

WILLIAM BURBRIDGE YANCEY
Son of Layton and Fanny Lewis Yancey

"Hill Top" had no close neighbors, until William Burbridge Yancey, called Will, was about thirteen years old. In 1816 John S. Gibbons of Woodstock, Virginia purchased land near the bend of the river above "Hill Top". Here he built a square red brick house, with a Federal entrance, and large enough for his growing family. The bricks were made on the place, and wood for interior finish was carefully selected. Soon after the move from Woodstock to the river was complete, the place was named "Locust Dale". A large circular flower bed was planted near the entrance and in the side yard, a cellar-deep greenhouse was prepared. William, Albert, and Louisa Yancey now had playmates nearby.

From his father Capt. William Layton Yancey, Will inherited 400 acres along the river, between "Locust Dale" and "Hill Top". He married Mary Kyle Smith, a daughter of William and Diana McDonough Smith of "Smithland", located on the Old Indian Trail, now Rt. #11. Unfortunately the house has been torn down and a picture of it has not been found.

Col. Daniel Smith and his wife Jane Harrison, Mary's grandparents, had built the house of brick brought from England as ballast in a sailing vessel. (98). In 1778 when Augusta County was divided and a portion of it called Rockingham, Daniel Smith was commissioned one of its first justices. (99). Since he was one of the wealthiest men in the area, his house was considered the best located and most adaptable location to use until a Court House could be built. The Assembly ordered the Court to convene at "Smithland". That house stood near the present house built by Mary's brother Edward Smith.

Will and Mary selected a site quite near the river, and since the area was densely wooded decided to build their house of logs. Early records show that they named their farm "River Bank".

Will was a colonel of the militia and served for many years as Justice of the Peace. He also kept in close touch with members of the family elsewhere.

*Fanny Yancey, widow of Lighter Yancey
dec'd this day personally appeared before me
a justice of the peace in and for the County of
Rockingham - Va. and made oath in due form
of law ^{that} her marriage to Lighter Yancey who was a
Captain in the U.S. Cavalry and died in the War of the
Revolution is correctly stated on this leaf taken from
a book in her possession - and that said Yancey
is the true and living of said Lighter Yancey -
Given under my hand as justice as aforesaid.*

W.B. Yancey Jr.

Signature of
William Burbridge Yancey

Mary died when Margaret Jane was just four months old, leaving Will with seven children. Diana the oldest, not quite fourteen, had four brothers, Benjamin, Thomas, Edward and Charles Albert and two sisters Mary Frances and Margaret Jane.

Eighteen months later Will married his neighbor, and childhood playmate, Mary Gibbons. She did not go to "River Bank" as a stranger for the children already knew and loved her. She was the only mother Margaret Jane could remember.

Occasionally during this period, Will would join his neighbor Henry Kisling of "Cave Hill" to take flour to market at Fredericksburg. Their covered wagons were drawn by four to six horses. The trip took several weeks. But, purchases could be made and brought back in the wagon. Too, waggoners charged \$1.00 - \$1.25 per hundred.



"Locust Dale"

Home of
Mary Gibbons
Taken in 1968.

Will served in the Virginia Legislature from 1849 to 1853. He also acquired a considerable amount of land. In 1856 he and Mary built a brick house a little farther down stream and not so near the water.



New House of Will and Mary Yancey.

Unfortunately he enjoyed it only a short time, for he died in 1858. Advertised for sale (100) the house was described as having "eleven rooms, well arranged and six basement rooms." ... "the house covered with tin." The roof was likely of the same material described in an old diary, referring to a roof of the same period. "It was one of the first metal roofs in the Valley, made of tin shipped from England to Fredensburg, then hauled overland." Both roofs were still being used in 1969.

Will and "Polly" as Mary Gibbons Yancey was called had four children. The twins Robert and Mary predeceased their father, leaving Layton, seven and John five. Bernard Peyton Teel and his wife Lucy Harnsberger Teel purchased "River Bank". The furniture, handsome brasses, everything, was sold at Public Sale. Then "Polly" and the boys went to live with her sister Sarah Gibbons who had married William Miller. Their spacious brick house, near "Inglewood", overlooked the river. Its name is not recalled but in later years it was the home of their daughter Minnie and her husband William Southall.

