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FAMILY RECORDS
COMPILED FOR THE DESCENDANTS
OF ABRAHAM ADDAMS MCALLISTER
AND HIS WIFE JULIA
ELLEN (STRATTON) MCALLISTER

*McAllister
Family
Records*

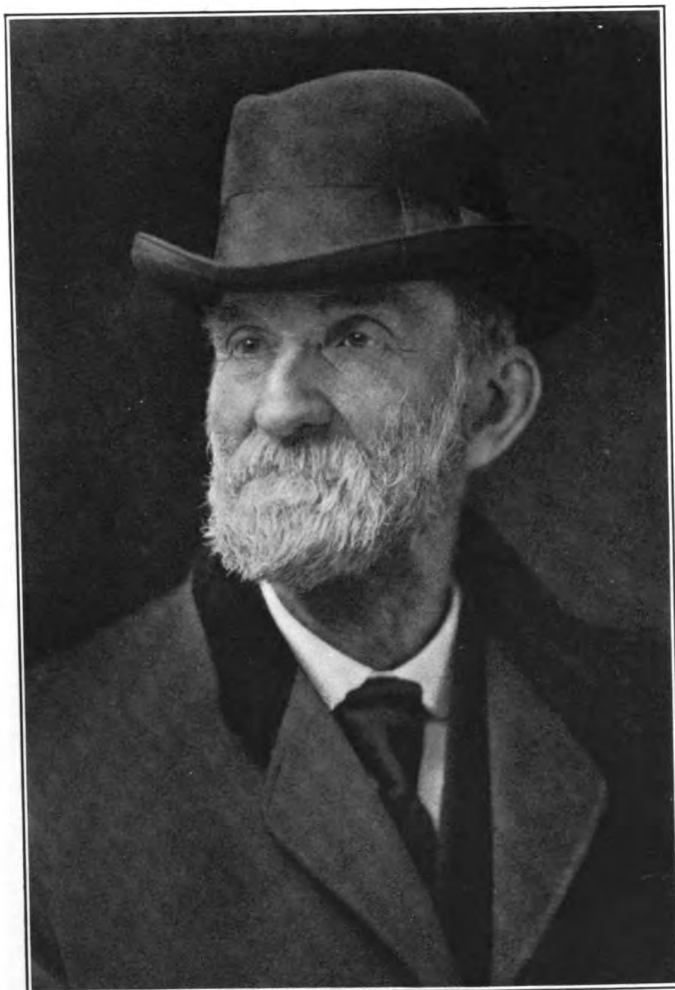
A Sketch of
Abraham Addams McAllister
with Biographical Records of the
Ancestors and Descendants of
ABRAHAM ADDAMS,
and
JULIA ELLEN (STRATTON) McALLISTER

By J. Gray McAllister

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A. A. McAllister

Taken in New York City, January, 1912.

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Family Records

Compiled for the Descendants of Abraham Addams McAllister and His Wife Julia Ellen (Stratton) McAllister, of Covington, Virginia

Containing a Sketch of A. A. McAllister, Prepared and Published by the Conspiracy and Co-operation of His Sons, and Related Data, which will Answer Some of the Questions Our Grandchildren are Sure to Ask

BY J. GRAY McALLISTER

NOVEMBER, 1912

TO THE MEMORY
OF
OUR MOTHER.

JOHN

Inv. 3374

Foreword.

It is quite common to reserve our tributes until the subject of them is dead. This pamphlet desires to speak while its subject lives, yet not in eulogy but in narrative; not in words of flattery, which all true men should hate, but in presentation of a record, unassuming and faithful, which as descendants we shall ever cherish. This in part is the reason for the publication of this record at this time. Another purpose is to secure, for us and for those who follow us in the generations to come, a personal signature, in each printed copy, of the dictated portion of this pamphlet,—the brief but interesting War Record. This, it should be added, was taken down without thought of early publication.

With this life-story it has been thought advisable to gather up and present other data reasonably familiar, doubtless, to the present generation, but equally certain to become less accessible as other generations succeed our own; to perish, much of it, or at best to become family traditions of uncertain value, unless placed in printed form and distributed through the several branches of the family. This will account for not a little that is included in these pages: ancestral notes, personal touches, familiar details. Since the pamphlet is not intended for the public but for members of our own immediate lines we have felt free to print pretty much what we please, provided only it be relevant, and fact. Care has been taken, even to extensive correspondence, to make the record as complete and as accurate as possible.

In explanation of the genealogical part of this work it may be said (to give an example) that "Joseph D(ickinson) Stratton" means that he was called by his first name Joseph; while Edna (Dickinson) Stratton, name wholly enclosed in parenthesis, means that her maiden name was Edna Dickinson.

The writer wishes to acknowledge not only the cordial co-operation of all the brothers in this work, but also the special and invaluable assistance of two of them, Hugh M. McAllister, of Covington, Virginia, and Addams S. McAllister, of New York City.

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CHAPTER I.

Ancestry and Early Years.

What strains have gone into our making? To men and women of what nations are we indebted for existence? What traits of theirs have made our heritage and stamped in part our characters? Questions indeed that cannot fail to call out our interest; as the answers to them, rightly weighed and deeply pondered, cannot fail to lead us on to nobler living, for we too place on this heritage our image and superscription and pass it down the generations. It is our privilege to be grateful for an upright and honorable ancestry.

The McAllister Line.¹

The McAllister line begins with Hugh McAlister (the name was originally spelled with one *l*), a Scotch Protestant who emigrated from Ireland to America about 1730 and settled in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. His wife was a Miss Harbison, and his children were Mary, Nancy, Jane, Eleanor, John, Hugh, Elizabeth and William. John settled in Sherman's Valley, Pa., and Hugh and William, both of whom were prominent in the Indian and Revolutionary Wars, in Lost Creek Valley, then Cumberland, now Juniata county, Pa.

Hugh McAlister

The second son Hugh ("Major Hugh"), through whom we trace descent, was born in 1736 in Lancaster county, Pa.; enlisted in the French and Indian War at the age of 22; went under Washington in Capt. Forbes' company in 1755 to Fort Duquesne; afterwards married Sarah Nelson, of Lancaster county, Pa., who had emigrated from Ireland in infancy with her father and mother, both of whom had died on ship-board; settled on a small farm in Sherman's Valley; sold it to his brother John and (1760 or 1761) settled in Lost Creek Valley, Pa.; served in Pontiac's War in 1763; was, successively, sergeant, lieutenant,

¹ See also opening pages of "Sketch of Captain Thompson McAllister" (by J. Gray McAllister, 1896), and "The Descendants of Hugh McAlister" (by J. Gray, Jane and Addams S. McAllister, 1912).

and captain in the Army of the Revolution;¹ and was commissioned Major of the Seventh Battalion of Militia in Cumberland county, Pa., May 1, 1783. He was hospitable, religious, public spirited, progressive. His wife died July 7, 1802. He died September 22, 1810, having willed the homestead to his son William, his fourth son and sixth child, and our ancestor.

Wm McAlister

William McAlister ("Judge William") was born in August, 1775, and married, November 2, 1802, Sarah Thompson (born 1783), the daughter of Wm. Thomson, Sr. (the name was spelled originally without the *p*) (1754-1813), who participated in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown and whose wife was

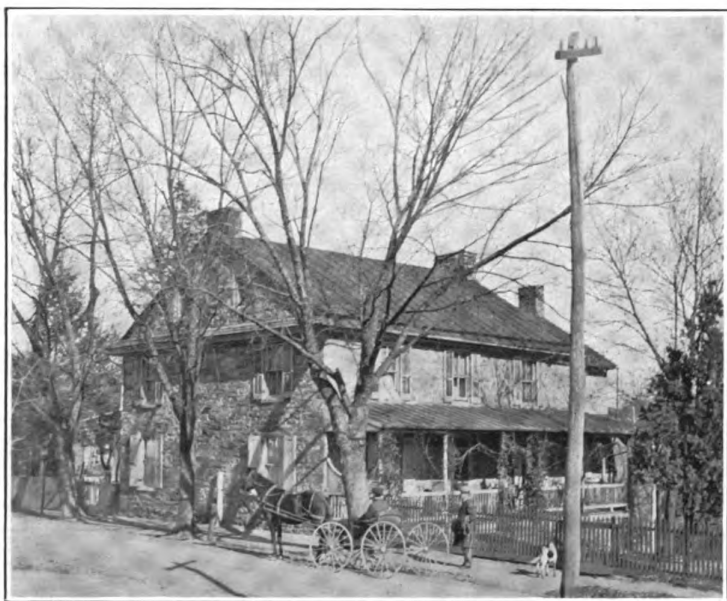


The McAlister Homestead, near McAlisterville, Pa.

Jane Mitchell (died February 9, 1813). William Thomson's

¹ In 1775-6, sergeant in Capt. James Gibson's company of militia, 4th Battalion, Cumberland County; in Dec., 1776, in Capt. John Hamilton's company sent to re-enforce Washington; in 1777, lieutenant, at Valley Forge, and on return elected captain; towards close of the war, in command of forces stationed at Potter's Fort, Centre Co., Pa.

father, John Thomson, Sr., originally a Scotch Covenanter, emigrated from Ireland about 1730 to Chester county, Pa.; married, first, Miss Greenlee; second, Miss Slocum, and third, Sarah Patterson; and William was the son of the first wife.¹ William McAlister was paymaster of the 83rd Regiment in the War of 1812, and, March 4, 1842, was appointed one of the two associate judges of Juniata county. He was a man of fine presence, ener-



The Thomson Homestead, Thompsontown, Pa.

getic, uncompromising, hospitable, a trustee of Lost Creek Presbyterian Church for forty years. Here is a copy of a letter showing one of the traits mentioned above:

Lost Creek Valley, Friday morning, 10 o'clock, 31 January, 1834.

We have had busy times for the last 24 hours. There has been a party at our house such as has not been in our day. . . .

¹ See "The Thompson Family."

The Thomsons from Mexico and Goshen with the Sterretts and Walters, a brother of Doctor McCurdy's. . . . Eleven couples left our house last night. . . .

I am with respect,

WM. McALISTER.

H. N. McALISTER.

Judge McAlister died December 21, 1847. His widow died March 7, 1862. Their children were: Jane T(hompson), who married Judge David Banks; Nancy, who died in infancy; H(ugh) Nelson, who married, first, Henrietta Ashman Orbison, and second, Margaret Hamilton; Thompson, who married Lydia Addams; Robert, who married Ellen J(ane) Wilson; Elizabeth, who married David Stewart; William, who died in infancy; a son, who died unnamed; G(eorge) Washington, who married Mary Myers.

Thompson McAllister, our ancestor, was born at the old homestead in Lost Creek Valley, Pa., August 30, 1811; married, February 14, 1839, Lydia M(iller) Addams, of Millerstown, Pa.; moved to the farm "Spring Dale," in Franklin county, near Chambersburg, Pa.; was elected a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature in 1847, serving one term; moved to Covington, Alleghany county Va., in December, 1849, having purchased from Rufus Pitzer, Sr., a 2,200-acre tract, the larger part of which is still owned by the family, and built just across the river from Covington the Virginia homestead "Rose Dale" in 1856-7. He and his favorite brother Robert were always connected with military companies in Pennsylvania and were partners, under the firm name of T. McAllister & Co., in building Section 18, between Lewis and Alleghany tunnels on the (now) Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, 17 miles west of Covington, at the outbreak of the Civil War, Thompson being in charge of the work. Each tendered his services to his State, Robert to New Jersey, where he was living, and Thompson to Virginia. In March, 1861, Thompson raised and at his own expense largely equipped the first volunteer company, for the impending war, in Alleghany county or that part of Virginia and was made its captain. This company, organized and drilled for the purpose of being placed at the disposal of Virginia, whatever side the State might espouse.

was Co. A, 27th Virginia Infantry, of the original "Stonewall Brigade" (for conspicuous service at First Manassas converted by special order of General Jackson into the famous "Carpenter's Battery"), Captain McAllister being the oldest member of the Company and his son William the youngest. He led his broken regiment in their daring second charge at First Manassas and contributed largely to the victory of the Confederate forces that day. His brother Robert, then Colonel, afterwards General, McAllister commanded the First New Jersey in the same battle, one of two regiments (the First and Second New Jersey) that threw their columns across the road at Centerville and finally arrested the retreat that the Stonewall Brigade, more than any other, had brought to pass. Camp fever and large unsettled business interests necessitated, in August, 1861, the resignation of command (furlough being denied). In the Fall of 1861 Captain McAllister was placed in command of all the home-guards and reserves in the Alleghany section, continuing in this service through the war. He was a ruling elder in the Covington Presbyterian Church for nearly twenty years and a leader in all worthy enterprises. He died at "Rose Dale," Covington, Va., March 13, 1871.¹

The Addams Line.²

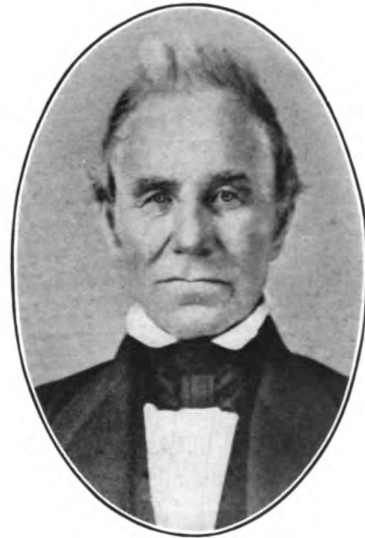
From deeds recorded in Philadelphia beginning in the year 1681 it is learned that the ancestors of the present family of Addams (name originally spelled Adams) in America came to this country from England about 200 years ago and acquired ownership of land in Pennsylvania. The records show that on December 22, 1681, William Penn deeded 500 acres in the Province of Pennsylvania to "Robert Adams of Ledwell in Oxfordshire, England." The will of Robert Adams, dated July 27, 1717, and probated June 6, 1719, refers to his "sister Mary Coates" and his "brother Walter Adams." These three were children of a Mr. Adams of Oxfordshire, England, and Walter was our ancestor. He lived in Oxford Township, Philadelphia county, Pa. His son Richard, of Providence Township, same county, married Elsie Withers at Christ Church, Philadelphia,

¹ See "Sketch of Captain Thompson McAllister," by J. Gray McAllister, 1896.

² See "The Addams Family in America," by Addams S. McAllister.

December 22, 1726. Their son William founded Adamstown, Pa., in 1761. He married Anna Lane, who was also of English ancestry. The youngest son of William and Anna (Lane) Adams was Isaac Addams (the additional *d* having been inserted, it is said, to distinguish him from a cousin of the same name), who married Barbara Ruth, daughter of Peter and Catherine Ruth, of German ancestry.

Isaac Adams was born October 27, 1746, in Cocalico Township,



Lancaster county, Pa., near the site of Adamstown. He died at Reading, Pa., April 11, 1809, in his 63rd year, and is buried with his wife and brother John. In early life he moved to Berks county, Pa., to become a farmer and subsequently moved to Reading, where he engaged in merchandising. He was County Commissioner of Berks County 1777 to 1800 and a member of the State Legislature in 1804-5. He was the captain of the

Fourth Company of Associators in the Ninth Battalion commanded by Col. John Huber. He went with his company to Jersey in August, 1776, and remained with Washington's Army until January or February, 1777.¹ He was married by Rev. William Kurtz at New Holland, Lancaster county, Pa., on May 28, 1776,



The Addams Homestead, Millerstown, Pa.

to the widow of his brother William, Barbara (Ruth) Addams, daughter of Peter Ruth (died September, 1771). Barbara Ruth was born January 8, 1741, and died in Reading, Pa., October 5, 1832. She is buried with her husband Isaac and her son Gen.

¹ Penn. Archives, Second Series, Vol. XIII, p. 305; Fifth Series, Vol. VII, p. 204.

John Addams in Charles Evans Cemetery, Reading, Pa., near the northeast gate entrance.

The youngest of the six sons of Isaac and Barbara (Ruth) Addams was Abraham Addams, who was born in Adamstown, Pa., March 12, 1786. As a young man he was a merchant in Reading, Pa. He removed, about 1811, to Perry county, Pa., and bought the land on which Millerstown is built. He was a member of one of the most important courts of the State and a man prominent in the religious, business and social interests



Thompson & Allister

of his town and county. He was thrice married. First, to Lydia, second daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Feather) Miller, of Reading. Elizabeth Feather was the daughter of Peter and Marie (Levan) Feather, granddaughter of Isaac and Margaret Levan and great-granddaughter of Daniel and Marie (Beau) Levan, Huguenots who fled from France to Amsterdam, Holland, and subsequently, in 1715, came to America and settled in Exeter

township, Berks county, Pa.¹ The children of Abraham and Lydia (Miller) Addams were Ann E(liza) and Lydia M(iller). Ann E(liza), born January 30, 1812; died June 29, 1890, married, first, Jacob Beaver of Millerstown, Pa. (their son, Governor James A(ddams) Beaver, married Mary A. McAllister, the niece of Captain Thompson McAllister), and married, second, Rev.



So. Mr. McAllister

Photograph and Autograph at 80 years of age.

Samuel H. MacDonal (Lewisburg, Pa.). Lydia M(iller), who was born on February 11, 1819, married Captain Thompson

¹ Extract from letter of Judge James A. Beaver to J. Gray McAllister, August 30, 1912: "There is no doubt about their French blood and, from that source, I presume, we get whatever French blood there is in us. It was prominently marked in the life and character of Aunt Mary Miller, my greataunt, and was also prominent in your grandmother" [Mrs. L. M. McAllister], "which, I presume, in a great measure, accounted for her unvarying cheerfulness."

2 *

McAllister. Mrs. Addams died March 5, 1819, at the early age of twenty-eight. The second wife of Mr. Addams was Margaret Nelson Steele and his third, Mrs. Hannah Dundas Goode (nee Biddle),¹ widow of John Goode. Mr. Addams died in Millers-town, Pa., December 26, 1849. His will, written October 6, 1849, a noble instrument, bequeathed to his widow the fine old mansion house (still standing; see picture in this booklet; and still owned by descendants) during her life and the annual interest on \$5,000. The remainder of the estate he willed to his two daughters and their heirs.

