A Partial History
of
The Sturm Family
of
Barbour County
West Virginia

by
Alan Sturm

Buckhannon
West Virginia
1973
Introduction

Until one does a tremendous amount of research and leg work, he usually has no real knowledge about his ancestors further back than his great-grandparents. If he cares enough to ask questions, he often discovers that his family started at some dark time in the past when either three or five brothers (these are the most common numbers) came to America. This family is no exception. One can accept this story as fact and be content, or he can begin to ask questions. One of the first questions which comes to mind is, "Who was the father of these brothers, and where did he come from?" The second question which comes to mind is rather academic. If all of the people who claim that their family was started by brothers have correct information, then was the settled America of two hundred years ago large enough to hold all of these siblings? To carry it even further one wonders where enough ships were obtained to bring that mass of humanity to our shores.

When I began to research the background of my family, I talked with everyone I could find who was willing to answer my questions. After this, the real job began, that of sifting and separating the fact from the fiction and trying to find a logical starting point. I have worked on this project since December, 1967. During that time, much information has been collected and sorted, and many miles have been traveled. Some questions have been answered,
but many remain. As much of the information as possible has been documented, some from the writings of others and much from the original public and private records. Some speculation may be necessary where unfilled gaps exist. The speculation is based as nearly as possible on all available data; in other words, it will be an educated guess.

I have not thrown in the towel on my family research. I do find, however, that the responsibilities of a growing family cuts considerably into the amount of time I have available for traveling around the country to look at courthouse records, old graveyards, etc. I hope that by circulating the information that I have gathered, someone else may become interested and take up work where this document ends. I would be most happy to give any possible assistance to anyone who is interested in continuing, with the hope that they will share their findings with those of us who are interested.

Alan Sturm
Buckhannon, West Virginia
May, 1973
According to Lloyd Sturm in his *Genealogy of the Sturm Family*, the American beginnings of the Sturm family which settled in West Virginia dates back to 1750. In that year two men named Sturm arrived in Philadelphia on the ship Anderson.

"List 151 C Courthouse at Philadelphia
Tuesday, August 21, 1750
Present: Thomas Lawrence, Esq., Mayor
The foreigners whose names are underwritten imported in the ship Anderson, Captain Hugh Campbell, from Rotterdam and Cowes in England, did this day take and subscribe usual oaths.
91 passengers List 46, 5 (women and children)
Johann Jacob Sturm
Johann Christian Sturm"

Johann Christian Sturm remains unidentified. Johann Jacob Sturm began this branch of the Sturm family.

Although no absolute documentation has been found, Johann Jacob Sturm was no doubt a German. The name Sturm or Storm is without doubt German. This man came to America during a period of great German immigration. His ship sailed from Rotterdam, Holland. Since Germany is a landlocked country with no seaports of her own, many Germans who settled in America came by way of Rotterdam. No importance should be placed on the fact that the ship also was from Cowes, England. Cowes was sort of a traveler's rest area. The ships customarily stopped there to take on provisions and fresh water before starting the long trek across the Atlantic.
Johann Jacob Sturm followed the established path of untold thousands of other German immigrants from the old world to the new.

Documented information about the first Jacob Sturm is not easily obtained. He most likely followed the path of so many German immigrants and moved from Philadelphia through southeastern Pennsylvania, York and Lancaster counties. He then crossed into Maryland and settled near the present site of Sharpsburg, Washington County, in the early or mid 1750’s. Early Maryland records indicate that a Jacob Sturm of the Sharpsburg area received pay for services in the French-Indian War in 1757.

The early records on file at the courthouse in Frederick County, Maryland, from which Washington County was formed, show several Sturm entries during this period involving land exchanges in or around the Sharpsburg area. Lloyd Sturm indicates that several of these involve the American founder of this family. Jacob purchased 45 acres of land along the Potomac River in 1763. Next, on March 22, 1764, he purchased a lot in Sharpsburg from Joseph Chapline, the founder of that town. On February 17, 1765, he purchased 25 acres known as Spurgeon’s Delight near Teaggs Ferry from Noah Foster. On June 3, 1773, he sold 70 acres of land to Henry Ready for 160 pounds sterling.

Although we know little else about Jacob, we do know that after selling the land in Maryland he moved into western Virginia.

The Public Service Claims Certificate on file at the Virginia
State Library in Richmond, shows that on February 6, 1781, he, along with five other men did supply a quantity of wheat to the Continental Army. This would seem to indicate that he was most likely a farmer. At the time he was living in Berkeley County, Virginia (now West Virginia), probably in the Sleepy Creek area. The exact place and date of either his birth or death remain unknown.

Even less is known about his wife than is known about Jacob. According to existing land records, we know her name was Margaret. Her maiden name remains a mystery. A letter found in an old bible in the possession of the Marion County, W. Va., branch of the family written by Charles W. Sturm, the great-grandson of Jacob, states that, "My great-grandfather and great-grandmother both came from Germany..." Little else is known of her.

While in Maryland, Jacob and Margaret had at least four sons. It is not known if any daughters were born. The sons were John, Jacob, Peter, and Nicholas. Although a brief sketch of each is included, the youngest, Nicholas, was the progenitor of this branch.

John, the eldest, was born in 1755. Little is known of him except that he saw service in the American Revolution. The letter mentioned previously by Charles W. Sturm states, "John Sturm, grandfather's brother, served on Washington's staff and was at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown 19 of October, 1781."

The service record of John Sturm is available from the National Archives, Washington, D. C. It indicates that John Sturm served during the Revolution on the Commander-in-Chief's Guard. No
effort has been made to find additional information about John.