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William Benjamin Yancey, son of Will and Mary Smith Yancey was generally called Billy but signed all documents "Benjamin Yancey". According to the Rockingham Register of April 22, 1858, "Wm. B. Yancey was on Thursday last, elected Magistrate in the 1st District in place of his father Col. Wm. B. Yancey, deceased."

In 1860 he married Victoria Winsborough, a daughter of William Winsborough of "Waterloo", on the opposite side of the Shenandoah. Some say that at one point near there the bottom of the river has not been reached. Victoria's mother Julia Winsborough was a daughter of Col. Joseph Mauzy of McGaheysville where Victoria attended the Seminary. (101)

Billy and Vic, both regretted the loss of "River Bank". Then a severe flood caused the river to rise and surround the house. It also dampened the enthusiasm of the Teel's so that they gladly sold it back to Billy and sought a higher elevation. According to a Chancery record he paid \$65.00 an A. for the 237

A.with the house and other buildings,and \$2.40 an A.
for Mr.Teel's 158 A.of woodland.



Front of "River Bank" after road change.
Entrance on page 150 became side porch.

Thus William Benjamin returned with his bride to his boyhood home. In those days,whether approaching by river, or the road which paralleled it, one faced long verandahs upstairs and down with large two story pillars. This changed early in the 20th century, when the county improved the road and moved frequently flooded portions of it farther away from the river. Then the small side porch at "River Bank" became the front entrance,and a parlor with fireplace, became the reception hall. There was still a parlor on either side of it,with a fireplace in each,and at the back of the reception hall a door opened to what must have been the original hall. Opposite the stairway at one's right a door opened to a large dining room which never seemed crowded even when the extended table was filled to capacity. At the end of the hall, a door opened onto the pillared verandah and a beautiful view up the river. The door onto the upstairs porch was, in that period,often referred to as "the dust door", a place to step out to shake a duster or a broom.

William Benjamin Yancey was twenty-four, when he enlisted in The Army of the Confederacy. He had been instrumental in organizing The Peaked Mountain Grays and was commissioned captain when it was mustered in to service as Company E Tenth Virginia Infantry.(102) He commanded it at The Second Battle of Manassas and at Gettysburg. Severely wounded in The Third Battle of Winchester,he recovered with one leg shorter than the other. This did not cause him to lose any time, after the war,in repairing farm buildings and returning mills to operation. Soon river barges were again loading lumber and other commodities for market.

There was always a warm welcome at "River Bank", and guests were frequent. Occasionally fiddlers were called in to play for dancing, enjoyed by relatives, and friends. Billy and Vic had ten children:William, Thomas,Stuart,Emma,Laura,Albert,Joseph,Nettie,Julia, and Frank. They all loved company.

William,like his grandfather, married his neighbor Mary Gibbons. She was a daughter of Robert Allen and Frances Virginia Kemper Gibbons. He became a successful lawyer in Harrisonburg,Virginia. Their home on South Main Street,adjacent to the present Municipal Building,was across the street from that of William's uncle,John Gibbons Yancey. William and Mary Yancey had eight children: Kemper,Mary V.,Robert,William,Lois,Charlotte,Ruth,and Mildred,who was little more than a year old when her father died. The older children were already attending public school in the pretty old red brick building next door to where they lived. It had served as a hospital during the War Between the States but resumed its original purpose, soon after. Kemper,the first to graduate and go on to college became a football star, then coach at the University of Virginia and Hampton Sydney before entering business. Bill became a colonel in the army, with service in Japan and Bob went to Raleigh N.C.as special agent for North and South Carolina of Springfield Fire and Merchants Insurance Company. Mary V., Lois and Charlotte taught school. Mary V.married Dr. Noland M.Canter,who established the Xray Department, at Rockingham Memorial Hospital. Charlotte married Hillyer Boice and moved to Lynchburg,Virginia. Ruth and Mildred both died young.

Mary's brother,Charles Gibbons married William's

sister, Emma Yancey. They lived at "Locust Dale" until his premature death. Then Emma returned to "River Bank", with their two small children, Hunter and Mary. It was there some years later that Mary married Robert Snapp in one of the most picturesque weddings recalled. On a beautiful summer night a large part of the front lawn was lighted, for the occasion, with Delco lights. The frame of the lawn swing, covered with greens and wild sweet peas, formed an altar, with two rows of festooned sweet peas marking an aisle across the lawn to the boxwood bordered walk that led to the porch. As the bridal party, the bridesmaids, wearing long organdy dresses, in shades of sweet peas, came down the aisle and turned, those facing the house will never forget the picture. The windows glowed with the soft light of oil lamps, and candles. On the upstairs porch, the servants, scarcely visible except for their white aprons and coats jockeyed for a clearer view of the wedding procession and guests. How unfortunate that color film and movie cameras were not yet available. Hunter, Mary's brother was state manager in Richmond, of Home Insurance Company of New York.

