

## JOHN MACKY

John Macky was a son of Doctor Robert Macky and Catharine Snickers. The name is variously spelled, but spelling it without the e was conforming to early custom. It was sometimes spelled McKay, although Dr. Robert is not thought to have been related to the Quaker Robert McKay who was one of the first settlers of the Shenandoah Valley.

"Doct. Robt. Macky of Winchester, Virginia," made a ~~holographic~~ will on the 14th day of November, 1807 (Fred. Co. Will Bk. No. 2, p. 414), in which he left all his estate to his wife "Kitty Macky," during "her natural life or widowhood," but if she should marry again, she would be entitled to only one-third of his estate. Upon her death or remarriage, his estate was to be equally divided among his six children: Mary, Elizabeth, Frederick, John, Sally and Kitty. He appointed his wife executrix to serve with "my trusty friend Henry St. G. Tucker," and his son, Frederick William Macky, executors. His son Frederick was evidently not of age in 1807, as the will states "when he attains the age of twenty-one years." He must have reached legal maturity by the 3rd of May, 1814, because "Frederick W. Macky, one of the executors," was granted certificate for probate on that date. There were three codicils to the will, one of which, dated November 15, 1807, had to do with any charges against Dr. Samuel Taylor, husband of Mary Macky, being deducted from his "wife's fortune." Another dated May 12, 1809, explained the provisions in regard to Mary Taylor's children, she having died, and added that his wife "with the advice and

consent of my executors, and if she thinks proper, may advance to any of our children any proportion of their respective shares. . . ." The third codicil, dated March 11, 1810, recited, "I this day give to my son Fred. W. Macky, all my medicine, shop furniture, medical Books and Surgeons instruments, and to my son John Macky my Encyclopedia & all my other books."

Dr. Frederick William Macky died intestate prior to May 20, 1816. The appraisement of his personal estate (Fred. Co. Will Bk. 10, p. 19) gives a long list of the instruments for amputating, tooth drawing, midwifery, and of hairlip needles as well as bottles of medicine and scales with weights. The books, such as Bell's Surgery in 2 volumes, Monro's Anatomy in 3 volumes, Chapman's Midwifery, Lawrence on Ruptures and Boyer on the Bones are all set forth to a total of 99 volumes, including medical dictionaries. A horse appraised at \$100. and a saddle at \$10. brought the total amount of his personal property to \$654.25.

Dr. Robert Macky had been a surgeon in the Revolutionary War. (Va. Mag. of Hist. & Biog., v. II, No. 3, Jan. 1895, p. 255). The Virginia Magazine of History & Biography (v. 34, p. 360) says that Dr. Robert Macky of Winchester was one of the executors of Thomas Bryan Martin, a nephew and heir of Thomas, Lord Fairfax. According to the Journal of Dr. Alexander Balmain, rector of the Episcopal Church in Winchester from 1781 to 1821, Dr. Macky was a contributing member (L 2 per annum) of his congregation in the years 1783, 1784, 1785 and 1804. These are the only years for which he gives such information. A portrait, reputed to be that of Dr. Robert

Macky, was owned by William McDonald Neill, probably a descendant of Dr. Macky's granddaughter Catharine S. Baldwin, who married Sigismund C. Neill on July 11, 1850 (Register, Frederick Parish, Oct. 1825-1842<sup>et seq.</sup>).

Catharine Snickers Macky was a daughter of Edward Snickers and Elizabeth Taliaferro. Edward Snickers, "being sick, weak of Body but in perfect sense and memory," made his last will on the 18th of June, 1790, before witnesses Daniel Morgan, Sigismund Stribling and Matthew Wright (Fred. Co. Will Bk. No. 5, p. 296). He left to his only son, William Snickers, "the tract of land on which he now lives known by the name of Clermont containing 413 acres," land in Loudoun County and a tract of land "held under lease from Lord Farefax (sic) to Lord Dunmore lying nere (sic) the Warm Springs in Berkeley County held by me in consideration of a sum of Money lent Lord Dunmore. . .also Sundrey Negrows. . ." To his daughter Sarah Alexander, he left "the tract of Land on which I now live containing 411 acres known by the name of Springfield, Also Sundrey Negrows." To his daughter Catharine Mackie (sic), he devised "the tract of Land whereon John Obanion now lives which I purchased of Martin Ashby. . ." and to his daughter Elizabeth Stribling, "the tract of Land whereon She now lives known by the name of No. 1. . .also Sundry Negrows." To his granddaughter "Polly Mackie", he gave a Negro girl named Kitty and to his grandson Edward Mackie, a Negro boy named Sam. (This grandson Edward, child of his daughter Catharine must have died young for this is the only reference to him that has been found.) The sheep on his Springfield plantation

were to be divided equally between the three daughters, Sarah Alexander, Catharine Mackie and Elizabeth Stribling. William Snickers, Sarah Alexander, Doctor Robert Mackie, Thomas Stribling and General Daniel Morgan were named Executors. When the will was probated on January 4, 1791, Daniel Morgan refused to "take upon himself the burdain of the execution thereof."

His four children, three daughters and one son were (according to Hayden's Virginia Genealogies, p. 41; Frederick County Marriage Register, No. 1; and tombstones in Mt. Hebron Cemetery, Winchester, Va.):

1) Sarah Snickers, born June 18, 1756. She married first, on February 12, 1773, Morgan Alexander, and had one child Elizabeth, who married James Ware on the 10th of November, 1796. Her mother, Sarah, married secondly the Rev. Charles Mynn Thruston, a colonel in the Revolution, who was known as the "fighting Parson."