To digress for a moment, my grandfather, Gordon D. Sturm, has often told me that as a boy he often saw a letter which was owned by his father, Henry J. Sturm, that had been signed by George Washington. This letter was sold apparently about 1925. It is interesting to speculate as to whether John Sturm may have given this letter to his youngest brother who was too young to serve in the war. Nicholas may have, in turn, handed the letter down through the family.

The second son, Jacob, was born in 1759. He married Catherine Frushour (1764 - February 19, 1839), the daughter of Wendle Frushour of Sleepy Creek, Berkeley County, Virginia, in 1784. According to the Sturm Genealogy, Jacob also served in the Revolutionary War. On July 19, 1776, he enlisted in a Maryland Company raised by Captain Henry Hardman for a three month term. He enlisted for a three year term on December 8, 1776, in Captain Jonathan Morris's Seventh Maryland Regiment. He was discharged December 7, 1779. Family papers, which include a discharge, in the possession of the Marion County branch of the family indicate that he enlisted for a third time with an unidentified Virginia Company. He was eventually made a fourth sergeant, and was also present at the surrender of the British at Yorktown. His service record has been documented and is accepted as eligibility for membership in the "Sons of the Revolution."

Jacob Sturm was the founder of the Sturm family which is found in the areas of Marion and Harrison Counties in West Virginia. He
apparently moved into the present West Virginia area in the mid 1790's. He and his family initially settled at Port Martin, in Monongalia County. He had previously lived in both Warm Springs and Cumberland, Maryland. Jacob and Catherine were the parents of nine children. He died April 6, 1842, and is buried in the McElfish Cemetery on Tevebaugh Creek, in Marion County. A complete history of his branch of the family is found in the Genealogy of the Sturm Family, published in 1935, written by Lloyd Sturm.

Peter was the third son. He was born in January, 1762. Peter's wife was Barbara Frushour, a sister of Jacob's wife. Barbara was born in 1767, and died January 11, 1859. She and Peter were married in Berkeley County, Virginia, in 1786. Peter also saw service during the Revolution with a Pennsylvania Regiment. After the war, he became a farmer. The History of Ross and Highland Counties, Ohio, published by the Williams Brothers in Cleveland in 1880, indicates that he moved to that area with his family in 1802. This date must be in error, however.

Records on file in the Berkeley County, West Virginia, courthouse indicate that he was a resident of that county in 1802. They further show that a Peter Storm (a common spelling of the name at that time) received a land grant for 400 acres near Sleepy Creek Mountain in Berkeley County, Virginia (now W. Va.). The grant was made under Treasury Warrant 850 and was signed by James Monroe, Governor of Virginia. It seems unlikely that he would have moved away just at the time he received such an amount of land.
Nicholas, the youngest son, was born in Maryland, probably in what was then Frederick but now Washington County, in 1763. He married Elizabeth Gainer, who was born in 1770. Nicholas eventually settled in the present Barbour County, West Virginia, shortly after 1800. It is probable that he moved into the area with his older brother, Jacob. Nicholas's eldest son, Henry, indicated on his official records that his birthplace was in Maryland. It seems quite probable that the entire family moved West as a unit by way of Warm Springs and Cumberland, Maryland, and then into present West Virginia. The brothers settled in areas geographically near to each other (about twenty miles as the crow flies) and in both areas the families flourished.

Nicholas Sturm (he spelled his name Storm) was a farmer. Land records on file at the courthouse in Elkins, Randolph County, indicate that his land was located on Teter Creek, near Meadowville in the present boundaries of Barbour County. Records do indicate that in 1811 he was appointed Justice-of-the Peace for Randolph County. Other than that he apparently lived a quiet, normal life. He died March 17, 1841, at the age of 78. He is buried in the Old White Oak Cemetery on State Route 92, north of Meadowville.

The cause of the death of Nicholas Sturm is not known since no official death records were kept at that time. Porter Sturm relates a story which may or may not have a factual basis; it is impossible to determine. The story is briefly as follows. Lair D. Sturm said that his grandfather and his horse were killed when a tree or a tree limb fell on them. This supposedly happened
when Lair was only a very small child. The dates involved would make the story possible if one assumes that Lair may have been mistaken by a year or two about the date. Whether it is true or not is actually of very little importance, however.

To date little information has been uncovered about Nicholas's wife. Her name was Elizabeth Gainer, and as indicated, she was born about 1770 in Maryland. The 1850 United States Census Reports show that at the time the census was taken she was 80 years old. At that time she was living with her son, Jacob. She apparently died sometime between 1850 and 1860 since she is not found in the 1860 census records. She is no doubt buried near her husband in the Old White Oak Cemetery, but any marker she may have had on her grave has long since disappeared.

Nicholas and Elizabeth (Gainer) Sturm had at least ten children, five boys and five girls. The eldest son was Henry who was born January 3, 1795, in Maryland, probably Allegheny County. Since he is a direct lineal ancestor, his life will be detailed later on. The second son was Bryan. He was born in 1797, in Virginia. On June 18, 1818, he married Margaret England, the daughter of James England. She, too, was born in Virginia, in 1797. The 1850 census returns show them to be living in Taylor County. It should be noted here that in many cases when a person's birth place is listed as Virginia, that would actually be within the boundaries which now comprise West Virginia since the separation did not come until 1863.

The third son was named for his father, Nicholas. He was born in 1805, in the present Barbour County. Young Nicholas
married Ann McClaskey, the daughter of William McClaskey. She was born in 1807. Nicholas died in Barbour County in May, 1882. His wife preceeded him in death on December 16, 1878.

The fourth son, Peter, was born in 1809. He married a woman whose first name was Maria, last name unknown, who was born in 1811. The youngest son was Jacob. He was born in 1817. Jacob married Lettsee Ann Poling who was also born in 1817.