Lydia Addams, our grandmother, was educated at Linden Hall Seminary, a Moravian school located at Lancaster, Pa. Here, among other accomplishments, she was distinguished especially in music. Her love of flowers was a passion with her ("Rose Dale" was indeed well named). Her golden goodness, strength of character, sympathy, unswerving faith and faithfulness, constitute a heritage that is fadeless. She died at "Rose Dale," Covington, Va., February 3, 1902.¹ The children of Captain Thompson and Lydia Miller (Addams) McAllister were Clara B(iddle) McAllister, who married Dr. Gabriel McDonald and who died in Covington, Va., May 28, 1869 (Dr. McDonald was born May 10, 1827; was surgeon of the 22nd Va. Regiment and later Division Surgeon under General Breckinridge, C. S. A.; died in his buggy near Union, W. Va., September 22, 1889); A(braham) Addams McAllister, the subject of this sketch; William M(iller) McAllister, who married Margaret A. Ervin, and is a lawyer at Warm Springs, Va.; Edgar T(hompson) McAllister, who married, first, Alice C(arendish) Mann (March 29, 1841-October 18, 1895), and, second, Clementine Dysard, and who lives in Covington, Va.; and Annie E(lizabeth) McAllister, who married Dr. Joseph R(oot) England, and who lives at Covington, Va. (Dr. England was a member of Co. D, 14th Va. Cavalry, C. S. A. He died at Covington, Va., January 22, 1912.) The first four children were born at "Spring Dale." The youngest, Mrs. England, was born in Covington.²

¹ See "The Addams Family in America," by Addams S. McAllister; Pamphlet on the 80th Anniversary of Mrs. L. M. McAllister; and "In Memoriam Mrs. Lydia Miller McAllister," by J. Gray McAllister, 1902.

² See "The Descendants of Hugh McAllister," by J. Gray, Jane and Addams S. McAllister, 1912.

Settling in Virginia.

A. Addams McAllister was born at "Spring Dale," near St. Thomas, Franklin country, Pa., August 25, 1841. Seventy-one years later, namely, August 27, 28 and 29, 1912, he gathered his six sons about him at "Rose Dale," Covington, Va., and gave them that which they had often wanted to hear: a narrative of his life and struggles. A brief of these statements has been made by the writer from notes taken at the time, and extracts from the type-written copy will now be given:

"My father [Thompson McAllister] sold his place there ["Spring Dale"] because of his Dutch neighbors. They held their land so high that he could not buy the additional land he needed, and he wanted, besides, better educational advantages for his children. He, with my mother and Clara and Edgar (then a child in arms) came down into Virginia, via Hagerstown, Winchester and the Shenandoah Valley, in the family carriage.¹ They went as far as Salem, just beyond the present city of Roanoke. They were especially pleased with the country about Hollins Institute and were disposed to buy, but while there they heard that the property of Rufus Pitzer, Sr. (uncle of the Rufus Pitzer you know) here at Covington was for sale, and they came over here and bought it. The inclusive survey showed 2128 acres and included in the property were a saw mill and a flouring mill (now the Covington Roller Mills).² The price paid was, I think, about \$15,000, part of it in cash. He also bought about 169 acres outside from William Damron. My father then went back to settle up affairs at 'Spring Dale,' where Will and I had been left in the meanwhile. Either just before or just after leaving Covington he heard of the death of my mother's father, Abraham Addams, of Millerstown, Pennsylvania. He and Rev. Samuel H. MacDonald, the other son-in-law, were appointed executors under the will. He made sale of his own personal property at 'Spring Dale' and then, taking me with him, went to Millerstown to look after the sale of the personal property of my grandfather Addams. On this trip—from Chambersburg to Harrisburg—I had my first ride on the railroad. I was a little boy eight years old. In mingling with the crowds at the sale I contracted pleurisy, but soon got over it. My father put me to school in Millerstown while he was attending to the business affairs and I was there until March, 1850,

¹ It was made in 1843 at a cost of \$135. Contract is at "Rose Dale."

² In February, 1856, an ice floe severed the dam in two places.

when we went back to 'Spring Dale.' Then my father, Will and I got into a two-horse road wagon, in which things that we wanted to take to Virginia were loaded, and came via Hagerstown, Winchester, Harrisonburg, Warm Springs and Callaghan's to Covington, reaching here in the night.

"My mother, with the other two children, had been boarding at Burk's old hotel on the site of the Citizen's Bank. By contract the Pitzer home was to be occupied by them for some time after the purchase, so we occupied the Simpson house (on the Garrett corner, Bridge and Water Streets) until we could get possession, and here Sister Annie was born. We moved into the Pitzer home some time in 1851, I think. It was a long log house, four rooms on the first floor and two large rooms above, and kitchen outside; located just back of 'Rose Dale.' Here we lived until 'Rose Dale' was built; and here my father entertained over night the whole Presbytery of Greenbrier on their way, horseback, to the meeting of Synod at Lexington. One of the improvements soon installed was a Dutch oven. Some of you boys remember it.

"Your grandfather began to build 'Rose Dale' in 1856. He selected the lumber carefully, had it sawed at his sawmill and had it dried in his kilns. Look at those window frames. I had the side porch towards town put up twelve years ago. The railing exposed to the weather rotted down a year ago. He built the front porch in 1857 and the timbers, similarly exposed, are still sound and good. The stone for the foundations was gathered from his farm and the bricks were made on his own land (near the junction of the main line and the Hot Springs branch of the C. & O.). I bore off brick, I remember. The house was finished in about a year. After we had moved in my mother got a check for \$4,000 from the estate of her father. This money, which was paid on the house, came in especially well, as the panic of '57 was soon on us. During this panic my father and mother went north to buy furniture and furnishings for the house, but on account of financial conditions they bought much less than they had planned to buy. Hard times, unrest and the war came and 'Rose Dale' was *never* furnished as they had purposed when the house was built.

"Besides his farm, milling operations, &c., my father began railroad contracting business the winter of 1854-5 on the Covington & Ohio (now part of the Chesapeake & Ohio) Railroad; and he was engaged in this work until the outbreak of the war. The firms were Rosser & McAllister (Mr. Rosser being from Amherst county, Va.) and T.

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"Rose Dale," The McAllister Homestead, Covington, Va.

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

McAllister & Co. His younger brother Robert was his partner in this latter firm, which began contracting after Rosser & McAllister had begun operations. Rosser & McAllister had Section 13 (near Hematite, across from Kean's, about 13 miles west of Covington) and T. McAllister & Co. had Section 18 (all the construction work between Lewis and Alleghany tunnels, about 17 miles west of Covington).

"I spent the session of 1858-9 at the Academy in Lewisburg, W. Va. I had attended private schools in Covington, but except for a six weeks' course at a business college in 1866 this was my only winter off at school. The war—and conditions before and after it—put a college education out of the question."

CHAPTER II.

Through Years of War.

In the preceding chapter something was said of the military record of Captain Thompson McAllister. An extended account of this service was given in the sketch of him published in 1896, but we take this opportunity of presenting other records that should be preserved. First the equipment of the Company, which was drilled in the field just opposite "White Hall":

July 29th, 1861. We the undersigned, members of Co. A, 27th Reg't., agree to appropriate the amt. set opposite to our names for the purchase of clothes, the kind and character of said cloth to be hereafter determined and to be purchased at such place and such time as may be deemed best. The money so appropriated to be paid into the hands of Capt. T. McAllister out of our first wages from the Confederate States Government. [Thirty-one signed for \$7.00 each, while 5 wanted only a shirt a piece, at \$2.50.]

STAUNTON, VA., Aug. 3, 1861.

CAPT. T. McALLISTER, DEAR SIR:

There is no cloth here at present but I have left an order for some which will be manufactured and sent to Covington in a few days. The order is for 80 yds. heavy grey cloth (double width) and 150 yds. light grey cloth for shirts. The heavy cloth costs \$1 per yard and the light .50 making the whole bill \$155. It will be charged to your acc't. Write soon as I shall feel anxious about the company.

Yours truly,

GEO. McKENDREE.

COVINGTON, Aug. 12, 1861.

You had better get trimmings for 50 pair pants and as many shirts in Richmond and send them on as soon as possible. . . . I'm making but slow progress recruiting as there are many others recruiting here for the western service. . . .

Yours truly,

GEO. McKENDREE.

Captain McAllister's Company, at first assigned to the 4th Va.

Regiment as Co. I, was for a while in camp on Virginia Heights at Harper's Ferry:

Div. Hd. Qrs.
H. F. May 25.

Spec. Order No.
Parole
Countersign New Orleans
By order of Col. Jackson

FRANK B. JONES,
A. A. Genl.

(other side) CAPT. McALLISTER,
Virginia Heights.

Camp V-a Heights, May 25th.

KEEPER OF THE ARMORY AT HARPER'S FERRY:

Please exchange this flint lock with Thompson, a member of my company who was absent with his musket at the time the exchange was made.

T. McALLISTER, Capt.,
Com. I, 4th Infantry.

Rec'd. of Capt. Thompson McAllister, Capt. of Comp. I, Fourth Regt. Infantrie, sixty-nine flint lock muskets.

May 18th 1861.

G. M. COCHRAN, Master of Ordnance.
per J. H. Hilb, Asst.

The following letter, written by Mrs. L. M. McAllister to her husband Captain Thompson McAllister, will show conditions at home. It was written in great haste, about May 31, 1861:

"MY DEAR HUSBAND:

Well why is it that you do not get our letters perhaps we (like many others) had better direct them to Winchester. We have been sending papers but as you dont get them no use in paying out money (which by the by we have not got) for naught. We have been passing through exciting [times] last week from the reports we certainly expected to have all our property burned and we women and children sent to the mountains the carriage was out horses harnessed and waiting for Addams who was one of four runners between this and Lewisburg to report. Ask Col. Carpenter he can tell you all about it I have lots of things packed up that I dont mean to open yet awhile I had any quantity of things put in the graveyard [in the nearby orchard] such as leather and gear and metal articles I buried the garden pretty full of things that would not decay and we expected to take the wagons and carts full of provisions with us I was not frightened but I was provoked to think that

all our property was to be consumed for naught but to gratify those Ohio desperadoes I dont like the way the Northern troops are surrounding us. I think 'tis almost time Gen Lee begins to drive them back I fear there is to be a terrible battle at the Ferry so many troops Ah me that it was all at an end I have got that I am afraid to open the papers I get Addams to read it first I never made my calculations of passing through such times as these . . . I wish they would forward me a good big cannon from headquarters and let us have fair play at some of these reported troops I think we might find places in our mountain passes that we could rid the world of a few of them I feel like fight instead of flight. Mr. Rice [Rev James M. Rice, the pastor of the Covington Presbyterian Church] cant content himself here left last Monday preached at Oakland yesterday dont know when he will get back maybe he is sick I am glad to hear you are so well perhaps the walks you take do you good I think if you need a horse you had best get one. now if you have a fight try and not expose yourself more than is necessary. Alls well and join in love. No sign of Dr. McD's [Dr. Gabriel McDonald's] trunk it has been expressed from Richmond C [Mrs. Clara McDonald] will write to him tomorrow to send you the papers you require Alls well except Mrs Carter. Yours truly

LYDIA."

About this time Captain McAllister wrote his will. It was written hurriedly, in pencil, marked "Private," with no date given. It is printed just as written:

"I, T. McAllister, of the County of Alleghany in the State of Virginia & now in the Volunteer Service of the State of Virginia being of sound body and of sane mind but in view of the uncertainty of life & especially in view of present dangers do make & publish this my last will & testament hereby revoking all former wills by me at any time made & declaring this to be my only true will & testament.

"In the first place I direct ["that" struck out] all my just debts be paid including my proper portion of those made in common with the firms of Rosser & McAllister & T. McAllister & Co, Cov. & O R R, & the large debt due the heirs of A. Addams is to be settled on equitable terms, based on a statement made by me & in the hands of my nephew Jas Beaver being dated June — 1860, & my estate shall be charged with interest from the date of said *statement* & that the share of said estate due to others than my wife Lydia or myself be paid out of any property or funds now in the State of P-a.

"I further direct that whereas by the will of my late fatherinlaw A. Addams dec'd land & other property was left to my wife Lydia & whereas a considerable portion of his share of said estate has been by his consent redeemed into my possession as shown by the statment in the hands of J Beaver above referred to, & whereas the object of said testator doubtless was to guard against the misapplication of any portion of said estate to these [other?] persons than the husband & offspring of said Lydia It is therefore my will that the said estate shall be merged into & be part of my estate with the consent of my wife the said Lydia, & to be disposed of as herein after provided viz

"An inventory of all my personal effects shall be taken & filed in the clerk's office, the business of my estate including farming milling &c. shall be conducted under the direction of my wife Lydia for the space of two years at least from the date of recording this will & as much longer as the said Lydia my son A Adams & A Damron shall on consultation think proper but not to exceed 5 years in the aggregate The education of my children shall be provided for by my wife Lydia out of my estate, all money paid for tuition and all education expenses when from home shall be a charge upon the share of each child with interest in a final distribution of my estate My son A A shall receive at the expiration of the two years first named out of my estate 1000\$ for his services as Superintendent & thenceforward such amount as may be agreed upon by the three persons before named At the expiration of the two years or other time named for a distribution my wife Lydia shall be entitled to receive the portion of said estate allowed by law viz one third to be laid off or to remain jointly as she may then elect. My daughters Clara & A to receive each one 6th & the balance to be equally divided between my three sons A W. & E. in such way as may be equitable & right & if a division shall be urged by the older heirs the minors may be represented by A. Damron Esq. who is authorized to act in their stead in any division that may be made

"The hous with the brick school house in the town of Covington recently purchased of J. Cross with so much ground on & in rear of which said buildings stand as is embraced in a line running at right angles with the street commencing one foot east of the east end of the S. house & running at right angles across said lot shall be deeded to & be the property of my wife Lydia independent of & beyond the divide herein before provids for

"It is my desire that my Son A A transact the business as

well of the heirs of T. McA as that of executor but with the restriction first the continual sanction of my wife & of A Damron Esq. Said A A is hereby appointed executor of this my last will & testament provided on application by any one interested or by the said Damron the coun y [county] court shall consider the application & if the said court entertain fear of a waste of the estate in his hands this appointment will be by said court revoked."

Dr. Gabriel McDonald, who had enlisted as a private in Capt. McAllister's company, was soon transferred to wider service as a regimental surgeon with rank of Major.

CHARLESTON, Kanawha Co., 16th June, 1861.

This is to certify that Dr. G. McDonald was assigned by Gen. Lee as surgeon of the forces under my command. Given under my hand date and year above written.

C. V. HUMPHRIES,
Col. Va. Vols.

Soon came First Manassas, July 21, 1861. Captain McAllister's own account of that battle and of his part in it, together with the gallant part played by his brother Robert on the other side, has been printed in the "Sketch of Captain McAllister." We cannot refrain from giving an additional account written, to J. Gray McAllister, under date of April 18th, 1896, by Mr. Wm. M. McAllister, who was with his father that day:

"We were double-quickened into line of battle on that day a little past noon, in the intensest hot sun and under heavy fire from the enemy's musketry and artillery. The entire Brigade was in one continuous line, with the regiments arranged from right to left, as follows: Second, fourth, fifth, twenty-seventh and thirty-third. We were supporting our 'Washington Artillery,' and the 'Rockbridge Battery' and immediately fronting the famous 'Sherman's Battery.' We were required to lie down as close to the ground as we could get and on our arms, with heads to the enemy. We remained in this position for something like two hours. . . Finally our lines in front began to waver, then to give way and break in confusion both on our right and left and center and for a while it looked as if we were to be swept off the face of the earth

All this time we were in a state of utter inactivity and it was not until our main line of battle in front became routed that we were ordered into action. General Jackson passed along the entire line on foot and gave orders quietly to the commander of each Regt. to prepare for a charge, and at a given signal we rushed forward and charged like 'wild men,' giving the 'Rebel Yell' with a will as we hastily moved forward, firing and re-loading as we went. It was just at this time that the lamented Bee of South Carolina in trying to rally his demoralized men used that memorable language 'Rally men! Rally!! Look at Jackson's men! they stand like a Stonewall!' After charging forward for a considerable distance the Regt. became more or less disorganized, and your grandpa, being the ranking Captain, reorganized the Reg't and made a second and final charge at the 'Henry House.' There were about seven or eight of our Co., among them Joe Fudge, Bob Montague, Murrill, and others and myself, who pressed on ahead of the company before the reorganization and final charge, and when they made this second charge we were already at the Henry House a little to the right of their course of charge. Major John W. Daniel was with us and remembers distinctly the part taken by your grandpa in this battle. There is no question that he led the Reg't in this final charge and that it contributed largely to the ultimate success of the advance movement and the rout of the enemy. I know that that was General Jackson's opinion at and after the battle."

U. S. Senator John W. Daniel, mentioned in the letter above, sent the following letter to the writer :

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 24, 1896.

MY DEAR MR. McALLISTER :

It gives me much pleasure to receive the memorial of your [grand] father—a just and pious tribute to a brave, true soldier and noble Christian man.

I shall cherish it amongst my prized relics of the great days that tried men's souls and that trying his found it of purest metal.

* * * * *

I remain,

Most truly yours,

JNO. W. DANIEL.

GRAY McALLISTER, Esq.

The two papers that follow will be of interest:

Hd quarters 1st Brigade,
Aug. 2nd, 1861.

CAPT. McALLISTER:

Will detail two sentinels to report to Q'master Harman at once. Resp'y,
FRANK B. JONES, Aid.

Clarence A. Fonerden, aged 20 years, 5 ft. 7 in. high, a member of my company attached to the 27th Reg't Va. Vols., has leave of absence for one week from this day to visit his family at Ashland near Richmond and report himself at the expiration of that time at this place or wherever the company may then be stationed.