2) Catharine Snickers, born August 20, 1757, married Dr. Robert Macky. Their daughters were:

a) Mary Macky who married Dr. Samuel Taylor on May 21, 1801 (Fred. Co. Marr. reg. No. 1, p. 167, line 32) and had one daughter, Mary Taylor. She married J. R. McKim Holliday and had four children, of whom one, a daughter Margaret, married Dr. G. F. Mason.

b) Elizabeth or Betsy Macky married E. Jacquelin Smith on January 9, 1812 (Fred. Co. Marr. Reg. No. 1, p. 156, line 29) and had five daughters and two sons.

c) Sally Macky married on May 14, 1818, Dr. Robert Baldwin, a son of Dr. Cornelius Baldwin (Fred. Co. Marr. Reg. No. 1, p. 10B, line 1) and left no issue.

d) Catharine or Kitty Macky married Dr. Archibald Stuart Baldwin, brother of Dr. Robert Baldwin. She was born on July 13, 1800, and died February 8, 1874 (tombstone).

3) William Snickers, who was born in July 1759, married Fannie Washington in 1793 and they had four daughters and two sons (Welles, History of the Washington Family, p. 188).

4) Elizabeth Snickers, born November 11, 1761, married Thomas Stribling on December 4, 1788, and had four sons, two of whom died unmarried.

Catharine Snickers' mother, Elizabeth Taliaferro, was reportedly from Gloucester County, Virginia; little else about her has been discovered. It is probable, however, that she was the younger daughter Elizabeth, mentioned in the will of Francis Taliaferro of Spotsylvania County, drawn on the 25th day of February, 1757, and proved on the 7th of March, 1758. (Will Bk. B, p. 343). Francis Taliaferro owned thousands of acres of land in Spotsylvania, Orange, Caroline and King George Counties, Virginia. He left to his daughter, Elizabeth Taliaferro, 1000 acres in Orange County and to his other daughter, Ann Hay Brooke, another large tract. (If this Elizabeth Taliaferro is the same one who married Edward Snickers, then the children of her descendant, Richard W. Trapnell, are on both sides of their family descendants of Francis Taliaferro. His daughter Ann Hay Taliaferro Brooke was the great-great-great grandmother of Evelina Bedinger Trapnell.)

According to pension records in the National Archives (File N1. WC 73503, War of 1812), John Macky was born about May 25, 1794. He must not be confused with another John Macky, apparently an older man, who lived in Winchester about the

same period. There are records showing a marriage between John Macky and Rebecca Wickersham and later with a widow, Hannah Smith nee Parkins, whom he divorced in 1814. It is difficult to determine whether there was any blood relationship between these two men of the same name.

Rebecca ~~Homes~~ McGuire was a redheaded, <sup>air</sup>seventeen year old Irish lass when she married John Macky. The pension record includes a notarized Claim in which his widow states that he was of medium size, had dark hair and blue eyes, and that they were married in Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, by Dr. Alexander Balmain, "clergyman of the P. E. Church," on the 25th of May, 1815, and that neither of them had been married before (see also Fred. Co. Marr. Reg. No. 1, p. 110A). John Macky was just twenty-one.

She was the elder daughter of Edward McGuire, the second of that name. His father was Edward McGuire, the immigrant, who came to the Valley of Virginia sometime before October 3, 1747, when he purchased from Lord Fairfax, the Proprietor, a grant of 346 acres of land on the Wappacomo. On May 30, 1753, he obtained another grant of land in Winchester. He had been born at Ardfert near Tralee, County Kerry, Ireland, in 1720. He "soon became a man of wealth and influence. He had been well educated. . . . Edward McGuire was, of course, a Catholic and gave the ground as well as contributing largely to the building of the Catholic Church in Winchester, the first church of that denomination in the Valley of Virginia." He married first Susannah Wheeler of Prince George's County, Maryland, and they had three sons and two daughters. Of

these children, Edward, Jr., was the youngest. He married secondly Millicent Dobie by whom he had a son and two daughters. In 1806, he died in Winchester and was buried under the chancel of the old Catholic church. (The McGuire Family in Virginia, Wm. G. Stanard, Compiler, 1926, p. 23.) His will was dated July 19, 1806, and was proved on the first of December of that year. (Fred. Co. Will Bk. 8, p. 270-73.)

The second Edward McGuire "was born in Winchester in July 1767. He was bred to the business of a merchant, entering first the store of Col. Dowdell in Winchester with whom he remained several years. After attaining the age of 20, he began business for himself at Battletown, now Berryville, and was so successful as to be able also to open stores at Winchester and in North Carolina. Desiring to retire, he sold his three stores for £8000 Virginia currency, but fraudulent behavior on the part of the purchaser prevented him from receiving any of the purchase money for a long time and brought him to acute financial embarrassment. In 1805, he commenced keeping the large hotel in Winchester (which had been built by his father and previously rented to various innkeepers), made a very comfortable fortune, paid all his debts and supported and liberally educated his children.

"He was a quiet man, apparently stern to those who did not know him well; but in reality sociable and hospitable, and generous and charitable to the needy. His son said, in his own old age, that his father was the most strictly truthful man he had ever known." (Stanard, p. 32-33.)

He died on November 23 at his home farm "Woodville,"

near Berryville. Stanard and the Frederick Parish Register, 1825-42, both say he died in 1827, but his will was dated the 12th of November, 1828, and was proved on December first of that year. It provided for payment of his debts and then his estate was to be divided equally among all his children, except that over and above their equal shares, his daughter Rebecca Macky was to have \$500., his son Edward D. McGuire, a Negro boy named Bill; his son John Samuel McGuire, \$500. towards completion of his education; and his son David Holmes McGuire, \$250. towards completion of his education. His son Hugh H. McGuire and his son-in-law Alexander S. Tidball (a lawyer and the husband of his daughter Millicent) were the executors. (Fred. Co. Will Bk. 15, p. 19.)

