Kellogg Notebooks On West Virginia Families:

The HENCKEL FAMILY
THE HENCKEL FAMILY

(These notes are a condensation of, or are supplementary to, the published numbers of "The Henkel Memorial" and "The Henckel Family Records".)
Emerich Wagner was living in Harburg, Germany, during the latter half of the sixteenth century, possibly even before the death of Luther in 1546. His son was:

The Rev. Ludwig Wagner, who was born about 1572, and who matriculated at Marburg University in the lower division (of boys about 15 years old) in 1587. He studied theology, was ordained, and became a Lutheran minister. He was Pastor of Ranisch-Holzhausen (which is near Winnen-Nordeck) in Hesse Cassel from 1605 to 1619. In that year he was let out of his parish when the Calvinistic reformation was introduced by the Landgraf Moritz. During 1619 and 1620, the Rev. Wagner was without a parish. Then he went to Hesse-Darmstadt in 1620 and became Pastor of Steinberg. He remained there as such until his death in 1633. His wife's name is unknown. Besides a son, who also lived at Steinberg, he had a daughter:

Louisa Wagner, who was born about 1600-1605. She married, on Nov. 6, 1625, Othmar Dentzer of Steinberg.
The Dentzer Family

The Dentzer family was a prominent one in Steinberg (formerly called Steinmerk), in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, in the 17th century. The names of the parents of several children in one family are not known, but the children were as follows:

1. Othmar Dentzer. He was born in 1595, and lived in Steinberg, where he became a leading citizen, a senior member of the Lutheran church there, an Assistant Judge, etc. He married, Nov. 6, 1626, Louisa Wagner, the daughter of the Rev. Ludwig Wagner, the Pastor of the church there at Steinberg. They became the parents of a number of children (as given on a following sheet), among them three sons who were educated at Giessen University and became Lutheran ministers. Othmar Dentzer died at Steinberg and was buried there on Aug. 25, 1676. His widow Louisa died on Nov. 5, 1676.

2. Simon Dentzer. Whether he was older or younger than Othmar is not known. He also lived in Steinberg, but later he lived at Marburg. He had a son, the Rev. Nicholas Dentzer (see below), and a daughter Ursula.

3. John Conrad Dentzer. He was married and had a daughter Elizabeth Catherine, baptized at Steinberg on March 4, 1632. The sponsors were Jacob Schmidt, the wife of Oth-
mar Dentzer, and Catherine the daughter of Tobias Schaefer.

4. Daughter, who in 1642 was the wife of Bos Nagel, "a cavalryman of our Prince and Sovereign", when a son Othmar Nagel was baptized on Jan. 16, 1642. The sponsor was Othmar Dentzer, "a brother-in-law" of the father. This sister probably lived in Unsingen.

The Rev. John Nicholas Dentzer, son of Simon, was born probably about 1644. He matriculated in Giessen University on Oct. 19, 1659. He studied theology and became a Lutheran minister. He married, at Marburg, on Nov. 6, 1665, Barbara Catherine Giebel, the daughter of Heinrich Giebel. (A silver Anniversary spoon, engraved with their initials and the date 1685, has come down as an heirloom in the Henkel family). The Rev. Nicholas Dentzer was Pastor at Guttersbach from 1667 to 1670; at Birkenau from 1670 to 1690; at Kirchain from 1690 to 1695; at Neckar-binau from 1695 to 1699; and at Frankenthal from 1699 through 1701. When he died is not known, but probably it was not long after. Among his children were:

1. Maria Elizabeth Dentzer, who was baptized at Birkenau on May 26, 1672. She was named for her mother's sister, who "at that time was in the service of the court of Abraham Wolfgang von Bonn, at Weinheim, our young nobleman". She married at Kirchain on April 25, 1692,
the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel. She came to America with him and died in Pennsylvania on Jan. 23, 1734.

2. Craft Rudolph Dentzer. He lived in Eschborn and died there on April 4, 1714.

3. Anna Ursula Dentzer. She married the Rev. John Gartner. He was Pastor of the church at Eschborn. She died there on Aug. 18, 1716.

The children of Othmar Dentzer and his wife Louisa Wagner were:

1. Heinrich Ludwig, (the eldest son, probably named for the mother's father, the Rev. Ludwig Wagner). He was baptized at Steinberg Jan. 27, 1628. Sponsors were the Rev. Ludwig Wagner, the wife of Alexander Orthen, and Simon Dentzer. He married, Aug. 26, 1656, at Steinberg, Catherine Margaret, "daughter of a citizen of Giessen". He matriculated at Giessen University on July 12, 1650, and later became the Lutheran Pastor of the church at Königersheim in the Palatinate.

2. Daughter (not named in the records). She was baptized on April 18, 1630. The sponsors were "his sister's daughter from Usingen, the brother of his wife from Steinbach, and the daughter of the old Town clerk's wife from Giessen".
3. **John Philip.** He was baptized on Jan. 29, 1632. The Sponsors were Asmus, a butcher from Giessen, his brother-in-law from Daubringen, and the wife of his brother Simon from Marburg. He matriculated at Giessen University in 1650 and became the Lutheran Pastor of the church at Selters.

4. **Anna Eulalia,** (the second daughter, possibly named for the mother's mother). She was born in 1640. She married George Henckel, the Schoolmaster of Merenberg. She died March 11, 1700.

5. **John Conrad.** (Named for the father's brother). He was baptized on Dec. 4, 1642. The Sponsor was "the magistrate Mr. Konrad Bruckmann". Died in infancy.

6. **Anna Maria.** She was baptized Jan. 4, 1646. The Sponsors were Simon Weissen and the wife of Henrich Burken.

7. **Anna Ursula.** She was baptized Aug. 6, 1648. Sponsors were "a councillor from Usingen and Ursula the daughter of Othmar's brother from Marburg". She died and was buried at Steinberg on March 11, 1671.

8. **John Conrad.** He was baptized on March 12, 1652. He matriculated at Giessen University on March 21, 1669. He studied theology and became the Schoolmaster at Merenberg in 1678 (and probably did some preaching). He died at Steinberg and was buried there on May 23, 1687.
George Henckel was born in 1625, probably at Allendorf-ab-Lumda, from which place he registered when he matriculated at Giessen University on July 25, 1650, in the fourth class. He became Schoolmaster of Merenberg, near Weilberg, and continued as such from 1662 until his death in 1678.

George Henckel married, at Steinberg, May 2, 1666, Anna Eulalia Dentzer, the daughter of Othmar Dentzer and his wife Louisa Wagner. George Henckel died on Jan. 29, 1678 and was buried in the Lutheran churchyard at Merenberg. His widow returned to Steinberg to live, and died there. She was buried on March 11, 1700, in the Lutheran churchyard at Steinberg.

A book published in 1719, called "The Ruins of Merenberg and its Rulers", pp. 68-69, refers to George Henckel as "Herr George Henckel from Steinmerk in the district of Darmstadt, an honest and brave schoolmaster", and adds "his monument is still standing in marble in the churchyard of Merenberg".

The children of George and Anna Eulalia Henckel were:

1. Elizabeth Catherine (oldest daughter). She was baptized on April 19, 1667. The sponsors were Anna Elizabeth the wife of Mr. George Henckel the Pastor at Langenheim, Catherine the wife of Mr. John Perchan, clergyman at Weilberg, and Mr. Othmar Dentzer, the father-in-law from Steinberg.
2. **Anthony Jacob** (eldest son). He was baptized on Oct. 27, 1668 at Merenberg or Allendorf. The sponsors were the Rev. George Anthony Reinhardi Pastor at Allendorf, Jacob Henckel the father's brother, and Anna Maria, the daughter of Mr. Othmar Dantzer of Steinberg.

3. **John Christian**. He was baptized on April 16, 1671. The sponsors were George Christ the Pastor of Haselbach, Mr. John Endres, church member and baker in Weilberg, and Agnes Catherine the wife of John Philip Dentzer the Pastor of Selters near Weilberg.

4. **John Conrad**. He was baptized on Feb. 15, 1674. The sponsors were John Casimir Weinrich the Pastor of Weilberg, Mr. John Conrad Dentzer the brother-in-law, and Catherine the wife of Donges Schneider of Weilberg. This child probably died young.

5. **John George**. He was baptized on Nov. 28, 1675. The sponsors were John George Albinus Pastor at Watzenborn, Mr. John Burckhardt Muller the Assistant director, Pastor or Teacher at Johlberg, and Anna Magdalena the wife of Conrad Ursners of Johlberg. In 1701 this John George Henckel was living at Longhaus in Hesse-Darmstadt.

6. **Philip Conrad**. He was baptized on July 17, 1678. Sponsors were M. Philip Hirtzwig, Superintendent emeritus and a very learned man of Nassau Saarbrucken at Weilberg, Mr. John Conrad Dentzer the mother's brother, and Johannetta the wife of the Pastor.
The Henckel Family

The Rev. George Henckel, Pastor of Langenheim from 1650 to 1681, was probably an uncle of George Henckel, the School-master at Mehrenberg. The Rev. George Henckel was born at Allendorf-ab-Lumbda on Jan. 1, 1617. He matriculated at Harburg university in 1631. From 1646 to 1650 he was a school-master at Giessen; then became Lutheran pastor at Langenheim in 1650. He died on June 15, 1681, and was buried at Langenheim on June 19, 1681. He had a number of children:

2. Susanna. Bapt. July 26, 1653. (She died 10 days old).
3. Anthony. Bapt. Aug. 19, 1654. (This child died at the age of 5 years).
7. Anna Maria. Bapt. April 21, 1664.
9. A child, born May 1, 1669, died 3 days old.

Most of these children had noble god-parents, titled persons from the neighboring castles.

The Rev. George Henckel, on his church records, says:

"1651, on March 2, Caspar Henckel, of Allendorf-ad-Lumbda, my blessed father, died; on the 5th he was buried, Age 75 years."

This Caspar Henckel then is probably the grandfather of the
George Henckel who was the School-master at Nehrenberg. Probably the son of Caspar, who was the father of George Henckel of Nehrenberg, was named Anthony Henckel. (Thus the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel would have been named for his own grandfather and for his uncle Jacob).

Caspar Henckel, of Allendorf-ad-Lumbda, was born probably in 1575. He had two sons (probably):

1. Anthony, born about 1600, died probably before 1660.
   He had sons:
   1. George Henckel of Nehrenberg, born 1635, died 1700.
   2. Jacob. Living in 1668.

Henkel
The Henckel Ancestry

(From a German biographical encyclopedia):

The earliest known individual of this line, from whom the Counts Henckel von Donnersmark trace their descent, was:

Peter Henckel de Quintofore, who was living in Hungary about 1378. His son was:

Jacob Henckel, living in 1417. His son was:

Johann Henckel. He had two sons who were given a patent of minor nobility by king Ladislaus in 1463. These sons were Nicholas and George. The son:

George Henckel. He also had the two famous sons: Dr. Johann Henckel, Chaplain to Queen Maria, who died at Breslau in 1539; and Conrad Henckel. This son:

Conrad Henckel. He was born in 1486 and died in 1542. In 1525 he was Field Marshal to king Ludwig II of Hungary. He survived the battle of Mohacs. His sword, dated 1515, is in the possession of a descendant in Giessen. He is said to have had a large family of 3 sons and 4 daughters. His wife's name was Margaretha von Villach. It seems most probable that it is from him that our Henckel line descends. The main line of the family,
however, comes down through the eldest son:

**Johann Henckel.** He was born in 1513 and died in 1588. He was a favorite youth at the court of the widowed Queen Maria of Hungary and came with her to Vienna. He became an Imperial Councillor and "Zahlmeister." He married Anna von Völdern in 1541, and their son was:

**Lazurus Henckel Sr.** He was born in 1550 and died about 1629. He also was Imperial Councillor, was Supt. of Construction for the Kingdom, and was given many honors by the emperors Rudolph II, Matthias, and Ferdinand II. In 1605 he was still living in an old house on the Fleshmarket in Vienna. He was married twice and had 11 or 12 children, mostly daughters however. One son George Henckel apparently died childless and the line is carried down through the other son:

**Lazarus Henckel Jr.** Born in 1573 and died in 1664. He was the first Count Henckel, and several sons of his founded various family lines.
The Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel

Anthony Jacob Henckel, the son of George Henckel, the Schoolmaster at Mehrenberg near Weilberg in Nassau, and his wife Anna Eulalia Dentzer, was baptized at Mehrenberg on Oct. 27, 1668. He matriculated at Giessen University on May 5, 1688; was examined for the ministry, and ordained on Feb. 26, 1692. First he became the Pastor of the church at Eschborn, where he remained from 1692 to 1695. Then he was Pastor at Daudenzell, from 1695 to 1714, during which time he also was Pastor at Breitenborn. In 1714 he became Pastor at Monchzell, and shortly after at Neckargemund, where he remained until his removal to America. (The last record at Neckargemund was on June 3, 1717). This last parish also included Zutzenhausen.

He came to America with his family in the summer of 1717, and located at New Hanover, Pennsylvania. He preached there and to many Lutheran congregations and settlements in America. He died due to a fall from his horse on August 12, 1728, near Germantown. He had married on April 25, 1692, at Kirchain, Germany, Maria Elizabeth Dentzer, a cousin, the daughter of the Rev. Nicholas Dentzer and his wife Catherine Giebel. She was baptized at Birkenau, Germany, on May 26, 1672. She died in Germantown, Pa. on Jan. 23, 1744. Both are buried at St. Michael's Lutheran church in Germantown.

The children of the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel and his wife Maria Elizabeth Dentzer were as follows:
1. John Nicholas (the eldest son, named for the mother's father), born at Eschborn Feb. 19, 1693 and baptized there on Feb. 22, 1693. The sponsor was this grandfather, the Rev. Nicholas Dentzer, "the learned head pfarrer to Kirchain in the district of Hesse". This child died a few months later, on May 14, 1693.

2. Johanna Frederika, (oldest daughter). Born at Eschborn on March 29, 1694, and baptized there on April 2, 1694. The sponsors were the Rev. Christopher Frederick Heckel "the learned head pfarrer of the Evangelical church at Daudenzell", and his wife Johanna Barbara, born Sontag. This child married, in Germany, Valentine Geiger.

3. John Melchior. Born at Daudenzell on Jan. 30, 1696, and baptized on Feb. 1, 1696. The sponsor was Baron Melchior of Vestenburg of Monchzell. This child died in boyhood, on Sept. 27, 1706.


5. Maria Elizabeth. Born at Daudenzell on Dec. 31, 1699, and baptized on Jan. 4, 1700. Sponsors were Sabina
Maria Catherine Sophia wife of the Rev. Gerhard Sartori Pastor at Nekar-Zimmern, and Anna Elizabeth the wife of Mr. Justus Berthold, a celebrated surgeon of Heidelberg. This child married in America Elias Kuhn.


7. Anna Maria Christina. Born at Daudenzell on Feb. 9, 1704 and baptized there on Feb. 13, 1704. Sponsors were Anna Ursula the wife of the Rev. John Garttner the Pastor of Eschborn, and Maria Catherine the wife of the Rev. Anthony Weber the Pastor at Aglasterhausen, and Anna Christina the wife of the Rev. John Henckel the Pastor of Fleishbach. This child died as a small child on Sept. 25, 1708.

8. John Justus. Born at Daudenzell on Feb. 10, 1706 and baptized there on Feb. 17, 1706. Sponsors were Mr. John Justus Berthold the Palatine Collector of Taxes of the district of Minnenberg in Guttenbach.

9. Benigna Maria. Born at Daudenzell on Sept. 30, 1707, and baptized there on Oct. 5, 1707. Sponsors were Bar-
ones Lady Benigna, the wife of Lord Festenburg of Monchzell, and Maria Barbara, the wife of John Valentine Hills of Eschborn. This child died in infancy on Dec. 22, 1708.


11. Maria Catherine. Born at Daudenzell on May 10, 1711 and baptized there on May 17, 1711. Sponsors were Maria Barbara, the wife of Valentine Hills, the Innkeeper of the White Horse at Eschborn, and Elizabeth Catherine, the wife of John Jacob Jung, the Innkeeper of the Deer at Steinberg. This child married in America 1st John George Geiger, and 2nd Peter Apple.

12. John Philip. Born at Daudenzell on April 26, 1713 and was baptized there on May 1, 1713. Sponsor was the Rev. Sir M. John Philip Schlosser the Consistorialrat and head Pastor at Heidelberg. This child probably died young.
DEDICATION
OF A
TABLET
TO THE MEMORY OF
Rev. Anthony Jacob Henkel
Founder and First Pastor of
St. Michael's Evangelical Lutheran Church
GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA
In Which Church This Memorial is Placed
By His Descendants
ON THE
Two Hundredth Anniversary
Of His Arrival in Germantown.

DEDICATORY SERVICE
Sunday, October 28th, 1917
3.30 P. M.
ST. MICHAEL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH,
Germantown Ave. and Phil-Ellena St.
Founded by Rev. Anthony Jacob Ienkel, who preached here from 1717 to the time of his death in 1728. His remains repose in the graveyard in front of the Church.
The Service

Organ Prelude, in C, by Bach

Luther's Battle Hymn—
A Mighty Fortress is our God,
A trusty Shield and Weapon;
He helps us free from every need
That hath us now o'ertaken.
The old bitter foe
Means us deadly woe;
Deep gulle and great might
Are his dread arms in fight,
On earth is not his equal.

With might of ours can naught be done,
Soon were our loss effected;
But for us fights the Valiant One
Whom God himself elected.
Ask ye, Who is this?
Jesus Christ it is,
Of Sabaoth Lord,
And there's none other God,
He holds the field for ever.

Scripture Lesson

Prayer

Tenor Solo—"Then Shall the Righteous Shine"

Address of Presentation

Response

Unveiling of Tablet

Anthem—"Lord, Thou Hast Been Our Dwellingplace"

Historical Address

National Hymn—
God bless our native land!
Firm may she ever stand,
Through storm and night;
When the wild tempests rave,
Ruler of wind and wave,
Do Thou our country save
By Thy great might!

For her our prayer shall rise
To God above the skies;
On Him we wait:
Thou who art ever nigh,
Guarding with watchful eye,
To Thee aloud we cry,
God save the State!

To God the Father, Son,
And Spirit, Three in One,
All praise be given;
Crown Him in every song;
To Him our hearts belong:
Let all His praise prolong
On earth, in heaven.

Mr. George Opp, Organist

Rev. Paul L. Yount, Pastor of St. Paul's Church, Philadelphia

Casper O. Miller, M. D.
New Market, Virginia

Rev. Stephen M. Paulson
Pastor of St. Michael's Church

Miss Hadassah Hamilton Posey
Philadelphia

St. Michael's Choir

Rev. William J. Finck, D. D.
New Market, Virginia

Mr. George Opp, Organist

Mendelssohn

Mr. Harold Williams

Mr. George Opp, Organist
In Memory of
THE REV. ANTHONY JACOB HENKEL
Founder and First Pastor of
St. Michael's Church
and of
MARIA ELIZABETH
His Wife
Whose Bodies Repose in the
Adjoining Churchyard
Sprung from a distinguished and God
serving ancestry they emigrated from
Germany into Pennsylvania in the year
1717, became in their turn progenitors
of a stalwart race which settled over
a wide area of our country and gave to
the State many loyal citizens and to
the church, the school, pastors and
missionaries of unswerving faith and
rare ability.
Their Descendants
Have Erected this Memorial.
A.D. 1917

Henkel Memorial Committee
DR. WILLIAM C. POSEY, President, Philadelphia, Pa.
MR. ELON O. HENKEL, Secretary, New Market, Va.
DR. CASPER O. MILLER, Treasurer, New Market, Va.
MR. WILLIAM H. HINKLE, Cincinnati, Ohio
Memorial Tablet, erected October 28, 1917, in St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Germantown, Penna.
Interior of St. Michael's Lutheran Church, showing Tablet on left of Chancel
This old original stone has been replaced by a new marble one.
Anniversary Spoon. Nicholas Dyer and wife.
The chair was in the possession of Moses Conwell at Ephrata, Pa.
The chair was in the possession of the Moses Connell at Ephrata, Pa.
The Henkel Chair

This chair, which some years ago was in the possession of the Misses Connell in Ephrata, Pa., is said to have been brought to America in 1717 by the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel.

More likely, however, is it that it was made in this country early in the 18th century, either for the Rev. Henckel or bought by him.

Picture of a similar chair:
The Henckel Farm

From a letter of Miss Cora Curry, dated July 12, 1938, about the Henckel-Geiger farm property:

"My idea is that when John Justus Henckel decided to marry, he sold his interest in the home farm, his one-half, left to him by his father the Rev. Anthony Jacob", etc.

"The second son, George Rudolphus, had 150 acres which he had perfected title for and sold when preparing to move to Maryland. The youngest son Anthony 2nd had 100 acres and the house, which he sold about 1739, when he removed to Germantown. When Valentine Geiger died in 1762, December, he was living on the farm now owned by Mr. Louis Niggle near Layfield, not far from Gilbertsville, where Mr. Andrew Stouffel lives. Should you be that way, Mr. Stouffer or Stouffel can direct you; his family owned the place for many years. I think he was born on it. Said farm has come down from Valentine Geiger in the same form taxed as 132 acres—59 acres of which was of the old Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel farm, and 73 acres of the old Valentine Geiger farm. You will recall that Valentine Geiger owned at first 250 acres and that Rev. Anthony when he died in 1728 owned 250 acres and that the Lutheran church now New Hanover or Falkners Swamp owned 50 acres totalling in all 550 acres contiguous to each other something like this:

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{church} \\
\hline
250 \text{ Henckel} \\
\hline
230 \text{ Geiger} \\
\hline
36 \\
\end{array}
\]

We do not know just which part of the Niggle farm was which, but as the Henckel part was below the Geiger part I have the idea that
the river divides the two parts. It surely would be grand if in your Philadelphia researches you should discover when and how the lands were separated from these two families. By 1763 John Geiger, 4th son of Valentine (1st son of the 2nd wife) bought this farm of 132 acres of the estate of Valentine, but it was out of the family before the Revolutionary War. So all transactions would be before that. I think it likely that Valentine Geiger may have given lands to his older sons when they married. His son Valentine Geiger married in May 1747, and his son Christopher married in 1763 the widow of his oldest brother Anthony Geiger who married on Nov. 25, 1746, a relative, Mary Barbara Geiger, daughter of Jacob and Anna Mais (Mays) Geiger. We believe that the second wife of Valentine Geiger was named Elizabeth Schmidt, but have no real proof as yet as to this being her family name. We do not know the relationship of the two—Valentine and Jacob Geiger, whether they were brothers or cousins. Whatever you find will be mighty precious as you well know.
alle englische settlementer und Stores ruiniert. Die franzosen scheten
den schaden zu 10 milliune livres
erived at Cadix in October.
den 7. October brachte Admiral Howe
Succors dem welck Proviant, am-
munition etc. nach Gibraltar.
DECEMBER
2. Surveyed James Allisons plant. 142
al. 20 p. etc. 3. 5. drafts finished.
was at Henry Rauchs et oilmill.
Will for Ph. Riet drawn again.
6. Henry Mowrer draft et agrmt.
7. Phil. Riet agreements signed et Andrew Riet.
9. Surveyed of Christn. Butts for d
Spring and Herb 120 al.
10. 11. 12. 13. Henry Bernts Plant,
divided on the Branch. 455 al. in 3
parts returned in cold.
14. Agrmt bonds Hilligas sold to Henry
Mowrer 30 al for £160.
16. ein tiefen schnee geschnelet.
17. Drafts for L. Spring et Herb.
18. on Henry Bernts drafts begun.
19. Phil. Riet will third time drawn.
20. part on Bernts drafts.
25. Cold clear then moderate.
26. much rain high waters.
27. 28. Henry Bernts drafts finished.
29. Fine moderate Ego at Melchra.
30. Schnee und Bezen Ego to Smithia.
d. 5 mornings born 7 ist in Oley des
Lazarus Weldners frau gestorben an
der wasserucht den 7. begraben 62
Jahr alt.
d. 28. evening at 9 hora ist des Daniel
Mellers frau des Jah Gallmans
gestorben d. 28. begraben 62 y 9
monat alt.
d. 4. January 1783 ist der Genl. Leesly
von Charleston zu New York an-
kommen in 15 days from thence.