Emma's brother Thomas Layton Yancey, married Mollie Mauzy, daughter of George Whitfield and Frances R. Rush Mauzy, and granddaughter of Col. Joseph Mauzy. She was named for her grandmother Mary Christina Kisling Mauzy. She and Tom spent their early years at Montevideo. Later they moved to "Locust Dale". Having grown up next door, Tom knew it well. He recalled being told that when Sheridan and his men came through the Valley burning crops and barns, Sheridan observed the Masonic Emblem over the door and stopped to inquire to whom it belonged, and where he was. When told that Mr. Gibbons was with the Confederate Army, he is quoted as saying, "If you will tell me where to find water for my men, your barn will not be burned. And it was not. Next to "Locust Dale" was William Benjamin Yancey's "River Bank", then "Hill Top" belonging to Bernard Teel. Following the river road beyond "Hill Top" led almost directly to the Big Spring, at "Willow Bank", where there was an ample supply of water for men and horses. That night, the sky was ablaze with the reflection of numerous campfires burning lumber, cut before the war, for Robert Layton Yancey's new house.

Like his father, Tom enjoyed living along the river and farming. He and Mollie had seven children: Christine, Hattie, Arthur, Frances, Whitfield, Lelia and Thomas. Hattie was named for her father's cousin, a daughter of Thomas L. Yancey Jr., of Missouri, who was visiting at "River Bank" when Hattie was born. Marriage to Leonard Gillum, took her to Madison Mills, Virginia. Christine, Frances, Lelia and Whitfield remained in Rockingham County. Arthur and Thomas chose Harrisonburg. Arthur became Assistant Cashier of The First National Bank. Thomas, Representative of Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, won, for more than twenty years, The National Quality Award.



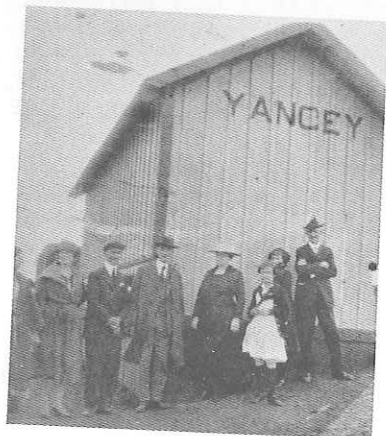
Thomas L.
Yancey
son of
Capt. Billy
and
Bernard P.T.
Yancey
son of
Robert L.
Yancey.

Courtesy of
Lelia Yancey
Rolston

Emmas brother Stuart Yancey studied medicine. His first wife, Jane Mumma, died the year they were married. Six years later, he married Bessie Nicholas of

"Belle View", near Port Republic, a granddaughter of Jacob Bright Nicholas. Stuart practiced in the Harrisonburg area until he moved to Florida. He and Bessie had three children: Malcolm, Richard who died young, and Elizabeth. Malcolm was working in Danville, Virginia, when Anna Mae Mitchell walked by. Though he had never seen her before, it is reported that he turned to a friend and said, "That is the woman I shall marry." He did. They also made their home in Talahassee, Florida, where his sister Elizabeth married Dr. Wilbur Lee Hicks.

Albert Yancey, another son of Capt. Billy, married Bertie Shipp. Her great-grandmother, Frances Yancey Price was a sister of Albert's grandfather, William Burbridge Yancey. Briefly, Albert and Bertie lived at "River Bank" in a small house near Yancey Station and Post Office. and General Store.



The train stopped
on the right.

L-R: Helen, Reba, Robert
Richard, Mamie, Virginia,
Martha and Bernard, wait-
ing for the train. The
Robert Yanceys and the
Richard Yanceys had been
visiting at "Hill Top".

For identification please
check pages 89-91.

The Chesapeake and Western Railroad running passed the Post Office slowed almost to a halt at Yancey. A bag of incoming mail would be thrown onto the platform and a bag of out-going mail would be snatched from an iron hook attached to a pole at the right height and position to be reached as the mail car passed by. If flagged, the train would stop for passengers.