(No date.)

T. McALLISTER, Capt.

We take up again the narrative of Mr. A. A. McAllister:

"When my father went away to war he put me in charge of everything. Even when I was a boy he had been accustomed to send me to buy cattle in Greenbrier and Botetourt counties and to borrow money in Lewisburg—and bring it back with me. The war broke up the railroad work. Some of the men working for us enlisted in your grandfather's company and the others went elsewhere. The chief clerk at Section 18 stole everything he could. He loaded up the goods at the company store and hauled them off and sold them. He even stored some of the goods at 'Rose Dale.' Before we found out that these were company goods he had gotten your grandfather to certify the amount that was due him for his services. He then took the papers to Uncle Robert in New Jersey and made him pay him, though he owed for the goods he had stolen and for which he never pretended to account. He, of course, framed up a story to suit, and this, together with your grandfather's action in siding with his State, caused a breach between the two brothers that was healed only a few months before your grandfather died, in 1871. I found that the store was being robbed—in fact found the thieves in it—and hauled away what the clerk left of the commissary goods and the equipment that could be moved. I used generally two wagons. I remember spending one night on the works. I had my pistol with me. Finally I got the stuff down, but we had to leave cars, carts, etc., there, entailing large loss. Some of the people who lived in the neighborhood broke them

up and sold the iron in them for scrap-iron just after the war. Conditions were in such chaos that your grandfather (who had been refused a furlough) had to resign and come home to look after his affairs. But, as you know, he continued his active interest in war matters. He was made commander of the Home Guards and looked after the soldiers and their families by extending them credit and giving to them when they could not pay."

The papers that follow show what it means to live on a highway in war time:

Received 26th Sept 1861 of T McAllister Two hundred 30 lb hay for government teams hauling for 20 Mississippi Regiment of Floyds Brigade Covington V-a

LEONARD BALLEW.

Received Oct 22nd 1861 of T McAllister one black mule, which, being disabled was left at pasture on his farm at Covington, by a train belonging to a Tennessee Regt of Lee's Division of the Confederate army the 7th day of August last, the pasture bill for which is not yet settled

A. A. PITMAN, W. M. S.

We commissioners sworn as aforesaid do report that we have valued the property taken by Col Wm L Jackson's Command from Thompson McAllister as follows, 88 pannels of fence burned to average 8 rails to the pannel making 1204 rails, & we estimate said rails to be worth \$25.00 pr 100, making the aggregate sum of \$301.00—The said soldiers also burned 12 pannels of plank fence which we estimate to be worth \$4.40 pr pannel, making the sum \$52.80.— Given under our hands this 16th day of January 1864

O CALLAGHAN
EDWARD BURK
CHARLES DRESSLER

[Figures given as written.—J. G. McA.]

THE CONFEDERATE STATES
To THOMPSON McALLISTER, Dr.

1864

June 28th.

For pasture for one hundred (100) head of Horses for one day, at the rate of sixteen cents (16 cts.) pr. head pr. day. \$16.00.

I certify, on honor, that the above Account is Just & Correct.

D. H. LILLY,

Approved:

A. A. Q. M. Detach.

JNO. B. LADY,

Major Comdg. Detach Cav.

This is to certify that Sixty-four horses, belonging to the Confederate States in my care were pastured in a field of T. McAllister (The field lately used by Maj. Lady) Five days from Tuesday, June 26th, until Sunday, July 3rd, & that said pasture was necessary is due & unpaid.

JOSEPH HAYTAURST,
Capt. Commanding Detachmt.
per A. L. James.

The following papers tell of other service in the district:

Requisition for twenty horses 20 saddles 20 bridles & 20 pairs blankets for the use of my company of Mounted Riflemen raised for the defens[e] of the Gre[e]nbrier district

I certify that the articles contained in the above requisition are necessary for the efficiency of the men if not to the very existence of the Company.

T McALLISTER Capt
Covington Jan 3rd 1861[2]
Any quartermaster will fill this requisition who has horses on hand.
3rd Jan 1862

An autograph letter from war-Governor Letcher evidently has reference to the preceding:

If General Davis of Greenbrier will raise two companies in Pocahontas or Greenbrier, who will regularly organize, and elect their officers, I will commission them, and arm them for service.

JOHN LETCHER
Jany 7th 1862

Capt. McAllister is authorized [to] raise the two companies above specified by Gov. Letcher 10 Jan 1862

A W G DAVIS

(Undated.)

The undersigned will furnish for the sustenance of Capt. Hart's command while fortifying in Alleghany the article[s] set opposite our names.

A Hook, 12 bu. corn; T. McAllister, 3000 lb. hay, 2 bbl. flour, 150 lb. bacon; Caleb Griffith, 3 bu. pots., 3 bu. meal; A. Fudge, 10 bu. corn, & bacon; C. Shirkey, potatoes; J. L. Pitzer, 1 bbl. flour & prob. bacon & potatoes; P. Byer, potatoes; Jas. Robeson, 2½ corn.

MR PENDELL

Let the bearer have 50 lb feed & charge the Confederacy

T McALLISTER
22nd Feb 65

Sept. 1 [year not given]

Examined McCurdy's list for soldiers' families & find 29 families have been supplied by him.

Items from the account of Capt. McAllister with John C. Grove:

Oct. 29, 1864.	To making 1 pair shoes	\$10.00
	To half soling & patching shoes, daughter	5.00
Nov. 24	To healing gators for daughter	2.00
Jan. 21, 1865.	To footing boots, Tumbler (servant)	25.00
" 24, "	To makg. 1 pair boots, Adams	35.00

(The following outline of the Civil War record of A. A. McAllister, 1862-5, Sergeant in Bryan's Battery, 13th Battalion Virginia Artillery, C. S. A., was dictated in the main to J. Gray McAllister on May 12, 1910, and August 25, 1911, on the basis of notes previously secured by Hugh M. McAllister. It is supplemented by extracts from the diary kept by Mr. McAllister through a part of the war (unfortunately the diary was copied only in part and has been mislaid) and by copious extracts from the sketch of Captain Thomas A. Bryan, the Captain of Bryan's Battery, by Dr. Milton W. Humphreys, a member of the Battery, a warm personal friend of A. A. McAllister and just retired, on the Carnegie Foundation, as Professor of Greek at the University of Virginia. This outline Mr. McAllister very carefully reviewed with his son, J. Gray McAllister, August 25, 1911, his 70th birthday, and subsequently, September 28, 1911, signed a type-written copy of it for each of his six sons. Space for his signature is left at the end of this narrative. It will surprise him to see all this in print, but we will simply have to bow to the inevitable and sign.)

During the session of 1858-9 I attended school at the Academy in Lewisburg, Greenbrier county, W. Va. At the outbreak of hostilities in 1861, I, as the oldest son, was left in charge of the large business interests of my father, Thompson McAllister, who, as Captain of Company A, 27th Virginia, (original) Stonewall Brigade, went immediately to the field of war.

In response to a call for volunteers I enlisted, at the age of

20, at Lewisburg (then Virginia), March 27, 1862, enrolling in Bryan's Battery, later and permanently a part of the 13th Battalion Virginia Artillery, C. S. A., and becoming successively corporal (gunner) and sergeant in the Battery.

"The members resided chiefly in Monroe county, about one-third being from Greenbrier, and a small number from adjacent counties. The company, named originally 'The Monroe Artillery,' but soon known as 'Bryan's Battery,' with 110 present, was mustered into service at Lewisburg, March 27, 1862. . . . The battery consisted of three iron six pounders. The men were carefully drilled." (Bryan, p. 3.)

After drilling at Lewisburg for some time I went with the Battery via Covington, Va., my home, to Buchanan, Va., thence via



Sergeant A. A. McAllister, C. S. A.

Salem, Va., into Monroe county (now W. Va.), where we camped (near Salt Sulphur) until the day before the battle of Lewisburg, May 23, 1862, where we lost two guns, I think.

"The command," under Brigadier-General Heth, "was conveyed by rail to Dublin and marched thence to Pearisburg, where Bryan with his three guns— to which two new

3

ones had been added—took part in driving the enemy from the place. General Heth soon afterwards led his force (Twenty-second and Forty-fifth Virginia Regiments and Edgar's Battalion) against Colonel George Crook, who had two regiments and one battery at Lewisburg. The battle was fought May 23rd—the only battle of the war in which an equal, if not superior, force of Confederates was defeated. Having driven the Federals down into the town, situated in a basin between two high hills, Heth ordered a charge of all the forces, *including the artillery*. Bryan and Otey protested against this, as their guns could render better service where they were; but Heth gave them peremptory orders to charge with the infantry. The result was that the Forty-second Ohio, as yet not engaged, took the Confederates on the left flank, threw them into confusion and routed them, capturing all the guns. Two six-pound guns of Bryan's Battery had been left at Greenbrier River. These alone were saved. For some time there was no more fighting. In the meantime, Captain Bryan made out and sent to General Heth a requisition for 'six pieces of artillery *with bayonets affixed*'! (It was intended to be a six-gun battery, and the six-pounders were considered unfit for use.) Heth, in a passion, ordered the company to be divided into two *infantry* companies and assigned to Edgar's Battalion, making it a regiment. On Bryan's motion, the company voted unanimously to 'stand up before a thousand muskets and be shot,' rather than take muskets. The resulting crisis was relieved by General Heth being transferred to the main army below Richmond, with the rank of major-general. General Williams succeeded Heth and adopted a conciliatory policy. Then Major-General Loring, bringing reinforcements, led the army against the enemy." (Bryan, pp. 4-5.)

After the battle of Lewisburg we remained in camp in Monroe county. Early in the fall of 1862, under General Loring, we went to the Kanawha Valley, where we pursued the Federal forces in a running fight from Fayetteville to a point below Charleston. I was with the guns.

"Bryan's two guns took part in the capture of Fayetteville and of Charleston, the rest of the company serving as infantry, with the assurance that they soon should have cannon. The battery was not engaged in any more fighting during this campaign. Six new guns were furnished—a mixed assortment—most of them good pieces. The artillery of the

department consisted of Bryan's, Chapman's, Lowry's, Otey's and Stamp's Batteries. Some of these had been sent to New River Bridge to go into winter quarters. Bryan was ordered to join them. Chapman's Battery was transferred to another department, and the remaining four batteries were under Major J. Floyd King. . . . Bryan's Battery had already constructed winter quarters for men and horses, once near Union, and again at the 'Devil's Den' (well named), a few miles further from town." (Bryan, pp. 5-6.)

I had been quartered at both places. After our fighting in the Kanawha Valley we encamped for some time at Gauley Bridge, where a number of our soldiers contracted typhoid fever, Jim Clark among them. I nursed him through his sickness, brought him back in an ambulance to Giles Court House, Va., and then rejoined my command in winter quarters at the Narrows of New River. Later in the winter we went to Thorn Spring in Pulaski county, Va., and remained there for the rest of the winter (1862-3).

Captain Bryan "found, at Thorn Spring, a 'camp-meeting' ground, buildings and structures suitable for men and horses. He took us there and we occupied the grounds for the winter. . . . In the spring . . . a small force of Federal mounted infantry undertook to surprise and destroy 'King's Saltworks' (as they were then called), the main dependence of Virginia and North Carolina for salt. General Williams proceeded thither with some infantry and ordered two pieces of artillery from Thorn Spring to join him. The operator wrote 'two' so carelessly that it was mistaken for 'ten.' Two pieces each from Otey and Stamp, and all six of Bryan, were sent, April 18th, to Saltville. . . . The enemy retired without a battle. The whole battalion then assembled near Saltville, as ten pieces were already there." . . . Later "the battery was assigned to a brigade that was to be commanded by Colonel (afterwards General) John McCausland. . . . There was little fighting in West Virginia during the campaign" of 1863. "McCausland's command made a pretended attack on the stronghold of Fayetteville, May 19th and 20th, and then fell back pursued by the enemy. On the morning of the 21st the enemy pressed the brigade and were repulsed by Bryan's Battery, supported by a small force of infantry. . . .

Late in the afternoon of the 21st the enemy overtook the brigade at Raleigh C. H. (now Beckley),” where the Battery was engaged, as also on July 14th, on the site of the present town of Raleigh, the last engagement of the campaign. “In the fall” of 1863 “the whole brigade went to the Narrows of New River and spent the winter there. In December Averill made a raid upon the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, and the brigade took part in the attempt to capture him, crossing Peter’s Mountain and Salt Pond Mountain from the west in terrible winter weather; but there was no fighting.” (Bryan, pp. 7, 10-12.)

I participated in all the operations mentioned above. Really there was very little fighting from the fall of 1862 until the Spring of 1864, when (May 9th) we were engaged in the battle at Cloyd’s Farm, in Pulaski county, Va.

“Early in May,” 1864, “the whole brigade marched to Princeton,” now West Virginia, “and occupied a fort. The enemy was known to be advancing on the south side of New River; nevertheless the command was ordered to repair to Staunton at once. When it reached Dublin,” Va., “and Bryan’s guns were being placed on a train of flats, the order was countermanded and the whole brigade, May 8th, marched back to Cloyd’s Farm, some five miles from Dublin, and formed line of battle near the base of Cloyd’s Mountain.” (Bryan, p. 13.)

Diary.—1864, May 3: Broke camp at Narrows at daylight for Princeton. Weather very disagreeable. Camped within 8 miles of P. Night quite cold.

Diary.—May 4: Arrived at Princeton; fixed up for regular camp; day quite pleasant. Night very cold. Indeed I thought I would have to get up to warm my feet.

Diary.—May 5th: Alarm about 10 A. M.; were ordered out to fortifications where we remained until we were ordered to the Narrows; started about 6 P. M. travelled until near daylight.

Diary.—May 6th: Continued the march, passed the Narrows about 10 A. M. going towards Dublin. Camped 2 miles above Giles C. H.

Diary.—May 7th: Broke camp at daylight. Arrived at Dublin about 4 P. M. expecting to take the train at 6 o’clock. Order countermanded; enemy said to be advancing.

Diary.—Sunday, 8th: Company drew clothing. About 10 A. M. orders came to hitch up and move to the front. Moved out to the farm of Major Cloyd, where we commenced throwing up temp. fortifications.

Diary.—May 9th: (No entry.)

Diary.—May 10th: (No entry.)

Battle of Cloyd's Farm.—"The Forty-fifth Virginia, Beckley's Battalion, and Stamp's Battery re-enforced the command, and General Jenkins came and assumed command. On the 9th was fought the terrible battle of Cloyd's Farm. It would require much space to narrate the brilliant work done by Bryan and his guns on that day. Crook, who commanded the Federals, had 6,555 men and twelve pieces of artillery, against about 2,300 Confederates with twelve pieces. The latter were at last forced to retire by a flank movement. The center brigade of the enemy was commanded by Colonel Rutherford Burchard Hayes, and in one of his regiments a company was commanded by First Lieutenant William McKinley," each in later days a President of the United States. "Bryan brought off all his pieces, but Stamp's Battery (now commanded by Captain Dickerson) lost two. The army crossed New River, and on the 10th an artillery duel of several hours' duration came off, with the great railroad bridge between the two armies. Captain Bryan was in command of all the artillery. His horse was killed under him. The guns were not withdrawn until nearly all had exhausted their ammunition, and the Federal Infantry began to cross by a ford two miles down the river." (Bryan, p. 14.)

We lost two men attached to my piece at New River Bridge by the explosion of a shell from the enemy. This occurred on the retreat the next day (May 10th).

"After this there was no more fighting until June 5th. McCausland's Brigade camped at Bang's during the intervening time, Crook having withdrawn into West Virginia." (Bryan, p. 14.)

Diary.—May 11th: Continued our retreat to the Big Hill, six miles above Salem. Rained almost all day. Men very badly provided with shelter; my mess having the only tent in the camp.

Diary.—May 12th: Remained in camp. Weather very disagreeable. Enemy said to be at Blacksburg.

Diary.—May 13th: Moved after Yankees but they were

too fast for us, getting out about ten hours before we arrived, we having marched 31 miles getting almost to New Port, when we were ordered back; camping at the foot of the mountain.

Diary.—May 14: The morning being very disagreeable did not get up until very late; was then aroused by water running under us. Marched to within two miles of Christiansburg. Got dinner on the way.

Diary.—May 15: Sabbath: Rained in morning. Mason Rusk and myself rode into town to preaching at Methodist church. Saw quite a number of pretty girls one of whom especially took my eye.

Diary.—May 16: Moved camp nearer town on the farm of Mr. Lucas. A very pretty place, but inconvenient to water.

Diary.—May 17: No move to-day. I went to town to have my canteen fixed.

Diary.—May 18-29: (No entries.)

“Meantime Hunter advanced up the Valley of Virginia, and a heterogeneous force, including McCausland’s Brigade, assembled near Mt. Crawford on June 4th. This command numbering about 6,000, including Imboden’s and Vaughn’s Cavalry, crossed over to the road along the base of the Blue Ridge and met Hunter with 9,000 men at Piedmont, 9 A. M., June 5th,” 1864. (Bryan, p. 15.)

Diary.—May 30: Received orders to cook 3 days rations and be ready to march; sent out for horses; J. F. C. [Clark] and myself went out to wash our clothes.

Diary.—May 31: Moved pieces to depot; took horses out and sent them on, we awaiting a train to take us to Lynchburg; I telegraphed to Pa. telling him of our move. Train arrived about noon. Many ladies out to see us off.

Diary.—Wed. June 1: Salem. Arrived here last night on the train, where we lay over waiting other trains from Lynchburg. They not arriving we started a little after daylight for Lynchburg. Had quite a nice time on the way, the ladies cheering us by waving handkerchiefs, and their smiling faces. Arrived at Lynchburg late, about noon.

Diary.—June 2: Left Lynchburg at 9 o’clock, last evening. Arrived at Charlottesville about 3 A. M. when we started for Staunton, where we arrived about 12 M. I spent the evening in trotting around town. Saw no one I was acquainted with.