His wife had predeceased him on March 28, 1828. He had married Elizabeth Holmes on March 10, 1796, Hugh Holmes, surety. (Fred. Co. Marr. Reg. No. 1, p. 122, line 11.) She was a daughter of Joseph Holmes and Rebecca Hunter.

There is little authenticated information about Joseph Holmes prior to his coming to Winchester, Virginia. He is reputed to have been born at Ballykelly, Northern Ireland, on August 22, 1746. (Ballykelly is East of Londonderry on the road to Limavaddy and close to Lough Foyle.) His father, Hugh Holmes, is said to have owned an estate of 400 acres there. Many of the books about Winchester in its early days mention Joseph Holmes. Cartmell, Shenandoah Valley Pioneers and Their Descendants, lists the Vestrymen of Frederick Parish in 1764, among them being Edward Snickers and Joseph Holmes (p. 181), and refers to the latter as "the Deputy-Commissioner General



of Prisoners," (p. 271). "The November Court 1784, Joseph Holmes produced his commission as Lieutenant Colonel and at the May Court 1785 was sworn as Sheriff," (p. 90). "Upon the petition of Joseph Holmes, Gent. and others, merchants in the Borough of Winchester, that they may have a portion of public ground assigned them for the purpose of building a Tobacco Warehouse, ordered that. . .Robert Mackey. . .be appointed to lay off on the public lot adjoining Water Street, 100 feet square for the purpose aforesaid, and that the said land is vested in Joseph<sup>Holmes</sup>. . .Trustees for the purpose aforesaid. . ." (p. 140). Water Street is now called Boscawen Street. It got its original name because the Town Run frequently overflowed it and made it impassable (The Streets of Winchester, Garland R. Quarles, p. 18).

A compilation by Hammond Hunter in 1910, lists 13 children of Joseph Holmes and Rebecca Hunter--three named Joseph, two of whom died in infancy. Joseph Holmes, the father, left no will, but the administration of his considerable estate took several years and there are numerous documents in the County Court House records in Winchester. An inventory and appraisal of his personal estate taken at his "Grove Farm" on the 22nd day of January, 1793, lists household furnishings, horses, wagons and "1 pair sulky wheels." A fascinating list of his books includes such subjects as ancient history, military regulations, surveying, "family Phisic," Virginia justice, Blackstone's Commentaries and a Greek Testament. (Fred. Co. Will Ek. 6, Pt. 1, pp. 176-186.) His wife, Rebecca Hunter Holmes, was made guardian of Andrew H. Holmes, their only minor child.

(Fred. Co. Will Bk. 7, pp. 1-24). The total value of his slaves was 1972, one third taken out for Mrs. Holmes' portion. The others were allotted to his children, Hugh Holmes, David Holmes, Miss Eliza Holmes, Miss Rebecca Holmes, Miss Nancy Holmes, Miss Gertrude Holmes, Joseph Holmes and Andrew Hunter Holmes. (Fred. Co. Will Bk. 6, Pt. 1, p. 79)

Mr. Hammond Hunter said that Judge Hugh Holmes was born at Mary Ann Furnace, York, Pennsylvania, on November 8, 1768, and that he married Elizabeth Briscoe on December 20, 1791; that David Holmes was born March 10, 1769, and died August 20, 1832. He is buried in Mt. Hebron Cemetery in Winchester and his stone says he was a Senator from and a Governor of Mississippi. Margaret Holmes was born at the "Red House" near Martinsburg on December 16, 1771, and died in 1803. She married on March 7, 1793, the Rev. Nash Legrand, a noted revivalist of the Presbyterian Church, who died while on a visit to Winchester in 1814. Elizabeth Holmes, born May 25, 1777, married Edward McGuire, Jr. Rebecca Holmes, born at "Stockholm Farm" on March 26, 1779, married Dr. Daniel Conrad in 1796. (From them descended several notable men, among them Holmes Conrad of Winchester.) Nancy Holmes was married to General Elisha Boyd (who lived near Martinsburg) in 1805. She died July 20, 1819. Gertrude Holmes was born in 1788 and died August 24, 1827. She married William Moss of Fairfax County, Virginia, sometime after 1806.

The third son named Joseph Holmes was born in 1789 and died in 1810, aged 21. Wayland refers to the "tragic death of Peyton Bull Smith who was killed Nov. 1809 near Shepherds-

town on the Maryland side of the Potomac in a duel with Joseph Holmes." (Historic Homes of Northern Virginia and the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia, John W. Wayland. The McClure Co., Inc., Staunton, Virginia 1937, p. 50.) Mr. Hunter said that Andrew Hunter Holmes, born in 1792, was killed at Mackinaw in the War of 1812, aged 20. The two teen-aged boys had been orphaned on the death of their mother in 1806.

Their mother was Rebecca Hunter, daughter of David Hunter and Martha McIlhenny. Capt. David Hunter was the grandson of Andrew Hunter of Cloghan Farm, Tamlacht-Finlagen, County Londonderry, Northern Ireland (not far from the Holmes' estate). The Hunters of Londonderry are said to be descendants of younger sons of the family of Hunter of "Hunterston and Mallik", of Ayrshire, Scotland. David Hunter came to York, Pennsylvania, in 1742 or 1743. He owned and laid out the town of Hunterstown, six miles north of Gettysburg, <sup>now</sup> Adams County, Pennsylvania, and sold lots. He was a captain of the 3rd York County Royal Colonial Troops and in 1758 served under Gen. Forbes in the expedition against Fort Duquesne. He was appointed to meet Sir John Sinclair and arrange terms. In 1747, he married Martha McIlhenny of Strabane Township, <sup>now</sup> Adams County, Pennsylvania. They moved across the Potomac and bought 560 acres of land, now partly in Martinsburg, Berkeley County, West Virginia. He owned "The Red House" north of Martinsburg on the Road (US 11) to Falling Waters.