Albert was operating the lumber mill at the place. As the business grew the railroad added a spur at Yancey, so that cars could be left by one train to



William Benjamin Yancey
and his wife
Victoria Winsborough Yancey
Courtesy of Lelia Yancey Rolston

be loaded, then picked up by a later train. When his family outgrew their first house, Albert and Bertie, bought the spacious brick house in Elkton, where Dr. Simeon Jennings had lived and maintained a hospital, during the war. Later Albert and his brother-in-law George Price Jr. entered into the bark business, where George and Tritte lived in Green County, Virginia. A later move took Albert to Charlottesville, where another facility was started from which large quantities of ground bark were shipped to Russia, Germany and Scotland. (100). The old Fitzhugh Lee house, now their permanent home was ideal for their family of two boys and three girls. Price continued the bark business for a while after his father retired. Albert preferred the automobile business but remained in Charlottesville. Anna V. married Albert Carlyle Gannaway and moved to Hollywood, California. Lucretia married 1st Edward Kinnie Strickler of Patterson, New Jersey, and second John Holt Keller of Carnegie, Pennsylvania. Julia married Frank Alderman and later John Ryan of Bayonne, New Jersey.

Nettie Yancey, daughter of Capt. Billy and Vic, married Whitfield Liggett Mauzy, son of Thomas Gallatin and Anna Belle Liggett Mauzy and grandson, of Albert Gallatin Mauzy of Montevideo, Virginia. They located their home on Cub Run where a road leaving the Standardsville Pike turned toward the river. This was almost the center of McGaheysville, where Whitfield and Raleigh Armentrout operated a general store. Whitfield died in 1924 leaving Nettie with nine children, the youngest not quite six years old. Whitfield Jr. like his mother's cousin, Charles Layton Yancey, settled in Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he began the practice of law in 1922, taught in the University Law School, and served for 18 years as judge. In 1924 he married Eunice Lambert his McGaheysville playmate. His brother Raleigh remained at home for a while then settled in Miami, Florida. William Mauzy, married Sarah Frances Harnsberger of Harrisonburg and moved to Staunton Va. Charlotte married Graham Messersmith of Grottoes. It also became home to Thomas Mauzy. Margaret accompanied her husband to Norfolk and Victoria and Yancey chose Harrisonburg.

Nettie's sister Julia Yancey married as his second wife, Starke Estes, a childhood friend who lived

in Barboursville, Virginia. After his death she spent summers with her sister Emma Yancey Gibbons at "River Bank", and winters in McGaheysville with her brother Frank Yancey, who was by then a widower. The house at "River Bank" was closed, and winters for Emma were spent in Richmond with her son, Hunter Gibbons.

Frank Yancey married Louise Miller Yancey. His father, William Benjamin Yancey, was the son of William Burbridge Yancey and his 1st wife, Mary Kyle Smith Yancey. Louise's father, Layton Burbridge Yancey was the son of William Burbridge Yancey, and his 2nd wife, Mary Gibbons Yancey.

Originally a merchant and banker, Frank later turned to the manufacture of tannic acid, in Galax, Virginia. In 1926 he and Louise and the children came back to the Valley where he was one of the first pioneers in large scale poultry production (111). Louise and Frank had three children: Louise, Frances and Layton. Frances lived only two months. Louise married Albert Joseph who like his father was interested in cattle. It was he who founded The Shenandoah Valley Livestock Sales Inc., in 1926. Their home was in Harrisonburg. Louise's brother, Layton, an accountant, settled in Staunton, Virginia. His wife, Mary Moore Fontaine, of Wythville, Virginia was a granddaughter of Newton and Josephine Henkel Moore of "Moor-eland", on the Valley Pike north of Tenth Legion.



Home of Thomas L. Yancey; later of daughter Pet Y. Sipe.
Courtesy of Nancy Burner Harmon.

