



1922-2008

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The Thomas Balch Chronicle

The Newsletter of Friends of the Thomas Balch Library of the Town of Leesburg, Virginia
208 West Market Street, Leesburg, Virginia 20175

A Library for History and Genealogy

Volume 12 Issue 2

Summer 2008

First of Six Lectures Marking Leesburg's 250th Anniversary Well Received

The first lecture in the series marking Leesburg's 250th Anniversary was held Sunday, May 25, 2008, at 2 pm. Elizabeth Brand Monroe, Professor of History at Indiana University and Purdue University, Indianapolis, introduced the 48 attendees to "William Wirt: A Presence in the Heart of Leesburg." Wirt was President Monroe's Attorney General and a major figure in what American historians term "the Era of Good Feelings." He began his legal career in Leesburg under the tutelage of Thomas Swann and a street in historic Leesburg is named in Wirt's honor.

On Sunday, June 1, 2008, "Leesburg's Development as Reflected in its Archaeology" was explored in a program about the town's archaeological footprint moderated by Heidi Siebentritt of the Loudoun County Planning Department, with speakers Michael Clem, Loudoun County archaeologist, and Professor David Clark, the founder of the Loudoun Archaeological Foundation.

The Sunday, June 22, 2008 program will be "Mapping Leesburg," an illustrated lecture on the town's cartographical appearance over time by Eugene Scheel, Loudoun County geographer and historian.

[Look for synopses of these lectures in the Fall issue of *The Thomas Balch Chronicle*.]

Leading off the Fall series, on Sunday, September 14, 2008, will be a panel chaired by Paul McCray of the Northern Virginia Park Authority and including Tim Deike of the Leesburg Executive Airport, and Noel Grove, a former writer for *National Geographic* and coauthor of a recently-published volume on Loudoun history. They will present "Leesburg as Transportation Hub."

"Leesburg's African-American Community: An Exceptional Experience," a discussion of unique African-American experiences, social relations, and the vital role of church and school will be held Sunday, September 28, 2008. Speakers will include Deborah A. Lee, public historian, Elaine E. Thompson, author, and the Rev. Harold Stinger, pastor of First Mount Olivet Baptist Church.

Sunday, 2 November 2008, we will hear a joint presentation by Richard Gillespie, Director of Education at Mosby Heritage Area, and Tracy Gillespie, Director of Historical Operations for Morven Park, entitled "Advantageously Situated, Indifferently Built: Leesburg on the Eve of the American Revolution."

THOMAS BALCH LIBRARY BRINGS HISTORY ALIVE

SPEND SOME TIME WITH
JAMES MONROE

Please join us for an entertaining afternoon at beautiful Oak Hill, a privately owned home near Leesburg that was designed by Thomas Jefferson and built by James Monroe.

Mr. and Mrs. Tom DeLashmutt have very graciously offered to open their home and gardens to us. The event will take place from four to seven p.m., Saturday, September 20.

Daniel F. Preston, PhD, Editor of *The Papers of James Monroe*, and a professor at the University of Mary Washington in Fredericksburg, Virginia, will speak about President Monroe. Dr. Preston has published the first two volumes of a planned eight-volume series about our sixth President.

Tickets are limited, so please mark your calendars and make your reservations early.

**Patty Rogers-Renner and Donna Norton,
Co-Chairs**

Inside this Issue:

Book Review: *Race, Reason, and Massive Resistance: the Diary of David J. Mays, 1954-1959* edited by James R. Sweeney. Reviewed by James H. Hershman, Jr.

Synopsis: History and contents of document collection assembled by German anthropologists, employed by the *Institut fur Deutsche Osterbeit* (Institute for Eastern Work, or IDO) documenting their broad based research on Polish citizens.

History and report of the 100th anniversary of "Silent Sentinel" dedication, including re-enactment of original dedication ceremonies

Purcellville Heritage Day participation by Friends and Black History Committee

Full page order form for all Friends of Thomas Balch and its Black History Committee publications.

The Library Director's Letter will return in the Fall issue of *The Thomas Balch Chronicle*.

