1904, of Richard Hardaway Meade (1867–1951), son of Richard and Catherine Meade, contains a second letter, 1872, from Bettie Heath stating her intention to return to work (section 12). This collection also includes a small amount of correspondence, 1872–1886, of Lila Hardaway (Meade) Valentine (1865–1921), Richmond reformer, educator, and suffragist, and the daughter of Richard and Catherine Meade (section 13). Valentine's correspondence is primarily with family members and friends but it, too, includes a letter from Bettie Heath. There are a few papers pertaining to other members of the Meade, Fontaine, Archer, and Maury families.

**The Medical Society of Virginia Alliance, Records, 1922–1998. ca. 4,400 items. Mss3M4686aFA1.**

The Medical Society of Virginia Alliance was founded in Norfolk, in 1922 as the Woman's Auxiliary to the Medical Society of Virginia, a service organization that primarily included the wives of Virginia physicians as members. The organization sought to develop public awareness about health issues through education and to assist in supplying proper public health care to the indigent. In 1976, the organization was renamed the Medical Society of Virginia Auxiliary; in 1993 it became the Medical Society of Virginia Alliance.

The records of the Medical Society of Virginia Alliance primarily document the governance of the organization by an executive board, headed by an annually elected president, the work of officers and committees, the development and implementation of special projects and programs, and the meetings of members. Records include minutes of board meetings (series 2, boxes 1–2), annual reports (series 3, boxes 2–3), annual meeting/convention files (series 4, boxes 3–4), presidents' correspondence (series 8.1,

box 15), treasurers' records (series 9, boxes 15–17), scrapbooks (series 7, boxes 6–14), records of local auxiliaries (series 10, box 18), files concerning the relationship with the American Medical Association Alliance (series 11, boxes 18–19), and special project files (series 12, boxes 19–20).

The records document the organization's traditionally active role in promoting public health, especially among children, youth, and women, through education, service, and philanthropy. The Woman's Auxiliary, for instance, exercised crucially important leadership in this field during the years of the Great Depression and its members were heavily involved in the war effort and in promoting public health on the homefront during World War II. Among the more significant efforts documented in this collection are the Auxiliary's use of the national medical journal *Hygeia* for public education (particularly in Virginia schools) and its persistent attempts to influence state and national legislation relating to health care and the medical profession.

**Meredith, Jessie H., Scrapbook, 1955–1986. Photocopied from original. Incomplete. Mss5:7M5416:1**

Scrapbook, compiled on the occasion of Jessie H. Meredith's ([b. 1924]of Glen Allen, Va.) retirement from A. H. Robins Co. of Richmond, Va., on October 31, 1986. Meredith retired from the packaging department after working there for 31 years. Includes memorabilia and photographs of A. H. Robins Co. employee vacations to Cuba and Miami, Fla.

**Mettauer, John Peter, Papers, 1812–1858. 128 items. Mss1M5677a. Microfilm reel C426.**

The physician John Peter Mettauer (1787–1875) of Prince Edward County, who pioneered in developing a surgical technique to correct vesico-vaginal fistula, treated men and women from all social ranks for a variety of ailments. His papers include letters from slaveholders requesting his services for their slaves (section 1) and an account book, 1819–1847, containing cryptic references to patients' diagnoses and their treatments, as well as fees charged (sections 2 and 3). Additional Mettauer papers are at the College of Physicians in Philadelphia.

**Mihalap, Hope Christopoulos, Papers, 1947–1996. 3 items. Mss2M5882b.**

This small collection includes programs of plays performed by Hope Christopoulos (later Hope (Christopoulos) Mihalap) and other students of Miss Turnbull's School for Girls ("Skull and Cross Boners" and "When We Put Out to See"); and a historical article, "A Look Back at Miss Turnbull's School," written by Joyce Newbegin in the June 1996 issue of the *Downtowner*, Norfolk.

**Miller Family Papers, 1854–1916. 160 items. Mss1M6196a.**

This collection centers on Fanny Braxton (Young) Miller (1859–1913) and her mother, Fanny Churchill (Braxton) Young (1828–1894) of West Brook in Henrico County. Young's papers consist of a small amount of correspondence, 1854–1886, mostly with her children (section 2), and a cookbook, 1870–1916 (section 3). Miller's papers primarily date from before her marriage and include correspondence, 1874–1894, from

family members, friends, and potential suitors (section 7); a scrapbook, 1871, containing clippings of poems and pictures (section 8); two autograph albums, 1876–1887 and 1878–1883 (sections 9–10); and examinations in Latin and arithmetic (section 11). A few papers pertain to Miller's husband, James Mason Miller (section 5).

**Miller Family Papers, 1910–2003. 72 items. Mss1M6196e.**

Primarily concern the operations of the farm at Pomona, in the Bedford County community of Forest, by William Perry Miller (1900–1967) and the life of his family at that location. Documents reflect the difficulties of farming during the early years of the Great Depression and the efforts to diversify agricultural operations in those years. Of particular interest in this collection is a 1952 article concerning the use of a freezer by Mrs. W. Perry Miller (i.e., Ruby Howard (Rose) Miller [1904–1985]) on the farm at Pomona; account books, 1922–1923, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1931, 1932, and 1933–1950, regarding various aspects of farming at Pomona (some volumes were later used by Rubinette Rose (Miller) Niemann [1935– ] as student notebooks and essay books); a typescript diary, 1931, kept by Florence Miller concerning a trip from Virginia through the mid-western United States and portions of Canada to the Pacific Northwest and back taken by her, her twin brothers, William Perry Miller and Sheffey Guy Miller (1900–1961), and two friends; and an undated recipe book kept by Ruby Howard (Rose) Miller at Pomona.

**Miller, Joseph Lyon, Papers, 1610–1964. 427 items. Mss1M6154a.**

Joseph Lyon Miller (1875–1957), a practicing physician in Thomas, W. Va., assembled this collection of papers documenting the work of physicians in Virginia, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New York, and Great Britain. Women appear primarily as patients, although a receipt, 1829, in the papers of John D. McGill (1806–1855) of Urbanna, Va., documents the work of a slave midwife (section 5). The collection contains information on obstetrics and gynecology in the late eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, as well as on ailments and treatments common to both men and women. Among the most useful materials for the study of women are notes on midwifery and the diseases of women, 1769–1770, kept by James McClurg (1747–1823) of Williamsburg while attending the University of Edinburgh (section 3); commonplace books, 1813 and 1818, of Joseph Miller (b. 1784) of Christiansburg listing symptoms of diseases and treatments (section 15); notes in French on obstetrics, 1858, taken in Paris for Robert Bolling (1832–1903) (section 16); and papers, 1782, pertaining to infanticide accusations levelled at Ann Cook of Lincolnshire, Eng. (section 53). Physicians' accounts and correspondence, especially for the nineteenth century, provide insights into the establishment of the medical profession and the nature of relationships among physicians and between doctors and patients. Miller also collected rare medical treatises; both books and papers are at the VHS on long-term loan from the Richmond Academy of Medicine.

**[Miller, Rebecca], Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia, Policy, 1845. 1 item. Mss4M9855a4.**

This fire insurance policy was issued by the Mutual Assurance Society of Virginia in Richmond to Rebecca Miller for a house in Winchester.

**Minor Family Papers, 1810–1932. 4,305 items. Mss1M6663c. Microfilm reels C610–618.**

This collection consists primarily of the papers of Robert Dabney Minor (1827–1871), an officer in the United States and Confederate States navies, and his wife, Landonia (Randolph) Minor (1830–1912) of Linden in Fauquier County.

Robert Minor's papers include extensive correspondence, 1849–1871, documenting his service in the U.S. Navy, especially his participation in the Paraguay Expedition, 1858–1859, and with Matthew C. Perry in China in 1854, and his Confederate service on the ironclad "Virginia" (formerly the "Merrimack"), in command of the Confederate Naval Ordnance Works in Richmond, and on the James River Squadron during the siege of Petersburg (section 11). Lengthy exchanges of letters with his wife discuss family news and plantation operations and include frank expressions of affection; they also illuminate his wife's relationship with her father, Charles Carter Randolph (1778–1863), and provide details of the life and death of her brother, Robert Randolph (1835–1864), who was killed in the war. A letterbook, 1868–1869, supplies supplementary information on Minor's postwar career as superintendent of mining and transportation for the Dover Company at its iron mines in Amherst and Appomattox counties (section 10).

Landonia Minor's papers consist of correspondence, 1830–1912, with family members (especially her daughters) and friends that discuss her activities in the Episcopal Church (section 38); personal accounts, 1852–1912 (section 39); legal and land records concerning her property in Richmond (section 41); and her commonplace book, 1858–1869, containing personal accounts and lists of clothing and linen at Linden (section 40).

Among the papers of other family members are correspondence, 1859–1872, of Robert Minor's brother, George Buckner Minor (1808–1879) of the Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography of the Confederate States Navy (section 8) and correspondence, 1863–1916, of Robert and Landonia Minor's daughter, Mary Washington Ball (Minor) Lightfoot, of Richmond and Linden (section 58), as well as an account book, 1917, regarding her fundraising for the Richmond Young Men's Christian Association (section 59). Family and personal correspondence, 1863–1871, of Mary Beverley (Randolph) Ball (1826–1869) of Springwood in Loudoun County (section 50) includes information on the Springwood Select Home School for Young Ladies, which she operated with her husband, George Washington Ball, and a commonplace book, 1868–1869, containing poetry (section 51). Materials of Frances Harrison Marr (1835–1918), a Fauquier County teacher and published poet, document the education of the daughters of Robert and Landonia Minor (section 65). The collection also contains scattered correspondence and commonplace books of other members of the Ball, Carter, Minor, and Randolph families.

**Miscellaneous Virginia Family Letters, 1861–1862. 6 items. Mss2V8194b.**

Include letters written by Mary E. Beall of Charles Town, Va. [now W. Va.], concerning her courtship with Thomas Smith of Berryville; Daniella Morton Grinnan (1830–1888) of Brampton, Madison County discussing her opinion of Confederate naval efforts against the Union blockade, the social life of friends in Galveston, Tex., and the effect on the local population in Madison County of the impending retreat of the Confederate army

from Manassas in early 1862; and V.C.W. (otherwise unidentified) regarding her personal religious convictions.

**Mitchell, Mary Rebecca Combs, Scrapbook, 1860–1899. 1 volume. Mss5:7M6945:1.**

This scrapbook, compiled by Mary Rebecca (Combs) Mitchell (1825–1902) of Lexington, Ky., opens with a newspaper account of her arrest for suspicion of conveying information to Confederates; she was cleared of the charge. The volume also contains clippings concerning the Civil War and obituaries of various men and women.

**Mitchell Family Papers, 1818–1853. 5 items. Mss2M6966b.**

Consist of letters written by or addressed to Melinda L. (Saunders) Bouldin (of Glasgow, Mo.), J. Brown (while a student at Princeton College [now Princeton University]), Ann D. (Saunders) Mitchell ([d. 1807?] of Oakland, Bedford County, concerning family and social life), E. Rosalie Mitchell, Samuel P. Mitchell (while teaching school in Amherst County, Va.), and Dr. Thomas P. Mitchell ([b. 1790?] while representing Bedford County in the Virginia House of Delegates in 1839).

**Moffitt, Elvira Evelina Worth Jackson Walker, Papers, 1911–1930. 46 items.**

**Mss1M7244a.**

The collection contains correspondence of Elvira Evelina (Worth) Jackson Walker Moffitt (1836–1930), a civic activist living in Richmond (section 2). Letters, 1911–1930, discuss her involvement in the American Peace Society, including the establishment of a local branch in Richmond; her work as president of the Matthew Fontaine Maury Association in raising money for a statue commemorating the naval officer and oceanographer; and her role in an attempt by the National Society of Colonial Dames to establish a free public library in Richmond.

**Moler, Nellie May Hendricks, Papers, 1902–1952. 786 items. Mss1M7323a.**

The collection consists primarily of correspondence, 1906–1952, of genealogist Nellie May (Hendricks) Moler (1879–1953) of Shepherdstown, W. Va., regarding genealogical research for families in West Virginia, western Virginia, and western Maryland (sections 1–2). There are also historical writings by Moler and others chiefly about Civil War battles (section 3) and newspaper clippings regarding local events in Jefferson County and Morgantown, W. Va. (section 4).

**Monroe, Mary Alice Tipton, Album, 1928. 1 volume. Mss5:1M7575:1.**

*The Bride's Journal: A Record of Treasured Thoughts* (Richmond, 1928) was presented to Mary Alice (Tipton) Monroe and her husband, Benjamin Edward Monroe, by the merchants of Richmond. It contains printed advertisements and recipes and manuscript notes concerning the Monroes' wedding.

**Monument Avenue Crest Garden Club, Richmond, Records, 1946–1975. 72 items.**

**Mss3M7692a.**

This organization, named for a residential subdivision in the Westhampton area of Richmond, was founded in 1940. The collection of records described here primarily consists of scrapbooks compiled by club officers and members. The scrapbooks contain

newspaper clippings, club yearbooks, letters and memoranda, reports, photographs, award recognitions, programs, and related items. Many focus on the club's relationship with the Piedmont District of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs, Inc., and the Richmond Council of Garden Clubs, Inc.

The various scrapbooks also include information on local flower shows sponsored by the club (1954 and 1956), the beautification project in 1970–1972 at Center House, Inc., home to a number of social service agencies at 713 North First Street in Richmond (formerly St. Joseph's Catholic Church and Convent and later the United Givers Fund Senior Center that was destroyed by fire in 1973), a beautification and litter cleanup project on the median strips on Libbie Avenue in Richmond between Wythe and Guthrie avenues, 1970–1971, and support for the Richmond Council of Garden Clubs's garden center project at 4015 Hermitage Road (1970–1971).

**Mordecai, Rosina Ursula Young, Commonplace Book, 1830–1835. 1 volume. Mss5:5M8115:1.**

Friends copied lines of verse about friendship and love into this book, owned by Rosina Ursula (Young) Mordecai (1818–1906) of Westbrook in Henrico County; the cover is stamped "Rosina U. Young."

**Mordecai, Julia Judith, Commonplace Book, 1847–1928. 1 volume. Mss5:5M8114:1.**

Alfred Mordecai (1804–1887) incorporated a genealogical "Family Register" begun by his sister Julia Judith Mordecai (1799–1852) in 1847, into this book, which he created in 1879 for his niece, Caroline (Myers) Cohen (1844–1928). The register and a folder of loose papers concern the Cohen, Etting, Hays, Marx, Mayo, Meyers, Miley, Mordecai, and Myers families. Caroline Cohen added her reminiscences of Catharine, Harriet, and Julia Myers, and of Edward Cohen.

**Morgan, Georgia Bazacos, Papers, 1952–2005. 6 items. Mss2M8219b**

Routine employment documents concerning Georgia (Bazacos) Morgan's ([b. 1926] of Richmond, Va.) career at A. H. Robins Co in Richmond, Va. Morgan started at A. H. Robins Co. as a receptionist. She was promoted and eventually became the founding librarian for the company. The collection includes her drawing for the set-up of the library. She was charged with the task of ordering books, and furniture and designing the space where the library would be located. The collection includes her plan for the set-up of the library, and an autobiography regarding her employment at A. H. Robins.

**Morrison, Mary E. Rambant, Memoir, 1865. 8 pp. Typescript. Mss5:1M8348:1.**

Mary E. (Rambant) Morrison (1832–1904) remembers the evacuation of Petersburg on 3 April 1865, nearly a half-century after the event (1902). She describes the burial of a Confederate soldier as Grant's army advanced on the town.

**Moses, Katherine Spiller Graves, Papers, 1849–1898. 101 items. Mss1M8532a. Microfilm reel C473.**

The papers of Katherine Spiller (Graves) Moses (1834–1914) contain scattered correspondence, 1868–1897, with friends and relatives, including a few letters

concerning her attempt to adopt a son (section 1); papers documenting her teaching career, 1871–1884, in Pittsylvania County (section 2); and a few business and financial papers (section 4). Among the teaching materials are contracts, a list of textbook regulations, 1882, and a few letters from students.

**Mott, Thomas Bentley, Papers, 1844–1945. 573 items. Mss1M8585a.**

This collection contains the papers of Thomas Bentley Mott (1865–1952), author and U.S. army military attaché in Paris, France, who was born in Leesburg, Va., and his wife, Rose Gabrielle Georgette (Saint Paul) Mott (b. 1891), infirmière-major of a military field hospital in France during World War I and founder of Aid to the Côte Basque, a relief agency that assisted French children during World War II. His papers include correspondence, 1904–1945, and newspaper clippings, ca. 1929–1937, concerning his biography of U.S. ambassador to France Myron T. Herrick (1854–1929) and his own autobiography, *Twenty Years as a Military Attaché* (1937) (sections 3 and 5); Herrick and U.S. General John Joseph Pershing (1860–1948) figure prominently among the correspondents. There are also offprints of articles, ca. 1898–1911, most published in military journals (section 4), and photographs of various European military personnel (section 8).

Georgette Mott's papers make up nearly one-quarter of the collection. Letters, 1909–1942, to her are mostly in French and discuss her war work (section 9). A scrapbook, 1940–1942, kept in New York City, documents her work for Aid to the Côte Basque (section 10). The collection also includes a file of citations and awards, 1917–1919, for her work in World War I; an unpublished manuscript, "What War Means . . . Extracts from the diaries of nurses at the front," ca. 1917; and a typescript of the war diary, 1914, of Caroline M. (Parmely) Herrick (d. 1918), probably used by Mott's husband in his research for Ambassador Herrick's biography (section 11). A few items pertaining to Georgette Mott also appear in the Thomas Bentley Mott Papers (Mss1M8585b) at the VHS.

**Munford Family Papers, 1799–1964. 351 items. Mss1M9235b.**

This collection centers on Beverley Bland Munford (1856–1910), and his wife, Mary Cook (Branch) Munford (1868–1938), educator and civic activist of Richmond. Beverley Munford's correspondence, 1884–1910, includes complimentary notes concerning his book *Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession* (1909) and letters to his young son, Beverley Bland Munford, Jr. (b. 1898) (section 4). There is also a scrapbook, 1883–1910, of reviews of the work and a file of research materials containing abstracts of manumission documents (section 5). Essays and speeches include "A Tribute to Southern Women" and "Lawlessness in Our Land," an essay on the testimony of women in rape trials (section 6). Mary Munford's papers include her correspondence, 1884–1938, containing letters written as a sixteen-year-old travelling in Europe to her mother, Martha Louis (Patteson) Branch (1831–1908), and notices of appointments to and commendations for Mary's service on educational and civic committees from presidents Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover and various Virginia governors (section 11). The collection also contains Martha Branch's autobiography, 1904, recalling the Civil War, and a few papers of other family members (section 3).



**Munford Family Papers, 1847–1948. 79 items. Mss1M9235a.**

The collection contains papers of various Munford family members, most of whom lived in Richmond. Correspondence, 1874–1889, of Elizabeth Thorowgood (Ellis) Munford (1818–1900) with her brother, Powhatan Ellis (1829–1906), daughters, Etta Wythe Munford (1865–1957) and Margaret Nimmo Munford (1843–1920), and other relatives discusses family news (section 1). An account book, 1901–1942, kept by Fannie Ellis Munford (1850–1944), includes estate values of various deceased family members (section 3), and loose accounts illuminate the sale of the family's papers to Duke University and the University of North Carolina in 1939 and 1940 (section 4). The collection also includes seven poems on death, spirituality, and nature by Charles Henry Talbott (1840–1912), as well as papers pertaining to other family members (section 5).

**Myers, Edmund Trewbridge Dana, Letter, 1890. 1 item. Mss2M9924a1.**

Letter, 22 December 1890, from Edmund Trewbridge Dana Myers (1830–1905) to Mary Blair (Peachy) Wilkinson (b. 1832) discussing Mary's letter enclosing an unidentified object, presumably made by her, and a check Myers is sending in return, as well as holiday greetings.

**Myers Family Papers, 1763–1923. 202 items. Mss1M9924a. Microfilm reels C301–302.**

This diverse collection, formerly entitled the "Myers-Mordecai-Hays Papers," documents the lives of men and women in the Jewish mercantile families of Hays, Myers, and Mordecai as they emigrated from Boston, Mass., and New York, N.Y., to Virginia and North Carolina. It illuminates the history of Judaism in America, trans-Atlantic trade, and the education of women in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. A volume of receipts, 1763–1766, kept in New York City by Judah Hays (1703–1764) and his son Moses Michael Hays (1739–1805) contains signatures of the men and women who did business with them and listings of the goods or services that they provided (section 2). Also included is the marriage contract, 1796, of Judith (Hays) Myers (1767–1844) and Samuel Myers (1755–1836), a Virginia merchant (section 5). The papers of the younger Judah Hays (1770–1832) of Boston and New York, especially letters from Samuel Myers, pertain to the development of trans-Atlantic trade in the early republic (sections 7–8).

A single volume contains a letter, 1796, from Jacob Mordecai (1762–1838) to his children written on the death of his wife, Judith (Myers) Mordecai (1762–1796) (section 6). Mordecai founded the Warrenton Female Academy, a non-sectarian boarding school for girls, in Warrenton, N.C., around 1810. Several of his daughters served as teachers, and materials pertaining to them document the history of the education of women in the South. Included is the diary, 1816–1820, of Rachel (Mordecai) Lazarus (1789–1838) discussing the education of her younger sister, Eliza Kennon (Mordecai) Myers (1809–1861), whom she tutored (section 12). Several of Eliza's student notebooks, ca. 1825–1830, also survive (sections 19–20), as well as an account book, 1828–1829, kept by her sister, Caroline (Mordecai) Plunkett (1794–1862), that enumerates the expenses incurred by parents in educating their daughters (section 13). The collection contains correspondence of Eliza Myers with male and female family members in Virginia and

North Carolina (section 18), as well as poems, memoirs, and short stories attributed to various Myers and Mordecai women (sections 23 and 26). Also included in the collection is a partial manuscript of *Records of the Myers, Hays, and Mordecai Families from 1707 to 1913* (Washington, D.C., 1913) by Caroline (Myers) Cohen (section 30) and a Hebrew prayer book, *Sefer Sefirat Ha-omer* (Amsterdam, 1756) (miscellany box).

**Myers Family Papers, 1842–1929. 81 items. Mss1M9924b. Microfilm reel C302.**

This collection contains papers of the Myers and Paul families. Included are the letters, 1861–1869, of Gustavus Adolphus Myers (1801–1869) of Richmond to his friend and fellow attorney Conway Robinson (1805–1884) (section 1). In 1864 Myers's son William Barksdale Myers (1839–1873) married Martha West Pegram "Mattie" Paul (1845–1926). Her correspondence, 1865–1884, consists of letters from friends and relatives (section 6). A small amount of correspondence, 1860–1865, of her mother, Lelia Adela (Pegram) Paul Béraud (1821–1865), also survives and includes three letters to her daughter written in French (section 4). There are a few papers of other members of the Myers family.

**N**

**National Fathers' Day Association, Inc., Records, 1917–1933. 33 items. Mss4N213b.**

The National Fathers' Day Association, Inc., was founded by Kate Richardson (Swineford) Burgess of Drewry's Bluff on 21 April 1921 for the purpose of obtaining the designation of the second Sunday in June of each year as National Fathers' Day. Burgess later found out that the second Sunday in June also was known as Children's Day and agreed to switch Father's Day to the third Sunday. In 1933, the association was dissolved after Burgess obtained trademark registration of Fathers' Day from the U.S. Patent Office. Records in this collection include certificates of incorporation and dissolution, registration fee receipts, a U.S. Patent Office application, a letter of 31 August 1920 of Governor Westmoreland Davis of Virginia expressing interest in the Fathers' Day proposal, and a proclamation from Governor Elbert Lee Trinkle.

**National Travelers Aid Association Papers, 1946–1947. 3 items. Mss4N2138b.**

Collection consists of three letters from the personnel directors and the general director of the United Services Organization in New York to Margaret D. Miller confirming her position as a supervisor of the USO lounge for soldiers in Petersburg at the end of World War II and later as executive secretary of the Petersburg Traveler's Aid Society.

**Nelson, Emily Page McGuire, Album, 1855–1862. 1 volume. Mss5:5N3325:1.**

Emily Page (McGuire) Nelson (b. 1841) received "A Christmas offering to Miss Emilie from her little friend Mark Alexander" in 1855, and she and her friends occasionally copied poems into it.

**Nelson, Elizabeth M. P., Commonplace Book, 1829–1833. 1 volume. Mss5:5N3324:1. Microfilm reel C303.**

Elizabeth M. P. Nelson copied prose and poetry into this "Extract Book," begun while she was a student at Harmony Hall Seminary in Richmond.

**Neubauer, Thelma B. Stern, Memoir, 1942–1946. 2 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1N3913:1.**

Thelma B. (Stern) Neubauer's memoir, written in 1991, describes the kinds of work performed by women at the Norfolk Navy Yard in Portsmouth during World War II, including her own work as a draftsman. It was among several collected by Nancy Chappellear Baird in the early 1990s.

**New Baltimore Academy, Records, 1827–1892. 14 items. Mss4N4201b.**

The New Baltimore Academy, established in Fauquier County in 1827, contained separate departments for boys and girls with different instructors and distinctive curricula. Boys received instruction in math and the classics, while girls studied English grammar, geography, painting, and drawing. One volume of trustees minutes, 1827–1848, contains information on the operation of the school, including hiring and salaries, tuition, expulsions of students, and repairs. Also included are a few lists of students, 1868–1870, some loose accounts, 1889–1892, and report cards, 1861, for William Augustus and Elizabeth Klepstein.

**Nicholas, Anne Cary, Letter, 1784. 1 item. Mss2N5142a1.**

This letter written by Anne (Cary) Nicholas (1735–1786) of Williamsburg to her son Wilson Cary Nicholas (1761–1820) in 1784 discusses his election to the Virginia House of Delegates and his responsibilities as a legislator. The document has been published in E. Lee Shepard, comp., *Reluctant Ratifiers: Virginia Considers the Federal Constitution* (Richmond, 1988), 42–43.

**Nicholas, Elizabeth Byrd, Papers, 1855–1869. 147 items. Mss1N5156a. Microfilm reel C68.**

The collection contains letters and autographs of Confederate Army officers collected by women members of the Hollywood Memorial Association of Richmond and mounted in a single volume owned by Elizabeth Byrd Nicholas (1830–1901).

**Nicolson, Judith Wormeley Digges, Account Book, 1810–1833. 1 volume. Mss5:3N5484:1.**

Judith Wormeley (Digges) Nicolson (1777–1849) kept this account book while serving as executor of the estate of her husband, Andrew Nicolson (1763–1810) of Manchester in Chesterfield County. It includes copies of his will, an estate inventory, and accounts of an estate sale, as well as other documents pertaining to the estate settlement, 1810–1824, copied by the Chesterfield County Court clerk. Judith Nicolson provided full accounts, from 1824–1833, and this volume offers a valuable picture of a nineteenth-century Richmond widow's financial affairs. A final entry, 1834, is signed by her son, George A. Nicolson.

**Norfleet, Virginia S. Camp, Memoir, ca. 1861–1894. 15 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1N7625:1.**

In "To My Grandchildren," Virginia S. (Camp) Norfleet (1852–1923) of Franklin narrates her own family's history from the time of her ancestors' settlement in Virginia four generations earlier through her childhood memories of the Civil War and

Reconstruction. She recalls wartime deprivation and the domestic manufacture of cloth, candles, and shoes, as well as the disruption of her education. Norfleet offers her brief assessment of the post-war experience of some of the slaves owned by her family, and concludes with a short history of the town of Franklin. The memoir was written ca. 1900.

**Norton, Nannie, Commonplace Book, ca. 1890. 1 volume. Mss5:5N8255:1.**

This volume contains genealogical notes and copies of correspondence and court records, 1771–1852, compiled by Nannie Norton concerning the Norton and allied families. Correspondents include Jane and Beatrice Orde and Constance Cary Harrison. Letters include information on the marriage of Warner Lewis (1747–1791) and Courtenay Norton (d. 1780) and the financial affairs of John Norton (1719–1777). An index is available in the repository.

**Norwood, Winifred Blount Hill, Commonplace Book, 1830–1840. 1 volume. Mss5:5N8395:1.**

This volume contains lines of verse transcribed by Winifred Blount (Hill) Norwood (1815–1851) of the Hermitage in Halifax County and her friends. Her name is embossed on the cover.

**Norwood Family Papers, 1849–1910. 156 items. Mss1N8397a. Microfilm reel C303.**

This collection consists primarily of courtship letters, 1849–1853, exchanged between Thomas Manson Norwood (1830–1913) as a student at Emory College (now Emory University) in Oxford, Ga., and in Culloden and Savannah, Ga., and Anna Maria (Hendree) Norwood of Richmond, who later became his wife (sections 1 and 2). The collection also contains a small amount of correspondence of each of them with other persons (sections 3 and 4). After the Civil War Thomas Norwood became a United States senator from Georgia; Anna Norwood's correspondence includes a letter, 1874, from a Union soldier's widow seeking a pension that asks her to bring the situation to her husband's attention (section 4).