The five sons were matched by at least five daughters. It is rather interesting that four of the five girls married men whose last name was Poling. This was not uncommon on the frontier in the early days of the country, however, since the areas were frequently very sparsely settled. There was not always a wide selection of possible mates to choose from.

The eldest daughter was Sarah. She was born in 1798, in Virginia. She married Amos Poling, the son of Martin C. Poling, on October 21, 1819. It appears that the next two daughters were twins, Mary and Margaret. They were born in Virginia in 1803. Mary was married on August 28, 1820, to Roger Poling, the son of Isaac Poling. Roger was born in Virginia in 1801. Margaret Sturm married David Poling on April 29, 1821. David Poling was another son of Martin C. Poling. He was born in 1804, in Virginia. David Poling died August 18, 1878, and Margaret in 1886. Both are buried in the Old White Oak Cemetery in Barbour County.

The fourth daughter, Jane, was born in November, 1806. She married Barnet Poling on January 28, 1826. He was the son of Rachael and William Poling. Barnet was born January 6, 1800, and died September 9, 1886. Jane preceeded him in death in November, 1870. Both are
buried in the Little Bethel Cemetery in Barbour County.

Little is known of the fifth daughter, Mahalia. She married Jesse A. Ryan on October 3, 1822. No further trace has been found of her.

Although I have not been able to develop the information, chances are that there was a sixth daughter born to Nicholas and Elizabeth. A marriage record in the early records at the courthouse in Elkins shows that on March 19, 1829, one Elizabeth Sturm married William Hill. She is in all probability the daughter of Nicholas since no other Sturms lived in that immediate area, and it is extremely unlikely that any of Nicholas's other children would have had a daughter of that age in 1829.

Henry, the eldest son of Nicholas and Elizabeth Sturm, was by far the most prominent of the Sturm clan of Barbour County. He was a land owner, soldier, civic leader, and public official. He was born January 3, 1795, in Maryland, probably Allegheny County. Because he was so active, it is possible to record a fairly accurate picture of his life.

His first service to his country came during the War of 1812. He joined the 5th Regiment of the Virginia Militia, Captain Jonathan Wamsley's Company, on September 20, 1814. The Regiment was commanded by Lt. Colonel Isaac Booth. By his own statement, Henry was drafted at Beverly and entered the service as a private. He was discharged February 22, 1815, at Fort Nelson, Norfolk, Virginia, as a sergeant. From the pension record of this service, we can get a physical description of him. He is described as standing about 6 feet tall, with black
hair, hazel eyes, and a fair complexion. Later, as a result of this service, Henry was given a land grant by the government. The records of both his service and his land grant are available from the National Archives, Washington, D. C.

Even after his war service, Henry remained active in military affairs. He was first an Ensign of militia, and by 1831, he had attained the rank of Major in the Randolph County militia. He is referred to in many places, including Hu Maxwell's History of Barbour County and on his own tombstone, as Colonel. I can find no record that he attained this rank in his later military service. I conclude that, although I have found no supporting evidence, he probably achieved this rank in either the Randolph or Barbour County militia.

When, in 1861, the break between the North and South became a reality, Henry Sturm was 66 years old. Most men would have been content to sit at home and play with the grandchildren while the younger men did the fighting. Not so for Henry. At Meadowville, Barbour County, on May 18, 1861, Henry received a commission as a Captain in the Confederate Army. He proceeded to organize Company K, 31st Virginia Infantry, C. S. A. Volunteers. He remained active with the Company through the Second Battle of Bull Run. Various sources indicate that at the beginning of the war, the company was involved in the "Phillipi Races" (this is the battle which took place at Phillipi and is billed as the "first land battle of the Civil War"), the campaign from Laurel Mountain through Corrick's Ford, and finally over the mountains while being pursued by General George B. McClellan. The company was involved in the Allegheny Mountain campaign of the
winter of 1861-62. Later it was attached to General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson's army, taking part in the famous Shenandoah Valley Campaign of 1862. Company K was at that time in "Baldy" Ewell's Division of Jackson's Army. His service record indicates that Henry received $130 per month for his Confederate services. He apparently left the service in 1862 at the age of 67.

His activities were not limited to military matters, however. In 1821, Henry was appointed Constable for Randolph County. In 1831, he was appointed Justice-of-the-Peace. He was active in politics, no doubt being a Southern Democrat. Henry served four terms as a representative to the Virginia General Assembly from the district which included Randolph County. These terms were 1838, 1843, 1847, and 1851.

He was a leader in early Barbour County. Henry served as foreman of the first grand jury for the circuit court, and was later selected as one of the committee to see that a suitable courthouse was built. Serving with him on that committee was a man later to become a United States Senator, John S. Carlile. Henry was a Justice-of-the-Peace for Barbour County in 1843, and served as a member of the first County Court for that county. In 1851, he was elected sheriff. Finally, in 1860, he was appointed Assistant United States Marshall and as such was in charge of the official census returns for that year among his other duties.

In addition to his various military and civic interests, Henry Sturm seems to have been a prosperous farmer in the Meadowville area of Barbour County. It has not been determined exactly how much land Henry owned at any given time, but during his lifetime he owned a great.
To begin with, he did receive some military bounty land for his services during the War of 1812, although he later disposed of it. Sim's Index to Land Grants in West Virginia indicates that in 1866, he received a grant for 200 acres of land on Yellow Creek, in Calhoun County. The disposition of this land has not been investigated, although Henry's son, Lair Dayton, did live in Calhoun County for a period following the Civil War.