Diary.—June 3: The morning occupied in fitting out

teams to draw our guns to Mt. Crawford. Started from town about 11 A. M. Was very much pleased with the country: Met Col. Barbee, also Capt. Bryan. Capt's arm still sore. Heard the Yankees had been in Covington and had been driven from there by McCausland.

Diary.—June 4: Army all moved into position, General Jones commanding. Our position in a wheat field. Remained there until about noon, when we were ordered back into camp, unhitched and went for grass; had scarcely gotten it before we were ordered and hitched up and moved in the direction of Staunton. We camped at dark. Had a great deal of trouble with horses.

After the engagement at New River Bridge we were taken over to Staunton and down the Valley, where we engaged in the battle of New Hope (or "Piedmont").

Battle of New Hope (or "Piedmont").—"Imboden and Vaughn simply kept out of the fight. The remaining 4,000 lost 1,500 men, so bloody was the struggle. General William E. Jones was killed. On this occasion Bryan's guns did wonderful work. The Confederates had about sixteen pieces, four of which were manned by boys who fled at the first firing. The enemy had twenty-four pieces under Captain H. A. DuPont of the United States Regulars." (Bryan, p. 15.)

Diary.—June 5: Resumed march at daylight. Had not gone very far before we heard firing of artillery. We arrived on the field about 7 o'clock A. M. Four of our pieces were put in position on the right where we were exposed to a very severe fire of artillery. Had two horses killed in my piece. Myself and one man wounded. I thought for some time after that I had lost my eyesight, but thanks to a kind Providence it was all right.¹

Then we went back to the Blue Ridge Mountains near Waynesboro.

¹ Extract from letter from Prof. Milton W. Humphreys to J. Gray McAllister, dated July 19, 1912: "He" (Mr. McAllister) "and Clark were the religious leaders of the Battery, and often conducted prayer-meetings. Just as the battle of Piedmont (or New Hope) was about to begin, June 5, 1864, ten miles from Staunton, he called a prayer-meeting. While he, or some one else he had called on, was praying, a shell struck the ground in the midst of those assembled, and we were all ordered to our guns. During that bloody battle not a man in Bryan's Battery was killed and none wounded except that your father had sand knocked into his eyes by a shell and could scarcely see for several days on account of the resulting inflammation."

Diary.—June 6: Continued our retreat from Fishersville to Mountain Top, where we went into camp in the finest clover I think I have ever seen. I and my bed fellows sleeping under the caissons.

Diary.—June 7: Moved the pieces higher up on the hill, on the right of the road as you go to Charlottesville. Threw up some temporary works. All anxiously looking for Gen. Breckinridge with reinforcements. Old Mr. Bryan with us.

Diary.—June 8: Strengthened our works; laid around in camp and cooked rations. Some of Gen. Breckinridge's staff arrived. G. W. Early of our mess quite unwell.

Diary.—June 9: The center section of our battery (the one I belong to) ordered to the front. Moved down to the creek where we remained some time, were then ordered back, on our way back met some of the trains bringing troops (the 22nd Regt.).

"Then followed the combined movement of Hunter and Crook against Lynchburg, where, June 18th, Bryan did work with his guns which won the admiration even of Early's men. . . . On the 21st the Federals made their escape at Salem, leaving eleven pieces in the hands of the Confederates. Bryan's Battery was close at hand, but was not engaged." (Bryan, p. 15.)

Thence through Nelson county to Lynchburg, where Early took command; then after the fight at Lynchburg we followed the Federals to and beyond Salem. Then we turned and went via Staunton down the Valley. Had fighting at Kernstown, Winchester, and Monocacy in Maryland. Thence to near Washington, where we remained in sight of the capitol for about two days.

"Then began the great 'Valley Campaign.' Early's corps and the Army of West Virginia (under Breckinridge) were organized into the 'Army of the Valley' at Staunton. There were several artillery battalions. Bryan's, Chapman's, and Lowry's Batteries formed the Thirteenth Battalion Virginia Light Artillery under Major William McLaughlin, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Floyd King being commander of the division (two battalions, one of which consisted of reserves). Bryan's Battery was reduced to four pieces, all three-inch rifles. The army marched down the Valley by different roads. On the third of July a part of it, with Bryan's and Chapman's guns, took Martinsburg. Bryan's guns were not engaged. On the 4th and 5th the army crossed the Potomac,

and on the morning of the 6th two pieces of Bryan's Battery were engaged near the Maryland Heights. The battery lay there under the fire of the heavy guns on the Heights till the night of the 7th, when the whole army marched northward. On the 8th Bryan's Battery was on the extreme rear, followed by Federals from the Heights. While some firing was done, it could hardly be called fighting. On the 9th was fought the battle of Monocacy, near Frederick City, against Lew Wallace. One section (two pieces) of Bryan's Battery, under Captain Bryan, was at the front under fire, but seemingly not engaged. Wallace, being defeated, retreated towards Baltimore, and on the 10th Early marched towards Washington. . . . On this day and the next Bryan's Battery was under fire from Fort Stevens, but did not take part in the cannonade. On the night of the 12th the army withdrew, and on the 14th recrossed the Potomac into Loudoun county, Va. "The enemy pursued, harassing the Confederates' rear, as the army retired and crossed the Blue Ridge through Snicker's Gap into the Valley. On the 18th Early wheeled about, and Bryan's Battery took very active part in the ensuing Battle of Castleman's Ferry.¹ On . . . July 24th Early attacked Crook at Kernstown and routed him. Bryan's Battery was hotly engaged with Federal artillery and annoyed by sharpshooters. During the pursuit Bryan shelled the enemy from a hill which they attempted to occupy at Winchester." In the parallel march of the two armies up the Valley to Cedar Creek there was "almost constant fighting, in which Bryan's Battery took part." On August 25th the battery was "furiously engaged with Federal cavalry and artillery at short range between Shepherds-town and Leetown. The Confederate infantry came up and relieved the situation." (Bryan, pp. 15-17.)

We returned via Loudoun county into the Valley, where we had occasional skirmishes, the most serious of them at Leetown. I participated in all of them as mentioned above. There was no large engagement until the important battle of Winchester, the 19th of September, 1864. In this battle our battery was divided, our part being left at Stephenson's Depot, about five miles north

¹ Extract from letter of Prof. Milton W. Humphreys to J. Gray McAllister, July 19, 1912: "The only battle in which I came in contact with your father was that of Castleman's Ferry, July 18, 1864, in which battle it was made my duty to see that all the guns had the range of the enemy. I came to your father's gun and saw that it needed no instruction from me. I do not suppose he ever knew that I for a few minutes watched the working of his gun."

of Winchester. Our own cavalry left us there and we raced to Winchester, to escape capture by the enemy and to get into the fight, which we did, and it was hot sure enough,—the hottest fight I was ever in.

“Early on the morning of September 19th began the great and bloody battle of Winchester. Bryan’s Battery first operated on the extreme left against the Federal Cavalry.” (A. A. McA. was here.) “It was hotly engaged and occupied several positions. At last one section was left to operate against the cavalry” (A. A. McA. was here), “while the other two pieces, with Chapman’s Battery, joined the main line of battle. Bryan remained with the section which opposed the cavalry. The fighting of the artillery on this day, when it was deserted by the infantry, has passed into history as something phenomenal. One of the guns, with its drivers and cannoneers, was captured, having been left behind when the Confederate cavalry yielded to the Federal on the extreme left.” (Bryan, pp. 18-20.)

Then followed Fisher’s Hill, where we lost our pieces. The Federals flanked us and came in behind us. Jim Clark, who was afoot, was almost overtaken by the enemy when I took him behind me on my horse and carried him from the field.

“The Confederate army occupied the strong fortifications on Fisher’s Hill, two miles south of Strasburg. Late in the afternoon of September 20th the Federal army appeared on Hupp’s Hill beyond the town. Early on the morning of the 21st fighting began. Bryan’s Battery occupied the extreme right, and was engaged through the day and all the next day, September 22nd. Late in the afternoon of this day Crook’s Corps climbed the mountain on the Confederate left and turned that flank. At dusk the whole line was giving way. Eleven pieces of artillery were abandoned. Bryan’s guns fired the last rounds in the engagement, and were all brought off, but Captain Bryan and several of his men, to escape capture, were compelled to take to Massanutten Mountain. On September 24th the enemy overtook the Confederates at Rood’s Hill, and a running fight lasted until sunset” (A. A. McA. engaged in it), “when Early’s army took the road to Brown’s Gap through Port Republic. The Battery was not engaged any more until October 19th” at Cedar Creek. (Bryan, pp. 18-20.)

After the battle at Fisher's Hill we came up the Valley to Waynesboro. There, being sick, I left the command on sick leave and soon came home. I did not get back in time for the battle of Cedar Creek, the 19th of October, the only battle our battery engaged in, from its organization to its mustering out, in which I did not participate. I rejoined my command, on the retreat, a day or two after the battle.

"Bryan's Battery was only once more engaged. On a very cold day, when the ground was covered with snow, and a north wind blowing, two divisions of Federal cavalry were sent to find out whether Early had left the Valley, as Sheridan had been told. The infantry of Early's army, and McLaughlin's Battalion (five pieces, as one of Bryan's was so hard frozen that the wheels would not turn) reached Rood's Hill November 22nd, just in time to save Wickham's Cavalry Brigade from disaster. The cavalry, Confederate and Federal, was down on Meem's Bottom. The artillery was firing rapidly from the hill, and the enemy, only 200 yards away, charging, when Wharton's Division passed over the guns. Bryan's gun had just fired a shell which exploded in the gun, greatly endangering the infantry, and Colonel Carter gave the order to cease firing. This was the last round fired by the battery or the battalion. Sergeant Humphreys was pointing the gun and Captain Bryan was present, commanding." (Bryan, p. 23.)

We went into winter quarters first near Fishersville and then on the Narrows of New River; and, as every winter, I rode to Covington (they were glad to get the horses out and have them fed) and spent the winter at home. I went back to my command, but we had no fighting. We were paroled and disbanded at Christiansburg, Va., April 12, 1865. (Yes, I was there when it was mustered in and I was there when it was mustered out.) I walked from Christiansburg back home to Covington, and married May 10, 1865.

"When Richmond and Petersburg fell, the battalion, without horses or guns (these having been left in Lynchburg), joined Echols' army at Dublin. On April 12th, three days after Lee's surrender, the army under Echols received their discharge in the form of a two months' furlough given at Christiansburg. Bryan, who had been on a

short furlough, returned April 11th and issued the final discharge to his men on April 12th. Such is a brief outline of the military career of Captain Thomas A. Bryan, who was one of the bravest men it was ever the fortune of the writer to see under fire, and who handled his battery on the battlefield so efficiently that men were often heard to remark that they had never before seen artillery manœvered like infantry." (Bryan, pp. 23-24.)

The above, which has been given on the request of my children, presents in outline my service in the Civil War.

(Signed)

"Rose Dale," Covington, Va.
November, 1912.

There were two books used by Mr. McAllister in war time that have survived the changes of the years. One, "Science of War," was bought by Captain McAllister and given to him when, in 1862, he volunteered for service. The three pencil notes on the fly-leaf are memoranda of money due from army comrades. The other, *Fables of La Fontaine*, in French, bears the name of "John Good, Reading," the same, probably, whose widow married Abraham Addams. Mr. McAllister studied this book, under the tuition of his friend Mr. Humphries, through some of the dull days in camp.

Quite a number of years ago the writer, while on an overland trip with his father, asked him the question: "You have been through the war and know what it is. If you had the choice to make over again—given the same conditions—what would you do?" Quietly, yet with a flash in the gray eyes that I can never forget, he replied: "I would do exactly as I did."

This chapter should not be brought to an end without mention of the estimate that others have made and voiced of Mr. McAllister's record as a soldier. One estimate comes from the

Alleghany Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy, which bestowed upon him a Cross of Honor on Confederate Memorial Day in Covington, Va., June 3, 1909. It may be of interest to add that the writer was one of two who delivered addresses to the great throng in the Opera House that day. The other estimate, in two letters to the writer, comes from Professor Milton W. Humphreys, whose sketch of Captain Bryan has been so largely used in preparation of this record and who himself bears the reputation of being one of the best soldiers in the service. This he wrote years ago: "I never saw a better soldier than Sergeant A. A. McAllister." And this in a letter dated July 19, 1912:

"As you say, I am probably more familiar with your father's army life than any one now living, unless indeed his corporal, James Clark, is still living; and yet as I was always with another gun and generally in another section of the battery, there are very few details that I can give.

"Your father was noted for positive piety, pure morals, manly courage, and *character*."

CHAPTER III.

Through Years of Peace.

"Just after the war," reads the narrative of Mr. A. A. McAllister, "I don't believe that all of us together had a dollar in money. Everything was in a chaotic condition. Your grandfather went to Augusta county and on his own obligation bought wheat and flour, which he shipped over the Virginia Central Railroad to Jackson's river (nine miles below Covington) and turned it over to a committee (he, Mr. Fudge, Captain McCurdy and possibly others composing it) to distribute to the people to keep them from starving. Feed, hay and everything he had was at the disposal of the needy. His debts were growing and he could not collect on what was due him. He had been one of the securities of John D. Sadler, Sheriff of the county, who failed. Mr. Rosser at this time was unable to make a settlement with him. [He was very feeble and Capt. McAllister was also in bad health.] Some years later—just before or just after your grandfather's death—the settlement was effected, Virginia State bonds being turned over by Mr. Rosser for the amount due.

"Even under such conditions your grandfather was always ready—as he had always been—to throw himself into anything that helped the community and county. I remember the bad stretches of road he helped to make into good ones—one from the mill to town and another from the river bridge down through the town to what was known as Skeen's hotel (corner Main and Locust). Before the war when the Virginia Central Railroad had been projected to Jackson's River and the Covington & Ohio had started from Covington, your grandfather had an intimation that the Virginia Central would build to Covington if properly encouraged, and subscribed \$2,000, although already heavily in debt. When the roads joined at Covington the people at Healing Springs, then a more noted resort than now, wanted to get a road through to Covington instead of being forced to use the longer road via Warm Springs and Millboro Springs to the railroad. Your grandfather and others interested the people here in the enterprise, took stock in it and persuaded others to do the same. I have heard that he was speaking at the court house in

favor of the project and gave his estimate of the cost of half of the road nearest Covington, when some one called out, 'Will you build it for that?' 'Yes, I will,' he replied. He and King took the contract for that part of the road from Covington to the top of the mountain (about 8 miles) and Mr. Shultz took the rest. Your grandfather and King lost something, not much, on their contract. The road was laid out by Mr. Kuper, a railroad engineer, and it is one of the best roads in the State."

Mention has been made of the marriage of the returned soldier less than a month after he had been mustered out of service. The bride-to-be he first met in church, at Covington, in 1862,—Miss J(ulia) Ellen Stratton, who was born in Malden, Kanawha county, (then) Virginia, the daughter of Joseph D(ickinson) and Mary A(nn) (Buster) Stratton. The Stratton line¹ has been traced back to England through Edward Stratton (I) of Bermuda Hundred, Va., whose son Edward (II) married Martha Shippey, daughter of Thomas Shippey. Their son Edward (III) married Ann Batte(daughter of Henry Batte; *their* son Thomas married Elizabeth Elam; *their* son Henry (who was a lieutenant in the naval service during the Revolutionary War, and later drew a pension of land) married Sarah Hampton; *their* son Archibald married Edna Dickinson (Oct. 13, 1793); *their* son Joseph D(ickinson) Stratton married Mary A(nn) Buster (Oct. 30, 1832). Edna Dickinson (born Sept. 15, 1770; died in Kanawha county, W. Va., January 7, 1862) was the oldest child of Joseph Dickinson (born April 11, 1742; died Sept. 16, 1818) and Elizabeth (Wooldridge) Dickinson (born Jan. 11, 1744; married Joseph Dickinson, March 6, 1769; died Nov. 7, 1818).²

¹ See "A Book of Strattons," by Hattie R. Stratton.

² (From framed Memorial owned by Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Covington, Va.):
 In memory of Joseph Dickinson, born April 11th, 1742, married Elizabeth Wooldridge, March 6th, 1769. Rigid honesty and plain dealing were conspicuous traits of his whole life. And died September 16th, 1818.
 In memory of Elizabeth Wooldridge, born January 11th, 1744, married Joseph Dickinson, March 6th, 1769, by whom she had
 Edna Stratton, Sept'r. 15th, 1770.
 William Dickinson, Jan'y. 7th, 1772.
 Nancy Robertson, Oct'r. 29th, 1773.
 Sally Shrewsbury, Sept'r. 15th, 1776.
 Pleasant Dickinson, April 15th, 1785.
 For many years a consistent member of the Goose Creek Baptist Church.
 And died November 7th, 1818

Joseph Dickinson was from Bedford county, Va., and Elizabeth Wooldridge from near Richmond, Va.

Joseph D(ickinson) Stratton, son of Archibald and Edna (Dickinson) Stratton, was born in Bedford county, Va., about the year 1790. He married, first, Theresa Gray, of Bedford county, who died six months after their marriage. He remained a widower for twenty years. He was for a number of years sheriff of Bedford county.

It is said that Archibald Stratton served in the War of 1812. It is certain that his son Joseph D(ickinson) Stratton did, and "Uncle Isham," until his death a servant in the family, was with him as his body-servant. Here is a letter written to the young soldier by his mother:

BEDFORD SEPTEMBER THE 21TH 1814.

DEAR

Son I now take my pen in order to write a few lines to you though destitute of a subject to write on but as we are at a distance a part I think our duty compells us to write to each other to let us know how each other are. We have understood from Capt. Hopkins your Company was divided & I wish to know What officers you fell under and how you are pleased with them.

My Dear Son I hope you will discharge your duty towards your Country and return home and enjoy the Blessings of seeing us all and siting down in peace for a season if not during life My son discharge your duty towards your officers & receive an honorable discharge from the duty of your Country-Be very particular my child to keep from disipation of of every description-I am fully aware of the snares and enchantments which attend on an army an which in thousands of instances tends to ruin the youths of our Country.