**Nottoway County, Court, Writ, 1808. 1 item. Mss4N8493a3.**

A writ, 1808 November 17, issued by the clerk of the court [i.e., Francis Fitzgerald] to the sheriff of Nottoway County to seize property of Jordan Jackson to satisfy a judgment in favor of Pleasant Akin. The document bears an affidavit of William Perry regarding the sale of Rachell, a slave, to satisfy the judgment.

**Nourse, Margaret Tillotson Kemble, Diary, 1862. 1 volume. Mss5:1N8556:1. Microfilm reel C473.**

In 1849 Margaret Tillotson Kemble (1830–1880) of Cold Spring, N.Y., married Charles Joseph Nourse (1825–1905) of Washington, D.C. In 1851, the Nourses and their infant son moved from New York to the District of Columbia. In April 1862, they moved to Weston, a farm near Warrenton, Va. Margaret Nourse's diary reflects her attempts to adjust to rural life in the South during the Civil War. She discusses the activities of friends, neighbors, slaves, and Union and Confederate soldiers, as well as farm life and childrearing. The diary ends abruptly shortly before the Nourses returned to the District of Columbia in November 1862. It has been published in the *Virginia Magazine of*

*History and Biography* 91 (1983): 440–508. The VHS also owns the memoir, 1905, of Charles Joseph Nourse (Mss5:1N8554:1).

## O

**Old, Martha Judith Hardaway Harvie, Papers, 1807–1815. 25 items. Mss2OL15b. Microfilm reel B53.**

This collection contains letters to Martha Judith (Hardaway) Harvie Old (1789–1859) of Amelia County from her husband, Edwin James Harvie (d.1811), and her mother-in-law, Martha Morton (Jones) Harvie (b. 1751) of Belvidere in Richmond. Most discuss family news.

**Overby, Ethel Thompson, Autobiographical notes, n.d. 141 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1Ov25:1.**

Concerns the life and career of Ethel Thompson Overby (1892–1977), first female African American principal in the Richmond public school system. An edited version of the notes was published in 1975 as *"It's better to light a candle than to curse the darkness:" The Autobiographical Notes of Ethel Thompson Overby*, ed. by Emma Thompson Richardson (E185.97 .O94 o.s.).

**Overseers of the Poor, Spotsylvania County, Records, 1791. 1 item. Mss4Sp688a1.**

This list, 1791, contains the names of individuals designated to receive poor relief by the Spotsylvania County Overseers of the Poor. It contains the names of both men and women, along with the amounts that individuals were to receive.

## P

**Page, Carolyn N. Papers, 1960–1997. 4 items. Mss214123b.**

Scrapbook and other items documenting the career of Carolyn N. Page (of Richmond, Va.) at A. H. Robins Co. The scrapbook contains labeled photographs of co-workers in her department. Page (of Richmond, Va.) worked for A. H. Robins and its successor, Whitehall-Robins Healthcare.

**Payne Family Papers, 1839–1926. 5 items. Photocopies of typescript copies. Mss2P29393b.**

Consist of a series of twenty-six letters, 1865–1872, written by Sarah Pannill (Miller) Payne (1820–1910) of Campbell County and Lynchburg, to her cousin Mary M. Clendenin (1803–1872) describing, in detail, life in Campbell County after the Civil War (including Payne's attitude toward secession and slavery, economic hardships faced by white Southerners during Reconstruction, and relations between whites and African Americans after slavery) and family news (b1); an epilogue, 1910, of Sarah Pannill (Miller) Payne concerning her childhood in Campbell County and life as a teacher (b2); a letter, 1839, written by Payne's father, Samuel Thomas Miller (1787?–1872), to his aunt, Nancy Williams of Farmington, Md., discussing family news (specifically, the birth of Samuel's twelfth child and the impending marriage of his daughter Sarah to Robert G.

Payne [1810–1873]) (b4); and brief genealogical notes concerning the Clendenin, Freeman, Miller, Page, and Rosser families (b5).

**Page Family Papers, 1796–1952. 580 items. Mss1P1465c.**

Four generations of the Page family of Gloucester County, are represented in this collection, beginning with the eldest son of Governor John Page, Mann Page (1766–1813), and his wife, Elizabeth (Nelson) Page (1770–1854), of Shelly. Most of the papers concern the female members of the family.

The first large section includes the papers, 1817–1854, of Elizabeth (Nelson) Page starting four years after the death of her husband and continuing until her death in 1854 (section 2). Her papers primarily concern the management of her farm with the assistance of her son-in-law Benjamin Pollard (1788–1860) and her widowed daughter Cornelia Mann (Page) Griffith (1809–1890) and the sale of her crops to merchants in Norfolk and Baltimore, Md. She corresponds with her children, including Mann Page (1794–1841) and Thomas Jefferson Page (1801–1899). When not discussing business her correspondence concerns local and family news, especially the last days of her son Dr. Warner Lewis Page (1800–1822).

Other prominent women in the collection include the daughter-in-law of Elizabeth (Nelson) Page, Lucy Anne (Jones) Page (1808–1877) of Greenway, Gloucester County (section 4); Elizabeth's daughter Cornelia Mann (Page) Griffith (1809–1890) of Shelly (section 5); daughter of Lucy Anne (Jones) Page, Martha Throckmorton (Page) Vandegrift (1832–1934) of Gloucester and Alexandria (section 9); and Virginia (Withers) de Boulemont (1857–1936), sister-in-law of Martha's daughter Katherine Page (Vandegrift) Withers (section 13). Significant correspondence of these women includes letters to Martha Throckmorton (Page) Vandegrift from her husband, Henry Watson Vandegrift, written during the Civil War from Lynchburg, concerning his role as a civilian employee directing rail transportation for the Confederate government (section 10). Other correspondence includes letters to Katherine Page (Vandegrift) Withers from her sister-in-law, Virginia (Withers) de Boulemont (section 13). Virginia married a Frenchman and spent World War I living in France and participating in war relief for the French soldiers, citizens, and European refugees. In addition to correspondence, there is genealogical information on numerous related families including the Byrd, Burwell, Carter, Cooke, Harrison, Jones, Ludwell, Nelson, Page, Randolph, Selleck, Throckmorton, and Vandegrift families (section 14).

**Page, Jane Frances Walker, Commonplace Book, 1802–1845. 1 volume. Mss5:5P1432:1. Microfilm reel C473.**

This commonplace book, kept successively by Jane Byrd (Nelson) Walker (b. 1776?) and Jane Frances (Walker) Page (1799–1873) in Albemarle County, documents a distinctive female economy. Included are rough accounts for purchases of foodstuffs, records concerning cloth production, lists of clothing supplied to slaves, and recipes for food preparation and the creation of cloth dyes.

**Page, Annie Kelly Saunders, Papers, 1872–1929. 12 items. Mss2P1412b.**

The papers of Annie Kelly (Saunders) Page (1854–1940), who taught at the Woman's College of Richmond before she married and moved to Texas at the age of forty-five, include two travel diaries, 1899–1900, documenting her wedding trip. The second volume represents an expanded version of the first. Page records her observations on cities, landscapes, and people, including members of the working classes, as well as her activities as she travelled through West Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, and Washington, D.C., *en route* to Texas. She portrays her husband, William Butler Page (1848–1924) of Crockett, Texas, as frequently ill and bad-tempered, and the diaries reflect her emotional responses to his behavior. Remaining papers include a brief "Autobiography [of] Annie Kay" and essays on "The Baptizing of Jane" and "Old Lon of Piney Woods Hollow." "Old Lon" was London Murchison, probably a former slave, who lived in Texas; photographs of him accompany the essay.

**Palmer, Margaret J., Commonplace Book, 1859–1860. 1 volume. Mss5:5P1826:1. Microfilm reel C474.**

Kept by Margaret J. Palmer at the Wesleyan Female Institute in Staunton, this volume includes her essays on various subjects, recipes for an ammonia wash for plants and for remedies for burns and sore throats, and poems and notes autographed by school friends.

**Patten, Louise Anderson, Papers, 1729–1970. 891 items. Mss1P2775a.**

This collection falls into two parts; the first third documents the lives of various Carter, Page, and Burwell family ancestors of Louise (Anderson) Patten (1880–1973) of Berkeley and Riverside, Calif., and Winchester, Va. The remaining two-thirds consists of Patten's own papers.

Among the eighteenth-century Carter family papers are a few land records pertaining to the Northern Neck Proprietary (sections 1–3); a letter, 1739, and accounts, 1733–1748, of John Carter (1690–1742) of Corotoman in Lancaster County (section 4); a few letters, 1789–1797, and accounts, 1790–1791, of Robert Wormeley Carter (1734–1797) of Sabine Hall in Richmond County (sections 9 and 11); and information on rents of Carter lands in Frederick County (section 12). Page family papers include correspondence, 1809–1834, of Mary (Tayloe) Page (1759–1835) with family members and friends (section 15); letters, 1822–1867, written to Lucy Gwyn (Page) Tidball (1798–1870) of Fauquier County (section 17); and letters, 1815–1825, and notes, 1811–1826, of Sarah (Tayloe) Washington (1765–1834) of Westmoreland County (sections 18 and 19). Burwell family materials include a few items documenting the medical career of Lewis Burwell (1783–1826) of Prospect Hill in Frederick (now Clarke) County (section 22) and accounts, 1816–1833, concerning the Ashby's Gap Turnpike Company (sections 23–24); correspondence, 1825–ca. 1860, and accounts, 1828–1834, of his wife and administrator, Maria Mann (Page) Burwell (1784–1867) (sections 25 and 26); letters, 1856–1869, of Susan Gwyn Burwell (1811–1869) of Winchester (section 28); correspondence, ca. 1840, and a scrapbook, 1834–1842, belonging to Roberta Page Burwell (1813–1856) of Winchester (sections 30 and 31); and correspondence, 1868–1893, and a few other papers of Lucy Gwyn (Burwell) Carter (1822–1909) of Clarke County and Winchester (sections 36 and 37). Nineteenth- and twentieth-century Carter materials consist of

correspondence, 1870–1940, and other papers of Mann Page Carter (1850–1942), a civil engineer who lived in New Orleans, La., and Winchester, Va., and worked constructing railroads in Chile, Colombia, and Mexico (sections 38–41); correspondence, 1882–1937, and other papers of Shirley Carter (1857–1937) of Winchester (sections 42 and 43); and correspondence, 1869–1930 (section 44), two cookbooks, 1891 and ca. 1895 (sections 45–46), and a few other papers (section 47) of Patten's mother, Maria Burwell (Carter) Anderson (1855–1931) of Berkeley and Riverside, Calif., and Winchester, Va.

Louise (Anderson) Patten's own papers document her work in the theater, her education, and her interest in her family's history. Correspondence, 1913–1970 (section 48); theater programs, 1908–1952 (section 56); newspaper clippings, 1904–1962 (section 57); speeches, ca. 1925–1953 (section 53); and a brief resumé illuminate Patten's career as an actress and director. Three notebooks, ca. 1900–1901, kept as a student at the Emerson College of Oratory in Boston, Mass. (sections 49–51); a commonplace book, 1906, discussing oratorical techniques (section 52); and diplomas, 1895–1920, from various institutions document her education (section 54). Information, 1950–1953, on books and furnishings at Carter Hill in Winchester, and a list, 1966, of furniture at Nomini Hall in Westmoreland County and Oatlands in Loudoun County (section 55), as well as genealogical notes reveal her interest in her family's history (section 66). The collection includes a cookbook, ca. 1910 (section 60), and a few other papers of Patten's sister, Gwynn Page (Anderson) Whipple (1882–1943) of Riverside, Calif. (sections 59 and 61) as well as miscellaneous poems and recipes (section 67).

**Patterson, Mary Jane, Album, 1840–1854. 1 volume. Mss5:5P2775:1. Microfilm reel C474.**

Mary Jane Patterson and her women friends transcribed lines of verse and acrostics into her commonplace book, which was probably kept in Augusta County.

**Pattison, Anne Coke, Account Book, 1744–1749. 1 volume. Mss5:3P2783:1. Microfilm reel B72.**

The volume contains accounts, 1744–1749, for a tavern kept in Williamsburg. Anne (Coke) Pattison (d. 1755), a widow, owned the lot and building and perhaps formed a partnership with John Burdett (d. 1746), who operated the tavern until his death; some accounts are also in James Lavie's (also Lebe) hand. The waste book contains entries for both patrons and suppliers. Services included room and board, meals, and liquor. Men, women, and slaves are included among patrons, although male patrons greatly outnumbered female ones. Both men and women supplied Pattison with foodstuffs.

**Payne, Jane Chancellor Payne, Diary, 1834–1858. 1 volume. Mss5:1P2934:1.**

Jane Chancellor (Payne) Payne (1802–1863) began this diary for her daughter when the child, Catherine Ellen (Payne) Scullin (b. 1833), was three months old. Payne kept the diary as she moved from Clarksburg (now in W. Va.) to Fauquier County, Va., to Parkersburg (now in W. Va.), to Washington, D.C., to Zanesville, Ohio, and, finally, back to Virginia. It chronicles life with her alcoholic husband, a teacher who was perpetually in debt and unemployed, and her own work as a teacher of fancy needlework to supplement the family's income.



**Pearce, Lillie Ida, Autograph Album, 1946. 1 volume. Mss5:6P3151:1.**

This "memory book" was presented to Lillie Ida Pearce (d. 1948) for her work supervising the "Friendly Center" for American servicemen at the Seventh Street Christian Church in Richmond during World War II. It contains signatures of Richmond residents and soldiers stationed nearby and includes a photograph of Pearce.

**Peckatone Papers, 1713–1809. 79 items. Mss1P3374b. Microfilm reel C233.**

This collection contains scattered papers of members of the Corbin, Lee, and Turberville families, some of whom resided at Peckatone in Westmoreland County. Papers of Hannah (Lee) Corbin (1728–1782) include correspondence, 1771–1781, and accounts, 1763–1773, illuminating her participation in the trans-Atlantic tobacco economy and her financial relationship with her romantic partner, Richard Lingan Hall (d. 1774) (sections 1 and 3). Hall's papers include correspondence, 1762–1773, and accounts, 1762–1774 (sections 19 and 21–25). Lists, 1783, of personal property and purchasers pertain to the estates of Hall and Corbin (section 4). Papers of Corbin's son-in-law, George Turberville (1742–1793), contain letters, 1766–1792, from family members and business associates (section 8) and a few financial documents, 1768–1787, regarding the tobacco trade (section 13). The few papers of George's wife, Martha (Corbin) Turberville (1750–1809), include a deposition, ca. 1798, from a lawsuit in which she was accused of slander (section 15). Papers of earlier generations of Lee family members document land transactions (sections 26–38).

**Peckatone Papers, 1758–1898. 1,177 items. Mss1P3374a. Microfilm reels C34 (sections 13–22), C231 (sections 6–12), C232 (sections 24–34), and C233 (sections 35–42).**

Gawin Corbin (d. 1760) built Peckatone on the Potomac River in Westmoreland County around 1750. This collection contains papers of various members of the Corbin, Turberville, Taliaferro, and Brown families, who successively owned the property. It illuminates the history of colonial Virginia's trans-Atlantic tobacco economy, widowhood, the management of family property and family relationships, and slavery and the practice of plantation agriculture in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries. The few papers pertaining to Gawin Corbin concern his estate. Correspondence, 1764–1782, and accounts, 1760–1774, of his widow, Hannah (Lee) Corbin (1728–1782), document her participation in the tobacco economy and include information on several of her slaves (sections 11 and 12). The terms of Gawin Corbin's will restricted his wife's control of their property to widowhood. After his death, she became a Baptist and developed a long-term relationship with Richard Lingan Hall (d. 1774), a Fauquier County physician; the couple had two children but apparently never married. Richard Hall's correspondence, 1761–1774, and accounts, 1769–1774, primarily concern the tobacco trade and his medical practice (sections 19 and 20); a few of the medical accounts are in Hannah Corbin's hand. Martha (Corbin) Turberville (1750–1809), the only child of Gawin and Hannah Corbin, married George Turberville (1742–1793) in 1769, and in 1771 the Turbervilles occupied Peckatone; Martha's mother and Richard Hall moved to Woodberry in Richmond County.

Correspondence, 1774–1785, and accounts, 1764–1793, of George Turberville document disputes between him and Hannah Corbin and Richard Hall's children concerning Turberville's wife's inheritance (sections 34 and 35). They include several lists of slaves and a plantation account book, 1772, kept in Loudoun County. Martha Turberville's correspondence, 1793–1809, and accounts, ca. 1796–1801, illuminate her legal and financial affairs during widowhood, and include a domestic account book, 1796–1797, listing household provisions (sections 40 and 41). Correspondence, ca. 1790–1808, and accounts, 1786–1812, of George and Martha Turberville's son, Gawin Corbin Turberville (d. 1814), concern his business affairs and include lists of slaves at Peckatone and in Loudoun County (sections 33 and 34). There are a few letters, 1834–1835, from his daughter, Mary Willis (Turberville) Taliaferro (b. 1795), to her daughter, Martha Fenton (Taliaferro) Brown (1818–1901) (section 30). Correspondence, ca. 1840–1843, of Mary Taliaferro's son, William Fenton Taliaferro, Jr., contains letters to his sister, Martha Brown, and her husband, George Frederick Brown (1810–1869) (sections 31 and 32). George Brown served as U.S. consular agent to Algiers in the 1830s and most of his correspondence, 1829–1834, dates from that period (section 4). Correspondence, 1829–1834, of Henry Lee (1787–1837), Brown's predecessor in Algiers, is primarily with George Brown (section 23). There are a few papers of other family members, as well as accounts, 1760–1775, for Jane Durell, "spinster" (section 16).

**Pegram Family Papers, 1822–1924. 41 items. Mss1P3496b.**

This collection contains papers of the Pegram family of Owensboro, Ky., and the Combe family of St. Thomas, Virgin Islands. The correspondence, 1861–1866, of John Combe Pegram (1842–1909) constitutes the bulk of the collection and concerns his service in the United States Navy during the Civil War (section 5). Letters to his mother, Charlotte Amelie (Combe) Pegram (1821–1905) discuss, among other things, his desire to remain in the navy despite having been born in the South. The collection also contains Charlotte Pegram's will, 1891, (section 3) and a few French legal documents, 1822–1830, pertaining to her family in St. Thomas (sections 1–2).

**Pegram Family Papers, 1737–1954. 563 items. Mss1P3496c.**

This diverse collection contains papers of three generations of members of the Pegram family of Norfolk. The letters, 1861–1900, of Robert Baker Pegram (1811–1894) and his son, James West Pegram (1843–1905), describe their service in the Confederate navy aboard the *Nashville* (sections 8 and 10). A travel diary, 1888, kept by James, relates his journey to Montgomery, Ala., and New Orleans, La. (section 9). Papers of his wife, Eliza Waller (Blacknall) Pegram (1840–1921), include correspondence, 1852–1913, discussing family news and financial matters (section 15), and a scrapbook, 1888, of religious writings (section 16). The papers of her daughter, Eliza Waller Pegram (1882–1970), contain accounts, 1940–1950, regarding her mother's estate (section 20), and a student notebook, 1922–1928, of design notes (section 21). The collection also contains correspondence, 1893–1912, and a commonplace book, 1880–1940, documenting Lucy Blacknall's business of painting and selling coats of arms to family members and other patrons (sections 22, 23 and 25); a scrapbook, 1840–1850, containing recipes for food and medicinal remedies and information on gardening kept by Mary M. (Bennett) Warren

(1777–1853) of Norfolk (section 3); a cookbook, 1836 (section 34); and genealogical notes on the Blow and Blacknall families (section 28).

**Peyton, Anne Lee, Commonplace Book, 1849–1886. 1 volume. Mss5:5P4684:1.**

This volume contains a genealogy of the Lee family written by William Lee in 1771, as well as genealogical notes and biographical information on the Lees recorded by Anne Lee Peyton (1836–1919).

**Picot, Mollie Brooke Harrison, Papers, 1883–1896. 9 items. Mss2P5884b.**

Correspondence, 1883–1896, of Mollie Brooke (Harrison) Picot ([1870–1947] of Richmond and at Port Royal, Caroline County, and Ware, Gloucester County) with her mother and sisters discussing visits with extended family members and general social news. Correspondents include her mother, Judith Willantina (Temple) Harrison (1837–1905) (b1–7); sister Lucy Lilly Harrison (1867–1948), Lucy Lilly Temple (1848–1935) (b8); and sister Ann Tate (Harrison) Tompkins (1866–1952)(b9).

**Picot, Charlotte Anne Burton, Commonplace Book, 1831–1847. 1 volume. Mss5:5P5884:1.**

This volume, which belonged to Charlotte Anne (Burton) Picot (1820–1907) of Richmond, contains poems signed by several friends, including Abel Francis Picot, whom the owner later married. There is also a list of students at the University of Virginia in 1832 that includes Abel's name.

**Pinney, Mary H., Papers, 1965–1986. 8 items. Mss2P6568b**

Routine employee records concerning Mary H. Pinney's ([b. 1928] of Goochland, Va.) employment in the Packaging Department at A. H. Robins Co. in Richmond, Va., for 35 years.

**Pirkey, Elsie Cabell Chevallie, Scrapbook, 1878. 1 volume. Mss5:7P6665:1.**

Elise Cabell (Chevallie) Pirkey (1865?–1935) of Richmond pasted newspaper clippings on woman suffrage, marriage, children, religion, and people and events deemed historically significant in this manuscript music book.

**Pitts Family Papers, 1848–1926. 346 items. Mss1P6875a. Microfilm reels C286–287.**

This collection contains the papers of three generations of women of the Pitts and Ellis families. Papers of Sarah J. (Pitts) Ellis (b. 1796) of Linden in Essex County contain correspondence, 1848–1865, with family members, including a niece in Alabama (section 1), and farm accounts, 1853–1868 (section 2). Papers of her daughter, Lelia Olivia (Ellis) Smith (b. 1831?) of Tappahannock, consist of a small amount of family correspondence, 1849–1861, including a letter from her aunt, S. P. Pitts, in Louisiana that compares social conditions for African Americans there and in Virginia (section 9). Papers of Sarah Ellis's daughter, Sarah Ann (Ellis) Pitts (b. 1824?) of King William and Essex counties, contain correspondence, 1849–1897, with family members, including her brother-in-law, Reuben Lindsay Pitts, in Alabama and her sister, Leila Ellis Smith (section 5); accounts, 1861–1868 (section 6); and a few legal papers (sections 7–8). Correspondence, 1864–1926, of Sarah (Ellis) Pitts's daughter, Kate Waller Pitts (1852–1927) of Linden in Essex County,

constitutes more than half of the collection and includes letters from family members and friends in West Virginia, Alabama, Arkansas, and Maryland (section 10). A few papers pertain to other family members.

**Pollard Family Papers, 1805–1964 (bulk 1833–1906). 277 items. Mss1P7637c.**

Papers primarily concern the family of Robert Pollard (1783–1856) and his wife, Evelyn Byrd (Chamberlayne) Pollard (1790–1863), of Zoar, King William County, near Aylett. Section 1 contains correspondence of Evelyn with her husband as Robert travels to the springs in western Virginia seeking an improvement to his health while Evelyn tries to oversee management of the farm, the work on a new house, and the education of their children. She also relates an incident in which she provided nursing care to a child of one of their slaves who had been bitten by a snake. Section 3 contains the correspondence, 1831–1836, of their daughter Evelyn Byrd Pollard (1816–1839) primarily with her mother while attending school in Richmond. Topics of interest include homesickness, Evelyn's lessons, which included such things as walking, sitting, and how to curtsy, in addition to academics, and pleas for money for new clothes.

A good glimpse of what it was like to be a young single woman in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries is provided by the material in section 5 concerning Evelyn Byrd Pollard [later Stoddard] (1877–1973), daughter of Edward Spotswood Pollard and Mary Beverly (Douglas) Pollard. There are letters written to Evelyn at the Episcopal Female Institute in Winchester while she was a student, social invitations, and letters from a variety of suitors. After graduation in 1897, Evelyn taught at a school for girls at Cownes, operated by her cousin Bessie (i.e., Mrs. Bessie Moncure, daughter of B. B. Douglas) and her correspondence with her brother James Hawkins Pollard continued to center around her travels, social activities, and suitors.

**Pollard Family Papers, 1880–1961 (bulk 1920–1961). 485 items. Mss1P7637d.**

Papers, arranged chronologically, chiefly consist of “round robin” letters, kept in 91 volumes beginning in 1920 between eight siblings in the Pollard family of Virginia, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, New York, and Pennsylvania, including the correspondence of Virginia governor John Garland Pollard. The majority of correspondents are female members of this extended family, including Mary Ellen (Pollard) Clarke (1862–1939) of Richmond, Juliet Jeffries (Pollard) Wills (1866–1935) of Buffalo, N.Y., Elizabeth Gray (Pollard) Cox (1868–1958) of Louisville, Ky., Ann Maud (Pollard) Turman (1875–1963) of Atlanta, Ga., Lalla Rookh (Pollard) Smoot (1879–1940) of Bowling Green and Grace Nelson (Pollard) McCaslin (1884–1958) of Montgomery, Ala., and Jacksonville, Fla. The Pollard siblings were the children of Baptist minister John Pollard (1839–1911) and Virginia (Bagby) Pollard (1839–1918) of King and Queen County. Their correspondence concerns social life and issues of the day, politics, racial relations, and related topics.

**Poulton Family Papers, 1852–1886. 122 items. Mss1P8648a.**

This collection consists primarily of correspondence, 1852–1869, between John Francis Poulton (1831–1901), a dentist and itinerant Methodist minister from Loudoun County, and his wife, Rosannah (Davisson) Poulton (1835–1869) (section 1). Fifty letters, 1857–

1858, from her to him document their courtship and contain information on her religious convictions, including critiques of ministers' sermons. After their marriage, Frank Poulton's letters predominate; they discuss his work as a minister and advise his wife on childrearing. A small amount of Frank's correspondence as a minister also appears in the collection, along with letters of condolence on Rose Poulton's death. A few letters from her mother, Elizabeth Derrickson (Wickes) Davisson (1812–1881), express concern at Frank's plans to marry again and contain offers to rear her deceased daughter's children. The letters have been published in *A Loudoun Love Story* (1988) by Jane W. Poulton.

**Powers, Alice B., Papers, 1902–1935. 64 items. Mss1P8721a.**

This collection consists primarily of genealogical correspondence and notes of Alice B. and William S. Powers of Berryville, regarding the Hammond and Gaither families of Maryland and the Browne, Cary, and Jaquelin families of Virginia.

**Price Family Papers, 1794–1973. 556 items. Mss1P9318a.**

This family archive contains papers of five generations of women of the Moore family, who primarily resided in Virginia. Among the few items pertaining to Richard Channing Moore (1762–1841), third Episcopal Bishop of Virginia, are two letters, 1794–1796, from his first wife, Christian (Jones) Moore (1769?–1796), and two letters, 1811–1817, to his daughter, Catherine Eliza (Moore) Hall (1792–1858), wife of a Philadelphia merchant (section 1). After her husband's business failed, ca. 1820, the family lived with relatives in Virginia. Correspondence, 1821–1880, of Eliza's daughter, Christian Elizabeth (Hall) Price (1811–1885), is primarily with family members and includes a letter, 1821, from her grandmother, E. Vanpelt of Philadelphia, concerning religion, and a dozen letters to her own daughter, "Jenny", as well as letters of condolence on the death of her husband, Thomas Randolph Price (1806–1868), a Richmond merchant (section 11). Thomas Price's papers contain personal and business correspondence, 1850–1868, and estate papers (sections 2, 4 and 5). There are also a few financial papers, ca. 1855–1869, and some correspondence, 1857–1872, for the firm of T. R. Price and Company (sections 6–7).

Papers of Thomas and Christian Price's daughter, Virginia Eliza "Jenny" Price (1833–1908), who never married, include a biography of her mother written in 1887 (section 13); a diary, 1884–1885, recounting her mother's last illness (section 16); correspondence, 1843–1903, including letters of condolence on her mother's death (section 17); two commonplace books, 1849–1850 and 1850–1851, containing notes on history and philosophy (sections 18–19); and estate papers, 1908–1921 (section 21). Papers of Jenny Price's sister-in-law, Lou Fitzhugh (Little) Price (1855?–1943), contain accounts, 1911–1919, and other financial papers documenting her ownership of real estate in Richmond (sections 28 and 29). Correspondence, 1918–1919, of Lou Price's son, William Little Price (b. 1886), consists almost entirely of letters to his mother written while serving in the U.S. Army in France during World War I (section 31). Papers of her daughter, Louise Fitzhugh Price (1884–1973), who never married, include a diary, 1904–1909, kept in Richmond that chronicles her daily activities and social life (section 33); correspondence, 1895–1965, that illuminates her career as a social worker for the Virginia Department of Public Welfare (section 34); and two commonplace books, 1941–

1953 and 1954–1959, recording investments and other income and expenditures (sections 36–37). A few papers pertain to other family members.

**Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Inc., Records, 1875–1976. 292 items.  
Mss3P9464b.**

This collection contains records of the men who governed the corporation that managed the financial affairs of the Protestant Episcopal Church Home for Ladies in Richmond. The records include minute books of meetings of the board of corporators, treasurers' account books and loose financial records, maintenance and insurance records, and materials documenting the home's merger with Westminster-Canterbury House, an Episcopal and Presbyterian retirement home for men and women in Richmond, the sale of the home's real estate in Richmond, and the dissolution of the corporation. Files also hold agreements of residents with the home that contain personal and financial information about them.

**Protestant Episcopal Church Home for Ladies, Records, 1875–1976. ca. 650 items.  
Mss3P9464aFA1.**

Caroline Lathrop founded the Protestant Episcopal Church Home for Ladies in Richmond in 1875 to care for aging women members of the Protestant Episcopal Church who found themselves in reduced financial circumstances. During its one-hundred-year history, one hundred and fifty-seven women resided in the home. Contributions from the Diocese of Virginia provided financial support, and the wives of Episcopal clergymen directed the home's operations, but a separate corporation composed entirely of men, the Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Inc., handled the home's finances. In 1909 it merged with St. Paul's Church Home for the Aged and Infirm, and in 1975 it merged again with Westminster-Canterbury House and ceased to function as an independent organization. This collection contains records of monthly and annual meetings of managers and trustees (box 1), general correspondence (box 2), financial and fund-raising records (box 3), registration books (box 1), and a scrapbook, as well as memoirs and reminiscences of officers and residents compiled in 1947 (box 4).

**Putzel, Mary Jane McCauley, Student Notebook, 1841–1842. 1 volume.  
Mss5:4P9885:1.**

Mary Jane (McCauley) Putzel (1827–1867) of Orange County, N.C., completed this volume of arithmetic problems as a fourteen-year-old student.

**R**

**Rachal, Mary Baskerville Carrington, Autograph Album, 1876–1877. 1 volume.  
Mss5:6R1146:1. Microfilm reel C474.**

Kept at Sunnyside School in Mecklenburg County by Mary Baskerville (Carrington) Rachal (1869–1904), this small volume contains signatures and initials.

**Raine, Frances Rebecca Bouldin Spraggins Brown, Memoir, 1903. 14 pp.  
Typescript. Mss5:1R1346:1.**

In this memoir Frances Rebecca Bouldin (Spraggins) Brown Raine (1816–1907) recalls

her childhood in Virginia and recounts the story of her marriage to ship's captain Jeremiah Brown and their emigration to Texas. During the war between Mexico and the Republic of Texas, she fled to her husband's family in Rhode Island; the memoir describes this journey and her subsequent one down the east coast to Virginia. Brown returned to Texas in 1837, and her husband died there two years later. In 1844, she travelled through the Mississippi and Ohio River Valleys on her return to Virginia, where she married Charles Anderson Raine (1806–1875) of Charlotte County. The memoir concludes with her brief reflections on the Civil War.

**Randall, Laura Henrietta Wirt, Papers, 1819–1857. 74 items. Mss2R1516b. Microfilm reel C507.**

This collection consists primarily of letters, 1819–1831, from Laura Henrietta (Wirt) Randall (1803–1834) of Richmond, Washington, D.C., and Jefferson County, Fla., to her friend, Louisa Elizabeth (Cabell) Carrington (1798–1865) of Montevideo in Buckingham County and Singleside (later known as Ingleside) in Charlotte County. Bound in a single volume, most of the letters date from before Laura's marriage in 1827 and chronicle social life in Washington, D.C., where her father served as attorney general of the United States. Later letters discuss her marriage, emigration to Florida, and her children. The collection illuminates the history of girlhood, courtship, motherhood, and migration in antebellum America. Typed excerpts of letters, 1829–1837, by various Cabell and Gamble family members appear in the same volume and document the later lives of Laura and her daughters. A separate volume (Mss2R1516a1) contains typed transcripts of Laura's correspondence and includes genealogical information on the Cabell and Wirt families, as well as transcripts of the wills, 1831 and 1851, of her parents, William Wirt (1772–1834) and Elizabeth Washington (Gamble) Wirt (1784–1857).

**Randolph Family Papers, 1838–1926. 46 items. Mss1R1586c.**

This collection centers on Janet Cleland (Horner) Weaver (1822–1895) of Warrenton and her daughter Janet Henderson (Weaver) Randolph (1848–1927) of Warrenton and Richmond. Letters, ca. 1843–1876, to Weaver from family members and others discuss family news, her work as a nurse during the Civil War, and the estates of her father and husband (section 2). Letters, 1860–1926, to Randolph concern family matters and genealogy (section 3). Also included is her essay, "A Perfect Woman," written at age fourteen. A few papers pertain to other family members.

**Randolph Family Papers, 1786–1970. 217 items. Mss1R1586b.**

This diverse collection consists primarily of the papers of three generations of the Randolph family of northern Virginia. The letters, 1843–1889, of Mary Buckner Thruston (Magill) Randolph (1809–1890) discuss family news, financial matters, and the effect of the Civil War on Eastern View in Fauquier County (section 5). The papers of her son Buckner Magill Randolph (1842–1903) include diaries, 1862–1865, documenting his service in the Confederate army (sections 9–10); an account book, 1874–1877, of student records kept while he conducted a school for boys at Eastern View (section 12); and an autobiographical sketch, 1893, describing his wartime service (section 13). Diaries, 1910–1927, kept by his wife, Mary Semmes (Hoxton) Randolph (1846–1930), describe daily events at Redlands in Fauquier County (section 14). The papers of their

daughter, Roberta Lee Randolph (1873–1978), include diaries, 1899–1970 (section 17); a farm account book, 1916–1941 (section 19); and a commonplace book, 1928–1961, containing lists of personal property, all kept at Redlands (section 22). Letters, 1860–1865, to Sarah Griffith (Hoxton) Randolph (1840–1923) from her sister, Mary Semmes (Hoxton) Randolph, and her brother, William Hoxton (1844–1876), describe social life in Richmond and Alexandria during the Civil War, and his service in the Confederate army (section 8). The correspondence, 1807–1864, of Sarah's aunt, Sally Winslow Griffith (d. 1864), concerns her speculation in Alexandria town lots, and includes letters from her niece, Eliza Llewelyn (Griffith) Hoxton (1817–1854), describing cooking, fashion, and social life at West Point, N. Y. (section 4). The collection also contains correspondence, 1817–1840, of Mary Braxton (Randolph) Carter (1800–1864) of Shirley in Charles City County that discusses family news and her religious views (section 3), and genealogical notes regarding the Randolph family (section 23).

**Randolph, Mary Jefferson, Commonplace Book, 1826. 1 volume. Mss5:5R1564:1. Microfilm reel C303.**

Mary Jefferson Randolph (1803–1876) composed this series of brief essays while living in Richmond. Topics addressed include amusements, friendship, honor, revenge, vanity, deportment, lying, reading, and "what constitutes a lady."

**Randolph Family Papers, 1858–1961. 113 items. Mss1R1586d.**

This collection centers on Roberta Lee Randolph (1873–1978) of Redlands in Fauquier County, although it contains some papers of her parents, Mary Semmes (Hoxton) Randolph (1846–1930) and Buckner Magill Randolph (1842–1903), and a few other family members. Mary (Hoxton) Randolph's papers include a fourteen-volume diary, 1905–1929, that chronicles daily events and farm operations and expenditures at Redlands (section 3), and an account book, 1870–1871, containing financial records, lists of books, china and silverware, and recipes (section 5). Papers of her husband, Buckner Magill Randolph (1842–1903), consist of undated notes regarding his service in the Confederate army (section 1), and a commonplace book, 1900–1901, of assorted verse (section 2). The papers of their daughter, Roberta Lee Randolph, include a fifteen-volume diary, 1902–1961, of daily events and financial expenses at Redlands (section 7); correspondence, 1923–1950, with friends concerning family history (section 8); four commonplace books, 1910–1949, containing detailed records of daily expenditures, notes on poetry and art, and extracts from various histories of colonial Virginia (sections 11–14); and a scrapbook, 1908, of postcards and souvenirs collected on a trip to Belgium and the Netherlands (section 15). Other items in the collection include the will, 1858, of Sally Winslow Griffith (1784?–1864), aunt of Mary (Hoxton) Randolph, and genealogical notes on the Carter, Isham, Magill, and Randolph families (section 18).

**Rankin, J. Dunkin, Papers, 1861–1865. 2 items. Photocopies. Mss2R1679b.**

Consist of correspondence, 1861–1865, of J. Dunkin Rankin of Centre County, Pa. Include a letter written by Jane C. (Rankin) Armstrong to her brother concerning family matters, life in Richmond at the opening of the Civil War, and her southern sympathies; and a letter of Rankin to his niece, Mary Armstrong, discussing activities of family members and her work as a schoolteacher. Transcriptions are filed with the collection.



**Read, Paulina Edmonia Carrington, Scrapbook, 1874–1904. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:7R2207:1. Microfilm reel C474.**

This volume, kept at Greenfield in Charlotte County, belonged successively to several women in the Read family. It falls into two parts. The older section contains handwritten and printed clippings of poems. The more recent part consists of genealogies, biographies, and obituaries for assorted members of the Read, Cabell, and Carrington families, including two of the book's three owners. There are also copies of a few letters by various Read and Carrington family members. Paulina Edmonia (Carrington) Read (1825–1904) received the book from her mother. In 1874 it came into the hands of her sister-in-law, Anne Venable Read, who passed it on to her niece, Edmonia Blair Martin (1878–1923), in 1904.

**[Reed, Ann], Virginia Collector of Customs, Certificate of Importation, 1756. 1 item.**

**Mss4V819a4.**

This document, issued by the Collector of the Customs for the James River Upper District of Virginia, certifies that Christopher Stephenson, master of the ship Duke, put ashore the convicted felon, Ann Reed.

**Rennolds, Elizabeth Gordon, Memoir, 1860–1863. 4 pp. Mss5:1R2955:1.**

The memoir of Elizabeth (Gordon) Rennolds recalls the Civil War and Reconstruction, which she lived through as a child in Spotsylvania County and Fredericksburg. Included are recollections of "yankee" occupation, the end of slavery, and her father's imprisonment.

**Retreat for the Sick, Richmond, Records, 1877–1992. 447 items. Mss3R3157a.**

Retreat for the Sick, now known as Retreat Hospital, was founded by Annabelle Ravenscroft (Gibson) Jenkins in 1877. Jenkins held an organizational meeting with prominent ladies from Richmond and with various church groups. Each group appointed four representatives to the Board of Managers. In addition to the Board of Managers, a male Board of Incorporators or Board of Directors was created to advise the Board of Managers on financial issues. Their original building was loaned to the Board of Managers by the Medical College of Virginia and was located at 1225 East Marshall Street. Patients, if able, paid for board and treatment, but many were treated for free. In 1883, Retreat moved into its own building on 12th Street. Contributions came from businesses and churches. In addition, the Board offered plays and musicals to the public for fund-raising purposes. Individuals were approached to endow "cots." A special room known as "The Children's Ward" was provided for the youngest patients, with books, pictures and toys. In 1896 a School of Nursing was established in connection with the hospital, but was discontinued in 1935 because of the then existing overproduction of graduate nurses and the increased cost of operating such a school. In 1920, following a successful fund drive, Retreat moved into its present location at 2621 Grove Avenue.

Records in this collection include corporate records and minute books of the hospital's Board of Directors and Board of Managers (sections 1 and 2); annual reports; miscellany concerning the history of Retreat for the Sick, including pamphlets and printed materials (section 6); and materials concerning the School of Nursing (section 7). Also, include

commonplace books of Mary Washington Ball (Minor) Lightfoot as president of the Board of Managers (section 4) and miscellaneous materials regarding the capital campaign of 1917–1921 (section 5).

**Rice, Marie Gordon Pryor, *Memoir*, ca. 1855–1885. 24 pp. Typescript.**

**Mss5:1R3652:1.**

Written in 1920, the reminiscences of Marie Gordon (Pryor) Rice focus on postbellum race relations at South Isle in Charlotte County. Rice discusses the Emancipation Proclamation, the return of former slaves to the plantation, and the emergence of tenantry, as well as the later exodus of young African Americans to the urban North and the West Virginia coal mines. There is some discussion of the relationship between white women and the African American women they hired as domestic help, as well as information on African American music, language, communities, churches, political participation, and holiday traditions from an outsider's perspective.

**Richards, Gertrude Randolph Bramlette, *The Ladies Speak*, 1928–1945. 322 pp.**

**Mss5:9R3908:1.**

Most of this novel, featuring Mary Chestnut, Varina Davis, Emily Randolph Mason, Phoebe Yates Pember, and Sally Tompkins (among others) was set in Washington, D.C., in 1861 and 1862, but it includes scenes in military hospitals in Richmond. Gertrude Randolph Bramlette Richards (1886–1963), who held a doctorate in medieval history from Johns Hopkins University, published other works, but never this one.

**Richmond Ice and Milk Mission Papers, 1888–1929. 44 items. Mss3R41567a.**

Lucy Parke (Chamberlayne) Bagby (1842–1927) founded this charitable organization, run by women volunteers, in 1888 to provide milk and ice for ice boxes to Richmond's poor. Her daughter, Parke Chamberlayne (Bagby) Bolling (1874–1947), served as chair ca. 1917–1929. Annual reports, 1911–1929, and account books, 1888–1929, provide information on methods of soliciting contributions and distributing goods, as well as the names of donors and recipients. The latter group included an interracial clientele comprising the elderly, the sick, the disabled, and malnourished children. Members of the group took a personal interest in their beneficiaries and occasionally provided clothing in addition to ice and milk. More information on the association may be found in the Bagby Family Papers (Mss1B1463b).

**Richmond Female Institute, Records, 1860–1863. 1 item. Mss4W8402a1. Microfilm reelC303.**

This collection consists of a list of graduates of the Richmond Female Institute, now Westhampton College of the University of Richmond, for the years 1860–1861, 1861–1862, and 1863–1864; it includes the academic discipline in which each candidate received her degree.

**Richmond Education Association, Papers, 1903. 84 items. Mss3R41564a.**

In April 1903, the Richmond Education Association, under the leadership of Lila Hardaway (Meade) Valentine (1865–1921), sponsored a conference in Richmond intended to generate community support for education and educators in the South. This

collection contains letters of response to invitations issued by the REA to college professors and administrators, city and county education officials, and philanthropists in all parts of the United States (folders 2–5). A small amount of correspondence pertains to planning and organizing the conference (folder 1).

**Richmond School Board, Certificates, 1899–1930. 4 items. Mss4R4147b.**

This collection contains certificates awarded to students upon completion of various programs of study at institutions under the supervision of the Richmond School Board. Lily Menzel finished the grammar school course at Central School in 1899. Emily Johanna Waldbauer received certification in seventh grade music in 1917, and Pairesade Waldbauer graduated from Fairmount Elementary School in 1913, and completed a stenographic course in 1930 at John Marshall Night High School.

**Richmond Female Institute, Diplomas, 1869–1872. 2 items. Mss2M7441b oversized.**

Consist of diplomas, 1869–1872, issued to Annie J. (Gaskins) Moncure by the Richmond Female Institute (now Westhampton College of the University of Richmond).

**Richmond Female Institute, Records, 1856–1937. 33 items. Mss4W8402b. Microfilm reel C303.**

This collection contains a historical sketch by Maude Howlett Woodfin (1891–1948), associate professor of history and president of the Westhampton Alumnae Association, that traces the evolution of the Richmond Female Institute to the Woman's College of Richmond and, finally, to the Westhampton College coordinate of Richmond College, now the University of Richmond, between 1853 and 1916. Also included are selected programs for commencement exercises and musical performances, 1856–1901, scattered invitations to commencement ceremonies and alumnae luncheons, 1871–1928, a copy of the Richmond Female Institute's bylaws, and a few financial papers from the 1870s.

**Richmond Gay and Lesbian Alliance Papers, 1982–1988. 40 items. Mss3R41585a.**

Founded as the Richmond chapter of the Virginia Gay Alliance, the Richmond Gay and Lesbian Alliance became independent when the state organization disbanded in the mid-1980s. Records include scattered minutes, 1985; newsletters, 1985–1986; and programs and broadsides, 1984–1986, promoting special events. Correspondence, 1982–1988, consists of general communications to the membership. Activities sponsored by the group included the Richmond Aids Information Network (RAIN), a gay and lesbian hotline, an attempt to repeal Virginia Alcoholic Beverage Control laws containing derogatory references to gays, and a Richmond Lesbian/Gay Pride Festival. The membership included women, but most officeholders were male and the association targeted the needs of gay men. The group coordinated community outreach efforts with the Richmond Lesbian Feminists and the Virginia Commonwealth University Gay Student Alliance.

**Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Papers, 1957. 1 item. Mss4R4189a1.**

This document, compiled in 1957 by the Richmond Chamber of Commerce, lists over 150 women's organizations in Richmond. Entries include the name and address of at least one officer for each organization.

**Rickman, Edith Young, Papers, 1965–1966. 29 items. Mss2R4115b.**

Chiefly notes and letters of condolence, November 1965–December 1966, written to Edith (Young) Rickman (of Farmville) on the death of her father, Bernard Young (d. 1966), a merchant of Greenwood, whom she had nursed during his final illness. Letters from her daughter Barbara (Rickman) Vought (of Norfolk) concern her family life and social activities as the wife of a member of the faculty of Old Dominion University. Also, included are letters from Rickman's sister Sara Young and brother Charles Young, discussing the deaths of their parents.

**Ridley Family Papers, 1776–1897. 45 items. Mss1R4377b. Microfilm reel C288.**

This collection consists primarily of papers of William Goodwyn Ridley (1842–1862) and his sister, Elizabeth Norfleet (Ridley) Neely (b. 1847?) of Southampton County. It illuminates the education of boys and girls in antebellum Virginia and camp life during the Civil War. William's correspondence, 1858–1862, is with his parents and sisters while he attended Brookland School in Albemarle County and the University of Virginia and served in the Confederate army at Craney Island (sections 3 and 4). Elizabeth's papers contain correspondence, 1861–1867, with her mother (section 7) and a commonplace book, 1863, kept while attending Miss Pegram's School in Richmond (section 8). There are a few letters, 1863, from her sister, Louisa B. (Ridley) Drewry, at Miss Pegram's School, to their mother (section 6).

**Ridley Family Papers, 1853–1863. 30 items. Mss1R4377a. Microfilm reel C288.**

About two-thirds of this collection consists of letters, 1861–1862, from William Goodwin Ridley (1842–1862), serving in the Confederate army at Craney Island and Richmond, to his mother, father, and sister, in Southampton County (section 2). He discusses family news and camp life. The remainder contains letters, 1853–1863, written to his mother, Elizabeth Norfleet (Goodwyn) Ridley (b. 1821?), from women family members and friends (section 1). They include a letter, 1863, from her daughter, Louisa B. (Ridley) Drewry at Miss Pegram's School in Richmond; letters from relatives in St. Louis, Mo.; and a letter of condolence upon the death of her son, William.

**Rind, Clementina, Deed, 1774. 1 item. Mss2R4715a1.**

This deed of trust made by Clementina Rind (d. 1774), owner and editor of the Williamsburg *Virginia Gazette*, shortly after the death of her husband, William Rind, conveys the contents of her printing office and other personal property to John Blair and three other men as security for two loans.

**Rives Family Papers, 1818–1951. 529 items. Mss1R5247c.**

Papers of the Rives family of Albemarle County consist primarily of accounts, photographs, and miscellaneous materials relating to the family and their home, Castle Hill. Notable women represented are Judith Page (Walker) Rives (1802–1882), Sarah Catherine (Macmurdo) Rives (1833–1909), Sarah Landon Rives (1874–1957), and author Amélie Louise (Rives) Chanler Troubetzkoy (1863–1945).

Section 1 of the collection contains the papers of Sarah "Landon" Rives, the youngest daughter of Alfred Landon Rives (1830–1903) and Sarah Catherine (Macmurdo) Rives.

Her papers include personal property inventories from the family estate at Castle Hill, receipts, stock records, tax materials, and other miscellaneous items. Section 2 contains miscellaneous materials, 1818–1951, of the Rives family, which include artwork, mementos, and an obituary of Judith Page (Walker) Rives and artwork, photographs, and other items of Amélie Louise (Rives) Chanler Troubetzkoy. Sections 3 and 4 of the collection contain photographs of these women, some of which are attributed to Sarah "Landon" Rives, an early woman photographer, as well as photographs of artwork depicting Amélie Louise (Rives) Chanler Troubetzkoy.

**Rives Family Papers, 1844–1962. 891 items. Mss1R5247a. Microfilm reels C474–476.**

Three generations of an artistic Virginia family are represented in this collection. The papers, 1857–1878, of Judith Page (Walker) Rives (1802–1882) of Castle Hill, Albemarle County, published antebellum author and wife of the politician and diplomat William Cabell Rives (1793–1868), display her talent as a writer, as well as shed light on her role as manager of the Rives family farm (section 3). Included are a typescript copy of an autobiography written in 1861 for her grandchildren describing her life in Virginia and in Europe (section 4), and correspondence, 1870, concerning agricultural operations at Castle Hill (section 5). Papers of her daughter-in-law, Sarah Catherine (Macmurdo) Rives (1833–1909), compose one-quarter of the collection and consist of a commonplace book, 1849–1854, containing verse (section 8), and materials, 1908–1934, regarding the settlement of her estate (section 9–11). The third generation of Rives family members represented in this collection include the writer, Amélie Louise (Rives) Chanler Troubetzkoy (1863–1945), wife of portrait painter Prince Pierre Troubetzkoy (1864–1936), and her sister, Sarah Landon Rives (1874–1957). Troubetzkoy's papers include her correspondence, 1873–1941, with friends and family regarding family news and activities (section 13); a sketch book and miscellaneous drawings, 1874–1880, done as a student of mechanical drawing at the Academy of Design in Mobile, Ala. (section 14); a copy, 1937, of her will (section 15); and legal documents concerning the mental state of her first husband, John Armstrong Chanler (1862–1935) (section 17). The papers of Sarah Landon Rives account for more than one-third of the collection and consist of correspondence, 1881–1957, with family and friends primarily concerning family news and the disposition of personal property at Castle Hill (section 20); two German language exercise notebooks, 1888–1890, tests in English, Mathematics, and Geography, and miscellaneous materials from the Keswick School, Albemarle County (section 22); and assorted sketches and lists, 1923–1947, of portraits painted by Sarah Rives (section 23). The collection also includes genealogical notes on the Macmurdo, Potts, Rives, and Walker families, and materials on Castle Hill (section 25).

**Roach, Mahala Perkins Harding Eggleston, Diary, 1851–1852, 1864–1865. 3 volumes. Mss5:1R5306:1–3. Microfilm reel C507.**

The parents of Mahala Perkins Harding (Eggleston) Roach (1825–1905) emigrated from Virginia to Mississippi ca. 1821. These three volumes represent all that remains of a series of diaries kept by Roach; she claims to have destroyed the others to prevent them from falling into Union hands during the siege of Vicksburg. Entries for the 1850s center on childrearing; social activities, including a states' rights barbecue; and domestic chores.

There is also information on the acquisition of slaves by Roach's husband. Entries for 1864–1865 began after the siege and provide Roach's observations on the Federal occupation of the city.

**Roberts, Amanda Jane Cooley, Diary, 1842–1854. 1 volume. Mss5:1R5412:1.**

Entries record the experiences of Amanda Jane (Cooley) Roberts (1820–1854), a schoolteacher in Grayson and Carroll counties. One of eleven children, Roberts discusses life with her parents and expresses her resentment at having to teach. She and several other women in the household sew and weave and may have sold what they produced. Roberts records a growing sense of loneliness and despair and expresses anxiety about her mental and physical state. She died in 1854, three weeks after marrying Logan Roberts. The VHS also holds the diary, 1842–1848, of her sister, Elizabeth Ann (Cooley) McClure (1825–1848).

**Roberts, Amanda Jane Cooley, Commonplace Books, 1843–1854 and 1846–1848. 2 volumes. Mss5:5R5412:1–2.**

Volume one contains lines of verse on love, friendship, and death composed by Amanda Jane (Cooley) Roberts (1820–1854) while teaching school in Grayson and Carroll counties. Her record of students' names and attendance at Mrs. Roberts' school in Carroll County constitutes volume two. The VHS also holds her diary (Mss5:1R5412:1).

**Roberts Family Papers, 1832–1919. 146 items. Mss1R5446a. Microfilm reel C476.**

This collection contains papers of various members of the Burwell and Roberts families, but the correspondence, 1840–1874, of Ann Eliza (Burwell) Roberts (1832–1919) of Charlotte and Mecklenburg counties make up half of the collection (section 8). Letters from family members and friends discuss family news, social life, the Civil War, the education of women, and farming in Alabama; there are also a few financial papers concerning slaves (section 9). Papers of her husband, Theoderic M. Roberts, include correspondence, 1847–1866, with female family members regarding family news and farming (section 5); an account book, 1841–1854, containing farm accounts along with recipes and directions for making paint and soap (section 6); and a few loose accounts, 1850–1860 (section 7). Among the scattered correspondence of other family members are two letters, 1853–1855, from Lewis S. Burwell (b. 1816), who emigrated to Marengo County, Ala., to his mother, Sally Edwards (Green) Burwell (b. 1785), and brother, William Armistead Burwell (b. 1827), of Mecklenburg County, Va. (section 2).

**Robertson, Margaret Briscoe Stuart, Scrapbook, 1881–1968. 1 item.**

**Mss5:7R5475:1.**

Scrapbook, compiled by Margaret Briscoe (Stuart) Robertson (1855–1932), containing correspondence, photographs, and newclippings. Articles concern her wedding to Alexander Farish Robertson (1853–1938), the political career and death of her father, Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart (1807–1891), her son Archibald Gerard Robertson (1889–1985), and Stuart and Baldwin family genealogy.

**Robertson Family Papers, 1825–1936. 4,489 items. Mss1R5498a.**

Kate Tabb (Harrison) Davis and Elizabeth (Harrison) White served as the last family

custodians for this collection, which illuminates the lives of three generations of their Robertson and Tabb ancestors, including their mother, grandmother, and two great grandmothers. Correspondence, 1874–1882, of Anne Frances (Trent) Robertson (d. 1887) discusses legal affairs surrounding the sale of Mount Athos in Campbell County (section 1). Papers of her son, Powhatan Robertson (1820–1882), include correspondence, 1856–1882, legal papers, and accounts, 1848–1882, and document the operation and sale of Mount Athos and Marlborough in Stafford County (sections 2–7 and 12–14). Correspondence, 1866–1915, of Powhatan Robertson's second wife, Kate Harrison (Tabb) Robertson (1847–1915) of Woodstock in Mathews County, constitutes nearly one-third of the collection and consists primarily of letters exchanged with her daughter, Ellen Harrison (Robertson) Harrison (1880–1969) of Richmond, East Aurora, N.Y., and Brook Hill, Va. (section 20). They discuss daily life and the affection of the two women for each other. An account book, 1882–1893, and accounts, 1881–1913, document Kate's service as executor of her husband's estate (sections 21 and 22). Ellen's correspondence, 1901–1936, includes many letters, 1930–1936, from her half-sister, Gay Bernard (Robertson) Fleming (1866–1936) of Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. (section 23). They discuss social life, family news, and mutual friends. The collection also contains some personal accounts, 1883–1904, of Ellen's maternal grandmother, Mary Harrison (Randolph) Tabb (1819–1907) (section 31), as well as legal documents, 1883–1885, pertaining to Mary's administration of the estate of her husband, George Edward Tabb (1810–1862) (section 29).

**Robertson, Doris Virginia Parker, Memoir, 1916–1925. 10 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1R5454:1.**

Doris Virginia (Parker) Robertson (b. 1916) recalls her childhood in Cumberland County for her granddaughter, Doris DeVaan Robertson. The memoir, written ca. 1975, discusses school, grandparents, Christmas celebrations, and rural life in the early twentieth century. Robertson mentions an African American who operated her father's farm and draws upon the representation of Uncle Remus in the Disney movie "Song of the South" to characterize the relationship that she and her siblings had with him.

**Robins Family Papers, 1784–1939. 4,290 items. Mss1R5595a.**

The collection contains the papers of four generations of the Robins family of Gloucester County. Chiefly represented are Thomas Robins (1746–1808) of Point Lookout; his son Thomas Robins (1771–1821) of Point Lookout; his grandson Thomas Coleman Robins (1804–1888), planter, of The Glebe and Point Lookout; and great-grandson Thomas Armistead Robins (1831–1864), merchant. Also, include accounts, 1819–1858 (sections 18 and 22), bonds (section 23), and land records (section 24) of the Thomas Robins's (1771–1821) wife, Ann Watkins (Hudson) Robins (1777–1858); personal and business correspondence, 1823–1886, of Thomas Coleman Robins, in part concerning the education of women and Gloucester Charity School, Gloucester County (section 35); accounts, 1845–1863, of Thomas Coleman Robins kept as guardian of Ann Maria Robins, including educational fees (section 63); letters, 1835–1885, written to Thomas C. Robins's wife, Amelia (Armistead) Robins (1800–1885) (section 73); accounts, 1859–1862, kept at The Glebe by Amelia (Armistead) Robins (section 74); a certificate of merit issued to Flora Hope Robins (1880–1969) of Washington, D.C., for service in the Bureau

of Naturalization of the Department of Labor (section 98); and an agreement, 1877, of Lelia W. (Buford) Robins (1839–1906) and Thomas Seddon Taliaferro (1831–1911) regarding the employment of Mrs. Robins as a school teacher in Gloucester County (section 95).