Thomas L.Yancey, like his brothers Will and Edward, was Capt. of Cavalry in the War Between the States. As in the case of his uncle for whom he was doubtless named, all court records and signatures found are just Thomas L.Yancey. Generally thought of as Thomas Layton Yancey a record in the diary of a relative refers to him as Thomas Lewis. He married the daughter of Dr. Anderson Moffett Newman. In her diary Margaret Moffett White writes about, "The wedding of Maggie Louise Newman and Thomas Lewis Yancey at 'Rocklands'". "Rocklands", no longer existing, is believed to have been in the vicinity of Mt. Crawford where the Newmans are said to have lived. Later, they lived on South Main Street in Harrisonburg, in a large red brick house with tall white pillars, which is now the Elks Club. When they lived there it was across from Brockett's Stage Coach Stop, on the Valley Pike, now Main Street.

Thomas L.Yancey, a lawyer, served as mayor and commonwealth's attorney. Some who heard him speak when the cornerstone was laid for the Masonic Building, on July 4, 1860 considered him an orator. On May 23, 1861 Capt. Thomas L.Yancey's cavalry left for Harpers Ferry. While in the army he contracted a fever and was returned to his home as soon as he was able, but died in 1862, leaving Maggie with two small children William and Pet.

When old enough Will went to Missouri, where other members of the family had settled. While there he contracted a fever, which plagued him the rest of his life. (109). He returned to the Valley and in 1884 married Sallie Yancey. His grandfather and her grandfather were brothers. One frequently mentioned recollection was of his riding past "Willow Bank" on horseback one day, when Sallie and her three brothers were playing one of their favorite games which involved jumping over strategically placed, watermelons.

As a wedding present, Will's maternal grandfather Dr. Newman purchased "Hill Top" and gave it to Sallie and Will for life. Eventually it would go to Will's half sister Annie Myers. (Five years after the death of his father, his mother married Lycurges Myers.) As Will and Sallie went to their new home they were gr-

eeted by the children and grandchildren of old family servants who had never left their homes even though the property had changed hands several times. They were there to greet and help Miss Sallie. Will had grown up in town.

His sister, Pet Yancey, married George Edgar Sipe, called Edgar at that time but later known as George. In one of her letters to Bessie Yancey, Lizzie Taliaferro says, "Edgar gave Pet a magnificent bracelet as an engagement present." He served in the House of Delegates for one year and as General Receiver, Rockingham County Court for forty years. (108). The Sipes had two little girls, Reba and Dot, the older not four years old when Pet died. They were raised by their grandmother and their devoted nurse. Many happy days were spent on the farm with Aunt Sallie. Later George E. Sipe married Marion Mullikan of New York, a friend and frequent visitor of Pet's cousin Bettie Conrad Haas. George and Marion had one daughter, Enid.

For the benefit of his grandchildren, Mr. Sipe recorded many interesting recollections of The War Between the States, which a young boy would not readily forget. (107) His father was over forty-five so did not enter the war in the beginning. Their servants were slaves in name only. They were well clothed, ate the same food as the family and in sickness were nursed by his mother or the housekeeper. This was more generally true in the south than oft repeated stories indicate. Their loyalty and desire not to leave their homes when free to is ample proof.

In the Spring of 1862 Jackson's army camped only a few miles from the Sipe house, in the woods around Elk Run Church. The sight of soldiers and the cannon's roar were not uncommon. One evening, two soldiers seeing the maid milking, seized a cup and dipping from the bucket, each gulped down a quart of milk, handed the maid a five dollar bill, and hurried on down the road. When the war ended, that five dollars was the only real money the family had. All Confederate currency was valueless. The maid had gone immediately to Mrs Sipe and given the money to her.

After the Battle of Port Republic, George and his father visited "Lynnwood", the Lewis home. Along the

road were abandoned guns, supplies and many dead soldiers. When the Battery was taken for the third time, near the house more than twenty horses had fallen, almost touching each other.

Torches had inflicted crippling devastation throughout the Valley. Sipe's large bank barn and tobacco house had been burned but the main house remained. One afternoon George walked over to "Hill Top" to see his school friend Louis Teel. While there cavalrymen came down the river road. Soon Teel's barn, out buildings and stables were ablaze. Scarcely heard above the roar of the flames, a soldier dashed up the porch stairway to the second floor, and into one of the rooms where a wood fire was burning, seized a fagot and plunged the flaming end into the bed. An officer, hearing the screams of Louis' sisters jumped from his horse and ran up the stairs. Plunging his sword into the burning fagot, he threw it across the bannister into the yard. Then dragging out the burning tick and covers, he dropped them down onto the wet grass where they smoldered in the drizzling rain. The house was saved.