During the summer of 1776, while living at "The Red House Farm," Captain Hunter mysteriously disappeared. He was at home in June of that year, and in an old journal a Presbyterian min-

ister speaks of riding from Martinsburg to Winchester on June 6, 1776, with Capt. Hunter and Capt. Joseph Holmes, his son-in-law. During the Civil War, an old house in the Valley of Virginia was ransacked by Unionists and a paper found there was sent to Capt. Hunter's great-grandson, David Hunter Strother (a Union officer). It was a writ of habeas corpus directing the Sheriff of Berkeley County to bring Capt. Hunter to the Capital at Williamsburg. The writ was issued in the name of George III and by the authority of Lord Dunmore, Governor of Virginia, the 14th of May, in the 14th year of the reign of George III, etc. (Seldens of Virginia, etc., Mary Selden Kennedy, 1911. v. 2, p. 132-133. Hunter Family Records, William M. Clemens. Virginia State Library Annual Reports, 1910-12. Eckenrode, "Revolutionary Soldiers". . Hunter (D) 1, p. D48, War 4, 203.)

Rebecca, their eldest child, was born in York County, Pennsylvania, on November 8, 1748. She married Joseph Holmes in 1767. In her will dated September 10, 1806, and proved October 6, 1806, she left a feather bed and bedding to each of her daughters, Elizabeth McGuire and Rebecca Conrad. To another daughter, Gertrude Holmes, she left the remainder of her beds and bedding and one "filley known by the name of Venus." To each of her sons, Joseph Holmes and Andrew Hunter Holmes, she left a two-year old colt. All the rest of her property, ~~real and personal~~, was to be sold and the receipts of ~~the sale~~ thereof ~~to be~~ divided equally between her daughters, Elizabeth McGuire, Rebecca Conrad and Gertrude Holmes, and her sons, Joseph and Andrew Hunter Holmes. Her executors were Archibald Magill and Thomas Faucett. Martin Cartmell and David

Holmes gave bond in the amount of \$10,000. Her daughter Margaret Holmes Legrand had died, and no mention was made of her son Judge Hugh Holmes nor of her daughter Nancy Holmes Boyd. (Fred. Co. Will Bk. 8, p. 254-55, 1806).

(Rebecca's brother, Moses Hunter, married Mrs. Ann Steven Dandridge. Their daughter, Ann Evelina Hunter, married Henry St. George Tucker of Winchester; their great granddaughter, Evelina Tucker Bedinger, married Richard W. Trapnell, great-great-great grandson of Rebecca Hunter, and thus their children are descended from David Hunter and Martha McIlhenny on both sides).

John Macky served in the War of 1812 as a 3rd Lieutenant in the 12th Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Colonel Isaac S. Cole. He entered the service on the 29th of March, 1813, when he was 19 years old, and continued in active service until he resigned his commission a year later (Pension record).

Everard Kidder Meade's "Notes on the History of the Lower Shenandoah Valley," in the Proceedings of the Clarke County Historical Association, vol. XIV, 1956-7, page 61, says:

"James Singleton, of that part of Frederick which became Clarke County ('Land's End'), commanded what was known as 'the Valley Brigade' of Virginia militia in the War of 1812. He held the rank of brigadier general and brigade headquarters was in Winchester. From that town he wrote on April 23, 1813 the following self-explanatory letter to Gov. James Barbour:

"'An act of the last Assembly, authorizing a company of flying artillery to be raised in each brigade, has induced me, upon the application of Mr. John Mackey, to name him for the command of that company to which the 16th Brigade (the 'Valley Brigade') is entitled.

"'Mr. Mackey is the son of that worthy man lately dead, Doctor Robert Mackey. Mr. Mackey has had a

virtuous and liberal education; he is sober, sprightly, active, prudent; commanded a platoon in the action at Williamsburg, in Canada, under Boyd, with great credit, and think him every way qualified for the command. I avail myself of this opportunity to assure your excellency that for your official and personal success you have the best wishes of Yours etc."

This does not check out with the dates and other information in the Pension Claim filed by John Macky's widow on February 15, 1855. The above letter was written a little over three weeks after John Macky was said to have entered the service. Perhaps his earlier service was with the Virginia Militia.

The virtuous and liberal education may have been acquired, in part at least, at the Winchester Academy. Garland R. Quarles in his booklet, The Schools of Winchester, Virginia (1964), says that the Winchester Academy was a classical school for boys, which was incorporated in October 1786 by an act of the General Assembly of Virginia. "The trustees named in the petition for incorporation were Alexander Balmain, John Smith, Robert Macky, Philip Bush, Joseph Holmes and Rawleigh Colston. All of these men will be recognized by any student of local history as persons of leadership and substantial reputation in Winchester." (p. 1).

In 1815, there was a business depression and land in the Lower Valley depreciated fifty percent<sup>in</sup> value, and money became very "tight." Winchester was in 1810 a town of about 350 dwellings and had a population numbering 1780 free inhabitants and 348 slaves. (The Story of Winchester in Virginia, Frederic Morton, 1925. p. 112, 122).