I am surprised my son you have not wrote to me before this time when you had a very good chance to write by Capt. Hopkins, We are all well and hope these may find you the same Your Sisters desire to be remembered to you.

Dont fail Writing by Henry Frankling as we understand Henry Davis is to take his place & he is to come up-if you write by post direct your letters to Hendreks So no more at present but remain your ever affectionate Mother Till Death

MR. JOSEPH D. STRATTON.

EDNA STRATTON.

Read now another letter (or part of one) the destination, date and signature of which are lacking.

Tell Aunt Edna, Cousin Molly Rock, and Mr. Bousman who are all interested, that Capt. Walter Otey's Company Marched from Bedford on 1st September 1814-was attached to the 1st Brigade & 1st Division of Cavalry-which was attached to the 4th Brigade of Infantry Commanded by Genl. John H. Cocke and discharged 22nd February 1815.

This information I have lately ob[tain]ed & is by me to be relied on.

Some time (we do not know how long) after the close of hostilities Joseph Stratton moved to Malden (then called "Kanawha Salines"), Kanawha county, (now) W. Va., where for



Edna Stratton

some years he clerked in the store of Dickinson & Shrewsbury, salt-makers, his kinsmen, both of whom had moved from Bedford county, Va. While living in Kanawha county he met and married Mary A(nn) Buster. The Busters (name originally Busted), are of Irish ancestry. Claudius Buster, a son of William Buster of Albemarle county, Va., married Dorcas Sumpter.

Their son Claudius N. Buster ("Major Claudius") was born in Amherst county, Va., March 19, 1779; married, in Amherst county, Va., March 19, 1798, Nancy or Anne Maffit (sometimes spelled Maffet) (born Dec. 25, 1776; died Oct. 2, 1841), daughter of Thomas Maffit who came from Ireland and married Elizabeth Johnson;¹ was a farmer of large means; represented Kanawha county, then Virginia, in the Virginia Legislature in 1810 and again in 1819; died Nov. 5, 1842, at his (the Crawley) farm in Greenbrier county, now West Virginia, and is buried

Your affectionate Husband
Joseph D. Stratton.

in the cemetery near Blue Sulphur Springs, W. Va.² Mary A(nn) Buster, daughter of Claudius N. and Nancy (Maffit) Buster was born in Kanawha county, W. Va., April 25, 1812, and

¹ Found among the papers of Mrs. J(ulia) Ellen (Stratton) McAllister, and in her handwriting. Written about 1870. Added material is in brackets; and our line is italicized: "Great-grandpa *Maffit* came from Ireland and married a *Miss Johnson*, by whom he had: *Mary Maffit* and *Nancy Maffit*. *Mary Maffit* married Wm. Buster. *Nancy Maffit* married *Claudius Buster*, by whom she had *Heletia* [or *Helvetia*], (commonly called *Eliza*), who married *Sudden Matthews*; *George* [Washington] *Buster*, who married *Eliza Reynolds* and *Ann Chilton*; *Claudius*, who was scalded to death when an infant; *Thomas* [Jefferson], who never married; *Julia* who married [Capt.] *John K. Johnson*, died without children; *Claudius* (2nd), [Claudius Franklin], who married *Elizabeth Rader*; *Mary Ann*, who married *Joseph Stratton* and *M. M. Rocke*. By her last husband she [Mrs. *Rocke*] had two sons, *William* and *Thomas*. By her first husband she had *Theresa Gray Stratton*; *Julia Ellen Stratton*, who married *A. Addams McAllister*, 1865; *James H. S. Stratton*, who married *Annie Handley*, of *Greenbrier* [county, W. Va.], 1868.

"*Claudius Buster* [the grand-father of Mrs. *Mary Ann Rocke* and great-grand-father of Mrs. *Julia Ellen* (Stratton) *McAllister*] married a *Miss Sumpter*, by whom he had: *Claudius*, *Thomas*, *Franklin*, *William*, *Robert*, *Betsy* and *Nancy*. *Claudius* married *Miss Nancy Maffit*, my grand-mother. *William* married *Miss Polly Maffit*. *Thomas* married *Miss Polly Todd*.

"*Edna Dickinson* married *Archibald Stratton*, by whom she had 5 children. *Henry* [and] *Fanny*, died while young; *Joseph Dickinson*, who married *Theresa Gray* and *Mary A. Buster*; *Amoret*, who married *Philip Bouseman*; and *Mecca*, who married *Nathaniel Fuqua*. *Joseph Stratton* had by his wife *Mary*, 4 children: *Theresa Gray*; *Julia Ellen*; *James Henry Steptoe*, and one who [was] born dead. *Julia Ellen* married *A. Addams McAllister* on May 10th, 1865."

Claudius and *Dorcas* (Sumpter) *Buster* had two other children not mentioned above: *Benjamin*, and *Pauline* who married a *Mr. Bailey*.—*Edna* (Dickinson) *Stratton* is buried in the *Bouseman* family grave-yard near *Paint Creek*, W. Va.—*Julia Maffit Johnson* (for whom our mother was named) died in *Malden*, W. Va., June 28, 1868, in her 52nd year.

² We have at "Rose Dale" two silver cups once belonging to him marked "C. N. B., "hen (above) "H. A. C.," then (above) "McAllister," and (below) "1865".

was married to Joseph D. Stratton at Charleston, W. Va., on Oct. 30, 1832.¹

Mr. Stratton, while agent for several salt companies of the Kanawha Valley, with home and headquarters at Malden, died July 6, 1843, at Perrysville, Ind., as the result of a fall from his horse (caused, it was thought, by apoplexy) on the 28th of June previous, and was buried about two miles below Perrysville. A letter from Mr. A. Hatcher, dated Lafayette, July 8, 1843,



Mary A. Rooke

says: "I have never known the death of a stranger more regretted. He was very much esteemed throughout the Wabash Valley. His bland, open and frank manner of doing business had endeared him to all." He was a Baptist by preference, but had never connected himself with any church. A few minutes before his death he expressed himself as having no fear of the inevitable change awaiting him. Some years after, namely, on

¹ See "The Buster, Dickinson and Stratton Families," by Addams S. McAllister.

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"Claudius Buster [the grand-father of Mrs. [?]]
Mrs. Julia Ellen (Stratton) McAllister m[arried]
Claudius, Thomas, Franklin, William, Rob[ert]
Nancy Maffit, my grand-mother. William
Miss Polly Todd.

"Edna Dickinson married Archibald
[and] Fanny, died while young; Joseph
A. Buster; Amoret, who married Phill[ip]
Fuqua. Joseph Stratton had by his
James Henry Steptoe, and one wh[om]
McAllister on May 10th, 1865."

Claudius and Dorcas (Sumpter)
Benjamin, and Pauline who ma[ried]
in the Bouseman family grave-
whom our mother was named.)

² We have at "Rose Dale"
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was married to Joseph D. Stratton at Charleston, W. Va., on Oct. 30, 1832.¹

Mr. Stratton, while agent for several salt companies of the Kanawha Valley, with home and headquarters at Malden, died July 6, 1843, at Perrysville, Ind., as the result of a fall from his horse (caused, it was thought, by apoplexy) on the 28th of June previous, and was buried about two miles below Perrysville. A letter from Mr. A. Hatcher, dated Lafayette, July 8, 1843,



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 Dickinson and Stratton Families," by Addams S. McAllister.

January 7, 1847, his widow married the Rev. M(alo) Mason Rocke, who was born in Botetourt county, Va., January 19, 1819; came to Malden as a young Baptist minister in 1842; and died there, at the early age of 32, May 16, 1850. His will, written May 4, 1850, and admitted to probate in Kanawha county, May 20, 1850, left everything to his widow. The children of Joseph D. and Mary A. Stratton were: Theresa G(ray), who died May 18, 1893, at the age of 57; J(ulia) Ellen; and "Major" James H(eny) S(teptoe) Stratton (born June 12, 1840; member of Co. H, 22nd Va. Infantry and then in cavalry service until the close of the war; died in Lewisburg, W. Va., Feb. 3, 1895). The children of Rev. M. Mason and Mary A. Rocke were: William B(ernard) Rocke, now living in Charleston, W. Va., and Thomas M(ason) Rocke, who lives in Covington, Va. Mrs. Mary A. Rocke, whose strength and beauty of character and generous hospitality were conspicuous traits, spent her last years at the home of her daughter, Mrs. A. A. McAllister, died there July 21, 1890, and is buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Covington, Va. Her daughter, Theresa G. Stratton, is buried by her side.

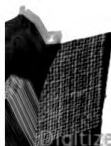
J(ulia) Ellen Stratton graduated with honor at the Virginia Female Institute (now Stuart Hall), Staunton, Virginia, in 1857, being especially distinguished in vocal and instrumental music. She was a member, while in Staunton, of the Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. We have before us as we write, two medals she won at the V. F. I., one for scholarship and deportment (in 1855) and the other for music (in 1856). There are memories still in Staunton of her clear, sweet voice.

The war came on. The family boarded for a while at the home of Mr. Harvey Handley near Lewisburg, W. Va. Then in January, 1862, they refugeed at Callaghan's, five miles west of Covington, the family consisting of Mrs. M. A. Rocke, her brother Thomas J. Buster, her children Theresa and Ellen Stratton (James was in the army), William and Thomas Rocke, and several servants. Mr. and Mrs. "Pip" Fry and Mr. and Mrs. Alben Goshorn, of Malden, W. Va., boarded with them. With them too were Mrs. Rocke's brother, Mr. George W. Buster, and his family. This brother had owned the beautiful and famous

Blue Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier county, then Virginia, but had sold the property to educators of the Baptist Church who had established a boys' school there. The large buildings were burned by the Federal army. The property, in litigation for some years, subsequently reverted to the former owner. The refugees rented together, for a year, and occupied the famous Callaghan stage stand, property later owned and occupied by Lord Milton and some years ago burned in part, during his occupancy of it, in the Christmas holidays. The writer has heard his mother speak of the consideration and courtesy shown to the family there by the Union cavalry officer, General Averill, who campaigned through this mountain section of Virginia. "General Averill was a gentleman," she always said. But Callaghan's was not always near at hand. At the expiration of the rental year, January, 1863, Mr. George W. Buster and family moved to the Lee Persinger place on Potts' Creek, near Covington, where they lived for the remainder of the war, and Mrs. M. A. Roche and family moved to Covington, their home for the next three years. Covington afforded more of safety, but they were still to be disturbed by wars and rumors of war, once, at least, set going by their whilom protector. General Averill's force of cavalry came into Covington the night of December 19, 1863, and on the 20th burnt the county (toll) bridge. The town was saved by the efforts of John Hunter (a slave of Mr. James Burk who owned the bridge) and by the ladies of the town, who, while the Federals on the west side of the river laughed, formed in line and carried water to save the bridge toll house, which sheltered also a store, a tailor-shop and the post office. This was done, and when the two west spans fell the town was considered safe.¹

But it is a long lane that knows no turning. The war ended at last, the soldiers came back home to their wives and sweet-hearts and two lives full dear to us selected as their wedding day the 10th of May, 1865. Something more must be said about this event. It might seem a very bold thing to do to marry in such a time. Everything at "Rose Dale" and in Covington was disorganized. Though the estate was worth many thousands, money

¹ Information given by Mrs. Amanda M. Evans to J. Gray McAllister, Nov. 1906.



was scarce. Yet some money must be had, and so a collection was taken up, even the hands on the farm contributing. When counted it was found to total \$1.15! But love laughs at other things save locksmiths. The next oldest brother, William, "borrowed", he says, "a horse from one man and a spring wagon from another, took a load of bacon to Fincastle, Va., and traded it for enough factory jeans cloth for your father's wedding suit and a suit for myself as his 'best man' (a three days' trip)." This resourcefulness found its match in the party of the second part. The bride-to-be declared she wanted a wedding in white. Mrs. Amanda M. Evans, of Covington, tells us, in a letter of August 3, 1912, how the wish was carried out:

The marriage "was as you know in the dark days so soon after the close of the war. There was but a select company of

*Mrs. Rachel
At Home
Wednesday evening May 10th 8 O'Clock P.M.*

Miss J. Ellen Stratton. A. A. McClinton

friends present and the girls of the party decided to make the occasion as bright and joyful as possible; but how should we dress? We had nothing to wear and could get nothing. So we got out the old party dresses that we had worn before the war, straightened and pressed them out and all appeared as we had five years before,—except the slippers. Having taken up the art of making shoes and slippers during the previous four years, I was quite an expert, and the making of the slippers for the wedding fell to my share," (leather soles, from the tannery, and cloth tops, she once told the writer). . . . "We made the occasion as cheerful and joyous as it was possible in those sad days when we were guarded at every corner and almost afraid to say our lives were our own."

With such spirit in the principals and helpers it needs no wisdom to surmise that the event took place at the appointed time. The knot was tied at the home of the bride's mother, the home, later occupied by Major Dennis Shanahan, standing on the west side of Main Street, Covington, north of the Citizen's Bank building and in the year 1912 numbered as 208 South Main Street. From all accounts the very obstacles and make-shifts made the wedding bells ring all the more merrily. The Rev.



Home of Mrs. M. A. Roche, Covington, Va., 1863-'5.

James M. Rice, pastor of the Presbyterian Church performed the ceremony. Miss Theresa Stratton, sister of the bride, was maid of honor and Mr. William M. McAllister, brother of the groom, was best man. The other attendants were Miss Jennie Pitzer (now Mrs. Wm. E. Hill, Fulton, Ky.), Miss Georgiana Payne (now Mrs. Wm. Skeen, of Covington) and Miss Mary Watson Payne (now Mrs. G. G. Gooch, of Staunton, Va.) and Messrs. James H. Stratton, J(ohn) Bernard Pitzer and J. F. Clark, (the army friend of the groom), all three of whom are

now dead. The marriage certificate is witnessed by Miss Jennie K. Pitzer (Mrs. Hill) and Miss Amanda M. McCurdy (now Mrs. Evans, of Covington). The wedding gifts (quite elaborate for the time) were a wash-rag (still among Mother's relics), a cake of soap and half a paper of pins! The wedding trip was a walk to the farm!

Mr. and Mrs. McAllister after the marriage lived at the home of Mrs. Rocke.

Soon after the war Mr. McAllister was made a magistrate and served until 1866, when the civil government was replaced by military rule. It was while he was serving as magistrate, and very soon after the war, that he was beaten by soldiers in the street for his firmness in protecting some of the family servants of Mrs. Rocke from insults by these men. It is unnecessary to add that nothing was done about it. This military government lasted in Covington for about two years. In October, 1865, Mrs. Rocke moved back to Malden, now West Virginia, where she still owned two houses, one of which she again occupied as her home. Mr. and Mrs. McAllister went with them, the party going by private conveyance. Mr. McAllister returned to Covington. The oldest child, Joseph T., was born at Malden, Feb. 27, 1866. In May of that year the father, mother and baby came to Covington and made their home at "Rose Dale" until Captain McAllister had finished building "White Hall" and they occupied it as their home, after the second child, Mary Lydia, was born. Mrs. Rocke later made her home in Gallipolis, Ohio.

In the Whirl of Business.

In March and April, 1866, while making his home temporarily at Malden, Mr. McAllister took a six weeks' business course at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, Cincinnati. He had again been placed in charge, under his father, of the latter's large business affairs. By the will of his father, Captain McAllister, who died March 13, 1871, he managed the estate from that date for five years, paying off in that period debts against the estate (including security debts) aggregating more than \$20,000. This was in a time of financial depression, when creditors were swift, debtors slow and losses large. But for advances to heirs

the estate would have been entirely free of debt by 1876. Mr. Wm. M. McAllister attended to all legal matters relating to the estate through this period.

The estate, consisting, besides buildings, of 2,467 acres of land, was divided in 1876 according to the terms of a will that is clear, logical, and a model of accurate and minute description. The will, dated October 31, 1870, was written by Captain McAllister, while lying on his back in bed, a sufferer. Its first item reads: "I commit my body to the dust and my spirit to the Lord who gave it." Captain McAllister had himself made plats of his lands and had before him also a list of all his holdings. He dictated the items to his son William, who put them into final form. To Clara and May McDonald, infant heirs of Mrs. Gabriel McDonald who had died two years before, was bequeathed the mill property, consisting of the mills and about 12½ acres of land adjoining. To A. A. and E. T. McAllister jointly, the southern part of the estate, including "Rose Dale" and lands on both sides of Dunlap's Creek and Jackson's River. To William M. and Annie E. McAllister jointly, the northern part of the estate and the home "White Hall." The further division of the estate was made under the direction of the committee named in the will and on the basis of valuations placed by Captain McAllister himself on lands and buildings. In this division and by purchase, at prices fixed by Captain McAllister, the "Rose Dale" tract, lands lying mainly south, but in part north, of the creek, the present Paper Mill tract and the strip between the river and the Huntersville Turnpike fell to A. A. McAllister. (The "Rose Dale" tract has been added to by subsequent purchases and the strip near the river has rapidly enhanced in value in recent years.) The "Point Field" between the creek and river and what is now known as the "Wm. M. McAllister Addition" to Covington fell to E. T. McAllister, the former tract being later bought from him by A. A. McAllister and the latter by Wm. M. McAllister. In the division of the northern part of the estate Wm. M. McAllister received the property east of this Turnpike and Mrs. England that lying to the west of the same. Mrs. Lydia M. McAllister, according to the provision of the will, occupied the homestead until her death, which occurred in 1902.

Mr. A. A. McAllister rented the mill property from the McDonald heirs until July 1, 1884, when he took with him as partner in the milling business Mr. John W. Bell, who had been the miller in charge since about 1868. The new firm continued to rent the property as before until 1890, when it was sold to the Covington Improvement Company, from whom it was rented for a year. Then (in 1891) it was purchased by McAllister &



J. E. McAllister

Taken 1873.