**Robinson Family Papers, 1732–1921. 317 items. Mss1R5685d.**

This collection contains papers of members of the Russell and Robinson families of Williamsburg, Yorktown, and Richmond. Papers of William Russell (d. 1812) of Williamsburg include materials regarding his estate, the estate of Benjamin Powell of Williamsburg, and legal papers, ca. 1780–1800, concerning the affairs of Ann (Powell) Burwell and Susanna Riddle (also Riddell), of Yorktown and Williamsburg (sections 4 and 7). Correspondence, 1783–1802, of Jane (Hunter) Charlton of Williamsburg includes letters regarding her benevolence toward female relatives in England (section 19), as well as a copy of her will (section 20). The papers of Anthony Robinson (1771–1851), a court clerk in Richmond, and his wife, Elizabeth (Russell) Robinson (1778–1852), pertain to their property and estates of other family members (sections 12–17).

**Robinson, Ann Poitiaux, Album, 1834. 1 volume. Mss5:5R5606:1.**

This album, kept by Ann Poitiaux Robinson of Portsmouth in 1834, contains verses signed or initialed by male and female friends. Her niece, Elizabeth B. (Archer) Robinson received the volume in 1916, shortly after the death of her husband; she added lines of verse, letters concerning her husband, and other information about him.

**Rodes, Mary Betty, Papers, 1927–1980. 584 items. Mss1R6157a.**

Chiefly letters (some enclosing photographs and other materials) written to Mary Betty Rodes (1913–), a teacher of Greenwood and Charlottesville, by various United States servicemen during World War II. Letters discuss military life and training, transportation problems, religious life, plans for peacetime, and personal and family relationships, and often comment on Rodes's life in Virginia during the war. Also, include letters written to Mary Betty Rodes while a student at the State Teachers College, Harrisonburg (now James Madison University) by various male friends; financial accounts and other materials kept as a student; materials concerning Rodes's service during World War II as a member of the U.S. Army Air Forces' Aircraft Warning Service, Albemarle Civilian Ground Observer Corps, and the Albemarle County Chapter of the American Red Cross; and miscellany.

**Roller Family Papers, 1828–1974. 3,400 items. Mss1R6498bFA2.**

This collection contains papers of three generations of members of the Cabell family of Inglewood and Variety Mills in Nelson County and two generations of Roller family members of Harrisonburg and Richmond. The papers of Elizabeth Willis (Eubank) Cabell and her daughters, Mary Caroline Cabell and Lucy Brown (Cabell) Roller, and her granddaughter, Elizabeth Henry (Roller) Bottimore, account for the bulk of the collection.

The earliest documents in the collection are an account book, 1833–1839, of George Washington Cabell (1802–1869) that illuminates farming and lumber operations at



Inglewood (series 1) and includes short stories by his daughter Lucy Brown Cabell (1836–1911), who never married, and the commonplace book, 1828–1834, of his wife, Mary Anne (Anthony) Cabell (1808–1868), that contains essays and poetry, chiefly on religious topics (series 2). Lucy Brown Cabell's papers include personal correspondence, 1854–1906, accounts, 1882–1893, a commonplace book, 1849–1859, containing poetry; and materials, 1887–1888, relating to time spent by her sister, Margaret Clifford Cabell (1835–1888), as an inmate at the Western Lunatic Asylum (now Western State Hospital) in Staunton (series 4).

Correspondence, 1859–1906, of Lucy Cabell's brother, Patrick Henry Cabell (1837–1907), is primarily with his wife, Elizabeth Willis (Eubank) Cabell (1843–1907), and daughters, and was written while he served as superintendent of schools in Nelson County and as an employee of the Southern Railway Company in Lynchburg; there are also five student notebooks (series 5). Correspondence, 1897–1907, of Elizabeth Cabell is mostly with her children and other female relatives and discusses their educations, work, and social lives (series 6).

The remainder of the collection consists primarily of papers of the children of Patrick and Elizabeth Cabell. Correspondence, 1896–1920, of Patrick Henry "Carey" Cabell is chiefly with his siblings (series 7). His sister, Mary Caroline "Callie" Cabell (1853–1940), who never married, ran a school at Inglewood. Her papers include correspondence, 1899–1940, with family members and friends and an account book, 1915–1916, for the school (series 8). Correspondence, 1890–1951, of their sister Anne Woolston (Cabell) Flowers (1869–1958) is primarily with her sisters and describes her teaching in Virginia, Kentucky, and North Carolina (series 9). Papers of her sister Lucy Brown "Lily" (Cabell) Roller (1871–1914) contain correspondence, 1888–1914, with family members and female friends documenting family news and social activities; there is also information on her activities as a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Colonial Dames of Virginia (series 11). Correspondence, 1870–1916, of her husband, John Edwin Roller (1844–1918), concerns his plans to run for re-election to the Virginia House of Delegates, 1872, his marriage to Lucy (Brown) Cabell in 1896, and thereafter his family life (series 10). Correspondence of Margaret "Etta" (Cabell) Mathews (1876–1969) contains a few letters from the period, ca. 1905–1910, when she and her husband were missionaries to Liberia (series 13). A few papers pertain to other children of Patrick and Elizabeth Cabell.

Papers of the children of "Lily" Cabell and John Edwin Roller include correspondence, 1899–1947, of Lucy Cabell Roller (1899–1949) with her sisters (series 18), and correspondence, 1927–1960, of Elizabeth Henry (Roller) Bottimore (1902–1993) of Richmond and Glens Falls, N.Y., with various family members and friends (series 19). The collection also contains scattered papers of other Cabell, Micklem, and Roller family members. A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Roosevelt, Edith Kermit Carow, Letter, 1905. 1 item. Photocopy. Mss2R6772a1.**  
Letter, 11 October 1905, written by Edith Kermit (Carow) Roosevelt (1861–1948), second wife of President Theodore Roosevelt (1858–1919), to Elizabeth Lyne (Hoskins)

Montague (1868–1951), wife of Governor Andrew Jackson Montague (1862–1937), discussing plans for a luncheon in Richmond the following week.

**Roots, Samantha Hukeless, Papers, 1932–2004. 57 items. Mss1R6797a.**

Scattered correspondence and other materials of Richmond native Samantha (Hukeless) Roots (1917–2004) reflecting her education, her relationships with extended family in New York State and New Jersey, her work with the Juvenile Circles, Independent Order of St. Luke, and her work in the public schools of Richmond. Section 1 contains correspondence with, among others, her aunt Cora (Huckless) Footman of Flushing, N.Y. (letter of 1932 June 24 recommends that Samantha finish school so that she will have a trade and not have to support herself, as her mother does, by taking in laundry), her aunt Jennie Harris Huckless of Long Branch, N.J. (letter of 1941 July 1 refers to having moved to a new government funded apartment), brother Robert Hukeless, while at the Naval Training Station, Great Lakes, Ill. (letter of 1944 April 7 tells of a trip to Chicago), Hazel Hunt of Los Angeles, Calif. (letter of 1948 August 22 gives reasons why she and her husband do not intend to return to Virginia), and George W. Witt of Richmond (letter of 1938 October 31 congratulates Samantha on her marriage and refers to sending a gift of money so that she and her husband may attend the movie "Alexander's Ragtime Band"). Section 2 contains materials concerning Mrs. Roots's attendance at Van De Vyver Institute, Richmond, a private Catholic high school for African Americans. These records include a program and partial script for the annual; a diploma; and a program for a class reunion. In section three, materials may be found concerning Mrs. Roots's membership in the "Paynes Volunteers" Juvenile Circle, Independent Order of St. Luke, an African American fraternal organization. These include a copy of the Ritual (annotated with "Samantha Hukeless, pres."); pass words for 1932 June–December 1 and 1932 December 1–1933 June 1; and a printed letter, 1940 March 20, concerning a "Rainbow Wedding."

**Rosemary Public Library, Papers, 1898–1914. 80 items. Mss4R7225b.**

Although it was founded by Thomas Nelson Page, a group of women civic leaders soon took over operation of the Rosemary Public Library in Richmond; Lucy Parke (Chamberlayne) Bagby (1842–1927) served as president of the Board of Managers. This collection contains a minute book, 1905–1910, of the board's monthly meetings; a short history of the library; fire insurance policies, 1898–1914; and a few other miscellaneous papers.

**Rosier Family Papers, 1828–1928. 766 items. Mss1R7305a.**

This collection contains the correspondence and other papers of the Rosier family of London, England, and New York, N.Y. Most of the correspondence is between Fitz William Rosier (1808–1882), a music instructor and translator of German, French, and Italian music who came to Richmond from New York, and his pupil and later wife, Sarah Catherine (Walthall) Rosier (1838–1928). Early correspondence between Fitz William and Sarah was on a friendly level and covered topics such as music, health, work, and money. Sarah was employed at the Hollins Institute [now Hollins University] from approximately 1868 to 1875 and during this time regularly corresponded with Rosier to acquire advice on music and other matters. She later returned to Richmond to live with

her parents and work as a private music teacher. By 1877, the nature of Fitz William and Sarah's letters had changed to reflect their romantic relationship; the correspondence effectively ended with their marriage in 1880. At that time Sarah was 42 and Fitz William was 72. After Fitz William's death in 1882 and the death of Sarah's sister, Mary Jane (Walthall) Armistead, in 1883, Sarah, also known as Aunt Kate, devoted herself to the care of her Armistead nieces and nephews.

Sections 1 and 3 contain correspondence between Fitz William and Sarah and sections 4–6 include Sarah's accounts, commonplace books, and miscellaneous papers. Section 7 includes some other notable correspondence between Sarah's sister Mary Jane (Walthall) Armistead of Gloucester County and their mother, Sarah Frances (Wilson) Walthall of Richmond, discussing money, Mary Jane's children, and family issues.

**Rudasill, Alice Edmonds, Diary, 1861. 20pp. Photocopy of typescript.**

**Mss5:1R8307:1.**

A typed transcript of a diary, 1861 July 4–December 31, kept primarily at Wayside Cottage, Fauquier County, by Alice (Edmonds) Rudasill (1835–1875), concerning life on the home front during the Civil War.

**Rudolph, Winona Fay Chittum, Memoir, 1991. 2 pp. Photocopy of typescript.**

**Mss5:1R8356:1.**

In this memoir Winona Fay (Chittum) Rudolph recalls her work and co-workers at the Norfolk Navy Yard in Portsmouth during World War II. Hers is one of several recollections of shipyard work collected by Nancy Chappellear Baird.

**Runyon, Emily Earl Chenault, Papers, 1857–1956. 729 items. Mss1R8766a.**

This collection primarily contains correspondence (section 1), 1880–1947, of physician Emily Earl (Chenault) Runyon (reportedly the first woman to practice medicine on her own in Richmond). Most is with her mother, Henrietta (Bronston) Chenault of Lexington and Versailles, Ky., and Richmond, Va., and daughter, Henrietta Bronston (Runyon) Winfrey of Richmond and while attending Bryn Mawr College, Bryn Mawr, Pa., although communications with or from other persons reflect on her education and early work outside of Virginia. The letters with relatives concern daily life and family life. Also, the collection includes correspondence, 1907–1908, regarding Runyon's acceptance by the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, Methodist Episcopal Church, South (Kansas City, Mo.) for mission work in China, the toll the voyage from San Francisco, Calif., to China took on her own health, and her subsequent dismissal from the mission. Materials concerning her Richmond practice (section 2) include a commonplace book, 1894–1895, containing medical exam questions, notes on various medical ailments, and an account of expenses; a "Physician's Visiting List," 1893–1911, containing a list of patients treated by Dr. Runyon; and some related pieces.

**Rust, Maria Hawkes, Account Book, 1858–1867. 1 volume. Photocopy.**

**Mss5:3R9263:1.**

This account book kept in Richmond by Maria (Hawkes) Rust (1828–1910) lists expenditures, 1858–1867, and receipts, 1858–1866. Payments include a few to individual

women and unnamed dressmakers; expenditures are primarily for articles of dress or personal grooming, as well as opera tickets, presents, and postage. Receipts for some years amount to hundreds of dollars, but for others run to much less, and are given under names of individuals of both sexes.

## S

### **St. James Church, Records, 1814–1959. 452 items. Mss3Sa235a.**

The records of St. James (Protestant Episcopal) Church in Richmond include parish registers, 1837–1855, 1853–1890, 1889–1917 (sections 5 and 6); vestry books, 1870–1939 (section 7); correspondence, 1837–1926, of rectors, vestrymen, and secretaries (section 4); account books, 1877–1887, 1888–1900, 1891–1900, and 1900–1913 (section 8); and other information on the history of the church (sections 1–2). Materials documenting women's activities include records, 1889–1949, of the Peterkin Guild, a woman's organization formed to maintain the interior of the church (section 11); records, 1922–1939, of the Business Woman's Club, a group of business women in the parish who supported various charities (section 14); and records, 1927–1939, of the Woman's Auxiliary, which supported missionaries and social services (section 15). Other materials pertaining to women include a history of the Mrs. John B. Lightfoot Circle of the King's Daughters, 1883–1935, by Lucy Powell Moltz (1887?–1952) (section 17), and a scrapbook, 1907–1935, of newspaper clippings concerning the church kept by Constance Lee Peterkin (1872?–1948) (section 18).

### **St. Joseph's Academy Alumnae Association Papers, 1916–1936. 9 items. Mss4Sa238b.**

Women graduates founded the St. Joseph's Academy Alumnae Association in 1916. Two volumes of minutes, 1916–1936, document the group's support for this Richmond Catholic school, including fundraising for scholarships, building construction, and equipment, and sponsoring graduation festivities and other social events, as well as their contributions to local civic and charitable activities. The collection also contains the diploma, 1928, of Catherine Lee (Asher) Anderson and a document commemorating her brother's service in World War I.

### **St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond, Records, 1913–1963. 57 items. Mss4Sa2442b.**

Papers pertaining to the financial success of St. Luke's Hospital during the first half of the twentieth century include records of the various contributions made by Joanna Bethune Arents, owner of the Lewis Ginter Land and Improvement Company of Richmond, and Ruth I. Robertson McGuire, wife of Dr. Stuart McGuire.

### **Sampson, Emma Speed, Great Day, c. 1940. 198 pp. Mss5:9Sa485:1.**

Author and newspaper columnist, Emma (Speed) Sampson (1868–1947) begins her autobiography, which she never published, with a detailed, humorous description of her childhood in Kentucky. In 1889 she studied art in Paris for two years at the Julian Academy and at Lazar's; then she studied at the Art Students League in New York before returning Kentucky to marry Henry Aylett Sampson. They eventually moved to Richmond where, at the age of forty-five, she began her career as an author of humorous

novels and juvenile fiction. Sampson wrote several girls' series, and is best remembered for the eleven books in the *Miss Minerva and William Green Hill* series. Her autobiography also discusses her appointment by the governor to the Virginia State Board of Motion Picture Censors in 1922 and her duties as a columnist for the *Richmond Times Dispatch*.

**Sangster, Virginia L., Commonplace Book, 1846–1851. 1 volume. Mss5:5Sa586:1.** Published sentimental engravings characterize this volume, which contains handwritten verses signed by male and female friends of Virginia L. Sangster of Fairfax Court House. An acrostic of "Virginia" from "a Friend" is also included.

**Saturday Afternoon Club, Records, 1894–1907. 9 items. Mss3Sa845a.** The Saturday Afternoon Club, a Richmond literary society, was established by Mary Cooke (Branch) Munford (1865–1938) in 1894 for educated single and married women. Records include two volumes containing minutes of meetings and lists of members and printed yearbooks announcing projected programs. Occasionally club secretaries recorded opinions of members about specific programs. The women presented book reviews and papers on various topics, including education, architecture, religion, world history, political science, child labor and legislation, vocational training for African Americans, and the roles of men and women within the home. While they encouraged civic and charitable activities among the membership, the club never officially sponsored them. Members included Virginia Randolph Ellett (1857–1939), founder of St. Catherine's School for girls in Richmond; Emily Earl Chenault Runyon (1857–1956), the first female physician to practice independently in Virginia; Lila Hardaway (Meade) Valentine (1865–1921), reformer in the fields of health and education; and a "Miss Glasgow," possibly the novelist Ellen Glasgow.

**Saunders Family Papers, 1798–1903. 3,571 items. Mss1Sa878a. Microfilm reels C476–486.**

This collection primarily consists of papers of members of the Saunders and Dabney families. It includes personal, business, and political correspondence, 1804–1857, of Fleming Saunders (1778–1858), an attorney and judge of Flat Creek in Campbell County, along with his personal accounts and other financial and legal records (sections 8–13). Correspondence, 1841–1867, of his wife, Alice (Watts) Saunders (1797?–1867), is chiefly with family members (section 14). Papers of their nephew, Peter Saunders (1823–1904) of Bleak Hill in Franklin County, contain correspondence, 1840–1902, while he was a student at Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) in Lexington and served as a member of the Virginia House of Delegates (section 34); the letters discuss plantation and mercantile operations and his political career. There are also personal accounts (section 35); records from his service as justice of the peace for Franklin County (section 36); and additional political and business papers (sections 37–39). The extensive correspondence, 1846–1903, of his wife, Elizabeth Lewis (Dabney) Saunders (1830–1904), contains many letters from her siblings, cousins, close friends, and her own children; they frequently discuss education (section 40).

This collection also contains papers of Elizabeth (Dabney) Saunders's parents. Correspondence, 1826–1868, of her father, John Blair Dabney (1795–1868), an Episcopal clergyman of Vacluse in Campbell County (section 21), and correspondence, 1832–1883, of her mother, Elizabeth Lewis (Towles) Dabney (1801–1883) (section 24), is largely with children, especially Chiswell Dabney (1844–1923), who served as an aide to Confederate general J.E.B. Stuart, or other family members. A number of the female correspondents taught school at various locations throughout Virginia.

Also included are a few scattered papers pertaining to other members of the Carrington, Dabney, Towles, and Watts families.

**Schilling, Franz Wilhelm von, Papers, 1860–1929. 66 items. Mss1Sch335d.**

Concerns the von Schilling family of Sherwood, Elizabeth City County, and Germany. Included are social letters, 1886–1901, written to Ilma Waldeck von Schilling (1870–1929) by friends and family members in Germany and Virginia (section 2); an essay (typescript copy), 1899, written by Ilma von Schilling describing Hohenwettersbach, Baden, Germany; and resolutions, 1929, of the Virginia Council of Administrative Women in Education, Richmond, regarding Ilma von Schilling (section 3). Also in the collection are a commonplace book, ca. 1861–1864, kept by her father, Franz Wilhelm von Schilling (1832–1895), containing addresses, genealogical notes on the von Schilling family, and a list of places he visited in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia; and letters, 1886–1896, to and from various individuals, including Anne (Massenburg) Booker (1816–1897), Sophie Durr, and Mattie (Booker) Jones (b. 1847?) (section 1).

**Scollay, Harriet L., Autograph Album, 1857–1863. 1 volume. Mss5:6Sco452:1. Microfilm reel C303.**

This volume, kept by Harriet L. Scollay, includes notes and verses signed by students and professors at the Southern Female Institute in Richmond and later by friends at Middleway, Jefferson County (now W. Va.). A few entries, 1863, mention the Civil War.

**Scott Family Papers, 1829–1937. 793 items. Mss1Sco866a.**

Papers of Frances Branch "Boxie" Scott (1861–1937) of Richmond, who served as president of the Sheltering Arms Rehabilitation Hospital, account for nearly two-thirds of this collection; the remainder consists of papers of three generations of men and women of the Scott family.

Correspondence, 1877–1937, of Frances Scott, who never married, includes letters from family members, friends, and suitors, and reflects her participation in various aspects of Richmond's social, economic, and cultural life (section 12). In addition to her work at Sheltering Arms, Scott served as a local Red Cross volunteer during World War I, was active in the Episcopal Church, and maintained a vigorous social calendar (sections 16, 18 and 19).

Papers of Frances Scott's mother, Sarah Frances (Branch) Scott (1834–1907) of Richmond, include correspondence, 1873–1905, with family members and friends (section 7). Correspondence, 1873–1898, of her husband, Frederic Robert Scott (1830–

1898), contains letters to his wife and children (section 6). Correspondence, 1896–1922, of his brother, George W. Scott of New York City, consists primarily of letters exchanged with relatives discussing family news (section 8). There are also correspondence, 1850–1896, and estate papers pertaining to their brother, James Scott (1823–1896) of New York (sections 3 and 4). Correspondence, 1873–1882, of Frederic and Sarah Scott's son John Walker Scott (1858–1901) primarily concerns his education in Switzerland and at the University of Virginia (section 10).

Correspondence, 1829–1878, of Frances Scott's grandmother, Isabella (Doherty) Scott of Ballyshannon, Ireland, and New York City, chiefly contains letters exchanged with her grandchildren (section 2). The collection also includes a letter, 1837, from Isaac Colhoun of Derry, Ireland, to Mrs. [?] Doherty of Carndouagh, Ireland (section 1). There are a few papers pertaining to other family members.

**Scott, Elisabeth Mayo Strother, Papers, 1874–1938. 298 items. Mss1Sco844a.**

This collection contains the papers of Elisabeth "Elise" Mayo (Strother) Scott (1868–1930) and her husband Frederic William Scott (1862–1939) of Richmond, Va. The collection begins with scattered correspondence, chiefly between Fred Scott and family members and friends, but increases dramatically between 1890 and 1893, during the courtship of Fred and Elise. Elise's letters concern her busy social life in Richmond and at her family's summer home, The Highlands, in Nelson County, and while visiting family in Baltimore, Md., and elsewhere. They also give her views on marriage and her concern over Fred's inability to settle into a profession (section 1). The couple married in 1893. The correspondence begins again in 1897 and continues until 1938, consisting mainly of letters written by Elise from Richmond and from the couple's country home, Royal Orchard, near Afton, Va., to Fred in New York City, and elsewhere, as he became increasingly involved in business outside of Virginia. These letters reflect Elise's expanding family and social responsibilities, as well as her depression over Fred's frequent and extensive absences from home. Also included is correspondence of Fred's sister Frances "Boxie" Branch Scott and of Fred and Elise's children, Isabel (Scott) Anderson and Fred Jr. (b. 1903) (section 2). Miscellaneous financial materials concern Fred's father Frederick Robert Scott (1830–1898), and include several copies of *The Mountain School Herald*, published by the Cowee Mountain School, Franklin, N.C. (section 3).

**Scott, Mary Wingfield, Papers, 1977–1982. 7 items. Mss2Sco851b.**

The papers of Mary Wingfield Scott (1895–1983), a notable architectural historian and author who spearheaded the historic preservation movement in Richmond, include her autobiography, "Making of an Architectural Historian," and an essay, "Eighty-Six Years at St. Paul's," that relates the history of the Scott family's involvement with this Episcopal church in Richmond. There is also correspondence, ca. 1981, between Scott and Sally L. D. Todd. An unpublished manuscript by Virginia Reese Withers, lifelong friend and housemate of Scott, entitled "A Son of the Black Belt," ca. 1950, offers an imaginary account of the lives of Reese and Withers family members in Virginia and Alabama before, during, and after the Civil War; the work also discusses slaves and former slaves.

Scott deposited another copy of this manuscript at the VHS in 1969; apparently, it was never published.

**Scott, Pattie Jane Watkins, Diary, 1881–1885. 14 volumes. Mss5:1Sco853:1.**

Pattie Jane (Watkins) Scott kept this diary at Bartees in Charlotte County. She discusses the illnesses of her child and husband, William Thomas Scott (d. 1882), and responsibilities on the farm. Sections written after his death describe her work in the vegetable garden and with poultry, as well as selling the tobacco crop and raising cattle and hogs.

**Scott Family Papers, 1875–1970. 83 items. Mss1Sco866b.**

This collection consists primarily of ceremonial papers and memorabilia of members of the Scott family of Virginia. It includes educational certificates, 1875–1876, from the University School in Petersburg for John Waverley Scott (1858–1901) and a report card, 1886, from the Edge Hill School in Albemarle County for Dora Stuart (McGill) Scott (1870–1960) (sections 1 and 4); an army commission, 1918, and a driving permit, 1943, of Thomas Branch Scott (1894–1983); and a World War II ration book issued to Dora (McGill) Scott (sections 5 and 6). There are also newspaper clippings concerning various family members (section 8) and a few personal accounts, 1900–1901, and other papers of Frances Branch Scott (1861–1937) (section 3).

**Scott, Maria De Hart Mayo, Scrapbook, 1834–1855. 1 volume. Mss5:7Sco852:1.**

Maria De Hart (Mayo) Scott's (1789–1862) scrapbook bears the inscription "Presented to Mrs. Gen. Scott by her friend Dr. L[andon] R[ose] Cabell of Va. as a testimony of remembrance and gratitude, N. York 8th June 1834." It includes watercolors and sketches of scenes in Europe, manuscript sheet music, and poems, some in French and Persian. Some materials pertain to Scott's husband, Winfield Scott.

**Selden Family, Papers, 1841–1879. 10 items. Mss2Se4885b.**

This small collection contains papers of the Selden and related Randolph family. Of particular note are an account book, 1844–1851, of Nancy (Randolph) Kennon Selden (1812–1884) with the Bank of Virginia recording payments to various individuals (b3); an account, 1871, of Hill Carter (1795–1875) with Nancy (Randolph) Kennon Selden regarding her investment in Virginia state bonds (b4); accounts, 1841–1844, of Ann (Hare) Heth (d. 1846) with Charles Selden and Miles Cary Selden (1805–1880), including amounts for the purchase and hiring out of slaves (b5–7); and accounts, 1853, of Nannie (Selden) Rodman (d. 1868), in part, concerning the purchase of books and her tuition at the Patapsco Institute, Ellicott's Mills, Md. (b8–10).

**Selecman, Henrietta Cattell Curts, Diary, 1874–1898. 1 vol. Mss5:1Se487:1.**

Kept sporadically in Occoquan, Henrietta Selecman's diary, 1897 December 22–1898 May 26, records births, deaths, and marriages among the area's residents; the building and dedication of Methodist, Baptist, and African American Baptist churches, their protracted meetings and additions to membership; the building of the iron bridge across Occoquan Creek in 1878; the establishment of prohibition in Occoquan in 1892; and the first telephone service between Occoquan and Woodbridge, installed in 1894. Events of a



more personal nature recorded by Henrietta Selecman include additions to household goods, such as a sewing machine; Christmas gifts from her husband; and the building of a new house and barn, Roadside View.

**Sheltering Arms Rehabilitation Hospital Papers, 1889–1974. 231 items.**

**Mss3Sh445a.**

Rebekah Dulaney Peterkin founded the Sheltering Arms Hospital (later the Sheltering Arms Rehabilitation Hospital) in 1889 to provide free care for patients throughout the state. An all-female executive board and board of managers administered the day-to-day operations of the hospital, and an all-male board of directors handled financial matters. Women who were active in the administration of the hospital include Frances Branch Scott (1861–1937), Natalie J. Curtis (1889–1968), and Blanche T. King (1865–1938). Records include thirty-eight volumes of minutes of the various governing boards (section 1); annual reports (section 3); accounts (section 4); correspondence (section 5); and materials pertaining to the School of Practical Nursing at Sheltering Arms Hospital, 1922–1952, including reports of students and materials concerning the loss of the school's accreditation (section 6). The papers also document women's volunteer and philanthropic activities, including fund raising by the Junior League.

**Sheltering Arms Rehabilitation Hospital, Papers, 1891–1979. 10 items. Mss3Sh445c.**

This collection consists primarily of six volumes of scrapbooks containing newspaper clippings documenting women's efforts as volunteers and fundraisers at Sheltering Arms Rehabilitation Hospital. There are also articles concerning various bequests and news stories about the hospital.

**Shelton, Virginia Campbell, Excerpts from diary, 1835–1837. 5 pp. Typescript.**

**Mss5:1Sh445:1.**

This typescript contains excerpts from a diary, 1835–1837, kept in Abingdon by Virginia (Campbell) Shelton, niece of Governor David Campbell (1779–1859). Shelton, a young, single woman living with her aunt and uncle, offers her observations on her uncle's election as governor of Virginia in 1837 and on President Andrew Jackson's visit to Abingdon. She also discusses her own social and religious activities and her education.

**[Sherwood, Grace], Princess Anne County (Va.) Court Records, 1706. 2 items.**

**Mss4P9354a1.**

[Minutes](#) in this certified copy, 1832, of Princess Anne County Court Records, 1706, concern accusations of witchcraft levelled at Grace Sherwood (d. 1740) and subsequent procedures followed by the court to determine her guilt or innocence. The extract was sent to Jonathan Peter Cushing (1793–1835), president of Hampden-Sydney College, who presented it to the VHS in 1833.