When John Macky and Rebecca McGuire were married, they may have gone to housekeeping in the Corporation of Winchester or

on one of their parents' country places. The widowed Catharine Snickers Macky was probably then living in the town residence of her late husband, which was situate ~~at~~<sup>on</sup> the northeast corner of Braddock and "Pickadillie" Streets. This was "in Lott" No. 60 on the Plat made by John Baylis and had been bought from James M. Marshall et ux in 1799 (Deed Bk. 1, p. 144). In 1804, Robert Macky had purchased the property to the rear situate ~~at~~<sup>on</sup> the southeast corner of Braddock Street and Fairfax Lane ("in Lott" No. 77 with "out Lott" No. 16) from the executors and heirs of General George Washington. (Deed Bk. 1, p. 466). There are numerous instruments in the records, pertaining to land transactions of Robert Macky. He leased a good many 5-acre out lots "to farm letten," as they put it. Some were "to have and to hold for 999 years, renewable forever."

After the death of Catharine Macky in 1832, the home was for many years occupied by her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. A. Stuart Baldwin and Catharine Macky Baldwin. Following the Civil War and the death of Dr. Baldwin, the property went out of the family. It was bought at auction for \$3,350. by William H. Baker, of the "Baker's Chocolate" family, in January 1889 (Deed Bk. 20, p. 229) and was sold by him in April 1892 to William V. Hodges and wife for \$4,500. (Deed Bk. 21, p. 245). In October 1907, the Hodges sold the property for \$16,000. to the United States Government as a site for a Post Office building, which still stands there (Deed Bk. 27, p. 237).

Rebecca McGuire was born at "Grove Farm," the home of her maternal grandfather, Joseph Holmes. Her father, Edward

McGuire, Jr., acquired his country place, "Woodville," from Alexander White's son, Robert, in 1808. A daughter of Colonel James Wood, founder of Winchester, was the wife of Alexander White, who built the older parts of the house and named the place in honor of his wife's family. Edward McGuire, Jr., built the present (1937) front of the mansion which is about a mile and a half north of Winchester. (Historic Homes of Northern Virginia, etc. p. 52). Edward McGuire, Jr., probably had a town house in Winchester as well. His father had owned lots No. 61 and 73. (The Streets of Winchester, Virginia, p. 5).

On September 5, 1818, John Macky bought from John McDonald and wife Letitia, of Allegheny County, Maryland, for \$200. a 50-acre parcel of land in Frederick County, the residue after excepting 50 acres sold to Isaac Brown. "Beginning at a locust post in the line of the original patent of 2,080 acres granted by the Lord Proprietor of the Northern Neck to George W. Fairfax and called Winchester." This was property inherited by John McDonald, "heir at law of Col. Angus McDonald, dec." (Fred. Co. Deed Bk. 41, p. 68). On January 20, 1823, John Macky was highest bidder, at \$440., for a 22-acre tract "adjoining land of Edward McGuire on the west and of John Macky on the east, being land sold by David H. Allen, trustee for securing payment of a 'dott' due Griffin Taylor by John McDonald." (Fred. Co. Deed Bk. 46, p. 469).

Recorded on May 5, 1824 (Fred. Co. Deed Bk. 48, p. 382), was an indenture made July 4, 1818, between Catharine Macky, widow of Robert Macky, deceased, and John Macky, son of Robert Macky who in his will had devised his whole estate to his



wife with the power to advance shares to their respective children. For a consideration of One Dollar, she had deeded to her son John Macky some 275 acres in Frederick County, lying along the main road leading from Winchester to Martinsburg, which was "formerly the property of Angus McDonald the elder, deceased," who had left it to his son Angus, subject to a life interest of his mother, Mrs. Anna McDonald. The tract had been mortgaged by the son Angus and his wife, Mary, to Robert Macky and John S. Woodcock, executors of Thomas B. Martin who died February 7, 1801. The mortgage had been foreclosed by commissioners Charles Magill, Henry St. George Tucker and Henry Daingerfield, and at the foreclosure sale was bought by Robert Macky, the highest bidder.

The recording of this deed followed that of the release of their respective interests in the land, for \$4,000., to John Macky by "Samuel Taylor, Edward J. Smith and Elizabeth his wife, Robert T. Baldwin and Sarah, his wife, Archibald S. Baldwin and Catharine, his wife, and Richard J. McKim Holliday and Mary Catharine, his wife, which said Elizabeth, Sarah and Catharine are daughters and distributees of the late Dr. Robert Macky and the said Mary Catharine the granddaughter of said Robert Macky and daughter of Mary Taylor, wife of said Samuel Taylor, who was one of the daughters of said Robert Macky." (Fred. Co. Deed Bk. 48, p. 384).

Between 1817, two years after his marriage to Rebecca Holmes McGuire, and 1823, John Macky held title to a 600-acre farm on Red Bud Branch in Frederick County, just north of Winchester. A tract of 300 acres had been bought from the Hon.

Robert White, being conveyed by deed of May 8, 1817 (Fred. Co. Deed Bk. , p. ), and a large part of this tract had belonged originally to Angus McDonald, the elder. This acreage was known, at least in later years, as "Glen Gary."

The recording ~~in 1818~~<sup>1818</sup> of the deed to John Macky from his mother and the release of her other heirs, dated April 7, 1824, were probably to clear the title to the farm, because on April 28, 1824 (Fred. Co. Deed Bk. 48, p. 405), John Macky and Rebecca, his wife, deeded all of this land to Thomas A. Tidball "to consolidate several debts and release the endorsers." The total indebtedness listed was \$12,872.63 and among the endorsers were his brothers-in-law, Edward J. Smith and Robert T. Baldwin, and his wife's brother-in-law, Alexander Scott Tidball.

In addition to all the farm, personal property consisting of 15 slaves (adults and children), 1 carriage, 20 head of horses and colts, 25 head of cattle, 100 sheep, 75 hogs, 1 sideboard, 2 wagons, 2 carts, all household furniture, including beds, and all farming implements of every kind were mortgaged to the bank under the condition that, should John Macky in five years from the first of the next June pay off the debt, this would be void. If, however, John Macky failed to pay half yearly interest, agreed upon but not specified in the instrument, Thomas A. Tidball was to sell so much of the personal property as was necessary to pay the interest due at the time, giving three weeks notice in some public newspaper published in Winchester. At the end of the five years, if the interest was unpaid, said Thomas A. Tidball was to sell all of the property, first giving eight weeks notice in the newspaper.

