



HISTORY OF GLENMORE

PART II

THE MAGRUDER FAMILY BEGINS 114 YEARS AT GLENMORE

(In the previous articles celebrating the Glenmore Community's 30th Anniversary, ownership of Glenmore and surrounding properties has been traced through families responsible for the Virginia growth and development in the 1700s and early 1800s. The properties included grants of property from King George II, executed by Governor William Gooch, for different numbers of acres in Goochland County, which became Albemarle County in 1744.)

[Pictures and graphic added by N. Gansneder to provide visual representations people and place mentioned in this article].

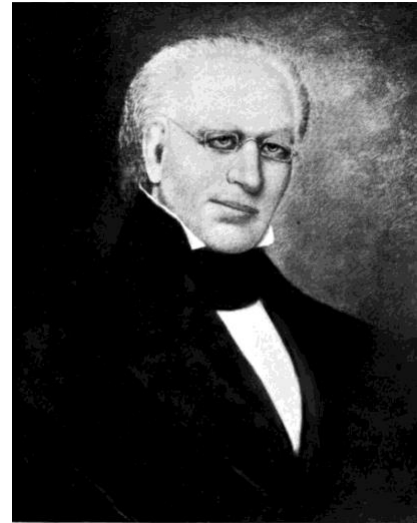
This article will cover the period 1842 through 1956, in which the Magruder name became synonymous with Glenmore. The estate was sold at auction on December 5, 1842, to Benjamin Henry Magruder by executor Alex Rives, although the entire process was somewhat controversial. Following the death of the previous owner Thomas G. Watkins, a dispute occurred between “*plaintiffs Osborne R. Watkins and ‘heirs at law’ of Watkins’ widow, and other defendants*”. Alexander Rives and Allen B. Magruder were named by the Court as executors to conduct the sale of the property. (An interesting note is that Allen B. Magruder was a nephew of Benjamin Magruder’s father, thus was Benjamin’s cousin.) Regardless, Benjamin Henry Magruder was the successful bidder on the 191 acres at \$1,005 and was required to pay the executors \$432.28 for their fees. The deed was recorded in Albemarle County on January 2, 1843. When Colonel Magruder purchased Glenmore, a new era of development began. Magruder increased the size of the manor house, the number of members of his family, and the acreage of the estate to over 1,000 acres.

BENJAMIN HENRY MAGRUDER – Benjamin Henry Magruder, was the son of Reverend John Bowie Magruder and Sarah B. Jones, who had moved from Montgomery County, Maryland to Fluvanna County between 1800 and 1803. They had settled at the original “*Union Hall*” later called “*Cumber*”, where Benjamin was born in 1808, the youngest of twelve children. John and

Sarah accumulated “*thousands of acres of land stretching from Boyd Tavern southeast for a good distance along the Rivanna River, which embraced some of its richest bottom lands.*”

Boyd was John and Sarah Magruder’s son-in-law and inherited the tavern and store which he opened and operated for many years until his death.

Benjamin acquired his secondary education in so-called "old field schools" of that day. In 1825 and 1826 he attended the first two sessions of the University of Virginia, studying ancient languages, mathematics, and natural philosophy. He was among the first law graduates of the University, but due to the paucity of law schools and the custom of the times, he also studied law privately under the supervision of the distinguished jurist, Brockenbrough [left] of Lexington, Virginia. He first practiced law and lived in Scottsville, in partnership with Judge Egbert B. Watson. His first wife, Maria Louisa Minor, was the daughter of Dr. James Minor, of "*Music Hall*" in Albemarle County, and



JUDGE WILLIAM BROCKENBROUGH.

Mary Watson, of "*Sunning Hill*" in Louisa County. They were married on December 15, 1836, Maria’s 18th birthday. Maria was educated in Richmond and had led a cultivated life according to later recollections. Maria and Benjamin had four sons and three daughters. Typhoid epidemics were common in the area at the time, and when Maria contracted the disease in 1842 their doctor recommended that the Magruders move to a more favorable climate. That prompted Benjamin Magruder to purchase Glenmore, which he did in late 1842. When the Magruder family moved to Glenmore from Scottsville, they brought with them three children. Julia Virginia had been born in 1837, John Bowie in 1839, and Evelyn May Magruder in 1837. Once settled in the Glenmore estate, Benjamin and Maria’s family grew with births of Henry Minor, Horatio Erskine and Sallie Watson Magruder between 1843 and 1849.