**Short, Jean Renner Lewis Sherbondy, Papers, 1963–1996. ca. 400 items.**

**Mss1Sh815aFA2.**

Born in Hardy County, W. Va., Jean (Renner) Lewis Sherbondy Short (1927– ) lived and worked in Washington, D.C., before settling in Richmond. She married Shelton Hardaway Short III (1926–2005) of Clarksville in 1989 and managed with him their

extensive timber holdings. These materials document Mrs. Short's involvement with the Virginia First Thanksgiving Festival held annually at Berkeley Plantation (box 1), and the Jamestown-Yorktown Foundation and Educational Trust (boxes 2 and 3), agencies that oversee the running of Jamestown Settlement, Jamestown, and the Yorktown Victory Center, Yorktown. Included are correspondence, notes and minutes of meetings, newsletters, and newspaper clippings.

**Short Family Papers, 1783–1977. ca. 32,500 items. Mss1Sh8185a.**

This collection contains papers of members of the Blick, Goode, Jeffreys, and Short families. Papers of the Blick family of Brunswick County account for the earliest materials in the collection. They include the will, 1792, of Sarah Baugh (section 1) and a volume of farm accounts, 1857–1881, (section 5) and a religious diary, 1848, (section 4) kept by William Osborne Goode (1798–1859) of Wheatland, Mecklenburg County. The diary, 1857–1859, of his daughter, Eliza Anna Goode (1833–1880), concerns family activities (section 6).

Papers of Robert Lee Jeffreys (1875–1932) of Chase City, whose daughter married into the Short family, include correspondence, 1891–1936, concerning the lumber and automobile business and his service in the Virginia House of Delegates (sections 10 and 11); personal and business accounts, 1910–1932 (sections 13–15); and an account book, 1909–1915, documenting the operations of a livery stable (section 12). The papers of his wife, Bessie Morton (Goode) Jeffreys (1878–1930), include personal correspondence, 1885–1930, especially with her daughter Bessie Short (section 18); a cookbook, ca. 1900–1930 (section 19); and a minute book, 1917–1920, and loose records that she kept as secretary of the Mecklenburg County Chapter of the American Red Cross (sections 20 and 21).

The bulk of the collection consists of correspondence, 1917–1974, of Shelton Hardaway Short (1898–1974), a wealthy Chase City businessman, especially with his wife, regarding his education at Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, his service in the U.S. Army during World War I and in the Virginia Protective Force during World War II, his lumber and automobile businesses, farming in Mecklenburg County, and his service in the Virginia House of Delegates and on the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission (sections 25–26). Travel diaries, 1952, 1953–1967, and 1972, document visits to Europe and local fishing trips (sections 32–34); personal account books, 1923–1970 (sections 35–37), loose accounts (section 38), and a commonplace book, 1922–1974, concern his extensive investments (section 39). Papers of his wife, Bessie Morton Goode (Jeffreys) Short (1899–1977), include correspondence, 1908–1977, concerning her education at Hollins College, her married life and the rearing of their son in Chase City (sections 41–42); travel diaries, 1952–1964, documenting European trips and world cruises (sections 43–46); scrapbooks, 1912–1949, celebrating family activities and accomplishments, as well as illuminating politics, gardening, and social events (sections 47–57); account books, 1933–1943 and 1951–1974, regarding the estate of her father and wages paid to domestic servants, respectively (sections 59 and 60); loose accounts (sections 61); and materials concerning her activities in various garden clubs (section 62).

Papers of the son of Shelton and Bessie Short, Shelton Hardaway Short (b. 1926), include correspondence, 1927–1977, concerning his education at Episcopal High School in Alexandria, at Hampden-Sydney College, and at the University of Virginia, and his travels in the U.S. and abroad (section 64); loose accounts (section 71); scrapbooks, and other materials (sections 72–77).

**Short, Shelton Hardaway, Papers, 1899–1991. 2,465 items. Mss1Sh818c.**

Chiefly papers of Shelton Hardaway Short (1926–2005) of Chase City, Clarksville and Richmond, documenting his service as chair of United Nations Day in Virginia and as a member of various boards and committees, his involvement with forest conservation, and attendance at several international universities. Also represented in the collection are Shelton Short's paternal grandmother, Susan Elizabeth (Raney) Short (1873–1967), maternal grandmother, Bessie Morton (Goode) Jeffreys (1878–1930), and mother, Bessie Morton Goode (Jeffreys) Short (1899–1977). Papers of Susan Elizabeth Short concern her estate (section 1). Those of Bessie Morton Jeffreys consist of letters, 1917–1927, written to her by friends and family members (section 3). Bessie Short's papers include correspondence, 1950–1976 (section 21); accounts, 1957–1977 (section 22); materials, 1908–1921, relating to her education at schools in Chase City and at Hollins College (sections 23 and 24); and a scrapbook, ca. 1862–1982, compiled by Bessie and her husband, Shelton Hardaway Short (1898–1974), containing materials chronicling their travels through Europe and the United States (section 25). Papers of Shelton Short, Jr.'s wife, Jean Snyder (Renner) Lewis Sherbondy Short (1927– ), include her correspondence, 1977–1982 (section 59), and records, 1976–1983, of the Thanksgiving Festival, Inc., on whose board she served (section 60).

**Sievers, Lillian Gladys, Papers, 1911–1987. 10 items. Mss2Si196b.**

This small collection concerns the work of artist Frederick William Sievers of Richmond, the compiler's father, particularly in regard to his depiction of Civil War figures and scenes. Includes correspondence of Lillian Sievers (1916?–2002) of Falls Church, in particular regarding the rededication of the refurbished Virginia Monument, designed by Sievers, at Gettysburg National Military Park in Pennsylvania, with mentions of Governor Mills E. Godwin, D. Tennant Bryan, and Mary Tyler (Freeman) Cheek McClenahan; and her notes concerning the works of Sievers in various media. Also, includes a letter of Hollins N. Randolph to Sievers concerning the Stone Mountain Confederate Monumental Association of Atlanta, Ga.

**Slaughter, Ann Virginia Page Eanes, Diary, 1851–1853. 8 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1SL156:1.**

This travel diary contains Ann Virginia Page (Eanes) Slaughter's (1833–1925) account of her migration from Amelia County, Va., to La Grange, Texas, with a group of related families and their slaves in 1851 and 1852. Slaughter outlines the route taken by the group and mentions her marriage to A. B. Slaughter shortly after her arrival in Texas. She also notes where various families settled in Texas.

**Smith, Frances, Papers, 1949. 3 items. Mss2Sm563b.**

Consist of letters, 1949, written by Frances Smith to her cousin Estelle (Davis) Carrier

concerning the Davis family, and particularly the death of Frances's uncle, Robert Davis (d. 1949).

**Smith, Maria McGregor Campbell, Memoir, 1864. 15 pp. Typed transcript.**

**Mss5:1Sm624:1.**

Maria McGregor (Campbell) Smith's memoir, "Narrative of my Blockade Running," written ca. 1875, recalls her unauthorized trip from Richmond to Cooperstown, N.Y., where her father lived, in 1864. Smith's husband, Charles H. Smith (d. 1879), served as assistant surgeon general for the Confederacy and she remained at her parents' house in New York until the end of the war.

**Smith, Martha Elizabeth Jefferson, The Earth and the Firmament. 9 pp.**

**MssQB631Sm622:1.**

Consists of a writing exercise, 3 June 1858, required for Martha Elizabeth Jefferson's (1840–1873) graduation from Warrenton Female College, Warrenton, N.C. In 1867 she married Joshua Branch Smith (1833–1909).

**Smith Family Papers, 1815–1928. 313 items. Mss1Sm686b.**

This collection consists of the papers of three generations of members of the Smith family of Norfolk. Correspondence, 1858, of John Marsden Smith (1803?–1889) with his wife, Anne Walke (Williamson) Smith (1816–1859), and brother, Francis Henney Smith (1812–1890), contain family and social news from Norfolk, and descriptions of his brother's travels in Europe (section 1). Correspondence, 1846–1865, of John Smith's son, Francis Williamson Smith (1838–1865) constitutes roughly two-thirds of the collection. Letters, 1862–1865, to and from his wife, Anna Maria Dandridge (Deans) Smith (1839–1926?) express affection and discuss family news, social life in Norfolk, and the Civil War (section 2). Wartime letters from Francis Smith to his father-in-law, Josiah Lilly Deans (b. 1811), discuss the war in Virginia and encourage investment in slaves. Letters written to Smith's parents in the late 1850s describe his life as a student in France and his travels throughout Europe. Correspondence, 1861–1887, of Anna Maria Dandridge (Deans) Smith with family members and friends contains family news and describes the effect of the war on her family (section 5). The papers of her daughter, Anna Maria Dandridge (Smith) Yeatman (1864–1953), reflect her wide interests in literature and American history. Among her papers are a commonplace book, 1915, containing notes on the voyage of the "Glenmore," a vessel bound for California during the Gold Rush of 1849, and some lines of verse (section 13); essays, 1915–1920, on American and Irish literature, the Gold Rush, and Gloucester County history (section 14); and speeches, 1915–1928, delivered to various women's organizations discussing family history, African American life in the nineteenth century, a Social Darwinist view of colonial American society, and Irish literature (section 15). Also included are miscellaneous papers of other Smith family members and genealogical notes (section 16).

**Smith Family Papers, 1917–1938. 147 items. Mss1Sm686c.**

This collection contains the papers of Ellen Harvie Smith (1891–1961) of Richmond, a reformer whose voluntary activities promoted children's and family health in Virginia during the 1920s and 1930s. Her correspondence, 1925–1937, and other papers chiefly

concern her work with the Virginia State Department of Health and Bureau of Child Welfare (now the Virginia Department of Health, Division of Family Health Services) in promoting physical fitness and preventive health care (sections 2 and 3). Mary Evelyn Brydon (1878–1930), director of the Virginia Bureau of Child Welfare, and John Garland Pollard (1871–1937) and George C. Peery (1873–1952), governors of Virginia, figured prominently among her supporters. Smith was also active in the Red Cross, the Tuberculosis Association, and the restoration of the Old Stone House in Richmond. The collection includes three letters, 1929–1933, to her father, Richard Hewlett Smith (1859–1945), president of Planters National Bank (section 1), and four manuscript cookbooks, 1904–1936, owned by Janie Holmes Robertson (d. 1918), Helen Lyle (Robertson) Smith (1883–1944), and Ellen Harvie Smith (section 6).

**Southall, Philip Turner, Account Books, 1815–1824 and 1817–1846. 2 volumes. Mss5:3So875:1–2. Microfilm reel C427.**

The account books of Philip Turner Southall (1791–1857), an Amelia County physician who also practiced in Buckingham, Cumberland, Nottoway, and Prince Edward counties, document Southall's medical practice. Entries appear under the name of the individual responsible for the patient's bill. Information on individual patients sometimes includes their names, but always distinguishes them by race and sex, and provides a cryptic reference to diagnosis and treatment, as well as charges.

**Spotswood Family Papers, 1741–1934. 31 items. Mss1Sp687a. Microfilm reel C369.**

This collection documents the history of the Spotswood family of Virginia after the death of Governor Alexander Spotswood (1676–1740). It includes transcripts, ca. 1869, of courtship letters, 1741–1743, exchanged between Spotswood's widow, Anne Butler (Brayne) Spotswood Thompson of Germanna in Spotsylvania County, and John Thompson (d. 1772), whom she later married (section 1); a letter from her son, Robert Spotswood (d. 1757), regarding the death of his wife (section 3); and wills, 1740 and 1756, of Alexander Spotswood and his son John Spotswood (1725–1758) (sections 4 and 5). Letters, 1874–1893 and 1910–1934, to William Francisco Spotswood (1828–1895) and Dandridge Spotswood (1872–1939) concern the history of the family (sections 7 and 10).

**Spotswood Family Papers, 1760–1953. 144 items. Mss1Sp687b. Microfilm reel C369.**

This collection contains papers of several generations of descendants of Virginia colonial governor Alexander Spotswood (1676–1740). Papers of Mary (Dandridge) Spotswood Campbell (1725–1795), widow of the governor's son John Spotswood (1725–1758), include correspondence, 1767–1794, documenting her attempts to regain control of her dower after being abandoned by her second husband, John Campbell, who ran away to Jamaica (section 2). There is also a room-by-room inventory of her house, ca. 1795, that lists furnishings and slaves (section 3). Papers of her son, John Spotswood (1746–1800) of Orange County, include correspondence, 1760–1800 (section 4); accounts, 1799 (section 5); an account book, 1790–1792, kept by Philip Slaughter (1758–1849), who rented land in Culpeper County owned by John Spotswood (section 6); and a few legal records (section 7). Papers of his grandson, John Rowzie Spotswood (1799–1888?) of

Orange County and Petersburg, contain correspondence, 1825–1867, and financial papers (sections 12 and 13). A few papers pertain to other family members.

**Spragins Family Papers, 1753–1881. 4,971 items. Mss1Sp716a.**

This collection consists primarily of the records of three generations of Spragins family members from Halifax County. It includes the correspondence, 1786–1810, accounts, and estate materials of Melchizedek Spragins (1763–1810), Halifax County planter (sections 23–25), and the papers of his son, Thomas Lanier Spragins (1789?–1863), including correspondence, 1806–1857, concerning agricultural operations and family matters, in particular the education of his sons and daughter (section 67), personal account books, 1816–1841 (sections 68–69), account books maintained by his agents concerning a ferry and a tobacco warehouse (sections 70–75), personal and business accounts and other financial records, and miscellany (section 76–77).

Papers of his son Dr. Fayette Baker Spragins (1817–1851) of Halifax County and as a student at the University of North Carolina include correspondence, 1834–1851, concerning his education and medical practice, and miscellany (section 91); while records generated by Charlotte County overseer and farmer Brooks Baker (d. 1826) include correspondence, 1793–1826, with Spragins family employers and other local farmers (section 52), as well as account books (sections 53–55), loose accounts and financial papers (56–65), and estate materials (section 66).

The papers of Thomas L. Spragins's daughter, Eliza Ann (Spragins) Clark (1821–1897), include correspondence, 1836–1839, while a student at the Salem Female Academy in Winston-Salem, N.C. (section 97), loose personal accounts (section 98), cookbooks kept as a married woman (section 99–100), and a commonplace book, ca. 1838, kept at school (section 101). The collection also contains scattered materials of members of the King, Lanier, and Spragins families.

**Spragins Family Papers, 1809–1967. 2,601 items. Mss1Sp716b.**

This collection opens with the personal and business correspondence of Thomas Lanier Spragins (1789?–1863), planter of Halifax County, especially concerning the education of his sons and daughter and his dealings with numerous merchants (section 1), a personal account book, 1820–1822 (section 2), accounts and other financial records (sections 3–8). Correspondence, 1840–1848, and accounts of his son, Dr. Fayette Baker Spragins (1817–1851), illuminate his medical career and life in Halifax County (sections 9 and 10), while the correspondence, 1840–1845, of another son, Thomas Melchizedek Spragins (b. 1819), centers on the latter's legal training in Staunton and at Harvard University (section 12). Papers of Spragins's daughter, Eliza Ann (Spragins) Clark (1821–1897) of Halifax, include correspondence, 1842–1881, with female family members and friends and accounts, in part maintained while she was a student in Philadelphia (sections 15 and 16). The papers of her brother, Dr. Leonidas Dawsey Spragins (b. 1823) of Halifax County, include correspondence, 1841–1872, accounts, and miscellany including a record of his divorce from Rebecca Ann (Milner) Spragins (sections 20–22).

The papers of Eliza Clark's son, Thomas Baker Clark (1851–1919) of Halifax County, include correspondence, 1870–1918, while attending the Virginia Military Institute, and an account book, 1879–1881, kept in Baltimore, Md. (sections 23 and 24). His wife, Grace Willis (Thomson) Clark, maintained correspondence, 1886–1940, with family members and friends (section 29), kept accounts of the operations of the farm at Clarkton in Halifax County during her widowhood (section 30), and compiled records of land she and her sisters owned in Orleans and St. Tammany parishes in Louisiana (section 31). Diaries, 1864–1865, kept by her sister, Eliza (Thomson) Shields (d. 1898), document her tour through Europe (sections 33–34), while her commonplace book, ca. 1880–1891, apparently kept in New Orleans, contains information on cooking, gardening, and animal husbandry (section 35). Two of Grace Clark's daughters lived at Clarkton and in Richmond: Elise Thomson Clark's (1881–1950) personal and family correspondence, 1885–1940, survives in this collection (section 36), as does the personal and business correspondence, 1894–1967, of Anita Grace (Clark) White (b. 1885) (section 38). The collection also contains scattered materials of other members of the Clark and Spragins families.

**Stiles, Mary Evelyn, Scrapbook, ca. 1890–1905. 1 volume. Mss5:7St533:1.**

Kept by Mary Evelyn Stiles (1886–1967) of Richmond, this volume includes obituaries of her father, Robert Augustus Stiles (1836–1905) and clippings of his newspaper articles on dogs, squirrels, and a trip to Switzerland. Also included are a handwritten prayer and a poem about healing.

**Stiles, Mary Evelyn, Diary, 1911 and 1912. 2 volumes. Mss5:1St533:1–2.**

The first of these two travel diaries, 1911 and 1912, kept by Mary Evelyn Stiles (1886–1967) documents her travels in Western Europe as chaperon for a group of girls. The second describes an Atlantic crossing from Philadelphia, Pa., to Liverpool, Eng., on board the S.S. Dominion.

**Stone, Elizabeth, Autograph Album, 1848–1870. 1 volume. Mss5:6St715:1.**

This volume contains verses addressed to Elizabeth or Martha T. Stone of Mountain Cove, Fayette County, and Guyandotte, Cabell County (now W. Va.), and signed by men and women friends. Also included are autographs and poems by members of the University Volunteers serving in the Confederate States Army of the Kanawha.

**Stonewall Jackson School, Richmond, Mother's Club, Records, 1925. 3 items. Mss4St727b.**

Include letter of Mrs. Norman V. Randolph (Janet Henderson (Weaver) Randolph) as president of the Richmond Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, to Mrs. P. M. Edwards concerning the gift of a Confederate flag to the school, along with minutes of the Mothers Club meeting at which the flag and portraits of Stonewall Jackson and Robert E. Lee were presented (also bears a newspaper notice of a meeting of the Stonewall Jackson Parent-Teacher Association to discuss curriculum).

**Stuart Family Papers, 1785–1888. 478 items. Mss1St9102c. Microfilm reels C487–489.**

This collection contains a few letters, 1787–1793, and some accounts, 1785–1813, of Archibald Stuart (1757–1832) of Staunton (sections 1 and 2), but it consists primarily of correspondence, 1836–1870, of Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart (1807–1891), a Staunton attorney, member of the Virginia General Assembly and U.S. House of Representatives, and Secretary of the Interior during the administration of Millard Fillmore (sections 3–4). Alexander Stuart exchanged letters with family members, clients, fellow attorneys, political colleagues, and constituents. Correspondence with his wife, Frances Cornelia (Baldwin) Stuart (1815–1885), discusses his political career, their family life, and local events in and around Staunton. Additional materials include letters, 1828–1876, written to Frances Stuart by her father, Briscoe Gerard Baldwin (1789–1852), her brothers, and female relatives largely about her married life and social activities (section 8), and scattered correspondence of other members of the Stuart family.

**Stuart Family Papers, 1811–1877. 318 items. Mss1St9102b. Microfilm reels C486–487.**

The collection primarily contains papers of or relating to Chapman Johnson Stuart (1819–1846?), a physician in Charles Town, Va. (now W. Va.), concerning the acquisition and management of land in Richmond, Va., and St. Louis, Mo. Papers include correspondence, 1842–1846 (section 2); land records (section 3); an account book, 1835–1844 (section 5); and loose accounts with his agent in Missouri, Edward Hall (section 6); as well as estate materials compiled by Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart (1807–1891) of Staunton (section 8). The collection also contains personal and family correspondence, 1860–1873, of Alexander Stuart's wife, Frances Cornelia (Baldwin) Stuart (1815–1885) (section 16), and correspondence, 1855–1873, of their daughter Frances Peyton (Stuart) Atkinson (1841–1875), that documents the education of female relatives (section 17). Scattered materials of other members of the Stuart family also appear in the papers.

**Stuart Family Papers, 1811–1877. 318 items. Mss1St9102b. Microfilm reels C486–487.**

This collection centers around Dr. Chapman Johnson Stuart (1819–1846?) of Charles Town, Va. (now W. Va.). Most of his papers relate to ownership of land in Richmond and St. Louis, Mo., and the administration of his estate by his cousin and agent in Missouri, Edward Hall, and his brother-in-law Alexander Hugh Holmes Stuart (1807–1891). Almost a third of the collection consists of family correspondence of Alexander H. H. Stuart's wife, Frances Cornelia (Baldwin) Stuart (1815–1885) (section 16), and their daughters, Frances Peyton (Stuart) Atkinson (1841–1875) (section 17), Eleanor Augusta Stuart (1838–1878) (section 18), and Mary (Stuart) MaGuire (1844–1833) (section 19). Frances Peyton (Stuart) Atkinson's letters discuss not only family news and social activities but also various female friends' lives as students.

**Summerfield Family Papers, 1885–1917. 28 items. Mss2Su644b.**

This collection primarily concerns the education of Anne L. and Rose M. Summerfield, daughters of German Jewish immigrant Aaron Summerfield and his wife, Rebecca of Danville, Va., and Baltimore, Md. For Anne (or Annie) Summerfield, it includes monthly reports of progress in various subjects issued by the Danville Graded and High School; annual examination certificates issued by the Danville public schools and a promotion



certificate issued by the Loyal Street Public School (1893); reports of music classes taken at Roanoke Female College [later Averett College], Danville; and a concert program at the college featuring Annie Summerfield (1892).

Also, includes a certificate for guest privileges at the Ghent Club, Norfolk, issued to Anne Summerfield (1905); and reports of music instruction of Rose Summerfield at Roanoke Female College (1891–1892) and a graduation program, 1897, of the Danville College for Young Ladies, Danville, featuring an elocution recital by Rose Summerfield.

**Surry County (Va.). Clerk, Records, 1775–1868. 349 items. Mss3Su788a.**

Chiefly deeds of manumission (some originals, some copies), 1782–1795, issued by male and female slaveholders for enslaved men, women, and children living in Surry County as well as Goochland, Prince George, Southampton, and Sussex counties. Also, include letters and certificates addressed to the clerk of Surry County attesting to the free-born status or emancipation of certain African Americans, or verifying the completion of apprenticeships by free-born or emancipated minors. Also, include certificates of freedom (freedom papers) issued by the clerk, including a certificate, 1832 August 13, concerning Jane Tabb of Claremont, emancipated by the will of Colonel William Allen (1768–1831); a deed, 1791, of James Simpson to Ann Simpson for a house and 50 acres in Surry County (a346); and an application, 1822, by Sarah Bell to inoculate persons against the smallpox at her home in Surry County (a347). The documents in this collection maybe used in conjunction with those published in *Surry County, Virginia Register of Free Negroes* (Richmond, Va., 1995), compiled and edited by Dennis Hudgins.

**Surry County (Va.). Clerk, Records, 1782–1856. 38 items. Mss3Su788b.**

This collection consists of about a dozen deeds of manumission, 1782–1792, for enslaved men, women, and children living in Surry County. Also, includes letters and certificates addressed to the clerk of Surry County attesting to the free-born status or emancipation of certain African Americans, or verifying the completion of apprenticeships by free-born or emancipated minors. Also, include certificates of freedom (freedom papers) issued by the clerk. Some records also concern African Americans living in Isle of Wight and Southampton counties. The documents in this collection maybe used in conjunction with those published in *Surry County, Virginia Register of Free Negroes* (Richmond, Va., 1995), compiled and edited by Dennis Hudgins.

**Sutherland, Prudence M., Commonplace Book, ca. 1860–1900. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:5Su845:1.**

Prudence M. Sutherland kept this "cookbook" in Petersburg; she saved printed clippings and copied recipes for food (including Jeff Davis pudding) and medical remedies into the volume. The volume also contains an alphabetical list of names and debts.

**T**

**[Tadini, Elizabeth Oldopedi], Commonplace Book, [1859–1864]. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:5T1213:1.**

This volume, kept in English and attributed to "Comtessee Elizabeth Oldopedi Tadini,"

contains literary quotations, mostly from prose works of history and classics; vocabulary lists; and a few notes on geometry.

**Talbott, Sallie Radford Munford, Account Book, 1864–1880. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:3T1427:1. Microfilm reel C303.**

This volume contains personal and household expenses of Sallie Radford (Munford) Talbott (1841–1930) while living in Richmond between 1864 and 1872. Entries for 1878–1879 consist of charitable subscriptions to the "Old Woman's Home," probably the Protestant Episcopal Church Home for Ladies or St. Paul's Church Home for the Aged and Infirm. The first few pages of the book illuminate the extent to which Confederate currency had become inflated by the end of the war.

**Talcott, Harriet Randolph, Autograph Album, ca. 1904. 1 volume. Mss5:6T1434:1.**

This *Shakespeare Birthday Book* (London, 1881) belonged to Harriet Randolph Talcott (1871–1956) of Richmond and contains signatures and birth dates of friends.

**Taliaferro Family Papers, 1810–2004. 1,328 folders. Mss1T1438b.**

Collection consists of personal and financial papers of the Taliaferro family of Gloucester County. Section 16 contains a letter book, 1829–1844, of Hannah Philippa Ludwell (Hopkins) Lee, including a biographical sketch by her husband, Cassius Francis Lee, as well as letters by Hannah, chiefly to her sister Mary Ann (Hopkins) Jackson, containing Hannah's thoughts on God, Christianity, sin, and grace. Section 17 contains correspondence, 1860–1916, of Harriette Hopkins "Hally" (Lee) Taliaferro of Alexandria and Menokin, Richmond County, containing extensive communications [14 folders] with her daughter, Harriette Lee "Hallie" (Taliaferro) Montague, while she was living in Europe.

Sections 19–23 contain correspondence, financial and miscellaneous items, and writings of Harriette Lee "Hallie" (Taliaferro) Montague while an art student in Europe and while living at various military bases (in the Philippines and Hawaii) with her husband, Major Jeffrey G. A. Montague. Sections 36–37 contain correspondence and miscellaneous items of Frances Burwell "Fanny" (Catlett) Montague. Section 39 contains correspondence, 1904–1933, of Letitia Prosser "Tish" (Nelson) Catlett, chiefly with her daughter, Mary Mann Page (Catlett) Griggs ([8 folders] includes letters written while Mary Mann was a student at Stuart Hall, Staunton, and Wellesley College in Wellesley, Mass.). Sections 41–44 contain a diary, correspondence, memoir, and scrapbook of Mary Mann Page (Catlett) Griggs concerning her secondary schooling at Stuart Hall in Staunton, experiences at Wellesley College in Massachusetts, and family relationships.

**Talley, Daniel Doak, Papers, 1873. 64 items. Mss1T1455a.**

Chiefly correspondence between Daniel Doak Talley (1841–1930) of Richmond and his fiancée, Julia Harris (d. 1922), between August and October 1873 concerning their courtship and approaching marriage. During this period, Daniel Talley worked for the Tredegar Iron Works. Some of his letters concern the financial problems faced by that firm during the Panic of 1873. Julia Harris, the daughter of Alfred Turpin Harris (1799–1883), in turn was visiting the Virginia mountains for the summer, including stops at

Lexington and the Rockbridge Baths. Their correspondence recounts social activities of both persons, matters of personal health, Daniel's concerns about Julia's father's disapproval of the engagement, and religious activities and attendance at St. James's Episcopal Church and Centenary Methodist Church in Richmond. Also, includes brief comments on Washington College, Lexington (now Washington & Lee University), and travel on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad.

**Taylor, Bessie Whitworth Carter, Letter, 1949. 1 item. Mss2T2123a1.**

Letter, 29 April 1949, from Bessie Whitworth (Carter) Taylor to Estelle (Davis) Carrier regarding the death of Robert Davis (d. 1949) in California and members of the Davis family.

**Taylor, Mary Edmonia, Commonplace Book, ca. 1840. 1 volume. Mss5:5T2163:1.**

This "cookbook" probably belonged to Mildred E. (Turner) Taylor (1799–1882) of Meadowfarm in Orange County; it includes recipes for preparing foods as well as directions for making cloth dyes and a list of yards of cloth woven. Mary Edmonia Taylor (1824–1892) and Lucy Jane Taylor (1828–1869) produced the children's writing in the volume.

**Taylor, Virginia Bagby, Album, 1870–1896. 1 volume. Mss5:5T2195:1.**

*Mental Photographs: An Album for Confessions of Tastes, Habits and Convictions* (New York: Leypoldt & Holt, 1870) contains lists of questions designed to provide clues to the inner and outer character of friends. Only a few of the pages have been filled in; they include entries for Virginia (Bagby) Taylor (1864–1955), owner of the volume, as well as one for her mother, Lucy Parke (Chamberlayne) Bagby (1842–1927).