Bell. This firm, which was incorporated in March, 1909, has enlarged and otherwise improved the property into the Covington Roller Mills. When the mills were purchased in 1849 the grinding capacity per day was six or eight barrels of flour and 20 bushels of corn. The present capacity (constantly taxed) is 100 barrels of flour and 500 bushels of feed per day.

In January, 1876, Mr. McAllister began merchandising in Cov-

ington with Capt. Garrett G. Gooch, under the firm name of Gooch & McAllister. This partnership continued until 1881, when the business was purchased and conducted by A. A. McAllister & Co., Mr. Robert L. Parrish, Sr., the distinguished lawyer of Covington, being the partner. On February 1, 1902, the business was sold to Messrs. Julian R. McAllister and George W. Call and was conducted until 1904 under the name of Mc-



"White Hall," Covington, Va.

Allister & Call; since that time under the name of Julian R. McAllister & Co.

Within this time Mr. McAllister purchased the Scott estate (of 300 acres) and the Cross estate (of 41 acres), estates on which the greater part of East Covington is now built, the west line running just below the present freight depot of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, on both sides of the railroad, from the mountain to the river, and the east line beyond Burk Hill. These properties were sold before the larger developments on them began. He also pur-

chased the Burk tract (of 75 acres), the James Skeen tract (of 100 acres), the tract of 71 acres belonging to Mrs. G. G. Gooch and adjoining the Burk land, and 25 acres, nearby, of the Andrew Fudge land; and here he has used scientific methods of farming with excellent results. These tracts and others adjoining, making in all about 600 acres and lying to the east of Covington and near the corporate limits, are part of his holdings at the present time, as is also a tract of 132 acres (20 acres in a peach orchard) on the mountain several miles to the west. Parts of the lands near "Rose Dale," beginning in 1887, were used as the "Rose Dale Market Farm," from 1890 to January, 1908, in partnership with and under the management of Mr. Thomas H. Coleman and now (1912) under lease to Mr. A. A. Wickline. Another portion, consisting of nearly all the cleared land on the west side of the river and lying to the west of "Rose Dale," has been laid off into building lots as "the A. A. McAllister Addition" and sold to desirable purchasers, this plan consistently carried out resulting in the erection of a number of attractive homes in what is recognized as the most desirable suburb of Covington. The total of landed property, exclusive of platted lots, is given in for assessment as 2,282 acres, just 15 acres less than Captain McAllister had bought when settling in Virginia. Three brick stores, together with a number of dwellings in and just outside of Covington, are also on the list.

Helping the Public Good.

Anonther tract of land belonging to Mr. McAllister became the site of the paper and pulp mills of the West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, the largest industry in or near Covington and the largest mills of their kind in the South. This firm had purchased land for the establishment of their mills at Caldwell, just over the line in West Virginia, but such obstacles were thrown in their way that they decided to seek a site elsewhere. Mr. McAllister was largely instrumental in securing this great enterprise for Covington. The initial impulse and visit came from Mr. R. L. Parrish, Sr., likewise a man of large public spirit and vision. He had the thought. Mr. McAllister had the land desirable and needed. A brief conference between the two re-

sulted in negotiations between the Paper Mill Company and Mr. McAllister and the location of the plant in Covington in 1899-1900.

The public spirit of the man has been nowhere better shown than in the series of transactions that soon followed. He sold his own land for the actual site of the mills at a low figure, in fact, at the valuation placed on it in his father's will, years before the development of Covington had begun; he sold, at reasonable figures, sites for houses for the officials of the company near "Rose Dale"; he exerted his influence to induce others to act as fairly and generously with the Company; he especially urged and effected the sale of lots owned by the Covington Improvement Company by which the Paper Company was able to provide suitable homes for their workmen; he entered, with his partner, into an arrangement by which water, which the Paper Company needs, is exchanged, when necessary, for power needed by McAllister & Bell, whose mills lie opposite the main plant of the Paper Company; and, in brief, in every way possible he encouraged and forwarded the establishment of the mills in Covington. When it is remembered that the paper mills and allied plants adjoining them cost a million dollars, occupy about 50 acres of ground (14 acres covered by buildings), use from 275 to 375 cords of wood per day, burn 300 tons of coal a day, produce 100 tons of paper and 110 tons of pulp a day, give employment to 600 hands in their day and night shifts, and run no company stores, some indication of the value of such an enterprise to the town and surrounding country may be seen, and the services of a public spirited man who figured largely and essentially in the result may well be cherished by the whole community.

This service, while probably Mr. McAllister's largest single contribution to the commercial welfare of the town and community, has been by no means the only one. As president of the Covington Improvement Company from about 1901 down to the present time he has been quick to help in securing and establishing other industries at Covington and, once established, in encouraging them in every possible way. The iron furnace, the machine shops, the tannery, the Alleghany Ice Co. (stockholder), and other industries in Covington; the Virginia Hot Springs Com-

pany (stockholder) and the branch railroad line connecting Covington and the Hot Springs nearby (holder of bonds), have had in him always an interested friend and helper. He assisted in the organization of the Covington National Bank (the first bank organized in the town and section) and served for years as its first vice-president. He assisted also in the organization of the Citizens' National Bank of Covington, was vice-president from its organization, 1900, until he was made president in 1908 and president from that date to January 1, 1912. Through his term as president, at least, not a dollar was lost on bad paper and not a piece of paper was charged off,—a record rarely duplicated anywhere. Much of this was due to his knowledge of persons seeking credit at the bank, for some of whom he endorsed personally when others of the directorate hesitated, and without the loss of a penny thereby. Both banks are doing well and he is a stockholder in both. His help to smaller enterprises has been as constant.

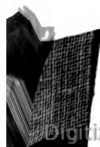
From 1895 to 1899 Mr. McAllister was a member of the Board of the Western State Hospital in Staunton, and his influence in placing the conduct of that institution on a basis worthy of its purpose was marked and recognized. From 1888 down to the present time (1912), with the exception of one term, he has been a trustee of the public schools of the district including Covington. His interest in this work has been unflagging and his service for it unremitting and of the highest order. It will go without question that he has done more than any other one man in building up in Covington what is conceded to be one of the best schools in the State. He has always insisted on securing the best that was possible in the way of material equipment and teaching force. When for lack of funds progress was halted on the present frame school building he put teams to work and had material for the large foundations placed ready to hand, asking and receiving no pay for the entire outlay. With this stimulus the work went forward to completion. The handsome High School structure just completed owes much to him. He gave freely of his time and thought to securing an excellent building for the colored school and in building it up in every way. The principals of these schools will bear willing testimony to his con-

stant encouragement not only by word but in firm support, in Board meeting and out, of their efforts to enforce discipline and advance the standards of education. More than once, in advocacy of the principle that authority and responsibility must be co-ordinate and that discipline must be maintained irrespective of the social and financial position of the offender, he has stood stoutly for the interests of the school as against the imaginary grievances of an unruly boy and unreasonable parents and friends. His firm stand, the others of the Board co-operating, followed steadily through a score of years, held the principal to the school in more than one crisis and has happily reduced to a minimum the clashes of earlier days. He has been likewise an unswerving friend of good roads, and it is no new fad with him. We are tempted indeed to believe that he is the pioneer of the good roads movement in Alleghany county, for it seems to the writer that a good many hours of his boyhood days were spent in clearing nearby roads of rocks that persisted in reappearing with regular and distressing frequency. What is now Lexington Avenue was years ago a bad stretch of road known as "Scott's Lane." He put teams and men to work and made a solid road of the worst parts of it.

Mr. McAllister has been also an advocate of a fair and an efficient system of taxation. We remember the big assessment books and, busy with other affairs though he was, his faithful work on them for the public good; much of it, as also his recent work for equalizing the burdens of taxation, in the face of criticism.

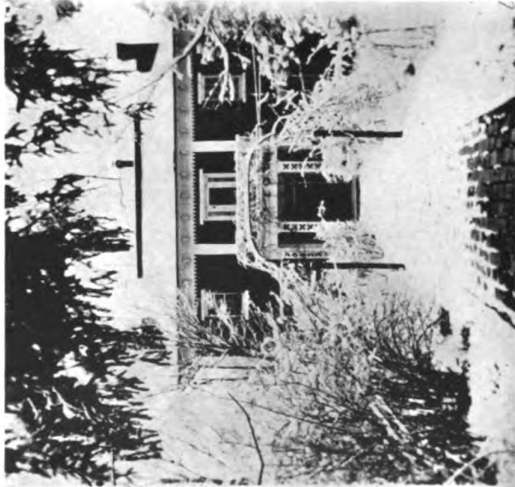
Other Claims and Services.

These business and civic interests have not caused him to neglect that which should furnish their inspiration and direction: the interests of religion. He was elected an elder of the Covington Presbyterian Church in August, 1871, soon after the death of his father (who had served in the same office from 1853 until his death, March 13th, 1871) and is today the oldest elder in point of service in the church and one of the most useful. He was a commissioner of his (the Montgomery) Presbytery in the famous General Assembly that met in Baltimore in 1887; and



in every enterprise of his church, as well as in the work of other churches of the town, he has been always a liberal supporter. His home, as his father's before him, has been always

My dear boy,
 Do you recognize
 your home?
 Pa. came home
 Sunday morning
 Josief is still
 away. Can't you
 go to Hampden
 looking about the
 place for will go
 about the 6th
 "Rosevale" Cor. Tall. well on Home



the recognized and welcome home of the minister, whether for a meal or for a visit. For all other friends as well the latch-string has always hung outside in token of the open-handed hospitality to be found within; happy offices in which our mother,

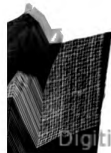
his faithful helper in all things, shared most heartily. Few days have gone by, whether at "White Hall" or at "Rose Dale, when friends have not been guests within the home.

This is not the place to speak of aid given to those who could never hope to make return in kind. But without breach of the proprieties it may be said that his help to the poor and struggling has always been timely and wise. Young men just starting out in business and older men discouraged have known that they



Photograph taken at the home of Mr. Procter, Brooklet, Ga., 1905.
Mr. and Mrs. McAllister to the left.

could count always on his wise counsel and help. Many families of limited resources, among the colored people particularly, owe their homes and their habits of thrift to him. The writer used to keep his father's books and he remembers the small payments, often with long intervals between, helped out by a day's work now and then. Mr. McAllister erected the first and second buildings occupied by the First Baptist Church (colored), the payments for them, finally completed, running through a number of years. And much of this help was extended when times were



hard, expenses for the education of several children off at school at one time a problem in finance, and other financial burdens, known, and then only in part, to some of us, taxing every resource and straining credit almost to the breaking point, to say



Dara McAlister



Dr. S. Anselloni.

nothing of the handicap of ill-health, especially in the early eighties, when weeks of travelling by carriage through the country proved the needed prescription for the restoration of shattered nerves and a weakened frame, conditions resulting in no small degree from overwork and worry. Only a long-headed

and energetic business man could have accomplished the task successfully. Such he was and is.

One of his sons once said of him that "he thinks in figures." We know that he can see as far and as sanely into a business proposition as any one we have ever met. When the "boom" struck Covington in the early nineties he was one of the very few men who kept his head and refrained from speculation. There were laughable instances of the reverse, but we forbear to mention them. And energy! What an amount of it has been stored up and used in those five feet eight inches and those one hundred and twenty-seven pounds! Driving hard all day; posting books far into the night! Success has been won, but won by hard work and constant struggles beginning (under his father) in 1865 and (himself in charge) in 1871 and continuing without break for a generation. That the panics of 1873 and 1893 and 1907 were safely passed; the estate freed from large debts, imposed in part by the heavy hand of war; the education of a large family accomplished; every enterprise for the common good advanced, and help wisely extended to the less fortunate is eloquent testimony to the living of a life that well deserves the reward, financial and otherwise, that crowns the later years. Yet what we value most is the knowledge that high purpose, unflinching integrity and generous dealing with the other man have marked every business relation and transaction through these years. When asked why he had resigned a certain responsible position he wrote in answer: "I could not stand for some things they were in favor of." The wisdom and energy and public spirit and keen sense of honor that characterized his ancestors have in no wise faded out in him. Nor have we power to measure what such a man is worth to his community.

Shadows.

The years have not passed without their meed of sorrow. On May 28th, 1869, the older sister, Mrs. Clara B(iddle) McDonald, wife of the beloved physician, Dr. Gabriel McDonald, passed away; and in less than two years, March 13, 1871, after a brave fight for life against an incurable disease, the father of the home, Captain Thompson McAllister, went out from earthly life. Two lovely daughters, each after a short married life, were cut down

in the bloom of young womanhood, Mary Lydia Hammond on October 9th, 1888, and Clara A(nnie) Call, of typhoid fever, on August 12th, 1903. Not long before the latter date, on February 3rd, 1902, the widowed mother died at "Rose Dale." Then on Friday morning, November 23, 1906, at "Rose Dale," came the heaviest blow of all in the death of the wife and tried companion of more than forty years, Mrs. J. Ellen McAllister. The end came unexpectedly. Mrs. McAllister had been sick for about ten days with bronchitis, from which she had suffered at times for a number of years, but except for weakness her symptoms indicated no serious condition until Friday morning, when, after a more comfortable night and some evidences of improvement, she grew suddenly worse. Her physician was hastily summoned and restoratives were applied, but within a few minutes, surrounded by her loved ones, she passed without pain or struggle into everlasting rest, leaving to mourn her loss and to be grateful for precious memories her husband and six sons.

The funeral services were conducted at the home on Saturday afternoon, the 24th, at 2 o'clock, by the pastor of the Covington Presbyterian Church, of which she had been a member for many years, and in the presence of many who knew and loved her.

The active pall-bearers were Messrs. J. W. Wallace, E. M. Nettleton, Thomas H. Coleman, George A. Revercomb, Thomas H. Stirling, Wm. A. Luke, Albert L. Noell, and the honorary pall-bearers Messrs. John W. Bell, John W. Bowie, Frank H. Hammond, J. J. Hobbs, Wm. F. Anderson, Sr., C. M. Shanahan, Dr. A. C. Jones, Dr. Orville L. Rogers and W. S. Friend.

"Asleep In Jesus," "My Times are in Thy Hand," and "Rock of Ages" were sweetly rendered at the home, and "In The Christian's Home in Glory" at the grave, and there under a wealth of flowers sent by loving friends the body was laid to rest, awaiting the day when all who are in their graves shall come forth and when they who serve the King shall know complete reunion and endless service.

A sincere Christian, impatient of pretense, a loving wife and mother, a true friend, reserved to others, feeling deeply her crushing sorrows, and deeply sympathizing with others in great losses, hospitable, a lover of books and music and travel, gifted as

a letter writer, generous, abounding in good works, she left stricken hearts, and memories that are helpful and forever precious. She was indeed, as the stone that marks her resting-place declares, "true as daughter, wife, mother, friend, Christian."

The Later Years.

Mr. McAllister had spent part of the summer and early fall of 1906 in travel in Europe with the two older sons, Joseph and William. The benefits resulting were needed in the long fight for health, and finally for life itself, between the years 1908 and 1910. Treatment at home was followed by a sojourn of several months in Florida and then by resort to surgery. Finally, as the result of operations and treatment in Louisville, where he spent the winter of 1909-10, he was brought to full health again. On the 18th of August, 1908, in the city of Cincinnati, Ohio, he had married Miss Nettie B. Handley, a friend and connection of the family, daughter of Harrison Handley (July 10, 1821-July 29, 1903) and Susan (Mann) Handley (March 4, 1829-November 5, 1903), of Covington, and granddaughter of John and Elizabeth (Shanklin) Handley, of near Lewisburg, W. Va., and of Moses H(amilton) Mann (died March 10, 1864) and Alice (McClintic) Mann (died March 16, 1877), of near Falling Spring Station, Alleghany county, Va. To her self-effacing devotion and skill Mr. McAllister's recovery to health is very largely due. Her nobleness of character, wisdom, tact, and constant thought and service of others have placed not him alone but all of us, and many more outside the home, more largely in her debt than words can say and have united us in the deepest sympathy for her through these days of suffering and in the earnest wish that she may be spared through many years to come.¹

On the 25th of August, 1911, Mr. McAllister celebrated, at "Rose Dale," his 70th anniversary. His six living children were present to bring their greetings: J. T. McAllister, of Hot Springs, Va.; Wm. McD. McAllister, of Covington, Va.; J. Gray McAllister, of Louisville, Ky.; Addams S. McAllister, of

¹ News is received, as final proofs are undergoing correction, that the end has come. After long months of suffering, borne with beautiful acquiescence and trust, Mrs. McAllister passed away at "Rose Dale" at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday, October 24, 1912, and was buried in Cedar Hill Cemetery, Covington, the Saturday morning following. The utmost of medical science and skill, in Richmond, New York, Chicago and Philadelphia, had proved unavailing. She was in her 55th year, having been born near Kansas City, Mo., December 2, 1857.



New York; Hugh M. McAllister and Julian R. McAllister, of Covington, Va.; and the following grand-children: Joe T. McAllister, Jr., and Jean McAllister, Hot Springs, Va.; Franklin A(ddams) McAllister, Mary Lydia, Gertrude and Catherine E(llen) McAllister, of Covington. Others present were: the hostess, Mrs. A. A. McAllister, Mrs. Wm. McD. McAllister, Mrs. Julian R. McAllister, and Mrs. Willie Stevenson, of Covington; Mrs. G. W. Stribling, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., and Miss Josephine Telford, of Lewisburg, W. Va. The reunion dinner was one the memory of which will linger; and the fellowship of the day one that will not be forgotten. Quite a good photograph was secured and then we wrote down our signatures from the oldest to the youngest, in unconscious preparation for this pamphlet as we see it now. Since our grandchildren will some day be curious to know how we sign our checks in the payment of monthly bills, or lest, alas! some of them should raise a doubt whether we were able to write at all, we give immediately a facsimile of the page of signatures written down that reunion day:

A. A. McAllister
J. E. McAllister
W. M. McAllister
Gray McAllister
A. M. McAllister
Hugh M. McAllister
Julian R. McAllister

An account of the reunion would not be complete without mention of one other feature. We have a poet in our number, by name J. T. McAllister, and he has placed us in his debt before. It was fitting that as oldest son and brother he should voice this tribute for us all. And here it is:

"A Well Rounded Life."