George's father was finally called out, with "The Old Reserves", leaving George to protect his mother, and the younger children. The Sipe's two remaining horses had been hidden in the woods most of the time. Now, it seemed they might be safer in Albemarle, but with Mr. Sipe in the army only George could take them. Riding one horse and leading another through the jungles and over the rugged heights of the Blue Ridge, to avoid the main road was a difficult and hazardous venture for a boy of fourteen. Late in the afternoon, fires could be seen outlining the Valley in both directions. It was a terrifying sight. The next day he and the horses reached his Grandfather's without mishap. After a good night's sleep George started home on foot. As he neared his destination, it was a relief to see that the house had not burned.

In January of 1865, his father, home on leave, answered the door and faced five men with hats over their eyes, necks muffled, and muskets with fixed bayonets glistening in the moonlight. They wanted to spend the night, they said. Told that all beds were filled, they retreated to the road for consultation, or

so it seemed, and after some hesitancy left. No doubt they were surprised to see Mr. Sipe and anticipated that soldiers might be occupying the beds. The next day it was learned that they went to a neighbors; gagged Mr. Gilmer, and his wife; took all clothing not in use, bedding and everything else they could carry.

Shortly after Mr. Sipe returned to duty he became seriously ill and the major of his company, sent for Mrs. Sipe. The letter was on the way more than a week before it reached her. Telegraph service extended only to the county seat, so a letter was the best way to send her a message. Since the nearest train was thirty miles away George and his mother were soon jolting over the rough mountain roads to Charlottesville to take the Virginia Central to Richmond.

Boys are usually fascinated by trains and George was no exception. The engine had a tall smokestack, with a large funnel at the top, which belched showers of sparks when stoked with more pine wood. In those days a "Ladies Car" was reserved exclusively for ladies, or gentlemen accompanying a lady. It was presided over by a janitress, who tended the stove which heated it, and guarded the door. In front of Mrs. Sipe Gen. Jubal Early and another Confederate officer were discussing The Battle of Cedar Creek. Their voices were not heard above the roar of the train, except at stations, where it was evidently flagged and stopped suddenly. George sitting back of his mother was fascinated by a couple across the aisle from him, a young officer in Confederate uniform, with shiny brass buttons and gold lace, and an attractive young woman, elegantly dressed.

At one stop an older woman and a boy got on. The woman had her possessions in a white sheet, with the four corners knotted together, and the boy gripped a chicken by the legs, and in the other arm clutched a runty pig. The woman dumped her bundle in a corner at the front of the car, and she and the boy dropped down beside it.

Because of the soporific effect of the heat, very gradually all passengers began to doze. George only pretended to sleep. Several times he saw a shadowy

figure appear on the platform outside the door but a definite "no" from the janitress turned it back, only to return again. Finally with a glance at her sleeping passengers she admitted a shivering soldier, from one of the unheated cars, who almost literally hugged the stove.

At Richmond Mrs. Sipe and George welcomed the comfort of the coal stove in the station as they waited for daylight so that they could locate Mr. Sipe. As hoped, they found him much improved.

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Edward Smith Yancey, named for his mother's brother, married Frances Virginia Mauzy, daughter of Albert Gallatin Mauzy. He had grown up at "Fordwell" opposite "River Bank" on the Shenandoah but after marrying Julia Nicholas built the interesting house and store at Montevideo. The first floor served as Post Office and store. The living quarters above were light and spacious. His family enjoyed the contact with travelers on the Stanardsville Pike and those from the Pineville Road which terminated there.



Home of Albert Galatin Mauzy,
of Frances Virginia Mauzy.
of Joseph and Maggie Yancey Nicholas.
Courtesy of Nancy Burner Harmon.

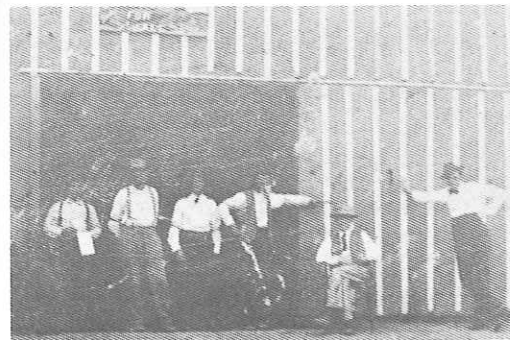
Edward and his family lived near Harrisonburg, Va.,

In 1861 Edward Smith Yancey left for Harpers Ferry, as Captain of The River Rangers. In the company were many of his friends; C.M. Kemper, Robert Weaver, W.W. Hedrick, George Hedrick, C.L. Hedrick, A.L. Harnsberger, and W.A. Harnsberger. All familiar names today.