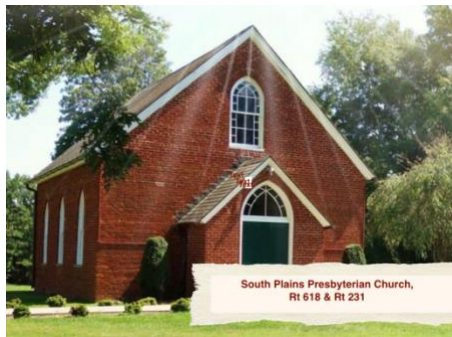
Between 1857 and 1875, Benjamin Magruder represented the County of Albemarle in the General Assembly of Virginia. Although he had opposed secession, he was elected to the last Confederate Congress, and was en route to take his seat when General Lee evacuated Richmond. After the war, when Congress was considering the "Underwood Constitution" concerning disfranchisement, Magruder “*was a member of a group of Virginia's foremost citizens who*

developed proposals which were presented to the United States Government, and that preserved Virginia from the horrors of the reconstruction era which wrecked many Southern States.”

Benjamin Magruder was a member of the local “Home Guard” but was too old to participate actively in the “War Between the States”. However, two of his sons served in the Army of Northern Virginia. The eldest son, John Bowie, was mortally wounded on the bloody field of Gettysburg leading his regiment in Pickett's Charge. The second, Henry Minor, served until the end of the war.

For many years Benjamin Magruder was Examiner of Reports and Accounts of the Central Railroad, which afterwards became the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad. According to Albemarle Historical Society records:

“He was a Presbyterian and a member of South Plains Church, of which he was a deacon, and taught Sunday School there for many years. His unbiased aid to individuals in need him respect and for the unification of a conspicuous part in critical period of According to some the plantation of also “exhibited the architect by his well-of, and additions to, As a landowner, he engaged in agriculture with deep interest, which kept him abreast of all its new phases, and he was the founder of the Keswick Farmers Club.”



The family home, called the manor house [left] was at the northern part of the property, and there was an overseer's house, slave quarters, barns [right] and houses for corn, horses, a blacksmith and a carpenter.



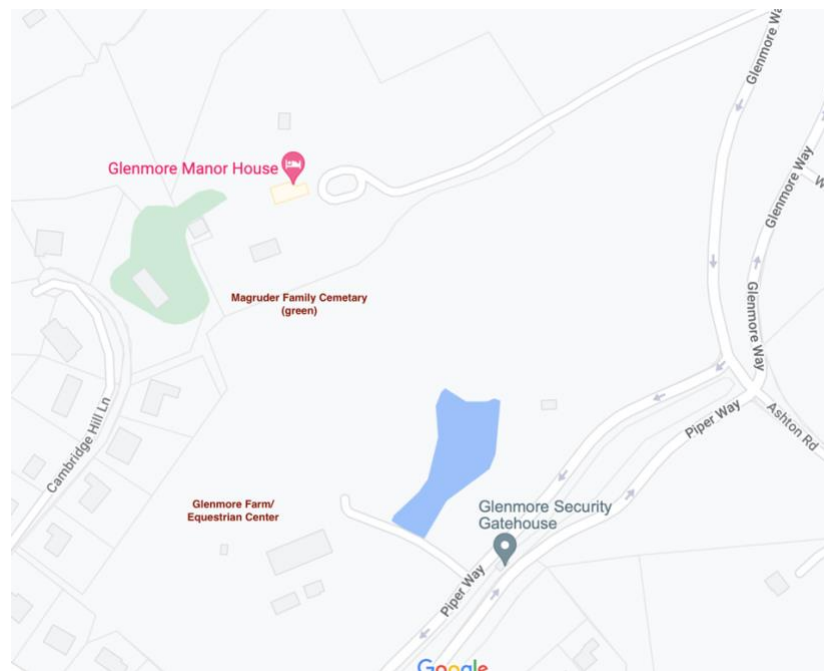
The manor house at the time



consisted of two floors with two rooms each. Between 1843 and 1856, Magruder added two wings, as well as a 75-foot porch and a small law office on the front lawn, which is still located there today. Additional renovations

included a wood burning hot air furnace in the basement and a bathhouse below a water pump that was supplied by a nearby well.