Race, Reason, and Massive Resistance: The Diary of David J. Mays, 1954-1959, edited by James R. Sweeney.

Reviewed by James H. Hershman, Jr.

In mid-twentieth century Virginia, few people shared the vantage point enjoyed by David J. Mays for observing the shapers of public policy in the Cavalier Commonwealth. Prominent attorney and successful lobbyist, Mays operated at the pinnacle where political and economic power intersected. In addition, he held the intellectual and social prestige of having won the 1953 Pulitzer Prize for his biography of the eighteenth century Virginia leader Edmund Pendleton. He was also the faithful keeper of a daily diary recording the events of his public and private life. As the title of this work indicates, Mays's work as a constitutional lawyer and historical scholar was guided usually by strict adherence to reason and logic. Yet we see contrasted in its pages the workings of blind, irrational racism not only on Mays but even more on the state government as Virginia passed through its most turbulent period since the Civil War—the era of Massive Resistance.

Born in Richmond in 1896, Mays lived in several southern states during his youth, returning for college to Randolph-Macon and legal training at the University of Richmond. He began what would turn into a highly successful legal career when he joined Randolph Tucker's law firm in the early 1920s. In 1926, he married Ruth Reams and the couple had no children. In keeping with the gender roles of her time and class, she left paid employment and worked many years as her husband's assistant in his historical research. His commitment to his diary was almost unbroken in his adult life. From its beginning in 1914 until his death in 1971, there were only two breaks: from 1920 to 1926, while he was struggling to establish his law practice; and from 1947 to 1950, perhaps reflecting an intense period of work on the Pendleton biography.

The reader enters Mays's world in May 1954. Front and center are the discussions of the legal and corporate elite of white males that meet in Richmond's exclusive Commonwealth Club. This group's power largely derived from their association with the powerful machine led by U.S. Senator Harry F. Byrd, known simply as the Byrd Organization, which dominated political life in the one-party state. Many interconnecting pillars supported the Organization's control, but an essential one was the racial caste system that governed Virginia race relations. On the day of the first diary se-

lection, May 17, the U.S. Supreme Court in its long awaited ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka* rocked the comfortable world of David Mays to its foundations.

The *Brown* ruling overturning racial segregation in public education came as a shock to all levels of the state's white society, but the potential impact and reaction differed greatly by regions in the Old Dominion. White to black population ratio was the best general guide to the reaction, with the most intense response coming from Southside, the rural region with a high proportion of African Americans that ran east of the Blue Ridge and south of the James River. Virginia Governor Tom Stanley, whose vacillation under pressure is evident in Mays Diary, was unsure initially what to do. After some hesitation, Stanley appointed a commission of thirty-two state legislators headed by Garland "Peck" Gray, a state senator from Southside. The work of the Gray Commission would be to formulate Virginia's response to the challenge posed by the *Brown* decision. In January 1955, Peck Gray asked David Mays to serve as the Commission's Counsel; his acceptance brought him the most intense year of work in his life and placed him, uncomfortably, at the center of public attention.

For Mays, 1955 and the first half of 1956 was a time of hectic meetings with government officials, with public hearings, with intensive legal research (for which the state compensated him well), and even public campaigning. Many of the notable and colorful figures in Virginia public life appear at this stage in the diary—Senator Byrd himself, Congressman Howard "Judge" Smith, former governor and Congressman Bill Tuck, whose forceful personality and profane language makes its mark, and James J. Kilpatrick, editor of the *Richmond News Leader*, another forceful personality. To gather and share information, Mays met with governors, legislators, and attorneys from several other southern states facing *Brown's* implementation. From all these sources, he devised a strategy to restrict and delay desegregation as much as possible and to ensure that no white child was forced to attend a desegregated school. The Gray Plan, as it emerged in final form in November 1955, called for a pupil assignment screen as its first line of defense, then for a selective suspension of compulsory school attendance laws, and, finally, the enactment

of state tuition grants to parents who chose to place their children in private schools rather than allow them to attend desegregated public ones. To the most zealous defenders of the racial caste system, however, the Gray Plan with its local option feature had a fatal flaw—it would permit some desegregation to occur somewhere in Virginia.