The Falkner Swamp Church Property

Thomas Preston conveyed to Reverend Henry Muhlenberg, October 20, 1749, 49 acres of land more or less described
briefly as follows: Northeast, 207 perches, adjoining landowner
George Neits, northwest, 38 perches adjoining landowner
George Georges, southwest, 207 perches adjoining landowner
Jacob Apler, southeast, 38 perches adjoining landowner

The laying out of this tract took place in 1719 as shown by
a document drawn up in February 1746-7 from which we quote
the following:

Know all men by these presents That whereas in the year
of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and nineteen The
Christian People of the Lutheran Persuasion inhabiting the
Towship of New Hanover and other places thereunto adja-
cent lying in the County of Philadephia Having associated
themselves into an Ecclesiastical Community determined to
purchase a piece of land whereon they might erect a Place of
Worship and a Grave Yard for burying their dead and it hap-
pening that John Henry Sprogel one of their Community and
Persuasion being at that time possessed of a large quantity of
land in these parts did willingly make a free gift and donation
of fifty acres of his land appropriating the same for the use
and behoof of the said Lutheran Community forever request-
ing the said Community to build a church, a School House, a
Grave Yard and what other suitable conveniences they thought
proper thereon—And the said John Henry Sprogel ordered
Henry Pennebaker forthwith to lay out and survey fifty acres
of this land for the use and intention above mentioned where-
with the said Henry Pennebaker (did) comply and made re-
turn with a Draught of a Survey dated seventeen(th) of April
in the year 1719.

Jacob Epple and wife February 1769 conveyed to the trus-
tees of the Lutheran Congregation of New Hanover two tracts
of land. The first of these consisting of 21 acres, 142 perches,
bordered on the road leading to Pottsgrove. It was part of the
Soams tract of 7500 acres of which Preston conveyed November
1749, 85 acres to Elizabeth Diehl who conveyed the same to
Jacob Epple in 1753. The other tract consisted of five acres
and adjoined the church land at the northeast corner and was
22 by 40 perches. On the former of these tracts the Lutheran
parsonage was located southwest of the store until it was sold
to Mr. Brendlinger.

The same reason for conveyance by Preston to Muhlen-
berg in 1749 holds as in conveyance by Preston to Geiger ex-
plained in our April issue page 60. Confusion has arisen be-
cause it was not recognized that the tract surveyed by Pennypacke
in 1719 was the same conveyed by Preston thirty years
later to Muhlenberg.

Kline’s history of “The Lutheran Church in New Hanover”
confuses things. The two tracts to which reference is made
(p. 31) were identical. The two tracts of 21 acres 142 perches
and 5 acres 40 perches were purchased in 1769. (Norristown
Deed Book 65, p. 60).

There seems to be an impression that the Geiger and Hin-
kel tracts lay adjacent to the church property. Dotterer says
the tract was located near the land upon which New Hanover
Lutheran Church was afterward built. The actual fact is that
the tracts lay more than a mile apart as shown in our April
issue.

A draft of these various purchases with connecting lines
through intervening farms can be drawn which will indicate
their exact relative positions. The funds of the Perkiomen
Region are not sufficient to make a publication of such draft
feasible.

(Note—The Editor regrets that this article could not be
printed in connection with the Valentine Geiger article in the
April issue. Miss Cora C. Curry, of Washington, D. C., called
attention to two mistakes in said article. On p. 59, first para-
graph should state that Muhlenberg arrived in 1742 not in
1712. On p. 61, last paragraph, Christopher Geiger should
read Christopher Kurtz.)
Geiger-Hinkle Note

By Miss Cora C. Curry, of Washington, D. C., Historian to The Henckel Family Association.

Anthony Hinkle died August, 1728. His will gave his 250 acres of land to his two youngest sons. Before 1734 settlement was made and John Justus had accepted 150 acres as his part and made it over to his older brother George Rudolph Hinkle who in the year 1734 secured a patent for the said 150 acres. The other 100 acres and the house were retained by the youngest son Anthony Jacob, 2d (Anton) who with his mother and his wife and family lived there until about 1738-9 when he sold it and removed to the Germantown property which he bought near if not including the old Mermaid Inn property. (We know that part of this Mermaid Inn property if not all of it had belonged to his brother-in-law John Conrad, and that after his widow the only daughter of Anthony Hinkle 2d had it and possibly lived therein.

Possibly Valentine Geiger bought the entire farm property of his father-in-law Rev. Anthony Jacob Hinkle, but if so it was then in the two parts as above. But George Rudolph sold his 150 acres about 1737—when he was preparing for his removal to the Monocacy Country, in Frederick County, Maryland, on Israel's Creek, and as stated above Anthony, Jr., sold his house and 100 acres about 1738-9 when he removed to the Germantown locality.

It has long mystified me as to why the Lutheran historians could not follow up the known facts and with the original records at hand fix the location of the New Hanover Lutheran Church prior to erection of the later buildings on the present plot of ground. Surely the first graveyard should settle the 1719 location.

In the Spring of 1728—a few months before his father’s death—the oldest son, Gerhard Hinkle, bought a farm three miles from the Oley church, and about one mile or less from present Boyertown. This farm is now owned in part by Sheldon Funk of the Funk Fruit Farms while the rest of it including the Indian Field (where it is said Chief Poppodickon is buried) now belongs to Harvey S. Bechtel.

About 1736, Gerhard Hinkle sold this farm to Thomas Potts of the Potts furnaces. Gerhard Hinkle died late in 1738. His widow married very soon Thomas Wilson who owned much land in the Perkiomen Region, nevertheless several years later he purchased the entire farm formerly owned by Gerhard Hinkle his wife’s first husband, and her former home.
The Henckel Family

From Deed Records of Philadelphia County.
Book F 9, page 281.

Release dated May 21, 1736.
Gerhart Henkel of Colebrookdale, Phil. Co., yeoman, and Catherine his wife, to Thomas Potts, Ironmaster, of the same place, for 100 pounds and 1 ton of merchantable bar iron, the plantation of 192 acres in Colebrook Dale (next land of Samuel Guldin, Thomas Rutter, and Maurice Morris), which Maurice Morris, by release dated May 9, 1738, granted to Gerhart Henkel. (It says 1738 quite plainly, but probably is a mistake for 1736 or even 1728.)
The Estate of the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henkel.


The non-oupative will of Anthony Jacob Henkel of New Hanover township. It states that he fell from his horse on August 12, 1728, and died at the house of Hermann Groothausen, in the manor of Springfield. (He was on his way from Philadelphia to his home in New Hanover).

(The will is published in the Henkel Memorial, p. 10).

Administration was granted on Sept. 14, 1728, to Maria Elizabeth Henkel. Jacob Eblin was surety for the widow on the administration bond.

In the original will Anthony Jacob Henkel is called "Clerk" (meaning a minister). The original paper shows that the witnesses to the will were: Hermann Groothausen, John Michael Schwenstock ("Schen Michel Schvebenstock") and George Räger.
The Inventory of the Estate of Anthony Jacob Henkel was taken on August 27, 1728. It is as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Imprimis the Plantation</td>
<td>150</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Item the Waggon seven horses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>and gears</td>
<td>50</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>three mares</td>
<td>12</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cows &amp; young cattle</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>corn in the barn</td>
<td>20</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Books</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pewter</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a fire shovel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>two saddles</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pot hanger &amp; iron plate</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>one bed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Share &amp; Coulter &amp; a harrow with Iron tines</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a parcel of sheep</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hogs</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In all                        L 266 5 0

Items. Debts due to the deceased L 76 15 6

Appraised by Adam Hermann and Killian Kohle.
Road Petition

To the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County:

March 1723.

"The Petition of the Dutch Inhabitants of Faulkner's Swamp and the Inhabitants in the Neighboring townships: They ask for a road from Limerich township to go by Jonathan Brook's house, through the said Falkner Swamp and by Thomas Rutter's Iron mines and thence to Oaley", etc. Among the signers were:

Anton Jacob Henkel Mattheus Bender
Gerhard Henkel Hans Jerg Arnolt
Christoff Witmann Hans Peter Cohnradt
Filp Ehrhart John Renburg Etc.

Tracing of original signatures to this petition from the original paper. (Ink is quite faded).

This petition is given in The Henkel Family Records, No. 6, Page 234. Jan. 1931.
Road Petition

To the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County:

March 1724.

"The petition of the Westernmost inhabitants of the said County"

Asking for an extension of the road recently laid out through Dobber's township, to the northern end of Sproeggel's tract where George Warner's mill stands on Swamp Creek issuing from Oley and falling into Parke'smony", etc.

Among the signers were:

Antony Hauskael
Valentin Geiger
Michael Krebs
John Senesam
John Senesam
George Philip Dodder
Michael Dodderer, etc.
Photostat of Poor Petition
March 3, 1737/8

(Containing signature of Jos. Hendek)
To the Honorable Patrick Gordon Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pensilvania,

The Humble Petition of the Subscribers on behalf of themselves, &c. the Inhabitants near & about Macentic in the Counties of Philadelphia & Bucks.

Sincerely,

That whereas there is a Road laid out from North Wales to Quaschpen, and from thence to the above inhabitants are Destitute of a Road for as yet, a Road has been laid out & Established to accommodate your Petitioners, 

that Roads or Paths have hitherto been used are interred by some Unjust.ny shrewd, 

Therefore your Petitioners hereby for the Publick good & their own Convenience do humbly request your Honourable Governor to be pleased to Grant an Order for the Laying out 

Establishing a Road or (or) way from the above Road in the S. Part of Quaschpen to the above Macentic in the County, of Bucks &c. which will greatly tend to the Satisfaction of your Petitioners & others of their Neighbours and your Petitioners shall thankfully acknowledge the Governor's Favour in the Premisses and be settled ever to pray, as in duty bound.

[Signatures]
Road Petitions

The Henckel Family Records, No. 6, of January 1931, prints these road petitions, with correct reading of the signatures (containing those of Anthony Jacob, Gerhart and Jost Henkel).

The complete survey for the road asked for in the petition of March 3, 1734/5, which was signed by Jost Henkel, is given in the Anniversary History of Lehigh Co., vol. 1, pp. 69-70. This road was laid out on August 16, 1735. This same book, on the next page 71 gives a petition dated June 10, 1737, for the formation of Upper Milford township of Bucks Co. (It was surveyed on March 13, 1738). Among the signers of this petition was "Jost hinchel" (as given on the original; the book prints it as Joseph Henckel). This same petition also is mentioned in Walker & Hungerfor'd History of Lehigh and Carbon Counties, p. 346. This last book also gives a list of supposed land warrants in that district, including that of Yost Hengel (page 355).

Another road petition is given in "The Strassburger & Allied Families of Pa". by R. B. Strassburger, p. 364 (in an account of the Dotterer family. This petition, dated March 1724/25, was from the "westernmost inhabitants of sd county" (Bucks) for a road extension "to the northern end of Sprogell's tract, where George Wanners mill stands on Swamp creek, issuing from Oley and falling into Paryeminy". Among the signers of this petition were:

Anton Henckel
Valentine Geiger
Hans Jorg Sprogel
George Wanner. etc.
John Justus Henckel, the son of the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel and his wife Maria Elizabeth Dentzer, was born and baptized in Daudenzell in Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, on Feb. 10 and Feb. 17, 1706 respectively. The Sponsor at his baptism was the Hon. John Justus Berthold the Tax Collector and celebrated surgeon of Heidelberg. The child was named for this man.

John Justus was only eleven years old when his father came with his family to America, and he grew up at the homestead in New Hanover, Pa. He was left one-half of the home place in his father's will of 1728, but later disposed of his interest in this property to his brother Gerhart Henckel.

John Justus Henckel married, about 1730, Maria Magdalena Eschmann, daughter of Abraham Eschmann of Oley and his wife Elizabeth. After his marriage Justus lived in the upper Perkiomen region, near the borders of (now) Bucks, Lehigh and Berks counties, or else over in the Albany or "Allemangle" district in Berks Co. He had land patented in what is now Lehigh county, and signed various road petitions for that region.

The Diary of the Rev. Leonard Schnell, Moravian missionary, shows of date Jan. 19 (1747): "I preached with blessing in Jost Hinckle's house (in Allemangel) on the blessings of the gospel". And Dunkels Reformed church in Greenwich twp. of Berks Co shows on its records (which begin in 1746):

Baptism Sept. 11 (no year given but the context evidently shows
it was 1749).

Abraham, son of Jost Hinckel and wife.
Sponsors: Abraham Eschmann and wife.

(The minister was the Rev. Frederick Casimir Miller).

A much earlier baptism is shown on the records of the Goshen-hoppen Reformed church in Upper Hanover twp of (now) Montgomery Co.
(These records begin in 1731)

Anna Maria Elisabetha, daughter of Jost Henckel and wife.
Sponsors: Valentine Griesimer and Maria Elisabetha Henckel.

(This was evidently the oldest child, named for the grandmother, who
was sponsor, the widow of the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel.

Justus Henckel lived there in Pennsylvania until about 1750,
when he removed with his family to North Carolina, where they lived
in the German settlement on "Dutchmans Creek" in Rowan Co. for about
ten years.

About 1760 he removed again, this time to what is now called "Ger-
many Valley" in the present Pendleton Co., West Va., along the North
Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac river. Here Justus Henckel
patented various tracts of land, built a fort, etc. Here he died in
1778. His will was recorded in the Rockingham Co. records (but these
were burned). His wife died there later, and they both are buried
there on the home place (where a monument now marks the spot).

The children of John Justus Henckel and his wife Magdalena Esch-
mann were:
Children of John Justus (Yost) Henckel.

1. **Anna Maria Elizabeth** (eldest daughter, named for the father's mother). Born Aug. 2, 1731 and baptized Aug. 22, 1731, at the Goshenhoppen Reformed church (Upper Hanover township). The sponsors were Valentine Griesemer (husband of the mother's sister) and Maria Elizabeth Henckel, the grandmother. This child later married Moses Ellsworth, probably while still in North Carolina, about 1750-55.

2. **Jacob** (eldest son, named for the father's father presumably). He was born March 14, 1733. He married, about 1753-54, in North Carolina, Mary Barbara Teter, daughter of George Teter and his wife Margaret Ludman. Jacob Henckel died early in 1779 in Hampshire Co., Va.

3. **Catherine** (probably named for father's sister). She was born Jan. 18, 1735. This child married Paul Blie and is said to have remained in North Carolina and died there.

4. **Rebecca** (probably named for mother's sister). She was born Oct. 5, 1736. This child married Paul Teter, son of George Teter. She died probably in Illinois in 1799.

5. **Maria Anna Margaret.** Born April 30, 1741. She married George Teter, son of George Teter Sr., and his wife Margaret Ludman. She died in 1801.

7. **Elizabeth.** Born Dec. 20, 1745. She married Christian Ruleman, son of Jacob Ruleman.

8. **Susannah.** Born Oct. 16, 1747. She married Philip Teter, son of George Teter.

9. **Abraham** (second son, named for the mother's father, Abraham Eschmann). Born March 20, 1749 and baptized Sept. 11, 1749 at Dunkel's Reformed church, Greenwich township of Berks Co. The sponsors were the grandparents, Abraham Eschmann and wife. He married Mary Catherine Teter, daughter of Jacob Teter.


Dates of birth for these children are as given in the Diary of the Rev. Paul Henckel.)
The Eschmann Family
(Ashman)
The Eschmann Family

The Eschmann family was probably of German-Swiss origin. We find the first of the family in America to be living in eastern Pennsylvania, in close association with the Guldin family, which is a well-known Swiss family.

Abraham Eschmann

Abraham Eschmann (or Ashman, as the family name came to be known) was one of the earlier Germans or Swiss who had come to Pennsylvania toward the beginning of the 18th century. He appears to have been living in the Oley district in what was still Philadelphia Co. as early as 1719, if not before. In that year, on Nov. 21, 1719, there was a petition to the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia Co, from "inhabitants of the townships of Amity and Oaley", asking that a certain road, already laid out, should be recorded. Among the signers of this petition was Abraham Eschmann.

Another petition of the next year, dated Sept. 5, 1720, was signed by thirty-one people, including Abraham Eschmann, said to be settlers on land adjacent to Amity. This was for the erection of a separate township of Oley. The petition was not granted at that time and it was not until twenty years later, in 1740, that the township of Oley was established. (From M. L. Montgomery's History of Berks Co., p. 933; also the Annals of Oley Valley, by P. C. Croll, p. 116).

On Nov. 30, 1731, Abraham Ashman of Oley bought, for 75 pounds,
from Edward Farmer of Whitemarsh, Philadelphia Co., and his wife Rachel, and William Lowther of Abingdon and wife Martha, a tract of land in Oley containing 150 acres, next land of George Hunter and vacant land. Deed recorded Dec. 18, 1731. (From Phil. Co. Deed book F 5, p. 385)

In a list of landholders in Philadelphia Co. in 1734, Abraham Asheman appears as having 150 acres (he is next on the list to Robert Stapleton, Isaac Levan, John De Turck, and near the Boones). (This is given in the Pa. Gen. Soc. Publ. vol. 1, p. 179. Montgomery's Hist. of Berks Co. also gives tax lists of Philadelphia Co. for that year 1734. Abraham Asheman appears, as well as Peter Baaly, Samuel Golding, Robert Stapleton, etc in this Oley district of the county.

Montgomery's History also gives, on page 931, a petition dated in June 1736, asking for a road from Jacob Levan's mill in Maxatawny to the 'Kings Highway' by John Yoders place in Oley. The viewers who laid out this road were John High, John Yoder Jr., Samuel Golden, Benjamin Langworthy, Abraham Ashman and Thomas Ellis all of Oley. This road was what is now called the Kutztown Road from Pleasantville via Lobachsville and Stone Point to Kutztown.

Abraham Ashman was a witness to the will of John Jodder (Yoder) of Phil. Co., dated June 17, 1739 and proved Jan. 14, 1741/2. In this will the wife Anna Rosina is mentioned, also son John Jr. and his wife Barbara, also son Daniel. The wife and son John Yoder were to be the Executors. The witnesses were Abraham Eschmann, Abraham Zwain and Samuel Guldin. (Phil. Co. Wills Book F, p. 268).

Abraham Ashman appears in a list of names in the accounts of

Abraham Ashman was also a witness to the will of Jost Jodder (Yoder) of Phil. Co., dated May 29, 1741 and proved Jan. 14, 1741/2. In this will the wife Elizabeth and Gabriel Boyer were named as Executors. The son John Jodder was mentioned. The witnesses were Abraham Eschmann and John Jodder (Phil. Co. Will book F, p. 267).

The will of Peter Bailie, a prominent man of Oley, was dated on March 29, 1743/4. The Executors named were the wife Susanna Bailie and Abraham Eschmann and Samuel Gulding. The wife Susanna and the children Dorothy, Susanna, Catherine and Helena were mentioned. (same, Book G., p. 37). The records of Berks Co. show the will of Susanna Bailie, widow of Oley, dated May 24, 1755 and proved on May 10, 1756. Daughters Susanna Beidelman, Catherine Bartolet, Eleanor Lowbach and Dorothy Shorrs were mentioned. The Executors named were John Bartolet, Peter Lowbach and Detrick Beidelman. The witnesses were Samuel Lee and Abraham Levan.

Abraham Ashman was warrantee for 250 acres of land in Phil. Co. on April 9, 1743 and again for 50 acres on June 8, 1743. (Pa. Archives 3rd series, vol. 24). And Abraham Ashman of Phil. Co. appears in a list of persons who took the naturalization oath at the court on the 11th, 12th and 13th of April, 1743, together with Valentine "Cressmore", Sebastian Zimmerman, Daniel Levan, Abraham Bartolet, etc. (same, 2nd series, vol. 2, p. 357).

Abraham Ashman died some time between Jan. 18, 1742/3, when his will was signed, and Nov. 21, 1749, when it was proved. Probably
his death was shortly before the latter date, for on Sept. 11, 1749, Abraham Eschmann and his wife were sponsors at the baptism at the Dunkels Reformed church in Greenwich twp. of Berks Co., of Abraham Henkel, the son of John Justus (Jost) Henkel and his wife (who was Abraham Eschmann's daughter). A copy of Abraham Eschmann's will is attached to these notes. In it, after a long and pious introduction, he makes adequate provision for his wife Elizabeth and his two daughters, Magdalena the elder one, and Rebecca the younger one. (Evidently they were the only children). He appoints the wife and younger daughter as executors. The witnesses were Blasius Daniel Mackinet, Bernard Reser, and Christian Lehmann. It was proved and recorded on Nov. 21, 1749. Letters testamentary were granted to Elizabeth Ashman, Rebecca the other executor being absent. (Phil. Co. Will book I, no. 122, p. 193).

It is not known when the widow Elizabeth Eschmann died or whether she married again. As stated the children seem to have been:

1. Maria Magdalena Eschmann, born about 1710-12, who married about 1730, John Justus Henckel.

2. Rebecca Eschmann, born about 1723, who married, about 1745 Caspar Griesemer. She died and was buried on Feb. 14, 1810.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,
City and County of Philadelphia

Register's Office

1. JOHN F. MCCLOSKEY, Register of Wills and ex-officio Clerk of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full and perfect copy of

the last will and testament of said ...., et al., in... with the due of probate thereof.

I further certify that said will has duly been, deposited and presented to the Register of Wills of the City and County of Philadelphia.

1593306

as the same remains on file and of record in this office.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Philadelphia the date above.

[Seal]

Register of Wills and ex-officio Clerk of the Orphans' Court.
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,  
City and County of Philadelphia  

Register’s Office  June 9th, 1938

I, JOHN F. MCCLOSKEY, Register of Wills and ex-officio Clerk of the Orphans’ Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do hereby certify the foregoing to be a full and perfect copy of the last Will and Testament of Abram Ashman, deceased, together with the proof of Probates therof.

I further certify that said will was duly proved, probated and agreeably to the laws and usages of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

as the same remains on file and of record in this office

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and official seal at Philadelphia the date above

[Signature]
Register of Wills and ex-officio Clerk of the Orphans' Court
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia County, \{ ss. \}

I, LEWIS H. VAN DUSEN, President Judge of the Orphans’ Court of Philadelphia County, DO CERTIFY, that the foregoing Certificate and Attestation, made by JOHN F. McCLOSKEY, Esq., Register of Wills and ex-officio Clerk of said Orphans’ Court, whose name is thereto subscribed and seal of his office affixed, are in due form and made by the proper officer.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, this 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight. [1938]

\[ Signature \]
President Judge

---

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia County, \{ ss. \}

I, JOHN F. McCLOSKEY, Esq., Register of Wills and ex-officio Clerk of the Orphans’ Court of Philadelphia County, DO CERTIFY, that the Honorable LEWIS H. VAN DUSEN, by whom the foregoing Attestation was made, and who has thereunto subscribed his name, was, at the time of making thereof, and still is President Judge of the Orphans’ Court of Philadelphia County, duly commissioned and sworn; to all whose acts, as such, full faith and credit, are and ought to be given, as well in Courts of Judicature as elsewhere.

In Testimony Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court, this 7th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight. [1938]

\[ SEAL \]
[SEAL]
Register of Wills and ex-officio Clerk of the Orphans’ Court
COPY

WILL OF

Abram Ashman, Deceased

Book

Page

No. 132

1749

Compiled by C.F.B.
Road Petition

To the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County:

Nov. 21, 1719.

"From inhabitants of the township of Amity and Oalay".

Saying that a road has been laid out "from Oalay to ye main road", as also a road to Thomas Miller's mill. This has been done "with all ye Impartiality imaginable", etc. They pray to have it now admitted to record, etc.

Among the signers were:

Abraham Eschman
Johannes Jooder
"Jost Yoder's mark"
Joseph Siegfried

John Henry Kiester
Isaac De Turch
Philip Kuhlwein
Johannes Jung, etc.

[Signature]

[Signature]
Petition

To the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County:

Sept. 5, 1720.

"The Petition of the Subscribers Inhabitants of Oley in said County"

Asking for the erection of a new township "by the name it is at present commonly called," separate from Amity.

Among the signers were:

Abraham Beaman
John Joder
George Boone
Henry Bertollet, etc.

[Signature]

25 Oct. 1720

[Signature]

John John

George soon
On April 13, 1734, John Lesher, a Calvinist, conveyed by deed 132 perches of land to Gabriel Boyer and Casper Griesemer, in trust for the society of Christian people inhabiting Oley. Upon this lot a small meeting-house was built in 1735, in which visiting ministers of the Reformed and Lutheran persuasion occasionally preached, but no regular preacher was secured until 1771, when Rev. John William Boos assumed that task and preached eleven years. The Lutherans also continued to worship in the old church until 1823, when they became a distinct body. In May, 1822, the Reformed congregation vacated the old church and laid the corner-stone of a new church, while the Lutherans secured a lot adjoining from Jacob S. Spang, and on May 27, 1821, the corner-stone was laid for a Lutheran church, which was dedicated May 27, 1822. On January 20, 1822, Rev. Conrad Miller was installed as the first pastor, serving twelve years.