In 1867, Magruder opened a law office in Charlottesville, in partnership with his son, Henry Minor. Benjamin Magruder loved having many children around and added to their entertainment with more structured games of whist, chess and backgammon. In the summers he was said to turn Glenmore into a “resort for the young people on both sides of the family” and personally took part with the “alacrity of youth.” But he also challenged the children to read and to further their intellectual pursuits. Benjamin Magruder lived at Glenmore until his death in 1885. Several members of the Magruder family are buried in a **family graveyard adjacent to the Glenmore** [below] manor house. Funds had been maintained at the Bank of America for maintenance of the graveyard plot.



MARIA LOUISA MINOR MAGRUDER – Maria Louisa Minor, the first “Magruder Mistress” of Glenmore, played a major role in the expansion of Glenmore since a sizeable portion of the Magruder estate was acquired through Maria. Both of her parents had died before she married Benjamin Magruder, and Maria had inherited a tract of land from her father, Dr. John Minor. The inheritance included nine hundred and sixty acres that had been in an original grant to Minor from King George II in 1732. (This property probably includes the back nine of the Glenmore golf course.) Minor had also purchased property from the Randolph’s of Edgehill. Although

suffering from typhoid fever at the time of their move to Glenmore, Maria became a strong influence and as mentioned previously, bore additional children following the move to Glenmore. Much of what follows about Maria Louisa Minor was recounted by Sallie Watson Magruder Stewart, written on September 26, 1937, for a gathering of the Magruder family at Glenmore.

“I have been asked to write a sketch of the life of Maria Louisa Minor Magruder, my mother. As I was between three and four years old when she died, it will be quite inadequate. But as the most of those gathered here are her descendants and as it is in a great measure owing to her that we can gather under these spreading oaks, I hope the little I know will be of interest. My mother was descended from two old Virginia families, the Minors and the Watsons. My mother must have been a very petite girl, judging from the small waists of her wedding gowns and her small white satin wedding slippers - a French make, very narrow, no heels and square toes. From her Chickering piano, the best make at that time, and her large book of bound music with her name on the back in gilt letters she must have been something of a musician. When a child, I remember looking with admiration at the pretty things taken from her large hair trunk studded with brass-head nails around the edges and a design of the same on top. It would be a museum piece now. When Evelyn May was two years old, an epidemic of typhus fever broke out in the town. My mother took it and was very ill. My mother rallied but was so slow in convalescing her doctor said she could not live in Scottsville. Just at that time Glenmore with a small house and about 300 acres of land joining her farm was for sale at auction. My father bought it, and they moved here.



In a letter from my mother to her sister Julia, dated July 9, 1843. she wrote: ‘My health is improving, I have left off some of my flannels, but am wondering if I will ever be warm like other people. The carpenters will soon finish the front porch, which is handsomer than the one we had in Scottsville. My chief amusement is in watching the carpenters at work on the house, and when Mr. Magruder is exercising at his carpenter’s bench at the barn. I frequently go there to be with him.’ He was thought to have weak lungs, and his doctor advised the use of a smoothing plane to expand his chest. Years after, I remember a little walnut table which he made, upon which we played backgammon with him. There were no railroads and communication with Richmond was by packet boats drawn by horses from Richmond to Milton on the Rivanna River. Milton was a little town of some importance then, having an importing house. The town was situated one mile above my mother’s farm. This farm consisted of 600 acres extending for a

mile and three-fourths along the river. The land and servants to cultivate it were inherited from her parents. They had looked forward to building at some future day on a pretty site overlooking the flats and river.”

(This was probably the current site of the Glenmore Clubhouse, the tennis courts, and golf practice range.)

Sallie Watson Magruder Stewart continued: [right]

“Henry Minor, Horatio Erskine, and I, along with an unnamed infant were born at Glenmore. In my mother's day a woman's mission was to make a happy home for her husband and children. She had to be ever ready to welcome relatives, friends, and the stranger who might knock at the door in addition to look after the welfare of the servants on the place, all of which made a very full life. I am sure she did her part well. She died at the age of 35 on June 5, 1853, in childbirth, leaving a deep impress on her six children, though the oldest was only fifteen years of age and the youngest between three and four. About two years after my mother's death my father was elected a member of the Virginia Legislature, an honor in those days. In 1857 he married Anne Evalina Norris of Charlottesville. By this marriage four sons, Edward May, James Opie, George Mason and Egbert Watson were added to the six, making a happy and united family of ten children.”