His name appears frequently in the Randolph and Barbour County land books. In 1844, he obtained 201 acres of land on Laural Creek, in Glade District of Barbour County. In 1847, he gained an additional thirty-one acres on Glady Creek. The records also indicate that he owned 7 acres on Sugar Creek, also in Barbour County. A further examination shows an additional seventy acres on Glady Creek. In 1853, as a result of a lawsuit, he acquired another 159 acres, and finally in 1866, he obtained another 93 acres on Laural Creek. Although no attempt has been made to locate exactly where all of this land was or what he did with it, one fact about at least a portion of the land has come to light.

When he died in 1872, Henry apparently left no will, or at least none which was filed with the clerk at the courthouse in Barbour County. The land records show, however, that in 1867, Henry had drawn up a deed selling 215 3/4 acres on Glady Creek to his son John N. Sturm. It was sold for the sum of $200.

According to family tradition, Henry Sturm, the farmer, was damaged financially by the Civil War. Since he was an officer in the C. S. A., tradition has it that when the Union Army occupied Barbour County, almost all of the livestock, grain, and other items of value owned by Henry were confiscated. After the war was over
he was apparently not successful in his efforts to receive just
compensation from the government for his loses. Although he was
a large scale farmer and sided with the South in the war, census
records do not indicate that Henry was a Slave holder. He was
most likely one of those who cast his lot with the South because
he believed in State's Rights.

Henry was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth
Stalmaker, who was the daughter of William and Margaret (McHenry)
Stalmaker. It was her uncle, Adam Stalmaker, who was killed by
Indians near Beverly, in Randolph County, in 1782. Henry and
Elizabeth were married in Randolph County in 1815 by Simeon
Harris, the Baptist minister who was one of the early religious
leaders of that area. Two children were born of the union. The
first child was a son, Samuel, born April 26, 1816. Samuel mar-
ried Matilda Vannoy on October 5, 1836. She was born August 12,
1819. The second child was a daughter, Sarah. She was born
February 20, 1818, and in 1838 was married to Samuel Digman.

Henry's first wife died sometime between 1818 and 1824. When
his second wife applied for a government pension, she stated that
Henry's first wife had been dead for several years before his
second marriage took place. No trace of the burial place of
his first wife or record, other than the marriage certificate
has been located.

Henry married his second wife on October 27, 1824. They were
married in Randolph County by Rev. Simeon Harris. She was Susan
Johnson, the daughter of Francis and Elizabeth (England) Johnson
and the granddaughter of Robert Johnson who settled in Barbour
County in 1788. Apparently she was a widow since the marriage record gives her name as Susan Alexander, although no record of her first marriage has been found. Her sworn deposition in an application for a government pension filed in the 1880's states that her maiden name was Susan Johnson. Susan was born August 16, 1800, in Barbour County.

Susan and Henry had at least eight children. No attempt has been made at this time to trace the marriages or other information of any except the direct ancestor, Lair D. Sturm. If this is done later, it will be added in an appendix.

Six of the children were sons. The eldest was William who was born in 1826. Next was Jackson who was born in 1829. Jackson died March 14, 1884, and is buried at Lambert Chapel, in Barbour County. James, the fourth son was born is 1858. Next was the direct ancestor of this writer, Lair Dayton who was born June 5, 1840, and died March 14, 1930. The youngest son was Thomas A., who was born in 1845.

Very little is known of the daughters at this time, except their given names, Rachael and Elizabeth. If additional information comes to light, it too will be added in an appendix. It is simply too time consuming at this time to try to trace down all members of the family.

Henry proceeded his second wife in death. He died January 15, 1872. No official record of his death appears in the Barbour County records. Susan died December 20, 1890. Both are buried in the back corner of the churchyard at Central Chapel, on W. Va. state route 92, near Meadowville, Barbour County, West Virginia. Both graves are marked as of this writing.
While Colonel Henry Sturm seems to have been the most prominent of the Sturm clan of Barbour County, his son, Lair Dayton Sturm, seems to have fallen far short of his father's mark. L. D., as he was known, is an individual about whom everyone who knew him has a story. Yet, little factual, documented information about him is available.

Lair Dayton Sturm was born June 5, 1840, in Barbour County. Although he spent most of his life in Barbour County, he did live for a period in the 1860's in Calhoun county. It was in Calhoun county that he found his wife.

On October 31, 1861, in Calhoun county, L. D. married Ann Amelia Stevens. She was the daughter of Aaron W. and Louisa Stevens, and she was born April 20, 1842. L. D. and Amelia were the parents of ten or eleven children, five girls and five or six boys. I have not been able to resolve the exact number of boys born to them. The record in the family Bible in the possession of Mrs. David Sturm of Akron, Ohio, lists ten children and gives their dates of birth. This information may be found on page iv of the appendix. In other references, however, the name of Perry Sturm is listed as being one of L. D.'s sons. I have been unable to find positive confirmation either way.

Ann Amelia (Stevens) Sturm died October 7, 1916, and is buried at Lambert Chapel on Sugar Creek, in Barbour county. Shortly after her death, L. D. remarried at the age of 77. On March 3, 1917, he married Miss Lelia Slayton, in Barbour county. Her age is given on the marriage application as 21. Apparently no children resulted from his second marriage. No effort has been made to find out what happened to the second Mrs. Sturm.
As indicated earlier, there are many stories about L. D.,
many of which he apparently started himself. Two will be explored
here briefly. While he was alive, L. D. put much emphasis on his
experiences as a Civil War soldier. Several family members have
pictures of him in his later years with his cane at "right shoulder-
arms" saluting. A thorough search of existing records of both the
Union and Confederacy in Richmond and at the National Archives does
indicate that anyone by that name saw service with either side.
Granted, some records of that war are lost or incomplete. Documents
at the National Archives in the file of L. D.'s father indicate,
however, that L. D. tried to draw a pension on his father's service
record and not on his own. If he had indeed served and the records
had been lost, it would still have been possible for him to prove
his service through sworn statements as did many other veterans.