In the adjoining God’s acres lie buried the dust of the worthy ancestors of many a wealthy and prominent scion, who may scarcely know where his American stem first took root and where his body sleeps and the ashes are entombed. We need but give the names of the petitioners for the erection of a township as early as September 5, 1720, to give an idea of this fact. This valley had already been commonly known by the Indian name of Oley, from Olink, meaning “Encircled by hills”—which literally describes this rich limestone garden tract of about 14,000 acres—so that this name was maintained. The petition has the following signatures, mostly in a German hand:

John Longworthy, Abram Zimmerman,
Benjamin Longworthy, Engel Potter,
John Henry Kirsten, Jacob Plank (de la Planck)
Hans Helfm Week, Johannes Jung,
Johannes Keihm (Keim), Martin Schenkel,
Jacob Koch, Isaac Lennerd,
Isac de Tuerk, Jonathan Herbein,
John Yoder, Jacob Stauber,
Hans Schneider, Arnold Huffnagle,
George Kreider, Anthony Lee,
Henry Baker, Jost Yoder,
Hans Klemmer, George Boone,
Peter Bertolet, Peter Trakseler (Trexler),
Samuel Saul, Richard Gregrey,
Philip Kuhlwein, Abraham Ashman,
Hans Siegfrid,

Among the more illustrious names found on tombstones is that of General and Hon. Daniel Udree, who was an officer in the Revolution, and also in the War of 1812, and a Congressman later. Before the Revolution he operated Oley furnaces. His monument is in Oley Reformed churchyard. The third edifice, a modern structure, is now in use by this flock, while the Lutherans have a more antiquated edifice, a picture of which we give to convey better the style of the old-fashioned country church.
Were we to take the direction of the chief stream of this township, the Manatawny, which flows from north to south, we could take quite an historic pilgrimage by now traveling on the old "King's Highway," laid out in 1717 from Pikeville to the Swedish settlement on the Schuylkill at and about Amityville. We would pass many old homesteads and interesting sights, among which is the Manatawny cave, about which cluster many strange legends. But we shall go eastward in a straight line and wing our way with the crow over the Oley hills towards Boyertown. For several miles these environs hills have loomed up on our eastern horizon and were it not for their connection in story and song we would yet want to lead our readers over them because of their place in tradition according to one plain denizen of these parts. While a student in college the writer put in a summer in this township as colporteur for the American Tract Society, and remembers on one occasion asking a farmer's wife the derivation, or meaning, of the township name, which by many inhabitants was pronounced Olich. "Dass will ich der vange," was her prompt reply. "Wie der Columbus Amerika entdeckt hat, do hut er sella Dang noch grad zu noch Redden (Reading) gewellt. Not is er inwer der Berg kumm; un juchtet wie er uf em Spittaun, do is die Sunn unner ganga. Not hout er ausgeraffa, 'O-licht!' Now heist es ewen O-licht!"

Somewhere near where this credulous informant placed Columbus in his predicament, history points to a spot where long abode contentment and humble piety, personified in the historical character of "Mountain Mary."
To the Honourable the Justices at the Court of Qi Sessions held for the County of Philad at the 5th of July 1720

The petition of the subscribers on behalf of themselves and other inhabitants of Hey in the said County

Humbly sheweth That your humble petitioners being sold on a piece of land containing about 1000 acres on the Township of Unity do hereby humbly request the said tract may be erected into a Township by the name it is at present commonly called The reason of which request is That the great extent as well of the said Township of Unity as of the said tract of Hey makes it very inconvenient to the Inhabitants of both to be comprehended in one Township and therefore it is hoped for the aforesaid and other reasons too tedious to be added the said request may be granted And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &c.

John Longworth
Conamin Longworth
John Henry Kipser
Harr Helper Werk
Jonathan Heinm
Jacob Cock
Her de Turk
Philip Kuhlwein
Herr Seifried
Abraham Zimmerman
Engel Potter
Jacob Blast
Nothman Junck
Martin Schaal
Harr Lemar
Abraham Abishan

John Goder
Harr Schneider
Georg Kieper
Hilary Baker
Harr Klemmer
Peter Bertelat
Samuel Saag
Jonathan Herrlein
Jacob Stander
Steph Aufmets
Anthony Lee
Lott Gode
Jorbo Joan
Peter Maikeler
Richard Gregor

Ed
In the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace, of the County of Philadelphia

Philadelphia, May 20, 1941

Commonwealth

I hereby certify, the 20th day of May, A.D. 1941,

the enclosed copy to be a true copy of the original Petition for creation of a New Township, as filed of record in this office.

William F. Meade
Pro Clerk.

(However, this is a contemporary copy of the original, but signatures of the three members in my handwriting.)
Petition

To the Quarter Sessions Court of Philadelphia County:

March, 1735.

From the inhabitants of Oley

Asking for the erection of a new township by that name, because of the badness of the roads, etc.

Among the signers were:

Abraham Eschman
John Yoder
Squire Boone, etc.

Squire Boone

Abraham Eschman

John Yoder
The Griesemer Family

John Valentine Griesemer came to America from Germany in 1730. In the possession of a descendant living in Allentown is the original passport which he carried when he came to this country. It is dated at Worms on April 28, 1730. It is granted by Francis Louis, the Archbishop of Worms, Count Palatine, etc, and is for "our subject of Lampertheim" (which is a place near Worms), John Valentine Griesemer ("Griesheimer"), his wife and 4 children, namely: Caspar, John, Anna Margaret and Jacob. It is signed by John Adam von Hoerens, governor of the Grand Duchy of Worms.

This family arrived at Philadelphia on the ship "Thistle" and John Valentine Griesemer took the oath of allegiance there on Aug. 29, 1730. After living in the Goshenhoppen valley, in what is now Montgomery Co., for some years, Valentine Griesemer finally settled in Hereford twp. of Berks Co. Of his children, son Jacob stayed in Hereford, son John went to Lehigh Co. where he lived on the present site of Allentown (he was one of the custodians of the Liberty Bell when it was taken to Allentown for safety), son Caspar Griesemer settled in Oley, west of the Oley churches. Valentine Griesemer had two more children born in this country after his arrival from Germany in 1730. These were John Leonard, bapt. on June 11, 1731 at Goshenhoppen Reformed church; and Maria Elizabeth, baptized on June 6, 1736. (Another earlier Maria Elizabeth, born in 1734 had died almost at once).

Caspar Griesemer, born in Germany, came to America with his
parents in 1730. He married, about 1745, Rebecca Eschmann, daughter of Abraham Eschmann of Oley. Caspar Griesemer also lived in Oley, west of the Oley churches. He appears on the records of the Goshenhoppen Reformed church. There on April 7, 1746, was baptized a son (not named) of Caspar Griesemer and wife. The sponsor was Abraham Eschmann. Caspar Griesemer was one of the Trustees of this church (founded in 1734) and was on the building committee in 1754 for the erection of the new building. His name is on the famous weather-vane (a huge rooster). On a tax list of Oley twp. in 1759, Caspar Griesemer was the second largest tax payer.

The will of Caspar Griesemer of Oley is dated on June 23, 1791 and was proved on April 14, 1794. In it he provided for his wife Rebecca and mentions his two sons Jacob and Peter, his daughters Elizabeth Guldin, Anna Maria Graeff, Anna Margaret Reiter, Susanna Griesemer, and Eva Ludwig; also his grandson Abraham, son of his deceased son Abraham. He again mentions sons Jacob and Peter, also son John. He appoints his wife Rebecca and sons John and Peter as executors. The witnesses were Joshua Boone and John Pott Jr. Letters testamentary were granted to the sons, the widow renouncing her right. (Berks Co. Wills).

The records of the Falckner Swamp Reformed church show the burial on Feb. 14, 1810, of the widow of Caspar Griesemer, aged 86 years and 9 months.

Caspar Griesemer himself is buried in a private graveyard on the homestead, but in 1870 the body was moved with all the others to the Oley cemetery. The grave is not marked.
See:

- Genealogy of the Griesemer and Allied Families (a printed chart in the Library of the Pa. Hist. Soc. at Philadelphia. This gives the wife of Caspar Griesemer as Rebecca Ashman, the daughter of Abraham Ashman.)
The Apple Family

(Maria Catherine Henckel, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Anthony Jacob Henckel, married Peter Apple. But they both had been married before. Peter Apple apparently had children, daughters, by a former wife, and Catherine Henckel had children named Geiger by her former husband).

The will of Peter Apple of Frederick Co. Md. is dated March 2, 1779 and proved April 20, 1779. To his beloved wife Catherine he leaves the household goods and the plantation during her life. He leaves to his grand-daughter Susannah Apple 100 pounds, but if she died before coming of age or marriage this sum was to go to the following children: Eve Hase, Charlot Meyer, Mary Mattheis, and Magdalena Byerly. To his grand-daughters Catherine and Susanna Coppersmith he leaves a cow to each. The rest of his estate to be sold and divided equally among "my children": Eve Hows, Charlot Meyer, Mary Matthews and Magdalena Byerly. He appoints his friend Henry Matthews as executor. The witnesses were Peter Burghart, Benjamin Ogle Jr. and John Young. Signed "Peter Apple". (From Frederick Co. Md, Will book G.M.I, p. 122).

The will of Catherine Apple was dated Oct. 15, 1735 and proved Nov. 3, 1735. She leaves to daughter Elizabeth Coppersmith various things; similarly to grand-daughter Susannah Coppersmith. To grand-daughter Catherine Young 5 pounds; to son George Geiger 20 shillings; to son John Geiger 2 pounds; to daughters Elizabeth Coppersmith and Catherine Ren the rest of the estate. The executors
were to be the daughters Elizabeth Coppersmith and Catherine Ren.
She signed the will by her mark. The witnesses were Heinrich Firor
and Yelles Stauffer. (Frederick Co. Will book G.M.2, p. 179)

The will of Peter Apple Jr. was dated March 21, 1775 and proved on
May 10, 1775. (He had died before his father). He leaves to his
wife Elizabeth a cow, a calf, hogs, etc and the household goods.
To daughter Susannah Apple a horse and a chest. To brother-in-law
Michael Byerly his clothes. He appoints this Michael Byerly as the
Executor. He also signed by mark. The witnesses were Jacob Ambros-
ic, Jacob Weller and Lodewick Byerly.
Notes from the Draper Manuscripts.
(Wisconsin Historical Society.)

From 8 C (the Boone manuscripts)
Indian Warfare by the Cherokees in Rowan Co., N. Carolina.

The Cherokees had been at war with the settlers in 1754, but in 1755 they made a treaty with Governor Dobbs; and they united in war with the colonists until 1758-59.

The South Carolina Gazette, of May 12, 1759, tells of Indian raids by the Cherokees and massacres on the Yadkin, some near Fort Dobbs. "All the frontier inhabitants are very much alarmed, many of them desisted planting, and others are exporting themselves" (Newspaper clipping '8 C 39).

On Feb. 27, 1760 an attack on Fort Dobbs was made, which was repulsed. The Cherokees made peace in 1761. Fort Dobbs was about 2 miles north of the present town of Statesville (See the map below).
Map of the Boone Settlement on the Yadkin
North Carolina.
(now Davie County)
from the Draper Manuscripts:

The Boones in Rowan County, N. Carolina.

George, Squire, John and Jonathan Boone (brothers) each took up grants of land, 640 acres each, in 1753 (as shown on the map below). Squire Boone also owned 640 acres on Grants Creek near Salisbury.

Grant to Squire Boone, Dec. 29, 1753
Deed from Squire Boone to Aaron Van Cleve Feb. 21, 1764.
Deed from Squire Boone to Daniel Boone, Oct. 12, 1759
Deed from Van Cleve to Jacob Helper (200 acres only) Sept. 3, 1795.

(The other 400 acres were still in the Van Cleve family hands in 1880).
Bergstrasse Cemetery

(new Ephrata, Pa.)

Grave of Henry Miller (also known as Hannah Margaret Hecker). Yes, but this is in the Chester country, not in Bergstrasse.

Grave of John George Y unit (husband of Mary Margaret Hecker).
Bergstrasse Auckley

Gen of Christopher Kolb.
Bergslagen Country

Grav of George Stubbis
Ghota, P.

Monument to Revolutionary Soldiers

[Drawing of a monument]

[Drawing of a building, possibly a home, with initials "M. E."]

[Signature: "Built by Henry Miller"]
Reference to "Hinkle's Fort" in Pendleton Co., Va.

From: "Virginia Militia in the Revolution" by J. T. McAllister.

Page 82, section 57:

In the Pension statement of John McGlaughlin.

"In 1782 or 83 drafted for six months in Rockingham Co to serve against the Indians. Marched then under Capt. William Smith to Hinkle's Fort on the North Fork (Pendleton Co.)."
Program of the Henckel Family Reunion

The exercises at the Fourth Reunion of the Henckel Family Association, the dedication of the Fort Marker and Memorial Stone to John Justus Henckel and wife in Germany Valley on Tuesday, September 29th.

A.
2. Address by Miss Cora Curry, Historian, telling of her discovery of existence of Hinkle's Fort from Revolution records at Washington.
3. Reading of address "Hinkel's Fort" written by H. M. Calhoun, Sr., by his granddaughter, Miss Judith Calhoun.

B.
Services at the graveyard about 11:15 a.m.
4. Benediction.

C.
Members of Association and visitors repair to Seneca Caverns' grounds for picnic lunch, 12:30 to 1:30 p.m.

D.
1. Music at 1:30 p.m.
2. Address of Welcome
3. Reply by President Barker and an address on his findings in Europe.
5. Further addresses by John W. Harman, Esq., and others.

AMERICA

My country 'tis of thee,
Sweet land of liberty,
Oft thee I sing.
Land where my fathers died!
Land of the 'Henckels' pride!
From every mountain side,
Let freedom ring!
My native country, thee,
Land of the noble free,
Thy name I love.
I love thy rocks and rills,
Thy woods and templed hills;
My heart with rapture thrills
Like that above.

PRAISE TO GOD.

L. M.
Praise to God for his boundless love.
Let all in heav'n their praises bring.
All things on earth and in the Immensely great and numberless
seas, Are the bless'd bounties of his hands.
Unite and worship him our King, The vilest sinners must confess.
And show the wonders of his grace. Though they abuse his just commands.

2 The brightest angels near his Should we not love and praise that throne.
With all the happy hosts above, On whom the hosts of heav'n attend?
Delight to make his glories known, And who are not our abode.
And show the greatness of his love. And visit us like as a friend.

Hymn composed by Rev. Paul Henkel.
The Hinkel Family Association, a descendant of Daniel, founded an association in 1890 which was later divided into two organizations: the Hinkel Family Association and the Hinkel Family Association of America. The association held its first reunion in 1891, and subsequent reunions have been held every ten years. The association's purpose is to bring together Hinkel descendants and to preserve the history of the family.

The association's archives include records of births, marriages, and deaths, as well as histories of individual branches of the family. The association also publishes a newsletter, the Hinkel Family News, which is distributed to members.

The Hinkel Family Association has a strong presence in the community, and its members are involved in various activities such as genealogy research, family history preservation, and community service.

The association maintains a website, the Hinkel Family Association of America, which provides information about the association's activities, its members, and its branches. The website also includes a searchable database of Hinkel family records, as well as links to other family history resources.

The Hinkel Family Association of America is a non-profit organization that is open to all Hinkel family members, regardless of their location.

Address of H. M. Calhoun, Describing the First Settlement of the Pioneers of the Family in Germany Valley.

In the beginning of my legal career I was told that some wiseacre of the law had once said that the "Law is a jealous mistress". The axiom or truism has been variously ascribed to Blackstone, Coke, Littleton, Minor and other legal lights of the earlier days. Fearing that it might be true, whatever the source, I have always sought to keep close to this aforesaid "jealous mistress" of my choice, but there have been times, however, when, from their very seductiveness, I have indulged in mild flirtations with Dame History and Dame Genealogy. Like most flirtations, these have been very pleasant, as well as hazardous, as tending to cause me to neglect this "jealous mistress" and thus risk the bringing of her righteous condemnation down on my erring hand.

In pursuance of one of these illicit flirtations, many years ago, I began a desultory search of my ancestors, paternal and maternal. I have found it most pleasant as a pastime, but anything else than profitable. This in a measure explains why I am here today, to tell you something of Hinkle's Fort in Pendleton County, now in West Virginia, and of the John Justus branch of the Hinkle family.

It is not necessary for me to go into the genealogy or history of
the family at large, as most of you know more about that than I do. The subject for today concerns John Justus Hinkle and his immediate descendants only.

As near as may be now ascertained, in the spring of 1760, John Justus Hinkle, together with three of his four sons, Abraham, Isaac, and John Justus Jr., three or more of his sons-in-law, either present or prospective, Paul Teter, George Teter Jr. and Philip Teter, and perhaps others, with one or more unmarried daughters, set forth from what had been their home for some ten years, on Dutchman's Creek, near the town of Salisbury, Rowan county, North Carolina, for a new home in the wilds of what was then known as West Augusta, but what is now Pendleton County, West Virginia.

The hostile attitude of the Indians in Carolina was one of the moving causes which led them to take this step. They sought a land where the Indians were less hostile, and where the land was more fertile.

They set out with their wives and families, and such of their goods and wares as would be essential to them in their new homes. Among these were their trusty flintlock rifles, their axes, and their Bibles. Without these they dared not trust themselves in this far, wild country. They as certainly brought with them the grandfather clock of German make, which is now one of my most cherished possessions.

The journey was not one of days, but of weeks. It was arduous and dangerous. It had to be made through trackless forests "where highways never ran". Wagons were out of the question. Those who were able to do so made the journey on foot. The younger children, and
in some instances the women, were supplied with horses. Their goods,
wares and provisions were carried on other horses, equipped with the
primitive packsaddle. Such flocks and herds as they would need in
their new home were driven before them. Horses, cattle and sheep
were liberally supplied with bells. These were stuffed with leaves
through the day, so as not to attract the Indians unduly. At night,
when the animals were turned out to feed around the encampment, the
bells were freed and some of the horses hobbled, that they might not
return to their former home.

With all this impedimenta, progress was necessarily slow and toil¬
some. Only a few miles could be covered in the course of a day.
They were surrounded on all sides by the wild beasts and yet wilder
Red men of the forest. Trails must be sought and passes must be lo¬
cated; streams and rivers must be forded; hills and mountains must
be crossed; food also must be supplied for the members of the party.
For their supply of meat they depended upon the wild game afforded
by the country through which they passed.

It required strong bodies and stout hearts to undertake the jour¬
dney in the first place, and yet stronger bodies and yet stouter
hearts to complete the same.

These were the breed of men Gen. George Washington had in mind
when, in the darkest hours of the Revolution, when the patriot cause
seemed well nigh lost, he said, "Leave me but a banner to plant on
the mountains of West Augusta and I will rally about me the men who
will raise my bleeding country from the dust and set her free'.

It was such a pioneer woman as these from this same West Augusta
who, when the British soldier Tarleton had driven the Virginia leg-
islature out of Charlottesville and were threatening the Shenan-
doah Valley, said to her own brave sons, "Go my sons, and keep back
the foot of the invader, or see my face no more".

After weeks of untold hardship, danger and privation, one day,
from the summit of the North Fork Mountain, these hardy pioneers
came in sight of their promised land. In this good and beautiful
land they would erect their altars, for they were a deeply religious
people, nearly all of them bearing Bible names. Here too they would
build their homes and schools. Here they would rear a hardy race.
From here they would send out into the future United States men and
women of brawn and brain, of character and integrity. Men and wo-
en who would prove a blessing to the communities and commonwealths
they might adopt as their homes.

First of all they must build a fort. They were locating on what
was then the frontier of Virginia, the firing line of civilization,
the front line of progress and advancement. It was close to the
Seneca or Shawnee Indian trails, leading to and from sorely har-
assed Tygart's Valley.

Around them were the cabins of other hardy pioneers, who would
also need protection. A place would be needed in which to quarter
the troops that Virginia would send to protect her frontier. So
they early set to work to build this fort. As the summer of 1760
waxed and waned, they labored diligently at the task. They felled
the trees in the surrounding forest. They built rude but substanc-
tial block houses. They filled the spaces between with palisades
from the trunks of trees, set deep in the ground, and painted at the
top. On the side nearest the water supply, they hung a large folding
gate, made of heavy slabs or puncheons, hewn from logs. All of this they did without a single iron nail or spike.

They worked and toiled, cut and hewed, dug and delved, until at last it stood before them completed. This was the only fort in the County utilized by the patriot forces of the Revolution, or that has any Revolutionary history. It was often used as a barracks for the quartering of patriot troops. The lay of the adjacent lands afforded an excellent drill field, near the fort. In June and July of the year 1778, Virginia militia was quartered in that fort, and in August of that year, John Justus Hinkle, the aged and worthy patriarch of the clan, was gathered to his fathers. He was buried on the homestead lands first granted to him, in sight of the fort which he had commanded for 13 years, and only a few hundred feet distant from the same.

As soon as the fort had been completed, in the first place, John Justus Hinkle proceeded to acquire the lands upon which it stood. He caused to be surveyed out 220 acres of the very heart of the valley, and one of the finest tracts of land in the county. It was almost a rectangle, 220 poles in length and 160 poles in width, so that one pole across the length just made an acre, and this was granted him in the year following.

After his death, the position as commander of the fort, as well as title to those homestead lands, passed to his son, Abraham, his oldest son with him at the time. Jacob, his oldest son, came to the county later than the other sons, and settled at Upper Tract, on the South Branch, instead of in the locality of the fort, though there is good reason to believe that he and his family had occasion
to take refuge in the fort from time to time, for the fort at Upper Tract had been destroyed by the Shawnee Indians under Killbuck in the Spring of 1758, at the time Seybert's fort was destroyed, and the former was never rebuilt.

The Hinkle fort was intended for and became a place of refuge and sanctuary, not only for the Hinkle family and its numerous connections, but for the settlers of the surrounding country as well. The country was sparsely settled before the coming of the Hinkle family.

News or rumors of intended raids by the Indians were first to reach the inhabitants of the fort. At once messengers were dispatched in the darkness and dead of night, to warn other settlers along the North Fork. This was done in the most profound silence. A light tapping on a window of a cabin, without a spoken word, was sufficient to warn the head of the house. He needed no explanation as to its meaning. In silence and darkness he roused the members of his family. Preparations for flight were hastily and silently made. The father took his trusty flintlock gun and such supplies of food and clothing as he could carry, or the family might need, and piloted his little brood, including his wife with the baby in her arms, all in silence and darkness, in safety to the fort. The coming of daylight found the fort well inhabited, and wholly prepared for the defense.

There is a legendary account of at least one attack on the fort by hostile Shawnee Indians. The story of the destruction of the forts at Upper Track and Seybert's Fort was all too recent to enable or permit the Indians to gain entrance to the fort by either stratagem or stealth, and the stout hearted inmates were able to defend it against direct attack.
The fort stood until some time after the Revolutionary War, and until all danger of Indian raids was past. The last raid into the county occurred either in the year 1781 or 1784, and was led by Timothy Dorman, a white renegade. They visited the home of William Gragg, near the present village of Onego on Seneca Creek, and near the old Seneca Trail. Dorman had at one time been an inmate of the Gragg home and held some grudge against some member of that family. He took this means of avenging himself.

Most of the family was away from the house when the raid was made. Only the aged and invalid mother of Gragg and his grown daughter were in the home. They carried Mrs. Gragg in her chair, out of the cabin, and burned it with all its contents. They scalped the girl and left her for dead. The family, some of whom had witnessed the tragedy, came to the assistance of the wounded girl, as soon as they felt safe in doing so, and started with her to the Hinkle fort, which was several miles distant. The girl died when about half of the journey had been completed. Mention is made of this incident to show the importance of the fort to these early settlers. This was the last time the settlers were gathered in the fort for safety.