Dissent from the Gray Plan was growing at the highest level of the Byrd Organization even as Mays was actively campaigning for passage of the tuition grant proposal. Because it would require amending the state constitution, a referendum was needed, and if it passed, a constitutional convention. Mays, and other Organization supporters, spoke in favor of the amendment which passed by a margin greater than two to one. Emboldened by the vote, stronger calls for defiance of *Brown* emerged. The most public came from the editorials of James J. Kilpatrick advocating that the state "interpose" its authority to block federal desegregation orders. Mays feared that the discussion over desegregation was taking an unconstitutional and futile direction. Nevertheless, for the only time in his life he ran for and was elected to a public office—delegate to the constitutional convention. The convention adopted the tuition amendment, but, against his wishes, also endorsed the interposition concept. Senator Byrd gave his powerful backing to the idea of preventing all desegregation when he called for a campaign of "massive resistance" to nullify *Brown*. A meeting in May 1956 in Senator Byrd's Washington office, with Mays arriving after an almost comically furtive drive from Richmond with Governor Stanley, proved the turning point in convincing him that they had no constitutional plan to stop desegregation. He noted the lack of workable ideas to his diary, "It is obvious that at the moment the top political leadership in Virginia is bankrupt."

Politicians from Southside and a segregationist pressure group that started in that region, the Defenders of State Sovereignty and Individual Liberties, came to dominate the Organization's school plan. The state, they maintained, must present a unified front—no local option—and must require the governor to close any school under desegregation order from a federal court. Though Mays was a good friend of Congressman Tuck and Collins Denny, Jr., the Defenders Counsel, he told them he

thought their school closing proposal would be found unconstitutional. The feckless Peck Gray renounced his own plan in favor of what was now called the Massive Resistance strategy. Whipped up by segregationist and states' rights rhetoric, the 1956 special session of the General Assembly passed the Stanley Plan with the school closing legislation as its centerpiece. For the next three years, Mays observed the course of the school closing plan as an outsider. The next year, Lindsay Almond, the Attorney General, was elected governor on a platform pledging Massive Resistance. Mays respected Almond as a constitutional lawyer and believed that he must know that school closing was unconstitutional. Moreover, informed by his own political sagacity, Mays did not believe that Virginia's white majority would sacrifice the public school system to save segregation. Events soon proved Mays was accurate in his assessment. Two federal judges issued desegregation orders in September 1958. Almond did as the state law required, shutting down nine schools in three localities, and almost 13,000 students were locked out of their classrooms. A strong pro-public school movement arose among white parents and within the state's business community. Federal and state courts found the school closings unconstitutional. The first desegregation occurred

peacefully in Norfolk and Arlington on February 2, 1959. Almond appointed a new commission to formulate a plan to limit desegregation. Amidst the loud protests of the massive resisters, the legislature adopted the new Perrow Plan, which, as Mays noted, resembled the Gray Plan.

Mays's dissent over the school closing laws did not mean that he did not want to preserve segregation. As Sweeney notes in the epilogue, the division between Mays and his Southside friends "...concerned not the morality of Jim Crow but the best tactics for defending it." Indeed, Mays took important roles in two other aspects of the overall Massive Resistance strategy: the anti-NAACP laws; and the Commission on Constitutional Government. The state sought to restrict and impede the ability of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to bring lawsuits to enforce *Brown*. When the NAACP challenged the constitutionality of that effort, state officials hired Mays to defend them all the way to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Commission on Constitutional Government was created in 1958 as the public relations arm of Massive Resistance. Mays accepted the chairmanship and sought to keep the argument defending Virginia's objections to *Brown* on the high level of state rights rather than race. Mays's own racial views were

those of his region, class, and generation—he could be paternalistic toward African Americans in "their place" but crudely racist toward those who challenged white supremacy. His comments, for example, regarding the courageous civil rights lawyers Oliver Hill and Sam Tucker were not only repugnantly racist but also, given his involvement with the anti-NAACP laws, a bit threatening.