Another Civil War connected story deals with his being a
prisoner of war. My grandfather often told me of L. D.'s first
day as a prisoner as L. D. had related it to him. His captors supposedly
told him to clean the floors in one of the buildings. His answer
was, "I'm a fresh fish here. If you want her cleaned, clean her
yourself." The existing records that I have examined dealing
with Civil War prisoners indicate no L. D. Sturm. His prison camp
was supposedly Camp Chase, Ohio. If he were indeed a POW there,
this would indicate that he had been a Confederate soldier, since
Chase was a Union camp.

In considering the prisoner of war story, or his service as
a soldier for that matter, one might look at the birthdates of his
children, 1862, 1862, 1864, and 1866. Unless he was captured or
saw service late in the War, the armies must have been extremely liberal with passes from either the service or from prison camp. Incidentally, neither do I find a record of parole, exchange or an amnesty oath.

Porter Sturm, L. D.'s grandson, relates an explanation of this Civil War question which seems very reasonable, although it would be nearly impossible to document. Porter heard this story many years ago. It is as follows. When Henry Sturm organized his company in the C. S. A., he instructed Lair to stay home and tend to the farm. L. D. didn't. He joined another company of his father's regiment under an assumed name. He had been with the company only a few days when his father discovered him. Col. Henry supposedly took him cut behind the tents, showed L. D. who was still boss, and sent him home. On his way home he was captured and detained for a short while by some Union soldiers. This story, if true, would explain both L. D.'s stories and the absence of his name from the military records.

Lair Dayton Sturm died on March 14, 1930, in Barbour county. He is buried beside his first wife, Amelia, at Lambert Chapel. His grave was unmarked until 1971 when many of his descendents chipped in and bought a monument to mark his resting place.

We will dwell, only briefly, with one additional family member, Henry Jackson Sturm. He was the eldest child of Lair Dayton and Ann Amelia Sturm. Henry was born September 16, 1862. On April 12, 1882, he married Frances Catherine Poling.

Frances Catherine Poling was the daughter of Israel Poling and Elizabeth Jane (Huffman) Poling. Frances was born August 16, 1861. A record of her family, copied from the Poling family record then in
the possession of Gordon D. Sturm, is to be found in the appendix. Interestingly, through Frances a double relationship appears in this branch of the Sturm family. Her grandmother was Jane Sturm (married to Barnett Poling). Jane was the sister of Col. Henry Sturm and the daughter of Nicholas. This would mean that Frances married her grandmother's great-nephew.

From all indications, Henry and Frances lived their entire lives in Barbour county. They became the parents of twelve children, including two sets of twins. Two died in childhood, but the remaining ten reached adulthood and five remain alive as of this writing. The home of Henry and Frances is still standing, although in bad repair, on Sugar Creek, in Barbour county.

Frances Catherine died January 31, 1939. Henry followed on December 24, 1943. Both are buried in marked graves at Lambert Chapel in Barbour county.

This brings us down to the current living generations of this branch of the family. As indicated, five of Henry and Frances's children are still alive and numerous grandchildren, etc., for the family has always been prolific. There may be errors in this sketch. If so, I'm sorry. I've tried to present the facts as I have found them. If anyone chooses to become angry with what I have written, so be it. Remember, they are my relatives too.
APPENDIX
Family of Johann Jacob Sturm and Margaret ————

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<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
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<td>Johann Jacob Sturm</td>
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<td>Margaret ————</td>
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<th>Children</th>
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</tr>
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<td>Peter</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nicholas</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 17, 1841</td>
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Jacob m. Catherine Frushour
Peter m. Barbara Frushour
Nicholas m. Elizabeth Gainer
Family of Nicholas (Storm) Sturm and Elizabeth Gainer

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<td>Barbour County Jan. 15, 1872</td>
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<td>2) Susan Johnson</td>
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<td>Bryan</td>
<td>m. Margaret England Va., 1797</td>
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<td>Sarah</td>
<td>m. Amos Poling Va., 1798</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>m. Roger Poling Va., 1803</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Margaret</td>
<td>m. David Poling Va., 1803</td>
<td>Barbour County 1886</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jane</td>
<td>m. Barnet Poling Va., Nov., 1806</td>
<td>Barbour County Nov., 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahalia</td>
<td>m. Jesse A. Ryan Va.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td>m. William Hill Va.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Family of Henry Sturm and Elizabeth Stalnaker

Married May 25, 1815, in Randolph County, Virginia, by Rev. Simeon Harris

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Sturm</td>
<td>Jan. 3, 1795</td>
<td>Jan. 15, 1872, Barbour County</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth Stalnaker</td>
<td>April 26, 1816</td>
<td>Randolph County</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samuel m. Matilda Vannoy</td>
<td>April 26, 1816</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah m. Samuel Digman</td>
<td>Feb. 20, 1818</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family of Henry Sturm and Susan Johnson