(Special thanks to Sallie Gieck of nearby Wentworth Farm, the great-granddaughter of Evelyn May Magruder DeJarnette, for the material written by Sallie Watson Magruder Stewart about their mother.)

THE MAGRUDER CHILDREN – The Magruder children, and a very brief summary of their lives follows.

- Julia Virginia Magruder married a Mr. Tyler of Caroline County, Virginia, a member of the Legislature of Virginia.
- John Bowie Magruder received an M.A. from the University of Virginia, was colonel of the 57th Virginia Infantry, Armistead's Brigade of the Confederate States Army; and fell upon the bloody field of Gettysburg under heavy fire of grapeshot, inside the enemy's lines, during Pickett's charge.
- Evelyn May Magruder married a Mr. DeJarnette of Spotsylvania County, Virginia also a member of the Virginia Legislature.
- Henry Minor Magruder graduated in law at the University of Virginia, held an appointment under the U.S. government at Blacksburg College, Virginia and also several county offices.

- Horatio Erskine Magruder became a successful farmer, residing on the homestead at Glenmore, and married Mrs. Julia Wallace, nee Chewning, of Milton
- Sally Watson Magruder married a Colonel Stewart of Portsmouth, Virginia, a prominent lawyer.
- Edward May Magruder became a prominent physician in Charlottesville and married Miss Mary Cole Gregory of King William County, Virginia.
- Opie E. Magruder became a civil engineer in Winston, North Carolina.
- George Mason Magruder was a surgeon in the U.S. Marine Hospital service in Galveston, Texas and married Miss Isadora Carvallo Causton of Washington, DC.
- Edgar W. Magruder became a professor of chemistry in Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore Maryland.

One of the sons of Benjamin Magruder and Anne Evalina Norris, Edward May Magruder, provided a vivid description about life at Glenmore. He recounted:

“In those days life on a large plantation had many attractions for a healthy boy. First there was the wheat harvest with the capture of young rabbits and the findings of partridge nests; then came water melon season probably the most enjoyable of all; then wheat threshing with the employment of every available person and animal on the place; the breaking of young colts and steers; hog killing at night with great fires and boiling caldrons outdoors and hands (slaves) flocking from neighboring plantations making of it a regular fete; driving and horseback riding with an occasional horse race on the sly, especially on the way to church, with other boys. At “Glenmore we had for this diversion not only the neighboring Rivanna River but also a large, abandoned slate quarry filled with clear fresh water.”

While each of the Magruder children led interesting lives, the following stories of two provide additional information about the early days of Glenmore. The eldest son, John Bowie, a namesake of his Benjamin Magruder’s father, John Bowie Magruder, had a particularly interesting life, as did his sister, Evelyn May Magruder.

JOHN BOWIE MAGRUDER – John Bowie Magruder was born in Scottsville on November 24, 1839, to Benjamin Henry and Maria Louisa Magruder. He was named for Benjamin Magruder’s father, the Reverend John Bowie Magruder. When the family moved to Glenmore in 1843 there were plenty of pleasurable activities for children, but John Bowie was introduced to the demands of education at an early age. His father regularly challenged his knowledge of Latin by forcing him to recite passages before breakfast, which no doubt influenced John Bowie to begin his professional life as a teacher. His early education was in private schools, one being the

Albemarle Military Academy run by his cousin. Upon the death of his mother in 1853 from typhoid, which she had contracted in 1843, John Bowie was just shy of his fourteenth birthday. His eldest sister, Julia Virginia took on most of the maternal responsibilities, until his father remarried in 1857.

John Bowie also received religious training from his father, who was known to expound at length on Bible scriptures. Both taught Sunday school classes at the South Plains Presbyterian Church and John Bowie became a deacon there. His father often entertained church leaders at Glenmore.