**Taylor Family Papers, 1844–1912. 1,683 items. Mss1T2197b. Microfilm reels C304–309.**

The Taylor family papers primarily consist of the family and personal correspondence, 1874–1910, of Lucy Parke (Chamberlayne) Bagby (1842–1927) of Richmond, especially with her children, and the family (section 4) and personal correspondence, 1874–1912, of her daughter, Virginia (Bagby) Taylor (1864–1955) of Richmond (section 8). The early portion of Virginia Taylor's correspondence discusses the education of her brothers and visits to Virginia health resorts, while the later is primarily with her son, Henry Taylor (1887–1982), about his education at the University of Virginia and his travels through the eastern United States, and with her daughters. The collection also contains family correspondence, 1886–1912, of Virginia Taylor's husband, Henry Taylor (1854–1945) of Richmond (section 5), and an account book, 1894–1895, that records the wages of farm workers and wood haulers at West End in Louisa County (section 6). There are a few scattered papers of other members of the Bagby, Taylor, and Watson families.

**Temple, Lucy Lilly, Papers, 1919–1921. 3 items. Mss2T2475b.**

This small collection consists of a bond of Lucy Lilly Temple (1848–1935) of Richmond with the Planters National Bank, Richmond; and a fire insurance policy issued by the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Richmond, insuring furniture owned by Lucy Temple.

**Temple Family Papers, 1836–1852. 47 items. Mss1T2478a.**

This collection consists primarily of the papers of planter Benjamin Temple (1801–1872) of Locust Grove in Middlesex County, and his wife, Lucy Lilly (Robinson) Temple of Berclair in Spotsylvania County. Benjamin's correspondence with his wife, 1836–1845, concerns family activities, including her mother's effort to keep a boarding house in Richmond, and his business affairs (section 1). Loose accounts and two account books, 1837–1850, kept by Lucy Temple document the purchase of clothing and food and contain lists of clothing distributed to slaves and of personal effects (sections 4 and 6). The collection also contains a progress report in music, 1852, issued to one of the Temples' daughters (section 8), and the text of an Episcopalian sermon preached at the funeral of Molly Brooke Temple in 1838 (section 9).

**Tennant Family Papers, 1794–1856. 426 items. Mss1T2556a. Microfilm reel C309.**

This collection centers on Willie Anne (Buffington) Tennant (1843–1921) of Petersburg; her husband, David Brydon Tennant (1822–1885), a tobacco merchant and manufacturer; and their children. David Tennant's papers include accounts, 1866–1888, and agreements, 1868–1885, regarding the tobacco business (sections 3 and 4) and an account book, 1826–1841, concerning the estate of James Dunlop, that also contains accounts kept by Anne (Allen) Brydon as the executor of her husband, David Dunlop Brydon (section 1). Correspondence, 1868–1921, of Willie Anne Tennant is primarily with family members, especially her children (section 6). Correspondence, 1918–1955, of their son, Charles Colville Tennant (b. 1878), a physician in Charlottesville, is with relatives in Scotland, Australia, and South Africa, most of whom were women, and concerns family connections and genealogy (section 10). Letters from Edward Raynsford Warner McCabe (1876–1960) discuss race relations, labor leaders, and national politics immediately following World War II. Papers of William Brydon Tennant (1870–1940) include correspondence, 1925–1930, discussing Tennant family history and genealogy and accounts, 1925–1934 (sections 11 and 12). A few papers pertain to other family members, and the collection also contains notes on the Brydon and Tennant and related families and a two-volume manuscript genealogy of the Tennant family (section 19).

**Tennant Family Papers, 1883–1919. 42 items. Mss1T2556b. Microfilm reel C309.**

This collection consists of papers of William Brydon Tennant (1870–1940) and his wife, Janet Bruce (Williams) Tennant (1869–1907) of Richmond. William Tennant's diary, 1883, chronicles his trip to Scotland as a thirteen-year-old boy, including a visit to his grandfather's grave (section 1). Janet Bruce Tennant's diaries, 1888–1889 and 1890–1891, and autograph album, 1887–1888, document her social life as a young, single woman (sections 2, 3 and 4); the diaries include enclosures of visiting cards and invitations. Her papers also contain a pejorative essay on race relations, "The Bleaching of Fairview," and a poem written in African American dialect (section 5).

**Terrell, Mary Jerdone Coleman, Album, 1844. 1 volume. Mss5:5T2775:1.**

This volume, embossed with the name of Mary Coleman, contains dried flowers collected by Mary Jerdone (Coleman) Terrell (1832–1896) of Louisa, Va., while she was a student at the Patapsco Female College in Ellicott City, Md. Flowers are identified by Latin and

common names and sometimes assigned symbolic meanings. Coleman also copied a few poems by William Cowper (1731–1800) and probably Thomas Moore (1779–1852).

**Terry, Louisa Cutler Ward Crawford, Papers, 1857–1858. 10 items. Mss2T2795b.**

The papers of Louisa Cutler (Ward) Crawford Terry (1823–1897) of Bordentown, N.J., who was the sister of Julia Ward Howe, document the last illness, death, and funeral of her husband, sculptor Thomas Crawford (1813–1857). Crawford became ill while casting a statue of George Washington in Munich, Germany, in 1857, and his wife joined him in London shortly thereafter. Her correspondence includes two letters to her two young children in Bordentown and information on shipping the statue from Munich to Richmond, Va., where it stands on the grounds of the state capitol.

**Thomas Family Papers, 1828–1924. 84 items. Mss1T3685a.**

This collection consists of papers of three generations of members of the Thomas family of Virginia. Letters, 1828–1834, of Mary Cornick (Puller) Thomas (d. 1836) contain family news, her religious views, accounts of her daily life as a student in Richmond, and advice to her mother, Catherine Puller (d. 1860), regarding a wayward brother (section 1). Correspondence, 1834–1879, of James Thomas (1806–1882) touch on emotional and physical pressures in the life of the family (section 2). Topics include advice to his daughter, Mary Ella (Thomas) Queensbury (b. 1836?), about her relationship with her step-mother, and letters to and from his son, William Dandridge Thomas (1833–1901), discussing life in Virginia during the Civil War, and his on-going struggle with the idea of leaving Virginia for a safer environment. Correspondence, 1881–1924, of Ella Marshall Thomas (1862–1929) concerns social life and describes family activities (section 7). The collection contains a few papers of other family members.

The papers of the Reverend Lewis Feuilletau Wilson (1804–1873) and his third wife, Mary Elizabeth (Chamberlin) Wilson (1815–1895) account for about one third of the collection. Lewis's papers, including correspondence, 1831–1873, largely concern his Presbyterian pastorates in Shenandoah County, Va., and Berkeley County, W.Va., and his activities as a member of the Education Committee of the Winchester Presbytery (boxes 3–6). Mary Wilson lived in Berkeley and Jefferson counties, and her correspondence, 1844–1894, primarily contains letters from her children, step-children, and members of the Chamberlin family (boxes 7–12). Weekly letters, 1876–1889, from her son Charles Lee Wilson (1856–1889) discuss the variety of jobs that he held in California, Alaska, and Oregon. The collection includes papers of all of Lewis Wilson's sons, but those of Ashmun Hall Wilson (1847–1916) predominate. Hall Wilson's papers, 1867–1915, reflect his work as a farmer in Berkeley and Jefferson counties and his activities in the Democratic party and the Presbyterian church (boxes 14–19). The papers, 1864–1909, of his wife, Mary Emma (Seibert) Wilson (b. 1850), contain letters from family members and friends, as well as a few student papers, 1867–1869 (box 20). Miscellaneous records pertaining to other family members appear throughout the collection. A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Terry, Mary M. Stockton, Diary, 1864–1865. 36 pp. Typescript. Mss5:1T2795:1.**

Mary M. (Stockton) Terry (b. 1823) kept this diary as a prisoner in Baltimore, Md., and

Salem and Fitchburg, Mass. The Lynchburg widow and daughter of a doctor from Princeton, N.J., was detained by Federal troops when she tried to return to Virginia after visiting kin in New Jersey. The diary discusses her experiences and emotions while imprisoned. The location of the original manuscript remains unknown.

**Thornhill Family Papers, 1748–1955. 1,306 items. Mss1T3937a.**

Contain correspondence, financial and miscellaneous papers, and photographs of the Thornhill family of Lynchburg, primarily revolving about the family of Dr. George W. Thornhill, physician and Confederate surgeon. Contains correspondence (section 5) of his wife, Cornelia J. (Bibb) Thornhill of Lynchburg, with cousin Gertrude Hamilton Bramham of Pasadena, Calif. (where she is being treated for tuberculosis, 1908; in part, describing her trip out West by train), brother Ernest Hancock of Aloha Farms, Coupeville, Wash. (concerning his father's estate), granddaughter Julia Abbott (Thornhill) Jones (while she is at Hampden-Sydney College, 1939, attending a special program, possibly preparing for military service), daughter Lily Hancock (Thornhill) Reams (writing as a teenager to her mother, who was a patient at Woman's Hospital, Baltimore, Md., describing school and social life and Christmas preparations, 1915), son Claude W. Thornhill at Alpoca, W.Va. (working as a clerk in a store in 1917 and at Penniman, Va., 1919, after his marriage, working in a manufacturing plant and taking up housekeeping), daughter Gertrude L. Thornhill (while in Baltimore, Md., recuperating from orthopedic surgery [1914?] and in Lynchburg to her mother in Baltimore, Md., who is suffering some sort of gynecological problem, discussing her social and school activities, 1915), brother-in-law Joshua "Marshall" Thornhill (postcard from Denver, Colo., during a trip to the western United States in 1903), daughter-in-law Julia (Abbott) Thornhill (at Penniman, Va., describing her housing situation and later planning to move to Lynchburg, 1919), and the National Geographic Society (thanking her for continuing her husband's membership after his death).

**Thornton Family Papers, 1744–1945. 1,248 items. Mss1T3977b. Microfilm reels C508–513.**

This collection contains papers of John Stuart Thornton (1780–1866) and his wife, Susan Hancock (Lee) Gordon Thornton (1792–1867), of Durhamville and Oakley in Shelby County (now part of Memphis), Tenn., and their daughters. John Thornton's papers include family and business correspondence, 1858–1866 (section 4); an account book, 1859–1861 (section 5); loose accounts (section 6); and miscellany. Susan Thornton's papers contain a brief diary, 1866, detailing the work of African Americans (apparently former slaves) (section 9); family and business correspondence, 1848–1877, in part concerning the sale of land in Tennessee and life on the homefront during the Civil War (section 10); and two account books, 1858–1861, (sections 11–12) and two commonplace books, ca. 1860, that discuss family history (sections 17–18).

The papers of Susan Stuart (Thornton) Thornton (b. 1818) of Durhamville, Tenn., the daughter of John and Susan Thornton, include a diary, ca. 1855, that discusses the health of family members and their activities (section 26); personal correspondence, 1837–1882, concerning national politics (section 27); and five account books, 1857–1895, (sections 28–32) loose accounts (section 33), and a commonplace book, 1861–1876, that contain

lists of agricultural equipment and livestock (section 34). The papers of her husband, James Bankhead Thornton (1806–1867) of Caroline County, include correspondence, 1853–1867, while serving in the Confederate States Army (section 21); an account book, 1863–1865 (section 22); and other miscellany. Papers of Susan Thornton's sister, Felicia Lee Cary Thornton (1816–1898) of Memphis, include a diary, 1853–1854, in part concerning her tour through the lower Shenandoah Valley (section 38); personal and family correspondence, 1850–1898, especially regarding life on the homefront during the Civil War and spiritualism (section 39); and a commonplace book, ca. 1865, containing lists of clothing and accounts (section 41). Correspondence, 1847–1850, of her husband, William Harrison Shover (1813–1850), centers on his life at the United States Military Academy at West Point and while serving in the U.S. Army in Mexico (section 37). The papers of another sister, Mary Jacquelin Thornton (d. 1896) of Memphis and St. Louis, Mo., include a diary, 1865–1867, documenting postwar life in Missouri and Tennessee (section 45); personal and business correspondence, 1853–1885, illuminating her publishing career (section 46); and the manuscripts of a number of romantic novels that she wrote between 1872 and 1885 (section 50); some were set in Virginia during and just after the Civil War.

**Ticer, Patricia Smith, Papers, 1982–2001. 500 folders (22 linear feet). Mss1T4355b.**

Collection primarily concerns the service of this Democrat in the Virginia State Senate from 1999 to 2001, essentially picking up where the "a" collection of her papers leaves off. Patricia Smith Ticer was born in Washington, D.C., in 1935. In 1991 she became the first woman mayor of Alexandria, serving until 1996. Prior to that she had won her first race for a seat on city council in 1982. She became vice mayor in 1984 and was reelected in 1986 and 1988. Ticer was first elected as senator from the 30th Senatorial District of Virginia in 1995, and was reelected to her fourth consecutive term in 2007. These papers consist largely of general correspondence (including constituent letters), drafts of legislative bills, and support materials collected by Ticer concerning bills and issues under debate during the years noted above.

**Ticer, Patricia Smith, Papers, 1991–1998. 1,986 items. Mss1T4355a.**

Long active in local politics, Patricia Smith Ticer (1935– ) served as the first woman mayor of Alexandria from 1991 to 1995 and then was elected as a Democrat to the Virginia State Senate from the 30th senatorial district in 1996. This collection of her papers primarily concerns her service in the Virginia State Senate during the 1997 session and the early days of the 1998 session. The papers are divided into six categories, generally focusing on her legislative activities as a reflection of her service on various committees, and consist largely of general correspondence and telephone messages; constituent letters and responses; drafts of legislative bills; invitations to various functions and responses; and notes.

Part I (Box 1) consists of biographical materials concerning Senator Ticer and materials documenting her service on the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Conservation and Natural Resources (issues include water quality and dog/wolf hybrids); Part II (Box 1) contains materials regarding service on the Senate Transportation Committee (primarily concerning private motor vehicle issues); Part III (Boxes 1–2) consists of materials

concerning service on the Senate Rehabilitation and Social Services Committee (concerning such issues as child support, crime, education, employment, health care, the homeless, immigration, parental rights, and assisted suicide); Part IV (Box 2) contains materials concerning service on the Senate Committee on Local Government (most items relate to a controversy over services provided by J. Hume Taylor as commissioner of accounts for the City of Norfolk, Va.); Part V (Box 3) consists of miscellaneous folders including general constituent letters, personal campaign finances, nominations for the 9th and 18th circuit and state supreme court judgeships, and a variety of general legislative bills; and Part VI (Box 4) contains invitations issued to Senator Ticer to events hosted by state agencies, political groups, civic and non-profit organizations, along with notes concerning her attendance or non-attendance.

**Tinling, Marion Rose Gable, Notes, ca. 1977. 250 items (including 12 reels of microfilm). Mss5:9T4954:1.**

This collection consists of microfilm, photocopies, and transcripts of seventeenth-, eighteenth-, and nineteenth-century manuscripts used by Marion Rose (Gable) Tinling (b. 1904) in compiling *The Correspondence of the Three William Byrds of Westover Virginia 1684–1786*, Virginia Historical Society Documents Series (2 vols.; University Press of Virginia for the Virginia Historical Society, 1977). Over the course of her career, Tinling worked as an editor for the Henry E. Huntington Library and the National Historic Publications and Records Commission; she deciphered the archaic shorthand used by William Byrd II (1674–1744) in his secret diaries and co-edited them with historians Louis B. Wright and Maude Woodfin. Drawn from a number of repositories, these papers not only contain the correspondence of William Byrd I (1652–1704), William Byrd II, and William Byrd III (1728–1777), but also eighteenth- and nineteenth-century manuscripts documenting their lives and careers and the provenance of their papers. Among the latter are microfilm of Thomas Jefferson's letters to the American Philosophical Society and late nineteenth-century transcripts of William Byrd II's letters created by his great granddaughter, Elizabeth Byrd Nicholas (1830–1901). The collection offers insights into nineteenth- and twentieth-century interpretations of the seventeenth- and eighteenth-century past.

**Tinsley, Fanny W. Gaines, Memoir, 1862–1865. 13 pp. Photocopy of typescript. Mss5:1T4977:1.**

Fanny W. (Gaines) Tinsley (1836–1891) recalls her life as a young mother living with her parents during the Civil War while her husband, Seaton Grantland Tinsley (1836–1901), served in the Treasury Department of the Confederate States of America. The family abandoned their residence in King William County during McClellan's Peninsular Campaign in 1862 and moved to their house in Henrico County. They remained under house arrest there for a time. Tinsley, who wrote the memoir in 1912, remembers heroic attempts by her mother, Jane Spindle Gaines (1817–1869), to secure food, as well as her negotiations with slaves and soldiers to move the family behind Confederate lines during the battle of Gaines's Mill. The diary concludes with an account of the destruction caused by the battle. A slightly different version has been published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 35 (1927): 393–404.



**Todd Family Papers, 1860–1966. 1,457 items. Mss1T5662b.**

This collection contains papers of members of the Todd family of Richmond. It includes business correspondence, 1872–1909 (section 1); personal accounts, 1860–1909 (section 8); and other business records of Charles Laforester Todd (1840–1909), president of the Richmond grain-milling firm, Gallego Mills (section 7). Papers of his wife, Mary Virginia (Powers) Todd (1855–1941), contain personal correspondence, 1909–1932 (section 14); two personal account books, 1909 (section 19); loose accounts, 1901–1935 (section 20); and a scrapbook, 1880–1950, containing family photographs and obituary notices (section 15). Papers of their daughter, Mabel (Todd) Pemberton (1876–1970), consist of personal correspondence, 1919–1966 (section 21); school records; and estate materials (section 22). Papers of their son Charles Laforester Todd (1881–1938) include correspondence, 1901–1937 (section 27); student notebooks, 1908–1909 (section 28); and accounts, 1901–1937, illuminating his education at the Virginia Military Institute, service in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, and career as assistant city engineer in Richmond (section 29).

**Tompkins, Ellen Wilkins, Papers, 1861. 26 items. Mss2T5996b.**

This collection consists primarily of letters, 1861, written by Ellen (Wilkins) Tompkins (1818–1901) of Gauley Mount in Fayette County, Va. (now W. Va.), to her husband, Christopher Quarles Tompkins (1813–1877), (b15–16) and her sister, Sarah W. Cooch, during the period when Federal soldiers occupied the Tompkins farm (b1–12). Federal officers living in her house censored Tompkins's letters to her husband, who served as a Confederate colonel, and consequently they are written in a formal style that reveals little about her life; letters to her sister, however, detail life under occupation, including accounts of nearby military engagements and relationships between Tompkins and Federal officers and common soldiers. Other items in the collection include correspondence of officers regarding the treatment of the Tompkins family (b19–21) and military passes issued to Ellen Tompkins that permitted her to travel freely to and from Richmond (b23–25). The entire collection has been published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 69 (1961): 387–419.

**Tompkins, Ellen Wilkins, Papers, 1886–1891. 7 items. Mss2T5996c.**

The collection contains letters of the widow Ellen (Wilkins) Tompkins (1818–1901) of Richmond, Va., concerning Gauley Mount, the Tompkins family's farm in Fayette County, W. Va. They include information on Tompkins's unsuccessful claims for wartime damages to the farm, on renting the farm, and on her plans to sell the farm.

**Trinity Presbyterian Church Records, 1827–1976. 10 items. Mss3T7367a.**

The records of Trinity Presbyterian Church in New Canton include a list of members, 1827–1976, a few lists of elders and ministers, and two brief church histories, as well as a minute book, 1879–1883, and treasurer's account book, 1879–1909, kept by the church's Ladies' Benevolent Society. Originally part of the Trinity Presbyterian Church at Cartersville, the New Canton group separated and became the Upper Trinity Presbyterian Church in 1883. The Ladies' Benevolent Society purchased an organ in 1880 and sponsored missionary activities and building repairs continuously throughout the period covered by their records.

**Tucker, Joel Thomas, Papers, 1887–1913. 76 items. Mss1T7975a.**

Joel Thomas Tucker, a native of Buckingham County, was a Baptist minister from Richmond. He served as pastor of Branch's Baptist Church in Chesterfield County in the early 1880s before attending the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky., in 1885. Beginning in 1889, he served as pastor of East End Baptist Church in Richmond, where he remained until 1907. Tucker later served other churches in Virginia and West Virginia until his death in 1927. This small collection consists primarily of correspondence, 1887–1888, of Joel Thomas Tucker (1854–1927), while a student at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, with Mattie E. Miller (1868?–1961) of Nolin, Ky., to whom he was engaged and whom he later married. The couple's correspondence concerns Tucker's personal faith, his efforts to encourage Mattie to join him on the foreign mission field (in either Mexico or Brazil), and his future course of service as a Baptist minister. Other subjects include his courses of study, churches around Louisville in which Tucker preached while a student, family affairs and the illness of female family members, and the couple's social lives. Also, includes letters, 1911–1913, written to Joel Thomas Tucker (of Richmond) by his elder brother, Henry J. Tucker (d. 1913), a lawyer of Fayetteville, W.Va. The letters in large measure concern Henry Tucker's financial support of the education of his nieces and nephews, his plans to retire from law practice to Richmond so that his son could be educated in Virginia, and other family matters.

**Tucker, Margaret Nimmo, Diary, 1857–1860. 6 volumes. Mss5:1T7975:1–6.**

Margaret Nimmo Tucker (1841–1909) began this five-volume diary (vols. 2–6) at the age of sixteen while her father, Nathaniel Beverley Tucker (1820–1890), served as U.S. consul in Great Britain. Portions written in France, Switzerland, and Italy discuss travel and social activities. She mentions John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry and Lincoln's election, which prompted her father's resignation. A typescript volume (vol. 1) contains extracts from the diaries copied by Tucker's niece, Eleanor Selden (Tucker) Lee (b. 1875).

**Tyler, Julia Gardiner, Papers, 1844–1946. 297 items. Mss1T9715b. Microfilm C290.**

This collection centers on Julia (Gardiner) Tyler (1820–1889), widow of President John Tyler and resident of Staten Island, N.Y., Richmond, and Sherwood Forest in Charles City County, Va., and her daughter, Pearl (Tyler) Ellis (1860–1947) of Shawsville. Tyler's correspondence, 1844–1889, with family members, friends, and associates, concerns personal and business matters (section 6). Letters from her son David Gardiner Tyler (1846–1927) contain information on family finances. David Tyler's correspondence, 1869–1894, includes letters, 1885–1896, to his sister Pearl Ellis that discuss politics, life in Washington, D.C., and his marriage (section 10). Ellis's correspondence, 1883–1946, consists primarily of letters, 1893–1894, from her husband, William Munford Ellis (1846–1921), living and working in Washington (section 12); they discuss her management of the couple's farm in Shawsville and his life in Washington. There are a few papers of other family members.

**Tyler Family Papers, 1723–1961. 12,445 items. Mss1T9718a.**

This collection contains the personal and professional papers of men and women in the Rochelle, Shands, Thomas, and Tyler families, most of whom resided in Southampton

County. The earliest materials, 1723–ca. 1835, concern land acquisition and settlement there and in neighboring counties. The papers, 1826–1859, of John Tyler (1790–1862) focus on politics and his life after the presidency, while the papers, 1840–1877, of his son Robert Tyler (1816–1877) illuminate his life in Washington, D.C., and Richmond, Va., and his career as a newspaper editor in Montgomery, Ala.

About one-third of the collection consists of the papers of John Tyler (1819–1896), another son of the former president, and his first wife, Martha Frances Blow (Rochelle) Tyler (1820–1867). The younger John Tyler's papers, 1841–1895, document his political career in Virginia, his work as an attorney in Washington, D.C., and his activities as a newspaper editor in Florida, as well as his service as U.S. Assessor of Customs in Tallahassee, Fla. His correspondence includes communications with professional and political associates, as well as lengthy exchanges with family members, especially his daughter, Martha Rochelle Tyler (1846–1928) (section 7). His wife Martha Tyler's correspondence, 1833–1865, is primarily with or about her children (section 37). A sister, Letitia (Tyler) Semple (1821–1907), also corresponded at length with members of the family, primarily while a student at the Eclectic Institute for Young Ladies in Baltimore, Md., and as a teacher at the Louise Home in Washington, D.C. (section 41). Martha Rochelle Tyler of Jerusalem (later Courtland) in Southampton County, served as postmistress of Courtland from 1896 to 1914. Her correspondence, 1862–1928, discusses her federal service, and includes exchanges with political figures, Confederate soldiers, and various family members, as well as with land agents concerning the estate Audley in Westmoreland County (section 48). There are also extensive personal financial records, as well as records pertaining to the Courtland Post Office (sections 49–54). Papers of William Briggs Shands (1820–1906) and his son, William Shands (1861–1922), who were the brother-in-law and nephew respectively of the younger John Tyler and practiced law in Courtland, discuss legal business and family affairs and contain information on politics in eastern Virginia (sections 61–91). Papers of James Henry Rochelle (1826–1889), another brother-in-law who served in the United States and Confederate States navies, document his participation on the Peruvian Hydrographic Commission of the Amazon, an exploratory expedition in the 1870s (sections 122–126).

**Tyler, Julia Gardiner, Papers, 1864–1888. 166 items. Mss1T9715a. Microfilm reels C288–289.**

This collection consists primarily of letters to Julia (Gardiner) Tyler (1820–1889), widow of President John Tyler (1790–1862) and resident of Staten Island, N.Y., Richmond, and Sherwood Forest in Charles City County, Va. (section 1). Among the letters from various family members and friends are a few from Tyler's daughter, Pearl (Tyler) Ellis (1860–1947), that discuss clothes and her social activities. Other correspondence concerns the settling of John Tyler's estate, requests for autographs, and requests by Laura Holloway Langford for information on Tyler's experiences as "First Lady" for a forthcoming book. *Ladies of the White House* appeared in two editions in 1870 and 1881.

**U**

**Unidentified Author, Letters, 1883. 3 items. Mss2Un3f.**

Consists of letters, 1883 August 9, 25, and 29, written by "Aunt Emma" (otherwise unidentified) while at Alleghany Springs and Washington Springs, to her nephew "Charlie" (otherwise unidentified). Subjects discussed include instructions for her household staff, apparently supervised by "Charlie" in her absence, with regard to planting a fall garden, cutting wood for the coming winter before cotton picking time, and painting and cleaning the house before her return. Also, include news of a younger "Emma" (i.e., Immogene, possibly a niece, whom Aunt Emma appears to be chaperoning) and her beaux and social activities. There is also discussion of her various side trips, including visits to Saltville, Luray, and Natural Bridge, as well as Knoxville, Tenn., and a planned trip to the "Exposition" (presumably the 1883 Southern Exposition in Louisville, Ky.) before returning home the latter part of September.

**Unidentified Compiler, Notes on Glen Allen, Va. 8 items. Mss7:2G4843:2.**

This small collection includes materials concerning people and places in Glen Allen. Of particular interest is "A Study of Henrico County—Some Notes" by Susan Garland Poindexter, which includes a history of Glen Allen, Walkerton Tavern, Forest Lodge, the post office, Glen Allen Baptist Church, and Glen Allen School; "This Week in History" by Frederick Jarrard Anderson concerning Bessie Trevvett Lewis (b. 1891) of Glen Allen; and "A History of Glen Allen High School" by Mildred C. Waleski.

**Union Academy, Records, 1838–1986. 7 items. Mss3Un31a.**

Established as a private school for boys in Campbell County (now Appomattox County), Union Academy first admitted girls in 1862. The school closed in 1874, but reopened in 1906 as a public school; it remained in operation until 1920. The papers include a volume of minutes, 1838–1920, of the Board of Trustees and a copy of an account book, 1860–1874, kept by Chapman Hunter Chilton (1832–1917), one of the school's principals (sections 1 and 2). Chilton became the first superintendent of Appomattox County public schools in 1870. The diary, 1893–1895, of his wife, Mary Elizabeth (Elliott) Chilton (1842–1920), discusses the operation of the Chilton's farm and the activities of family members, including her reading club and her husband's public school visits (section 4).

**United Daughters of the Confederacy, Virginia Division, Scrapbook, 1913–1957. 1 volume. Mss5:7Un33:1.**

This scrapbook, maintained by the members of the U.D.C., Virginia Division, Chapter No. 157, in Boydton, Mecklenburg County, consists primarily of printed clippings on Virginia history. There is also information on national and local activities of the U.D.C., and typed reminiscences of various Confederate soldiers, most from Mecklenburg County. The volume has been partially indexed by the staff of the VHS.

**United Daughters of the Confederacy, Grand Division of Virginia, Minutes, 1894, 1896, and 1898–1899. Photocopy, 34 pp. Mss4Un3008b.**

These minutes of the meetings of a group reported to have been the first organization to bear the name United Daughters of the Confederacy include information on the election of officers, formation of committees, membership requirements, and addresses by members.

## V

**Valentine, Lila Hardaway Meade, Papers, 1913–1922. 20 items. Mss2V2345b.**

The collection opens with a letter, 1913, written by Richmond suffragist Lila Hardaway (Meade) Valentine (1865–1921) from a suffrage convention in Washington, D.C., to her sister Kate Fontaine Meade (1873–1965). It also contains newspaper clippings describing the convention and a half-dozen pamphlets and two broadsides issued by the National American Woman Suffrage Association. There are a few papers of the Equal Suffrage League of Richmond and a copy of a resolution honoring Valentine passed by the Richmond League of Women Voters in 1922, as well as a pamphlet concerning the establishment of a college in Virginia to provide women with educational opportunities parallel to those available to men at the University of Virginia.