Married October 27, 1824, in Randolph County, Virginia, by Rev. Simeon Harris

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Sturm</td>
<td>August 16, 1800</td>
<td>Dec. 20, 1890</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan Johnson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>William</td>
<td>1826</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jackson</td>
<td>1829</td>
<td>March 14, 1884</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John N.</td>
<td>1835</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James m. Susan England</td>
<td>1838</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lair Dayton m.  1) Ann Amelia Stevens 2) Lelia Slayton</td>
<td>June 5, 1840</td>
<td>March 14, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thomas A. m. M. Coonts</td>
<td>1845</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rachael</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elizabeth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Family of Lair Dayton Sturm and Ann Amelia Stevens  
Married October 31, 1861 in Calhoun County, West Virginia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lair Dayton Sturm</td>
<td>June 5, 1840</td>
<td>March 14, 1930</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ann Amelia Stevens</td>
<td>April 20, 1842</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 1916</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Mother/Marriage Partner</th>
<th>Birth/Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Jackson</td>
<td>m. Frances Poling</td>
<td>Sept. 16, 1862 Dec. 24, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Susan</td>
<td>m. William Elmore</td>
<td>Oct. 27, 1863</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Louisa</td>
<td></td>
<td>Nov. 17, 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>William A.</td>
<td></td>
<td>April 14, 1866</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy</td>
<td>m. Ellis</td>
<td>Oct. 25, 1870</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barbara</td>
<td>m. Ramsey</td>
<td>Jan. 26, 1873</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boyd</td>
<td></td>
<td>June 20, 1875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David</td>
<td></td>
<td>March 27, 1877</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sarah Ollie</td>
<td>m. 1) George Williams 2) James Watson</td>
<td>July 18, 1879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russell</td>
<td>m. May Liggett</td>
<td>April 6, 1882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On March 3, 1917, Lair Dayton Sturm, age 77 (given on the record as 70), married Miss Lelia Slayton, age 21, in Barbour County. No record has been found of children.
Family of Henry Jackson Sturm and Frances Catherine Poling  
Married April 12, 1883

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Jackson Sturm</td>
<td>Sept. 16, 1862</td>
<td>Dec. 24, 1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Catherine Poling</td>
<td>August 16, 1861</td>
<td>Jan. 31, 1939</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gordon Dayton m. Norah Elmore</td>
<td>Jan. 23, 1884</td>
<td>Nov. 8, 1971</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tennis Jackson m. Vida Sturm</td>
<td>Feb. 17, 1885</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nettie Jane m. William Coontz</td>
<td>May 28, 1886</td>
<td>June 21, 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vada Ellen m. Dolf Coontz</td>
<td>Dec. 4, 1887</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James Clinton m. Lena Moore</td>
<td>Dec. 14, 1889</td>
<td>May 23, 1959</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Moritz William m. Ruby Whitman</td>
<td>Sept. 14, 1891</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jennie Vie m. Jay Myers</td>
<td>Sept. 24, 1893</td>
<td>Feb. 18, 1951</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cletus B.</td>
<td>April 25, 1895</td>
<td>March 31, 1896</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Porter Lovett m. Rose Harvey</td>
<td>July 18, 1898</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ruth</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pearl Goldie m. Harold Lantz</td>
<td>July 18, 1898</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lulie Carrie</td>
<td>October 17, 1900</td>
<td>Feb. 16, 1902</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther m. Chloe England</td>
<td>October 17, 1900</td>
<td>May 2, 1953</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Porter and Pearl were twins as were Lulie and Luther.
Family of Gordon Dayton Sturm and Norah Henderson Elmore
Married November 28, 1903, in Barbour County, West Virginia

Name                                    Birth            Death
Gordon Dayton Sturm                  January 23, 1884   November 8, 1971
Norah Henderson Elmore                April 7, 1880      July 25, 1967

Children

Lester Brooks  m. Stella Carpenter  March 6, 1905
Mary Marie      m. Ray Loudin      April 10, 1907
Henry Joseph    m. Thelma Clark    August 22, 1909

Virginia Catherine  m. Hoddie Rowan  January 8, 1912
               January 8, 1912
Freda Maysel    m. Robert Phares    July 25, 1914
Bulah Lucille   m. John Dean       November 13, 1916
Georgia Pauline m. Ed Shaver        March 6, 1919
Bernard Eugene  m. 1) Elizabeth Wolf  October 29, 1921
                2) Evelyn Van Meter
Margaret Maxine m. Frederick L. Calaine  May 24, 1924
Family of Henry Joseph Sturm and Thelma Kathleen Clark  
Married July 10, 1936, by Rev. M. O. Cross, in Upshur County.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Joseph Sturm</td>
<td>August 22, 1909</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thelma Kathleen Clark</td>
<td>April 1, 1918</td>
<td>May 16, 1972</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Neal</td>
<td>June 5, 1939</td>
<td>June 9, 1939</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Henry Alan m. Elizabeth Fletcher</td>
<td>December 8, 1940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Family of Henry Alan Sturm and Myrl Elizabeth Fletcher  
Married March 27, 1965, by Rev. Stu Ervin, in Chevy Chase, Maryland.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Henry Alan Sturm</td>
<td>Dec. 8, 1940</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Myrl Elizabeth Fletcher</td>
<td>April 23, 1943</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Michael Alan</td>
<td>April 13, 1967</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Joseph Riley</td>
<td>December 27, 1971</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Family of Norah Henderson Elmore and Hiram Snodgrass

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Norah Henderson Elmore</td>
<td>April 7, 1880</td>
<td>July 25, 1967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiram A. Snodgrass</td>
<td>August 13, 1873</td>
<td>June 23, 1903</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Children**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>William Howard m.</th>
<th>1) Esse Murphy</th>
<th>Birth: October 30, 1894</th>
<th>Death: Sept. 22, 1963</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Flora Stevens</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Maud Beulah m.</th>
<th>1) William Brooks</th>
<th>Birth: July 24, 1897</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2) Harry Shoemaker</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3) Harry Kilgallen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4) Henry Dawson</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5) Lester Reed</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| John Clarence m.  | Marion            | Feb. 7, 1899          |

| Clyde Earl m.     | Carrie            | June 14, 1901         | 1921 or 1922          |
Poling Family

The following information was copied from the Poling family record which was at the time in the possession of Gordon D. Sturm.