Written for A. A. McAllister on his 70th birthday by J. T. McAllister.

Full three score years ago and ten
 He crossed life's threshold, to begin
 That toilsome path which all true men
 Must climb who manhood's crown would win.

Amid the busy ways of trade,
 His act stood ever plumb with creed.
 His foe e'er found him unafraid,
 His needy friend, a friend indeed.

If ever wrongful gain would buy
 His name and honor at a price,
 His flaming wrath made such reply
 That no man made that offer twice.

He fawned before no wealth or power;
 No subtle bribe could make him blind.
 He counted manhood's richest dower
 A loyal heart and honest mind.

In bitter days, when hope seemed dead,
 He wrestled still with fate, unthrown ;
 Yet envy of another's bread
 Ne'er took the sweetness from his own.

Still on his sturdy form abides
 The freshness of life's morning dew;
 As high burns faith and run love's tides
 As when to him the world was new.

Now stands he where life's afternoon
 Shines on his record and his fame,
 Yet it reveals, Oh blessed boon !
 No stain nor blot on his fair name.

And so we hail him, Father ! Friend !
 And pledge him love, and wish him joy ;
 With earnest prayer that heaven may send
 To him its peace, without alloy.

The best thing about this poem is that every word of it is

true. Inflexible integrity, unassuming physical and mental courage, a certain Scotch reserve blended with cordial hospitality and ready sympathy, "long-headedness," deeply based convictions and readiness to abide by them at any cost, blazing scorn of the wrong and the mean, a large and practical public spirit—such are some of the traits and possessions of the man who is honored most by those who know him best.

CHAPTER IV.

The Descendants.

To bring the records down to 1912 something must be added concerning the descendants of A. A. and J. E. McAllister. Eight children were born to them: Joseph T(hompson), Mary Lydia, William McD(onald), J(ames) Gray, Addams S(tratton), Clara A(nnie), Hugh M(affit), Julian R(ober). The oldest, Joseph T., was born in Malden, W. Va., then the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Mary A. Rocke. Mary Lydia was born at "Rose Dale." The other six children were born at "White Hall," the present home of Mrs. Annie (McAllister) England, less than two hundred yards from "Rose Dale." We have often thought that no finer place to raise a family could be found. We lived, in a way, on a farm, and thus were trained to ride and drive and work in the out of doors, yet we were in close touch with the town of Covington. A big barn for rainy days was near, with an orchard just beyond. A cooper-shop and a black-smith shop were within a stone's throw. A creek, well stocked with fish, and boasting an appropriate, though not elaborate, water craft and a swimming hole well filled with boys in season and out, ran just back of the home and emptied into the river that separated us from town. There was no bridge between when the older six of us were children, and boats, which seemed oftenest on the other side, were used for the passage over. Thus were developed biceps, lungs, and skill in rowing even when floods were high. And winters brought skating and the harvesting of ice. We can be thankful now that we were trained to work (and shirkers were tolerated, no not for a moment,) in an environment such as this. We can be thankful, too, for being reared in a family large enough to teach the value of economy, co-operation, the rights of others (which sometimes they were not slow to assert or to defend) and the rule of "give and take." The family through many years consisted of the parents, eight children, Grandmother Rocke and Aunt Theresa Stratton, the latter of whom helped in the teaching of quite all of us. On this teaching, at home, in the schools in



Joe.



Will.

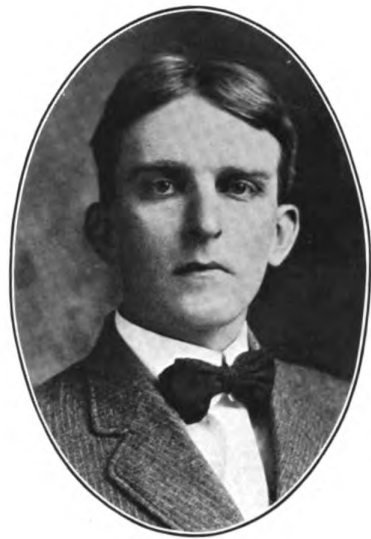


Gray.

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Add.



Hugh.



Julian.

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town and later in seminary, academy or college, strong emphasis was laid. "The war, and what preceded and followed," in the words of Father's statement, "made it impossible for me to get a college education, but I determined to educate my children. At the time I was educating you I was borrowing every dollar of the money that was needed. I believed it would be a good investment to put your money into your heads." The Shorter Catechism was faithfully drilled into us. The parents co-operated in the government of the children according to a rule determined upon from the start, that each would uphold the other in all cases of discipline. Obedience was considered fundamental and any delay in rendering it was the subject of deep regret on the part of the offender at the end of the inning (or before). We count as among the most delightful memories of the home the evenings when the mother would gather a few of us about her (it was no small task to corral the whole number) and read to us, in inimitable fashion, from "Marse Chan" or "Meh Lady." Her command of the negro dialect, in reading and in story-telling, was unusual and charming. A score of negro "Aunts" and "Uncles" were our affectionate friends and a dozen or so of shining little pickaninnies were our playmates, and we knew their language and their life.

In the large Bible, extensively read and marked, which Mother used for years, the following, in her clear, bold script, was found among the obituaries of members of the family. It is a brief and beautiful tribute to "Aunt" Martha, our cook for many years:

Martha Morris died 28th December, 1893.

A faithful servant & friend in A. A. McAllister's family for 23 years. Honesty & truthfulness were marked traits in her character, and when she died, after months of intense suffering, the McAllister family felt as if a member of the family had passed away.

JOSEPH T(HOMPSON) McALLISTER, the oldest of the children, was born at Malden, W. Va., Feb. 27, 1866. He was named for his two grandfathers, Joseph D. Stratton and Thompson McAllister. Two things marked him out in youth: he stood at the head of his class in mathematics and he could write better than any boy in town. (He has abandoned this latter accomplishment and employs a typewriter.) He grad-

uated B. A. with honors at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., with the class of 1889, developing while there a literary style that has stood him in later years in good stead. Deciding on the life of a lawyer, he entered the University of Virginia, spending four months of the session of 1889-90 and the whole of 1890-91 there and graduating LL. B. in July, 1891. He was admitted to the bar at the July term of the court, 1891, and was from that time to February, 1900, associated with his uncle, William M. McAllister, in the practice of law at Warm Springs, Va., under the firm name of Wm. M. & J. T. McAllister. He married, April 18, 1893, at Warm Springs, Va., Virginia R(ichards) Anderson, daughter of Captain Samuel W(ilberforce) and Virginia (Richards) Anderson, of Warm Springs, Va. Captain Anderson, born in Nelson county, Va., April 5, 1836, organized the first company that left Nelson county for the Civil War, but turned the actual command of it over to a friend, and was soon elected Captain of the 19th Virginia Infantry. His father was Robert H. Anderson, of Nelson county, Va., son of Robert Nelson Anderson and — (Spencer) Anderson; and his mother was Susan Kimbrough, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Yancey) Kimbrough.

When large developments began at Hot Springs, Va., Mr. McAllister decided to open up an office at that place. He numbers among his clients the Virginia Hot Springs Co., and various other corporations in Bath county, and has besides an extensive practice in the northern centers, in Philadelphia and New York especially. He is a recognized authority on the land laws of Virginia, has been requested to redraft these laws and is consulted at every session of the State Legislature by members charged with the preparation of laws affecting the lands of the State. He is president of the Hot Springs Valley Investment Co., the Alleghany Land Co., etc., but has found time to do important literary work. He had made a large collection of material on the Virginia militia in the Revolutionary War and is recognized as the best authority on that subject in America. This material will be issued in book form April 1, 1913. He assisted Secretary Reuben G. Thwaite, of the Wisconsin Historical Society, in the publication of "The Dunmore War;" and has been a valued contributor to the "Virginia Magazine of History"

and to the "West Virginia Historical Magazine." He issued his "Historical Sketches of Hot Springs and Bath County, Va." in 1908 and character sketches, "Humor in Ebony," in 1911. He was a trustee of Hampden-Sidney College from 1896 to 1910; organized the Hot Springs Library, which has been of untold good to the guests and the community, and served as its first president; and is put down in "Who's Who in America" for 1912-13 as a Democrat, a Presbyterian, a member of the Virginia Bar Association, once General Secretary of the Pi Kappa Alpha (college) Fraternity and a Mason, K. T. He lives at Hot Springs, Va., in a bungalow of most ingenious and attractive structure. The children of Joseph T(hompson) and Virginia (Anderson) McAllister are: Joseph T(hompson) McAllister, Jr., born at Warm Springs, Va., March 24, 1894, and Jean G(raham) McAllister, born at Warm Springs, Va., December 6, 1897. The older, "Joe T.," attended Cluster Springs Academy, Cluster Springs, Va., 1911-12.

MARY LYDIA McALLISTER was born September 1, 1868, and was named for her two grandmothers, Mrs. Mary A. Roche and Mrs. Lydia M. McAllister. She attended school at the Lewisburg (W. Va.) Seminary during the session of 1883-4, but contracting scarlet fever was brought home as soon as convalescent, and was never again as strong. On November 29, 1887, she became the wife of Frank H(olloway) Hammond, of Covington, Va., son of Col. George W(ilson) Hammond (C. S. A.) and Emma M(ason) (Scott) Hammond, of Covington, Va. She died at "White Hall," Covington, Va., on the afternoon of October 9th, 1888. Her beauty of face, strength of character and winsomeness of manner are memories that abide with her host of friends. The following tribute, no less true than beautiful, was penned by her pastor, the now sainted Rev. Wm. E. Hill:

October 10th, 1888, was a day of gloom in Covington, Va. The face of every citizen had its lineaments overspread with grief. The deep toned bell of the Presbyterian Church, in dull monotonous tones, sent a hush to everyone. Four ministers of the Gospel, the pastor, and a brother, who formerly occupied that tender relationship to this people, a Methodist and a Baptist, were in the pulpit. The 90th Psalm is read, the hymn, "How

Happy Are They, Who Their Saviour Obey," by request, is sung. First Cor. 15: 35-58 is followed with a prayer by the pastor. "Asleep in Jesus," touchingly, tenderly sung, falls with its sweet refrain upon the breaking hearts. The text, Matt. 25: 23, "Well done, good and faithful servant . . . enter thou into the joy of thy Lord," was dwelt upon. The coffin lid was removed and almost all of a packed house, white and colored, passed by to see the remains, which were taken to the cemetery and tenderly committed "in the hope of a glorious resurrection."

It was the body of the loved and loving Mary Lydia Hammond, consort of Mr. Frank H. Hammond, whose breaking heart seemed buried with her, whom, but a few short months before, he had led to the hymeneal altar. Side by side the mother and the child sleep. "Asleep in Jesus," mother and "Child of the Covenant."

She was Mary Lydia, daughter of A. A. and J. Ellen McAlister, and in her 21st year of life, who was called to the bright scenes of glory to meet the "loved ones gone before," and to be "waiting and watching" for us who linger here. She was born into a devoted Presbyterian family. With such a mother and father, she could but be trained in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Baptized by the sainted J. M. Rice, received into full communion by Rev. W. A. Dabney, present at her funeral, she was united in the holy state of matrimony and buried by the present pastor, who knew her when she was but a child, and watched her ripen into womanhood. "To know her was to love her." She seemed to have been born again at a very early age, for in all her relationships she seemed to have been imbued with the spirit of almighty grace. An obedient child, a tender and considerate sister, a loving friend, an affectionate and intensely devoted wife, she bound to her by the cords of esteem and love all those thus related to her. Above all and sanctifying all, there was that crown of Christian womanhood.

She waits in the sweet fields of Eden,
The loved ones here below.

"As she followed Christ, so may we follow her," bidding our time with patience, until the Grand Master of the Universe will

say to us: "Well done . . . enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

As her prayer had been so shaped it was answered—"May I live the life of a Christian and my end be like his!" She so lived and so died. "Therefore be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord."

W. E. H.

WILLIAM McD(ONALD) McALLISTER was born January 15, 1871, and was named for his two uncles, Wm. M. McAllister and Dr. Gabriel McDonald. From about the most mischievous boy in Covington he has developed into one of its steadiest and most successful business men. He attended Fishburne Military School (looked pretty well, too, in military clothes, and regularly wrote home for cakes and stamps) through the sessions of 1886-7 and 1887-8. After a while he thought he would see how railroad work agreed with him, so he helped to construct the tunnel at Cumberland Gap, near Middlesboro, Ky., staying there about eight months. Later on he undertook some contract work on his own hook, and constructed one of the approaches to the county bridge at Covington. He made money on it and decided to go into business. May 1, 1893, he and J. Hollis Rinehart, under the name of McAllister & Rinehart, established a hardware store in Covington. He bought out Mr. Rinehart's interest in the business August 15, 1894. The enterprise not only weathered the hard times that marked that year, but developed after a few years into the McAllister Hardware and Furniture Co., and the combined business has grown to still larger proportions, in both a wholesale and a retail trade, under the firm name of the Covington Hardware & Furniture Co., Incorporated, Wm. McD. McAllister being both president and owner. He has also gone extensively into apple growing. He is president of the Virginia Hot Springs Valley Orchard Co., with offices at Covington, and is vice-president of the Virginia Fruit Growers' Association, with offices at Staunton. He is a director in the Covington National Bank and the Covington Savings Bank, and was one of the organizers and for a time the vice-president of the latter. He

is vice-president and one of the owners of the Covington Grocery Company (wholesale), of Covington, and is largely interested in other business enterprises in the town. He has taken an active interest in the good roads movement, and is an enthusiastic motorist and a member of the Alleghany Automobile Club. He was for some time a member of the town council.

At Lewisburg, W. Va., September 25th, 1895, he married A(nnie) Virginia Harlow, daughter of Benjamin F(ranklin) and Henrietta C(lay) (Renick) Harlow, of Lewisburg, W. Va. They were married at Renick's Valley, Greenbrier county, W. Va., February, 28, 1867. Col. Harlow was born in Albemarle county, Va., July 20, 1835, the son of Henry Martin Harlow; was for some years one of the editors of the "Farmers Friend," at Union, Monroe county, W. Va.; from 1855 to 1858 was editor of the "Greenbrier Era;" and was for about a year in Memphis, Tenn., on the "Daily Bulletin" of that place. "He returned to Lewisburg in 1859 and began the practice of law, which he continued until the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in the Greenbrier Cavalry, and May 11th, 1862, was taken prisoner and confined in Camp Chase until the following fall, when he was exchanged, returned to his regiment, and was in service until the close of the war." From June, 1866, to September 2, 1887, he was editor and publisher of the "Greenbrier Independent," of Lewisburg. After selling out the "Independent," he gave his attention to farming and stockraising. "He was many times mayor of Lewisburg, three times a delegate to the National Democratic Convention, twice a member of the State Legislature, holding the latter position at the time of his death. He served on the staff of Gov. Wilson and thus obtained his title of 'Colonel.' Col. Harlow was married three times. His first wife was Henrietta Clay Renick, daughter of the late B. F. Renick, and to this union twelve children were born. . . Some years after the death of his first wife Col. Harlow married Miss Jennie Renick (also a daughter of the late B. F. Renick), who died a few years later. In June, 1900, he married Mrs. Rives Hoffman, of Montvale, Va." Col. Harlow died in Lewisburg, W. Va., June 25, 1901.

The children of William McD. and Virginia (Harlow) Mc-

Allister are: Franklin A(ddams) McAllister, born Covington, Va., July 17, 1896, and Mary Lydia McAllister, born Covington, Va., November 13, 1897.

Mary Lydia is now attending school at Brownsburg, Rock-bridge county, Va.

J(AMES) GRAY McALLISTER was born November 27, 1872, and was named for his uncle, James H. Stratton, and his aunt, Theresa Gray Stratton. There is nothing to be noted about his boyhood except his love for books. He would have been taller had he read less. He graduated B. A. (with honors) at Hampden-Sidney College, Va., 1894; was editor of the "Bath News," Warm Springs, Va., 1894-5; business manager of the "Central Presbyterian," Richmond, Va., 1895-8; graduated B. D. Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, 1901; took a post-graduate course there on the Hoge Memorial Fellowship (first holder of same), 1901-2; was assistant professor of Hebrew there, 1902-3; pastor Farmville (Va.) Presbyterian Church, 1903-4; adjunct professor of Hebrew in Union Theological Seminary, Richmond, 1904-5; president of Hampden-Sidney College, Va., 1905-8; supplied Hot Springs (Va.) Presbyterian Church, 1908-9; acting professor (1909-11, in the absence of Dr. W. H. Marquess on sick leave), then professor (since May, 1911) of Biblical Introduction, English Bible and Biblical Theology in the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky, Louisville. (D. D. Washington and Jefferson College, Pa., and Central University of Kentucky, 1906.) Contributor to theological magazines and to the International Standard Bible Encyclopedia, now being issued by the Howard-Severance Company, Chicago. Was secretary and later chaplain of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity; on staff of commander in chief of Sons of Confederate Veterans one year, and chaplain of the Virginia Division, S. C. V., 1905-6. (See "Men of Mark in Virginia," 1908; "Men of America," 1908; "National Cyclopaedia of American Biography;" "Who's Who in Louisville," 1912; "Who's Who in America," 1912-13.)

He married, in Winchester, Va., May 18, 1904, Meta E(ggles-ton) Russell, daughter of Isaac W(illiam) Russell (Hospital Steward, second corps Valley Division, Army of Northern Vir-

ginia, C. S. A.), and Sarah H(enrietta) E(lizabeth) (Eggleston) Russell, of Winchester, Va. The marriage ceremony was performed by the grandfather of the bride, Rev. W. G. Eggleston, when he was 89 years of age.