This settlement was made up of Hinkles, Teters, and others, all of whom were of German descent. They habitually conversed in the native German. In fact it has been said that they did this to such an extent that even the hens cackled, the pigs grunted, and the turkeys gobbled in German. The settlement took the name of Germany, and the valley in which it is located is still called "Germany Valley". I have sometimes wondered if their former home in North Carolina did not get the name of "Dutchman's Creek" in the same manner.
On an occasion of this kind I hope I may be pardoned for saying something of this branch of the Hinkle family, in a general sort of way. The ancestor, his four sons, and several of his daughters died and lie buried in Pendleton county, most of them in nameless and unmarked graves. The family was a leading one, if not the leading one in the early settlement and history of the county. Perhaps the family of Isaac sought political preferment more than any of the other branches. He and all of his brothers and many of their sons held some office, most of them being from time to time justices of the peace. At that time this office was one of honor, and was held only by the landed gentry. Isaac and Moses, a son of Jacob, were two of the eleven justices commissioned by the Government of Virginia to organize the county of Pendleton. This they did, and on June 2, 1788. On June 2nd of this year the Pendleton Co. Historical Society will unveil and dedicate a memorial to these men and the event, on the spot where the organization was effected. A bronze tablet set in stone will proclaim the fact as well as their names to posterity.

Eleven years earlier, Isaac Hinkle, as one of the seventeen justices, assisted in the formation of the county of Rockingham, and was appointed the first or second sheriff of the county, although he lived 60 miles from Harrisonburg, the county seat.

All of the early members of the family in Pendleton were large landholders. At one time the members of the family owned most of the better land along the North Fork for a distance of more than twenty miles. A majority of the sons of these four sons of John Justus Hinkle migrated to other portions of the state and other portions of
the United States. At present only a few of the name remain within
the county. Moses Hinkle sold out his holdings and moved to Ohio
some time in the year 1814. To give some idea of the extent of the
holdings of these people, Moses sold nearly three thousand acres of
choice land before leaving.

To tell you that they were without fault, as viewed from present
day standards, would not be the truth. As a descendant of both
Isaac and Abraham, I may be permitted to speak of them more freely.
They were both slave holders, but an examination of their wills re-
veals the tenderness and consideration with which they regarded their
slaves.

They each also owned and operated an old time fruit distillery.
The court records of the county reveal the fact that Isaac was once
presented for "retailing spirituous liquors" and Abraham, in his last
will and testament devised to his beloved wife, among other goods and
chattels, his still tubs.

It may be said by way of explanation, if explanation is necessary,
that in the day in which they lived, a bottle of brandy was consider-
ed as much a necessity in the family medicine chest as castor oil or
quinine. In the current belief of that day, it would warm them when
they were cold, and cool them when they were hot; it would dry them
if they were wet, and wet them when they were dry.

Judged by the standards of the day in which they lived, they were
model citizens. They began the day by reading a chapter from the
Book and offering a prayer at the family altar, to the God whom they
devoutly and sincerely worshipped. They followed this with a stiff
drink of apple brandy and they were then fortified for breakfast and
the duties of the day.
Not only did they serve their country in civil life but in time of war as well. Mention has been briefly made of their service in the Revolutionary War. In the War of 1812-14, the company that went out from Pendleton included three of the sons of Isaac: Jesse, who was captain of the company, John its second Lieutenant, and William, who was a corporal.

In the War between the States, at least ten saw service in the Confederate army. One was wounded at McDowell; one killed and another wounded at Gettysburg; and one froze to death on one of the raids across the Allegheny mountains. In civil life, they held all the offices they could get hold of, obeyed the laws sufficiently to keep out of jail at least, and voted the straight Democratic ticket.

Returning to the subject of the Hinkle fort, the facts of its existence had almost passed into forgetfulness. Some two years ago I began receiving letters from Miss Cora C. Curry, whom we all know or ought to, insisting that there had been a Hinkle fort on the North Fork in Pendleton county. For a time I did not pay much attention to her letters, thinking that her zeal for Hinkle information might have caused her to imagine such a thing, or that she was trying to lure me from the side of that jealous mistress of the law, and thus get me into some kind of trouble; but the letters continued, and became so persistent and insistent that I left the side of the afore-said jealous mistress long enough to make an investigation, and found that she was right, as she usually is. The fact that I had never heard of it before made me unduly skeptical.

Later in the same year she and Mr. C. O. Miller, whom you all also know or ought to know, came to Franklin, and in company with them and my daughter I went to Germany Valley and with the aid of some of the older citizens there located the site of the fort. We also
found the old burial ground where John Justus and his son Abraham and their wives lie buried. We also visited the old log house, of large proportions, built by Abraham, as the successor to the fort, as I believe, joined to the original house built by John Justus himself, as the old house, now used for a barn, shows evidence on its western side, of another and smaller house having stood there. I have also been told by one of the older citizens of the locality, that his mother-in-law, in her lifetime, a member of the Teter family, often told him that there were logs in this old house from the first house built by the Hinkle family.

Only a few days ago I again visited the valley, as it lay smiling in all of its springtime beauty, in company with Mr. E. J. VonHaven of Thomas, W. Va. and had him make a panoramic picture of the valley and surrounding country, showing the old Hinkle house, the location of the old burial ground, and the site of the fort. I had him also make smaller photos of both the east and west sides of the old Hinkle house, and a close-up view of the site of the fort.

The valley is in a locality fraught with intense interest to every member of the Hinkle family. There and around there repose the remains of the heroic men and women, whose blood runs in the veins and enriches the lives of thousands of their descendants. Only a few miles away towers the massive Spruce Knob, the highest point in West Virginia, and only a few miles away in the opposite direction stand the now famed Seneca Rocks, the finest piece of natural scenery in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains.

The entire locality is one of surpassing beauty. I am sometimes led to wonder, when gazing upon it from one of the surrounding emin-
ences, if the Divins Creator when, because of their disobedience, he drove our first parents from the Garden of Eden, and set the angel with the flaming sword at its entrance that no person might enter there again, unwilling that all the beauty, loveliness, grandeur and attractiveness should be forever lost to the world, He did not in His wisdom transplant that garden with all its charm and loveliness into this new land, and in His wisdom guide our latter parents back to it again. Certain it is, I'd rather climb to the top of one of the neighboring heights and gaze down upon its beauty hour after hour, than look at any moving picture I have ever seen or ever expect to see.

What may be said at the present day of the County which the hardy pioneers helped to settle and found? It lies today as it lay then in all its matchless beauty, nestled between the historic Shenandoah on the east and the stately Alleghenies on the west. The mountains are the highest in the state. Its rivers and streams are the purest and clearest to be found anywhere, "better than all the waters of Israel".

It is inhabited by a people who are of the purest Anglo-Saxon blood to be found anywhere. The tide of immigration has flowed around it and left the blood of its people unmixed. It is uncontaminated by either railroads, aliens or Yankees. There is only one person of foreign birth resident within its borders. It is the home of orthodox religion, and has neither a Catholic nor a Jew.

It is free from greed, graft and commercialism.

It is the finest place in the whole world to live and die. The sole matter of regret is that having so lived and died its people
fail to appreciate the beauty and charm of that home of the blest,
by comparison as do those who have lived and died elsewhere, and I
am saying this without having anything to sell.

It is located in a part of the State which, while the most slandered and the least understood, of the states of the Union, stands preeminent among them. West Virginia has been properly called the most northern of the southern states, and the most southern of the northern states, the most eastern of the western states, and the most western of the eastern states.

In spite of all that has been said to her disparagement, it may be truly said of her, that she has coal enough to warm the world, gas enough to light it, oil enough to lubricate it, and brains enough to rule it.
Dr. C. O. Miller Dies

Dr. Casper Otto Miller, physician, surgeon, and business man of this community, died at 2:30 o'clock on last Sunday afternoon, December 14, 1946, at his home, a mile southwest of New Market, following but a few hours of serious illness. At about 7 a.m. he suffered a cerebral hemorrhage which rendered him unconscious and he did not rally until death ensued.

Dr. Miller was the son of the late Abram Scholtz and Julia Henkel Miller and was born on August 7, 1867, in New Market, Va., in a house which stood on the present site of the New Market Hotel. He had thus reached the advanced age of 79 years, 4 months, and 9 days.

Dr. Miller vividly recalled the tremendous days of the Civil War and its resulting privations. When a youth he attended the old New Market Polytechnic Institute and completed its collegiate course in sciences with high scholarship records, demonstrating a very precocious talent in the field of mathematics. He then attended the University of Virginia and graduated there in medicine in 1890. The following year he attended the Medical School of the New York University, receiving a medical degree in 1891. Prior to his death he was one of the oldest living alumni of that institution.

For two years he was on the staff of the Bellevue Hospital in New York and then went to Baltimore, Md., where he practiced medicine and was instructor of histology, pathology and bacteriology in the Baltimore Women's Medical College, the Baltimore Medical College, and the University of Maryland, at the same time he took post-graduate work at the Johns Hopkins Hospital Laboratory. The late Dr. Fosseley, of Mt. Jackson, was one of his pupils at the University of Maryland.

In 1898, Dr. Miller furthered his medical education with three months of work at the University of Heidelberg, Heidelberg, Germany, and on his return to America resumed his work at the University of Maryland, continuing in that connection until 1909, when he retired from active practice and teaching of medicine to come back to New Market to manage the farm properties of his deceased father, whose death occurred in 1906. After his retirement from active practice, Dr. Miller maintained his interest in medicine and physics and wrote and published several books and pamphlets on scientific subjects. In World War I he received a commission in the Reserve Medical Corps.

Dr. Miller cast his first vote for Cleveland and himself later was a candidate for public office, entering the race as an Independent Democrat for the House of Delegates from Shenandoah County and was elected in 1918. While in the House he was a member of the Roads, Banking, and Finance committees. He worked vigorously for a unified and efficient road system under proper engineering supervision.

Dr. Miller was ever minded and served on many local Chautauqua committees and similar community efforts. He was fond of travel and, after a trip in 1913 throughout the western part of the country and the Pacific Coast, he was a great advocate of the location of a National Park in the West and was active in obtaining interest in the establishment of the Shenandoah National Park.

Dr. Miller was interested in the field of family history. For fifty years he was a tireless worker in compiling the Henkel Family History, assisting in the publication of the Henkel Family Records, and treasurer of the Henkel Family Association at the time of his death.

Despite the toll of advancing years Dr. Miller continued to operate his farming properties until about three years ago, and even after that and until last March his gray horse, could be seen almost daily on the streets of New Market, while he was making the rounds for the mail, making household purchases, etc. In 1936, he purchased the Shenandoah Hotel property south of New Market. He was active in its organization a stock-husky and for a time an owner of the Henkel Press, Inc., publishers of the Shenandoah Valley.

In early childhood Dr. Miller was baptized in Emmanuel Lutheran Church and when a youth was received into membership with that congregation. He served for years on the Emmanuel Church council, was treasurer of the congregation for more than 25 years, and often a representative to the meetings of the Conference and Tidewater Synod, being also active in the work of the latter church body. While a resident of Baltimore, Md., Dr. Miller transferred his membership to St. Mark's Lutheran Church of that city, in which connection he was a member of the church council and teacher in the Sunday School. He was one of the organizers of the Shenandoah Lutheran Institute, was a trustee of the Keiser Fund and held other positions of responsibility.

On September 19, 1901, he was united in marriage to Mary Christine Schermacher of Baltimore, Md., who survives him, together with their three sons, John Godfrey Miller, of New Market; Dr. James A. Miller, of Winchester, and until recently a captain in the U.S. Naval Reserve, and William Schultz Miller, of Farmwood, N.J. He is also survived by a sister, Miss Ada V. Miller, and two grandchildren, W. J. Schultz, Jr., and James Eugene Miller, of Farmwood, N. J.

Dr. Miller was a kind and loving husband and father, and a considerate neighbor and friend. He was intensely devoted to the ideals of high morality and spirituality and a firm believer in the values of extensive education in the arts and sciences. He clung tenaciously to his convictions and shunned compromises.

Funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock from his home with the Rev. Lewis Koon, of Emmanuel St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, officiating. Interment was in Emmanuel Cemetery.

 Pallbearers were Jacob Pulk, Casper Funkhouse, Earl M. Lord, Amos, J. P. Moore, Thomas Mosch, and W. J. Hitepaw.

Among the relatives and friends from A. Schiltz, of West Virginia, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Swisher, Jr., Miss Fred L. Clabaugh, Mr. and Mrs. Burr P. Hardiman, Miss Rebecca Boll, Mr. Alfred Henkel, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Miller, of Winchester, Va., Mr. and Mrs. J. C. W. Miller, of Ramsey, N. J., Mr. E. L. Cheek, of Mt. Airy, Md., and Mrs. Edith Hall, of Shenandoah, Va.
Elon O. Henkel, Retired Editor Of

The VALLEY Passes To His Reward

At 5:50 last evening, Feb. 27, 1935, Mr. Elon Osiander Henkel, for more than 50 years identified first as partner and then as sole owner of the old Henkel & Company, and publisher and editor of the Valley, passed away peacefully, following several weeks of precarious health. He had been failing in health for the past ten years, but his condition only became serious several years ago when general complications endangered his life.

Mr. Henkel was a son of the late Rev. Socrates Henkel and Eleanora C. Henkel, and was born in New Market on May 5, 1855. He had thus attained at the time of his death the age of 79 years, 9 months, and 22 days. He had the following brothers and sisters: Ambrose Luther, Melanchthon Justus, Otto Haining, David Lee, and Mary Catherine. Four died in infancy, and Ambrose L. passed away on Oct. 8, 1913, and Otto H. on Aug. 22, 1924.

Mr. Henkel when a child was baptized a member of Emmanuel Lutheran Church, of which his father the late Socrates Henkel served as pastor for many years. He remained faithful in this connection and took an active part in the work of the congregation. For years he was superintendent of the Sunday School, teacher of the Bible Class, elder, and secretary of the congregation. He had held various positions as trustee in matters connected with the church. When a youth he attended the Polytechnic Institute of West Virginia and in attendance there under the instruction of Prof. Salyards, for whose memory he held greatest love and respect. He graduated from the institution in 1875 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and was later recipient of the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He took a summer course at the University of Virginia in law under Prof. John B. Minor.
Following his graduation Mr. Henkel became employed in a printing office owned by his father and the late Judge George Henkel. The firm had been founded in 1806 by the Henkel family. Mr. Henkel learned the fundamentals of proofreading and editorial activities while carrying on the publication of the Shenandoah Valley. Later on he became a partner in the business with his brothers Ambrose L. and Otto H., and finally sole owner.

Mr. Henkel's early training was cast in the atmosphere of loyalty to the Lutheran Church and faithfulness in the execution of his daily tasks and the meeting of his various responsibilities. For more than fifty years he was a part of the printing establishment which had made outstanding contribution to the pioneering efforts of the Lutheran Church in America. He was a descendant of Anthony Jacob Henkel, the Lutheran minister who transplanted the seeds of the denomination from Germany to America. Among his forebears were distinguished ministers, doctors, and pioneers.

Under the able editorship of Mr. Henkel the Shenandoah Valley became known widely as the product of careful workmanship, errors of rhetoric, composition, or printing operations seldom being in evidence. Brought up in the years of the Civil War and the Reconstruction, Mr. Henkel learned the importance of industry and thrift. When he retired in 1925 and sold his printing and publishing business to L. Benton Baker and J. G. Miller, the latter a descendant of the Henkel family, he owned much valuable property in and near New Market and possessed a goodly portion of this world's goods in various forms.

Mr. Henkel took an abiding interest in Civil War memorials and was a familiar figure at the annual May 15th Battle of New Market celebrations at which he usually was master of ceremonies, and also for many years at the Neff-Rice Camp Confederate Reunion which was annually held for many years at the Forestville Crossing, west of New Market. Since his retirement in 1925 he was accustomed to walk up and down the streets, greeting the many tourists, who chanced to stop near him, and telling them of many interesting points of local historic importance. As a boy he was an eye witness to the early part of the battle of New Market, and with a cousin Dr. C. O. Miller, and other acquaintances toured the battlefield after the smoke of conflict had drifted away and the armies had gone to other scenes of action.

For many years Mr. Henkel was interested in the publication of the family history of the Henkel family and acted as editor of "The Henkel Family Records," the official position of the Henkel Family. The last issue of this publication under Mr. Henkel's editorship appeared the first of this month.

During his long career of service in this community Mr. Henkel participated in many activities and held various positions of honor and trust. He was acquainted with a very large number of people in this and other sections of the country and held the esteem and respect of those with whom he came in contact. He was considered to have been a most successful and valuable member of the community.

On Nov. 8, 1907, Mr. Henkel married Miss Julia K. Henkel, daughter of the late Doctor Solon P. C. Henkel and Maria Miller Henkel. Mrs. Henkel survives him. A niece, Mrs. Eleanor Pence, also survives together with many relatives in this and other parts of the country.

Funeral services will be held tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock at Emmanuel-St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, assisted by Rev. W. J. Finck, D. D., who was his pastor for nineteen years. Interment will be made in the family plot at Emmanuel Cemetery.

Honorary pallbearers will be Dr. J. E. Amiss, John P. Burke, R. W. Rosenberger, E. M. Rice, Elon Linhoss, Jack Bradford, John Crim, A. A. Walden, Ralph Lutz, and John Kippis. Active pallbearers will be Stuart Henkel, R. W. Moore, Thomas Moore, Ray Miller, Charles Colner, Harry Colner, John Bennick, and John G. Miller.
Biographical Sketch of Rev. Paul Henkel.

Born December 15, 1754; died November 27, 1825.

Compiled by his great-grandson, Ambrose L. Henkel.

Rev. John G. Morris, D. D., LL. D., Baltimore, Md., in his "Fifty Years in the Ministry," says of Paul Henkel:

"His narrative * * * has all the interest of romance, and if he had performed the same self-denying labors in the service of any other church, he would have received a greater earthly reward."

He was truly a man for the times—a power which God raises up when a necessity comes—vigorou in mind and body. He labored unceasingly, willingly, and cheerfully, undergoing trials, hardships, and sacrifices for good, and not for gain.

Only brief mention can be made of him and his wonderful works of good, which brought peace, happiness, and comfort to thousands of those whom he met in his missions of love.

His parents were Jacob and Barbara Henkel, nee Teters. He was born December 15, 1754, in Rowan County, North Carolina, near the present city of Salisbury, where he resided until 1760. The Indians becoming troublesome, the family moved to Loudoun County, Virginia; thence, to Maryland; thence, to Hampshire County, Virginia, where they remained not quite a year, having frequently to live in block-houses, for protection against the Indians. They then moved to Mill Creek, Hardy Co., Virginia, where the father of Paul Henkel died and was buried. His mother afterwards married and died, and her remains were buried in the neighborhood of the North Fork of the South Branch of the Potomac, in Pendleton County, Virginia.

At the age of about 22, Paul Henkel, beginning to prepare for the ministry, placed himself under the instruction of Rev. Kruch, pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Fredericktown, Maryland. After becoming proficient in German, Latin, Greek, and other studies, he was examined and licensed to preach, by the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania and adjacent States—the only Lutheran Synod at that time in North America. He located at New Market, Virginia, and at once became an active, earnest, zealous minister, laboring in Shenan-
doah, Rockingham, Frederick, Madison, Culpeper, Pendleton, Botetourt, Wythe, and many other counties in Virginia.

On June 6, 1792, he was solemnly set apart for the office of pastor, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the ordination being performed by Rev. John Frederick Schmidt. He labored at New Market for awhile, and then located at Staunton, Virginia, where he remained three years, when he returned to New Market, Virginia. In 1800, he felt it to be his duty to accept a call to his native home in Rowan County, North Carolina, in which and the adjoining counties he successfully labored.

In 1805, owing to the malarious condition of the country, he returned to New Market, Virginia, and became an independent missionary. He did not desire wealth or fame, but strove to do good. He began his missionary works, relying upon the promises of his Master and the good will of those he served, for the necessities of life. He made tours on horseback and "gig" through Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Indiana, Ohio, and North and South Carolina, preaching the Word of God, in its purity, simplicity, and power, organizing congregations, catechising and confirming the young, and giving words of comfort and cheer to all. He underwent sore trials and severe privations, without faltering. He kept a faithful diary of all his labors, which to us, at the present day, seem almost incredible. He often endured hunger, thirst, fatigue, and loss of rest, excessive heat and cold—every hardship and discomfort incident to sparsely settled sections and dangerous frontier life.

When the war of 1812 came, he went to Point Pleasant, Mason County, Virginia, where he organized several congregations.

In 1803, whilst in North Carolina, he, with several other ministers, organized the North Carolina Synod; in October, 1812, he was actively engaged with the Pennsylvania Synod in church work; in 1818, he took part in the organization of the Ohio Synod, and in 1820, in that of the Tennessee Synod.

In 1809, he published a work on Christian Baptism and the Lord's Supper, in the German, and afterwards in the English. He published a German Hymn-book in 1810; then in 1816 another Hymn-book, in the English, containing 476 hymns, many being of his own composition and adapted to the Gospels and Epistles of the Ecclesiastical Year. In 1814, he published a German Catechism, and soon after an English Catechism, to which were appended admirable explanations of all the Fast and Festival Days observed in the Church.

He was never idle, and though arduously engaged in travel-
ing, preaching, catechising, and admonishing in private and public, he found time to write many books and letters. One of his books in rhyme, \textit{Zeitvertreib} (Pastime), was a strong rebuke to fanaticism, superstition, corruption, and folly. It was full of sarcasm, and created much friendly and unfriendly criticism. He was a man of indomitable energy in church work, and his liberality was almost in excess of his means in such labors and works of charity. It is said that, more than a century ago, he helped to fell the trees and build a "log church" at New Market, Virginia, his equally energetic wife cooking in an open field, in wash kettles, for the hardy men who came "to the hewing and log raising;" and that he made a trip with a one-horse cart to Philadelphia, three hundred miles distant, for glass and a bell, which some friends in that city gave him for the church. In defense of the truth and pure doctrines of the Church, he was uncompromising, and by those who did not know him well, he may have seemed stern, yet he was kind, gentle, affectionate, and peace-loving, often suffering great personal injustice without resenting it.

Paul Henkel was almost perfect in physique, fully six feet high, commanding in appearance, honorable in every respect, liberal in attainments, eloquent in discourse, and churchly in deportment. The gown worn by him on all church occasions, and when serving under Muhlenberg of Revolutionary fame, is still in possession of a grandson, Rev. S. Henkel, D. D.

His first sermon was preached in Pendleton County, Virginia, in 1781, from Phil. 2, 5, and his last one in New Market, Virginia, October 9, 1825, from Luke 2, 34, a month prior to his death—having been actively engaged in the ministry for 44 years.

He and Miss Elizabeth Nagley, (who came with her parents from New Jersey to Virginia), were married November 20, 1776. She was born September 20, 1757, and died April 11, 1843. To them were born nine children—six sons, five of whom became Lutheran ministers, and one a doctor and publisher, and three daughters.

At the age of 70 years, 11 months, and 11 days, this true, tried, and noble man died of paralysis, at his home, New Market, Virginia, November 27, 1825, launited by all who knew him. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. George H. Riemenschneider, from Phil. 1, 21, to a very large congregation.

"His zeal for the promulgation of the Gospel of Christ Jesus was exemplary, and his labors were many and difficult. He is now with Christ and no evil can befall him."
SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES.

HIS ANCESTRY AND RELATIONS.—As a matter of interest to some, his ancestry is here traced back as far as it can be with the data now at command, and the names given of his near relatives:

Rev. Paul Henkel was a son of Jacob Henkel, who was a son of Justus Henkel, a son of Rev. Gerhard Henkel. who was a Hofprediger (preacher to a German Court), and came to America about 1718, and located at Germantown, near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Rev. Gerhard Henkel was a descendant of Count Henkel of Poeltzig, who was instrumental in sending Rev. Muhlenberg to America. Count Henkel was a descendant of Johann Henkel, D. D., LL. D., born in Leutschau, Hungary, and was Father Confessor to Queen Maria about 1530. He sympathized with Protestantism, and maintained friendly relations with Melanchthon, Erasmus, Spalatin, and others who were engaged in the Reformation of the sixteenth century. The manuscript of a prayer-book, written by Johann Henkel, is still preserved in Breslau.

The brothers and sisters of Paul Henkel were: Moses, Methodist minister, Pendleton Co., Va.; Elizabeth, 4½ of Creutz; Hannah, burned to death in a fort during an Indian war; Christena, wife of Harman; Benjamin; Isaac, Lutheran minister, buried in Rockingham Co., Va.; Joseph; John, Lutheran minister, buried under the pulpit of Zion's Church, Shenandoah Co., Va.; Jacob.