Barnett Poling, b. January 6, 1800; d. September 9, 1886
married in 1826

Jane Sturm, b. November, 1806; died November, 1870
child was

Isreal Poling, b. November 24, 1829; d. Feb. 22, 1905 (Belington)
Married April 7, 1853

Elizabeth Jane Huffman, b. September 20, 1833; d. May 22, 1925
daughter of

Anthony Huffman, b. August 5, 1804; d. October 28, 1894
married to

Martha Wells, b. October 6, 1802; d. March 11, 1882

Children of Isreal and Elizabeth Jane Poling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Birth</th>
<th>Death</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca E. Poling</td>
<td>Feb. 25, 1854</td>
<td>March 6, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married Oct. 24, 1877</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Perry M. Poling</td>
<td>Dec. 20, 1855</td>
<td>Jan. 5, 1856</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sylvester B. Poling</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 1856</td>
<td>July 13, 1858</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melissa O. Poling</td>
<td>March 12, 1859</td>
<td>June 27, 1864</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances C. Poling</td>
<td>August 16, 1861</td>
<td>Jan 31, 1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married Henry Jackson Sturm</td>
<td>April 12, 1883</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John R. Poling</td>
<td>Oct. 20, 1866</td>
<td>May 13, 1903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married Nov. 25, 1894</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony B. Poling</td>
<td>April 16, 1871</td>
<td>April 4, 1942</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married Nov. 16, 1890</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dulaney D. Poling</td>
<td>May 7, 1874</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cora E. Poling</td>
<td>Dec. 13, 1875</td>
<td>Jan. 25, 1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>married May 1, 1904</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Additional Notes

Many people become interested in family history so that they may be able to obtain membership in some organization such as the DAR (Daughters of the American Revolution), etc. There is enough information available about this family (Sturm) and connected families to make this possible for anyone who desires to do so. The proof may not always be available that someone with the surname Sturm served, but if a Sturm didn't someone in an allied family did.

For example, let's take membership in the DAR. The direct Sturm ancestor of this branch of the family apparently did not serve in that conflict (the Revolution). The correct ancestor in this case has the surname Johnson, and he is a direct ancestor. Susan Johnson, the wife of Col. Henry Sturm, is the granddaughter of a Revolutionary War soldier. Her father was Francis Johnson, who in turn was the son of Robert Johnson and Mary Vannoy. Robert Johnson's service in the Revolution was with the 2nd Volunteer Regiment from Allegheny County, Maryland. This service has been documented. In addition to his service, you will find Johnsons from Barbour county in both the War of 1812 and the Civil War.

In addition, I suspect that direct lineage to a Revolutionary War soldier could be established through the Huffman side of the family. Israel Poling married Elizabeth Jane Huffman. I have every reason to believe that her grandfather was John Huffman (Hoffman) who saw service in the New Jersey Militia during the War. His service has also been documented.
As far as additional Civil War service is concerned, there is far too much to detail here. You will find numerous Sturm, Poling, Johnson, etc., entries in the records with service on both sides. I guess that is why it was called brother against brother. The additional direct involvement comes through the Poling line. Isreal Poling, the father of Frances Catherine Poling Sturm, saw service with the C. S. A. during that conflict. He, along with his brothers Isaac and Jesse, served in Company E, 62nd Regiment, Virginia Mounted Infantry, C. S. A. Isreal was captured in August, 1863, and sat the remainder of the war out in Atheneum prison, Wheeling, Camp Chase, Ohio, and finally Rock Island Prison, Ill. His original enlistment was in Company C, 1st Regiment, Virginia Partisan Rangers (Imboden's Raiders) and he was later transferred to the 62nd.
Right:
L-R: Lair Dayton Sturm
James Watson (Son-in-law)
Unknown child
Sarah Ollie Watson
(Daughter of L. D.)

Left:
Colonel Henry Sturm
1795 - 1872
Francis (Frank) Johnson
Married 1768, N. J.

Robert Johnson
1744 (N. J.) - 1831

Garrett Johnson
D. 1766 (N. J.)

Judith

Rutger Jansen
D. 1748-49 Queens Co., N. Y.

Annetja(e) Gerrits
Dutch ancestry

Mary Vannoy
1749 - Dec. 1, 1827
Isaac Bennett

Abraham Bennett
March 23, 1745
1824
(Rev. War)

Mary

William Roberts
Catherine Roberts
Elizabeth Siddons
Family Record of
Henry Jackson and Frances C. Sturm

HENRY J. STURM was born September 16, 1862
FRANCES C. POLING was born August 16, 1861
They were married April 12, 1883

GORDON DAYTON STURM - January 23, 1884
TENNIS JACKSON STURM - February 17, 1885
NETTIE JANE STURM - May 28, 1886
VADA ELLEN STURM - December 4, 1887
JAMES CLINTON STURM - December 14, 1889
MORTZ WILLIE STURM - September 14, 1891
JENNIE VIE STURM - September 24, 1893
CLETUS B. STURM - April 25, 1895 (Died March 31, 1896)
PORTER LOVETT and PEARL GOLDIE STURM - July 18, 1898
LULIE CARRIE and LUTHER STURM - October 17, 1900
(LULIE CARRIE died February 16, 1902)

FRANCES C. POLING STURM died January 31, 1939
HENRY J. STURM died December 24, 1943
(As Copied From The Old Family Bible)
THIS CERTIFIES that the name Henry Sturm is on a photocopy of records of Virginia Confederate soldiers (original in the National Archives, Washington, D.C.).