When a newspaper reporter suggested that Mays write a book about his experiences in the years immediately after the 1954 school decision, he refused to entertain the notion. His reaction was, "The historian will have to puzzle it out as best he can." The publication of this diary adds an important resource for telling the tragic story of Massive Resistance. By his deft selection of passages, Sweeney allows the reader not only to follow the public events but also to gain a feeling for Mays as a lawyer and a private man. The informational notes are well integrated with the passages and do not disrupt the diary's natural flow. Ending the diary selections in 1959 makes sense as a historical break—it was the end of Virginia's Massive Resistance—but the reader is left with the natural question: how did Mays, the social archconservative, react to the next decade of relentless change, the 1960s. We can hope that another volume will follow.

There and Back Again: Nazi Anthropological Data at the Smithsonian

March 2, 2008, the Thomas Balch Library hosted a panel discussion on the history and contents of a document collection created between 1942 and 1944 by German anthropologists employed by the *Institut für Deutsche Ostarbeit* (Institute for Eastern Work or IDO), part of the bureaucracy created by Germany to oversee the eastern territories that it invaded during World War II. Operating from Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland, the IDO anthropologists conducted broad-based research on Polish citizens, gathering data about their physical characteristics, their economic and social environment, and their family histories.

The collection consists of approximately 40 boxes of photographs, data sheets of anthropometric measurements and sociological data, hair samples, and sets of reference cards relating to Polish cultural and academic works. The records were removed from Krakow in 1944 as Russian troops advanced toward Poland. They were sent to Bavaria for safe-keeping, where Allied troops discovered them after World War II and sent them to the Pentagon in 1946; a small portion of the records was left at

Jagiellonian University. When Pentagon officials no longer had use for the records, they were offered to the Smithsonian Institution. The IDO records resided in the National Anthropological Archives (NAA), which is located within the Anthropology Department of the National Museum of Natural History, from 1964 to 2007.

During the 43 years that the IDO collection was housed at the NAA, it received little attention from researchers. Nonetheless, in October of 2003, the Polish Embassy in Washington made a formal request to then-Smithsonian Secretary Larry Small for the transfer of the records back to Jagiellonian University. The Embassy argued for the reintegration of the NAA-held records with those that had remained in Krakow.

Secretary Small referred the Embassy's request to Cristián Samper, Director of the National Museum of Natural History. Dr. Samper established a task force to look into the multiple issues this request raised. Over a period of months, the task force listened to the views of numerous individuals and institutions, including the State Department's Office of Holocaust Issues,

the *Bundesarchiv* (National Archives of Germany), the US National Archives and Records Administration, the Embassy of Poland, the Anthropology Department of the National Museum of Natural History, and independent scholars. The task force also reviewed current international practice for the return of cultural materials displaced by war.

In September of 2004 Dr. Samper informed the Embassy of the Smithsonian's decision to return the IDO collection to Jagiellonian University "subject to the condition that it remain accessible to researchers and that, prior to transfer, a digitized copy of the records be made and retained by the Smithsonian." The search for funding to support digitization began, and continued for over a year.

By June of 2006 funding was in place: Jagiellonian University supported the hiring of a processor to prepare the collection for digitization, and the International Archival Program of the US Holocaust Memorial Museum supported the hiring of a contractor to digitize the records. The digitization

Continued on page 4

The “Silent Sentinel”, 100 Years.....Not so Long Ago By Gail Ann Adams

On May 28, 1908 a new monument was unveiled on the lawn of the courthouse in Leesburg, Virginia. Called the “Silent Sentinel,” it honors Loudoun’s Confederate Soldiers who fought during the Civil War.

The major force behind the monument was the Loudoun Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy (UDC) and the Clinton Hatcher Camp CV & Sons of Leesburg. The idea was born in Leesburg during a luncheon at The Inn, celebrating Lee-Jackson Day in 1901.

Two of Loudoun’s most famous Civil War leaders were still living in the early 1900s when the idea of a memorial was first formed: John Singleton Mosby, leader of the 43th Battalion Partisan Rangers and Col. Elijah Veirs White, commander of the 35th Battalion Virginia Cavalry, a local regiment known as the Comanches.