That was in the Spring of 1824. Not quite a year later, on February 15, 1825, John Macky made a brief will in which he merely left his whole estate to his wife (unnamed) to be disposed of in any manner she thought proper. He appointed Edward McGuire, his father-in-law, and Alexander Scott Tidball his executors. Two of his brothers-in-law, Dr. Archibald S. Baldwin and Dr. Robert Baldwin, were the witnesses. John Macky died on the first day of April, 1825 (pension papers), "aged thirty years, ten months and six days." On the third day of October, 1825, Thomas A. Tidball, Clerk of Frederick County Court, granted certificate of probate to Alexander Tidball, "one of the executors." Thomas Marshall and Province McCormick, Junior, were securities for a penalty bond in the amount of Three Thousand Dollars (Fred. Co. Will Bk. 13, p. 15).

An appraisement of the personal property of John Macky was entered in the Court records on the 11th day of October, 1825. The total amount was \$1,331.51½ and consisted in large part of notes for the wheat crop, corn, hay and rye. "Kitchen furniture of every description including three stoves" was 40 cents. The encyclopedia "in 18 volumes, one missing," which his father had willed to him, was appraised at 20 cents. The rest of the personal property was books, except for two shares of Farmers Bank stock, "cash value \$206." (Fred. Co. Will Bk. 13, p. 42).

Alexander Tidball, executor, had accounted for a sale of the personal property of John Macky on the 23rd of July, 1825, showing that the grain brought \$937.03. Another sale on the 12th of October of that same year accounted for the kitchen utensils and his books. Many of the things were bought by

relatives. Dr. Hunter H. McGuire, his widow's brother, purchased andirons, shovel and tongs for a total of \$5.25, as well as "Newton's Philosophy" for 12½ cents. Dr. Cooke bought a "Life of Washington" for \$11.25. The encyclopedia was bought by Robert Y. Conrad for \$13.60. Mary Macky's husband, Dr. Samuel Taylor, bought "one gold watch" for \$74-- the "whole amount of sale \$1332.03½."

A granddaughter wrote in January 1891 that her grandfather, John Macky, died in the "original Glen Gary house. . . and was buried in Winchester in the garden of his mother and his remains are still there. This property was until recently owned and occupied by Dr. Stuart Baldwin and family, but is now owned by Mr. Wm. Baker of Winchester; the second son, Frederick William, died young and was never married, he is buried in the same lot with his brother John." The U. S. Post Office building now covers the lot and efforts to discover if and to where the remains were moved have thus far proved futile.

On July 19, 1826, Alexander S. Tidball, acting for the Farmers Bank of Virginia, conveyed to John Rogers Cooke and Maria Pendleton Cooke, his wife, the tract of land on Red Bud Branch, adjoining Edward McGuire's property (Fred. Co. Deed Bk. 52, p. 244). A mortgage was recorded in 1827 between the Cookes and Mrs. Rebecca Macky, which recites, "Providing always that if J. R. Cooke shall pay to Mrs. Macky \$3,742 with interest from January 31, 1826, subject to the annuity to Mrs. Anna McDonald, widow of Angus McDonald, \$375 until October 5, 1831, \$100 annually (if she shall live so long)."

John Rogers Cooke was a lawyer who practiced in Winchester,

and was the father of the authors Philip Pendleton and John Esten Cooke.

Rebecca Macky at twenty-seven and after ten years of marriage was left a widow to rear alone three small daughters aged about eight and a half, five and a third and two and a half years.

On September 14, 1816, Frederica Macky, daughter of John and Rebecca Macky, had been baptized by the Episcopal minister, The Rev. Alexander Balmain (see his Journal). She was born on April 14, 1816 (tombstone). On November 11, 1841, she married Nathan Smith White, an attorney and native of Montgomery County, Maryland (Fred. Co. Marr. Reg. No. 1, p. 188A). It was their daughter Rebecca Holmes White who married Joseph Trapnell. A separate sketch of their lives and descendants will follow.

A second daughter, Elizabeth Holmes Macky, was born December 7, 1819, at "Glen Gary" (obituary). The Register of Frederick Parish, Winchester, from January 1st, 1843 to 1847, gives a list of communicants of Christ Church on October 15, 1842, and their addresses. Mrs. Rebecca Mackey, "Country" is later marked "Transferred." Under "Persons added since I took charge January 1843," (Rev. W. G. Rooker) is listed Miss Elizabeth Mackey, Winchester, later marked "Removed." Elizabeth married John Nelson Meade of Clarke County, who had been born October 1, 1821 and who died on January 6, 1880. Elizabeth Holmes Meade died of a heart attack at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hunter Richey, in Indianapolis, Indiana, on October 5, 1895, and was buried beside her husband in the graveyard of Meade Memorial Episcopal Church, White Post, Virginia.

One of their daughters, Catharine Meade Fletcher, was the mother of William Meade Fletcher, a professor of Equity Pleading and Practice at Northwestern University, who was the author of the well-known "Cyclopedia of the Law of Private Corporations." The John Meades moved west to Topeka, Kansas, in 1854 and a granddaughter, Mrs. Mary Meade Ewart, used to visit in Charles Town and was a contemporary and friend, as well as second cousin, of the Trapnells there.

The third daughter of John Macky and Rebecca McGuire was born on October 20, 1822, and was named Catharine. She, too, was listed as a communicant of Christ Church, Winchester, on October 15, 1842, and as living in the "Country." She, also, was subsequently marked "Removed."