The following information is given:

RANK: captain

UNIT: Company K, 31st Regiment, Virginia Infantry

CAPTAIN: 

DATE & PLACE ENLISTED: May 12, 1861, Barbour County

RANDOLPH W. CHURCH, State Librarian

By Donald L. Moree
Assistant Archivist

Certificate of Marriage

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

County of RANDOLPH, To-wit:

I, JOHN S. CAPLINGER, Clerk of the County Court in and for said County and State (the same being a Court of Record), and as such Clerk having the care and custody of the Records of Marriage do certify that said Records show that

HENRY STURM

whose age was ______ years, and

SUSANAH ALEXANDER

whose age was ______ years, were married by Simeon Harris,
at Randolph County, on the 23rd day of October, 1864,

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at Elkins, West Virginia, this ______ day of

August, 1967.

Recorded in Marriage Book

No. 1, Page 29

John S. Caplinger, Clerk
County of Randolph, West Virginia
It appears from documents on file in this Office, that

Danny Shaw, a Sergeant of

Captain C. H. Adams, Company of

5th Regiment, Mich. entered the Service

on the 20th Sep., 1814 and served till the 4th Feb., 1815.


Commissioner of Pensions,
Department of the Interior.

J. D. Gallery
Auditor
STATE OF VIRGINIA,  
County of Randolph,  

ON THE 20th day of November, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and fifty seven, personally, appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, within and for the county and State aforesaid, Henry Sourne, aged fifty five years, a resident of Randolph, County of Randolph, State of Virginia, who being duly sworn according to law, declares that he is the identical Henry Sourne, who was a Sergeant in the 6th Regiment of Virginia Volunteers, commanded by Capt. Jonathan Warmbe, in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June 1812, that he was drafted in the service of the United States, on or about the 20th day of February 1813, for the term of six months, and continued in actual service in said war for the term of five months and 21 days, and was honorably discharged at Fort William in the month and year aforesaid, as will appear on the 20th day of February A.D. 1815, by the old charge he was enrolled.

He makes this declaration for the purpose of obtaining the Bounty Land to which he may be entitled under the act granting Bounty land to certain officers, and soldiers, who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, passed September 28, 1850.

Sworn to and subscribed, before me the day and year above written, and I hereby certify that I believe the said Henry Sourne to be the identical man who served as aforesaid, and that he is of the age above stated.

David Holder, J.P.

VIRGINIA  
County of Randolph  

I, Lauri L. Orrall, Clerk of the county and State aforesaid do hereby certify that David Holder, a Justice of the Peace whose name is above written, is a Justice of the Peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, and that he is properly authorized, and qualified, to administer said oath to said Henry Sourne and that by virtue of his office he is authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of my office this 20th day of November 1850.

Lauri L. Orrall, Clerk
STATE OF VIRGINIA, 
County of Bartow, }  

ON THE 1st day of November, A.D., one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, personally, appeared before me, a Justice of the Peace, within and for the county and State aforesaid, Henry Glenn, aged sixty-five years, a resident of the State of Virginia, who being duly sworn according to law, declared that he is the identical Henry Glenn who was a Longr with the company commanded by 

Captain Jonathan Walmsly, in the 6th Regiment of Virginia Militia, commanded by Col. J. W. H. L. M. in the war with Great Britain, declared by the United States on the 18th day of June 1812, that he would continue with the said regiment, and that he was honorably discharged.

FORT NELSON, FEBRUARY 22d, 1815.

Henry Glenn, a Sergeant, in Captain Jonathan Walmsly's Company of the 5th Regiment, Virginia Militia, in the service of the United States, at Norfolk, and commanded by Lieut. Col. Isaac Booth, having faithfully performed his tour of duty, is hereby (agreeable to General Orders) honorably discharged.

SIGNED: 


SIGNED: 

CLERK OF THE COURT: 

I, L. D. Morrall, Clerk of the county and State aforesaid do hereby certify that

Henry Glenn, a justice of the peace whose name is above written, is a Justice of the Peace in and for the county and State aforesaid, and that he is properly authorized, and qualified, to administer said oath to said Henry Glenn, and that by virtue of his office he is authorized to administer oaths for general purposes. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and affixed the seal of my office this 20th day of November, 1850.

L. D. Morrall, Clerk.
AR OF 1812.

owe for service pension,
4730, inclusive, Revised Statutes, and the Act of March 9, 1878.

W. W. Walker, of

Washington, D. C., her true and lawful attorney, to prosecute her claim.

And she further declares that she has heretofore made an application for (16)...

received her warrant and before his death.
Bibliography

Primary Sources

Barbour County, West Virginia, County Court Records, marriages, births, deaths, wills, and land records.

Berkeley County, West Virginia, County Court Records, marriages, births, deaths, wills, and land records.

Calhoun County, West Virginia, County Court Records, marriages.

Frederick County, Maryland, County Court Records, marriages and land records.

Randolph County, West Virginia, County Court Records, marriages, births, deaths, wills, and land records.

National Archives, Washington, D. C.
United States Census Records, 1790-1880, for Frederick County Maryland, Barbour, Randolph, and Calhoun Counties in West Virginia.
Records of Service for the American Revolution
Records of Service for the War of 1812
Records of Service for the Civil War, North and South
Military Pension and Land Grant Records

Virginia State Library, Richmond, Virginia
Public Service Claims of Hampshire County, Virginia
Records of Confederate Military Service
Early Virginia Records

Secondary Sources


Grant, Howard B., Marriage Bonds of Barbour County, Virginia, Published privately, 1934.

Grant, Howard B., Old Families of Barbour County, published privately, 1934.


Maxwell, Hu, *History of Barbour County*, 1899. (Note - Reprint is available from McClain Printing Company, Parsons)