Mosby, known as the “Gray Ghost” and his Rangers, had raided Union encampments and supply depots, much to the distress of the Yankee troops. These raids became the stuff of legend! Mosby died in 1916. His grave is in Warrenton, Virginia.

Col. Elijah V. White fought from the very beginning of the war at Ball’s Bluff, even though he was a young civilian at the time. Later commissioned, he fought to the very end despite receiving many wounds, several of which were quite severe. He became a very prominent citizen, and served as Loudoun’s first post-war sheriff. He owned and operated two Potomac River ferries, and was a Primitive Baptist preacher known for his outstanding skills as an orator. He also was the president of the People’s National Bank where the UDC ladies met to discuss the monument. To help out, he wrote a booklet on the Battle of Balls Bluff and gave the UDC 500 copies to sell.

The UDC ladies spent about seven years preparing for this monument. They hosted many fundraising events such as a bazaar, dances and a minstrel show. They held contests for the handsomest babies and prettiest girls. They even prepared a catered dinner for the survivors of the 8th Virginia Volunteer Infantry Regiment at the old Opera House. In addition, the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors authorized \$500 towards the \$3000 the memorial would cost.

The UDC chose 25-year-old Frederick William Sievers to create the memorial. Sievers, born in Indiana, moved to Richmond, Virginia as a young man. He had recently completed his first Virginia commission, a bronze Confederate

Continued on page 5

Nazi Anthropological Archives *Continued from page 3*

of documents was completed and the records were prepared for transfer in September 2007. Then-President of Poland, Lech Kaczynski, accepted the collection in a ceremony at the Polish Consulate in New York City, and the records left the United States the next day, returning to Poland on the President’s plane.

The presenters for the March 2 lecture were Edie Hedlin, Ruth Selig, and Beth Schuster. Dr. Hedlin chaired the task force and continued as a consultant on the digitization project. Her remarks consisted of background information about Jagiellonian University, the National Anthropological Archives, and the early his-

tory of the IDO collection. Ms. Selig, special assistant to Dr. Samper and a member of the task force, had been intimately involved in all aspects of the IDO project. She spoke about the task force’s decision-making process and the multiple issues raised by the Embassy’s request for return of the records. Ms. Schuster, the IDO project archivist and now the Thomas Balch Library’s reference specialist, showed images from the collection and described the conservation and digitization issues that the records presented.

Beth Schuster, Library Reference Specialist



HISTORIC POSTCARDS (VC0004) THOMAS BALCH LIBRARY, LEESBURG, VA

Above, the four children who unveiled the Silent Sentinel in 1908. Elijah V. White was a grandson of Col. Elijah V. White. Hannah Brown McIntosh married a diZerega and lived at the Birkby House until 1986. Her bedroom is now the Board Room. (We regret we were unable to find any information about Mary K. Keeler, nor Thomas Carruthers.)

On Saturday, May 31, 2008, Lee Chapter, UDC and Clinton Hatcher Camp 21 SCV sponsored a 100th Anniversary Celebration of the dedication of the “Silent Sentinel” at the courthouse..

Much of the service was based on the 1908 dedication. Rev. Elijah B. White, great-grandson of Col. Elijah V. White, unveiled the statue. Mrs. Agnes diZerega-Cook read her grandfather’s beloved poem “The Statue.”

Surrounded by bunting galore, soldiers, mounted cavalry, and ladies in period dress filled the streets. Bands played and flags waved.

It was a step back in time and many joined in the fun.

Continued from page 4 Sentinel memorial in Abingdon, Virginia which became the model for the bronze Leesburg statue. Two years after the unveiling of the Leesburg memorial, Sievers received a commission to create the Virginia monument at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. His monuments stand in NY State, in Richmond, and in Louisa and Pulaski Counties in Virginia. He died in 1966 and is buried at Forest Lawn Cemetery in Richmond.

The bronze statue was placed on its tall stone base, constructed by local stonemason Henry Houpt. On May 28, two days before Loudoun's traditional Confederate Memorial Day, Virginia's Governor, Claude A. Swanson, was on hand for the festivities. Missing were Mosby, who remained at home and White, who had died the year before.