John Bowie Magruder entered the University of Virginia in 1856 and focused on the study of Latin and Greek, which he took all four years. He often wrote to his younger sister, Evelyn May Magruder about student life. His letters indicated that he did not spend all of his time on academic matters, although he was quite confident of his intellectual accomplishments, and he described diversions such as *“consumption of alcohol in the dorm rooms and resultant physical violence and destruction on the campus.”* His entry into the University came at a time of increased tensions between North and South, and although his personal views were not recorded, one can infer his stand on those issues from events on the campus, student publications and his later actions. Also, since John Bowie was the eldest son in one of the wealthiest families in Virginia, it could be concluded that he supported secession and a commitment to preservation of slavery. The views of his professors were both for and against secession and violence, so it is uncertain what influence they may have had on John Bowie.

Slavery in Albemarle County had shown no signs of loosening in the 1850s, and of the 943 farmers in the county, 734 (78%) were slaveholders. The slave census report of 1850 showed that the Magruders owned 27 slaves. Just ten years later, after Benjamin Magruder had increased the size of Glenmore, that number had jumped to 49 slaves, putting the family in a small minority of wealthy slave owners. For economic reasons alone, the Magruders may have had a serious interest in maintaining the slave system, and John Bowie Magruder might have been particularly interested, since he stood to inherit a substantial part of the Glenmore estate.

John Bowie graduated from the University of Virginia on July 4, 1860, thus he was able to stay away from the more openly hostile campus protests that followed Abraham Lincoln’s election in

November 1860, such as the formation of the Monticello Guards and the Albemarle Rifles. After graduation, John Bowie took a teaching position at E.B. Smith's Academy in Culpeper, Virginia. This allowed him to remain aware of political developments as reported in newspapers, and to maintain contact with his father who served in the December 1859 and April 1860 sessions of the General Assembly of Virginia in Richmond. Immediately following the firing on Fort Sumter on April 12, 1861, John Bowie Magruder left Culpeper in preparation for a crash course in military tactics at the Virginia Military Institute. He wrote a letter on May 3 asking about the course "*and the necessary steps to take in order to get appointments.*" His father followed with a letter of recommendation stating that his son was looking forward to "*showing his zeal in his country's cause.*" John Bowie participated in a highly rigorous exercise in military discipline at VMI from May 14 to June 12, 1861. On the morning of June 12, he departed for Charlottesville, where just shy of his twenty-first birthday he began raising the "Rivanna Guards," named for the river that ran through his family's estate. The unit was made up mostly of men from Albemarle and Fluvanna counties, and "their uniforms were made by the colored seamstresses at Glenmore."

The unit was first placed in the 32nd Virginia Infantry but was later transferred to the 57th Virginia Infantry. As captain of the "Rivanna Guards," Magruder faced a number of challenges. He had to convince the men in his unit to look beyond his age, and this required putting into practice what he had learned at VMI. His social standing in the community did not help either, since his men came from both the slaveholding and non-slaveholding classes. Once organized, however, the regiment moved to Richmond where it was fitted with weapons and supplies and began drill instruction. Throughout the fall and winter of 1861, Magruder's regiment spent much of its time drilling and dealing with personnel and discipline issues. Then in February 1862 the regiment broke its winter quarters and proceeded to Suffolk, Virginia to defend the Blackwater River where his unit built and Magruder was given command of Fort Dillard. While still not battle tested, Magruder's unit was moved to Franklin, Virginia and from there to Petersburg to confront Union General McClellan who was marching toward Richmond. Magruder survived several leadership changes within the Confederate ranks and was in his first battle at Malvern Hill on July 1, 1862. He caught the attention of his superiors and on July 23 was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, jumping the rank of major. One officer had even referred to John Bowie as "fearless Magruder."

On August 15, 1862, the 57th Virginia was moved to Gordonsville as part of General Robert E. Lee's decision to deal with the advance of Union General John Pope. The regiment camped at the Louisa County Courthouse on its way to Culpeper, and Magruder was forced to remain behind for a short time due to a "bilious attack." Subsequent moves took the regiment to a point on the Rappahannock across from White Sulfur Springs, then to Salem, then on to the White Plains depot on the Manassas Gap Railroad. The 57th later moved into Maryland occupying the town of Frederick. In these travels, Magruder noted and wrote to his father about how desolate the land had become and how the Union forces had destroyed much of the countryside.