Adjustment was difficult after the war. Although never severely wounded Edward suffered from the shock of war and soon wandered off. Where no one knew. His family waited anxiously, hoping for his return.

About 1880 one son, named for Ed's brother Charles Albert, went to Colorado, and liked it. In time, his mother and the others followed. Charles married Flora Davis of Windsor. His brother Joe married Mattie Hankins of Fort Collins. They settled on "County Line Farm" three and a half miles northwest of Windsor, so called because part is in Weld County and part in Larimer. The adjoining farm was purchased by Robert Reid who married Maggie Bell Yancey. He came from Derry County, Ireland, near Coleraine. It continues to be the home of members of his family.

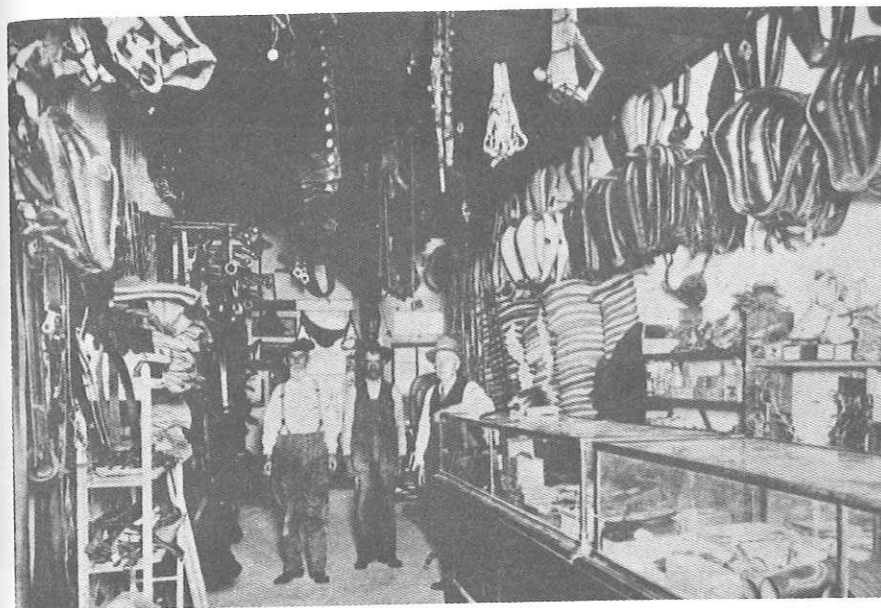
Working for the railroad Charles Yancey realized the need for, and built the first livery barn in Windsor. Here travelers from the train could rent a horse or horse and buggy. As progress caused the livery business to dwindle he turned to buying and selling horses, and the harness trade. He served two terms as mayor and many more as town trustee. The Yancey Block and other large structures built by him continue to serve the business area of Windsor.



Livery Barn
Charles Yancey-R.
From Family Photo



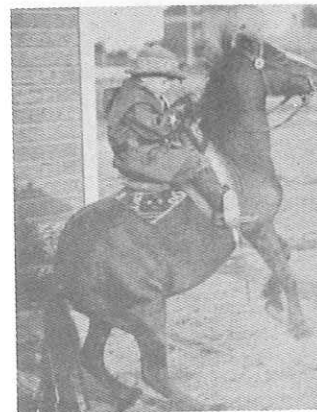
Charles and Flora Davis Yancey
From Family Photograph