**Valentine, Lila Hardaway Meade, Papers, 1865–1937. 507 items. Mss1V2345a.**

The collection contains the papers of Richmond civic activist and suffragist Lila Hardaway (Meade) Valentine (1865–1921). Valentine's correspondence, 1892–1921, includes letters written to her mother, Jane Catherine (Fontaine) Meade (1833–1909), and sisters, Kate Fontaine Meade (1873–1965), Marianne Everard Meade (1876–1970), and Louise Fontaine (Meade) Cadot (1871–1949), while travelling in western Europe (section 3). There is also correspondence with friends, including fellow suffragists Mary Johnston (1870–1936), Adèle Clark (1882–1983), Ellen Anderson Gholson Glasgow (1873–1945), and Nora Houston (1883–1942). Valentine served as the first president of the Richmond Equal Suffrage League, as president of the Equal Suffrage League of Virginia, and as honorary president of the Virginia League of Women Voters. This collection contains information on all of these organizations, as well as Valentine's correspondence with national suffrage leaders Alice Stone Blackwell (1857–1950), Carrie Chapman Catt (1859–1947), and Kate Lee Langley Boshier (1865–1932). Also included is information on the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, newspaper articles on suffrage and education collected by Valentine, and her own speeches on suffrage (section 5). A commonplace book, ca. 1901, contains notes on beauty and socialism (section 4). Papers of Valentine's husband, Benjamin Batchelder Valentine (1863–1919), include a letter of appreciation to her and his observations on her activities (section 1).

**Valentine, Lila Meade, Memorial Association, Papers, 1927. 3 items. Mss4V2345a1.**

The collection contains a letter from Adèle Clark (1882–1983), chair of the Lila Meade Valentine Association, to Marianne Everard Meade (1876–1970), Valentine's sister, announcing that the General Assembly of Virginia has passed a joint resolution honoring the reformer by authorizing the erection of a memorial to Valentine in the capitol building and soliciting funds for it. Names of association members appear on the back of the letter. Also included is a broadside detailing the association's history and a donation card.

**Van Lew, Elizabeth Louisa, Album, 1845–1897. 1 volume. Mss5:5V3257:1. Microfilm reel C309.**

This album belonged to Elizabeth Van Lew (1818–1900), a native of Richmond and a Union spy during the Civil War. It contains documents concerning the hiring and

purchase of slaves, Confederate passes for Van Lew and for slaves, a few materials pertaining to friends and family members, and newspaper clippings of various war stories. There are also letters expressing gratitude for Van Lew's assistance during the war and supporting her appointment as postmistress of Richmond by President Ulysses S. Grant.

**Virginia Association of Ladies for Erecting a Statue to Henry Clay, Papers, 1859. 1 volume. Mss4V8192a1.**

This leather-bound, gilt-edged volume contains a handwritten list of more than 2500 women's names, arranged alphabetically by county for Accomack through Orange counties. Lists of names for Montgomery and Pittsylvania counties appear on a separate list. The statue was unveiled on Capitol Square in Richmond in 1859 and moved to the Old Hall of the House of Delegates in 1930.

**Virginia Woman's Forum, Records, 1949–1989. 101 items. Mss3V8198a.**

Blanche (Kidd) Satterfield, Counselor on Women's Organizations for Miller & Rhoads, Inc., in Richmond, founded the Virginia Woman's Forum in 1949. Representatives from women's clubs, garden clubs, business and professional associations, and service organizations met annually to hear national and international speakers discuss various topics focusing on the place of women in a changing world. Records include general files, 1985–1989, containing correspondence with and information on speakers (section 1); annual programs, 1949–1988 (section 2); five volumes of scrapbooks consisting of clippings and photographs documenting the Forum's activities (section 3); and biographical information on its directors, Blanche Satterfield and Emma Z. Brown (section 4). The Forum ended in 1989 with the loss of the sponsorship of the Miller & Rhoads department store.

**W**

**Waldrop, Eloise Taylor, Papers, 1889–1980. 48 items. Mss1W1477b.**

Include letters, 1918 March–September, written by Mary Virginia Peyton [later Wendt] to Eloise Waldrop (1885–1967) of Norfolk while Mary was in Aisne, France, with the American Fund for French Wounded, a volunteer group working in cooperation with the American Red Cross to set up hospitals and otherwise aid wounded Allied soldiers during World War I. These letters describe her work with the wounded, life near the battlefield, and economic conditions in France during the war. The bulk of this collection consists of letters written by Eloise Taylor Waldrop in 1937 while taking her first cruise abroad and touring Italy. The main recipient of Eloise's letters was her sister, Ellen Douglas (Waldrop) Brooke [i.e., Mrs. Douglas Shelby Brooke], though a few were addressed to friends. She describes her voyage on the SS *City of Hamburg* and arrival in Paris, along with subsequent rail travel to Geneva, Switzerland, and Florence, Italy. Also described are her numerous shopping excursions, including a trip to a monastery to buy wine, and local celebrations of holidays during her five-week stay. Also described are her brief trip to Rome, the masses she attended on board ship and in Italy, and her visit to Vatican City. A few of the letters also comment on politics and her opinions of Mussolini.

In 1956, Eloise made another voyage to Italy, this time on board the *Andrea Doria*. The letters from this trip are fewer in number and not as detailed as those from the 1937 trip, and are signed by Eloise as Zia. Little information about her trip is relayed in these letters, as most concern people and activities of family members in the U.S.

Also, include letter from Virginia Robertson Taylor Waldrop to her sister-in-law, Eliza ["Lila"] Brend Waldrop Wilson at Swoope, describing a violent storm and the resulting damage in the Norfolk area (April 6, 1889).

**Walke, Jane Randolph, Commonplace Book, 1739–1743. Photocopy.**

**Mss5:5W1507:1.**

Kept by Jane (Randolph) Walke (1729–1756), Jane (Bolling) Randolph (1703–1766), and others, this "cookbook" contains recipes for food preparation and medicinal remedies, as well as business accounts for household items and clothing. The original remains in private hands.

**Waller, Nelson Samuel, Papers, 1857–1860. 2 items. Mss2W1565b.**

Consist of letters, 1857–1860, written to Dr. Nelson Samuel Waller (1817–1868) of Spotsylvania County by Alfred L. Holladay ([b. 1828] of Richmond) concerning the hiring out of Waller's slaves Peter and Lewis; and Patrick H. Jackson ([1800–1880] of Farmville) discussing the sale of a female slave, Sarah, and bearing a letter written for Sarah's husband, Peter Shelton, a slave belonging to Dr. Waller.

**Wardlaw, Virginia Clyde, Papers, ca. 1898–1991. ca. 1,000 items. Mss1W2197a.**

This collection consists of the contents of six disassembled scrapbooks compiled by Virginia Clyde Wardlaw (1911–1991) documenting her service as a flight traffic clerk in the United States Woman's Army Auxiliary Corps during World War II. The scrapbooks contain materials concerning Wardlaw and other women serving at different army bases around the country, including photographs, medals, and military documents. Also, includes photographs and correspondence with Wardlaw's family and friends, detailing her postwar civilian employment with the Air Force, and genealogical notes and lineage charts regarding the Wardlaw family.

**Ware Family Papers, 1748–1981. 6,788 items. Mss1W2296b.**

The Ware family papers include correspondence, accounts, diaries, legal papers, commonplace books, scrapbooks and miscellany of the Ware family of Essex County and the related Latané, Maddox, McWane, Ritchie, and Rouzie families. Section 12 of the collection contains letters exchanged between Catesby Ware of Dunnsville, Essex County, and Eliza Constance "Lila" (Maddox) Ware (1888–1981) of Wythe County. They begin between 1907 and 1913, a period that spans their long-term, long-distance courtship and the early years of their marriage. These letters contain details of their daily lives and family. Lila's letters to Catesby discuss her social activities, her health, her job as a teacher, and later her studies at Memorial Hospital Training School for Nurses in Richmond and Washington Christian College in Washington, D.C. Their later correspondence covers Lila's 1914 surgery for appendicitis in Richmond, a 1920 surgery to have her tonsils removed, and her stay at Catawba Sanatorium for treatment of

tuberculosis in 1923. Sections 19–27 contain the papers of Eliza Constance “Lila” (Maddox) Ware, which include her diaries, correspondence, receipts, legal papers, school materials, organizational materials, religious materials, WWII materials, and miscellaneous items. Section 32 contains the papers of Catherine (Kegley) Maddox (1815–1893) of Wythe County. She was the grandmother of Lila Maddox. Her papers include legal materials, such as lease agreements made by Maddox in the 1850s, as well as her financial accounts. Sections 34–35 contain the papers of Lucy Ellen “Ella” (McWane) Moore Maddox (1861–1937) of Wythe County. She was the mother of Lila Maddox and her papers include correspondence from 1879 to 1936, primarily with her family, as well as a diary, financial accounts, legal papers, a scrapbook, an autograph album, and other miscellaneous papers.

**Warren, Sarah Robb Tyler Marshall, Cookbook, 1904–1935. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:5W2555:1.**

This volume contains recipes recorded or clipped by Sarah Robb Tyler (Marshall) Warren (1886–1964) while living at Pembroke in Fauquier County. She and others also saved printed booklets issued commercially or by the United States government on specific foods and their preparation.

**Washington, Ella More Bassett, Diary, 1864. 24 pp. Photocopy and typescript.**

**Mss5:1W2767:1.**

Ella More (Bassett) Washington (1834–1898) kept this diary as a young mother living with her parents at Clover Lea in Hanover County, while her husband fought in the Confederate army. Washington discusses Union occupation of the area. The original manuscript is in the Historical Society of York County in York, Pa., and was transcribed by James Otis Hall in 1977.

**Watson, Walter Allen, Papers, 1820–1925. 71 items. Mss1W339a. Microfilm reel C493.**

This collection contains business correspondence and diaries, 1894–1916, of Walter Allen Watson (1867–1919), an attorney and United States congressman who resided at Woodlawn in Nottoway County. The diaries document Watson's courtship of Constance (Tinsley) Watson, whom he married in 1905. Her correspondence, 1889–1925, includes letters from the Reverend Moses Drury Hoge, minister of the Second Presbyterian Church in Richmond (folder 10).

**Watson Family Papers, 1771–1934. 932 items. Mss1W3395a. Microfilm reels C369–371 and C493–494.**

This collection contains papers of various members of the Watson, Archer, and Riddle families of Richmond, but the papers of George Watson (1784–1853) and his wife, Anne (Riddle) Watson (1792–1882), account for the bulk of it. Correspondence, 1802–1830, of George Watson with his brother David Watson (1773–1830) discusses the latter's medical education in Scotland, England, and France; agriculture in Virginia; and a slave insurrection (section 1). His correspondence, 1816–1851, with his wife, Anne (Riddle) Watson, concerns family news, slavery, business accounts, and an incident of domestic violence (section 2). There are also business papers, 1816–1854, documenting George



Watson's medical practice and other economic activities (section 4). Anne (Riddle) Watson's correspondence, 1815–1874, is with various family members, mostly regarding family news and the education of children (section 5).

A few items, 1826–1839, document Dr. Robert Archer's (1794–1877) military service in the U.S. Army in Florida (section 9). Papers, 1841–1899, of his son Robert Samuel Archer (1828–1901) of Richmond illuminate his Confederate service and economic activities (sections 11–12). Letters, 1876–1902, of his wife, George and Anne Watson's daughter Virginia (Watson) Archer (1826–1920), are to various family members (section 13). Papers, 1802–1873, of Elizabeth Riddle include letters, accounts, and a number of lists, 1845–1846, of members and contributions to the Virginia Association of Ladies for Erecting a Statue to Henry Clay; Riddle served as the organization's treasurer (sections 17 and 18). There are also a few papers, 1854–1901, pertaining to the Tredegar Iron Works in Richmond (section 16) and papers, 1849–1862, of Thomas R. Price & Co. (section 8).

**Watt Family Papers, 1821–1895. 64 items. Mss1W3403a. Microfilm reel C290.**

This collection contains papers, 1821–1895, of several generations of Watt and Fitzhugh family members who resided in Fairfax County. Letters, 1891–1895, from Mary Tabb (Bolling) Lee (1848–1924) to her neighbor, Mrs. William Watt, document Lee's purchases of poultry and garden produce from Watt (section 2). Among the miscellaneous materials of other family members are two notebooks that contain information on the study of law and on surveying (sections 3 and 4).

**Webb, Susan Elizabeth Gordon, Diary, 1858. 1 volume. Mss5:1W3843:1. Microfilm reel C290.**

This diary, kept by Susan Elizabeth (Gordon) Webb (1830–1864) as a young mother living at Hampstead in New Kent County, focuses on the death of her own mother and her attempts to come to terms with her grief. It includes an account of Webb's visits to Red Sweet Springs and White Sulphur Springs and a brief biography of her life added by a niece.

**Weddell, Alexander Wilbourne, Papers, 1659–1946. 455 items. Mss1 W4126e.**

This collection is largely comprised of manuscripts collected by Virginia diplomat Alexander Weddell of Richmond. Section 4 contains items relating to Virginia author Amélie Louise (Rives) Chanler Troubetzkoy (1863–1945). These items include a letter from 1935 and an original, signed manuscript of "Death the Interpreter."

**Weddell, Alexander Wilbourne, Papers, 1858–1955. ca. 27,500 items. Mss1W4126bFA2.**

This collection contains the papers Alexander Wilbourne Weddell (1876–1948) of Richmond, a career diplomat, and his wife, philanthropist Virginia (Chase) Weddell (1874–1948). It chronicles many facets of their lives together from their marriage in 1923 until their deaths in a train wreck on New Year's Day, 1948. Alexander Weddell served as United States consul in Zanzibar, Athens, Calcutta, and Mexico City; his wife accompanied him to his last two posts. Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed him ambassador to Argentina following the 1932 presidential election, and in 1939 he became ambassador

to Spain, a position that he held until his retirement in 1942. Alexander Weddell's papers include thirty-six diaries, 1907–1947, (boxes 1–3) extensive correspondence, 1883–1947 (heaviest after 1927) (boxes 4–15), financial records (boxes 16–29), and scrapbooks (box 30); all contain materials by and about Virginia Weddell, as well. While posted to his various diplomatic assignments, both of the Weddells traveled widely in their host countries and maintained ties with family members, friends, and officers of social, political, and philanthropic groups in the United States, especially in Virginia. Both directed the efforts of their secretary, Elizabeth (Cabell) Dugdale (1902–1990), who managed Virginia House, which they transported across the Atlantic and reconstructed in Richmond. Records of the Weddells' support for and involvement in groups such as the Children's Home Society in Richmond (box 35), the Richmond Community Fund (boxes 37–38), and the Virginia Historical Society (boxes 39–40), as well as Virginia's service as an officer in the Women's Organization for National Prohibition Reform appear in the collection (box 41). Both were among the founders of the Richmond Academy of Arts, which later became the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts (boxes 36–37). Virginia Weddell also worked to aid victims of the Spanish civil war through the American Committee for Relief to Spain, the American Red Cross, and Quaker Relief Fund and by establishing her own relief fund (box 53). After returning from Spain, the Weddells participated in a number of organizations designed to mobilize civilian support during World War II, including the Navy League of the United States and the Virginia Office of Civilian Defense (box 36). Virginia Weddell's personal papers include two diaries, 1922–1923, documenting her courtship and marriage (box 52); correspondence, 1866–1947, primarily concerning her philanthropic activities and the maintenance and furnishing of Virginia House (and including letters from Ellen Glasgow and Eleanor Roosevelt) (boxes 52–53), and extensive records of the estate of her first husband, St. Louis industrialist James Harrison Steedman (1867–1921) (box 54). A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Weddell, Alexander Wilbourne, Papers, 1888–1947. ca. 800 items.**

**Mss1W4126cFA2.**

This collection of papers of Alexander Wilbourne Weddell (1876–1948) of Richmond and his wife, Virginia (Chase) Weddell (1874–1948), primarily concern his diplomatic and consular career; Weddell organized the papers in preparation for writing a memoir, which he never produced. The collection includes his correspondence, 1907–1942, with his sisters and brother, fellow diplomats, and close friends in Richmond while Weddell was stationed in Copenhagen; Zanzibar; Catania, Italy; Athens; Calcutta; Mexico City; Buenos Aires; and Madrid (boxes 1–4). His letters contain information on his own activities, as well as those of his wife. Virginia Weddell's correspondence, 1923–1947, discusses her husband's career (box 5). A lengthy exchange with Sir Samuel John Gurney Hoare, British ambassador to Spain during World War II, discusses war measures and relief efforts. Additional correspondence files and financial records document her activities with the American Red Cross, Richmond War and Community Fund, Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, and Women's Council of the Navy League of the United States (box 6). There are also records concerning the reconstruction and maintenance of the Weddells' residence in Richmond, Virginia House, including correspondence with architect William Lawrence Bottomley (1883–1951) (box 6). A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Welby, Mary M. Coppuck, Autograph Album, 1788–1903. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:6W4418:1. Microfilm reel C513.**

This album contains signatures of prominent American men and women solicited by Mary M. (Coppuck) Welby, apparently with the intention of selling them to raise funds for the Southern Relief Association in Baltimore, Md., in 1866. There are also a few earlier manuscripts and several letters, 1863–1903, to Welby in Baltimore.

**West Family Papers, 1843–1976. 2,005 items. Mss1W5207b.**

A second collection of West family papers contains correspondence, 1853–1877, (section 1) an account book (section 2) and loose accounts, 1845–1877, (section 3) and miscellaneous financial and legal records produced primarily by John S. West (1815–1878) (sections 4–7). West ran a store and tavern at Gravel Hill in Buckingham County, adjacent to the Buckingham Female Collegiate Institute (sections 9–10). His records, including some photocopies of items from other repositories, contain information on supplying students with various goods, as well as on the financial and administrative operations of the school and the attendance and boarding of specific students.

**West Family Papers, 1837–1896. 761 items. Mss1W5207a.**

The records of John S. West (1815–1878) and his brother-in-law, William C. Agee, concerning the operations of several mercantile firms at Gravel Hill and Buckingham Court House in Buckingham County, make up the bulk of this collection. West operated a country store and tavern near the Buckingham Female Collegiate Institute during the middle decades of the nineteenth century and the store's records include information on supplying students at the Institute with various products. West was also a member of the school's Board of Directors, so some materials also discuss the Institute and the boarding of students at West's home. The papers, primarily 1848–1872, consist of correspondence (section 2), account books (sections 8–11), loose accounts (section 12) and legal papers (sections 5–6), and related materials. The collection also contains records of the Gravel Hill Post Office, 1855–1890, maintained by postmistresses Beverly A. Brown, Martha Jane West, Sarah E. (Agee) West, and postmaster William C. Word (section 23).

**Westminister-Canterbury House Papers, 1975–1989. 11 items. Mss4W5281b.**

This collection illuminates the history of Westminister-Canterbury House, a Presbyterian and Episcopalian retirement home in Richmond, from its origins as the Protestant Episcopal Church Home for Ladies in 1875. It includes the constitution, summary of minutes, 1875–1956, and a list, 1875–1975, of male corporators, who oversaw the home's finances, and of female managers who supervised daily operations, as well as a biography of Lettie Pate Whitehead Evans (1872–1953), a director and board member of the Coca Cola Company, who served as the Home's principal benefactor.

**Wheat, Ella Wood Rutherford, Papers, 1843–1939. 194 items. Mss1W5602a.**

Chiefly correspondence (section 1), 1869–1912, of Ella Wood (Rutherford) Wheat (1852–1927) of Amelia County and Richmond. The majority of the letters are from her husband, Dr. S. H. Lewis Wheat, written both before and after their marriage. Courtship letters discuss his views on love and trust and urge his fiancé to set a wedding date. Post-wedding letters, written mostly during the summer months while his wife and children

were visiting family, talk of town life, weather, medical cases, and the health and well-being of the couple's children. Other correspondents include Ella's sister Frances (Rutherford) Bernard, daughter Frances Rutherford (Wheat) Bushnell, sister Letitia (Rutherford) Goodwin (including a long, descriptive letter giving family and social news, extensive fashion details, and an account of a young relative's experiences in a train accident), cousin Richard Eggleston Hardaway, childhood friend James Pinckney Harrison, sister Martha (Rutherford) Harvie, J. Brooks McGann (an erstwhile suitor), sister Sarah Rutherford, cousin W. Leslie Van Sinderen (letter of 1878 September 20 describes his love for her and also his concerns about her reputation after hearing she drove out with someone), sister-in-law Eleanor C. Wheat, and son James Clifton Wheat. Section 2 features correspondence of Dr. Wheat with his young daughters and son during their summer vacations.

**Wickham Family Papers, 1754–1977. ca. 11,500 items. Mss1W6326cFA2. Microfilm reels C375–379.**

This collection contains the papers of Richmond attorney John Wickham (1763–1839) and descendants from his first marriage to Mary Smith (Fanning) Wickham (d. 1799). It provides information on agricultural practices, including farm labor, and the continuous management of family property for more than a century.

John Wickham's papers consist primarily of records, 1801–1804, documenting the purchase and operation of his East Tuckahoe plantation, straddling Henrico and Goochland counties, and files concerning the settling of his estate (boxes 2–4). The executor's correspondence, 1852–1875, in the estate papers includes letters of his daughter, Julia (Wickham) Leigh (1801–1883), regarding the family's economic life and a United States Customs House built on Wickham land in Richmond, as well as information on the trust estate of another daughter, Frances (Wickham) Graham; materials, 1858, concerning Amy, a slave confined to the Eastern Lunatic Asylum (later Eastern State Hospital) in Williamsburg; files on the lawsuit of Wickham's widow and second wife, Elizabeth Selden (McClurg) Wickham (1781–1853), against his executors; and records of a trust estate established for John Wickham's granddaughter, Charlotte Georgianna (Wickham) Lee, and administered by her uncle, William Fanning Wickham, and her father-in-law, Robert E. Lee.

John Wickham's son, Richmond attorney William Fanning Wickham (1793–1880), built Hickory Hill in Hanover County during the 1820s. His papers include seventeen diaries, 1828–1880 (box 5); accounts, ca. 1828–1878; and other land records, 1828–1878, documenting plantation operations there (box 7); many antebellum diaries include lists of slaves grouped by families. William Wickham served as a trustee of the estate of the English Quaker merchant Samuel Gist (d. 1815), who emancipated his Hanover County slaves by will and provided money to resettle them in a free state. William Wickham's papers also contain information on the trust estate of his half-sister, Frances (Wickham) Graham, who loaned money to three brothers facing bankruptcy proceedings (box 9).

His son Williams Carter Wickham (1820–1888), an attorney who lived at Hickory Hill, served as a Virginia state senator, a Confederate cavalry general, and a Chesapeake &

Ohio Railroad official. Three letterbooks, 1877–1880, illuminate his business dealings and activities in the Republican party (box 10). Fifteen volumes of farm books, 1866–1888, record expenditures and receipts at Hickory Hill and contain accounts with individual laborers and managers (boxes 13–15). Papers of Williams Carter Wickham's wife, Lucy Penn (Taylor) Wickham (1830–1913), include letters, 1848–1866, documenting her long friendship with Elizabeth (Kane) Shields of Philadelphia; correspondence, 1888–1913, mostly with male family members concerning Hickory Hill; accounts, 1875–1913; personal property tax returns, 1893–1909 (box 20); and records concerning the estate of her father, Henry Taylor of Belvidera in Spotsylvania County, as well as her own estate (box 20–21).

The son of Williams Carter and Lucy Taylor Wickham, Henry Taylor Wickham (1849–1943), who served as legal counsel for the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad and a member of the Virginia Senate, inherited Hickory Hill. Six letterbooks, 1931–1940, illuminate business and family affairs, his legal and senatorial careers, and Democratic party politics and community service (boxes 22–23). Four farm books, 1893–1913, document the operation of Hickory Hill and loose accounts, 1929–1943, include time sheets, payrolls, and produce statements (boxes 27–30). Three volumes of speeches include addresses to local women's clubs (box 31), and twelve scrapbooks document Republican Party politics, his own career, the family, and Virginia history (boxes 32–37). His estate papers include correspondence of his widow, Elise Warwick (Barksdale) Wickham (1861–1952) (boxes 38–39). Elise's own papers contain correspondence, 1896–1948, with her sons and as a member of the Board of Managers and president of the Exchange for Women's Work in Richmond (box 40). Her financial papers include Hickory Hill farm records (boxes 43–45), Richmond real estate rental records (boxes 45–47), and state and federal income tax returns, 1941–1951 (box 42). Other papers include records, 1893–1916, of her work as an officer of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Hanover County and an Ashland Garden Club visitors' register, 1949 (box 48).

This collection also contains miscellaneous papers of other members of the Wickham family in Virginia and a few papers of John Wickham's uncle, Edmund Fanning (1739–1818), a colonial bureaucrat and Revolutionary loyalist who became governor of Nova Scotia, and his family of England and Prince Edward Island, Canada (box 1). A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Wickham Family Papers, 1766–1945. ca. 5,500 items. Mss1W6326aFA2. Microfilm reels C371–375.**

This collection contains the papers of three generations of members of the Wickham family, centering on John Wickham (1763–1839), a Richmond attorney, and his second wife, Elizabeth Selden (McClurg) Wickham (1781–1853) of Woodside, and their descendants. It documents the Wickhams' wide-ranging economic and political interests and provides insights into gender roles and the dynamics of family life, including inheritance and family property, and into the history of slavery, slaves, and plantation life in the nineteenth century.

The papers, 1766–1839, of John Wickham include records of the so-called British Debt Cases in Virginia and of the trial of Aaron Burr for treason in the Richmond federal court in 1807, as well as records for the East Tuckahoe plantation in Henrico County that later became Woodside (box 3). Estate papers include information on the estate of John Wickham's father-in-law, physician James McClurg (box 3). Wickham's personal correspondence, 1798–1839, with his wife and children discusses politics in Virginia and the nation, as well as family matters (boxes 1–2). The correspondence, 1794–1850, of Elizabeth Selden (McClurg) Wickham contains letters from prominent political and military figures, as well as courtship letters from and the will, 1798, of an early suitor, Edwin Burnley, whose estate she inherited (box 4). One of John and Elizabeth McClurg Wickham's sons, Littleton Waller Tazewell Wickham (1821–1909), practiced law in New Orleans but returned to Virginia just before the Civil War. His correspondence, 1836–1897, illuminates student life at the University of Virginia and includes information on the estates of his two wives and on the operation of Woodside (boxes 5–8). Lengthy exchanges with his sister, Elizabeth Selden Maclurg Wickham of Richmond, discuss his wives, his career in New Orleans, and everyday life and society in Richmond. Other papers include financial records and materials documenting the purchase of Bunker Hill plantation in Darlington County, S.C., and its enslaved population from Thomas Ashby, the father of his second wife, Elizabeth Peyre (Ashby) Laurens Wickham (1824–1859) (box 11). A conflict developed between the two men after her death. The papers of Littleton Wickham's first wife, Eliza Wyckoff (Nicholson) Wickham (d. 1850) of New Orleans, contain correspondence, 1846–1850, with relatives and local officials about the estate of her father, John Nicholson (d. 1848) (box 12). Papers of Elizabeth Peyre (Ashby) Laurens Wickham include letters, 1852–1859, written to her, along with letters, 1821–1831, by her mother, Elizabeth (Peyre) Skinkler Ashby, directed to various individuals (box 12).

Littleton and Elizabeth Ashby Wickham's son, Thomas Ashby Wickham (1857–1939), practiced law in Sprague, Wash., and Richmond, Va., where he also served as judge of the Henrico County Court and a member of the Virginia Senate. Taken together his papers and those of his wife, Julia Wickham (Porcher) Wickham (1860–1933), account for about half of the collection. His diaries, 1900–1939, contain brief daily notations of weather, farming, travel, and personal finances (boxes 15–19); his correspondence, 1872–1938, is primarily with family members about his law practice in the Washington territory and service in the Virginia Senate (boxes 19–20). Thomas Wickham's papers also include financial accounts, records of his legal practice, and records of the estate of an aunt, Frances (Wickham) Graham (boxes 21–22). Incorporated within Thomas Wickham's papers are the personal and professional papers of his cousin and law partner, William Fanning Wickham (1860–1900) (boxes 23–27); they concern their law practice, St. Paul's Episcopal Church in Hanover, and the Virginia militia. Papers of Thomas Wickham's wife, Julia Wickham (Porcher) Wickham of Charleston, S.C., include a diary kept on a trip to England and France in 1896 (box 28); a scrapbook, 1904, on Huguenots in America and local history in South Carolina (box 35); account books, 1891 and 1895–1896 (box 33); an essay on the influence of women on men; a student notebook; materials concerning the "Half-Hour Reading Club," probably in Charleston, S.C. (box 35); and a two-volume autograph collection (boxes 33–34). Julia began the autograph

collection as a child, probably at the suggestion of her father, and with his aid compiled a significant collection of letters, autographs, and documents of American and English political, literary, and theatrical figures. Her correspondence, 1870–1929, consists primarily of letters to and from Porcher family members and friends, but it also includes letters from a number of French soldiers and widows during and just after World War I (boxes 28–32). Papers of her father, Francis Peyre Porcher (1824–1895), a Charleston physician and medical author, contain family correspondence, 1864–1895, and letters from prominent American and European physicians and financial associates (box 14). Papers, 1909–1945, of Julia and Thomas Ashby Wickham's son, Littleton Maclurg Wickham (1898–1973) of Woodside, document his career as a student and teacher at Episcopal High School in Alexandria, Va., and his service in World War I (boxes 36–37). The collection also contains papers of a few other members of the Wickham and Porcher families (box 37). A supplementary finding aid is available in the repository.