About two thousand yards of red and white bunting decorated the area around the courthouse. A decorated wagon, drawn by a team of oxen, carried 13 lovely young ladies, also in red and white. Each represented one of the Confederate States. Young Hazel White, a relative of Col. Elijah V. White, represented Virginia. The Bluemont Band provided music for the day.

After nearly 100 years, the statue had turned almost green with corrosion. Once again the UDC ladies were there to help out. The Lee Chapter, UDC, with help from the Clinton Hatcher Camp 21 SCV, raised over \$10,000 to have the statue cleaned and restored.

Once again, the "Silent Sentinel" with its beautiful bronze color proudly stands guard in front of the courthouse.



The young ladies who represented the thirteen Confederate States at the unveiling of the Confederate monument of Loudoun County, Virginia, May 28, 1908:

Belle McGill, Tennessee; Dick Wise, Kentucky; Rachel Palmer, Arkansas; Nellie George, Georgia; Mary McCabe, Alabama; Pauline Hutchison, North Carolina; Ellis Thomas, South Carolina; Hazel White, Virginia; Pauline Rudeffer, Mississippi; Mary Lynch, Florida; Mary James, Texas; Gertrude Hess, Missouri; and Ann Gibson, Louisiana.

PHOTO: COURTESY OF BECKY FLEMING, LEE CHAPTER, UDC

Purcellville's Heritage Day



The Friends of Thomas Balch Library and its Black History Committee were well represented at Purcellville's Heritage Day on May 17, 2008, celebrating that community's 100th Anniversary.

At the Friends' publications table, (left, above) manned in shifts during the day, Sylvia Johnson, Louis Jett and Betty Morefield displayed the large number of fine publications produced by these groups. Elaine Thompson signed and discussed her most recent book, *In the Watchfires: the Loudoun County Emancipation Association, 1890-1971*, assisted by Betty Morefield. Photos: Herb Duvall.

New and Renewing Members

Lowell & Susan Boothe
Brenda Bruce Branscome
Cynthia Bridgman
Karen Lee Connair
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Daria D'Arienzo & John Lancaster
Maurice B. K. Edmead
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Yes! I wish to join the Friends and play an important part in supporting the collections and programs of Thomas Balch Library.

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Newly Acquired Books at Thomas Balch Library

Bacon's and Ingram's Rebellion, by Charles Deane
Early Virginia Families Along the James River, by Louise Foley
Historic Preservation Technology, by Robert Young
James Henry Hammond & the Old South, by Drew Gilpin Faust
Jefferson Davis Private Letters 1823-1889, by Hudson Strode
Lost Tribes of North Carolina, by Worth Ray
Loudoun County Historical Society Bulletin 2007
Marriage Bonds & Minister's Returns Brunswick Co., Virginia,
by Catherine Knorr
Navigation on the Upper Potomac River & Tributaries, by Dan Guzy
Revolutionary Virginia: The Road to Independence – complete set,
by William Van Schreeven
Scots in the West Indies, by David Dobson
Searching for Flemish (Belgian) Ancestors, by Jozef Goethals
Southern Stories – Slaveholders in Peace & War, by Drew Gilpin Faust
Surry County, Virginia Tithables, by Edgar MacDonald
The Purpose of the Past, by Gordon Wood

Compiled by LaVonne Markham, Library Specialist

Note to Teachers: A Glimpse

A goal of the Education Committee of the Friends of the Thomas Balch Library is to acquaint teachers with the rich archival and educational resources available to them through this history and genealogical library. One important unit of American history classes centers on African American history from the ante-bellum period through the Civil Rights era. Rachel Y. Thompson, a former member of the Friends Education Committee, developed documents and secondary sources, drawn primarily from the Balch Library, that focus on this theme. She organized these materials around eight "Essential Understandings" bearing on African American History, and linked to the Virginia SOLs and Loudoun County Schools' Program of Studies.

The sixty primary documents available now at "A Glimpse into African American History in Loudoun County" cover the first six of the eight "Understandings." Documents will be added for the last two of these concepts soon. These materials have been selected to support the "Understandings", but teachers or students could download and print the documents for use with other related assignments. Furthermore, although the documents and resources at this site feature Loudoun County, teachers or students in other school districts are likely to find these materials useful as well.