The sons and daughters of Paul Henkel were: Solomon, doctor and publisher, Va.; Philip, Lutheran minister, Tenn.; Naomi, wife of Rupert; Ambrose, Lutheran minister, Va.; Sabina, wife of Adams, Ohio; Andrew, Lutheran minister, Ohio; David, Lutheran minister, N. C.; Charles, Lutheran minister, Ohio; Hannah, wife of Rev. John N. Stirewalt, Va.

The sons and daughters of Moses, brother of Paul, were: Jesse, Methodist minister, Md.; Saul, Methodist minister, Ohio; Joel; Eli, President in the Methodist Protestant church, Md.; Silas; Mary; Elizabeth; Moses, (D. D.) Methodist minister and editor, Tenn.; Samson; Lemuel; Benjamin. Two of the other sons were ministers.

All the above named have departed this life.


CORRECTIONS.—If there be any errors in the above statements, the writer will be pleased to have the corrections.

New Market, Shenandoah Co., Va., Aug. 5, 1890.
FAMILY RECORD OF THE REV. PAUL HENKEL

Found in his own handwriting in the Church Register of Pine Church, near Mt. Jackson, Va. The Record was begun in 1790.
Translated for Mr. Elon O. Henkel by Rev. W. J. Finck, D. D.

The Rev. Paul Henkel and his Wife Elizabeth

A son born the 10th of November, 1777. Baptized the next following December. Witnesses were Moses Henkel and Rebecca Elsworth, both single. The name of the child is Solomon.

A son born the 23d of September, 1779. Baptized the next following October. Witnesses were Philip Dieter and his wife Susana. The child's name is Philip.

A daughter born the 5th of January, 1782. Baptized the next following 6th of July. Witnesses were Jacob Biether (Bitters) and his wife Eva Elizabeth. The child's name is Naomi.

A son born the 11th of July, 1786. Baptized the next following 6th of August. Witnesses were John Rausch and his wife Susana. The name of the child is Ambrosius.

A daughter born the 1st of October, 1788. Baptized the next following 1st of November. Witnesses were Abraham Roth and his wife Anna Maria. The name of the child is Sabina.

A son born the 21st of October, 1790. Baptized the next following 26th of December. Witnesses were Andreas Zerkel and his wife Maria Catherine. The name of the child is Andreas (Andrew).

A son born the 4th of May, 1795. Baptized the first Trinity Sunday, namely, the 31st of May. Witnesses were Johannes Foltz and his wife Eva. The name of the child is David.

Two Entries on the last Pages of the Same Book

The names of those who were confirmed in Pendleton Co. the 3rd of October, 1789: Paul Dieter, Johannes Dieter, Abraham Dieter, Jost Henkel, Jr., Jacob Wolf, Samuel Dieter, Johannes Michel, Jacob Dieter, Elizabeth Dieter, Hannah Dieter, Magdalena Dieter, Susannah Dieter, Maria Dieter, Magdalena Wolf, Sarah, wife of Mr. Thomas Rosina Schall, Mrs. Magdalena Dieter.

The names of those who were confirmed in Hardy County, on the Mill Creek, in the Hinckel's Church: Benjamin Henckel, Jacob Bozer, Jacob Kreutz, Philip Kreutz, Isaac Hinckel, Joseph Hinckel, Catherine Kreutz, Christina Hinckel, Barbara Stiefel, Magdalena Hofman, Barbara Hofman, Mrs. Magdalena Borer. (No date is given for this entry.)
From the Survey Books:

Book 2, p. 8: April 3, 1761. Surveyed for Joist Henkle
220 acres on the east side of the North Fork, above the head of Deep Spring.
Survey plot as follows:

Book 2, p. 8: April 3, 1761. Surveyed for Moses Ellsworth
60 acres on a branch of North Fork called the Deep Spring.
Book 2, p. 122. October 28, 1767. Surveyed for Jost Hinkle 67 acres on a branch of Deep Spring (a branch of the North Fork). Survey plot as follows:

From the Augusta County Court Files:

Suit of "Jesse" Hancle vs. Alexander Painter:
(beginning in October 1765)

Complaint of "Jesse" Hancle:

"Said Jesse was and still is a good and faithful subject of our Lord ye now King, and of good name and Reputation", etc. Yet "said Painter on the (blank) day of April, 1765, from a preconceived malice, contriving and maliciously intending to hurt and injure ye said Jesse in his name and reputation, to bring him into trouble, vexation and infamy", etc. "He, said Painter did in the presence and hearing of divers good subjects of our Lord the King, Speak, utter, publish and declare of and concerning said Jesse these false, scandalous and defamatory words, to wit: 'Jesse Hancle stole a pickle and I will prove it", etc, "and afterwards said similar words, to-wit: 'Jesse Hancle is a pickle thief and I will prove it'. By reason of all this, etc. Jesse is greatly hurt in his good name, character and reputation wherein he was before that time unstained, untouched, etc. to his damage in the sum of 50 pounds. Therefore he brings this suit, etc.

A writ, signed by John Madison and dated Oct. 1765 was not served on Painter because it "came to hand after first of November". Another writ, dated May 23, 1766, was served and Adam Reader went bail for Painter. The suit came up for trial, but was continued several times. Finally, at a Court on March 17, 1766, trial was held and the jury found defendant guilty as Plaintiff declared, and awarded the Plaintiff (Henkel) damages of 5 pounds and costs. (The
costs were figured at 629 pounds of tobacco and 15 shillings).
Paul Teter, who was a witness for Henkel, was given a fee of 125 pounds of tobacco. (From Court Order Book 11, p. 518)
(These two men, Alexander Painter and Adam Rader, were worthies of Rader's church, now in Rockingham Co. The "Jesse" Henkel was, of course, Jost or Joist Henkel. There was no "Jesse" Henkel in that region at that early date).

Court Order Book 16, p. 42.
January 18, 1775. In a list of public claims certified to the Assembly (for supplies in the recent Dunmore War) was Jacob Henkle.
Also in a similar list on page 43:
Abraham Henkley.
Original Rockingham Co. Marriage Bonds:

Bond dated April 5, 1782, of Philip Hinkel and Barbara Vollmer.
Surety: Ludwig Vollmer.

Tracing of Signatures:

From Rader's Church records:

Philip Henkel and Barbara his wife:
The Will of Bernard Lance. Dated March 5, 1786.

He mentions wife Mary, son George, son Joseph (to whom the home place of 150 acres, "where I now live" is given), son Conrad; daughters Elizabeth and Mary. To Martin Life the place he lives on 150 acres; to Conrad Buck 150 acres. (Evidently the wives of Life and Buch were other, married daughters of Barnard Lance). The moveable estate to be sold and the proceeds divided between the daughters Margaret, Amy and Christina. Appoints his wife and son Joseph as Executors. The witnesses were Henry Flesher, Sebastian Stone and John Crewgar. Will recorded June 20, 1786.

The estate of "Poltis Negler" with John Shall as Executor. Many accounts, including those of Wolry Conrad, Jacob Conrad, John Flesher, etc. In John Shall's accounts is:

"To my thirds" of L 35-7-0....L 11-15-0. (This seems to indicate that John Sholl married the widow of Baltazar Negley).

These accounts, of "Paulser Nagly" deceased by the administrator were recorded March 17, 1774.

Bond of John Shull as Administrator of the estate of "Sebastian
negley's deceased was dated August 18, 1772. His sureties were Michael Arbogast and Leonard Seeman.
Henckel Notes from Rockingham Co.

From the Court Order Book 1:

Aug. 24, 1778. "The last will and testament of Jost Henckle was produced in Court and proved in Court by Joseph Cheveront one of the witnesses thereto, and order for dedimus to examine Philip Harper the other witness being aged and infirm".

May 24, 1779. The deposition of Philip Harper, taken by virtue of a dedimus, was returned and the last will and testament of Jost Henckle being further proved by the said deposition, Ordered to be recorded, and Jost Hankle one of the Executors having entered into bond, made oath, etc. Certificate issued to him. Ordered that Robert Minnes, Paul Teter, Andrew Johnson and Philip Teter, or any three, being first sworn, do appraise the estate.

May 24, 1779. Jost Hinckle and wife Christina acknowledge a deed of lease and release to Abraham Hankle. To be recorded. Dedimus to examine the wife. Another similar deed, same to same.

Abraham Hanckle is appointed Constable in the room of Jacob Elsworth, and he be summoned to be sworn in.

March 27, 1780. Ordered that Abr. Hankle, Geo. Teter and Robert Minnes view and mark a road from Augusta line to the line of Hampshire down the North Fork, and make report, etc.

April 24, 1780. Jacob Aberman appointed Constable in place of Abraham Hankle.
April 27, 1781. Report of the viewers of a road up and down the North Fork is returned. Ordered to be opened. Abraham Henkle to be Overseer, together with the tithables in Capt. Johnson's company to work it.

Sept. 24, 1781. Isaac Hankle is recommended to his Excellency the Governor as Captain of a company of militia in the room of Andrew Johnston resigned, and William Eberman as Lieutenant in the room of Robert Minnes resigned. Isaac Hankle took the oath as Captain. Order to be certified.

April 1, 1782. Jost Hankle recommended as Ensign in Captain Isaac Hinkles company.

Sept. 23, 1782. Claims certified to the Assembly (for supplies furnished for the troops, etc) included:

Abraham Hinkle. Nov. 2, 1781. 1 bullock, 300 lbs at 2d per lb.

Yoost Hinkle. Nov. 2, 1781. 1 bullock 300 lbs.

From the Fee books for 1778-1786.

Page 41. March 1780. To Jost Hinkle's executors, for recording the appraisement of Jost Hinkles estate. Charge 2.50

From the Survey Books:

March 5, 1782. 22 acres on the North Fork for Jost Hinkle.
From Augusta Co. Va. records. Will book 6, p. 157:

In the Sales bill of the estate of John Flesher, dated Nov. 21, 1780, were included the following items:

- Paul Hinkle.....1 pair of ribbed stickings.....1 15 0
- Andrew Johnson..1 hatt.........................4 15 0
- Abraham Hinkle.1 handkerchief...............23 0 0
- Paul Hinkle.....a hat and pouch..............5 8 0
- Samuel Credor...1 violin.....................30 0 0
- John Byrne...1 silver watch..................203 0 0
- Isaac Hinkle..1 yew and lamb................21 3 0
- Capt. Johnson. A sorrel mare and colt.......800 3 0

As can be seen these prices are in the inflated currency of the time, but even so, the handkerchief which Abraham Henckel bought was worth more than the sheep and lamb together!
The will of Justus Henkle: (1793-94)

He mentions his beloved wife Christina, to whom he leaves one-third of the land, except one tract on the Timber ridge known as "Cassities Camp" (50 acres) which will be sold with the rest of the moveable estate, during her lifetime, and then to the children.

The plantation on which he now lives, purchased from William Cunningham, 240 acres, and another tract of 136 acres adjoining on the west side, the two tracts to be equally divided between the two sons George and Jacob, not by number of acres but according to the value of the land. If either die before having an heir, the other to inherit all.

If my son-in-law, George Ketterman, should buy the tract of land now belonging to Johnson Phares within one year of my decease, adjoining my tract of 240 acres, my executors to give to Ketterman a title for a certain parcel of land off the lower end of my tract of 240 acres (description follows). If not, it to go to my sons, said George Ketterman paying 30 pounds for same.

Sons George and Jacob to pay 90 pounds each after they become of age. George, after becoming of age, shall pay his part in eight years, that is 45 pounds in the first 4 years and 45 pounds in the next four years, to be paid to his sister Molly 60 pounds and to his sister Mary 30 pounds. Son Jacob is to pay equally, 90 pounds, as George, after becoming of age, he paying 30 pounds to sister Mary.
and 60 pounds to sister Sarah. And if George Ketterman buys the
land aforesaid at 30 pounds, then son George is to have credit for
30 pounds out of the 60 pounds that he is to pay his sister Molly
and to pay 15 pounds to brother Jacob.

To sons Elias and Abraham, my plantation formerly belonging to my
father, 130 acres, and also another small tract of 35 acres ad-
joining, both tracts to be divided between them (description fol-
lows). "The old home place" to go to son Elias, he paying 60
pounds to his sister Christina, after he becomes of age, in 8 years
thereafter (30 pounds in the first 4 years and 30 in the next 4
years). The other part of the tract to son Abraham. Also to Abra-
ham the 82 acres "bought from my brother Isaac", adjoining said
tract. If either die before having an heir, the other to inherit.
If any daughter die before an heir, then the other sisters to in-
herit equally.

The lands willed to Elias and Abraham to be rented out yearly
for the schooling of the children.

Wife Christina and brother Isaac Henkle to be Executors.

Dated Nov. 16, 1793.                  Signed: Justus Henkle.

Witnesses were George Ketterman and John Mitchell.

Will proved and recorded May 5, 1794.

From Will Book 1, p. 65:

Administration bond of Christina Henkle and Isaac Henkle (with
George Hammer, Balser Hammer and Jacob Root as sureties), dated
May 5, 1794. (Christina and Isaac sign in English script, the
Will Book 1, p. 71:

Appraisement of the estate of Justus Henkle. (It included a Bible at 2 pounds 10 sh; other books; a lot of valuable clothes; 5 or 6 horses, cattle, etc). Returned and recorded Oct. 6, 1794. The record of the sale is on page 73. (Abraham, Isaac, Justus and Joseph Henkle all made purchases). John Mitchell bought one pair of saddle-bags for 5 sh, ld. Returned and recorded Oct. 6, 1794.

From Deed book 2, p. 120:

Isaac Henkle and Christina Henkle, as executors, in pursuance of the will of Justus Henkle deceased, to James Skidmore, the land called "Cassitys Camp", on the east side of the Timber ridge and west of the North Fork, 50 acres, granted to said Justus by patent dated Nov. 13, 1791. Recorded July 6, 1795.
From Pendleton Co. Will Book 4, p. 1:

The will of Abraham Henkle.

Mentions wife Catherine; son-in-law Joseph Lantz, to whom he leaves the homeplace, under certain conditions; daughters Mary, Elizabeth, Susanna and Catherine. To each 10 pounds. To Catherine as much property "as the rest of my daughters got when they left me"; son Leonard, the place on the West fork; son Isaac; sons Michael and Abraham to be Executors. Dated Dec. 8, 1814. The witnesses were Samuel Teter, George Ketterman and Jonathan Teeter. Recorded Nov. 7, 1815. (It was proved by Samuel Teter and George Ketterman).

From Will Book 3, p. 337:

Appraisement of the estate of Abraham Henkle. Recorded on Jan. 2, 1816. Taken by Isaac Coberly, Jesse Henkle and Frederick Hedrick. It included a large outfit of good clothes (with three hats, an umbrella, various great coats and shirts, etc.; pantaloons and a hunting shirt; three shirts and fine handkerchiefs; a gun and shot pouch, etc).

The Sales bill is on page 343. It included notes and amounts due the heirs of Abr. Henkle decd. 1815. There were notes on Justus, Michael, Isaac Jr. Leonard, Abraham, Jonas, Daniel and Jacob Henkle and Joseph Lantz. The total of notes was $4,347.97; and the sale of household effects had brought $286.64, making a total of $4,634.61. Returned and recorded Jan. 2, 1816.
From Pendleton Co. Marriage Records, Book 1 (it begins in 1800):

Jesse Henkle and Barbara Moser, Apr. 28, 1800.
Phebe Henkle and Joseph Lantz, Nov. 12, 1811.
Jacob Henkle and Mary Laurence, Nov. 20, 1816.
Jesse Henkle and Charlotte Shively, Aug. 27, 1816.
Abigail Henkle and Moses Harper, Aug. 21, 1817.
Esau Henkle and Leah Harper, March 11, 1819.
Able Henkle and Phebe Hedrick, Oct. 12, 1820.
Delilah Henkle and Isaac Phares, Nov. 28, 1820.
Hannah Henkle and Henry Jones, July 24, 1824.
Catherine Henkle and Jacob Sites, Jan. 21, 1823.
Susanna Henkle and Daniel Armentrout, Oct. 30, 1823.
Jezebel Henkle and Adam Hedrick, March 17, 1825.
Solomon Henkle and Susanna Calhoun, Feb. 15, 1827.
Nathan Henkle and Barbara Hedrick, Nov. 7, 1826.
Cain Henkle and Sidney Phares, June 24, 1828.

Death Records of Pendleton Co. (they begin in 1853):

Jan. 16, 1856. Barbara Henkle, aged 75 yrs, 10 mo, 28 days.
reported by Thomas J. North a son-in-law.
Some Signatures from Pendleton Co. Files.

Mar. 8, 1817
Isaac Henkle

Feb 10, 1817
Isaac Henkle

Oct 15, 1803
Isaac Henkle
William Gregg

1st Jan. 1814
Signatures of Moses Henkle and Henry Mallow as sureties on the bond of Adam Moser and Franey Teter as Administrators of the estate of Isaac Teter, Oct. 7, 1800.

Some signatures from the estate papers of Matthias Miller:

John Shult  dec. 1-1794

Abraham Henkle  1799

Johnson Pheas  dec. 6 1794

[Handwritten notes and signatures]
Dec. 3, 1799. Paul Henkle and wife Elizabeth to Johnson Phares, for 100 dollars, 50 acres on the North Fork, just above the Black oak bottom.

Tracing of signatures from the original deed:

Moses Henkle
Thomas Collet
Joseph Henkle
Paul Henkle
Elizabeth Henkle
From Pendleton Co. Will Book 3, p. 117:

"The widow's bill of John Shall dec'd"
It is a very long bill, with a total of £ 47-16-4. The widow Anna Shall gets many things. Among other purchasers were George Negley, the various Henkels, etc. Recorded Oct. 2, 1810.

Same, p. 130:
A list of debts against the estate of John Shall deceased, included:

- Jonathan Teter, for spinning...6 sh.
- George Negley "for Licker use of Shall"..£ 1-3-0
- Abraham Henkle Senr. for "crieing a sale"..15 sh.
- Joseph Teter's note for £ 4-10-½
- Jacob Harper for "licker for use of the sale"..£ 2-4-½

James Johnson was Executor.

The settlement showed a balance of £ 170-12-7 3/4.

Recorded Dec. 3, 1811.
From Will Book 4, p. 22:

Will of Joseph Lantz.

Dated Feb. 14, 1817.

Mentions:

Wife Susannah

Sons Jonas, Benjamin, Joseph (to him a legacy "against the estate of Abraham Henkle")

Daughters Susannah, Barbara, Catherine, Mary, Christina.

Appoints sons Jonas and Joseph as Executors.

Witnessed by Michael Waggoner, Adam Waggoner and Henry Arbogast.

Recorded June 2, 1818.

---

From Book 4, p. 144:

Will of John Bennet.

Dated Nov. 3, 1832.

Mentions various children, among them:

daughter Margaret Rains

sons John, Joseph, Jacob.

wife Catherine.

Appoints son Joseph Bennet as Executor.

Witnessed by Robert Phares and James Bennet.

Recorded Dec. 5, 1832.
From Pendleton Co. Court Order Books:

July 2, 1788. Abraham Henkle to be overseer of the road from "mouth of Synnecah to the Eight Mile tree". Isaac Henkle from the Eight Mile tree to the Ford of the river at the land of John Rice. Moses Henkle from the Ford of the river at the land of John Rice to the mouth of Dry Run. From thence to the land of Isaac Henkle a Bridle Road.

Mr. Moses Henkle be recommended as a proper person to serve as Surveyor of this County.

August 4, 1788. Moses Henkle appointed to celebrate the rites of matrimony.

Jan. 6, 1789. Moses Henkle produced Commission from the President and Masters of the College of William and Mary, was sworn and entered bond and surety according to law. (He thus became a Justice of the County Court).

Signature to the Court Minutes the next day, Jan. 7, 1789.
From Pendleton Co., Va. Land Tax Books:

1789 (the year these records begin):

Abraham Henkle. 112 acres @ 2sh-5d per acre
Total value L 13-10-8. Tax: 4sh-5d.

Isaac Henkle. 150 acres @ 14sh-10d per acre.
Total value L 116-5-0. Tax L 1-13-4.

Yost Henkle. 175 acres @ 3sh-1d per acre.
Also 22 acres @ 1sh-6d per acre.
Total value L 1-13-0. Tax 0-4.

1791.

Paul Henkle. 97 acres
Abraham Henkle. 112 acres
Isaac Henkle. 150 acres.
Yost Henkle. 175 acres.
22 "
240 "

1792.

Paul Henkle. 97 acres.
Abraham Henkle. 112 acres.
Isaac Henkle. 150 acres.
Justice Henkel. 175 acres.
22 "
240 "
1794.

Paul Henkle. 97 acres.
Abraham Henkle. 112 acres.
Isaac Henkle. 150 acres.
   62 "
Justus Henkle. 175 acres.
   22 "
   240 "
   136 "
Moses Henkle. 232 acres.
   160 "
   100 "
Isaac Henkle. 70 acres.

1795.

Paul Henkle. 97 acres.
Abraham Henkle. 112 acres.
   439 "
Isaac Henkle. 150 acres.
   62 "
   70 "
Justus Henkle's Ex. 175 acres.
   22 "
   240 "
   136 "
   50 "
Joseph Henkle. 125 acres.
Moses Henkle. 232 acres.
   160 "
   100 "
1800.

In John Erwin's district (the South Fork, etc):
Isaac Hinkle.

In Wm Herring's district (the North Fork, etc):
Abraham Hinkle.
Justice Hinkle's Ex's.
Joseph Hinkle.
Moses Hinkle.
Justice Hinkle.
Isaac Hinkle.
Elies and Abraham Hinkle.

1814. (Location of land is given in this year):

Abraham Hinkle. North Fork. 12 miles n.w. of county seat.
Jesse Hinkle, Capt. East North Fork. 18 miles n. w.
Moses Henkle. South Branch. 11 miles n. e.
Michael Henkle. East North Fork. 12 miles n. w.
Jacob Henkle (tract). East South Branch. 11 miles n. e.
Isaac Henkle. North Fork. 12 miles w.
Jesse Henkle of Moses. South Branch. 13 miles n.
Justice Henkle of Randolph Co. Timber Hills. 18 miles n. w.

East North Fork.
13 miles n. w.
### The Estate of Jacob Henkel

**Hampshire Co., Virginia.**

An account of the Praisement of the Estate of Jacob Henkle Deceased, May ye 26th 1779.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>L</th>
<th>s</th>
<th>d</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>12 Head of cattle</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bell &amp; Color</td>
<td>247</td>
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<tr>
<td>19 Head of Hogs</td>
<td>76</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Head of Horses</td>
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<tr>
<td>10 Head of Sheep</td>
<td>87</td>
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<tr>
<td>Carpenters Tools</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cooper Tools</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Falling axes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 Sickels</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Pair of Iron hobbles</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>18</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 Matticks</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Bells and old Iron</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Pair of Sheep Sheares</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Pair of Iron Traces</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 handsaw</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sundry articles of ironware</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Large Bible</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 hand Bible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Books of sundry sorts</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Small Boxes and Money</td>
<td>4</td>
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<tr>
<td>weights</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Duzzen of Shoe awls</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>4</td>
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<td>Item Description</td>
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<td>d</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
<td>---</td>
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<td>---</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Pare of Saddle Bags</td>
<td>3</td>
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<td>2 Great Coats</td>
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<td>2 Small Coats &amp; Jacot</td>
<td>42</td>
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<td>1 Purr Hat</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Some old close</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>1 Flax hackel</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Buttons and mohair</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Sets of Knittin Needles</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Large Table</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Large Chest</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Lamp &amp; Candlesticks</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bottles and Viels</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tea Occupation</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Smooth gun &amp; Gun Barrel</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Small Plain &amp; half bushel</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Cross cut saw</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Meal Sifter</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>4 Weeding Hoes</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Oats Riddle &amp; Piclin Tub</td>
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<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Loom and Tacklin</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Large Iron Kittle</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Lock chain</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Frow &amp; Sundry iron Tools</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Bar of Iron</td>
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<td>1 Small Table</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Sithess</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Grin stone &amp; Stove Plate</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tin Utensils</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Quantity</td>
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<td>--------------------------------------------------</td>
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<td>----</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pewter ware</td>
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<td>18</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Copper Kettle &amp; household furniture</td>
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<td>17</td>
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<td>Shoemakers Tools</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Pocket Book</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 Spinning wheels</td>
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<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Large Tub &amp; small chest</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sundry small tools</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Beds &amp; Bedsteads</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Mens Saddle</td>
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<td>Harness Leather</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 Oats Cradles &amp; Rags</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pewter flesk &amp; pare of Shears</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Old Waggon</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Cutting Knife &amp; Box</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Parcel of Plow irons &amp; tacklein</td>
<td></td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>1 Pare of wool cards &amp; razor</td>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Knives and Forks</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Set of plow irons</td>
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<tr>
<td>165 Feet of Pine Plank</td>
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<td>Table Cloth</td>
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<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Pitch Fork &amp; Shovel</td>
<td></td>
<td>0</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>Waggon Geers</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 Head of Geese</td>
<td></td>
<td>12</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bond against Thomas Goff</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 Bond against Louderman</td>
<td></td>
<td>25</td>
<td>4</td>
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</table>
1 Bond against John Stetlar...... 15 0 0
Against Jacob Regin.............. 14 8 0
Money in the Treasury............ 17 8 0
Money brought forth............. 14 8 0
Against Leek's Estate............ 47 0 0
Against Philip Crites............. 3 0 0
Against Moses Henkle............. 9 10 0
Against Paul Henkle.............. 1 4 0
One wine bottle & sundry things... 6 4 0

Witnesses:
  Martin (x) Shobé
  Michel Hornbach
  Christopher Strader

At a Court Continued and held for Hampshire County this 10th
day of May 1780 This Inventory and Appraisement of the Estate
of Jacob Henkle Deceased was returned and ordered to be recorded.