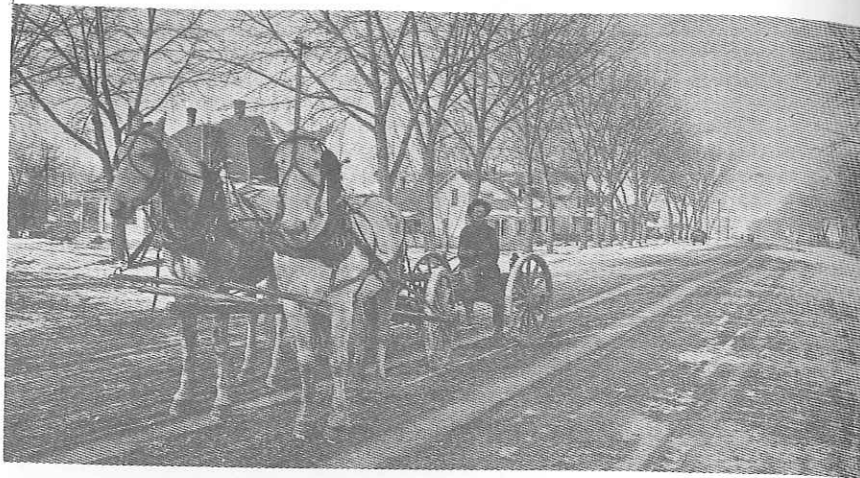


The Harness Shop Charles Yancey - R.
son William M.V.D.



grandson Tommy





Charles A. Yancey gravels Main Ext..

One day the family at "River Bank" looked out of the window and recognized the man approaching as Capt. Billy's long lost brother Edward Smith Yancey. A kind Providence had led him back to his boyhood home for his last illness. He died soon after returning.

* * *

Charles Albert, another son, of William and Mary Smith Yancey, after attending the school of Professor White at Mossy Creek, beyond Bridgewater, on the Warm Springs Road, now Route #42, studied law at the University of Virginia. (104) In 1861 he was a lieutenant of infantry but later served in the cavalry under his brother Capt. Edward Yancey and Col. Foxhall Daingerfield. After the war he turned to the practice of law. Some years later he was joined by his nephew, Edward Smith Conrad, a son of his sister Diana.

In 1867 Charles Albert Yancey married Julia Porterfield Morrison, of Cumberland, Maryland. They lived on the east side of South Main Street in Harrisonburg, Virginia. But his estate extended beyond today's Mason Street. Part of it is now occupied by the Rockingham Memorial Hospital, on South Mason Street. He

was known for his high professional character as well as his fine personal qualities. When he died the Rockingham Register reported his funeral as the largest ever known in the community.

His son Daniel Burbridge, generally called "Bur" was Assistant Cashier of The Peoples Bank. His first wife, Nannie Reid, of Mississippi, died when their son Burbridge Scott Yancey was eight years old. Bur lived near his mother and sisters, Charlotte and Julia. The latter especially devoted her attention to young Burbridge. Another sister Nannie married Claude McFall and lived in Lynnhurst, Virginia.

A few years after the death of Nannie Reid Yancey, Bur married her close friend Rosa Keyes of Georgia. They named their only child Nannie R. Yancey. Bur's son was in his teens when Dr. John Neff of Harrisonburg persuaded Bur to take an administrative position at The University Hospital, and the family moved to Charlottesville. About the time Burbridge was ready for college another offer persuaded the family to move to Decatur, Georgia where Bur died. This time his son decided to stay in Virginia.

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Home of Charles Albert Yancey; later of Burbridge Scott Yancey.
Courtesy of Nancy Burner Harmon.



William Burbridge Yancey
and daughter Diana.
Courtesy of Jessie Conrad Gibbons.

Diana Yancey, oldest daughter of William and Mary Smith Yancey is described in a letter from Dr. Peachy Harrison to his wife Frances Rodes Harrison, who was visiting her parents, Will and Cissy Yancey Rodes at "Midway" near Charlottesville. He wrote, "I met this afternoon, our pretty and interesting little cousin, Diana Yancey. She was in town on a shopping expedition, preparing for the wedding of Mr. Robert Yancey, at which, she is to act the part of a bridesmaid, to his betrothed. Diana is a sweet girl and will doubtless be quite a belle in the beau Monde of Rockingham." The wedding referred to was that of Robert Yancey and Amanda Brock.

In 1850 Diana married George Oliver Conrad, descendant of two of the earliest settlers in the Valley Jacob Miller and Stephen Conrad. George was born in Elkton, or Conrad's Store as it was then called, because the store also served as Post Office. George's parents, George and Suzanne Miller Conrad, in 1836 purchased the house of Abraham Scherdlin, and moved to the area south of Harrisonburg. He was a wine maker who came to Virginia from France and established vineyards with a lookout on Red Hill. His mansion house with its long windows faced the Stage Coach Stop, on the Valley Pike. Time brought changes and the side entrance became the front.



Boyhood home of George Oliver Conrad.