The winter of 1862 was very difficult for Magruder and his compatriots. They returned from Maryland and had a minor role in the bloody Union attack at Fredericksburg, Virginia, which the Confederate army felt was a significant, though costly, victory for the South. The new year did bring one bit of good news for Magruder in that he was promoted to full colonel on January 12, 1863. Between December and May, he also kept in touch with his family in Glenmore. In several letters to his younger brother Henry, John Bowie offered advice on academic studies and campus life, particularly the prudent selection of roommates. Militarily, John Bowie was assigned several administrative responsibilities during this period, one of which included serving as President of a General Court Martial to remove "*incompetent and inefficient officers.*" In mid-February 1863 Magruder became active again in battle activities. Lee had assigned General Longstreet to stop Union advances up the James River that were attempting to cut Virginia's rail lines to other parts of the South. The 57th Virginia was now assigned to General Pickett's division under Longstreet's Corps. Magruder wrote several letters to his family about this effort, which included battles in southern Virginia and North Carolina.

When Lee decided to become more aggressive and to move the front northward and into Pennsylvania, Magruder was probably pleased that this would move fighting out of Virginia. In several letters to his family, the last of which was on May 22, 1863, he spoke of this strategy in positive terms. Beginning June 8, the 57th Virginia moved from Hanover Junction, through New Market, Culpeper Court House, Berryville, Martinsburg, Drakesville, until they reached Chambersburg, Pennsylvania on June 27. Fighting commenced at Gettysburg on July 1, one year to the day of John Bowie's first battle at Malvern Hill. The 57th reached Gettysburg on July 3 amid rumors that there would be a major battle on that date. The rumors proved to be true. Lee's

troops had been unable to weaken the Union's left or right flanks, so he ordered a massive assault up the middle of the Union lines, which was to include Pickett's division and the 57th Virginia. Of Pickett's charge at Gettysburg, accounts by others reported that "guns, swords, haversacks, human flesh and bones were dangling in the air," and that "Men fell like stalks of grain." As a final push by the 57th was being made toward a wall behind which cannons were in place, two bullets struck John Bowie Magruder, "one in the left breast and the other under the right arm, which crossed the wound in his breast." He managed to crawl to the wall where his orderly attempted without success to carry him from the field of battle. His orderly, Fitch, reported that one bullet had "*passed through his abdomen producing the most violent pain.*" Magruder told Fitch to "*take care of himself and take his horse home.*"

Magruder remained on the field with scores of other bodies, animals, weapons and assorted equipment, until he was taken by the Union Second Corps to their hospital. He was treated in the hospital by an older woman known as "Aunt Katy" and said to her that "*my race is run. I will never leave this Northern land alive. Some day, when peace is restored, my friends in old Virginia will carry my bones to the ancestral burial ground. But I will never more join the family or social circle.*" With death approaching, Magruder offered a confession to "Aunt Katy" which suggested that he "*may not have been as earnest in the discharge of religious duties as I should have been, I must soon face my Maker.*" John Bowie Magruder succumbed to his wounds on July 5, 1863, at the age of twenty-three.



Meanwhile, back at Glenmore, family members tried to make sense of the contradictory reports that were coming from the battlefield. Some reports were that he was captured and was well in a Union hospital. Others were that he was taken prisoner by a Yankee Captain who also belonged to the Alpha Epsilon Society. (John Bowie had been a member of the Alpha Epsilon Society at the University of Virginia.) It is not known exactly when the family learned the facts about his

death, but in October 1863 his body was *“encased in a metallic coffin, and, with all his personal effects, sent to his father by flag of truce”* to Charlottesville via Richmond. The Magruder family treasured the return of these effects and buried them with his remains in the family plot in Glenmore, the scene of his boyhood. Many men in his regiment expressed great sorrow at the loss of their *“little boy colonel,”* focusing on his intelligence, commitment to discipline and fairness. It was also learned that General Longstreet had recommended his promotion to Brigadier General. John Bowie Magruder represented a young generation of educated, slave owning southern men, reared on the sectional conflict of the 1850s. They went off to war enthusiastically and formed the backbone of the Army of Northern Virginia. Their deeds were part of a chapter in American history that left a lasting scar on this Nation.

(This section on John Bowie Magruder was excerpted from an essay, *“Our Little Boy Colonel”*: *An Account of the Life of John Bowie Magruder*, by Kevin M. Levin, in The Magazine of Albemarle County History, Volume 60, 2002, published by the Albemarle County Historical Society. The essay won the Society’s 2002 Rawlins Prize.)