Test: Gabriel Jones Ct. Clr.

(The values in the inventory are evidently in the depreciated
money of that time.).
Marriage Records of Hardy Co:

William Hankle and Jane Parsons, Oct. 17, 1809.
Joel Hinkle and Sarah Van Meter (daughter of Jacob Van Meter) Jan. 12, 1808.
Saul Hinkle and Anne Van Meter. July 2, 1807.
Phelix Hinkle and Susanna Hedrick, Nov. 2, 1823.

Death Records of Hardy Co:

Abraham Hinkle died Dec. 20, 1854, aged 77, of infirmity.
   (Reported by Amos Hinkle, grandson)
Caleb Hinkle, died Feb. 24, 1854, aged 49, of pneumonia.
   (son of Abraham and husband of Eleanor)
Noel Hinkle died July 2, 1856, aged 49, of dropsy.
   (son of Abraham).
George Hinkle died June (no date) 1882, aged 62.
   (son of Nathan and Barbara, and husband of Elizabeth).

Death Records of Grant Co:

Felix Hinkle died Oct. 4, 1871, aged 71.
   (son of Abraham and Mary. Reported by Amos Hinkle the son).
Inscriptions from the Hinkle Cemetery in Grant Co.
(about 2 miles south of Rough Run P. O.)
(from W. P. A. Records)

M. H. born May 12, 1774; died Feb. 17, 1832.
Amos Hinkle. Born July 9, 1828; died Jan. 20, 1874.
Henckel Notes from Randolph Co.

Marriage Records:

Adam Hinckle and Sarah Haigler, May 17, 1825.
(daughter of Jacob Haigler)

Abijah Hinkle and Margaret Wyatt, Dec. 21, 1823.
(daughter of Edmund Wyatt).

Ananias Hinkle and Elizabeth Stalnaker, May 13, 1830.
(daughter of Jacob Stalnaker)

Abraham Hinckle and Susanna Phillips, Nov. 5, 1832.
(daughter of Benjamin Phillips)

Archibald Hinckle and Mary Phillips, June 18, 1833.
(daughter of Thomas Phillips)

Abraham Hinckle and Mary Ann Anderson, March 15, 1838.

Appraisement of the estate of Jonas Hinkle, Nov. 1857.
(Book 4, p. 136)

Land Tax records:

1803. Abraham Hinckle. 220 acres
1812. Justus Henkle 75 acres Valley river
       300 acres Valley river.
1820. Jonas Hinkle, 228 acres Valley river.
Henckel Notes from Harrison and Lewis Cos.

From Harrison Co. Land Entry Book 1, p. 61.

August 15, 1785. Jacob Ragan, assignee of Wm. Haymond, assignee of Francis Tibbs, enters 200 acres on the east side of the West Fork, adjoining Henry Runyan's resident right on Duck Creek. Assigned to Abraham Henkle. (156 acres surveyed).

Lewis Co. Marriage Records:

Jehu Hinkle and Catherine Strader, Jan. 8, 1824.
   (daughter of John Strader)

Job Henkle and Margaret Jackson, Dec. 17, 1835.
   (daughter of Edward Jackson).

Valentine Hinkle and Matilda Dean, May 26, 1845.
   (daughter of John Dean)
Genealogical Notes from the Diaries of Rev. Paul Henkel.

From the typed manuscript by Rev. Wm. J. Fink, called "A Chronological Life of Paul Henkel" (but it only begins in 1790). It was in the possession of Dr. A. D. Henkel, of Winchester, Va.

July 8, 1807. (after riding through Brocks Gap to Hardy Co.)

"Here I preach in the church in which I was brought up and my father of blessed memory lies buried. After the sermon I go to Martin Bidert and lodge there. He is an old widower. His wife was the sister of my mother".

July 9, 1807. "Ride to brother Moses and from there to youngest brother Jacob where I stay over night".

July 10, 1807. "I ride over the mountain to Isaac Herman where I find my old mother still alive and in good health, Herman his wife (my sister) and the children".

July 11, 1807. A fine visit and conversation with mother and sister.

July 12, 1807. Visit to Jacob Herber (Harper), etc.

July 5, 1811. (While in Carolina). "At Mr. Drehers on the Salida river. In the evening neighbors came in, including Mr. Schweigert and his wife, who was a daughter of my mother's sister. I had never met these relations before.

July 7, 1811. "Rode home with Mr. Philip Gartmann, who was the son
of the sister of my mother*. (This was while he was still near the Salida river in South Carolina).

July 11, 1814. (again in Carolina). Mr. Philip Gartmann, "a first cousin"..."our mothers were sisters". He lived 13 miles from Mr. Dreher on the other side of the Salida river. "Went home with an elder, Jacob Roll, whose wife is also a distant relative of mine. I here met the mother of his wife".

April-May, 1812. (On a trip through Ohio). In Champaign Co., Ohio in the German settlement on the Mad river there, "met Saul and Joel Henkel, sons of Moses, also old widow Ellsworth, the sister of my father"; also George Negley, who settled on the little Miami and had bought 700 acres of land.

June 30, 1804. (In North Carolina). Visited J. Merz, "his first wife a relative of mine".

Aug. 29, 1805. "My old mother made the trip across the mts, all alone" to visit him. On Sept. 10, he rode back with her across the mountains.

April 13, 1807. (in Carolina) "My host, Jacob Hesenkopf rides with me to his brother-in-law, John Deter, four miles away. The same is very glad to see me and has me baptize his child.

June 21, 1808 (while up on the North Branch of the Potomac). "Met
George Geiger a distant relative of mine.

Sunday, Nov. 27, 1808 (in Pendleton Co.) Preached at the home of Henry Mallow.

Nov. 29 and 30, 1808. Preached in the church on the North Fork; baptized children, administered Holy Communion.

Dec. 3 and 4, 1808. Preached in the church at Upper Tract.

April 3, 1810. (Went to Pendleton Co.)


9. Preached in the home of Jacob Mallow.

10. Made an address in the home of Moses Henkel.

11. Preached in German at Upper Tract. Same evening had service at the home of Henry Mallow.

Aug. 23, 1810. (In Hardy Co). Made an address at the home of Philip Kreutz.

24. Preached in the home of George Tschudy "on the back Mill creek"; then rode to Henry Mallows in the Upper Tract.

Aug. 20, 1813. Visited "our old mother who now seems to be near her end". In the afternoon "I and my sister Christina" vis-
ted the sick wife of Jacob Helmick, baptized her twins and administered the holy communion to her. "Oh pitiful conditions, but the hope is that she will depart saved".

June 29, 1816. (in Pendleton Co.) After preaching, "rode home with George Dieter and ate dinner then towards evening we went to the home of Isaac Herman.

March 16-18, 1813. "Report is brought to us that the old man Jacob Ruf left home last Sunday morning and his body stiff and cold was found Tuesday evening at the foot of a tree".

March 1, 1814. (While in North Carolina). "In the evening my son Solomon brought a letter from my brother Moses informing me that my old mother had died on the 7th of the previous month in her eightieth year. She had fallen asleep in the Lord".
The Creutz (Crites) Family

From Hardy Co. Will Book 3, p. 256:
Appraisement bill of the estate of Philip Crites. Dated Sept. 26, 1823.

From Hardy Co. Will Book 4, p. 346:
Appraisement bill of the estate of Jacob Crites, dated July 25, 1823. Mary Crites and Solomon Crites were the Executors.

From Hardy Co. Deed Book 2, p. 500:
Sept. 10, 1792. Philip Crites and Isabelet his wife to Elias Shoemaker, for 25 pounds, 74 acres on Elk Horn Run a branch of Mill Creek. Recorded same day.

From Hardy Co. Deed Book B, p. 189:
June 11, 1803. Jacob Crites and Elizabeth his wife to John Fisher, for 500 dollars, land on Elk Horn Run a branch of Mill Creek, next land of Philip Crites and Jacob Borrer, the same land that came to Jacob Crites by will of Philip Crites Sr. deceased. Recorded Sept. 6, 1803.
Deaths:

Philip Crites, b. 1710, died Dec. 7, 1796.


Catherine Ours, wife of John Ours, b. 1716, died Feb. 2, 1802.

Sibela Crites, b. 1722, died Jan. 14, 1797.

Adam Weiss, b. 1727, died Aug. 11, 1794.

Christopher Huffman, b. 1733, died Oct. 31, 1796.

Adam Stiefel, b. 1733, died Aug. 13, 1803.

Margt. Dieter, b. Dec. 9, 1738, died Feb. 8, 1801.

Valentine Pfost, b. 1740, died Oct. 27, 1800.

Elizabeth Crites, b. 1740, died June 19, 1795.

Jacob Bohra, b. 1765, died June 2, 1804.

Barbara Stiefel, b. March 4, 1770, died July 31, 1800.

(No birth dates are given for the following)

Peter Weiss. Died 1798.

Margt. Weiss, died 1798.

Elizabeth Stieffel, died Oct. 8, 1799.

Rosina Petterson, wife of Marte Petterson, died 1804.

John Huffman, died 1804.

Mrs. Jacob Crites, died 1805.

In a list of Communicants (Lutheran and Reformed) on June 26, 1798 are included the following:
Margaret Dider, Barbara Bohrer, Christian Rohrbaugh, Maria Dider, Anna Dider, Rosina Petterson and John, Marte, Jacob, Barbara, Elias and Elizabeth Petterson.

In a list of communicants (Lutheran side) by Rev. Foltz on March 21, 1799, are included:

Adam Stieffel, Jacob Bohra, Adam Stieffel Jr., William Pfost, Philip Crites Sr., Jacob Crites Jr., Abraham Crites, Salome Crites, Elizabeth Crites, and Catherine Crites, as well as numerous members of the Rohrbaugh, Bercdoll, Borrer and Stieffel families.

A Communicant list (Reformed side) by Rev. Wills on June 7, 1801 includes:

Margaret Diether.

Philip Crites Sr. probably came to this country in the ship "Europa" qualifying at Philadelphia on Nov. 20, 1741. On the Captains list he is given as:

Philip Critz aged 26.

On the oath lists he only signed by mark.
(Anna Maria Elizabeth Henckel, eldest child of John Justus Henckel and his wife Magdalena Eschmann, married Moses Elsworth. She had been born in Pennsylvania and baptized at the old Goshenhoppen Reformed church there on Aug. 22, 1731. She had come from Pennsylvania to Rowan Co. North Carolina, about 1749-50, as a young woman about 18 years old.)

Moses Elsworth Sr.

Moses Elsworth was probably of the old New England family of that name, but evidently he had come to the North Carolina frontier as a young man. There he married, about 1750-53, Elizabeth Henckel. They removed from the home in Carolina, with her father Justus Henckel and other relatives to the region in West Augusta, along the North Fork (now Pendleton Co. West Va.). This was about 1760.

Moses Elsworth evidently lived on land adjoining his father-in-law Justus Henckel, as is shown by the surveys for their lands, of date on April 3, 1761. Justus Henckel had a survey for 220 acres and Moses Elsworth had one for 60 acres, both on that date. The land was on a branch of the North Fork called the Deep Spring. (From Augusta Co. Survey book 2, p. 8).

Again, on Oct. 28, 1767, both Henckel and Elsworth had some more land surveyed, again on the Deep Spring. Moses Elsworth's tract was for 41 acres. (Same, p. 122).

Moses Elsworth seems to have led a very quiet life. The only other references to him on the public records of Augusta, Rocking-

The Elsworth Family
ham, and Pendleton counties are the following:

From Augusta Co. Court Order Book 16, p. 43:

Jan. 18, 1775. In a list of claims certified to the Assembly for supplies furnished to the troops in the recent "Dunmore's War" is the name of Moses Elsworth. (The exact claim is not specified).

From the Rockingham Court Order Book 1, p. 198:

Oct. 29, 1782. In a similar list of claims for supplies, this time during the Revolutionary War is also the name of Moses Elsworth. He had furnished "47 diets at 6d each", stabling and corn for two horses for 1 night at 1sh each. This claim was dated on June 25, 1778. Then a later claim for 1 bullock and 250 lbs. of wheat was dated Nov. 2, 1781.

The Rev. Paul Henkel in his diary speaks of Moses Elsworth as having "gone over" to the Methodists with all his family.

Moses Elsworth left Pendleton Co. and removed to Harrison Co. about the year 1787. He appears in the latter place on the Personal Tax lists beginning in 1788. Haymond's History of Harrison Co. gives an election poll of Jan. 7, 1789, for presidential electors, and in the list of voters was Moses Elsworth, Jacob Elsworth, and Moses Elsworth Jr.

The Deed records of Harrison Co. Deed book 1, p. 69, show that on Sept. 17, 1787, Henry Runyan and wife Mary sold to Moses Elsworth, for 200 pounds Virginia money, 327 acres of land on a drain "known by the name of the bent of the river creek", including his (Runyan's) settlement made thereon in 1784. Recorded at the Sept. Court, 1787. The same book, p. 54 shows a later deed from Henry Runyan and his wife to Moses Elsworth Sr., for 2 pounds Virginia
money, 182 acres on Coburn's creek, a branch of the West Fork. Recorded at the Feb. Court 1788.

Not long after Moses Elsworth passed over some of this land to his sons. On Feb. 15, 1790, Moses Elsworth Sr and wife Mary Elizabeth deeded to Moses Elsworth Jr, for 40 pounds, 90 acres of the tract on Coburn's creek (part of the 327 acres). Recorded February court 1790. And on the same day, Feb. 15, 1790, they deeded to Jacob Elsworth, for 53 pounds, 120 acres, a part of that same tract. Recorded Feb. court 1790. Also, on April 15, 1793, they deeded to Jacob Richards (a son-in-law), for 33 pounds, the 182 acre tract of both sides of Coburn creek. Recorded April court 1793.

On the Harrison Co. Land Tax lists, as that of 1796, etc, these Elsworths appear. In that year Jacob Elsworth is credited with 124 acres, Moses with 113 acres, Moses Jr. with 90 acres, and John Elsworth with 135 acres. (A John Elsworth Jr. also appears in a few later years). The Personal Tax list for 1793 shows: Moses Elsworth Sr, Moses Jr, Jacob, John Sr, and John Jr.

The Elsworths seem to have been the leaders in the Methodist church there in Harrison Co. On Feb. 14, 1802, John Elsworth and wife deeded to Thomas Cunningham, Peter Lynch, Joseph Wilson, Jacob Bumgardner, John Collins, David Bennett, William Carder, Joseph Castier and John Elsworth, as Trustees, "a free deed of gift" for a piece of ground, 1 acre (described) "in trust that they shall build or cause to be built thereon a house or place of worship for the members of the Methodist Episcopal church in the U.S.A."; to allow ministers authorized and none others "to preach and expound God's Holy word therein", etc. (Harrison Co. Deed book 5, p.119).
Moses Elsworth Sr. died in 1801. His will, dated July 10, 1794, was proved in Sept. 1801. He has the usual pious introduction, then leaves to his beloved wife Mary Elizabeth one-third of the plantation during her lifetime, and one-third the cattle, sheep, hogs, and the moveable estate, agreeable to her own choice, also "her bed and household furniture extraordinary". At her death the plantation was to go to two sons Jacob and Moses, to-wit: to son Jacob the upper part of the farm containing 44 1/2 acres (the boundaries are given), and to the other son Moses the lower part containing 68 3/4 acres (boundaries given). He appointed the beloved sons Jacob and John Elsworth and son-in-law Joseph Cheuveront as Executors. After the funeral and all expenses and debts should be paid, the executors were to call two strangers to value the other two thirds of the estate, which was then to be divided as follows: To oldest son Jacob 2 pounds to be levied out of the same, afterwards to him and "everyone of my sons and daughters and my granddaughter Hannah Bennet" to share equally.

Signed: Moses Elsworth

The witnesses were Arthur Johnson and Jacob Bennet.

After the death of the patriarch of the family, about 1310, the other Elsworths removed from Harrison Co. and went to Ohio. The Personal Tax lists of Harrison Co. in 1810 show only Moses and Jacob Elsworth, and in 1811 no Elsworths at all. The Rev. Paul Henkel, in his diary of a trip through Ohio in April and May of 1812, says that in a German settlement on the Mad river in Champaign Co. he met "old widow Elsworth, sister of my father".

In preparation for this removal from Harrison Co, the family land
there was disposed of to other people by various deeds which are shown on the Harrison Co. Deed records, dated chiefly in 1804 and 1805. The land on Coburn creek, the 133¼ acres went to William Bennet, the 340 acre tract to Adam Hickman and B. Wilson Jr; and on Oct. 31, 1805, John Elsworth and wife Mary deeded to Isaac Hinkle Jr., for 200 pounds, 140 acres on the West Fork "where John Elsworth now lives).

The marriage records and bonds of Harrison Co. show the marriages of a number of the children and grandchildren of Moses Elsworth Sr. The older children had been married some years before in Pendleton Co. before the removal to Harrison Co. Indeed Jacob Elsworth, the eldest son, had children of his own getting married in Harrison Co.

Jan. 20, 1789, John Elsworth married Mary Richards, the daughter of Jacob Richards. The minister was the Rev. John W. Loughborough. The bond is dated Jan. 17, 1789 and is signed by John Elsworth, with the sureties Jacob Bennett and Jacob Richards.

Tracing of signatures to this bond:

John Elsworth

January 6, 1790, Jacob Richards married Sarah Elsworth, the daughter of Moses Elsworth. Rev. Loughborough was the Minister. The bond was dated Dec. 29, 1789. Surety was William Runyan. Moses Elsworth gave his consent by John Elsworth.
April 11, 1791. Edmund West married Catherine Elsworth. The bond was dated April 9, 1791. Surety was Jacob Elsworth. (She was the daughter of Jacob, probably his eldest daughter).

Tracing of signature to this bond as surety:

![Signature of Jacob Elsworth]

June 29, 1791. Aaron Elsworth married Margaret Bumgardner. The Rev. Joseph Cheuveront was the minister.

Bond dated June 27, 1791. Surety was Jacob Elsworth. (Aaron was his eldest son)

Tracing of signatures to this bond:

![Signature of Aaron Elsworth]

![Signature of Jacob Elsworth]

June 28, 1792. John Elsworth married Susanna Bumgardner, the daughter of Godfrey Baumgartner. Marriage was by the Rev. Joseph Cheuveront. The bond was dated June 25, 1792 and surety was Abraham
Bennett. Accompanying the bond was a note of permission from Godfrey Baumgartner, witnessed by Abraham Bennett.

Tracing of signatures:

(Godfrey Baumgartner
John Elsworth
William Richards married Margaret Matthews, the daughter of Moses Elsworth. Rev. Cheveren was the minister. The bond was dated Aug. 29, 1796. Surety was Cornelius Collins. (This was the 2nd

(This was "John Jr" Elsworth, another son of Jacob Elsworth

As mentioned above there are other records and bonds for the children of Jacob Elsworth, etc, as well as the younger daughter of Moses Elsworth Sr. himself.

Sept. 6, 1796. William Richards married Margaret Matthews, the daughter of Moses Elsworth. Rev. Cheveren was the minister. The bond was dated Aug. 29, 1796. Surety was Cornelius Collins. (This was the 2nd
marriage for Margaret Elsworth. Her first husband had been the Rev. Lasley Matthews.

Nov. 10, 1796. Isaac Runyan married Mary Elsworth, daughter of Moses Elsworth, by the Rev. Cheuveront. The bond was dated Nov. 3, 1796. Surety was Henry Runyan.

Dec. 18, 1800. Jacob Bennett Jr married Nancy Matthews, the daughter of Lasley Matthews. The bond date is blurred. Accompanying it was a note from Moses Elsworth Sr saying: "this is the third time that I write to you to accept of these Lines as you did of the former this is to inform you that I give my consent for Jacob Bennett Junr. to be wedded to Nancy Matthews a bound girl of Lasley Matthews the preacher this is the Last and I am glad of it. This from yours etc".

Feb. 9, 1802. John Shaul married Susanna Bennett, daughter of Jacob Elsworth. This date was that of the bond, there being no date for the marriage record. Surety was William Bennett. Jacob Elsworth
wrote a note of consent, witnessed by William Bennett and Moses Elsworth.

John Shaw
William Bennett

Jacob Elsworth

Moses Elsworth

Wm Bennett

Joseph Cheuvront was a prominent pioneer Methodist minister in West Virginia. He is said to have been born near the Swiss border of France, about 1753, and to have been educated for the Catholic priesthood. In his teens, however, he became a Protestant and was disowned by his parents, so he came to America.

The book: "American Colonists in English Records", 2nd series, by George Sherwood, London 1937 shows, on page 197:

In a list of the passengers in the ship "Elizabeth" from London to Virginia, dated Dec. 11-18, 1773, is:

Jos. Cheauvant of London, aged 20, a gilder by trade.

"All foregoing went as indentured servants for 4 years".

The family tradition was that he "was bound out to Moses Elsworth of New York by the captain of the ship he came in to pay his passage". Of course, in 1773, Moses Elsworth was living in what is now Pendleton Co., West Va.

Evidently Joseph Cheuvront found his way up to that region (as John Mitchell did, either together or separately a year or two later), and became associated with Moses Elsworth there. About 1777-1778, he married Elizabeth Elsworth, the eldest daughter of Moses Elsworth and his wife Mary Elizabeth Henckel. A descendant has said that the old family Bible, now in the possession of P. T. Cheuvront of Dover, Kansas, gave the date of birth of Elizabeth Elsworth as March 20, 1759.

It has also been said that Joseph Cheuvront was a Revolutionary soldier, entering the service in April of 1780 and continuing until the surrender at Yorktown in October of 1781.
In the Personal Tax lists for Rockingham Co., which begin in 1782, he appears only through the year 1785. Then he removed to Randolph Co., where he lived for a few years, and then finally to Harrison Co., where his father-in-law Moses Elsworth had preceded him. He had owned land in Pendleton Co, which he sold, by the following deed, from Pendleton Co. Deed book 1, p. 131:

May 2, 1791. Joseph Cheuvront and wife Elizabeth of Randolph Co. deed to Christian Hynecker, for 19 pounds, 62 acres in Pendleton Co. (granted to Cheuvront by patent dated Feb. 9, 1789), on the east side of the North Fork at a flat spring, between the lands of John Shaul and Andrew Johnson. Acknowledged by Moses Henkel, atty. for Cheuvront. Recorded July 4, 1791.

In Harrison Co. Joseph Cheuvront first settled on Coburn's creek, near the Elsworths. Later he had large landholdings on the West Fork near where Good Hope now is.

Before 1790 he was ordained in the Methodist Episcopal church, and became the leader in Methodism in all that region.

His first wife Elizabeth died of typhoid fever on Aug. 18, 1800 and was buried in the family burial ground at Good Hope. In 1801 the Rev. Joseph Cheuvront was assigned to the Muskingum circuit in Ohio, and while there in Ohio he married 2nd on Dec. 2, 1802, Sarah Bollen. He himself died on August 12, 1832. (The gravestone gives his age as 75 years, 6 months and 10 days). He died of quinsy; and his last words are said to have been: "Thank God it will soon be over". He was buried in the family plot beside his first wife.