**Wickham, Dorothy Marie Mosby, Papers, ca. 1924–1985. 32 folders. Mss1W6324a.** Include correspondence (section 1), estate papers (section 2), newspaper articles and publications (section 3), scrapbooks (section 7), and photographs (sections 5 and 6) relating to Dorothy Marie (Mosby) Wickham (1914–1985) of Richmond and her husband, Lucien Wickham of Chicago, Ill. Dorothy trained with Richmond dance teacher Elinor Fry and gained moderate fame in Richmond before moving, ca. 1933, to New York City. There she appeared in the chorus of several musicals and was hired for the traveling version of "George White's Scandals." She met Lucien Wickham, a grain broker, in the summer of 1936 and they wed several months later. The records in this collection reflect Dorothy's dancing career, ca. 1927–1936, and, in the 1950s, her entry into high society in Chicago, where she was active in a number of charitable organizations. Following Lucien's death in 1959, Dorothy moved first to New York City and then back to Richmond, where she took care of her elderly mother until the latter's death in 1968. Dorothy became reclusive in her later years, and it was largely through the efforts of a longtime friend, Ellen "Bruce" (Crane) Fisher, that she eventually moved out of her decrepit apartment and into a nursing facility. She died less than a year later.

**Wickline, [?], Student Notebook, ca. 1800. 1 volume. Mss5:4W6326:1.** This volume belonged to [?] Wickline, mother of Louisa (Wickline) Edwards (b. 1819). It consists primarily of notes and arithmetic problems concerning weights and measures. Also included is a list, 1819–1845, of birth and death dates for the owner's children and a verse account of Rebecca Ervine's deathbed conversation with her husband and children. The volume concludes with a three-page diary, 1834, chronicling the owner's travels through Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Ohio, probably *en route* to Ohio. The VHS also owns the arithmetic book (Mss5:4Ed973:1) of her daughter, Louisa, kept in Jackson County, Ohio, ca. 1838.

**Wight Family Papers, 1861–1879. 5 items. Mss1W6398a. Microfilm reel C290.** This collection centers on Charles Copland Wight (1841–1897) and his mother, Margaret (Brown) Wight (b. 1809). It includes recollections of Charles Wight as a student at Virginia Military Institute and a soldier in the Confederate army (section 1), and his student notebook containing information on the origins of the English language (section

3). The first two volumes of Margaret Wight's diary, 1863–1865, discuss her family's flight from Norfolk to Hanover County; the activities of her sons and daughters during the Civil War; life on the home front, including a food riot by Richmond women and her own work making envelopes; the fall of Richmond; Lincoln's assassination; and race relations in the South (section 2). The third volume, 1878–1879, kept as an aging widow, focuses on religion, death, and family news. It includes a description of her husband's death and deathbed conversion.

**Wilkinson, Linda Harville Magee, Papers, 1895–ca. 1904. 5 items. Mss2W6596b.**

This small collection contains a report card, 1895, issued by The Stony Creek School District in Sussex County to Linda [Harville] Magee [Wilkinson] (1876–1958) and, presumably, her brother Charlie Magee; photographs, 1895 and 1896, of Linda Wilkinson; a marriage license, 1901, of Linda Harville Magee and Thomas Redmon[d] Wilkinson issued in Prince George County (photocopy); and a photograph of Linda Wilkinson, Thomas Wilkinson, and their daughter Winnie Magee Wilkinson (1901–1924?).

**Wilkinson, Mary Elizabeth Davenport, Album, 1846–1860. 1 volume.**

**Mss5:5W6595:1.**

Mary Elizabeth (Davenport) Wilkinson (b. 1832) included lines of verse and genealogical notes on the Davenport and Wilkinson families in this book; the cover is stamped "Religious Album."

**Williams Family Papers, 1801–1889. 321 items. Mss1W6767g. Microfilm reels C494–495.**

This collection consists primarily of papers of James Harrison Williams (1836–1903) of Winchester and Woodstock and his wife, Cora DeMouvelle (Pritchard) Williams (1840–1927), who worked for the Confederate War Department in Richmond and later served as principal of the Shenandoah Female Institute. James Williams's papers include a diary, 1862, during his service in the Confederate Army kept in an account book, 1801–1826, that belonged to his grandfather Philip Williams (1770–1846) (section 1), and correspondence, 1861–1889, mostly with his wife (section 2). Letters, 1860–1883, to Cora Williams are from various family members (section 4). The collection also contains a pamphlet about the school, as well as materials documenting James Williams's political career (section 3). There are a few letters, 1861–1863, from George Henry Williams (1844–1863), to his sister, Mary Julia (Williams) Wagner (1846–1930), written during his service in the Confederate Army (section 5), and some papers pertaining to other family members (section 6).

**Williams Family Papers, 1816–1939. 27 items. Mss1W6767f. Microfilm reel C316.**

This collection centers on Alice Marshall (Taylor) Williams (1865–1939) of Richmond and her sister, Eliza Adams (Taylor) Robinson (1853–1926). Letters, 1883–1886, to Williams include courtship letters and a few letters from family members (section 5). Robinson's correspondence, 1876–1903, contains letters from their mother, Isobel De Leon (Jacobs) Taylor (1822–1896), offering advice and discussing family news and one from Alice describing the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876 (section 3). A



few papers pertain to other members of the Jacobs and Taylor families in Philadelphia, Pa., and Virginia.

**Williams Family Papers, 1830–1946. 4,043 items. Mss1W6767a. Microfilm reels C309–315.**

This collection consists primarily of correspondence of John Langbourne Williams (1831–1915), a Richmond banker, his wife, Maria Ward (Skelton) Williams (1843–1929), their children, and a few other family members. Correspondence of Maria Williams, her daughters, and other female relatives accounts for more than half of the collection. John Williams's correspondence is primarily with his wife and four sons (sections 1–10). Maria Williams corresponds with a number of male and female relatives, but most extensively with her own children, especially her daughters, Cyrane Dandridge (Williams) Bemiss (1866–1952) of New Orleans, La., and Richmond and Maria Ward Skelton (Williams) Williams (1888–1920) of Richmond (sections 11–17). The letters discuss family news and the education of children; only a few date from as early as the Civil War. Family correspondence of the sons and sons-in-law of John and Maria (Skelton) Williams composes approximately one-quarter of the collection; most prominent among them is John Skelton Williams (1865–1926), U.S. Comptroller of the Currency and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury (sections 27, 28, 48 and 60).

**Williams Family Papers, 1884–1915. 247 items. Mss1W6767p.**

While the bulk of this collection concerns John Langbourne Williams, there is also a commonplace book, 1884–1889, compiled, presumably, by members of the Williams family following the deaths by drowning of Charlotte Randolph Williams and her cousin, Susan Eleanor Williams Gibson, while on vacation at Old Point Comfort. Included are newspaper clippings concerning the accident, obituaries, lines of verse, scripture, passages copied from the girls' autograph albums and scrapbooks, locks of hair, and an unidentified picture of one of the girls.

**Williams Family Papers, 1922–1968. 501 items. Mss1W6767c.**

This collection contains the papers of Richmond author Rebecca (Yancey) Williams (b. 1899) and her husband, dentist and pharmacist John Bell Williams (1890–1970). John Williams's papers include business correspondence, 1932–1966, essays, and speeches (sections 1 and 2). Among the speeches is a memorial to Margaret Nolting (1883–1966), the first woman graduate of the Medical College of Virginia and director of the Sheltering Arms Rehabilitation Hospital in Richmond from 1924–1949. There are also programs and speeches, 1948–1967, concerning St. Luke's Training School for Nurses (section 3).

Rebecca Williams's papers constitute the bulk of this collection and contain a manuscript of her book, *The Vanishing Virginian* (1940) and correspondence, 1939–1942, documenting the process of making a movie based on it, including an exchange of letters between Williams and producer Edwin Harris Knopf, as well as scripts, contracts, photographs, publicity releases, and an architectural drawing of the house of Robert Davis Yancey (1855–1931) in Lynchburg (section 4). There are also manuscripts for *Carry Me Back* (New York, 1942) and various essays on biographical or political and

historical subjects (sections 5 and 6). Williams's diary, 1942–1944, records her activities during World War II (section 7), and correspondence and other materials, 1956–1966, illuminate the activities of the Jamestown Society, a patriotic lineage society, during Williams's tenure as the organization's historian (section 8).

**Williams, Belle Horner, Letter, 1861. 1 item. Mss2W6705a1. Photocopy.**

Williams (b. 1844), writing from Union Female College in Danville at the end of April 1861 to "Mama," describes the excitement of the outbreak of war and the marathon sewing that has been going on to clothe the militia companies in time for their departure to Richmond. Many of her schoolmates have left or are planning to leave to avoid being separated from their families. Mentions Mr. Aylett having enlisted and also [W. A.] Tyree, president of the private Baptist college, who urges parents not to remove their daughters.

**Williams, Maria Ward Skelton, Diary, [1916]. 1 volume. Mss5:1W6742:1.**

Kept in Richmond by Maria Ward (Skelton) Williams (1843–1929), this diary lists menus, guests, some addresses and a few household activities. Also included is a copy of a letter of condolence.

**Williams, Rebecca Yancey, Papers, 1940–1960. 804 items. Mss1W6767d.**

The collection consists primarily of letters, 1940–1942, to Rebecca (Yancey) Williams (1899–1976) concerning her book, *The Vanishing Virginian* (1940) (section 1). It also contains an unpublished manuscript, ca. 1950, for "The Great Adventure: Jamestown, Virginia," (section 2) a few essays and speeches by Williams on historical subjects (section 3), and a small number of her reviews of other authors' books (section 4).

**Wilson, Nathaniel Venable, Papers, 1834–1878. 43 items. Mss1W6957a.**

The collection consists primarily of papers of Nathaniel Venable Wilson (b. 1814) and his wife, Elizabeth (Ruffner) Wilson (b. 1815), of Charleston (now W. Va.). Nathaniel Wilson's correspondence, 1834–1857, with family members includes information on the estate of his father, Goodridge Wilson (1776–1845), and on the operation of Kanawha Salines, a salt manufacturing firm (section 1). Elizabeth (Ruffner) Wilson's correspondence, 1836–1878, contains letters from family members and women friends, including one from her daughter, Kate (Wilson) Noyes, describing her life as a young, single teacher and another, 1868, from Elizabeth Runyan describing a potential family move from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Omaha, Nebraska (section 3). A few papers pertain to other family members.

**Wilson Family Papers, 1790–1944. ca. 3,050 items. Mss1W6997aFA2. Microfilm reels C146–152.**

This collection centers on members of three related families—the Chamberlins, McPhersons, and Wilsons—of western Virginia and Berkeley and Jefferson counties, now in W. Va. The Chamberlins and McPhersons were Quakers, while the Wilsons embraced Presbyterianism. The collection as a whole documents the history of religion, agriculture, migration, the Civil War, and the dynamics of family life during the nineteenth century.

The papers, 1795–1817, of Elijah Chamberlin (d. 1818), a farmer in Charles Town, Jefferson County, contain information on wheat culture and milling, while those of his wife, Mary (McPherson) Chamberlin (1780?–1860), concern settling his estate, the guardianship of their children, and her financial affairs as a widow; there are also probate records for her estate, including wills written in Berkeley County (box 1). The papers, 1833–1875, of Mary McPherson Chamberlin's sister, Jane MacPherson (d. 1877), who lived in western Virginia and Baltimore, Md. (and used a different surname spelling), contain correspondence, 1836–1875, with family members in northern and midwestern states; these letters provide a Union perspective on the Civil War (box 2). Jane MacPherson's correspondents include a nephew, William M. Chamberlin, who worked as an insurance agent in postwar Vicksburg, Miss., and a niece, Mary Elizabeth (Chamberlin) Wilson, who frequently wrote about the troubled marriage of George A. and Jane M. (Chamberlin) Hamill.

**Winfree, Judith Gates, Memoir, 1856–1871. 27 pp. Typescript. Mss5:1W7265:1.**

In "A Little Southern Girl's Memories Without her Mother," written in 1930, Judith (Gates) Winfree (1856–1939) recalls her childhood after her mother's death. Included in her reminiscence of life at Seguine in Chesterfield County is information on specific slaves, cotton and tobacco cultivation, her father's remarriage, and life during and after the Civil War.

**Wingo Family Papers, 1851–1985. 516 items. Mss1W7277b.**

This collection consists primarily of papers of three generations of members of the Knight family. It opens with the financial accounts, 1857–1896, and a few other business records of Richmond merchant William Carter Knight (1818–1896) (section 3), and a cookbook, ca. 1871–1872, compiled by his wife, Cleverine (Thomas) Knight (1825–1911) (section 4). Personal and family correspondence, 1875–1933 and a personal account book, 1911–1918 of their daughter, Sally Belle (Knight) Wingo (1855–1947), document, among other things, the death of her husband, Richmond manufacturer Charles Evans Wingo (1843–1911), and the settling of his estate (sections 11 and 12). Personal and business correspondence, 1902–1985, (section 14) and school records (sections 15–16) illuminate the education of Sally and Charles Wingo's son, John Trevilian Wingo (1887–1986), at the University of Virginia and his career as a lawyer in Richmond. The autograph album, 1858–1865, of a relative, Virginia C. (Parrish) Trevilian (1844–1927), contains poetry composed or copied by friends (section 24). A few papers pertain to other members of the Wingo and related families.

**Wingo Family Papers, 1889–1953. 548 items. Mss1W7277a.**

This collection contains papers of Charles Evans Wingo (1843–1911), a Richmond shoe company executive, and his wife, Sally Belle (Knight) Wingo (1855–1947), and other members of their family. Charles Wingo's papers include correspondence, 1896–1909, and an account book, 1895–1896, for his firm, Wingo, Ellett & Crump, that also contains recipes collected by Sally Wingo (sections 2 and 3). Her papers contain family and personal correspondence, 1908–1945, primarily with her children (section 5), personal account books, 1889–1918, that include information on the Woman's Christian Association of Richmond (sections 6–7), and loose recipes and addresses (section 8).

Letters, 1908–1927, of Charles Wingo's sister, Althea Wooldridge Wingo (1844?–1929), of Edgewood in Amelia County are generally directed to her nieces and nephews (section 1). The Wingos' son, John Trevilian Wingo (1887–1986), attended the University of Virginia and became a lawyer in Richmond. His diary, 1905 (section 10); correspondence, 1905–1953 (section 11); and school materials primarily document his education and legal career (section 13). Personal and family correspondence, 1920–1947, of his wife, Elizabeth Dallas (Brown) Wingo (1889–1969), was generated in Amelia County and Richmond (section 14). Some scattered materials survive for other members of the Wingo family.

**Winn, Elizabeth Jarvis, Memoir, 1898–1916. 12 pp. Photocopy of typescript.**

**Mss5:1W7305:1**

In "Memories of East Franklin Street," written in 1965, Elizabeth Jarvis Winn (1891–1965) recalls her childhood and neighborhood in Richmond during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

**Wise Family Papers, 1777–1973. ca. 6,500 items. Mss1W7547bFA2.**

This collection consists primarily of the papers of Henry Alexander Wise (1806–1876), Eastern Shore lawyer, Virginia governor, and Confederate general, and his son, John Sergeant Wise (1846–1913), an attorney in Richmond and New York, N.Y., and their families. Henry's papers, ca. 1833–1874, include correspondence, speeches, and printed materials documenting his career in state and national politics (boxes 1–3). His correspondence also contains letters to each of his three wives, Anne E. Jennings (d. 1837), Sarah (Sergeant) Wise (1817–1850), and Mary Elizabeth (Lyons) Wise (1814–1901). The collection contains separate correspondence files for two of Henry's wives and several of his children. Correspondence, 1826–1848, of his second wife, Sarah Sergeant Wise, includes letters to and from her sisters, granddaughter, and other family members (box 4). Correspondence, 1853–1870, of his third wife, Mary Lyons Wise, is with her brother, stepdaughter, and husband (box 4). Among the papers of Henry Wise's children are correspondence, 1862–1898, of his daughter Mary Elizabeth (Wise) Garnett (1829–1898) (box 4) and correspondence, 1896–1909, of his daughter Margaretta Ellen (Wise) Mayo (1844–1909) (box 5).

The papers of Henry Wise's son, John Sergeant Wise, account for about two-thirds of the collection and include correspondence, ca. 1869–1912 (boxes 6–16); speeches, 1885–1913; essays, 1892–1908; articles, 1888–1908; and scrapbooks, 1864–1892, pertaining to his legal and political career, especially his status as a Confederate veteran and his involvement in the Republican party (boxes 17–18). Much of his personal correspondence is with his sister Anne Jennings (Wise) Hobson (1837–1914), his niece Katherine Sophia (Thayer) Jermain Hobson (1859–1915), and his daughter Virginia Peachy Wise (1871–1949). A small amount of family correspondence, 1888–1912, of his wife, Evelyn Byrd Beverley (Douglas) Wise (1851–1925), appears in the collection (box 19), as does personal correspondence, ca. 1905–1912, of his daughter, Evelyn Byrd Douglas (Wise) Barney (1879–1962), who accompanied her husband to the Philippines in 1905 (box 21). Papers, ca. 1912–1971, of Henry Wise's daughter, Margaretta Watmough (Wise) Moore (1884–1972), primarily concern her last illness and the settling of her

estate (box 22). There are also three letters, 1812–1814, from John Cropper (1755–1821) to his daughters (box 1). A finding aid is available in the repository.

**Wise Family Papers, 1840–1967. 17,727 items. Mss1W7547a.**

Chiefly correspondence and other papers of New York City and Richmond lawyer John Sergeant Wise (1846–1913), and his son lawyer Henry Alexander Wise (1874–1968) of New York City and Accomac and Northampton counties. John S. Wise materials include extensive correspondence, 1872–1913 (section 14), accounts (section 15), legal papers (sections 17–18), literary writings on dogs (section 24), and estate materials (section 34). Henry A. Wise materials include extensive correspondence, 1886–1967 (section 51), scattered diaries (sections 47–50), accounts and account books (sections 52–55), and autobiographical materials (section 46). Significantly represented in John S. and Henry A. Wise's correspondence sections and in their financial materials are records relating to management of the estate of Henry's sister-in-law, Clara Thomson Booth (1882?–1956), an inmate at Eastern State Hospital, Williamsburg (sections 51, 53, 54, 59, 74, 82 and 107).

Other family members represented in the collection include Evelyn Byrd Beverley (Douglas) Wise (1851–1925), wife of John Sergeant Wise, and include correspondence, 1879–1918, with friends and family (section 36), accounts, 1883–1911, kept in New York City and Richmond (section 37), and miscellany (sections 38); Henrietta Edwina Thomson (Booth) Wise (1876–1957), wife of Henry A. Wise, and include correspondence, 1903–1956 (section 82), accounts, 1903–1957, kept in Charlottesville, New York City, and Washington, D.C. (section 83), and notes and an account book of her husband regarding his trusteeship of her inherited funds (sections 74 and 53); and Evelyn Byrd Douglass (Wise) Barney (1879–1962), daughter of John S. Wise, and include correspondence, 1891–1961, at Kiptopeke and while stationed with her husband, James Perrine Barney (1875–1966), in the Philippines (section 89), and miscellany (section 90). Of particular interest are letters in the correspondence of her father discussing her engagement to a "Dr. Cleary" in 1895, of which her father vehemently disapproved, and her difficult marriage to James Barney, who her father characterized as a fraud and confidence man (section 14). Letters to his son-in-law reflect Wise's feelings as his salutation changes from "Dad" in the early years of James and Evelyn's marriage to "Mr. Wise" as time passed.

**Withers, Emily Theresa Harrold Marsh, Papers, 1948–1957. ca. 100 items.**

**Mss1W7763a.**

This collection documents historic preservation efforts at Woodlawn in Fairfax County, the house built in 1802 by Martha Washington's granddaughter, Nellie (Custis) Lewis (1779–1852), and her husband, Lawrence Lewis (1767–1839). The Woodlawn Public Foundation was formed in 1948 to raise money to purchase and restore the house. Emily Theresa Harrold Marsh Withers, a member of the Foundation's board, compiled this collection, which includes minutes of meetings of the board of trustees, correspondence, newspaper clippings, and brochures that illuminate the Foundation's efforts. In 1952 the Foundation's trustees leased the house to the National Trust and in 1957 transferred ownership of it to that organization.

**The Woman's Club, Records, 1894–1995. ca. 450 items. Mss3W8405a.**

Founded in 1894 by Jane Crawford (Looney) Lewis (b. 1852) and thirteen other prominent Richmond women, the Woman's Club was envisioned as "an organized centre for the intellectual and literary culture of its members." Over the years, the organization has expanded some of its goals while remaining loyal to its original purposes. Annual programs of literary and current events lectures, along with musical, artistic, and dramatic performances, have drawn an impressive list of nationally and internationally known speakers and performers to the club's quarters at the Bolling Haxall House on Franklin Street. The membership has grown from the original thirteen founders to some 1,600 women, and through the years has included some of the most notable women writers, artists, professionals, civic leaders, and public figures in Virginia's capital. This collection contains printed constitutions and by-laws, minute books, annual reports, programs, bulletins, scrapbooks, and miscellaneous materials concerning the operations, programs, and activities of the club and its members.

**Wood, Leonora Whitaker, Papers, ca. 1930–1947. 79 items. Mss1W8505a. Microfilm reel C153.**

The papers of Leonora Whitaker Wood (b. 1891), a local historian and antiquary of Keysar in Mineral County, W. Va., include essays and research notes on Margaret Brent (1601?–1671), John Champe (1752–1798), Michael Cresap (1742–1775), and George Washington (1732–1799) (section 1) and on local history and folk culture in West Virginia and western Maryland (sections 2–6).

**Woodfin, Maude Howlett, Papers, 1915–1948. 21,021 items. Mss1W8555a.**

The papers of Maude Howlett Woodfin (1891–1948), professor of history at Westhampton College (now a part of the University of Richmond) and a noted historian of colonial Virginia, document the evolution of her career as a scholar and teacher. Correspondence, 1924–1947, with manuscripts curators, editors, fellow scholars, and friends reveals an extensive network of contacts within historical and publishing circles (section 1). Letters from historian Louis B. Wright (1899–1984), editor Marion Tinsling (b. 1904), and others document the trio's collaboration in editing and publishing the secret diaries of William Byrd II (section 8). Much correspondence reflects Woodfin's efforts to obtain primary sources from Byrd family collections and from public and private repositories in the United States and Britain. Most of the collection consists of Woodfin's research notes on Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Charles Genet, Thomas Stegge I and Thomas Stegge II, the three William Byrds of Westover and such varied topics as genealogy and architecture (sections 2–3). Notes taken by relatives, friends, and colleagues during World War II are interweaved with Woodfin's own, reflecting the limited availability of sources caused by gas rationing, the removal of valuable historical documents to safe havens, and other travel restrictions. The collection also contains over a dozen manuscripts, including Woodfin's Westhampton College thesis on Nathaniel Beverley Tucker and her dissertation on Citizen Genet done for the University of Chicago (section 4). Drafts of twenty-one *Dictionary of American Biography* articles, a short story entitled "The Silver Cup," and student essays collected by Woodfin during her years of teaching reflect her varied interests in colonial Virginia's history (section 7). Among her creative endeavors are an unpublished essay, "The Historian Looks at a New

World," which interweaves a discussion of contemporary political situations with an account of colonial history from a Native American point of view (section 4). There are also scripts for radio promotional spots for *Another Secret Diary of William Byrd, 1737–1741* (Richmond: Deitz Press, Inc., 1942) and Woodfin's contracts with and royalty reports from Deitz Press, Inc. (section 5). The collection illuminates Woodfin's plans for an extensive biography of the three William Byrds and a comprehensive history of colonial Virginia, but these works were never written. Additional papers exist in the University of Richmond Archives.

**Worley, Marianna Jane Fricke, Papers, 1944–1946. 22 items. Mss2W8933b.**

Collection concerns the recruitment and induction for training of Marianna Jane Fricke of Santa Monica, Calif., prior to her marriage and settlement in Richmond, in the Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service (WAVES) component of the United States Navy during World War II. Items include orders to appear for induction and training at the United States Naval Training School in the Bronx, N.Y.; a letter issued by authority of the Under Secretary of the Navy, James Forrestal (1892–1949), at the end of the war acknowledging Fricke's service in the military; receipts for the purchase of a uniform and accessories; a WAVES mess ticket authorization; a muster report for Company 42, Platoon 31, signed by Marianna Fricke as the Muster Petty Officer; a sheet of WAVES stationery; mileage coupons from Santa Monica, Calif., used for her trip to New York; a per diem voucher for Reimbursement of Official Travel Expenses by passenger car; typescript directions for travel in New York City and the metropolitan area; lists of restaurants and entertainment spots, including the Woman's Military Service Club, American Women's Association and Hotel Biltmore; and a map of Navy districts in the United States.

**Y**

**Young, Fanny Churchill Braxton, Papers, 1857–1893. 34 items. Mss1Y425a. Microfilm reel C316.**

The papers of Fanny Churchill (Braxton) Young (1828–1894), a wife and mother living at Westbrook in Henrico County during the Civil War, consist mainly of Young's letters to various members of the Braxton and Dallam families. Nearly two-thirds of the collection is made up of her letters, 1857–1870, to her sister Elizabeth Pope (Braxton) Dallam in Baltimore, Md. (section 1). Earlier letters document Young's requests for advice on fashion and courtship, give advice on making preserves and smoking meats, and contain numerous references to personal and social reactions to illnesses such as dementia, neuralgia, and post-partum depression. News from the Confederate front concerning the Siege of Richmond in 1864–1865 and Young's feelings about Robert E. Lee's surrender at Appomattox are also reported. The collection illustrates the extent to which these women relied on letter-writing as a form of gathering and sharing personal and local information. They discuss family news, such as Mary Williamson (Tomlin) Braxton's mental breakdown at Chericoke in King William County after Union soldiers passed through the area and a fire that destroyed much of the Young family's property, within the context provided by their religious beliefs. The collection also includes short series of correspondence centering on Mary Williamson Braxton; Henry Clay Dallam (b.

1827), husband of Elizabeth Pope (Braxton) Dallam; Mary Tomlin (Young) Anderson (b. 1863); and Fanny Braxton (Young) Miller (1859–1913) (section 2).

**Young, Jeanette, Album, 1882–1889. 1 volume. Mss5:5Y856:1.**

This volume contains lines of verse copied or composed by Jeanette Young and her friends.

**Young, John, Papers, ca. 1940–1964. 37 items. Mss7:1P7506:1.**

Consist of correspondence, notes and notebooks of John Young (1880–1964) of Great Neck, N.Y., concerning the life of Pocahontas (d.1617).

**Young, Mary, Account Book, 1760–1764. 12 pp. Mss5:3Y862:1.**

Mary Young (d. 1775) boarded students attending Eton College in England. These accounts pertain to the board, laundry, mending, and other incidental expenses, including illnesses, of Alexander and John Spotswood, sons of Mary (Dandridge) Spotswood Campbell (1725?–1795) of Spotsylvania County, Va., and represent Young's attempt to secure payment from the boys' uncle and guardian, Bernard Moore of Chelsea in King William County. Because of insolvencies on both sides of the Atlantic, the account was never paid. The document has been published in the *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography* 25 (1917): 180–189.

**Young Family Papers, 1835–1900. 701 items. Mss1Y885a. Microfilm reels C316–320.**

This collection consists primarily of the papers of William Junius Young (1853–1898), a Richmond tobacco manufacturer, and his wife, Caroline Virginia (Mercer) Young (1851–1941). William Young's correspondence, 1872–1898 (section 1); letterbook, 1875–1892 (section 2); commonplace books (section 5); personal and business accounts (sections 6–7); and other business records (sections 3–4) largely focus on his career as manager of a tobacco factory in Sydney, Australia, and include extensive correspondence with his wife in Richmond before their marriage. Caroline Young's correspondence, 1873–1900 (section 8); account books, 1879–1891 (section 11); and loose accounts (section 12) also concern her life in Australia with her husband, including extensive correspondence with her parents in Richmond, as well as information about her life in Virginia immediately following her husband's death. The collection also contains scattered papers of other members of the Mercer, Steel, and Young families (sections 13–18).