The progenitor of the Russell family "was an Englishman who moved from England to Holland in 1688. His son, Richard Russell, in 1732, in company with many others, left Holland in the vessel 'City of London' and came to America, and with some others of his company purchased eight square leagues of land from the Indians in the Wyoming Valley in Pennsylvania. He had seven sons and one daughter, and of these sons, John settled in New York, Richard was killed by the Indians, Isaac remained on the home farm, Matthew settled in Western Pennsylvania, Samuel in New Jersey, and James Russell and David Russell came to Winchester, Va. David married (February 2, 1789) Hannah Greenway, "daughter of William Greenway, of Greenway Manor, Va., who came to this country with Thomas Lord Fairfax, of Greenway court," whose vast domain was surveyed by George Washington. William Greenway, who was born, reared and married in Scotland, it is thought, was Lord Fairfax's agent and confidential friend, wed Mary Stevens, and their children were Mary, who wed Seth Stratton (kin to us); Hannah, who wed David Russell; George and William, volunteers in the Revolution, serving under General Daniel Morgan. David Russell was born 1755 and died December 23, 1824. Hannah Greenway was born January 22, 1764, and died May 27, 1843. Their third son, Isaac (August 16, 1795-February 15, 1857), a soldier in the War of 1812, and a merchant in Winchester, Va., until his death, married, first, Matilda Perry, daughter of Alexander Perry, of Alexandria, Va. (She died in 1822.) He married, January 12, 1837, Eliza A(nn) Baker (March 4, 1814-August 9, 1904), whose French Huguenot ancestors "left France on account of the religious persecutions in that country in the sixteenth century." Eliza Baker's father was James Baker and her mother was Magdalen Warden, both of Wardensville, (now) W. Va. See "History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley," Norris, 1890. Isaac W. Russell, whose sister, Matilda M., was the heroine of the battlefield immortalized on

canvas (in Oregon Wilson's painting "Women's Devotion," etc.), and in the writings of the novelist, John Esten Cooke, was the third child and second son of Isaac and Eliza (Baker) Russell; was born February 16, 1844, and wed, November 23, 1871, Sarah H. E. Eggleston, third child and second daughter of Rev. William G(eorge) Eggleston and Frances S(anford) (Muse) Eggleston (born February 27, 1814; died May 12, 1862), both of Frederick county, Va. Rev. William G. Eggleston, born Baltimore, October 23, 1815 (died April 25, 1908), wed, first, Frances S. Muse, daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Muse, June 9, 1840. He married, second, in 1863, Rebecca J(ane) (Kerr) Hackney (died February 7, 1875, aged 56 years), daughter of Wm. D. and Elizabeth Kerr and widow of John B. Hackney; and, third, Mrs. Mary (Sperry) Heater, widow of John Heater; all of Frederick county, Va. Mr. Eggleston, for many years a striking figure in the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was the son of Joseph and Sarah Henrietta Elizabeth (George) Eggleston, of Baltimore. See "Sketches Baltimore Conference, No. 1," by Rogers, 1881, and "Family Records Compiled for the Descendants of I. W. and S. E. Russell," by J. Gray McAllister, 1912.

The children of J. Gray and Meta (Russell) McAllister are: J(ames) Gray McAllister, Jr., born Hampden-Sidney, Va., November 1, 1907, and Russell G(reenway) McAllister, born Winchester, Va., July 20, 1911. Address (1912): 1133 Cherokee Road, Louisville, Ky.

ADDAMS S(TRATTON) McALLISTER was born February 24, 1875, and was named for his father, A. Addams McAllister, and the line of his mother, Ellen (Stratton) McAllister. He was wound up in the mill and later "drowned" (being rescued by his father), but lives on as one of the healthiest specimens of the family. Mathematics was his pastime while a boy and setting up a self-binder a half holiday. His career has been a remarkable one, and he ranks to-day as a world-authority on certain subjects in the electrical world. He graduated at the Pennsylvania State College B. S. (first honors), 1898. Previous to graduation he spent one summer in the shops of the Covington, Va., Machine Company, doing practical mechanical work, and

two summers with a civil engineering corps doing local railway and similar surveying. From July, 1898, to August, 1899, he obtained practical experience in electrical locomotive operation and repair with the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company, at Windber, Pa. The time from August, 1899, to September, 1900, was spent in the factory of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company, East Pittsburgh, to acquire information concerning the manufacturing details of direct-current and alternating-current machinery. In 1900 he received from Penn. State College the additional degree of E. E. for work done after graduation. In September, 1900, he entered Cornell University to take post-graduate work in electrical engineering and received the degree of M.M.E. (with first honors) in 1901. From 1901 until 1904 he held the positions of assistant and instructor in physics and applied electricity at Cornell and was appointed acting assistant professor of electrical engineering at that University in 1904. In 1905 he received from Cornell the degree of Ph. D. From 1905 to 1912, he was associate editor of the "Electrical World," New York. He is now editor of that periodical, the most widely circulated electrical journal published in America. Since 1909 he has also been professorial lecturer on electrical engineering at Pennsylvania State College. Inventor of alternating current machinery and writer on electrical subjects. Author of "Alternating Current Motors," used widely as text- and reference-book in leading engineering schools of America and now in the third edition, and also of Chapters 6 and 8 of "Standard Handbook for Electrical Engineers." Member and officer of numerous scientific (especially electrical) societies. His piano is his pipe. His hobby is the family tree, and he has dug deeper and climbed higher than any one in the line. (See "National Cyclopedia of American Biography;" "Men of America" 1912; "Who's Who in New York;" "Who's Who in America;" "Who's Who in Science," etc.) Address (1912) 239 W. 39th St., New York.

CLARA A(NNIE) McALLISTER was born March 17, 1877, and was named for her father's two sisters Clara and Annie. She entered the Lewisburg (W. Va.) Seminary in 1896. After graduating at this school in 1898 and winning, that year,

gold medals for proficiency in voice culture and instrumental music, she took a course in these subjects at the Cincinnati Conservatory of Music, finishing there in April, 1900. On October 16, 1901, she married George W(ellford) Call, son of Manfred and Sallie Elizabeth (Watt) Call, of Richmond, Va., and grandson of Moses Call (of New Hampshire) and Sarah Elizabeth (Bryant) Call (born in Maine). She died of typhoid fever at Covington, Va., August 12, 1903. Talented in music, gifted with a fine sense of humor, unselfish, lovable, she well deserved this tribute from the pen of the president of the Lewisburg Seminary, Rev. Dr. R. L. Telford:

Trusting in the Saviour whom she had known and loved from childhood, this beloved daughter and lamented young wife fell asleep in Jesus on the morning of the 12th of August, and entered into the rest that "remaineth for the people of God." She was the only daughter of A. A. and J. E. McAllister, her mother's devoted and sympathetic companion, the pride and joy of her father's home, from which she went forth but a few short months ago a radiant young bride to establish and brighten a home of her own. To the making of this home she brought to bear all of the faith, devotion and sacrifice of a high, generous and noble womanly nature. It was the sacred and unchanging center of the orbit in which her life revolved, and none who knew her in this home could doubt that had she lived she would have made it a sacred spot, from which sweet and gracious influences would have gone forth to bless and brighten the world.

Indissolubly joined with her love for home was her love for her church. She was a "child of the covenant," reared in an atmosphere of prayer, and early gave her heart to the Master whom she served with devoted loyalty all her days.

She was keenly alive and interested in everything affecting the welfare of the church, and was never happier than when engaged in some good work in behalf of the Master.

She was not only a member of the several societies organized within her own church for Christian work, but was also a member of the Yohannan Society of the Second Presbyterian Church of Petersburg, Va., and was the first member called from the ranks of that noble band to enter the society of heaven. The

news of her death reached the farewell meeting given by this society to Mr. Yohannan on the eve of his departure for Persia, and sensibly deepened the sadness and solemnity of that service. Resolutions of profound sorrow adopted by the society on that occasion have already been published.

But how inadequate is all human speech to convey the sense of loss that comes with her death! Our hearts are greater than our vocabularies. No words can voice the unutterable loneliness that is felt in the home once brightened and blessed by her spirit! No words can tell the infinite pathos of her death! From how many lips have sadly fallen the words, "She had so much to live for!" Young and gifted, rich in friends and hope, possessing a winning and gracious personality, with life just opening before her in all of its new experiences, its sweet revelations, its labors and hopes and its sweet fruitions—suddenly the message came to her, "The Master is come and calleth for thee," and in swift obedience to that summons she laid down the work of life and hastened to meet her Lord.

It is hard to realize that she is really gone, and that the sweet voice which cheered many a saddened spirit and soothed many an aching heart will be heard on earth no more. But a new note is heard in heaven, and another voice has joined the mighty chorus of song with which the redeemed above "cease not, day nor night, to celebrate his praise."

"Another hand is beckoning us,
Another call is given;
And glows once more with angel steps
The path which reaches heaven."

R. L. T.

The home occupied by Mr. Yohannan, at Urumia, Persia, has been named, in memory of her, the "Clara (McAllister) Call Manse."

HUGH M(AFFIT) McALLISTER was born April 7, 1879, and was named for "Major Hugh" McAlister and the Maffit family on his mother's side. He was delicate when a boy and was devoted to his books. Even now you have to pry him away from a newspaper. (But there are others). After attending

schools in Covington he entered Hampden-Sidney College, Va., and graduated there B. A. in June, 1902. While at college he did not a little literary work, in short story writing, as review editor of the "Hampden-Sidney Magazine" and as one of the staff of editors of the college annual, "The Kaleidoscope." He had been always interested in historical subjects and won the Venable Historical Medal, one of the coveted honors of the College, treating the subject, "The History of Alleghany County." This history appeared later in the "Clifton Forge Review." This work admirably fitted him for his share in compiling, along with J. J. Lear, Jr., and J. G. Jeter, The Jamestown Souvenir Edition of "Alleghany County, Va.," an excellent manual of the county.

Before entering college he had engaged from time to time in newspaper writing, and on graduation he took up this work. He was associate editor of the "Clifton Forge (Va.) Review," June to October, 1902; reporter for the Newport News (Va.) "Times-Herald," July to November, 1903, and April to November, 1904; associate editor "Petersburg Trade Journal," now "The American Fruit and Nut Journal," November, 1903, to April, 1904. From November, 1904, to August, 1907, he was book-keeper for the McAllister Hardware & Furniture Co., Covington, Va.; August, 1907, to December, 1909, Cashier Covington Savings Bank; December, 1909, to October, 1910, book-keeper for the McAllister (now the Covington) Hardware & Furniture Co. Since October, 1910, he has been partner and Secretary-Treasurer of the firm of Julian R. McAllister & Co., of Covington, Va. He is also secretary and treasurer of the Covington Hardware & Furniture Co., and Treasurer of the Virginia Hot Springs Valley Orchard Co. From January to May, 1912, he substituted as individual book-keeper for the Covington National Bank. He was for some years Grand Secretary of the Supreme Council of the Pi Kappa Alpha Fraternity (being the third of the brothers who has held office in that prominent college fraternity) and was for sometime Alumni Editor of the Pi Kappa Alpha "Shield and Diamond." He was for some years a deacon of the Covington Presbyterian Church and its treasurer. On January 3, 1907, he married at Southside, Mason county, W. Va., Evalene Long,

daughter of James W(ashington) Long and Catherine A(nn) (Hannan) Long. Philip Long came from Lorraine, Germany, settled in Pennsylvania, and after a short time located permanently, 1720, in Page county, Virginia. His estate has been handed down to Lee Long of the sixth generation. Traces of the old fort; old storage cellar, with walls and arched roof of hewn stone and secret drawers for valuables; the old well with its underground passages to the house and fort, etc., may still be seen, in a fair state of preservation. Philip Long's son was named Paul; *his* son was named Philip. *His* son Adam (who spent his boyhood at the homestead) married Anna Rosenberger, of Rockingham county, Va. Their son George Long married Emily Kirk Sterrett of Point Pleasant, W. Va., and *their* son was James W(ashington) Long, father of Evalene (Long) McAllister. Adam Long moved from Page Co., Va., to Mason Co., W. Va., in 1810, when his son George was two years old; and his estate has been handed down to J. W. Long. The father of Emily Kirk Sterrett was William Sterrett, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., and her mother was Agnes Bell, of Augusta Co., Va.—The Sterrett ancestors came from Pennsylvania and originally from Scotland.—The Hannans came from Cork, Ireland. Thomas Hannan, of Augusta, Co., Va., married Elizabeth Henry, of the family of Patrick Henry. Their son Henry married Rhoda Henderson, of Henderson, W. Va., and *their* daughter, Catherine Ann Hannan, is the mother of Evalene (Long) McAllister. Thomas Hannan (a fine oarsman) was commissioned by the government to carry important messages between ports on the Ohio river. He was a special friend of Daniel Boone, and because of his knowledge of the country and his tact in dealing with the Indians, Boone selected him as his travelling companion in his work of exploration. As first man to leave the fort at Point Pleasant he took up land and built a home some miles below on the Virginia side of the Ohio river, where he remained undisturbed by the Indians, while others who had followed were driven back to the fort. Henry, son of Thomas Hannan, was born in the fort at Point Pleasant.—William Henderson married Margaret Bruce. Both lived in Scotland. Their son James Henderson, born in Scotland, married Martha Hamilton, of Virginia. *Their* son, Lieutenant John Henderson, of Augusta Co.,

Va., fought in the battle of Point Pleasant, October 10, 1774. His wife was Anne Givens. *Their* son, Col. John Henderson, of Greenbrier Co., (now) W. Va., married Elizabeth Stadghill, of Greenbrier Co., W. Va., and *their* daughter, Rhoda Henderson, married Henry Hannan. Col. John Henderson served in various offices of the county and State. He represented his district for eighteen years consecutively in the State legislature.

The Long homestead, "Elm Grove," is on the Kanawha river, near Arbuckle, in Mason Co., W. Va. The Sterrett homestead is near Point Pleasant, Mason Co., W. Va. The Hannan homestead is at Swan Creek, (near Gallipolis), Gallia Co., Ohio. The Henderson homestead is at Henderson, (near Point Pleasant), Mason Co., W. Va.¹

The children of Hugh M. and Evalene (Long) McAllister, all born at the home of their parents near "Rose Dale," Covington, Va., are:

Catherine E(llen) McAllister, born August 31, 1908; Clara L(ong) McAllister, born January 23, 1910; and Emily A(nn) McAllister, born August 28, 1911.

JULIAN R(OBERT) McALLISTER was born Nov. 21, 1881, and was named for his mother (Julia) and his grandfather's brother, General Robert McAllister. No one knows how early he began to ride and drive horses; but he has loved them from the start. Indeed, he is the horseman of the family and winner at the tournaments (except one time, when Hugh distanced the crowd and gave them a shock from which they have not recovered to this day). Julian struck a gold mine of a disposition and keeps it working all the time. Consequently he is one of the most popular young chaps that ever lived in Covington. He decided to settle down to business some years ago and being something of a salesman he clerked in the store of A. A. McAllister & Co., for several years; then entered general merchandising, first with George W. Call, under the firm name of McAllister & Call, February 1, 1902, and then (in 1904) under the name of Julian R. McAllister & Co., Will and Hugh being, successively, the partners with him in a successful business enter-

¹ Information given by Mr. J. W. Long, August, 1912.

prise, the former until 1910 and the latter since that time. Julian was a charter member and prime mover in the "Retail Merchants Association," organized in 1911.

On October 7, 1908, at "Oak Grove," near Savannah, Alleghany county, Va., he was united in marriage with A(nna) Gertrude Massie, the ceremony being performed by Rev. J. Gray McAllister, the brother of the groom. This branch of the Massie family goes back to Captain Thomas Massie (Colonist) who wed a Miss Bland and died before 1740. Their son William wed Lucy Macion. The son of William and Lucy Massie was Major Thomas Massie (born August 11, 1747, at "Bottoms Bridge," New Kent county, Va.; married Sallie Cocke, who was born March 8, 1761, at "Turkey Island," on the James River, and who died April 20, 1838, at "Level Green," Nelson county, Va.). Major Massie was in the spring of 1775 chosen Captain of a large company of Volunteers to assist in protecting Williamsburg and environs against the depredations of Lord Dunmore; was that Fall commissioned Captain to recruit a company of regulars to serve in the 6th Va. Regiment of the line on continental establishment and marched it to Williamsburg the Spring of 1776 and thence with its regiment to the north, where he saw service under General Washington, he himself for the two succeeding years being usually on detached or particular service. Feb. 20, 1778, he was promoted to the rank of Major. "He acted alternately under the commands of Generals Scott, Weedon, Sullivan, Morgan, Woodford, General Lord Sterling" and others, and "was afterwards under the command of Gen. Nelson as aidecamp in the winter of 1780-81, when Arnold invaded Virginia and destroyed the public stores and houses at Richmond," etc., "and was finally at the siege of Yorktown and the surrender of that post with the British army, in October, 1781." (See "Affidavit of Major Thomas Massie, Feb. 15, 1833.") He died Feb. 2, 1834, at his home "Level Green," Nelson county, Va. His son Captain Henry Massie was born Oct. 16, 1784; wed, first, Susan Preston Lewis (six children by this marriage); wed, second, on May 18, 1826, Elizabeth Rutherford Daggs, of Hot Springs, Va., and died at "Oak Grove," Jan. 12, 1841. Capt. Hezekiah W(illiam) Massie, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Daggs) Massie, was born

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Oct. 21, 1834, at "Oak Grove," where he lived all his life; was captain of Company G, 22nd Virginia Infantry; wed, Emma J(udson) Ryals, sister of novelist J. V. Ryals; and died Aug. 23, 1905. Their daughter Gertrude is the wife of Julian R. McAllister.

Julian R. and Gertrude (Massie) McAllister have one child: Gertrude M(assie) McAllister, born at "Rose Dale," Covington, Va., October 6, 1909. They live (1912) at "Rose Dale."

THE END.