His will was dated Feb. 2, 1832 and proved at the August court.
in that year. (Harrison Co. Will book 4, p. 461) It is quite a long will and provides for his wife Sarah who was to have the real and personal estate during life. After her death the many tracts of land he held were to be divided up among his various sons: Aaron (the eldest), Amos, James L., Thomas, Gideon, Caleb and Enoch. His daughter Casandra was to have "a common outfit" at her marriage "provided she please her mother in her match", and a new Bible. "My books to be divided among all my children equally, except those my wife may reserve for herself". (There were four daughters apparently: Mary, Elizabeth, Priscilla and Casandra). He did not want any administration but appointed sons Aaron and Gideon to make the division of what was to be divided.

Signed Joseph Cheuvront.

No witnesses.

It was proved, however, by the oaths of William Martin, Benjamin Bassel and George J. Davisson, who all swear, as to the authenticity of the will, that it was all in Cheuvront's handwriting, both the will and the signature.

Joseph Cheuvront had as many as 15 children all together, by his two wives., three or four of whom died before maturity. The others all married (except Casandra) and went to other counties in Virginia.
sketches of the Life and Labors of James Quinn

who was nearly half a century a minister of the Gospel
in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

By John F. Wright, of the Ohio Conference.

Published by the Methodist Book Concern, Cincinnati, 1831.

( Part of it is a sketch written by Quinn himself, dated May 29, 1842).

He says that in 1786, his parents having joined the Church, or Society, as it was still called, they resolved "to give up their children to God in Christian baptism according to the order of the Methodist church". "This was required of all heads of families who became members of the Church, nor could they remain in fellowship unless they complied".

The Methodist preachers of these early days in western Pennsylvania were: Peter Moriarty, John Smith, Wilson Lee, and Enoch Watson.

The first annual conference of the M. E. church west of the Allegheny mountains was held at Uniontown, Pa., July 22, 1788.

In 1792, Daniel Pidler and James Coleman traveled the Red Stone circuit.
Page 46:

"On the West Fork" (of the Monongahela River) "a society was formed in the neighborhood, perhaps the house of old Casper Weymound" (this name should be Raymound). He had three sons and several daughters so it made a large class. Up above, towards Clarksburg, a good society was formed at the house of Mr. J. Shinn, the father of Rev. Asa Shinn, (of Quaker origin).

Page 47:

About 8 or 10 miles further up the West Fork, "a door was opened and a blessed work ensued. Many souls were born of God". "The patriarch in the membership here was old Moses Ellsworth, of German descent", a great grandfather of our Ellsworth in the Ohio conference. His wife was a Renkle and a grand aunt to the Renklies who were once with us.

"I used to think of the father and mother of John the Baptist
when I saw this venerable pair. They are long since gone, but Ishabod has not yet been written upon the family escutcheon.

"In this vicinity lived and labored and died in holy triumph, Joseph Chieuvront, a Frenchman by birth. He was converted to Catholicism and converted to God about the commencement of the Revolution, and had permission to exhort. He was called out by draft as a militia man in the army; he became acquainted with and was instrumental in the conversion of Lasley Matthews, an Irish Catholic."

"Old brother Chieuvront was one of the most extensively useful local preacher I ever saw. He was a son-in-law of old father Ellsworth.

Farther up the West Fork a society was raised—as first fruits two brothers named Simms, old brother Curyl, etc. Some of these people went west to Champaign Co., Ohio.

Page 48:

"Now take a left hand fork, called Hacker's Creek, and find a living, loving, large society at old father Hackers."

Page 248 (from Chapter XIV, about his Friends):

The Ellsworth Family

"I became acquainted in 1799 with Moses Ellsworth, the pious patriarch of this extensive, pious and amiable family. He was of
English descent. His pious wife, was a German. They often used the German language in conversation. This led me to the conclusion that Mr. Ellsworth himself was a German, but this was an error.

He was born probably in New England. He had married, settled and raised his family in Pendleton Co., Virginia. He removed to Harrison Co. in 1783. He opened his house to receive the first Methodist missionaries. He had 4 sons: Jacob, John, Moses and Aaron (Aaron had died before I knew the family). There were 3 or 4 daughters, also pious.

In 1799, when I traveled the Clarksburg circuit there were at least 50 of the family and connections members of the M. E. church.

I was best acquainted with Moses the younger, grandfather of William I and Jeremiah Ellsworth of the Ohio Conference; and a charming man he was—and his wife a most amiable and pious woman. Her virgin name was Bumgarner. He was a large, portly man, and very interesting in his appearance and manners; had a charming voice and was a most delightful singer. He had a strong and retentive memory and had committed scores of hymns and psalms to memory, sermons also. He had 3 sons and 5 daughters, all belonging to the church. He moved to Ohio in 1805, and settled on Todd's Fork, near Clarksville, but failing to get a good title there, he went to Clarke Co., and finally lived with his eldest son Jesse, father of the preachers, near South Charleston.

"Mr. Ellsworth was salt, and not that which had lost its savor". He died May 5, 1853, in the 67th year of his age.
The Skidmore Family

(Maria Magdalena Henckel, the daughter of John Justus Henckel and his wife Magdalena Eschmann, married Major John Skidmore. She was born Feb. 1, 1743, and this marriage probably took place about 1762, shortly after the Henckels settled in what is now Pendleton Co. John Skidmore was the son of Joseph Skidmore Sr., one of the early settlers of that region.

Joseph Skidmore Sr.

The Skidmore family came to Augusta Co. (what is now Pendleton Co.) from Sussex Co., Delaware, probably in the company of the Har¬risons and perhaps the Johnsons. Joseph Skidmore Sr. was born about 1706 in Murderkill Hundred of Kent Co., Delaware, the only son of Joseph Skidmore (died 1708) and his wife Rebecca Miller. He married, in or before 1730, Agnes Caldwell. In 1736 Joseph Skid¬more and his wife "Annis" sold the land he had inherited from his father and disappear from Delaware. By 1754 anyway they had locat¬ed in West Augusta (now Pendleton) and appear to have "camped" pre¬vious to that time on Skidmore's Fork in Rockingham Co.

Joseph Skidmore was associated with Daniel Harrison in large grants of land in the North Fork valley. Skidmore's home place, however, was on the South Branch, near where Ruddle now is, between Upper Tract and Franklin. Here he had a large mill and a large farm. The Augusta Co. Survey Book 1, p. 87, shows on Oct. 7,
1754. Surveyed for Joseph Skidmore 180 acres on the waters of the South Branch of the Potomac, near the land of Daniel Richeson. He had many later surveys, especially for the land on the North Fork. A much later deed to Joseph Skidmore Jr. from Jacob Conrad, dated Aug. 19, 1786, was for 14 acres on the South Branch of "Patownack", part of a tract of 457 acres whereon Jacob now lives, adjoining Skidmore's mill tract. (Augusta Co. Deed book 16, p.2).

Much earlier than this, on Aug. 26, 1772, Joseph Skidmore Sr. and wife Agnes deeded to Samuel Skidmore their son, for 45 pounds, land patented to said Joseph on Sept. 10, 1767, on the South Branch, "where Samuel Skidmore formerly lived". The witnesses were John Skidmore, Jonas Friend and John Caplinger. (Same, book 18, p. 387). About the same time in August of 1772, they deeded land to their son Thomas Skidmore at a place called Little Walnut Bottom, on the North Fork. (same, p. 391).

Joseph Skidmore died probably early in 1773. His will, dated March 15, 1775, was proved finally on May 19, 1778. In the will he says that he is "overtaken with the infirmities of age", etc. He leaves to his beloved Andrew Skidmore "my negro man named Charles", the best bed with its furniture, 4 coes and calves, 4 sows with pig, and all the working tools belonging to the plantation. He also appoints son Andrew as sole executor. (It is a very short will). The witnesses were Robert Minnes, Jacob Eberman and Elias Barker. (Augusta Co. Will book 6, p. 24)
The settlement of the estate was recorded March 13, 1779. The appraisement had been made June 19, 1778, by Benjamin Wilson, Jonas Friend, William White and William Cravens. The total was 548 pounds and 10d, a very large estate for that time and place. Included in the personal things were "an old Rifle gun and bullet moles"; "an old shot gun with moles"; a large Bible and one common prayer book; 1 young negro wench valued at 200 pounds, and "one old negro wench" at 80 pounds. (Will book 6, p. 57 and 94).

As mentioned above Joseph Skidmore's wife's name was Ann or Agnes (or Annis). The Augusta Co. Order Book 16, p. 43 shows under date of Jan. 18, 1775, among claims certified to the Assembly for supplies furnished during the Dunmore War was that of Ann Skidmore.

Pendleton Co. Court Order Book No. 1 shows:

July 7, 1788. "Joseph Skidmore Jr. was proved to be the eldest son and heir at law of Joseph Skidmore Sr deceased, by the oath of Annis Skidmore his mother. Order certified".

The children of Joseph Skidmore Sr and his wife Agnes would seem to have been about ten in number. They were:

2. Sarah, who married Jonas Friend who died in Randolph Co. about 1807.
3. James, who died in Botetourt Co in 1806. His wife was Sarah McDonald.
5. Elizabeth who married Jacob Friend.
6. Rebecca, who married Gabriel Coyle (Kyle)
7. Samuel, who died in 1780. His wife was Ruth (perhaps Harrison). She later married 2nd George Dawson and moved to Greene Co. Georgia.

8. Thomas, who died in Randolph in 1807. Married Eleanor.


10. Andrew, who married Margaret Johnson.

Samuel Skidmore left a will, as is shown by the following from the Rockingham Court Order Book. (The will records themselves are lost).

March 27, 1780. The will of Samuel Skidmore deceased was proved by James Dyer and Charles Hedrick. Execution granted to the widow Ruth Skidmore and Peter Veneman, the executors named in the will. Ordered that George Coil, Jacob Conrad, and Seriah Stratton appraise the estate. On motion of Ann Skidmore, the widow of Joseph Skidmore deceased, ordered that her thirds as dower be laid off in the land which her husband conveyed to his son Samuel Skidmore.

Joseph Skidmore Jr Jr's will is recorded in Pendleton Co. (Will book 3, p. 74). It was dated Oct. 20, 1806 and proved Feb. 6, 1810. In it he mentions his wife Elizabeth, his son James, to whom goes the plantation he lives on; oldest daughter Caty Fisher; sons Samuel and Joseph, other daughters Barbara and Sarah (to each a cow); and grand-daughter Nina (also a cow and a bed). He appointed his son James as executor. Witnesses were Jacob Conrad, Ulry Conrad, and John Murphy.
As to James Skidmore: The Augusta Co. Court Files under date of March, 1769, shows a suit of Fowler vs. Skidmore. Bill in chancery filed 1764-65. The suit shows that Sarah the wife of James Skidmore was a sister and co-heir of Randolph McDonald of Augusta Co deceased. Randolph died intestate, unmarried and without children (aged 26 when he died). Their mother was Janet McDonald.

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Major John Skidmore

John Skidmore, the son of Joseph Skidmore Sr and his wife Agnes Caldwell, was a very prominent man in Augusta and (later) Pendleton Co. He was for many years a Justice of the Augusta, Rockingham and Pendleton County courts, finally retiring in 1789 in favor of his wife's nephew Moses Henkel. For many years also he was a Captain of the County militia, serving in that capacity at the battle of Point Pleasant in 1774, where he was wounded. Later he was a Major.

Pendleton Co. Will book 1, p.8. also shows that he was Sheriff, as on March 7, 1791, the bond of John Skidmore as High Sheriff was recorded. Sureties were William Gragg and Francis Evick. (This was the highest civil honor obtainable within the county government).

John Skidmore also was a large landholder in Pendleton Co, both on the North Fork and on the South Branch. There are a number of deeds recorded to and from him, and he had several patents for land.

The Pendleton Co. Court Order Book 1 show the handwriting of John Skidmore recording the minutes of the court for the first year or two.

Some tracings of his signature from this book:

(see next page)
Major John Skidmore died in 1809. His will was dated Sept. 16, 1809 and proved on Dec. 5, 1809 (Pendleton Co. Will book 3, p. 70).

In the will he leaves to his dearly beloved wife Mary Magdaline the place "I now live on", with all the moveable estate, until her death and then the moveable estate to be sold and equally divided among his sons and daughters. He apportioned his other land among the latter, son James, daughter Hannah, sons John and Levi, son Elijah, son Andrew and daughter Susanna, daughter Phoebe, daughters Nancy, Rachel and Mary, son Isaac and daughter Eve, etc. To the daughter Rachel he left "the old mill place and the land adjoining the same". To son James he gave the 200 acres tract on Seneca waters, known by the name of Gragg's entry.

The witnesses to the will were Jacob Conrad Jr., George Goil and Ulry Conrad. He signed by his mark (he says he is weak in body but sound in mind).
ADDITIONAL SKIDMORE NOTES:

Ancestry of Major John Skidmore of Pendleton Co., West Virginia.


2. Highland Skidmore, born 1700, married Anna or Agnes Lawrence on 4 Sept., 1704 at Wansbury, or Wansley, Digby, he was buried in church yard there on 5 November, 1704, only child.

3. Thomas Skidmore (Skidmore), born 1699, of Westerleigh, to Boston by 1736, returned to England, but settled permanently in New England by 1840 when he sent to Westerleigh for his wife and older children. Lived subsequently in several towns in Connecticut and Long Island, dying in 1824 in Fairfield, Conn. By wife, Ellen --------, he had, with others.

4. John Skidmore (Skidmore, Skidmore), born 1643, died 1680 at Jamaica, Long Island. By wife Susannah --------, he had, with others.

5. Joseph Skidmore (Skidmore), born 1677, died 1706 near Dover, Murveau Hundred, Kent Co., Delaware. By wife, Rebecca (dau. of Thomas Milner), he had.

6. Joseph Skidmore (Skidmore), born abt. 1703, died 1774 in Pendleton (then Augusta) Co., Virginia. By wife, Agnes (dau. of Andrew C. Pochell, Sr.) he had, with others.

7. John Skidmore (Skidmore) about 1736, died 12 October, 1800 aged 73, married Margaretta Hanold.

Joseph Skidmore is now known to have lived in what is now Washington Co., Maryland, probably from 1796 to 1749. In 1743 he was a petitioner for what is now All Saints (Episcopal) in Frederick, Maryland. In 1748 he purchased 'Tanjogan,' a farm of 80 acres at the head of the Little Amwell. In 1749 he moved to the Poor People's Tract in Prince George and Frederick Counties. In 1749 he and his family went to what is now Rockingham County, Virginia, by way of the capitol, Leesburg, Virginia. At this place their party was joined by Judge Friend, who subsequently married Sarah Skidmore.

In addition to the 10 children of Joseph and Margaret Skidmore mentioned here there were another son, Edward, who died in 1768 in Kentucky (will recorded in Jefferson County).

Spansion Skidmore was born in Rockingham, according to descendants in Georgia. This is not unusual since many Skidmores in the Pendleton area.

The wife of Joseph Skidmore, Jr. (died 1813) was not thought to have been Elizabetha Hanold. Possibly one of his sons married an Hanold.
The Ruleman Family

(Elizabeth Henckel, the daughter of John Justus Henckel and his wife Magdalena Eschmann, married Christian Ruleman. She was born Dec. 20, 1748, so this marriage must have occurred after the Henkels moved from North Carolina to Pendleton Co. Probably the date was about 1765. Christian Ruleman was the son of Jacob Ruleman, one of the early settlers in Pendleton Co.

Jacob Ruleman

Jacob Ruleman came to this country in the ship "Hope" qualifying at Philadelphia on Aug. 28, 1733. On the passenger list is:

Jacobes Rolleman, aged 35 years.
Aplon Rollman, aged 36 years (evidently his wife. This name would be Appolonia)
Hans Jan Rollman, 9 yrs. old (probably this is Christian)
Maria Rollman, 7 years.

Probably the family stayed in eastern Pennsylvania for some years after coming to this country, but Jacob Ruleman was located in Augusta Co. (later Pendleton) as early as 1759 at any rate. The Augusta Co. Deed book 8, p. 155, shows a deed, dated Aug. 15, 1759, from Jacob Gillespy and wife Hannah to Jacob and Christian Rollman for 30 pounds, 280 acres on a branch of Beaver Creek called Howell's Branch, corner to land formerly belonging to Henry Smith. Deed witnessed by Thomas Shankland, and delivered to John Shanklin in May, 1762.
On May 24, 1763, William Green of Culpeper Co. deeded to Jacob Rollman and Catherine Zorn 200 acres on the South Fork of the Potomac, part of 600 acres patented to James Wood and William Russell deceased and said William Green; corner of Potosi Hoover. Delivered to Andrew Johnson June 1767. (Deed book 11, p. 440).

On June 21, 1763, Jacob Rollman and wife Margaret and Christian Rollman deeded to Henry Black, for 60 pounds, 280 acres on Howell's Branch of Beaver Creek, corner of Robert Poage. Delivered to George McVey June 31, 1774 (Same, Book 11, p. 261).

On June 20, 1764, Jacob Rollman and wife Margaret deeded to Christian Rollman, for 50 pounds, 200 acres, part of the 600 acres patented to Green and others, which had been conveyed to Jacob Rollman by Green on May 24, 1763; corner Catherine Zorns land. Witnessed by Mark Swadley and Joseph Gammell. Delivered to Moses Hinkle Esq. July 3, 1793 by order of Rollman.

Jacob Rollman died in 1772. The bond of Christian Roleman and Henry Stone as administrators of the estate of Jacob Roleman deceased was dated Nov. 17, 1772. Sureties were John Skidmore and George Coile. (Augusta Co. Will book 5, p. 21). All signed the bond.

Tracing of signatures to this original bond:
The appraisement of the estate was dated Dec. 1, 1772. It was made by Matthew Patton, Robert Davis and Frederick Fisher. The total amount was 202 pounds, 13 sh and 12d. The settlement of the estate (very brief) was recorded on March 21, 1780. (same, Book 6, p. 124)

The children of Jacob Ruleman are not known in entirety, but apparently Christian Ruleman was the only son, (or perhaps Henry Ruleman was another son). It looks as though Jacob Ruleman had been married again. Christian evidently was a son by the first wife Appolonia.

Christian Ruleman Sr.

Christian Ruleman lived on the South Fork in Pendleton Co. He was one of the leaders in the Lutheran church established there.

From Augusta Co. Deed Book 15, p. 477:

Dec. 18, 1769. Deed of Feoffment. From Michael Props and wife Catherine to the following: Henry Stone, Ludwig Wagener, Mark Swadley, and Christian Roleman, commissioners appointed for the members of the Lutheran church at the South Fork, for 5 shillings, deed to this committee for the sole use of the said congregation forever, a lot or piece of land 3½ acres, part of a tract of 415 acres whereon said Michael Props lives. Recorded Aug. 21, 1770.

(The Rev. Peter Michler became the Pastor of this church).

The Rockingham Court Order Book 1, p. 181, shows, in that list of claims for supplies furnished during the Revolutionary War, certified to the Assembly for payment, the claim of:
Nov. 7, 1781. Christian Roleman...2 bullocks...718 lbs.

Signature of Christian Roleman as a surety for George Dice as executor of the estate of Matthias Dice, July 2, 1799:

George Dice
Christian Roleman

Signature as one of the administrators of the estate of Frederick Smith, on bond dated Nov. 7, 1796.

Christian Roleman
Geo. Smith
Justus Roleman
Pey. Hart

In the Land Tax lists for Pendleton Co in the year 1789, Christian Roolman appears as having a tract of 220 acres, and 2 smaller tracts of 47 and 58 acres. In 1800, Christian Roolman Sr, as well as Christian Roolam Jr. and Justus Roolamn appear.

Christian Ruleman Sr. died in the summer of 1824. His will was dated April 30, 1824 and recorded Aug. 4, 1824. After a pious introduction he mentions his wife Magdeline to whom he leaves his negro boy named "Randle", some household furniture, a horse with saddle and bridle, a spinning wheel, livestock, and one-third the
the home plantation and one-third the moveable estate, during her life. To daughter Mary Roleman he leaves a negro girl named "Charlottie", some live stock, a bed, spinning wheel, etc, also 333 dollars. To two grand-daughters, heirs of his son Justus Roleman, 20 dollars each if living and if not to revert to the estate. The balance of his moveable estate to be sold and equally divided among the children, namely, Catherine Dice, Christian Roleman Jr., Molly Hoover, Sarah Simmons, Mary Roleman, Christina Bowers, Margaret Simmons, and grandson Christian Hevener. All lands to be rented by the executors, and at the widows death or marriage to be sold and equally divided. He appoints his son Christian Roleman Jr. as the Executor. Witnessed by John Davis, James Skidmore and Eli Propst.

The will of Magdaline Roleman was dated Oct. 14, 1826. She calls herself the widow of Christian Roleman Senior. She appoints John Bowers as only executor and leaves to him "my negro boy Randle", my waggon and all the gears, and my horse. To daughter Mary Roleman 1 brindle cow and my chest. Balance of estate to be equally divided amongst my children namely Molly Hoover, Sarah Simmons, Christina Bowers, Mary Roleman, Margaret Simmons and Christian Hevener my grandson. Witnesses were Henry Swadley, Jacob Eye and Jacob Propst Jr.

It is evident that Christian Roleman was married twice. His 1st wife, Elizabeth Henkel, died comparatively young, leaving the three children: Catherine Dice, Christian Jr and Justus. Then he married 2nd Magdalena and had the other children mentioned in the wills above.
Either a sister or a daughter of Jacob Ruleman was **Catherine Zorn**, also living there in Pendleton Co. She had been married before to John Caspar Eckhardt, on Nov. 29, 1743. (From the records of the Rev. Stoever: Marriage Nov. 29, 1743, John Caspar Eckhardt and Maria Catarina Ruhlmann, at Cacoosing). And they had a daughter Eva Mary, born April 25, 1745 and baptized by Stoever at Maiden Creek on June 3, 1745. Sponsors were George Ruhlmann and Eva Mary Schmidt. There were other children, including at least two sons, Caspar Jr. and Philip Eckhardt, who appear on Augusta Co. records. Caspar Jr. was in the army, made a will and died in 1778. His will was proved Aug. 17, 1779. Philip Eckhardt was administrator and made deeds as such. Caspar Eckhardt's estate was sold at vendue on Nov. 1, 1779. Now belonging to his brother Philip. By Christian Ruleman, Henry Stone and Michael Willpink.

Living at Tulpehocken was **Jacob Zorn**. He had been married on April 12, 1741, to Anna Maria Gotteskind, at Tulpehocken. (Rev. Stoever's records). Jacob Zorn had probably arrived on the ship "Friendship" which qualified on Sept. 30, 1738. He appears on the Captains list (the only one) as Jacob Zorn, aged 20. On this same ship came John Wendel Braun, aged 37, Valentine Pence, aged 48, and Adam Pence, aged 22, all of whom later appear in Augusta Co.

Evidently Jacob Zorn's wife died, and Caspar Eckhardt also died, and then Catherine (Ruhlmann) Eckhardt and Jacob Zorn were married, and they came to Augusta Co.

There Jacob Zorn died in 1756. The appraisement of his estate was dated Aug. 19, 1756. It was made by Jacob Seybert, John Dunkell
and Charles Wilson. Also an additional appraisement by Bouston Hoover, Mark Swadley and Christian Evich. (Augusta Co. Will Book 2 p. 159). Will book 3, p. 326 shows that Henry Stone settled the estate of Jacob Zorn, and it was recorded March 24, 1764. (The widow Catherine Zorn had married Henry Stein or Stone.)

Court Order Book 8, p. 396 shows that on March 21, 1764, on the motion of Henry Stone and Catherine Zorn, adm of her late husband Jacob Zorn...by a mistake the inventories of Jacob Zorn and of Henry Horse (Haas) were drawn together as the inventory of Jacob alone. Clerk ordered to alter the minute book and record.
The Johnson Family

(Hannah Henkel, the youngest daughter of John Justus Henckel and his wife Magdalena Eschmann, married Andrew Johnson. She was born on April 9, 1750, so the marriage occurred after the family came to Pendleton Co, probably about 1768. Andrew Johnson was the son of Arthur Johnson Sr, one of the early settlers of Augusta Co. Va.)

Arthur Johnson Sr.