EVELYN MAY MAGRUDER DEJARNETTE. Evelyn May Magruder, was born at Scottsville, Virginia on June 2, 1841, and was three years old when her parents, Benjamin and Maria Louisa Minor Magruder moved to Glenmore. Following the move to Glenmore, her mother wrote that *“Little Eva is strong and vigorous, and her first tooth is in sight.”* But at the age of eleven, Evelyn May Magruder’s mother Maria died, and from that time



“her education was completed at boarding schools during the sessions and when summer came returned to Glenmore and spent many happy months with her family and friends.

After finishing school, Evelyn and her older sister Julia often went to Richmond to be with her father, a member of the State Legislature, when the Legislature was in session. She would tell with great enthusiasm of the thrills she experienced on one of these visits with her sister and two girl friends, which occurred the week after the visit of the Prince of Wales, who later became King Edward VII. The Ballard House where her father boarded, was the rendezvous of the flower of old Virginia when it wished to enjoy the pleasures of city life for a season. At the time of their arrival

the hotel was full to overflowing, so the four girls as a great mark of favor were

given the 'royal suite,' which had been especially fitted for the Prince. Then, as now the 'Prince of Wales' was a magic phrase, so they felt very important with reflected honor and glory."

Evelyn May Magruder was married to Elliott Hawse DeJarnette on June 5, 1863, almost two years before the close of the Civil War. She moved from Glenmore to the home of her husband, "Pine Forest", the old DeJarnette home in Spotsylvania County, Virginia. Some of the most severe battles of the Civil War were fought within "sounding" distance of their home. According to one account: "She heard the roar of guns during the battles of Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House. For days she would be the only white person on the plantation of over twenty-five hundred acres. When Sheridan swept through the County on his raid of devastation and destruction, the night his troops were encamped on the plantation the house servants crowded into the back hall by her 'chamber' door for protection; the family owned over a hundred slaves. She could hear them moaning and groaning for fear they would be carried off by the 'yankees,' but their groans finally turned into snores. Needless to say, as she was a young girl of 22, there was no sleep for her.

When Sheridan moved on with his raiders they left behind desolation and destruction; fences burned, chickens, hogs, cattle and horses were all carried off and their broken-down army horses were shot lest they might become useful, being replaced by those from the plantation. The meat house was also robbed and left empty and while the 'yankees' were loading their wagons with corn, Evelyn and 'Mammy Lindy' were filling bags from the same corn crib which between them they carried to the residence. A young 'yankee' soldier boy's heart was touched by the tragedy of the scene and helped them carry the bags to the house. These few bags of corn were all that was left of a well-filled granary. To make things worse they told Evelyn that they had her husband as a prisoner, which proved to be untrue.

Evelyn's husband had enlisted as a private from the University of Virginia and rose to be Captain of his Company. He had been forced to 'leave the neighborhood' when the 'yankees' raided their plantation, although he was at home recovering from a wound received in the battle of Sharpsburg. Evelyn Magruder DeJarnette bore the hardships and tragedies of war bravely and with fortitude, though her heart was torn by the loss of her eldest brother, Col. John Bowie Magruder, who was mortally wounded while leading his regiment in the Charge of Pickett's Brigade in the battle of Gettysburg. She also was torn by the death on the field of battle of many devoted cousins." Following the Civil War, Evelyn Magruder DeJarnette and her husband faced the problem of "living with all the handicaps of a devastated plantation, with only a few of the faithful servants left and some too old or too young to work."

But with brave hearts the young couple set to work and began life anew and always kept a happy home with many friends and relatives around them.