Rebecca Macky's only sister, Millicent McGuire, was also born at "Grove Farm," ~~the date being~~ <sup>on</sup> January 28, 1800. On December 19, 1820, she married Alexander Scott Tidball (1796-1848), an attorney of Winchester. The Tidballs are thought to have come from some port on the Bristol Channel, where the Welsh name is common and is spelled Tydbauldt. A Joseph Tidball (1751-1825) and his brother James Tidball (1755-1811) emigrated first to Philadelphia, then to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and finally in 1789 to Winchester, Virginia. The branch of the family they established died out there about 1900 and did not spread elsewhere in Virginia (Tidball Genealogy, John Caldwell Tidball with Supplement by his son William, p. 40). At Lancaster in 1783, Joseph Tidball married Jane Allen Scott, daughter of Josiah Scott and Mary Allen of Lancaster, and of this marriage six children were born.

On December 14, 1843, two days after her first cousin Mary Mackey Baldwin married Joseph Tidball, Catharine Macky married A. Scott Tidball, nephew and namesake of her Aunt Millicent's husband and a son of Thomas Allen Tidball and Susan Watkins Hill Tidball. (Thomas Allen Tidball was Clerk of the Frederick County Court for years.) A. Scott Tidball and Catharine Macky had a daughter Nannie in 1845 and a son Thomas Allen on March 3, 1847, both born at their paternal grandfather's home "Hawthorne" near Winchester.

John Mackey Tidball, born in July 1849, was baptized on July 18, "son of Scott and Catharine Tidball," and died on August 4, 1849. Two weeks later on August 19th, his mother died. Four year old Nannie and two year old Thomas went to live with their maternal grandmother, Rebecca McGuire Macky. A. Scott Tidball moved West, remarried and died in 1884.

Nannie lived with her grandmother until she was sixteen in 1861, and then went to live with her father's sister "Aunt Bess Thruston." During and after the War between the States, food was very scarce in the Shenandoah Valley and families often had to split up in order to distribute the burden.

Young Thomas Allen Tidball went to live with his maternal aunt, Frederica Macky White, who had only one living child, sixteen year old Rebecca. (Her only son, Benjamin, was killed while serving in the Confederate Army). Thomas Allen Tidball graduated in 1871 from the Virginia Theological Seminary and in 1878 received an honorary Doctor of Divinity degree from William and Mary College. He was rector of a Philadelphia church, either St. Luke's or the Church of the Epiphany or possibly both. His wife was Mary Josephine Browne, of Accomac,

Virginia, who was born June 7, 1847 and died February 12, 1903. Dr. Tidball later in that year went to the University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee, as professor of Ecclesiastical History and Polity, a post he held until 1919 and then became Professor Emeritus until his death on March 28, 1925. He and his wife are buried at Mount Custis, Virginia. They left no descendants. His first cousin, Rebecca White Trapnell, named for him her sixth son, Thomas Tidball Trapnell.

Nannie Tidball married Colonel Laurence Dickinson and had a son, Warren, and a daughter, Katie. Warren married and had two daughters. The father died in 1923 and the son in 1924.

Katharine Dickinson was born March 18, 1873. On May 3, 1893, she married Collingwood Tucker of Keokuk, Iowa, in Chattanooga, Tennessee. They were the parents of two daughters, Collingwood born June 8, 1894, and Katharine born April 15, 1901. Collingwood in December 1921 married Dr. John McDowell McKinney and they had one son George, who became the father of four daughters. Katharine Tucker married first, on May 28, 1922, Moran Tudury and had two daughters, Nancy and Jan. Nancy, born May 26, 1928, married H. G. G. Dekking and has one daughter. Jan Tudury married Thomas Fulton on September 21, 1950 and they have one child.

Mrs. Katie Tucker was an accomplished singer of folk songs-- long before the popularity of the modern version of that form of music. "Her chatty lecture-recitals on Afro-American folk songs are a most delightful supplement. . .and her material is exceedingly interesting from the musical point of view. Her enthusiasm is contagious, her material is fascinating, and her



comment is the most instructive sidelight on the significance of the Afro-American folk song heard in our concert halls." (Eric Delamarter, Chicago Critic). Dr. John A. Lomax of Harvard University made recordings of her songs and told her that she had the best collection in America. Mrs. Tucker died in 1957 and the Library of Congress now has her collection of songs.

Sometime in 1844, Rebecca Macky moved to Charles Town, West Virginia, following the marriage of her daughter Frederica whose husband, Nathan Smith White, was practicing law there. Rebecca maintained her own home, at least for a time, on Washington Street.

Her great-granddaughter, Mary Meade Ewart, said that she remembered one of the Riddles of Charles Town telling her that she and her sister as little girls liked to go with their mother to call on Grandma Macky. She had such a charming home and always had cookies to give them,--"evidently they were seen and not fed when they went other places." Mrs. Tucker (another great-granddaughter) wrote that during the War (Civil), "Charlestown was overrun with the 'damnyankees.' My mother (Nannie Tidball) said that many a night they would bang on their door and demand they get up and make pancakes. They would have to grease the whole top of the stove to make enough pancakes to satisfy them. Did you ever hear the tale that a bullet came crashing through the window and took the top off Grandma Macky's cap?" No, and Mrs. Tucker died before she could relate it for inclusion here.