Arthur Johnson was living in Augusta Co. as early as 1748. On Sept. 1, of that year, at the sale of the estate of Joseph Harrison, Arthur Johnson was one of those who bought various items. On Feb. 28, 1749, Daniel Harrison sold to Arthur Johnson, for about 10 pounds, 200 acres of land on Cook's Creek, near Harrison's stonehouse. (Augusta Co. Deed book 2, p. 586). On Sept. 10, 1755, Arthur Johnson received a patent for 37 acres on Hunters Gully. (Virginia Land book 31, p. 634). The Augusta Co. Parish books show that in 1756 "Arter Johnson" was among those whose land was "processioned". On March 17, 1758, Arthur Johnson with others was chosen to appraise the estate of one Randall McDonald.

Arthur Johnson died in 1759. His will, dated Jan. 20, 1759, was proved on Aug. 15, 1759. In the will, after the usual introduction, he first leaves to sons John and Andrew the tract of land "I now live on" and a small survey lying on a gully called the Hunters Gully, to be equally divided between them. To son Arthur Jr. he leaves one survey lying and bounding of Ellick Herrin's line. To
his "dear and loving wife" all the moveable estate, with use of the plantation, providing she does not marry again. If she shall marry she is to enjoy the third of the moveable estate with the third of the plantation for her life. The remainder of the moveables to be equally divided among the "remainder part of my loving children which is Jane Jonson and Sarah Jonson and Mary Jonson". "And I suppose my loving wife to be with child of now to have an equal share with my loving daughters. He appoints the wife as sole executor. Signed by his mark. The witnesses were Daniel Harrison, Samuel Hemphill and Edward McGarry.

The widow Margaret Johnson qualified as executrix, with Daniel Love and Robert Cravens as sureties, and the will was proved by Harrison and Hemphill and recorded as given (Augusta Co. Will book 2, pp. 325 and 354). Appraisement of the estate, made by Daniel Harrison, Samuel Hemphill and John Cravens, with a total of 75 pounds, 49 sh. was recorded March 19, 1760.

Evidently not long after Arthur Johnson's death, his widow did marry again, to William Gragg; as in May of 1761 there is record of a suit by William Gragg's wife vs Edward McGarry, in which it is stated that she is Margaret, wife of William Gragg, late Margaret Johnson, administratrix to Arthur Johnson deceased. This suit was tried at the May term of court 1762. Previously, on Nov. 17, 1761, Daniel Love had represented that he was security for Margaret Johnson, administratrix of Arthur Johnson, but she had since married William Gragg, and he, Love, prayed for counter security.

On August 14, 1762 there was a vendue of Arthur Johnson's estate, and a settlement by Margaret Gragg, late Margaret Johnson, executrix, was recorded Aug. 19, 1762. (Augusta Will Book 3, p. 184).
Under the terms of the will, the widow did not receive the estate, since she had married again, and so it went to the children. At the sale, however, William Gragg bought almost everything.

The sons of Arthur Johnson evidently were under age at the time of his death, for it is shown that on Feb. 17, 1763, John Johnson, orphan of Arthur Johnson, chose Daniel Smith as his guardian, and the latter's bond as such is recorded. John was then 18 years old. On Nov. 24, 1767, Abraham Smith was appointed guardian for Andrew Johnson, orphan of Arthur Johnson, to defend a suit brought by one Bowyer. At the same time it was ordered by the Augusta Co. court that Thomas Lewis and others lay off the dower of Margaret Gragg, late widow of Arthur Johnson deceased, in the 237 acres of her late husband.

From the original Augusta Court files it is seen that on a date in August 1773 a suit of William Bowyer vs Joseph Bennett was heard. (There had been a bond to answer, dated June 28, 1773, by Joseph Bennett with John Bennett as surety). In the complaint petition it is stated that about the month of January 1759 Arthur Johnson died, etc. In his will he devised to his two sons John and Andrew a tract of 230 acres to be equally divided between them, for which the testator in his lifetime had obtained two patents, one for 200 acres and one for 30 acres, on the waters of Cooks Creek, joining the plantation of Daniel Harrison. Soon after the death of Johnson administration was made and the part which fell to John Johnson was purchased by said William Bowyer the defendant herein. Margaret the widow of Arthur Johnson, intermarried with William Gragg, who in right of his wife claimed dower in the two tracts of land,
but he came to an agreement with said Bowyer to give up all his (Gregg's) right and claim, etc, on condition that Bowyer convey to him 18 1/2 acres, being a part of the said tract of 37 acres which fell to son John Johnson and sold by him to Bowyer. Said Bowyer made bond to do this, and Gregg assigned this over to Robert Hill, who in turn assigned it to Daniel Smith who then sued Bowyer, etc. Bowyer claimed that Margaret (Johnson) Gragg had not relinquished her right of dower, etc.

Tracing of signature of William Gragg to this assignment:

The Augusta Co. Court Order book 7, p. 107, shows, under date of Nov. 17, 1761: Daniel Love says that he was security for Margaret Johnston for her administration of Arthur Johnson's estate, and that she has since intermarried with William Gragg, and he is apprehensive the estate is wasting and prays counter security. Said Margaret and William Gragg to appear next Court and answer said complaint. In case they fail to do so they deliver up the estate to said Love.

In connection with the Bowyer suit, it was stated that Capt. Daniel Smith was chosen guardian to John Johnson, who was married before he came to full age, when his guardian and step-father gave him his moiety, which was where his step-father Gregg lived, who moved off in consequence, and then John sold said part to Bowyer.
(Deed recorded from John Johnson and wife Mary to William Bowyer, for 50 pounds, 124 acres, part of 200 acres left by Arthur Johnson deceased to his two sons John and Andrew. Deed dated Aug. 25, 1770; also 18½ acres adjoining, part of 37 acres left by said Johnson to his two sons, etc. Deed book 17, p. 5).

In 1760 the 'processioning' in Augusta Co. parish included the land of "the widow Johnson", so the marriage to Gragg was after that date. William Gragg later moved to the vicinity of the Mouth of Seneca, on the North Fork, where he lived up on the plateau above the creek. (Here one of the last raids by the Indians in that neighborhood occurred, and William Gragg's daughter was killed).

Arthur Johnson married Margaret (and it seems quite likely that her name was Harrison, or Smith, and that she was a near relative of the Harrisons, Cravens, Herrings etc). She afterwards married 2nd William Gragg. The children of Arthur and Margaret Johnson were as follows:


2. Andrew, born about 1747. Married 1st Hannah Henkel and 2nd Elsie Black. (See below)


5. Sarah.

6. Mary.

7. Margaret. (the posthumous child). She married Andrew Skidmore, and became famous.
Daniel Harrison, one of the prominent early citizens of Augusta Co. (later Rockingham), was the son of Isaiah Harrison and his second wife Abigail, and was born probably at Oyster Bay, Long Island, about 1702. The family lived in Sussex Co. Delaware for some years. Daniel Harrison came with his brothers to Augusta Co., where he lived on a homestead near the present village of Dayton in Rockingham Co. He died July 10, 1770. His will was dated June 8, 1767 and proved Aug. 25, 1770. The witnesses to the will were Andrew Johnson, John Johnson and Robert Brown. On Aug. 25, 1770 John Johnson proved the will and order was made to take the deposition of Andrew Johnson, at that time in Culpeper Co. This was done, and Andrew proved the will in his turn on May 13, 1771. The will was then recorded on May 21, 1771. (Augusta Co. Will book 4, pp. 409-410).

Tracing of signatures to the original will:

[Handwritten signatures]
Daniel Harrison had a son Robert Harrison who died before his father. The will of Robert Harrison, who died May 25, 1761, is recorded in Augusta Will book 3, p. 60. William Gragg was a witness to this will. (Both this will, and that of the father, Daniel Harrison, have seals showing the family arms).

A book called "Settlers by the Long Grey Trail", by J. K. Harrison, gives a very full account of this Harrison family of Rockingham co. and its related families.
John Johnson

John Johnson, the oldest son of Arthur Johnson Sr. and his wife Margaret, was born in 1745, as shown by notes quoted above. From them also it is seen that his wife's name was Mary. He appears to have lived there in Augusta and Rockingham Co. in the same vicinity as his brothers Andrew and Arthur Johnson Jr. The Land Tax books of Rockingham Co. in 1782 show John Johnson, with 300 acres of land. On the Personal Tax lists he appears there also in 1782. His name is then missing in 1784 and until 1787, when it appears again in company with those of Arthur and Andrew Johnson.
Andrew Johnson, the second son of Arthur Johnson Sr. and his wife Margaret, was born about 1747. He first lived in that part of Augusta Co. which became Rockingham Co. and his name appears on the Rockingham records as well as those as those of Augusta Co. Apparently he was occasionally at any rate over in Culpeper Co. (He was there at the time Daniel Harrison's will was proved, in 1771, and again later, as shown below). In later life he made his home on the North Fork in what was Pendleton Co., near the Henckels and the Teters. The association with William Gragg, his step-father, who moved over there and settled on the North Fork at the Mouth of Seneca; and the land patents taken out by Andrew Johnson "of Culpeper Co", with Michael Eberman, for land also there at the Mouth of Seneca and which from later deeds is seen to be the land belonging to the Andrew Johnson of the North Fork, all this identifies him as this particular man. (There was another Andrew Johnson in Culpeper Co. for a while, but he went to Kentucky where he died).

The items concerning Andrew Johnson of (later) Pendleton Co. are here arranged in approximately chronological order:

1765, March 23. Suit of Alexander Wright vs. Andrew Johnston. At the time of serving the writ the defendant (Johnson) was in his Majesty's service as a soldier. (Possibly this refers to an older Andrew Johnson living in Augusta Co. who moved away. Still, later our Andrew Johnson was a Captain of the militia company showing military experience presumably).
1765, Aug. 23. Andrew Johnson a witness to a deed.

1765, Oct. 19. Andrew Johnson added to the list of tithables.

(This indicates that he was about 18 years of age)

1767, June 8. Andrew Johnson a witness to the will of Daniel Harrison. (As so young a man, he was probably some near relation).

1767, Aug. 19. Deed from John McClure and wife Mary to Andrew Johnson, for 50 pounds, 50 acres in the Mole Hill draft.

1768, Aug. 23. Andrew Johnson a witness to a deed to Leonard Harper for land on the North Fork.


1769, Jan. 21. Deed from Robert Henderson to Andrew Johnson, for 30 pounds, 240 acres on a branch of Dry river.

1769, Apr. 6. Andrew Johnston patented 960 acres between the Mole Hill and Muddy Creek, a branch of Dry river.

1770, March 20. Deed from Andrew Johnson to Joseph Bennett, for 38 pounds, land on the North Fork, near the Great Clover Lick, patented to said Andrew on July 20, 1768.

1770, March 27. Andrew Johnston patented 353 acres on the north side of Hinds land on Muddy Creek.

1771, March 13. Andrew Johnson's deposition taken in Culpeper Co. to prove the will of Daniel Harrison.

1771, March 16. Andrew Johnson and Michael Eberman patent 148 acres on the north side of Senoca creek, a branch of the N North Fork.

Andrew Johnson and Jacob Eberman patent 54 acres be-
tween some branches of Buffalo run, a branch of the South Branch of the Potomac; also on the same date, 98 acres on the head branches of Buffalo run, on a mountain on the south side of Mallow's land.

1773, Nov. 18. Andrew Johnson and Michael Eberman appointed to view the road from "Santicur" at mouth of the North Fork at Joseph Bennetts.

1775, Nov. 21. Andrew Johnson "of Culpeper" and Michael Evreman of Augusta deed to William Gragg land patented by Andrew and Michael on Dec, 16, 1771, on the north side of Seneca creek, 148 acres. (This evidently was the land that William Gragg settled on there on the North Fork).

1779, March 23. At a court for Rockingham Co., Andrew Johnson (with Robert Cravens and others) produced commissions as Captains of militia in this county and were sworn into their offices, etc (Rockingham Court Order Book 1, p. 30).

1779, March 23. Deed of sale from John Johnson and Andrew Johnson and wife Hannah, to John Smith. (Recorded in Minute Book 1, p. 29 of Rockingham Co. Court).

1782, Dec. 19. Deed from Andrew Johnson of Culpeper Co to John Rice of Rockingham, for 5 sh. 240 acres of land on a branch of Dry creek.

1782. Land Tax lists of Rockingham Co. show Andrew Johnson with 133 acres of land, also with 900 acres of new land.
1783, Oct. 11. Andrew Johnston married Else Black, daughter of Henry Black, in Rockingham Co. The bond is dated Oct. 11, 1783. (Actual date of marriage not given) Andrew Skidmore was surety for Andrew Johnson. Henry Black signs a note of permission for "my daughter Elsey to marry Andrew Johnston".

Tracing of signatures:

Andrew Johnston

Henry Black

Andrew Skidmore

(Obviously, Andrew Johnson's first wife Hannah Henkel, whom he had married about 1768, had died, and this was his second marriage.

Later, on March 5, 1785, Samuel Gragg signed a bond for his marriage to Anne Black, another daughter of Henry Black. Samuel Gragg was a son of William Gragg Sr and a half-brother of Andrew Johnson.

1782, Sept. 28. At a court for Rockingham Co. a list of claims for supplies furnished the troops during the Revolutionary War were presented and certified to the Assembly for payment. Among these claims were those
of Andrew Johnston: July 9, 1778. 46 diets at 6d each. May 7, 1779. 25 horses 1 night at 6d each.

1781. (omitted above). Isaac Henkle recommended and qualified as Captain vice Andrew Johnston resigned.

1785, Sept. 7. Andrew Johnston patented 30 acres on the North Fork.

1787, Feb. Deed from Moses Elsworth and wife to Andrew Johnson.

1787. Land tax lists for Rockingham Co. show Andrew Johnson with 417 acres of new land obtained from Moses Elsworth.

1782-87. Personal Tax lists of Rockingham Co show Andrew Johnson (and only the one such person). Arthur and John Johnson appear in close association with him.

1787. Another Land Tax list shows Andrew Johnson with 133 acres, and "Arthur Johnson conveyed to Charles Hedrick 417 acres". (Arthur here is probably a mistake for Andrew).

1788. Land Tax list shows Andrew Johnson with 133 acres, and "ditto" with 417 acres.

1788, Sept. 1. Pendleton Court Order book 1 shows that Andrew Johnson, Michael Bush, Leonard Bush and George Teter, or any three of them, being first sworn, view the ground and road from Capt. Stratton's to Andrew Johnson's and make report of the convenience or inconvenience thereof to the next Court.

1788, Dec. 23. Andrew Johnson locates 125 acres of land between Hynecker and Phares' lands on both sides of the road.

1789, July 6. Andrew Johnson and wife Elles deed to John Mitchell for 30 pounds, 50 acres on the west side of the
North Fork, a part of his former patent land, between lands of George Teter Sr and Philip Harper. Recorded July 5, 1790. (Pendleton Co. Deed book 1, p. 100.)

1788-1793. Personal Tax lists for Pendleton Co. show Andrew Johnson in each of these years. But after that date, he ceases to appear, indicating either his death or removal. In the years 1789 and 1790 he has 1 other male besides himself above 16 yrs. old in his family, and in 1791, 1792 and 1793, he had 2 such other males over 16 in his family, indicating his sons growing up.


1791, Feb. 7. Andrew Johnson and Elles his wife deed to Philip Teter for 30 pounds, 120 acres, part of a former tract of 357 acres by patent dated March 1, 1773, on the east side of the North Fork just above the Deep Spring, namely the south end of the same.

1791, July 27. Andrew Johnson locates 40 acres on the west side of the North Fork adjoining his own and John Mitchell's land.

1792, June 1. Andrew Johnson patented 81 acres on the west side of the North Fork on the side of the Timber Ridge on Lick run; also another 76 acres in a similar neigh-
1792, Oct. 22. Andrew Johnson patented 92 acres.

1793. Andrew Johnson voted at the election for Congress in Pendleton Co.

1793, Aug. 5. Andrew Johnson and wife Elies deed to Jacob Friend for 25 pounds, 107 acres on the west side of the North Fork, on the side of the Timber Ridge, between Cunningham and Eberman's runs.

1793, Aug. 5, Andrew Johnson and Elies his wife deed to Jacob Conrad for 500 pounds, several tracts of land, all of them along the North Fork, at the mouth of the Deep Spring or on that stream. This includes the large tract of 237 acres acquired from Moses Elsworth, and the 92 acre tract acquired by patent in 1792 "including the Deep Spring. There were over 500 acres in all.

Acknowledged and recorded Aug. 5, 1793.

As can be seen by these last deed, Andrew Johnson sold the most important of his land holdings in Pendleton Co., including his home place in the year 1793. This no doubt was in preparation for a removal from that locality. Taken together with the Tax lists, it is clear that he did move away about this time (1794). Possibly he died soon after (In a short Skidmore genealogy it is said that Andrew Johnson died in 1795). The Pendleton Co. Deed books certainly imply his death about this time. Deed book 2, p. 175, shows a deed, dated Dec. 16, 1795, from William Laprod, Nathaniel Quarly and Francis Walker, Executors and Overseers of Andrew Johnson de-
ADDITIONAL NOTES ON ARTHUR JOHNSON

The mother of Margaret Heman Johnson is said to have been Margaret PECKELS (originally one of the settlement generation in the Revolutionary War. Some suppose that she married Chalmers Johnson at the time of their brief joining. If so, it is not clear why either Alabama County, Alabama, wife of Granville Johnson, Jr., (Sarah Johnson) or have been a sister of the other name given Johnson. Though the eldest Johnson child (died 1810 in Randolph County) who would seem to be some kind of these.

That Hannah Hinkle, married, Andrew Johnson seems certain. That they were an any claim related by President Andrew Johnson in Heman Hinkle to be a myth. This story is based unilaterally on the recollection of Richard Skidmore (1819–1900), a daughter of James Skidmore and Sarah Hinkle and a granddaughter of Andrew Skidmore and Margaret Johnson. Richard married Julia E. Walker and lived at Waynesville, Randolph County, West Virginia. Like the Skidmores gave some random recollection to his nephew, R. W. Conley, an attorney of Sutton, W. Va. Many of these have been absolutely disproved by documentary evidence (for example, she stated that the Skidmores came from Nelson County, which is undoubtedly wrong). Her list of the children of Andrew Johnson and Hannah Hinkle is to be used with considerable caution.
ceased to the legal representatives of William Gragg deceased, for 20 pounds paid to Johnson in his lifetime and 5 shillings now paid to his executors, a tract of land, 143 acres more or less (surveyed on March 17, 1771) on the north side of Seneca creek, a branch of the North Fork, etc. Recorded Jan. 4, 1796. (These names are not of Pendleton Co. people apparently, and being executors implies a will of Andrew Johnson, which is definitely not on record in Pendleton Co.; so it looks as though Andrew Johnson did move away somewhere, and then died almost immediately).

Dated Dec. 16, 1796, there is a similar deed from these Executors to John Fisher, for 15 pounds, of 28 acres more or less (surveyed March 16, 1771) on the headwaters of Buffalo Run, a branch of the South Branch, on a mountain, on the south side of Mallow's land, etc. Recorded Jan. 4, 1796.

Andrew Johnson was certainly married twice, since children over 16 years of age in 1788 and 1789 could not have been children of the marriage to Elles Black in 1783. The first wife was Hannah Henckel, daughter of Justus Henckle. She evidently died about 1780-1782. Then he married Elles or Elsie (perhaps Alice) Black.

His children are said to have been:

1. John. He lived for a while in Pendleton Co, then went west, probably across the Ohio river. In Harrison Co. (which included Randolph at that time) the marriage bond of Nathan Turpine and Sarah Johnson, daughter of John Johnson was dated April 4, 1786. Andrew Skidmore was the surety on the bond. The actual marriage by the
Rev. Loughborough was on April 11, 1786. But this doubtless was the John Johnson, the brother of Andrew Johnson, not his son!

2. Robert. He died on the Little Kenawha river in what is now Calhoun or Gilmer Co. He is said to have been born Dec. 13, 1788 and died Nov. 19, 1828. (If this is so, he would be a child of the second marriage of Andrew Johnson). His wife was Elizabeth Huffman.

3. Charles. Said to have lived and died in what is now Barbour Co.

4. Oliver. Probably settled in the central part of West Virginia.

5. Levi. (The same).

6. Jacob. Lost track of when young. He is said to have gone to North Carolina, where he married Mary McDonald Sept. 9, 1801. He died Jan. 12, 1812. His son was Andrew Johnson, born Dec. 29, 1808. President of the United States. But this is only tradition. No proof of this connection with the Andrew Johnson family has been shown.

(Indeed this list of children does not sound right at all for children of Andrew Johnson and wives Hannah Henkle and Elsie Black.)
Arthur Johnson Jr.

Arthur Johnson, the youngest son of Arthur Johnson Sr and his wife Margaret, was born about 1750. He apparently lived in that part of Augusta Co which became Rockingham. There are various notices of him on the Deed records of Rockingham Co. and on the Tax lists of that county. On the personal Tax books he appears in 1782 and regularly through 1787, when he disappears from Rockingham bur appears immediately in Harrison Co., showing his removal westward, where he made his home on the Monongahela river east of Clarksburg.

He married, before coming to Harrison Co, Elizabeth Harrison. Probably she was the daughter or near relative of Daniel Harrison, neighbor of the Johnsons in Rockingham Co.

There are numerous references to Arthur Johnson on the deed records of Harrison Co., also the land books, etc. On the Personal Tax lists he appears there regularly until 1807. (On Sept. 16, 1799, Arthur Johnson and wife Elizabeth sold to Isaac Washburn, for 140 pounds, land on both sides of the West Fork, next to other land of Washburn. Both signed this deed. Another deed from them to Peter Shall, of date 1795, is for 136 acres on the West Fork.

Tracing of signature to a bond dated July 14, 1798.
About 1805-08 (as shown by the tax lists), Arthur Johnson removed, with some of the Cutlers (his children married into that family) from Harrison Co. and settled first in Fayette Co., Ohio, about a mile from Washington. From there later they went to Indiana (in Spencer and Monroe cos) and eventually to Edgar Co., Ill. Arthur Johnson died in March of 1823 and was buried in a cemetery on the land of his son east of Grand View in Edgar Co. Elizabeth Johnson is said to have been five years older than her husband and she died in August or September of 1830 at the age of 88 years. Evidently she was born about 1742.

Of their numerous children, a daughter Margaret Johnson, born about 1780, married Feb. 28, 1799, Joseph Wilson. The bond was dated Feb. 26, 1799 and Jacob Baumgardner was surety. Accompanying the bond was a note of permission from Arthur Johnson, dated Jan. 25, 1799. Tracing of signature to this note:

\[ \text{Signature} \]

A son, David Johnson, married Jan. 29, 1799 (date of the bond) the actual date on record book is torn off, Martha Cutler, daughter of Benjamin Cutler and wife Mary. The bond was signed by Arthur Johnson and Benjamin Cutler. Signature to this:

\[ \text{Signature} \]
David Johnson moved west to the neighborhood of Xenia, Ohio, about 1805, and later, in 1816, went to Indiana and entered land in Monroe Co., where he built a cabin.

Another son, Reuben Johnson married on Feb. 28, 1799 (the same date as his sister) Mary Lynch, daughter of Peter Lynch and his wife Hester. Jacob Baumgardner also was surety on this bond.

A daughter, Mary Johnson, married John Cutler on the same date as her brother married Martha Cutler. John Cutler removed to Indiana with the others, where he lived in Beanblossom and Van Buren townships.
Andrew Skidmore, who married Margaret Johnson, the youngest child of Arthur Johnson Sr and his wife Margaret (born after the father's death in 1759), was born Nov. 8, 1750, as the youngest child of Joseph Skidmore Sr and his wife Agnes Caldwell. The marriage to Margaret Johnson probably occurred about 1783.

Andrew Skidmore is said to have been a soldier at the Battle of Point Pleasant in his brother Capt. John Skidmore's company. He was an early settler in the Tygarts River valley in Randolph Co. Then he lived near Sutton, in Braxton Co. He died on Nov. 15, 1827 and is buried in the Skidmore cemetery at Sutton. Margaret Johnson died in 1808 near Elkins, and her grave is on the grounds of the Odd Fellows Home at Elkins.

Tracing of signatures to a bond dated May 29, 1779 (found in the original Court files of Harrison Co): (The bond says they were of Tigers Valley, Augusta Co.)
In suit & Johnson vs. Rodgers

A note for 3 pounds.
March 30, 1789

To:
Joseph Friend

From:
John Johnson

Carries Chilimove

John Johnson

dated Nov 10, 1789
6 cml. 9 hearth