The Thomas Balch Library and its documents provide rich information about the history of African Americans in antebellum Loudoun and afterwards, including the legal impact of the 13th, 14th, and 15th amendments. Further, the library documents the struggles of blacks and other civil rights leaders to insure the full equality promised by these post-Civil War additions to the U.S. Constitution. The Thomas Balch Library, for its efforts to preserve and document the history of African Americans in this region, has been named as a member of the National Underground Railroad Network to Freedom

Our goal is to provide some of the primary documents and excerpts from secondary sources available at the Balch Library that will be useful to you as you prepare teaching units on various aspects of African American history; moreover, all of the materials at this site tell the story of African American history from a Loudoun County perspective. While we offer only a "glimpse" of the African American's history in Loudoun, we have included at least five documents to support each of the eight Essential Understandings. As we have time we will add other documents, so that eventually the teacher will have a rich source of information on this important aspect of American history. For full information, go to:
<http://www.leesburgva.org/services/library>.

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Set of all five volumes plus Eugene Scheel's

New Historical Map of Loudoun County \$100.00

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The Essence of A People: Portraits of African Americans Who Made a Difference in Loudoun County, Virginia \$ 15.00

The Essence of A People II: African Americans Who Made Their World Anew in Loudoun County, Virginia, and Beyond \$ 15.00

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A Taste of Loudoun County: Our Favorite Recipes 1903-1951 Home Interest Club Cookbook - Centennial Edition \$ 10.00

A Story of Round Hill, Loudoun County, Virginia
by Ann W. Thomas \$ 20.00

In the Watchfires: The Loudoun County Emancipation Association, 1890-1971 by Elaine E. Thompson \$ 20.00

George Washington Carver: Scientist, Artist & Musician
by Lemoine D. Pierce/by the Black History Committee of Friends of the Thomas Balch Library 10.00

Journey Through Time: Events Affecting African Americans In Loudoun County Virginia by the Black History Committee of Friends of the Thomas Balch Library \$ 5.00

"The Imperious Laird": John Campbell, Fourth Earl of Loudoun
by Douglas W. Foard, Ph.D. \$ 15.00

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by Lemoine D. Pierce/by the Black History Committee of Friends of the Thomas Balch Library \$ 15.00

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Save the Date!
September 20, 2008
Thomas Balch Library
Brings History Alive!

Calendar of Events

SAVE THIS SPECIAL DATE: September 20, 2008! 4 to 7 PM at Oak Hill, Leesburg, Virginia. Thomas Balch Library Brings History Alive! An Afternoon with James Monroe. Come enjoy the lovely rooms and gardens of Oak Hill, designed by Thomas Jefferson and built by James Monroe. 2008 is the 250th anniversary of James Monroe's birth, just one more reason to celebrate. Monroe scholar and author, Daniel F. Preston will speak

Sunday, September 14 - 2 PM - Leesburg as Transportation Hub - Panel presentation chaired by Paul McCray, and including Timothy Deike and Noel Grove.

Sunday, September 28 - 2 PM - Leesburg's African American Community: An Exceptional Experience - Discussion group including historian Deborah Lee, author Elaine Thompson and Rev. Harold Stinger, of First Mount Olive Baptist Church will explore social relations and the vital role of church and school.

Other Activities at Thomas Balch Library

Thomas Balch Library Advisory Commission meets at the Library, at 7 PM, the second Wednesday of each month. The public is always welcome.

Friends of the Thomas Balch Library, Inc. a 501c3 corporation organized to provide support for Thomas Balch Library, meets at the Library the third Tuesday of every other month at 8:30 AM. The public is always welcome. For more information call 703/737-2166 or visit www.balchfriends.org

Black History Committee of Friends of Thomas Balch Library, Inc. meets at the Library the fourth Tuesday of every month at 7 PM. The public is always welcome. For more information visit www.balchfriends.org

Programs sponsored by Thomas Balch Library are held in the downstairs meeting room and are free unless otherwise noted. Because of limited seating, we recommend registering in advance by calling 703-737-7195