Evelyn was most ingenious and original in finding devices to supply the needs of the poverty-stricken days of the South. Her originality bridged over many a gap by using whatever came to hand. Combinations were sometimes rather startling but served a purpose. J. Hoge Tyler, a young cousin, and later Governor of Virginia, taught her to make toothbrushes of hog bristles; to dye yarn and cotton for weaving with walnut hulls; and to make buttons of persimmon seeds. Straw stacks furnished material for hats for the family. Hers was a very busy life, looking after a large house on a big plantation and rearing a family of eight children, besides writing for many magazines and papers. As the schools in the neighborhood were few and poor, she largely educated all of her children for the various colleges and universities they afterwards attended. A leading surgeon of Richmond and Professor of Surgery at the Medical College of Virginia said that her oldest son was the *'best prepared man who ever entered that College.'* Evelyn was a devoted wife and loving mother, ever ready to assist and cheer those in trouble, and never too tired to sing or play for the young people. She would often play the piano for dancing night after night for the house full of young people who usually spent much of the summer under her hospitable roof. To sum it all, she was a devout Christian, a charming hostess, a brilliant and talented woman, a fluent writer and was possessed with a most magnetic personality; full of fun and ever ready to play some innocent prank or joke."

Evelyn's brother Henry Minor Magruder would often join her on short trips to Richmond or Norfolk, *"which gave her great pleasure. They would attend the theaters which she enjoyed greatly, and on returning home she would sing the songs she had heard and impersonate the characters she had seen in the plays so excellently that her children would feel as if they had been to the theater themselves. Her nephew, Henry M. Tyler of Richmond, used to say that he had rather watch 'Aunt Evy' after the theater and hear her tell about it than see the play itself."* Her family felt the hardships after a cruel war and the faithfulness of the family servants served as a background for Evelyn Magruder DeJarnette's writings.

"She makes us live again, through the tender care of her black mammies, the feeling of deep understanding and devotion that existed between the white people of Virginia and their former slaves, and there runs a strain of gentle pathos and sweetness through all of her dialect stories. Most of her characters were drawn from real life, from the slaves on the place who nursed her babies and played with her children and were servants about the house. 'Mammy Lindy' was quite a character and faithful to the end with all the family pride of an aristocrat. She had

'minded' Evelyn's husband when he was a baby, and with her own daughter continued to 'mind' his children as they came, one by one"

Evelyn was devoted to music and began to write stories to buy a piano. She was one of the first authors to depict the real old-time slaves in their own language, and her first story came out in the early 1870s. Her stories were later published in Century Magazine, the Atlantic Monthly, Frank Leslie's Publications, and her 'Little Ned Stories' were published in the New Orleans Times Democrat. Many personal letters were written to Evelyn from different publishers and editors who proved to be good and interested friends. Frank Leslie wrote in a letter that he was sending her 'little girl, Maria, some crayons and hoped that they will reach her in better condition than the ones I sent before'. The 'little girl' became Mrs. James Marshall, her husband being a descendant of James Marshall, brother of Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court John Marshall." Evelyn Magruder DeJarnette died at "Pine Forest" July 2, 1902, at the age of 61 after a long illness. She saw four of her children well started in their future careers and would have been proud of the other four had she lived to see their accomplishments as doctors, lawyers and spouses of accomplished professionals.

THE FINAL DAYS OF THE GLENMORE MAGRUDERS – Benjamin Magruder died on May 4, 1885. His will dated January 4, 1878, and probated following his death left Glenmore, then over 800 acres to his wife, Anne Evalina Norris. Several parcels of Glenmore property had been sold or given by members of the Magruder family to surrounding neighbors for various reasons. Upon the death in 1897 of Anne Evalina Norris Magruder, her son, Horatio Erskine Magruder acquired the Glenmore estate. When Horatio Erskine Magruder died in 1924 the entire property was left to his wife, Julia M. Magruder. In 1927 the Albemarle County Clerk determined that she was also the rightful owner of the nearby Lupton Tract consisting of 45 acres, and the Shelton and Bennet Tracts totaling nearly 10 acres. When Julia M. Magruder died in 1950, all her possessions were willed to her children, James O., George M., Egbert, and Roger G. Magruder. The will became highly contested among the Magruder children over the next several years, and it was finally brought to the Albemarle Circuit Court in 1955. On May 10, 1955, the judge ruled that the by now 845-acre estate and possessions should go to the only child of James O. Magruder, Virginia M. Gilliam. Glenmore left the Magruder family when Mrs. Gilliam sold the property for \$82,500 to a land speculation company, Kirtley Farm, Incorporated.

The above material was from several sources provided by the Albemarle County Historical Society, including *Historic Homes of the SouthWest Mountains Virginia* by Edward C. Mead, and *Albemarle County in Virginia*, by Rev. Edgar Woods. Records in the Albemarle County Clerk's office were also consulted.