What the sources were of Rebecca Macky's income is not known, but they could not have been great. On February 10th,

1855, when she was fifty-seven, she first applied for a pension in consequence of her late husband's service in the War of 1812, under the Act of Congress passed in September 1850, she deposing that her husband had not during his life time received any bounty lands nor had she. On July 13, 1878, the Hon. Andrew Hunter, aged 74, and N. S. White, 60 years of age, appeared before B. C. Washington, Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County, West Virginia, to apply for a pension for Mrs. Rebecca Holmes Macky under a Law of Congress passed in March 1878. N. S. White, her son-in-law, swore that of his personal knowledge Mrs. Macky applied for and obtained a Land Warrant for 160 acres of land under the 1850 Law and that she sold the land for a dollar an acre. One of the papers in this latter claim ends with the statement, "She has been known by general reputation and by her intimate friends as the widow of said John Macky and is and has ever been a lady of the highest respectability." The file does not show what disposition was made of this claim. She was eighty years old and died before its probable conclusion.

On the 15th of April, 1852, ". . . Rebecca H. Mackey of Charlestowne, Jefferson County, Virginia, for motives of benevolence and in consideration of the long fidelity of servant Thomas, commonly called Thomas Hataway, have manumitted and set free from slavery, . . . my negroe man Thomas Hataway and I do hereby give, grant and return unto said Thomas all my right, title and claim of, in and to his person, labor and services and of, in and to all the estate and property which he may now have or may hereafter acquire." (Jeff. Co. Deed Bk. 32, p. 272).

In 1868, on January 25th, Rebecca Macky, then seventy, of Charlestown, Jefferson County, West Virginia, made a will in which she bequeathed to her daughter, Frederica White, twelve hundred dollars and "my Chamber Furniture." To her other living daughter, Elizabeth Meade, she bequeathed twelve hundred dollars and all her wearing apparel. To her granddaughter, Nannie H. Dickinson, she also left twelve hundred dollars and to her grandson, Thomas A. Tidball, five hundred dollars. The residue of her property she left to her son-in-law, N. S. White, and appointed him her executor.

To this Will she added on the 4th of July, 1876, a codicil in which she said that out of the two thousand dollars owed her by her son-in-law, John N. Meade, she wished his wife's legacy to be paid first, then the five hundred dollar legacy of her grandson; one hundred dollars to "my Friend, Doctor G. F. Mason (a family connection), and the residue of said amount, to my Son-in-law, N. S. White, for my funeral expense." (Jeff. Co. Will Bk. A, p. 145).

Three years later to the day, July 4, 1879, she died, "age 81." She is buried in the churchyard of Zion Episcopal Church in Charles Town, West Virginia, beside her grandson, Benjamin White, and at the heads of his mother and father. Their grandsons, William Trapnell and the Rev. Richard W. Trapnell, lie at their feet.

Frederica H. Trapnell  
January 1968

(Letter from the back of "The Knox Family with Reference to the Baldwin and Tidball Families," and written by Mrs. Susanna Knox to her daughters in Windsor).

Winchester, Va., April 20th, 1799

My dear Girls:

. . .I first went to Dr. (Robert) Macky's. He has a handsome house (1) elegantly furnished. I think his drawing room is one of the genteelist I ever saw. Mrs. Macky (2) is a fine, sensible, lively woman. Their daughter, Miss Macky (3), a girl of about fifteen, is lovely and has the most prepossessing countenance imaginable.

Yesterday we drank tea with a Mrs. Tidball (4), another most delightful woman. She was bred (sic) in Philadelphia and her husband is a merchant of eminence. She made the greatest display of plate at her table that ever I saw. A large solid silver tea-urn, coffee pot, slop bowl, a large silver goblet, cream pot, tea pot, sugar pot on the side table, all beautifully ornamented. They live in a very large stone house. I was only in the drawing room. That was a very handsome one elegantly furnished with mahogany, a settee covered with copper-plate callico, red and white. The window curtains the same with white muslin falls drawn up in festoons with large tassels as big as my two fists.

They serve tea in this town in the prettiest manner I ever saw it anywhere. They have two teaboards besides the one on the table. One is filled with tea and coffee, the other with all good things imaginable--toast and butter, puff paste, queen cake, light cake, hard biscuit, thin slices of loaf bread, buttered, and small plates of chipped beef and venison ham. One servant takes one of the tea boards and one the other so that the company is supplied with very little trouble. In short it is the most charming place I ever was at in my life and although I want to see your papa very much, yet when the time comes to depart I am sure I shall leave it with a sorrowful heart or I should be ungrateful if it did not.

On Monday, I visited Dr. Baldwin's lady (5), a very accomplished woman she appears to be. She resembles Mrs. Stone, but is much handsomer. She and her sister, Mrs. Hugh Holmes (6) called on me last week to invite me and Miss Baldwin was here again the other day along with a large party of ladies who drank tea and spent the evening. . . ."

- 1) Northeast corner of Picadilly and Braddock Streets, now the site of the U. S. Post Office (Cartmell, p. 300).
- 2) Dr. Robert Macky married Catharine Snickers, born August 20, 1757.

- 3) Probably Mary Macky who married Dr. Samuel Taylor on May 21, 1801 (Fred. Marr. Reg. No. 1, p. 167, line 32).
- 4) Probably wife of Joseph Tidball (1751-1825) who emigrated first to Philadelphia, then Lancaster, Pennsylvania, and in 1789 arrived in Winchester, Virginia. He had in 1783 married Jane Allen Scott.
- 5) Possibly the mother of Dr. Robert Baldwin who married Sally Macky and of Dr. Stuart Baldwin who married Sally's sister, Kitty Macky, daughters of Dr. Robert Macky and Catharine Snickers.
- 6) Hugh Holmes, born November 8, 1768, was a Judge of the General Court of Virginia and a brother of Elizabeth Holmes McQuire whose daughter Rebecca married John Macky, son of Dr. Robert Macky. Hugh Holmes married Elizabeth Briscoe on December 20, 1791.